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The Conflicting Maps and Metrics of the Iraq-Syria Conflict

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Photo: ALBERTO PIZZOLI/AFP/Getty Images

Emeritus Chair
In Strategy

Introduction

Metrics are never a substitute for narratives or detailed analysis. They can, however, reveal broad patterns in the course of war, and key uncertainties in the nature of how a war is being analyzed and reported. The Burke Chair at CSIS has prepared a selective comparison of the key metrics available on the “wars” in Iraq and Syria that help to illustrate both the patterns in the conflict and some of the key uncertainties -- or “fog of war” – that shape efforts to portray and to understand it.

It is important to note that this analysis only provides only a small selection of the maps, graphs, and other metrics on the war, and relies on unclassified material. It also is so selective that it is important to note that the sources chosen only provide a picture of the more credible efforts address the problem of how to describe the uncertainties in the data.

The BBC – drawing largely on the work of IHS Janes – and the Institute for the Study of War (<http://www.understandingwar.org/>) are particularly outstanding examples of efforts to provide such analytic rigor and address the inevitable limits to summary metrics. The United States government, NATO, IHS Janes and Stratfor have also made important contributions to such mapping and graphics and the *New York Times*, and *Washington Post* have provided consistently good attempts to provide reporting in graphic and map form.

At the same time, even the limited selection of comparative graphics and metrics

presented in this report show just how different given pictures of key patterns in the fighting can be *and* the sharp limits to the way it is being portrayed and analyzed.

Any effort to compare the different maps and graphics included in this report highlights just how different given versions are --, sometimes when they are drawn from the same original source.

In many cases, reviewing the narrative reporting at the time a given graphic was issued indicates that it did not track with the detailed combat reporting in the article presenting it, and that any supporting numbers were generally point estimates when they should have should have been a range of figures that reflected serious uncertainties. One critical problem throughout the following survey – and one that the Institute for the Study of War does avoid in the detailed maps on its own web site -- is to show large blocs of color or “blobs” where there is only empty desert or only token levels of force are present. Most of the fighting is concentrated in populated areas that are very small and in securing the lines of communication between them.

It is also clear from the maps and graphics drawn from official U.S. sources that the material that is declassified and/or drawn from official sources is often designed to “spin” its contents to favor the source or support official policy. This is particularly true in the case of reporting showing territory lost or gained and related measures in square kilometers. This is a war for population centers and measuring gains and

gains in empty areas is virtually meaningless.

Furthermore, much of the official data released by the U.S. Department of Defense are rarely updated, and often lags months behind media and think tank reporting based on background and press briefings, and maps and charts used in press briefings are not included in the transcripts provided on DoD web sites.

There is a clear need to provide both better transparency and more accurate ways of reporting on the “war” against ISIS. This can only be done by providing better official reporting, mapping the actual nature of combat rather than showing large blobs of territory.

Better efforts are needed to providing data and graphics that link the air and land battles, and that link combat to its impact on civilians and casualties and in ways that show the impact of current battles and developments. There has also been a virtual cutoff in efforts to summarize and map the patterns in “terrorist” or asymmetric attacks that are not related to major battles, although it is clear from the START and other data bases that these patterns of violence have a major impact in both Iraq and Syria.

This need for better transparency is equally clear from the unclassified material available on the Afghan conflict. See *The Afghan War: Reshaping American Strategy and Finding Ways to Win* <https://www.csis.org/analysis/afghan-war-reshaping-american-strategy-and-finding-ways-win>.

and Finding Ways to Win, <https://www.csis.org/analysis/afghan-war-reshaping-american-strategy-and-finding-ways-win>.

Historical Background and Ethnic and Sectarian Divisions

Sykes-Picot 1916



Note: 2016 political boundaries shown

THE WASHINGTON POST

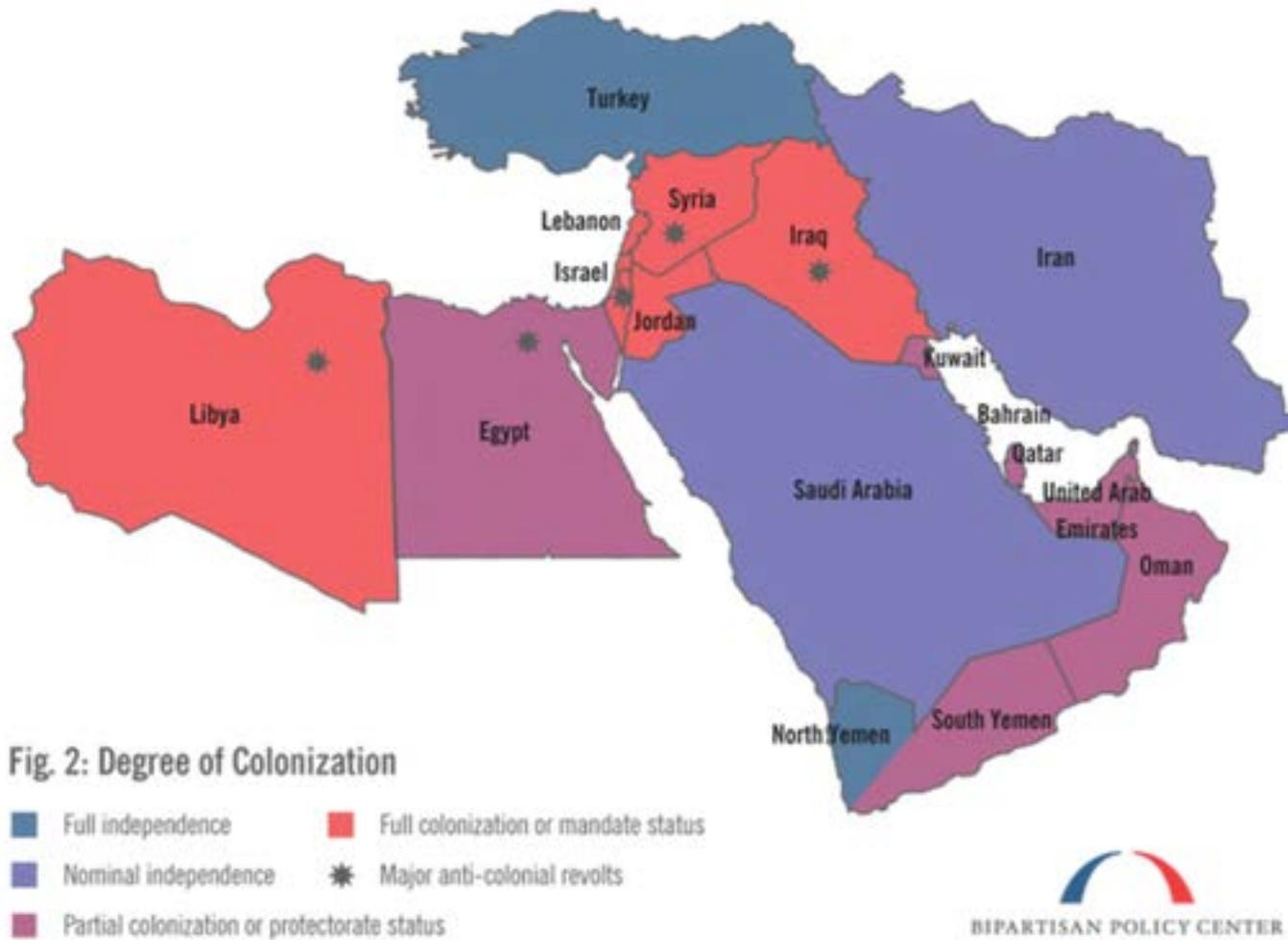
Source: Washington Post, 20/10/17, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2016/10/21/the-history-of-mosul-in-five-maps/?utm_term=.b72a7e8c8fd0.

Turkish Claims 1920



Source: Washington Post, 20/10/17, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2016/10/21/the-history-of-mosul-in-five-maps/?utm_term=.b72a7e8c8fd0.

MENA: Degree of Colonization



Source: Washington Post, 17/10/16, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2016/10/17/4-maps-that-explain-the-chaos-of-the-middle-east/?utm_term=.223c743a4702

MENA: Levels of Post WWII Regime Change



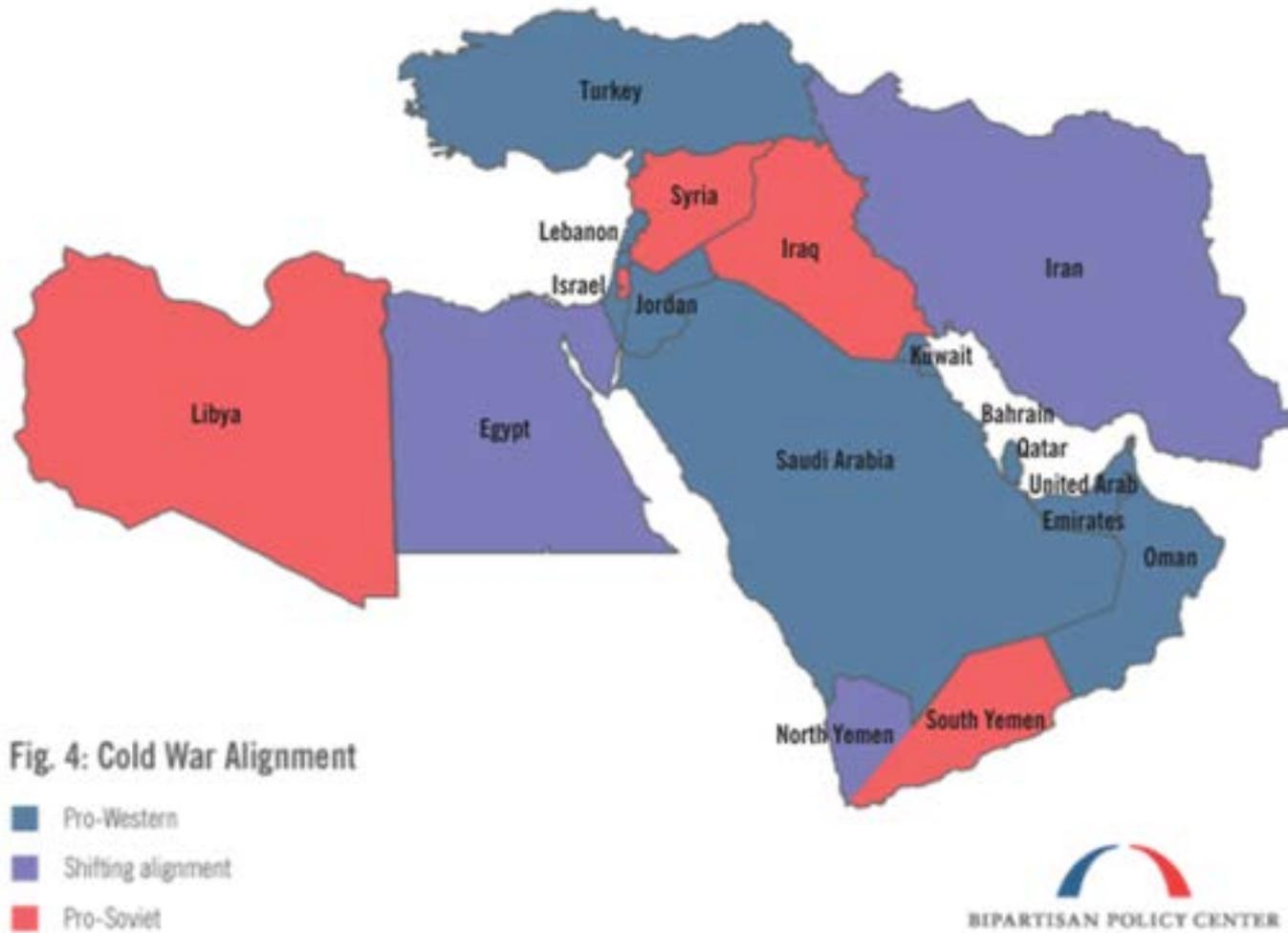
Fig. 3: Regime Change

- Political continuity
- Violent regime change following World War II



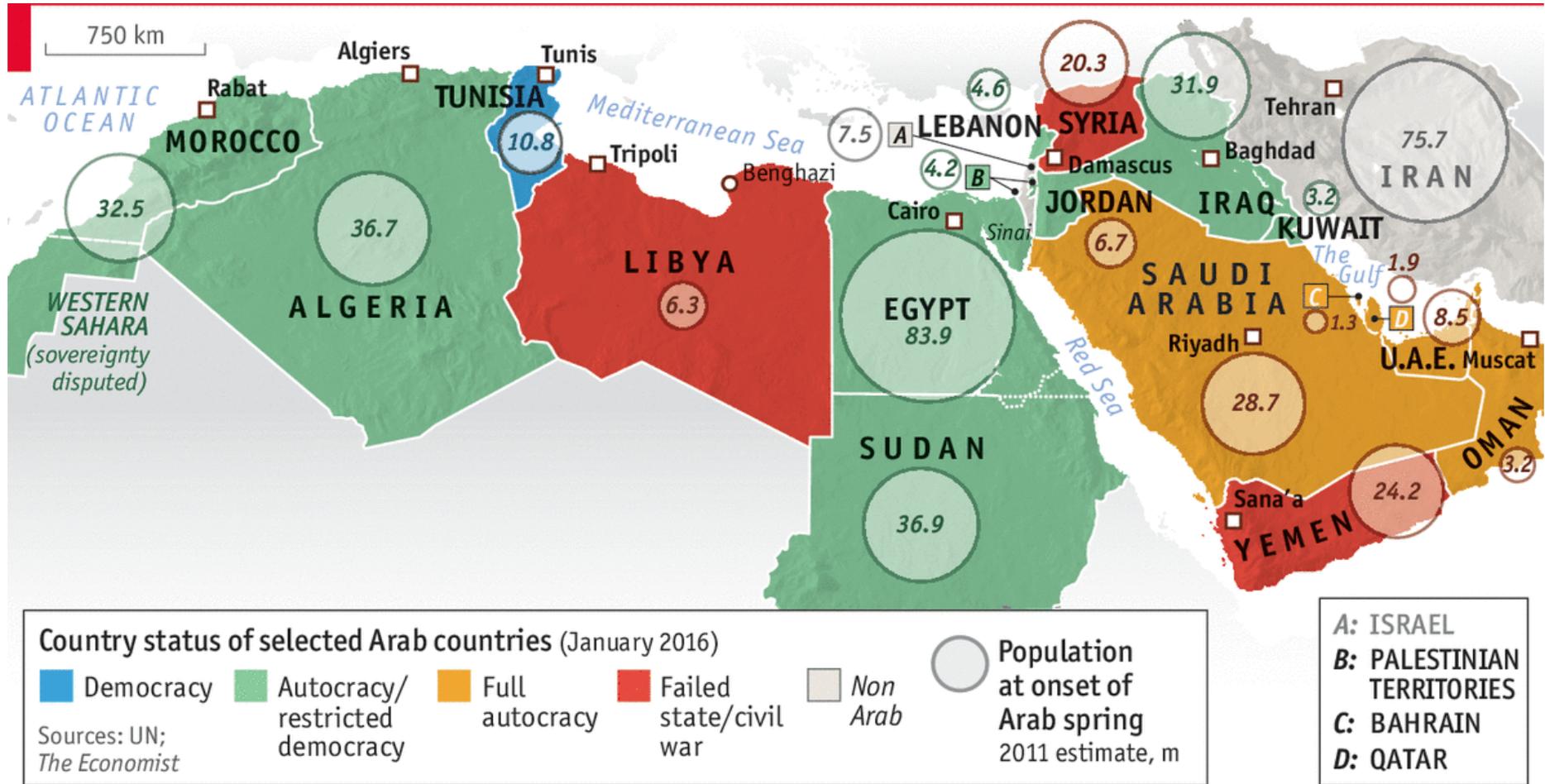
Source: Washington Post, 17/10/16, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2016/10/17/4-maps-that-explain-the-chaos-of-the-middle-east/?utm_term=.223c743a4702

MENA: Cold War Alignments



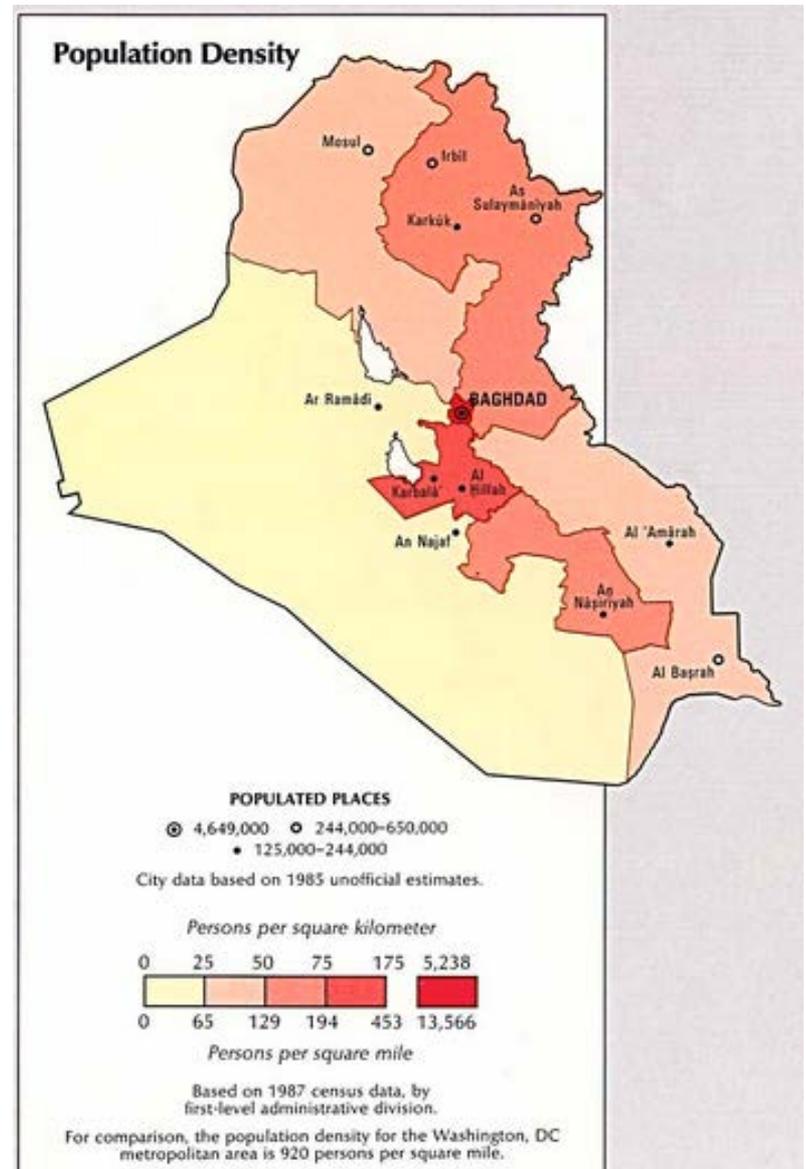
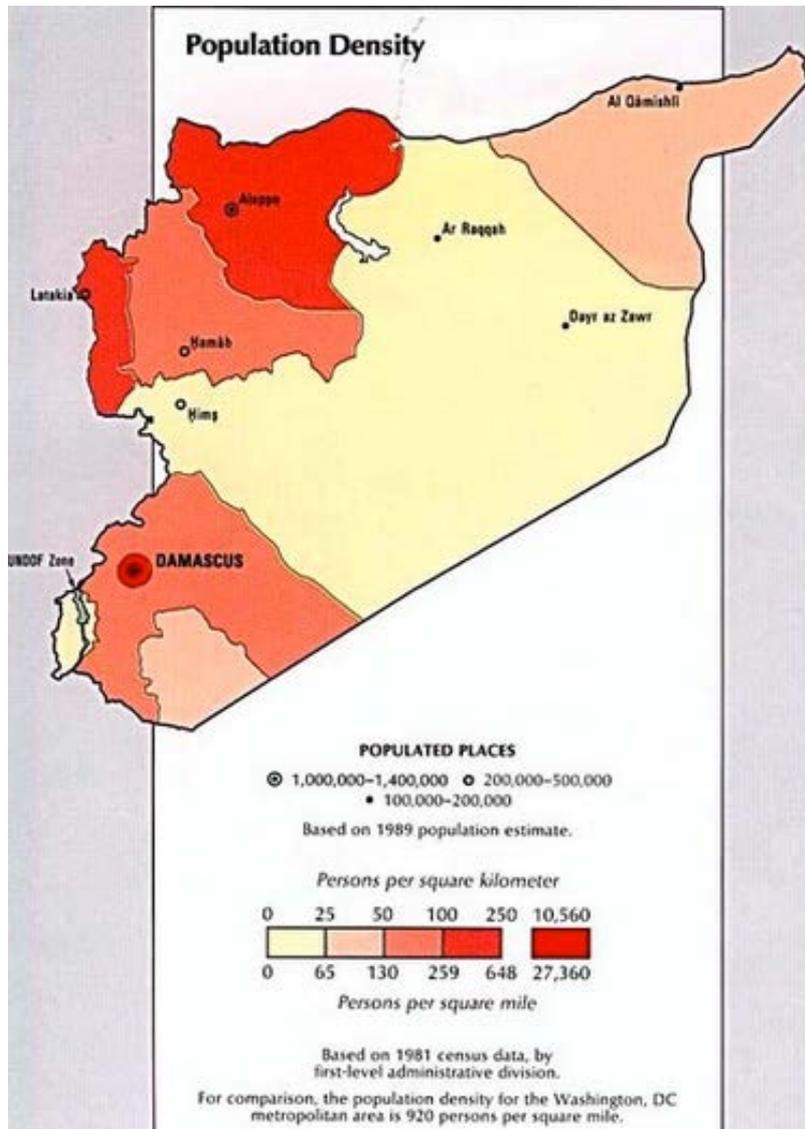
Source: Washington Post, 17/10/16, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2016/10/17/4-maps-that-explain-the-chaos-of-the-middle-east/?utm_term=.223c743a4702

The Edge of Repression and Impact of Failed States



Economist.com

Population Density: Syria and Iraq



The Civil Side: Demographics

- Iraq grew 4.5 times between 1950 and 2016. Syria grew 4.9 times

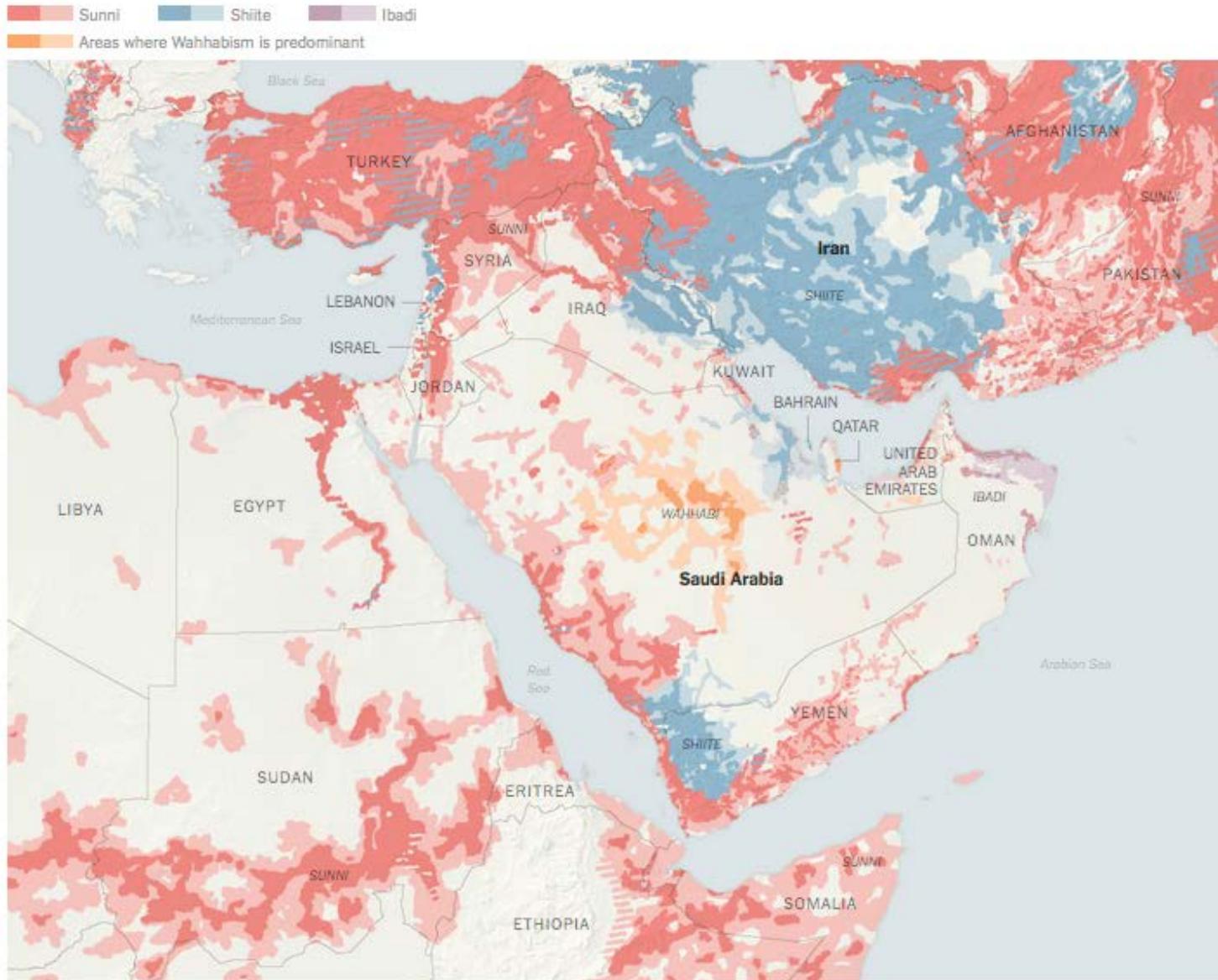
Midyear Population and Density - Custom Region - Syria

Year	Population	Area (Sq. Km.)	Density (Persons Per Sq. Km.)
1950	3,495,000	183,630	19.0
1975	7,397,736	183,630	40.3
2000	16,514,089	183,630	89.9
2016	17,185,170	183,630	93.6
2025	24,537,876	183,630	133.6
2050	31,225,740	183,630	170.0

Midyear Population and Density - Custom Region - Iraq

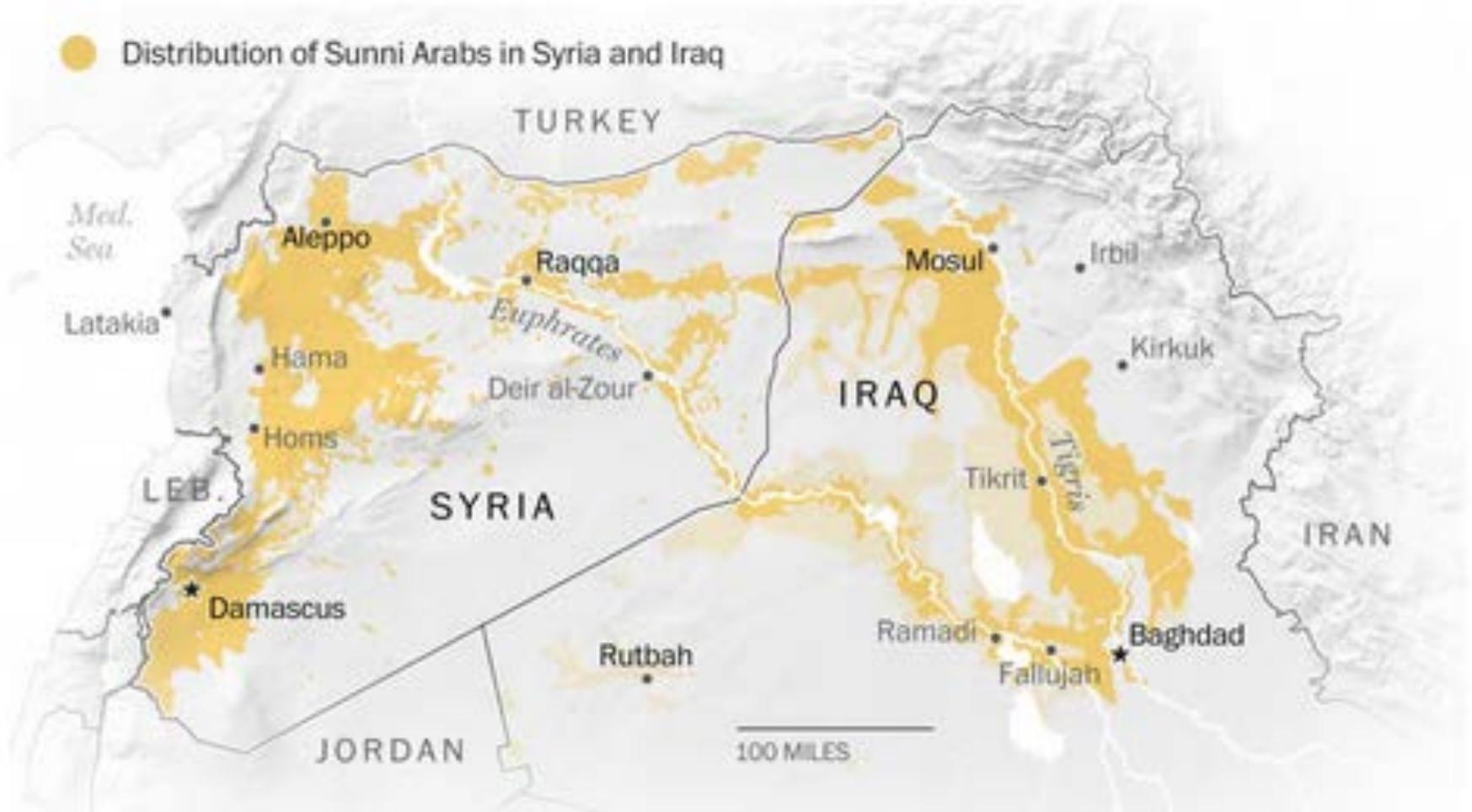
Year	Population	Area (Sq. Km.)	Density (Persons Per Sq. Km.)
1950	5,163,443	437,367	11.8
1975	11,117,804	437,367	25.4
2000	23,128,328	437,367	52.9
2016	38,146,025	437,367	87.2
2025	47,656,612	437,367	109.0
2050	76,519,418	437,367	175.0

Sectarian Divisions in MENA



The New York Times | Source: M. Izady, Columbia University's Gulf 2000 project | Note: Non-Muslims and other Islamic sects are not shown.

Iraq and Syria Sunni Dominated Areas: 2017



Source: Dr. Michael Izady at <http://gulf2000.columbia.edu/maps.shtml>

LARIS KARKLIS/THE WASHINGTON POST

The Broader “Kurdish Problem”



Source: Atlas-Syria: Federal Ministry of the interior, Republic of Austria, 2015, http://www.ecoi.net/atlas_syria.pdf, p. 16

The Broader Kurdish Issue: 2017



Estimated number of Kurds (per country)

TURKEY

14.3 million



18% of Turkish population

IRAQ

5.6 million



15% of Iraqi population

IRAN

8.2 million



10% of Iranian population

SYRIA

1.5 million



9% of Syrian population

Source: CIA

GENE THORP/THE WASHINGTON POST

Source: Washington Post, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2017/06/21/the-quest-for-an-independent-kurdistan-enters-a-new-phase/?utm_term=.0d60d6fcf769

KRG Zone of Control: Pre-ISIS



The Civil Side: Massive Demographic Pressure

MENA	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050
in Millions	81.8	105.5	137.6	184.7	252.5	310.4	376.9	420.1	520.7	581.3	635.8

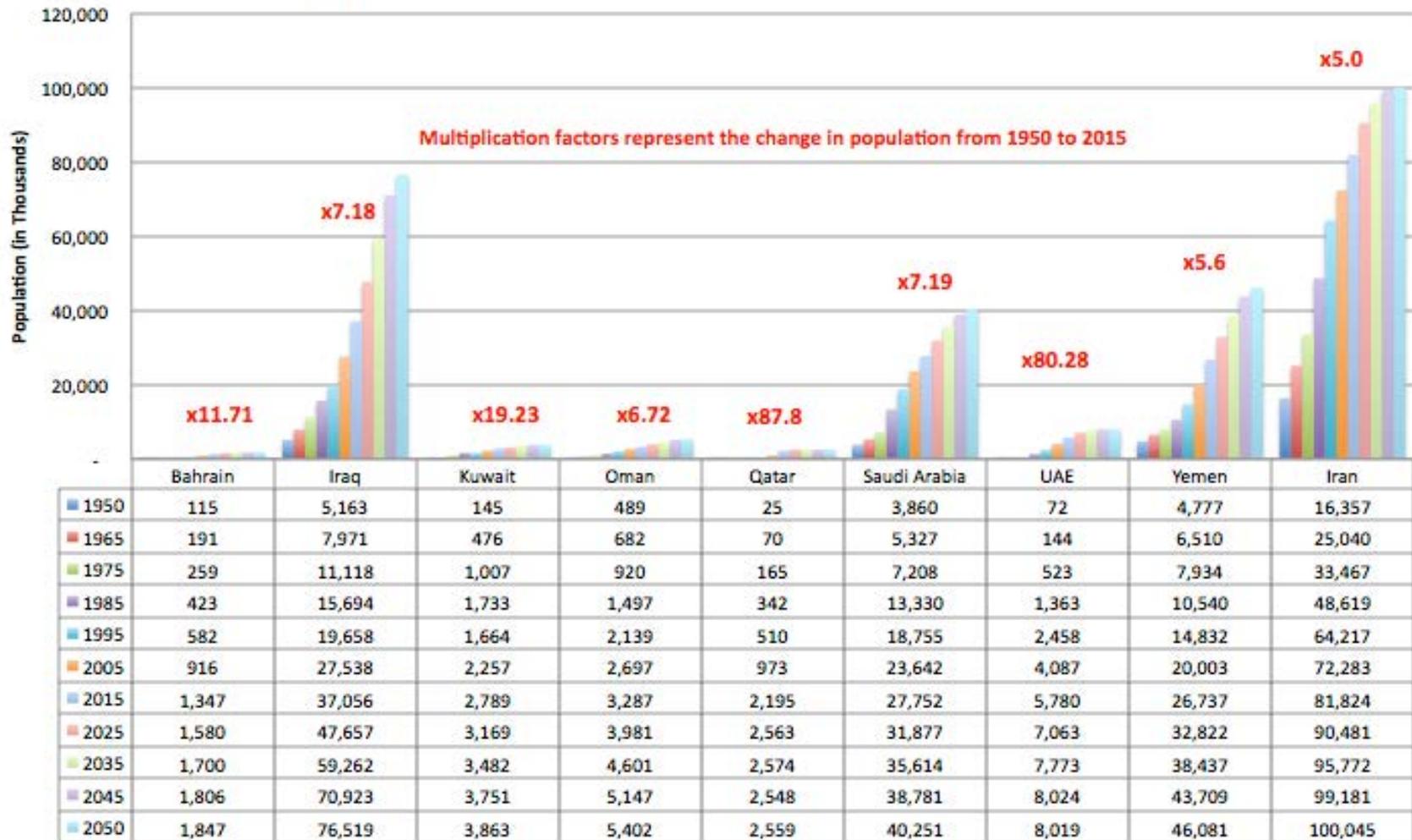
- **MENA Growth in 1950-2010 was 4.5 times.**
 - *Egypt grew 4.5 times between 1950 and 2016.*
 - *Iraq grew 7.4 times*
 - *Libya grew 6.8 times*
 - *Syria grew 4.9 times*
 - *Yemen grew 5.7 times*
- **Projected MENA Growth in 2010-2015 is 59%.**

Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base, Accessed September 2016.

<http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php>

The Civil Side: Demographics by Country

Demographic Pressure in Gulf Countries: 1950-2050 (in Thousands)

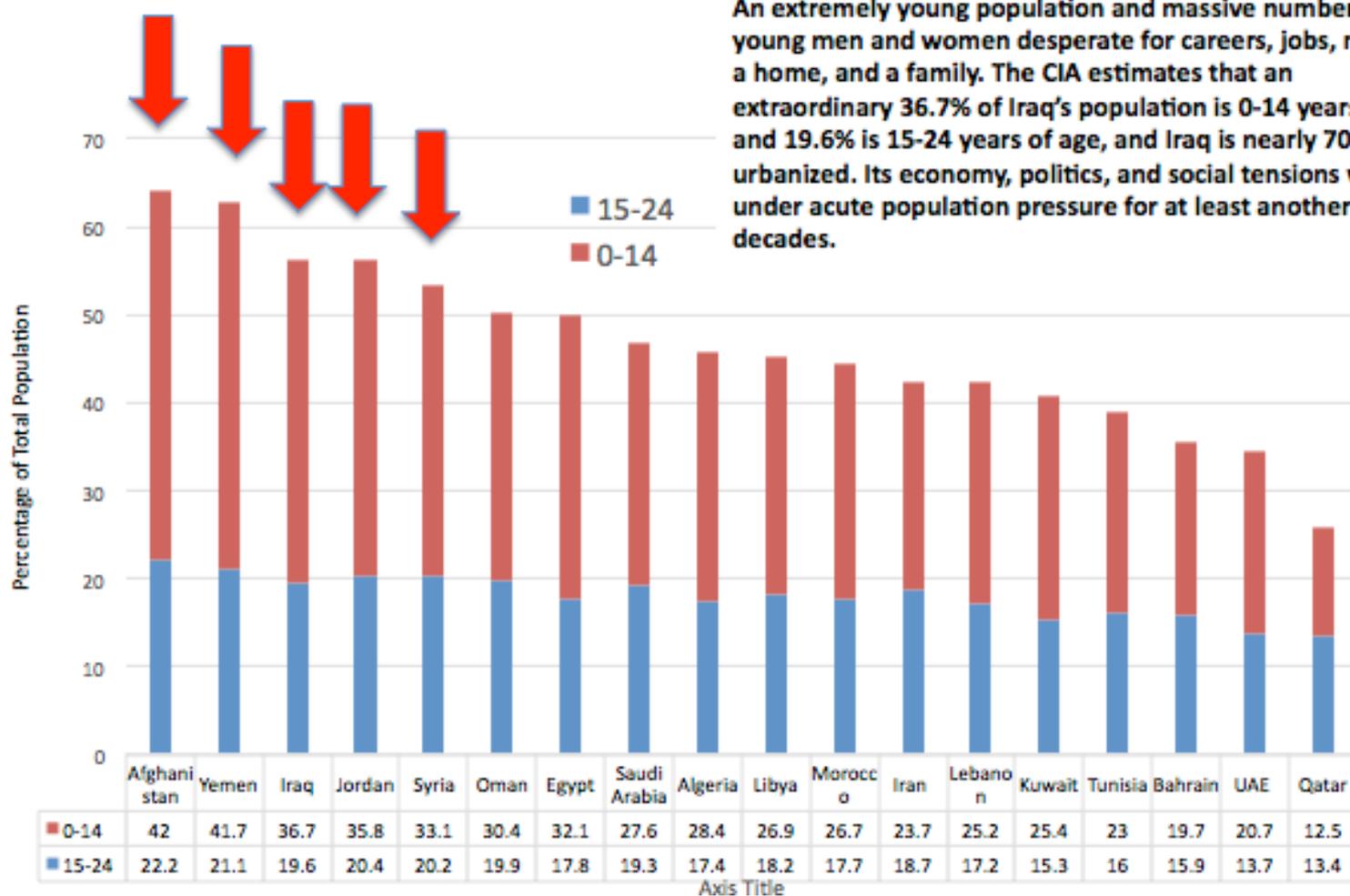


Source: United States Census Bureau, International Data Base, Accessed April 2015.

<http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php>

The Civil Side: Youth Bulge

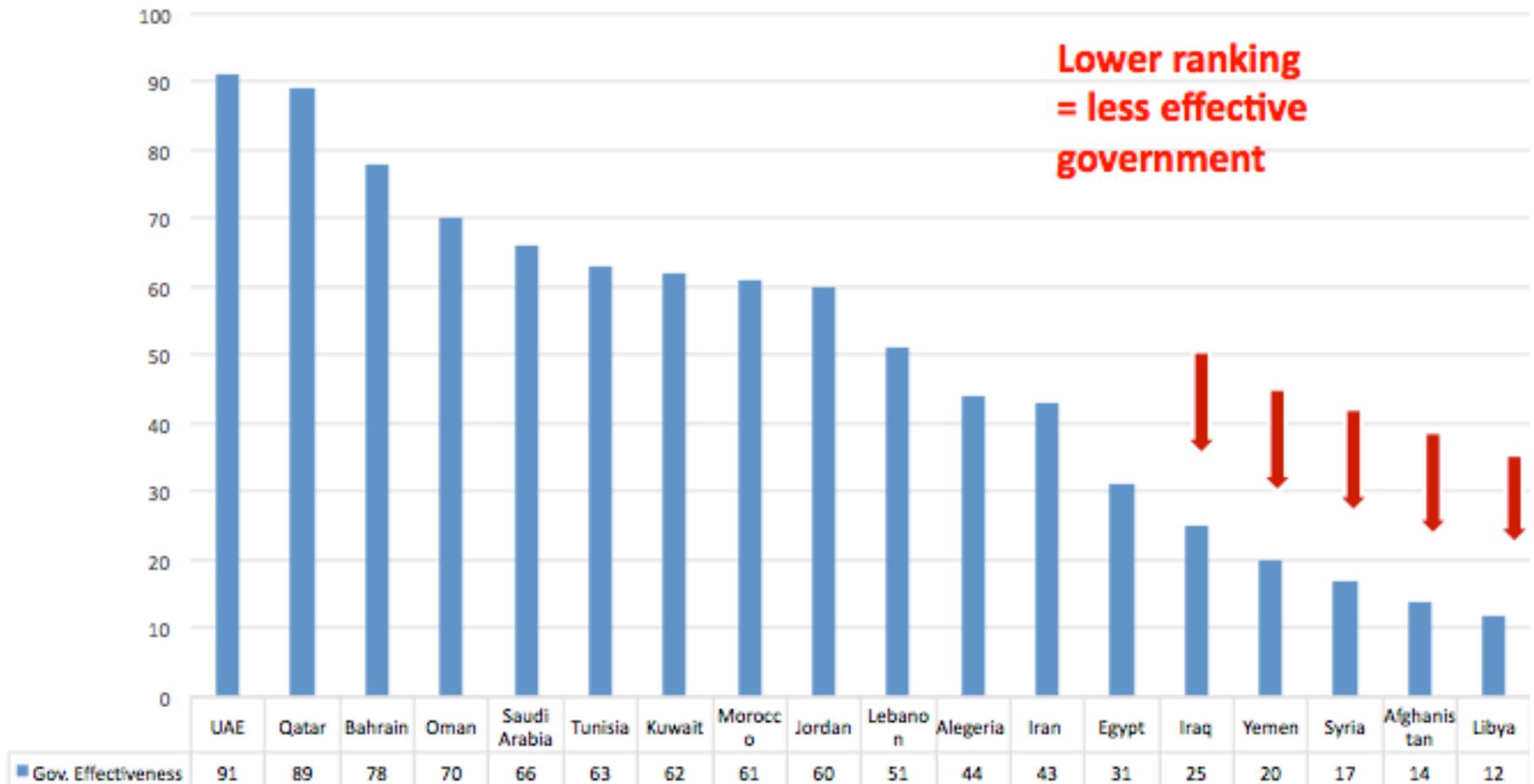
(Percentage of Native Population Below 25)



Source: Central Intelligence Agency, World Factbook 2014, Accessed April 2014, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/>.

The Civil Side: Governance

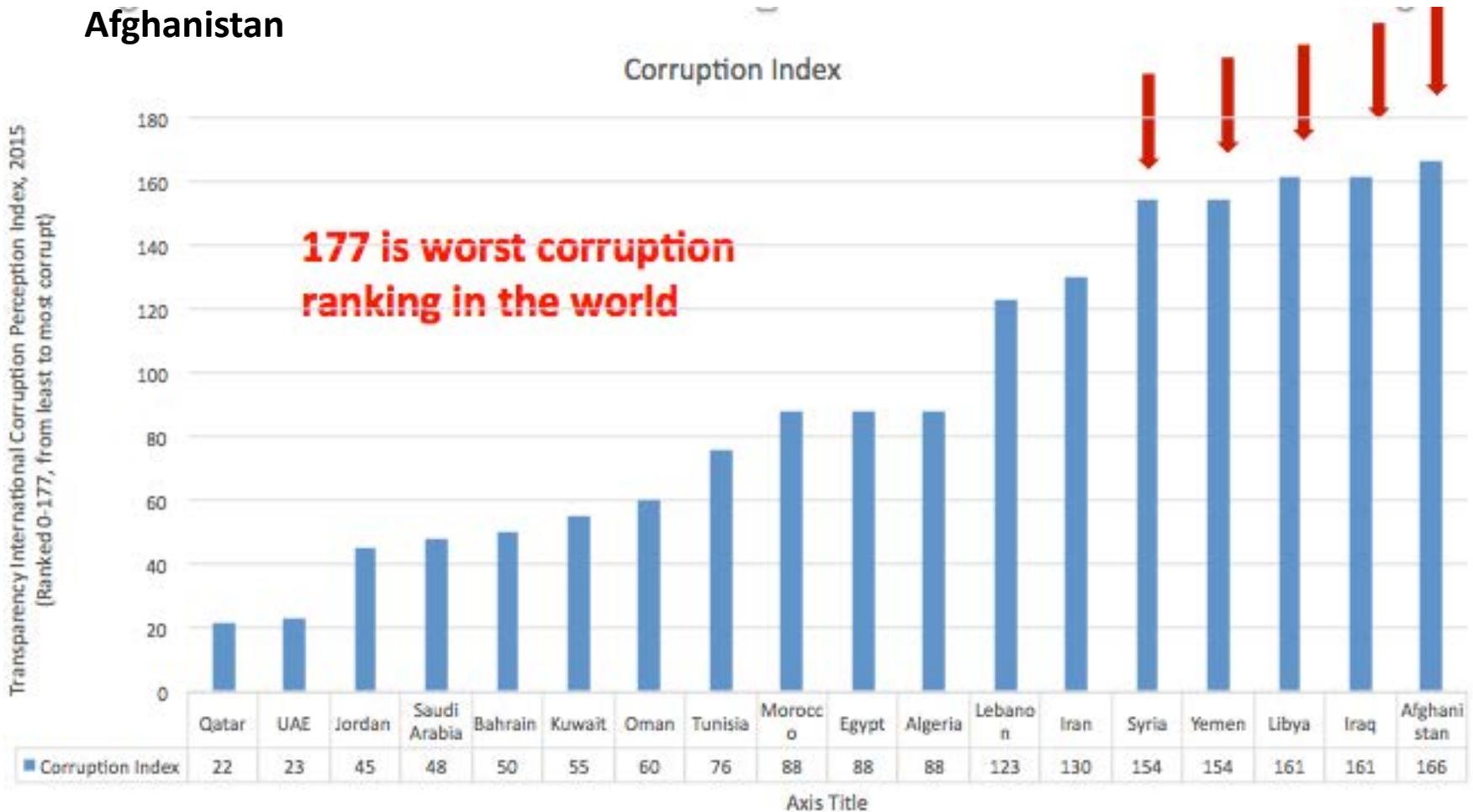
Failed governance leads to violence and extremism, or civil conflict. Authoritarianism and repression do not suppress them, simply bottle them up until they explode.



Source: World Bank Governance Indicators, Accessed June, 2015
<http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.aspx#home>

The Civil Side: Corruption

Corruption breeds anger and extremism: See Syria, Yemen, Libya, Iraq and Afghanistan



Transparency International Corruption Perceptions Index "The Corruption Perceptions Index ranks countries and territories based on how corrupt their public sector is perceived to be."

Iraq and Syria: The Changing Zones of Influence and Control

Key Metrics for Suicide and Vehicle Bombings

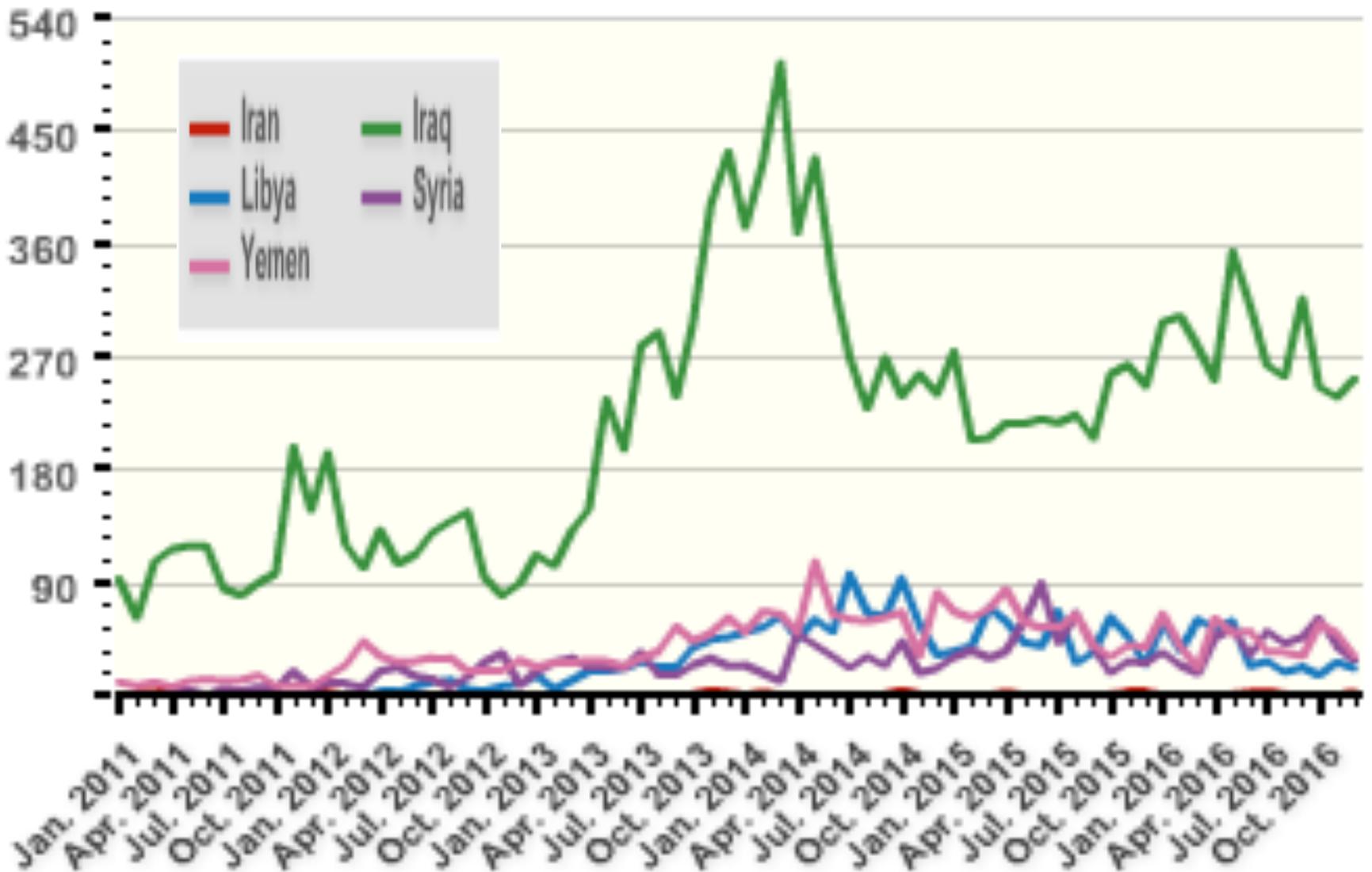
Five countries that experienced the most suicide and vehicle bombings, 1970 – 2016

Suicide Bombings				Vehicle Bombings			
Country	Number of Attacks	Percent of Global Total	Percent Vehicle	Country	Number of Attacks	Percent of Global Total	Percent Suicide
Iraq	2,270	39.7%	64.7%	Iraq	5,379	49.8%	27.3%
Afghanistan	1,092	19.1%	43.5%	Afghanistan	913	8.5%	52.0%
Pakistan	478	8.4%	31.8%	Pakistan	515	4.8%	29.5%
Syria	285	5.0%	71.6%	Syria	398	3.7%	51.3%
Nigeria	265	4.6%	20.8%	United Kingdom	320	3.0%	0.0%

Five perpetrator groups responsible for most suicide and vehicle bombings, 1970 - 2016

Suicide Bombings				Vehicle Bombings			
Perpetrator	Number of Attacks	Percent of Global Total	Percent Total Attacks	Perpetrator	Number of Attacks	Percent of Global Total	Percent Total Attacks
ISIL	1,184	20.8%	22.9%	ISIL	1,594	14.8%	30.9%
Taliban	637	11.2%	9.7%	Taliban	480	4.4%	7.3%
Boko Haram	300	5.3%	14.4%	IRA	220	2.0%	8.2%
TTP	166	2.9%	12.9%	ETA	191	1.8%	9.4%
Al-Shabaab	133	2.3%	5.0%	Al-Shabaab	187	1.7%	7.0%

Terrorism Casualties: Iran, Iraq, Syria by Country: 2011-2016

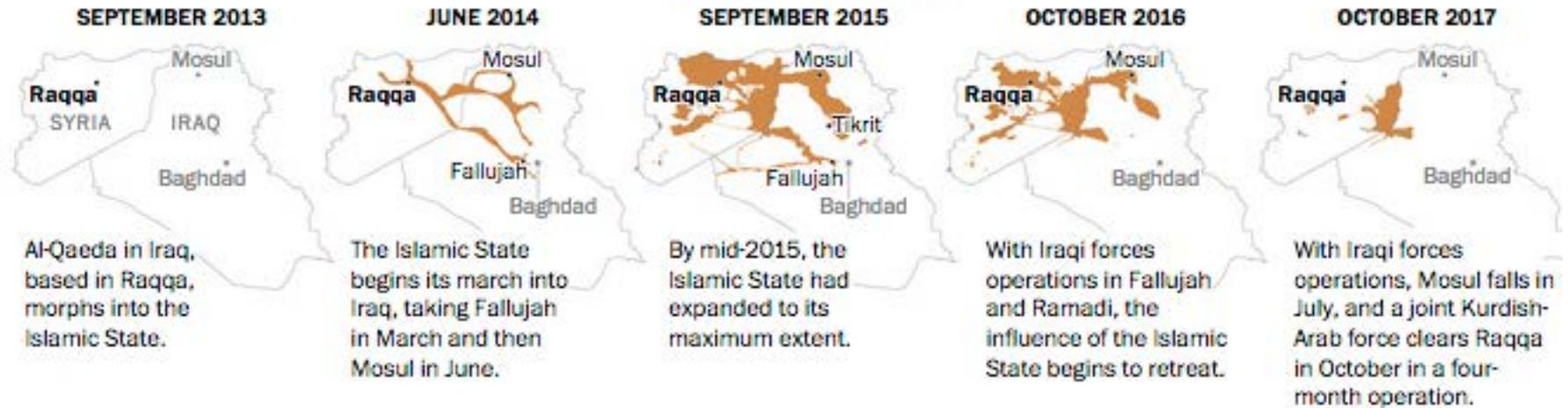


Source: START Data Base,

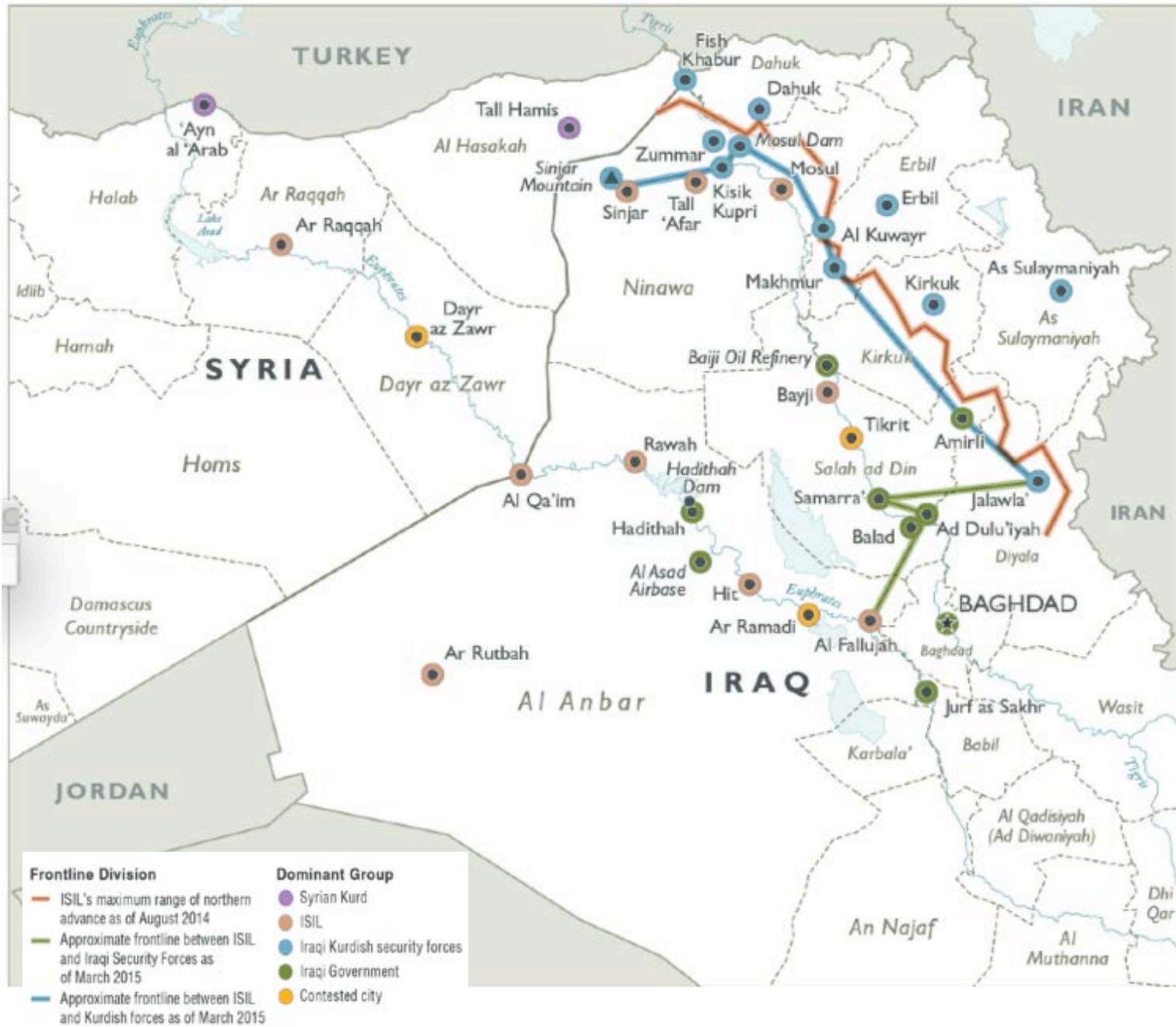
http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?charttype=bar&chart=target&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=&start_year=2016&start_month=1&start_day=1&end_year=2016&end_month=12&end_day=31&ctp2=all&sAttack=1,0

Iraq-Syria: ISIS Areas of Control: 9/2013 vs. 10/2017

● Islamic State control



Source: Washington Post, 17/10/17, https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/after-raqqa-the-us-sees-russia-assad-looming-over-remaining-syrian-battlefield/2017/10/19/0281c7da-b41e-11e7-be94-fabb0f1e9ffb_story.html?utm_term=.0a00657b5dd0.



DoD: Iraq and Syria: ISIL's Reduced Operating Areas as of March 2015

Note: Our judgment as to which group has dominant influence over a particular city is based on a body of unclassified sources that we deem reliable.

Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant's (ISIL) frontlines in much of northern and central Iraq have been pushed back since August.

ISIL can no longer operate freely in roughly 20-25 percent of populated areas of Iraqi territory where they once could.

These areas translate into approximately 11,000-13,500 square kilometers (4,100-5,200 square miles). However, because of the dynamic nature of the conflict in Iraq and Syria, this estimate could be higher or lower depending on daily fluctuations in the battle lines.

With the exception of its withdrawal from 'Ayn al 'Arab and Tall Hamis, ISIL's area of influence in Syria remains largely unchanged.

DoD: Iraq and Syria: ISIL's Reduced Operating Areas as of April 2015

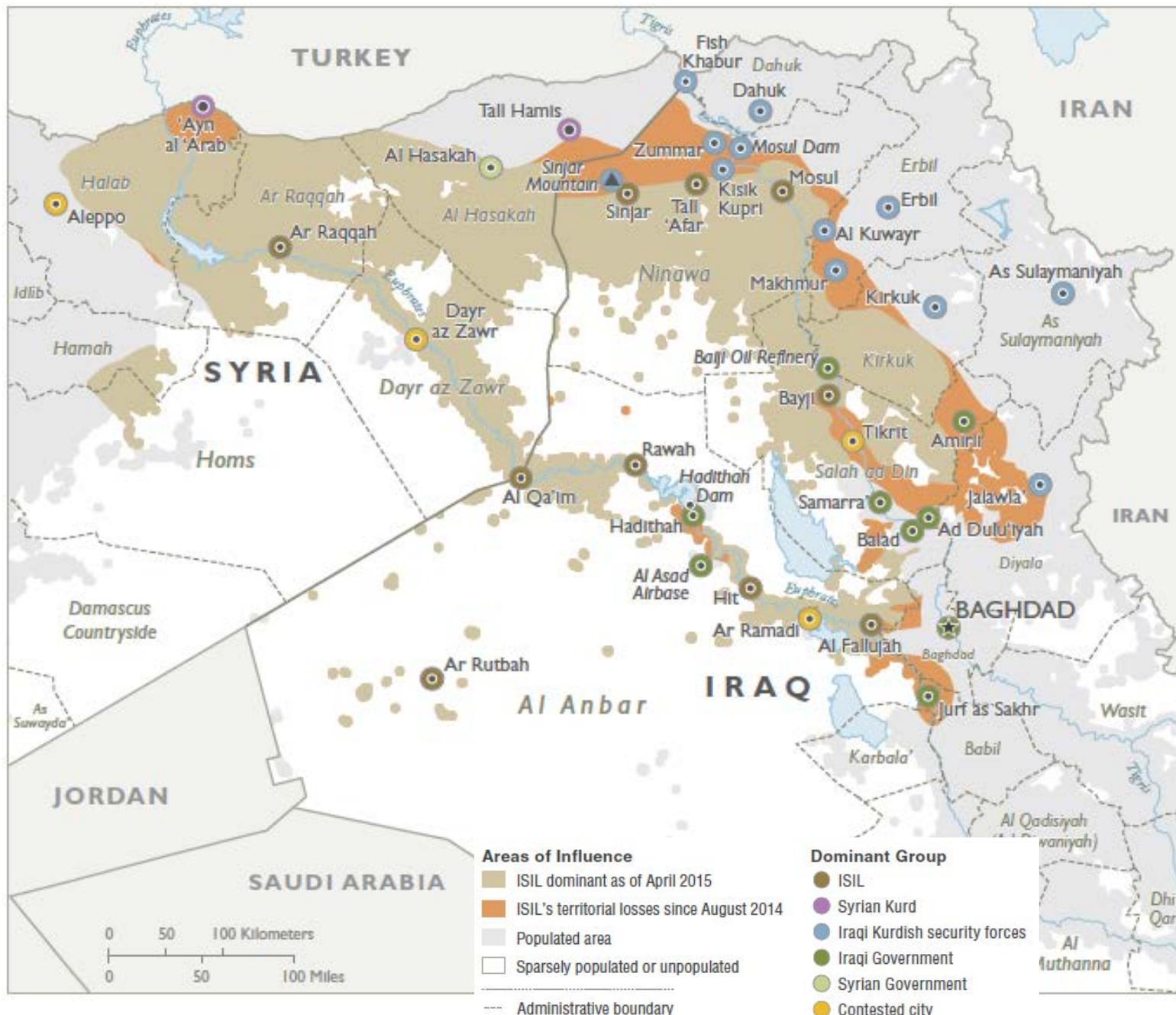
The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant's (ISIL) frontlines in much of northern and central Iraq have been pushed back since August 2014.

ISIL can no longer operate freely in roughly 25 to 30 percent of populated areas of Iraqi territory where it once could.

These areas translate into approximately 13,000 to 17,000 square kilometers (or 5,000 to 6,500 square miles).

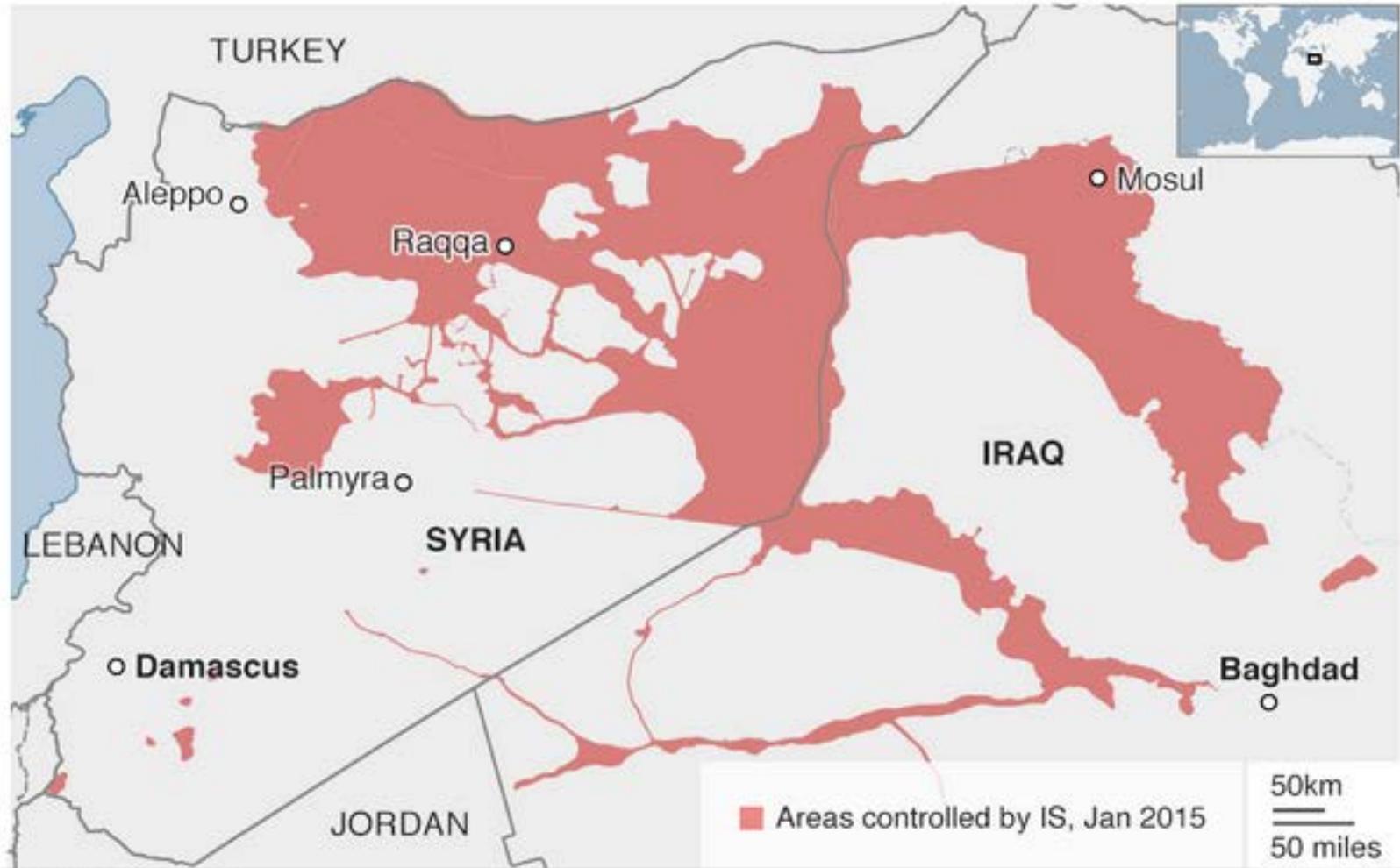
However, because of the dynamic nature of the conflict in Iraq and Syria, this estimate could increase or decrease depending on daily fluctuations in the battle lines.

ISIL's area of influence in Syria remains largely unchanged, with its gains in As Suwayda', Damascus Countryside, and Homs Provinces offset by losses in Halab and Al Hasakah Province



BBC Map of ISIS Zones of Control, January 2015

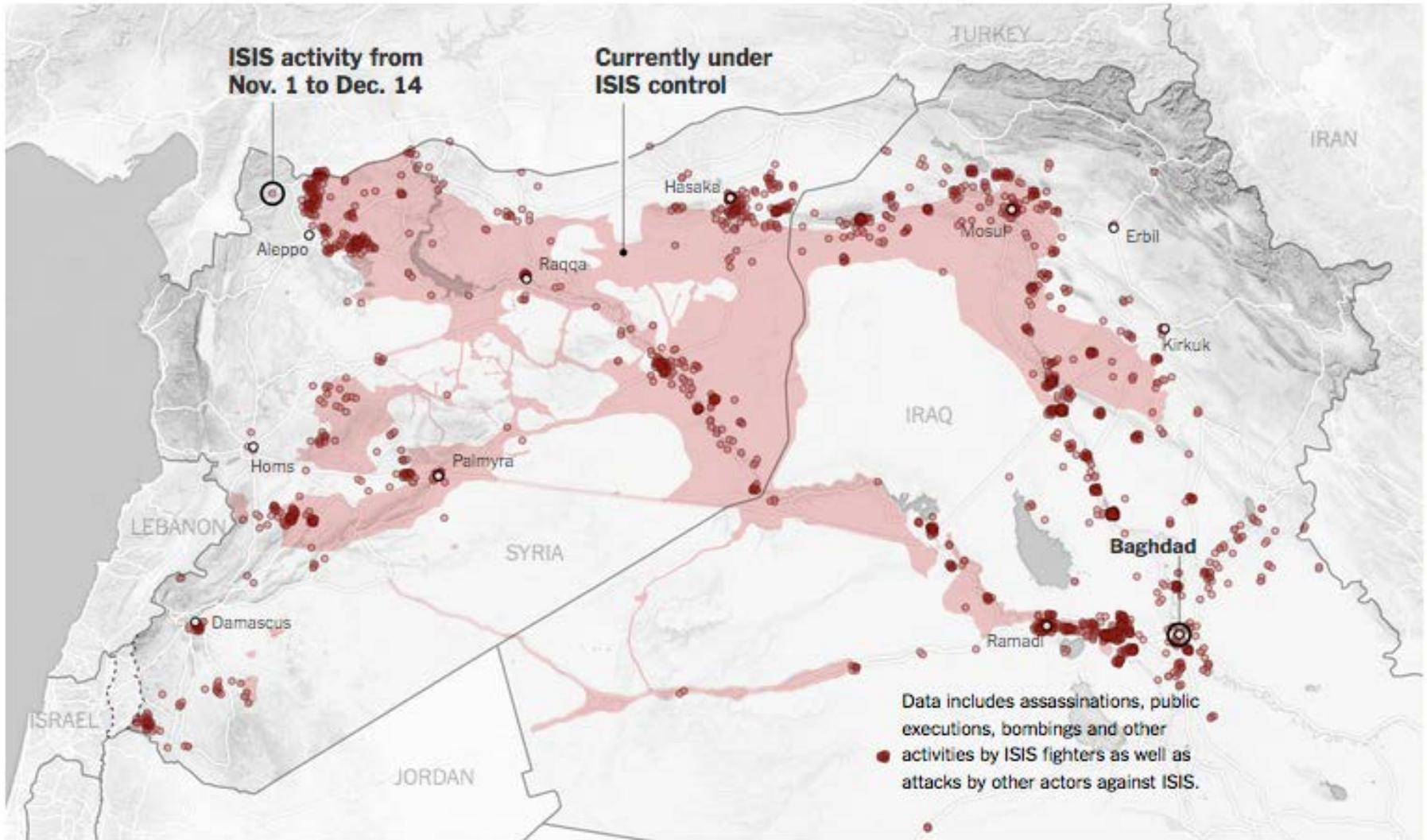
January 2015



Source: IHS Conflict Monitor

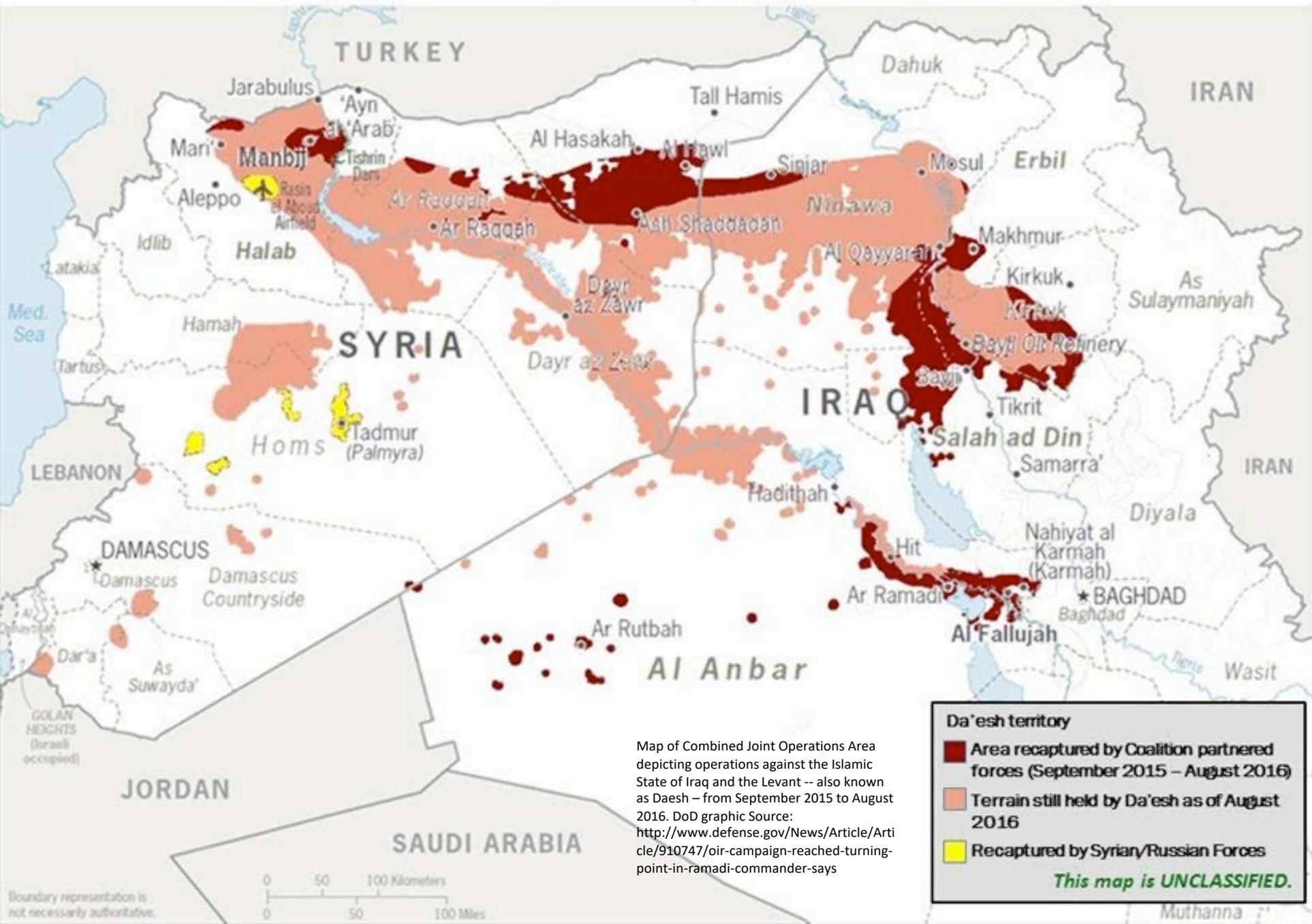
BBC

ISIS Bombings and Assassinations in 2015



The New York Times | Source: IHS Conflict Monitor

The CJOA from September 2015 to August 2016

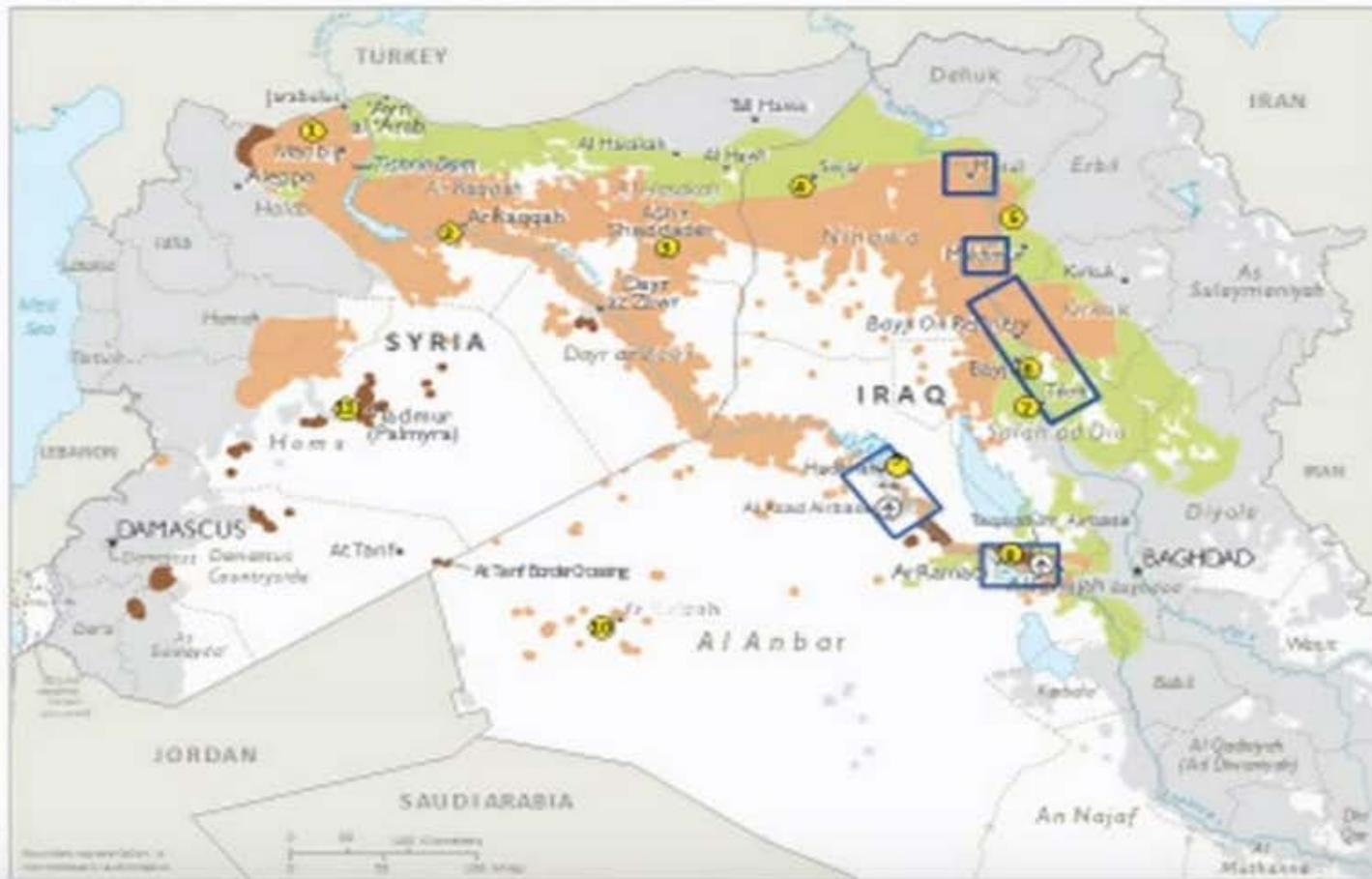
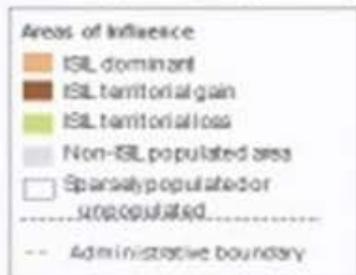


Map of Combined Joint Operations Area depicting operations against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant -- also known as Daesh -- from September 2015 to August 2016. DoD graphic Source: <http://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/910747/oir-campaign-reached-turning-point-in-ramadi-commander-says>

Iraq and Syria: ISIL's Areas of Influence, August 2014 to January 2016

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) frontlines in much of northern and central Iraq and northern Syria have been pushed back since August 2014. ISIL probably can no longer operate freely in approximately 25 to 30 percent of populated areas in Iraq and Syria where it once could. The map depicts ISIL's territorial losses, which translate into 21,000 to 24,000 square kilometers, or about 40 percent of territory it dominated in August 2014 in Iraq. ISIL also has lost 4,200 to 4,500 square kilometers, or about 10 percent, in Syria. ISIL probably has a presence and freedom of

movement in much of the unpopulated areas depicted on the map, but we cannot determine if it is the dominant actor. In Iraq, ISIL's largest territorial losses have been in Ninawa, Kirkuk, and Salah ad Din Governorates. In Syria, the group's frontlines have been pushed back in large areas in the north. Despite its net losses in both countries, ISIL retains captured territory of strategic value since August 2014, such as Tadmur (Palmyra) in Syria's Homs Province. Our estimates fluctuate regularly because of the dynamic nature of the conflict.

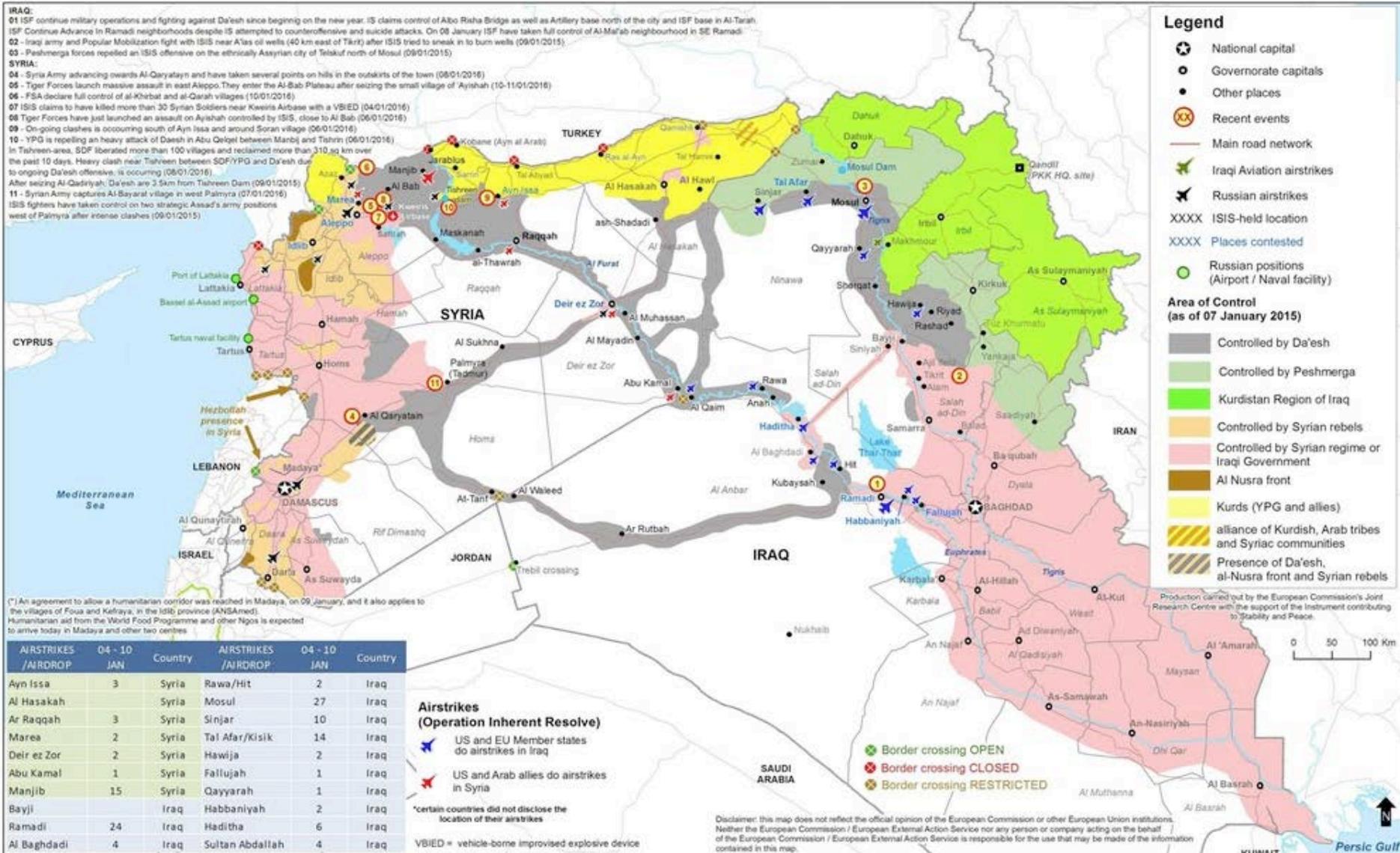


US Official Estimate of ISIS Gains and Losses: August 2014 to January 2016

Note: Our judgment as to which group has dominant influence over an area is based on a body of sources that we deem reliable.

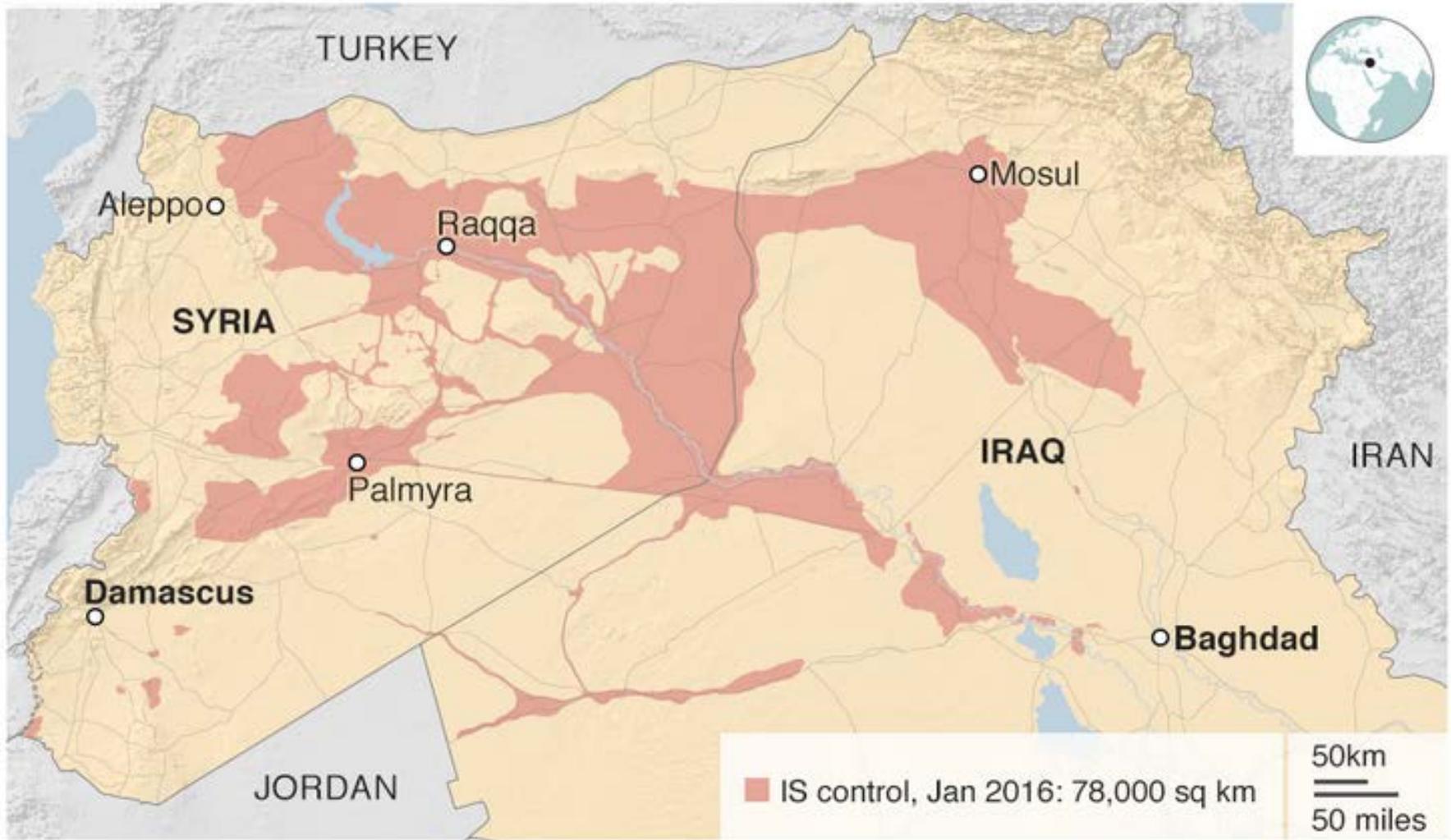
Da'esh in Syria and Iraq Map

from 04/01/2016 to 10/01/2016



ISIS: January 2016

January 2016



Source: IHS Conflict Monitor

BBC

Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, 20 July 2017

Iraq and Syria: ISIL's Areas of Influence, August 2014 Through April 2016

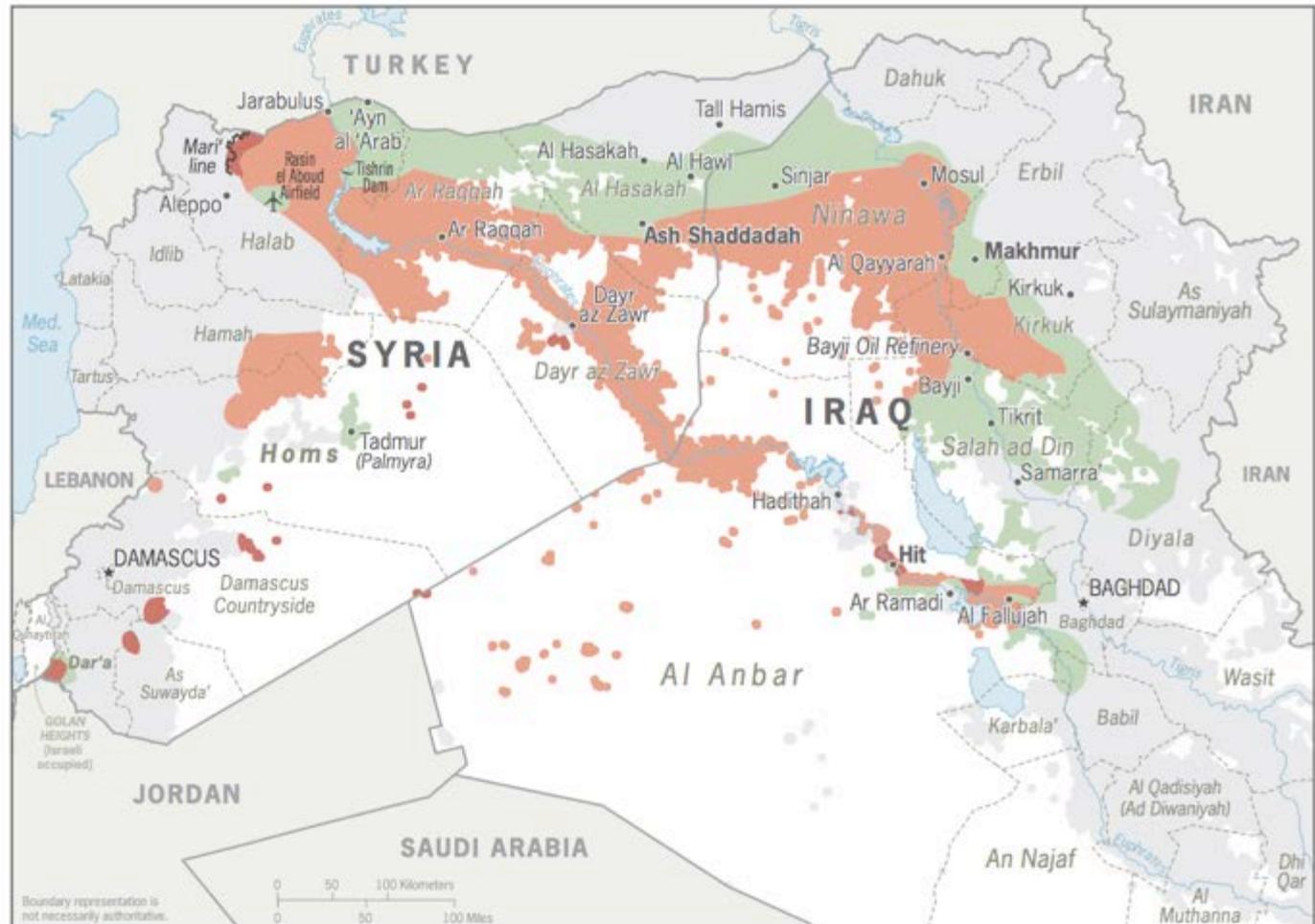
Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant's (ISIL's) frontlines in much of northern and central Iraq and northern Syria have been pushed back since August 2014. Compared to its peak of territorial influence in Iraq and Syria in August 2014, ISIL probably can no longer operate openly in approximately 30 to 35 percent of populated areas, although the group is able to conduct attacks in many areas where it has ceded control. During April 2016, Iraqi forces captured territory from ISIL in Hit and west of Makhmur. In Syria, ISIL lost territory to Syrian regime-backed forces in central Homs Province and opposition forces

in Dar'a Province. The map depicts ISIL's net territorial losses, which translate into approximately 25,000 to 26,000 square kilometers, or about 45 percent of the territory it had dominated in Iraq as of August 2014. ISIL also has lost a net of 9,000 to 9,200 square kilometers, or about 20 percent of the territory it had dominated in Syria as of August 2014. ISIL probably has a presence and freedom of movement in much of the unpopulated areas depicted on the map, but we cannot determine if it is the dominant actor. Our estimates are subject to change because of the dynamic nature of the conflict.

Areas of Influence

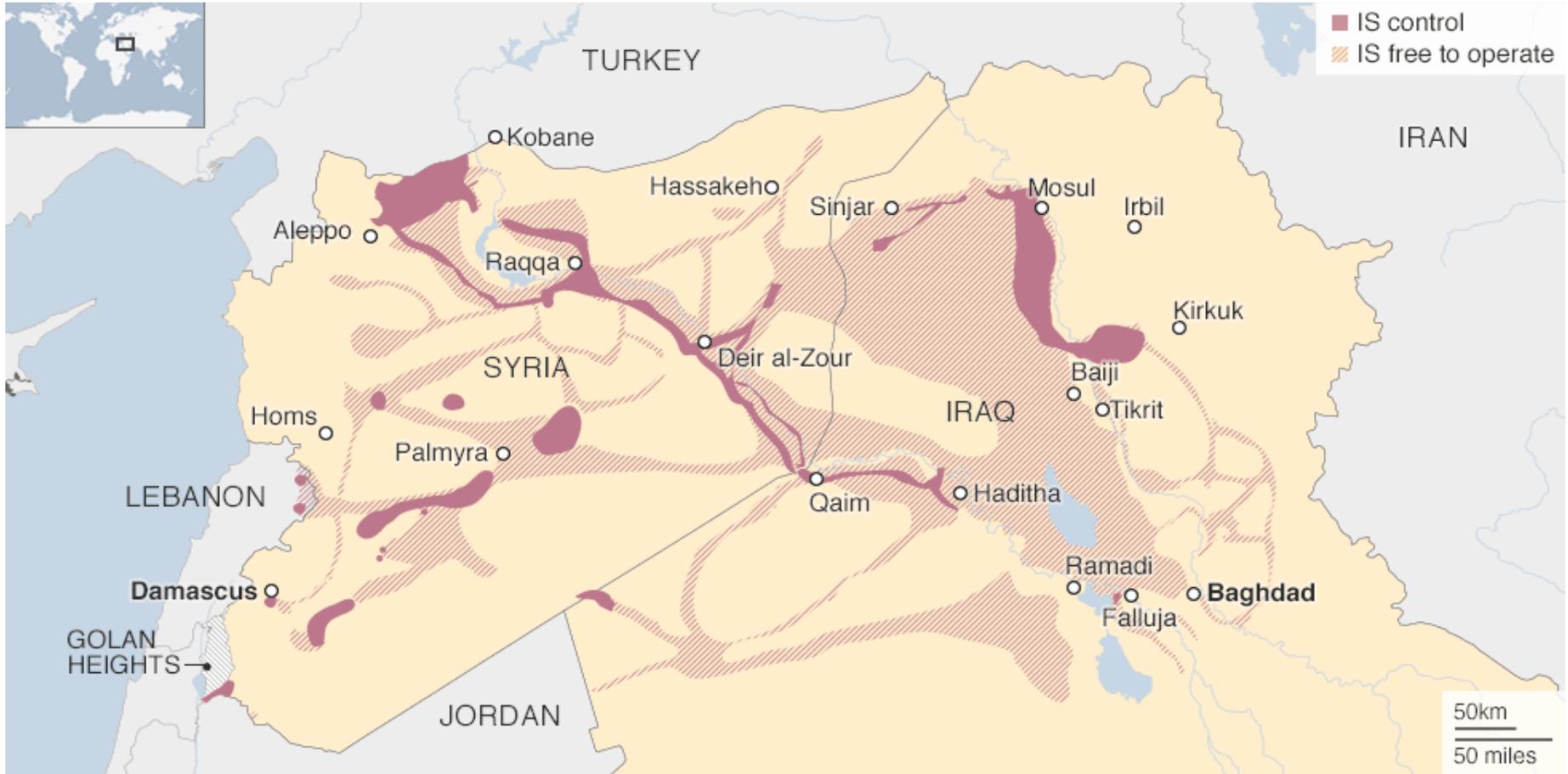
- ISIL dominant
- ISIL territorial gain
- ISIL territorial loss
- Non-ISIL populated area
- Sparsely populated or unpopulated
- Administrative boundary

US Official Estimate of ISIS Gains and Losses: August 2014 to May 1, 2016



Note: Our judgment as to which group has dominant influence over an area is based on a body of sources that we deem reliable.

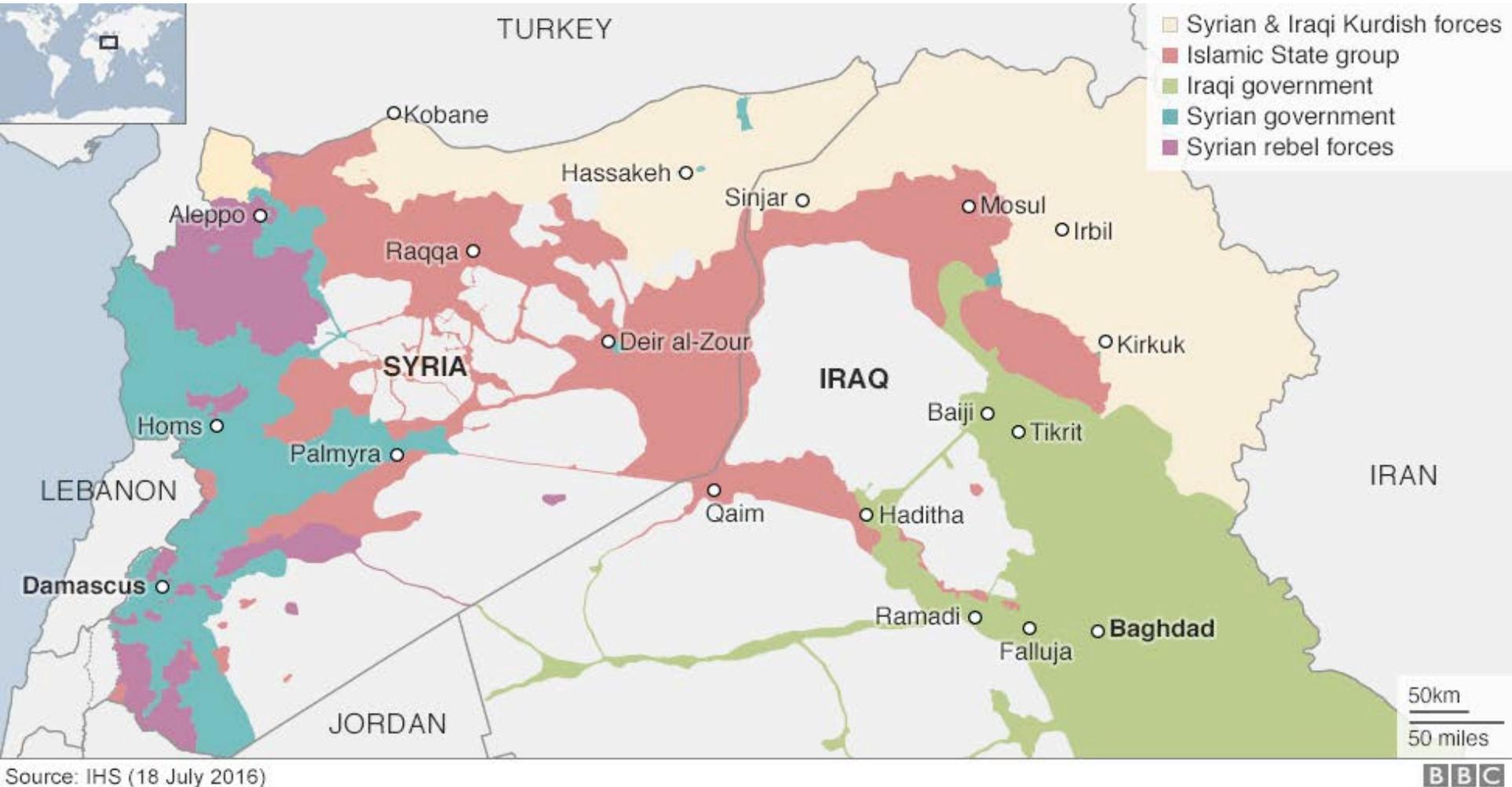
BBC Map of ISIS Areas of Control: May 25, 2016



Source: Institute for the Study of War (25 May 2016)



BBC Map of ISIS vs. Other Zones of Control, July 18, 2016



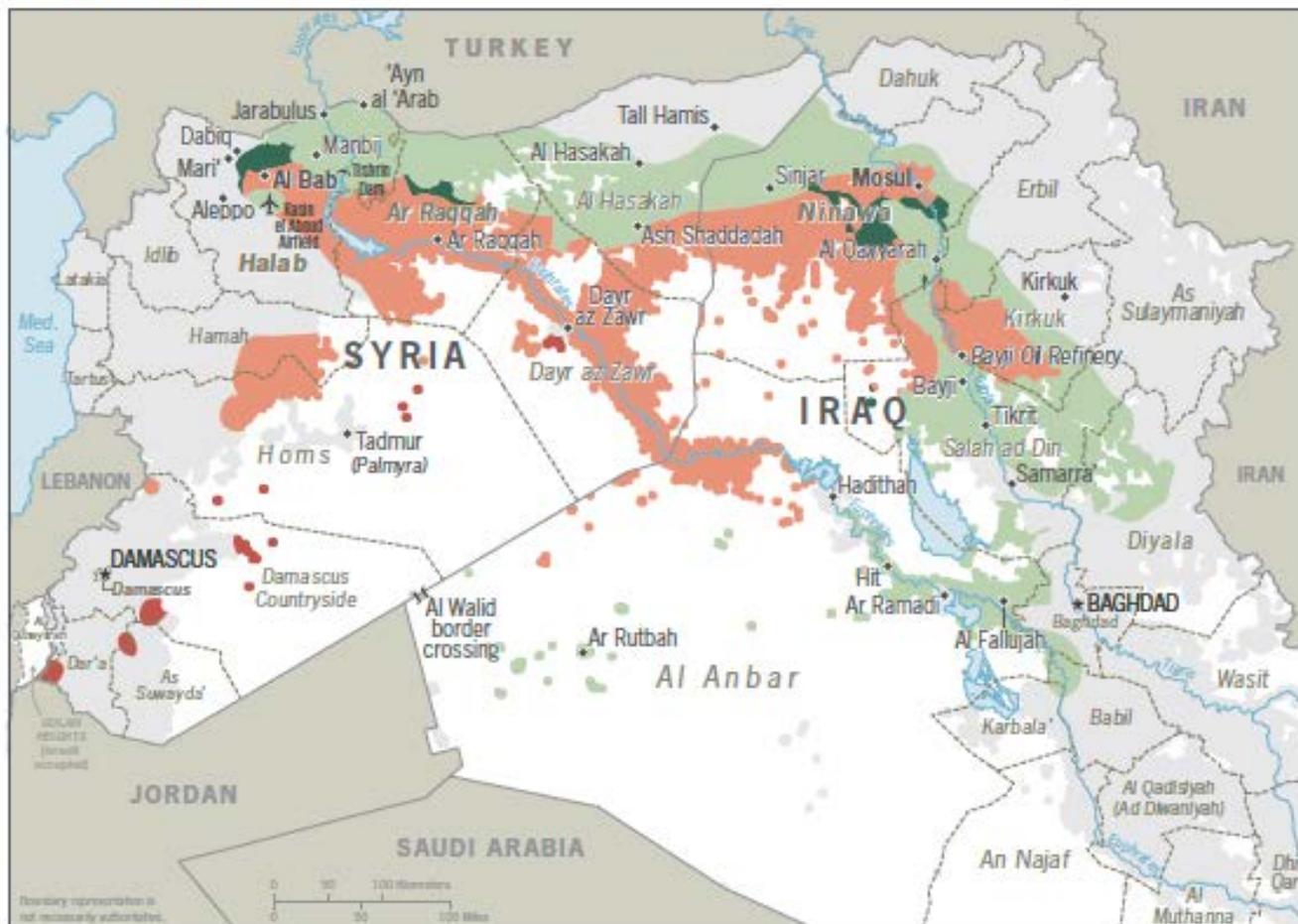
Iraq and Syria: ISIL's Areas of Influence, August 2014 Through November 2016

The frontlines of the self-proclaimed Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) in much of northern and central Iraq and northern Syria have been pushed back since August 2014. Compared to its peak territorial influence, ISIL probably can no longer operate openly in approximately 46 percent of populated areas it once controlled, although the group is able to conduct attacks in many areas it does not dominate. During November 2016, ISIL lost additional territory to Iraqi forces in Ninawa Governorate. In Syria, ISIL continued to lose territory in November to proregime, Turkish-assisted opposition, and Kurdish-led Syrian Democratic Forces in Halab Province, mainly near Al Bab, and in Ar Raqqa Province.

The map depicts ISIL's areas of influence, including its net territorial losses—32,500 to 34,500 square kilometers, or about 61 percent of the territory it had dominated in Iraq and 12,500 to 13,500 square kilometers, or about 28 percent of the territory it dominated in Syria—since August 2014. ISIL probably has a presence and freedom of movement in much of the unpopulated areas depicted on the map, but we cannot determine its level of influence in these areas. Our estimates are subject to change because of the dynamic nature of the conflict.

Areas of Influence

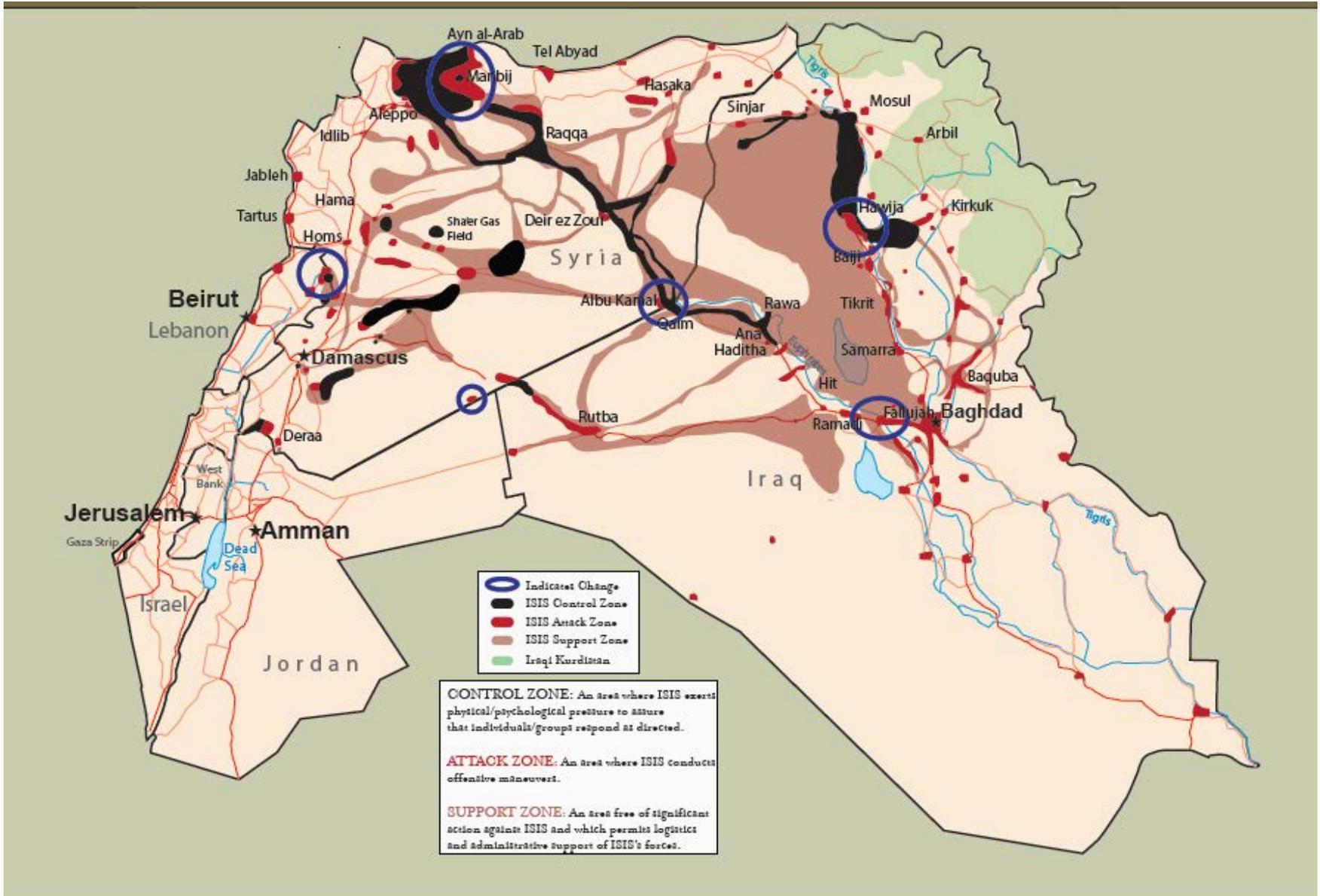
- ISIL dominant
- ISIL territorial gain
- ISIL territorial loss
- ISIL territorial loss during past month
- Non-ISIL populated area
- Sparsely populated or unpopulated
- Administrative boundary



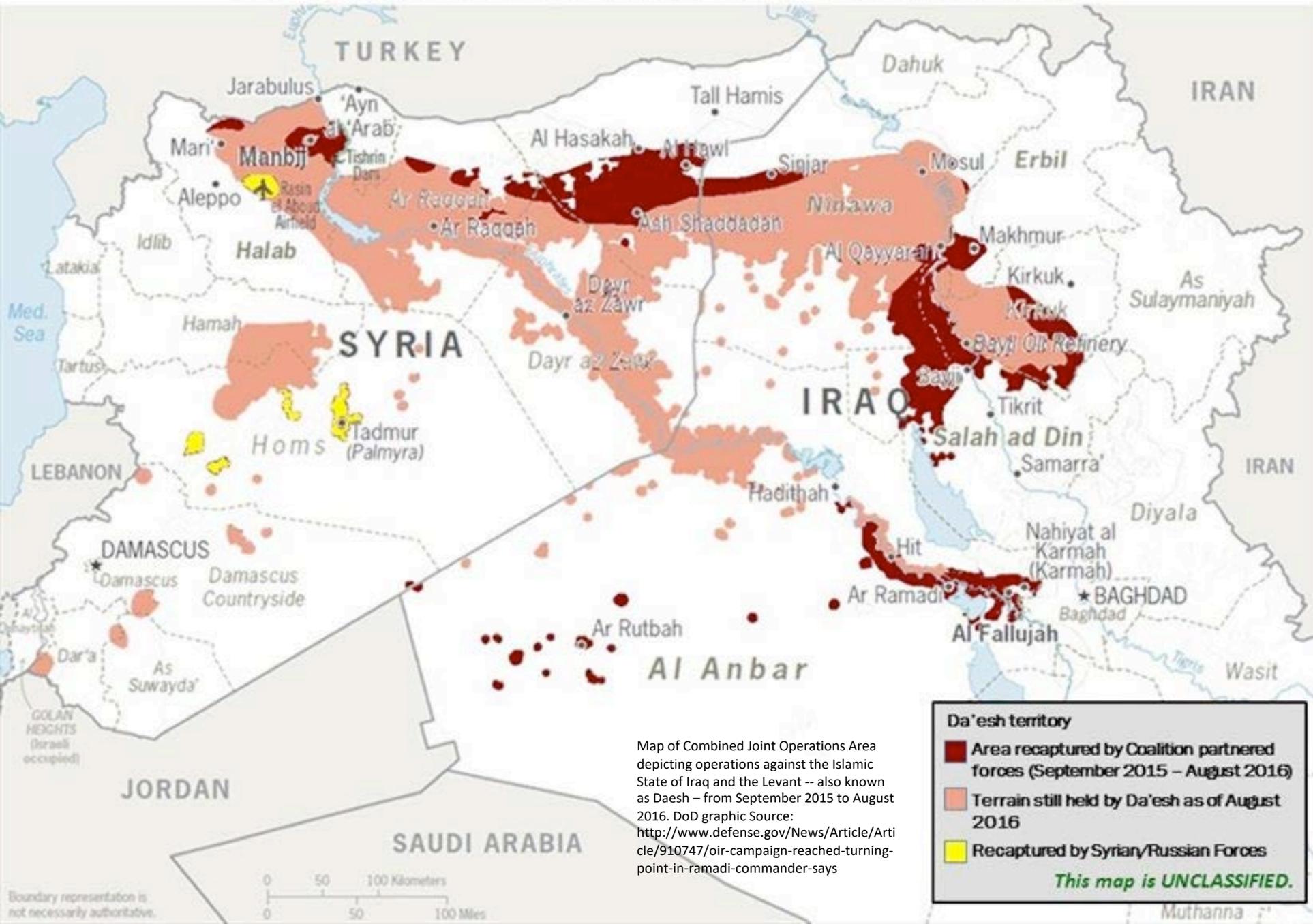
Source: OSD(PA),
12,2106

Note: Our judgment as to which group has dominant influence over an area is based on a body of sources that we deem reliable.

ISW Map of ISIS Zones of Control, July 1, 2016

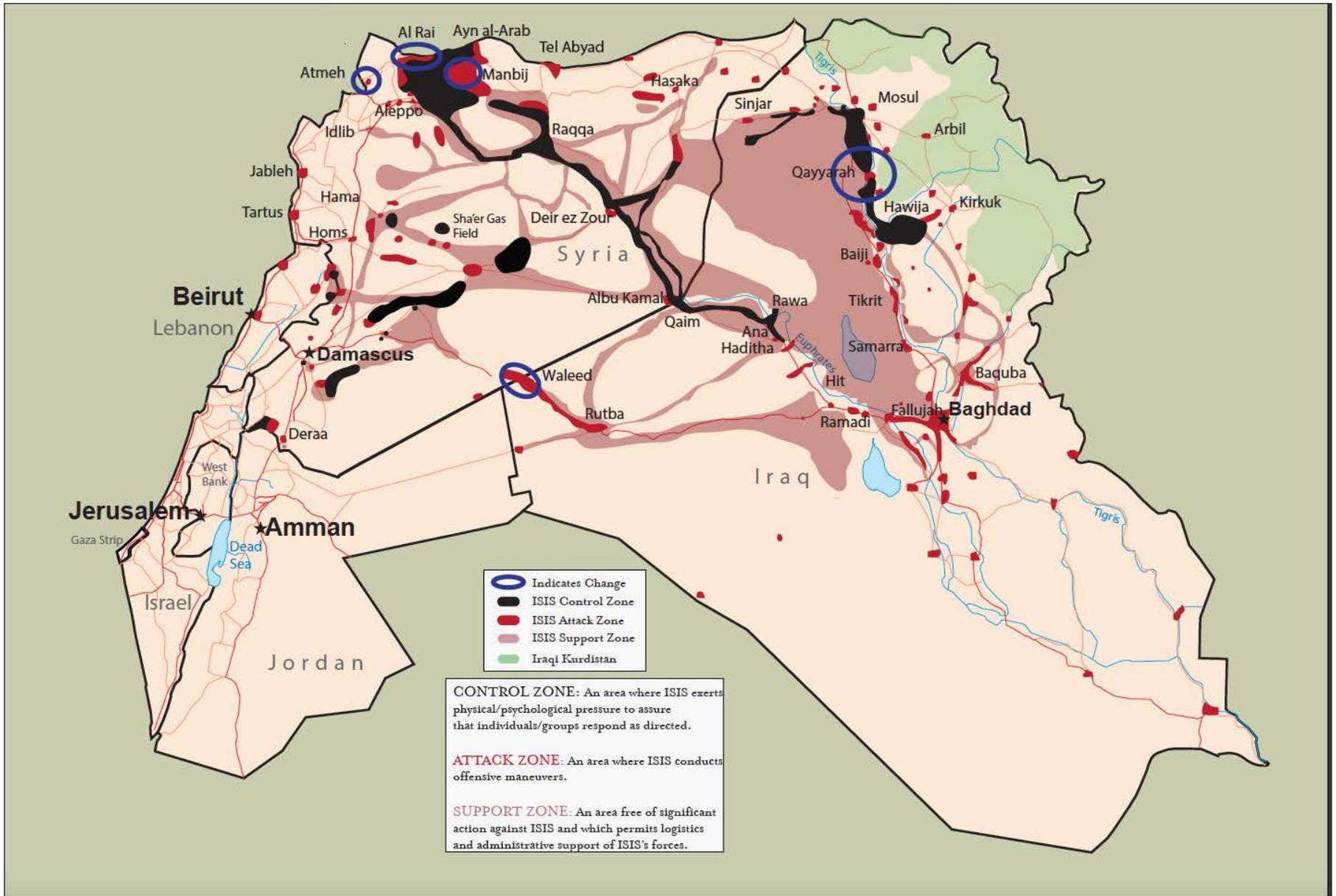


The CJOA from September 2015 to August 2016



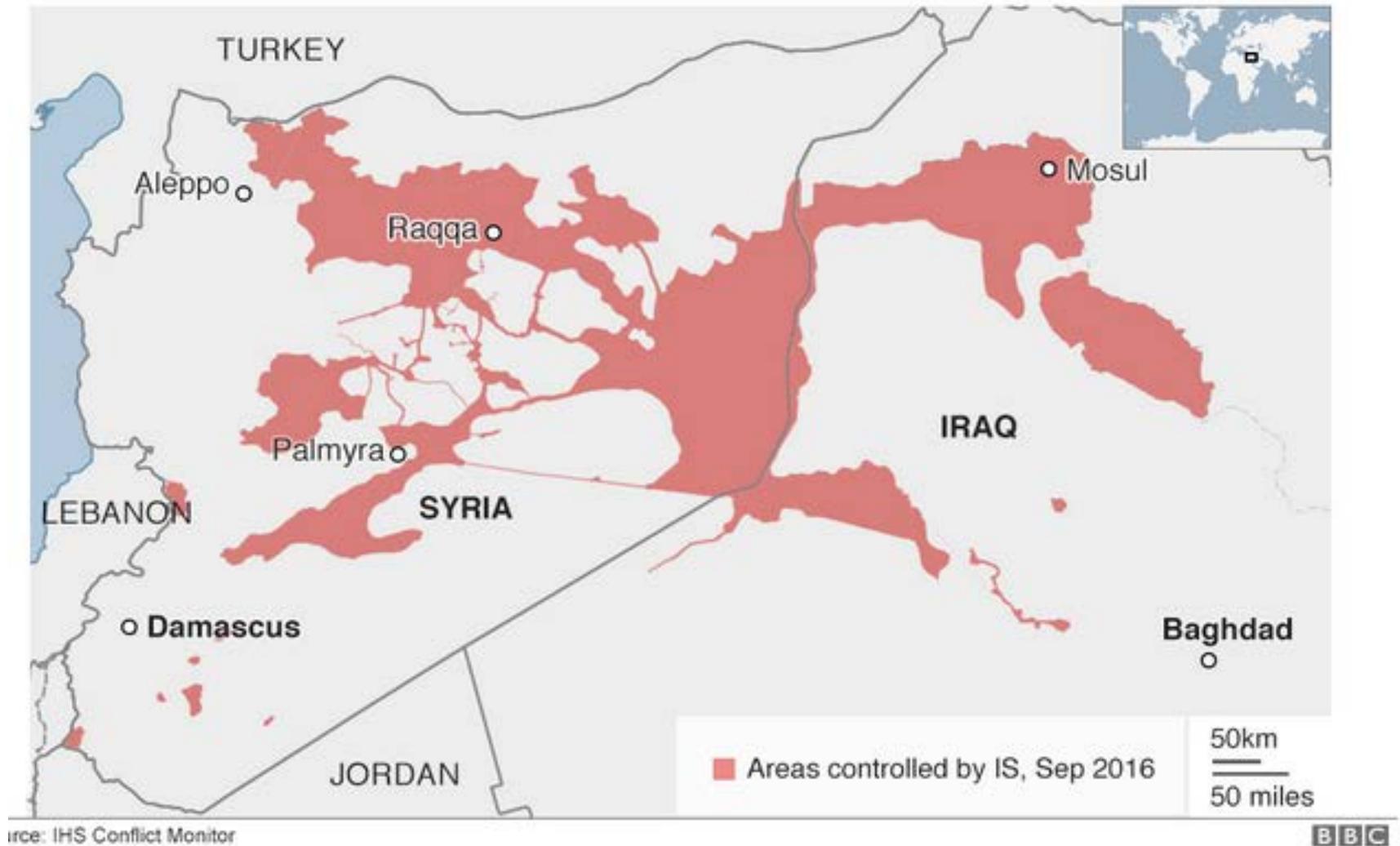
Map of Combined Joint Operations Area depicting operations against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant -- also known as Daesh -- from September 2015 to August 2016. DoD graphic Source: <http://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/910747/oir-campaign-reached-turning-point-in-ramadi-commander-says>

ISW Map of ISIS Zones of Control, August 19, 2016

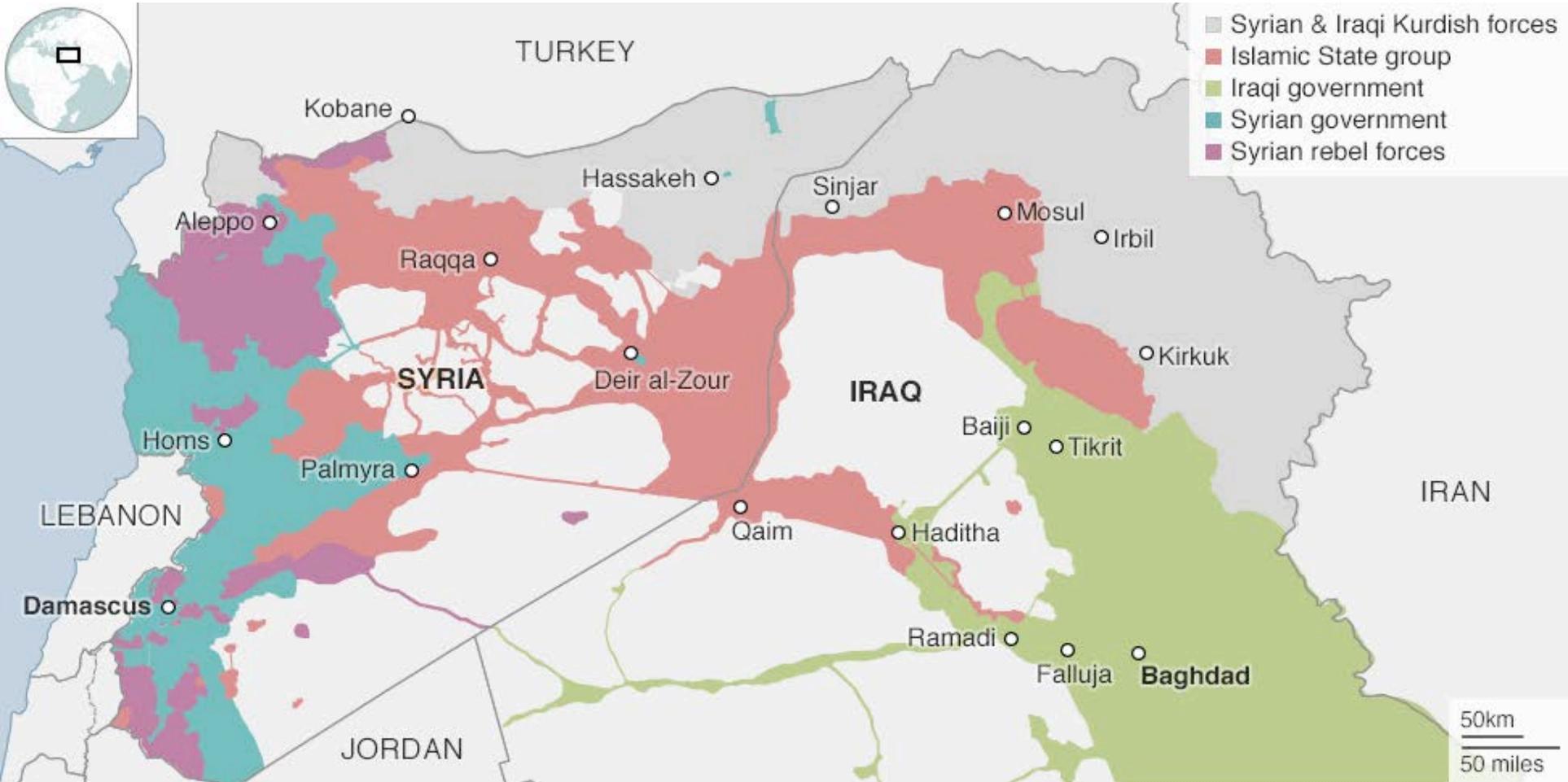


BBC Map of ISIS Zones of Control, September 2016

September 2016



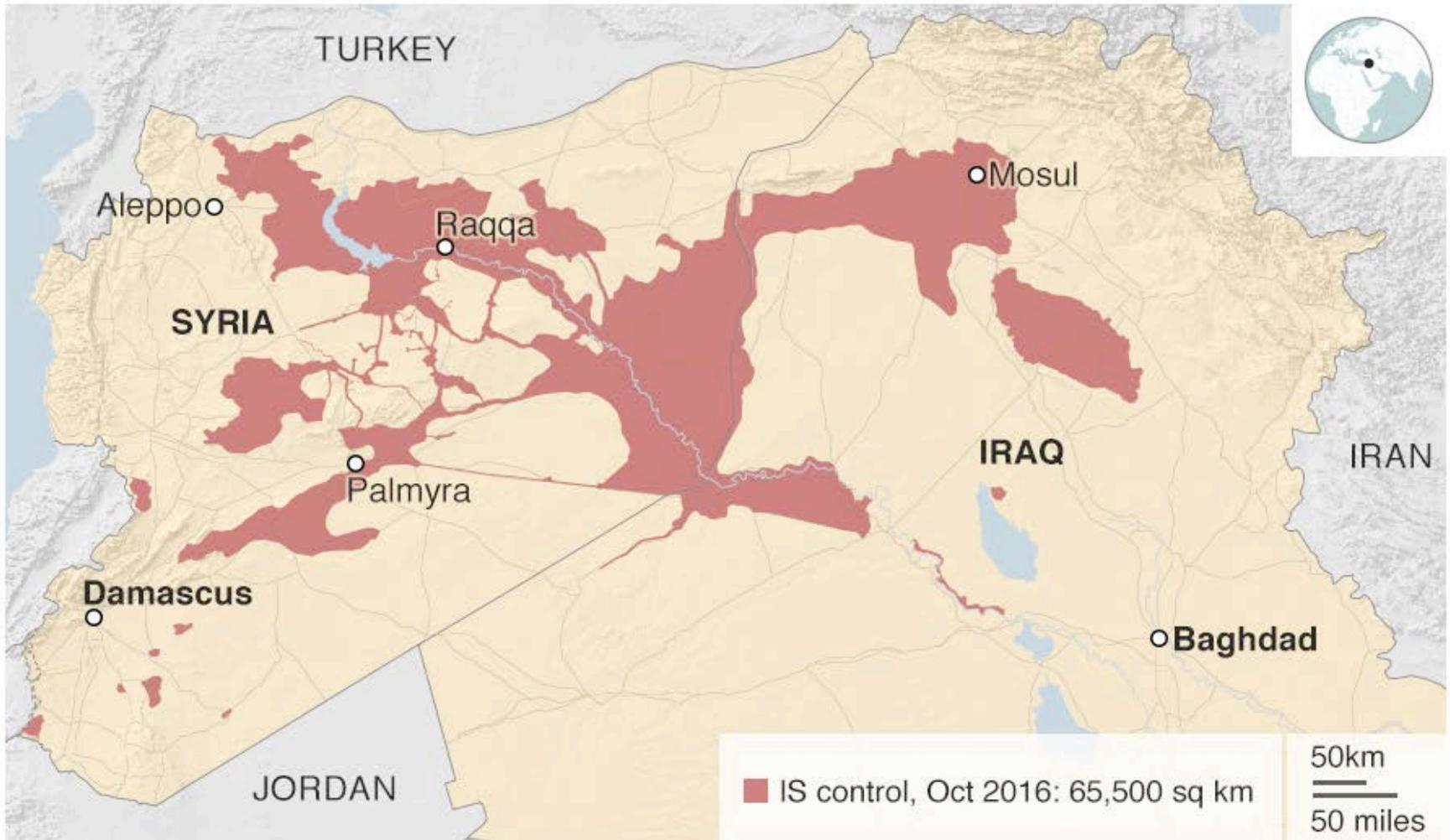
BBC Map of Zones of Control, September 19, 2016



Source: IHS Conflict Monitor (19 Sep 2016)

BBC

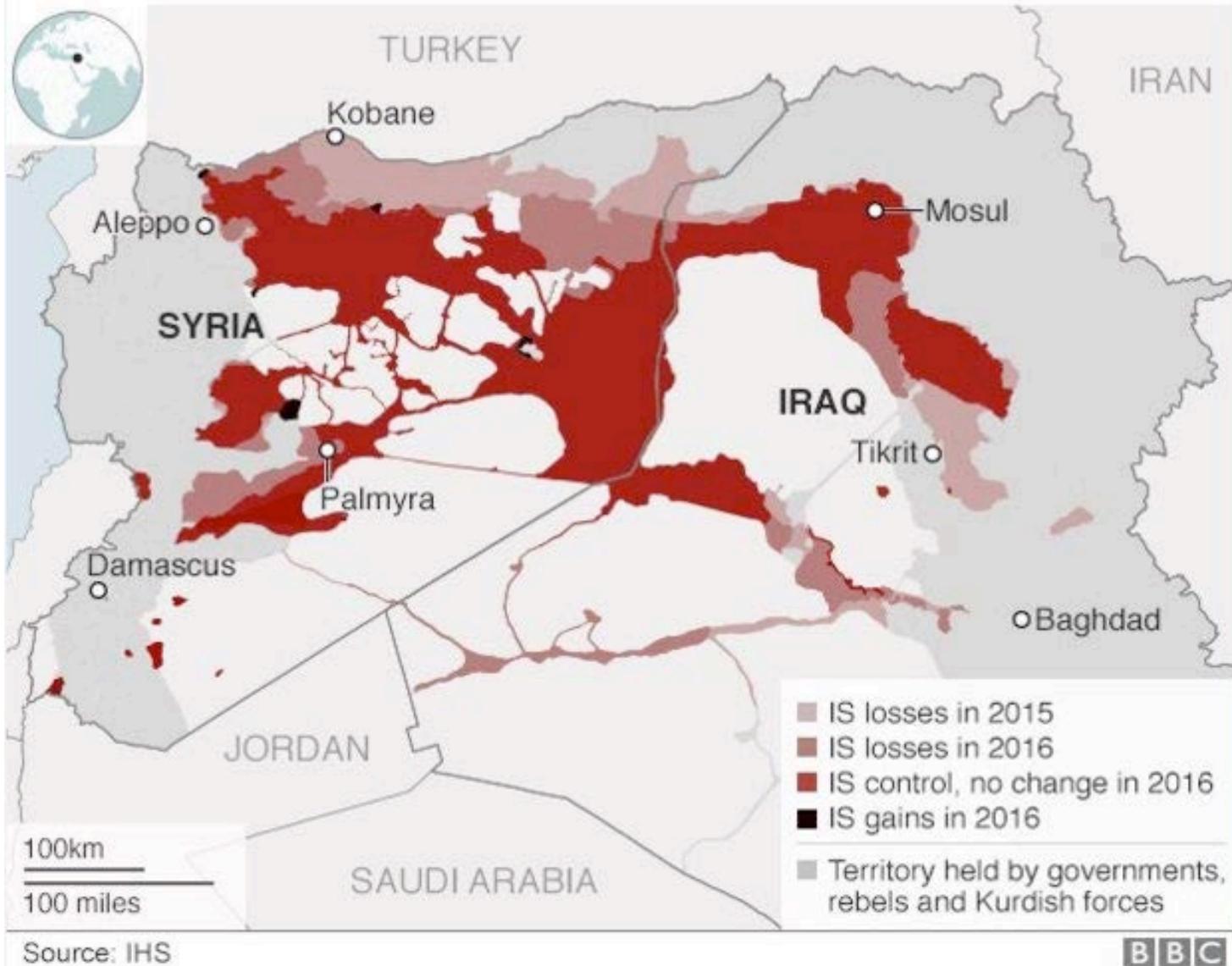
BBC Map of ISIS Zones of Control, October 6, 2016



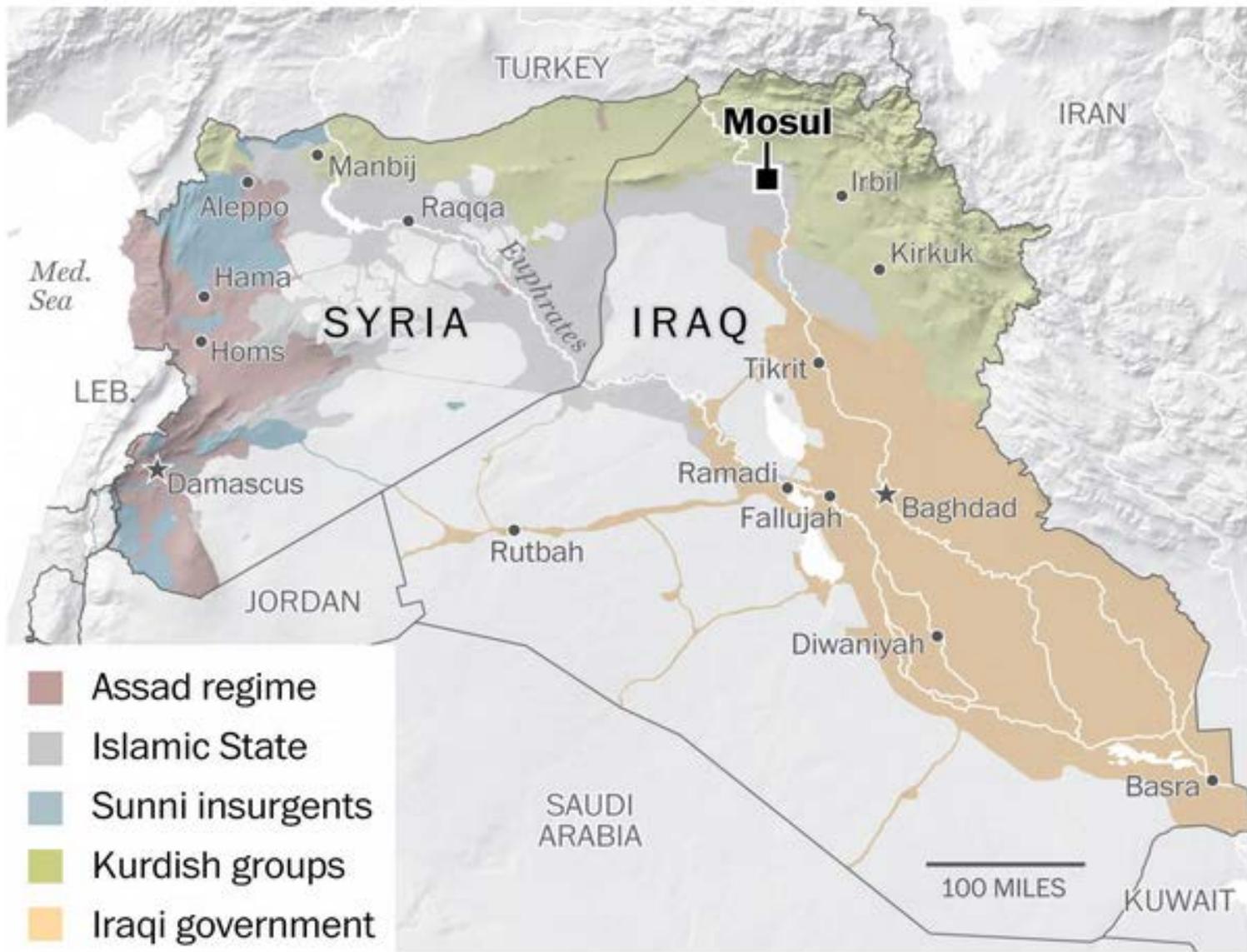
Source: IHS Conflict Monitor

BBC

'Islamic State' territory has dropped by 16% since Jan 2016



Washington Post/IHS Jane's Map of Zones of Control, September 20, 2016



Source: IHS Jane's Conflict Monitor as of Sept. 12

THE WASHINGTON POST

Source: Washington Post, https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle_east/signs-of-panic-and-rebellion-in-the-heart-of-islamic-states-so-called-caliphate/2016/09/20/55421e4a-7520-11e6-9781-49e591781754_story.html, September 20 2016

Washington Post/IHS Jane's Map of Zones of Control, October 6, 2016

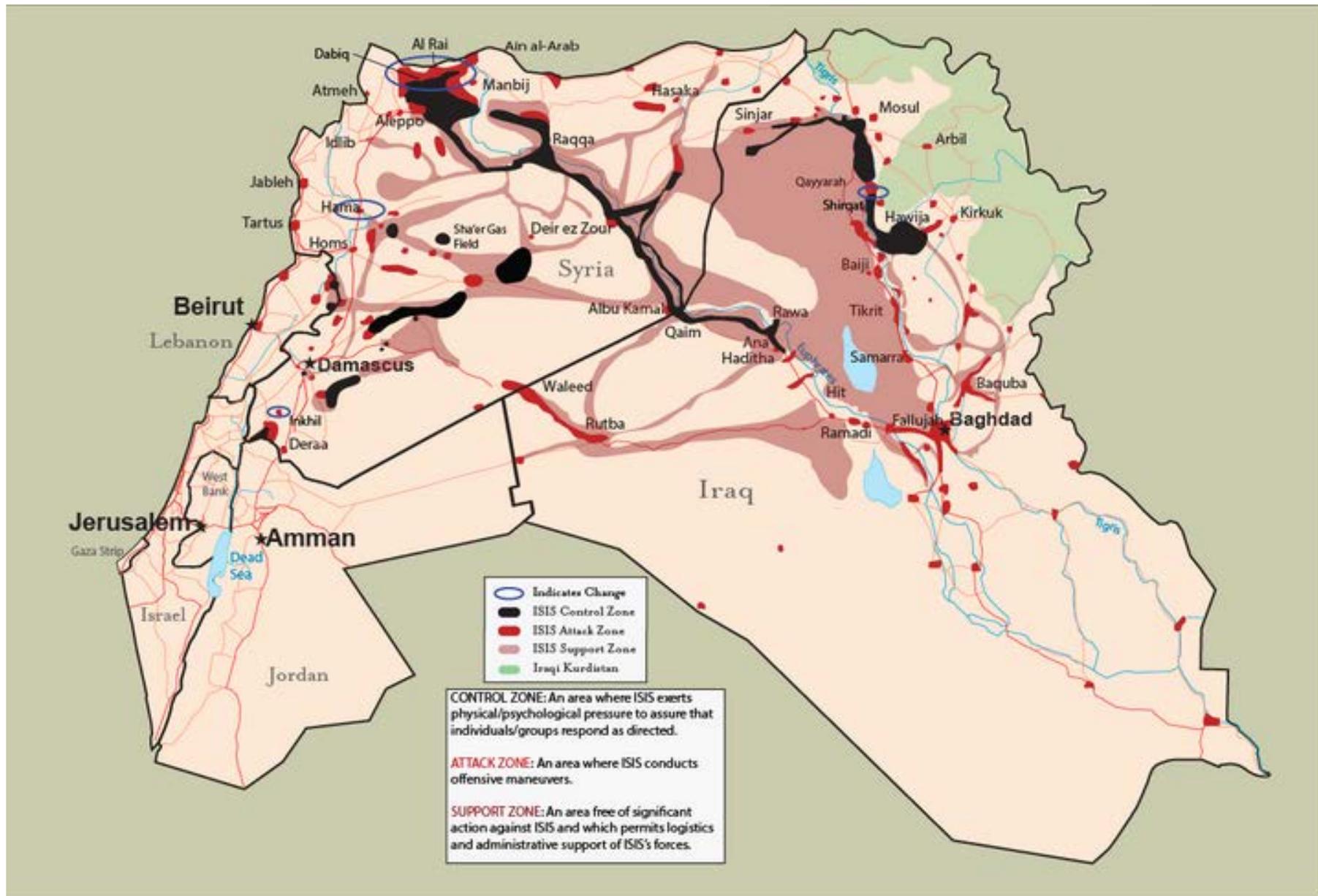


Source: IHS Jane's Conflict Monitor as of Oct. 6

THE WASHINGTON POST

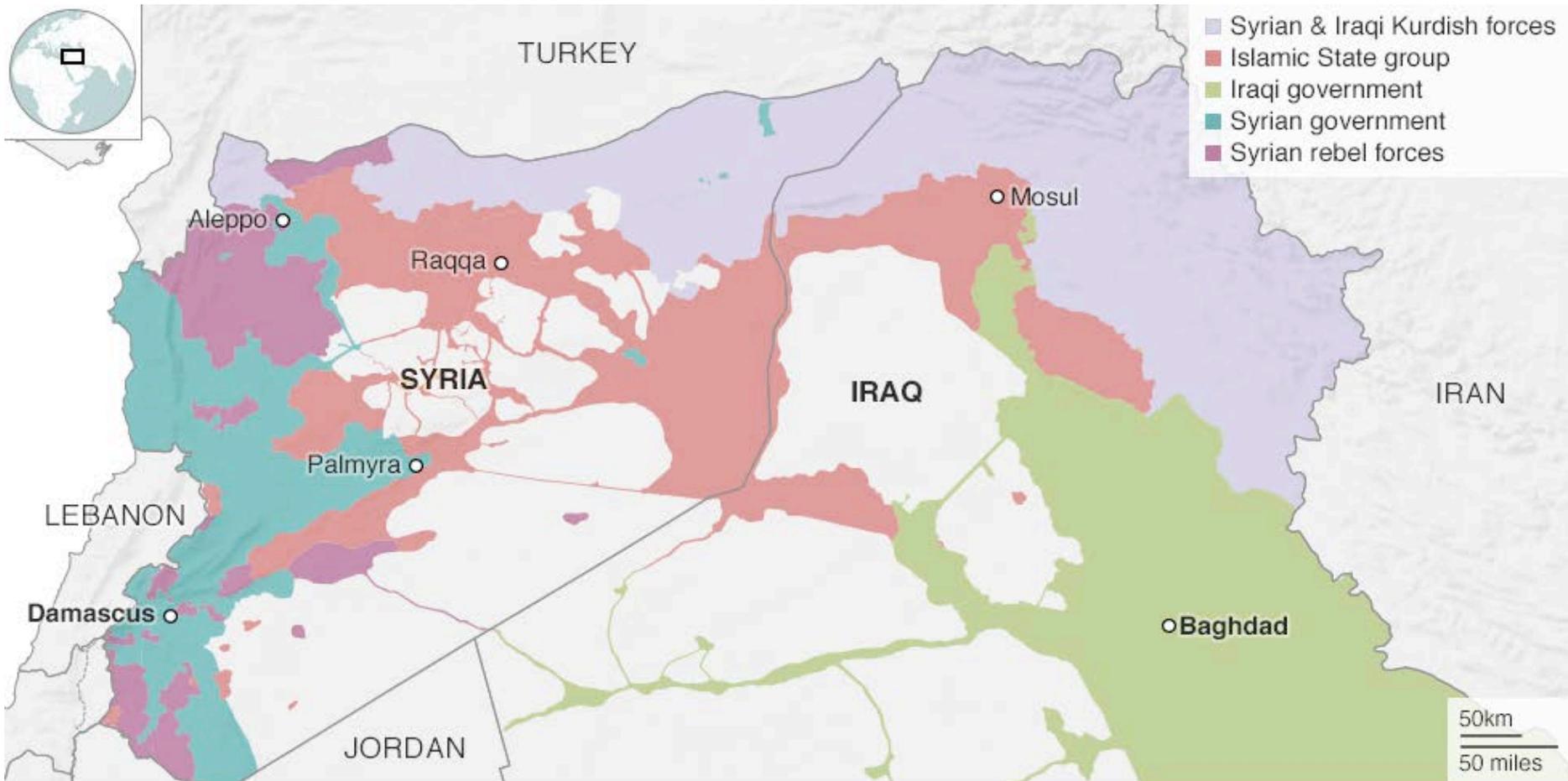
Source: Washington Post, https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle_east/battle-to-banish-islamic-state-from-mosul-could-become-a-mess/2016/10/11/a78d78d2-8a58-11e6-8cdc-4fbb1973b506_story.html

ISW Map of ISIS Zones of Control, October 17, 2016



Source: ISW http://iswresearch.blogspot.com/2016/10/isis-sanctuary-map-october-17-2016.html?utm_source=ISIS+Sanctuary+Map%3A+October+17%2C+2016&utm_campaign=ISIS+Sanctuary+Map%3A+August+19%2C+2016&utm_medium=email.

BBC Map of Zones of Control, October 19, 2016



Source: IHS Conflict Monitor (19 Oct 2016)



ISIS Advances and Losses: September 2013 to October 2016

● Islamic State presence ● Islamic State control

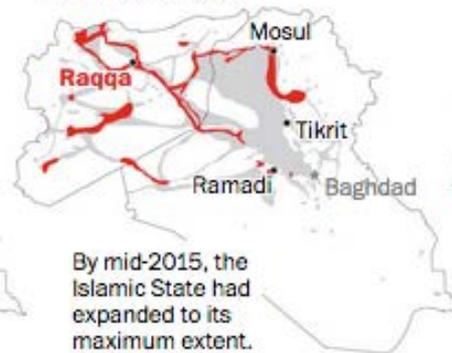
SEPTEMBER 2013



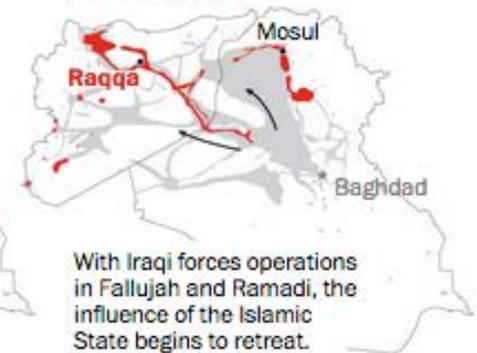
JUNE 2014



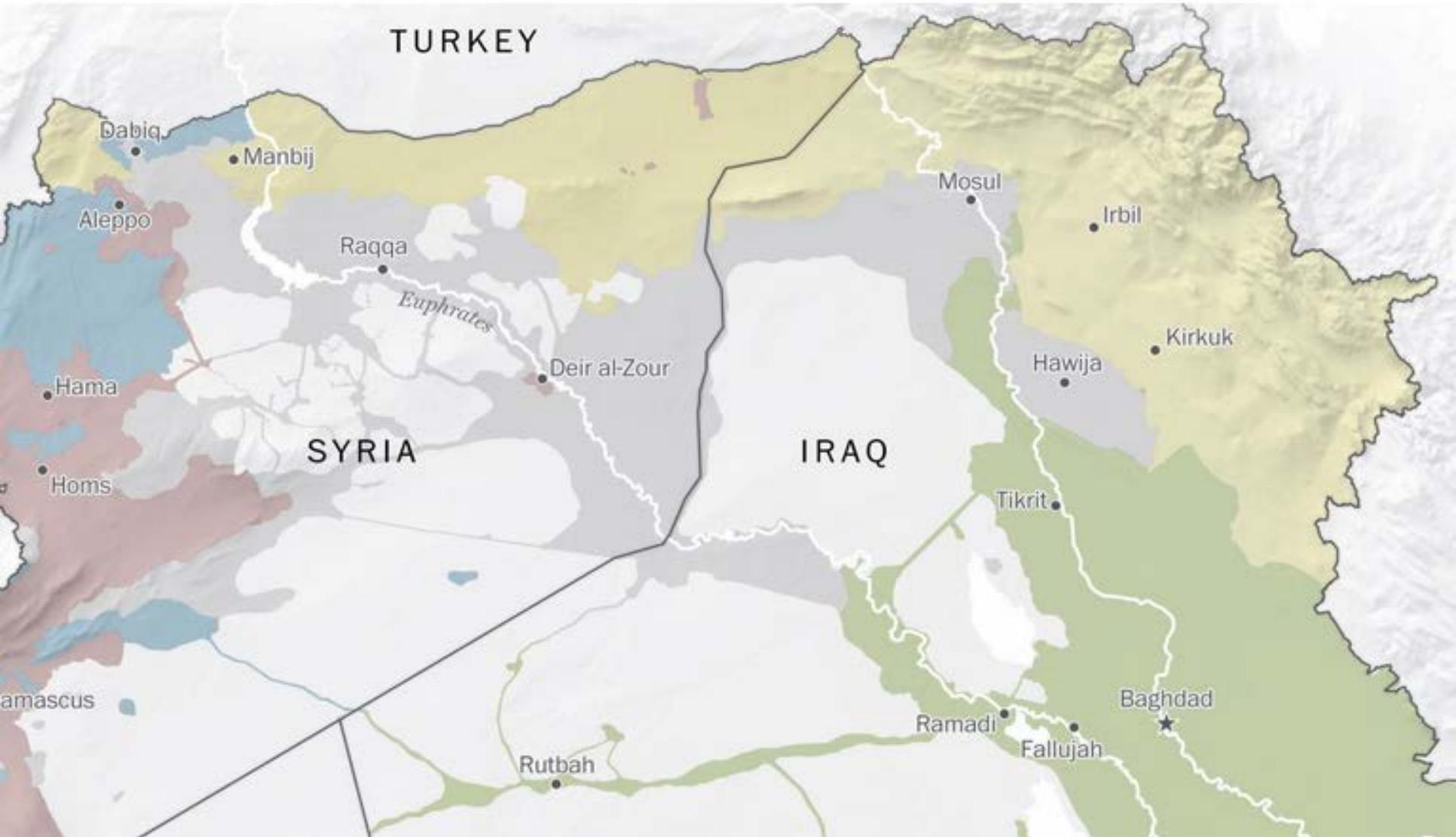
SEPTEMBER 2015



OCTOBER 2016

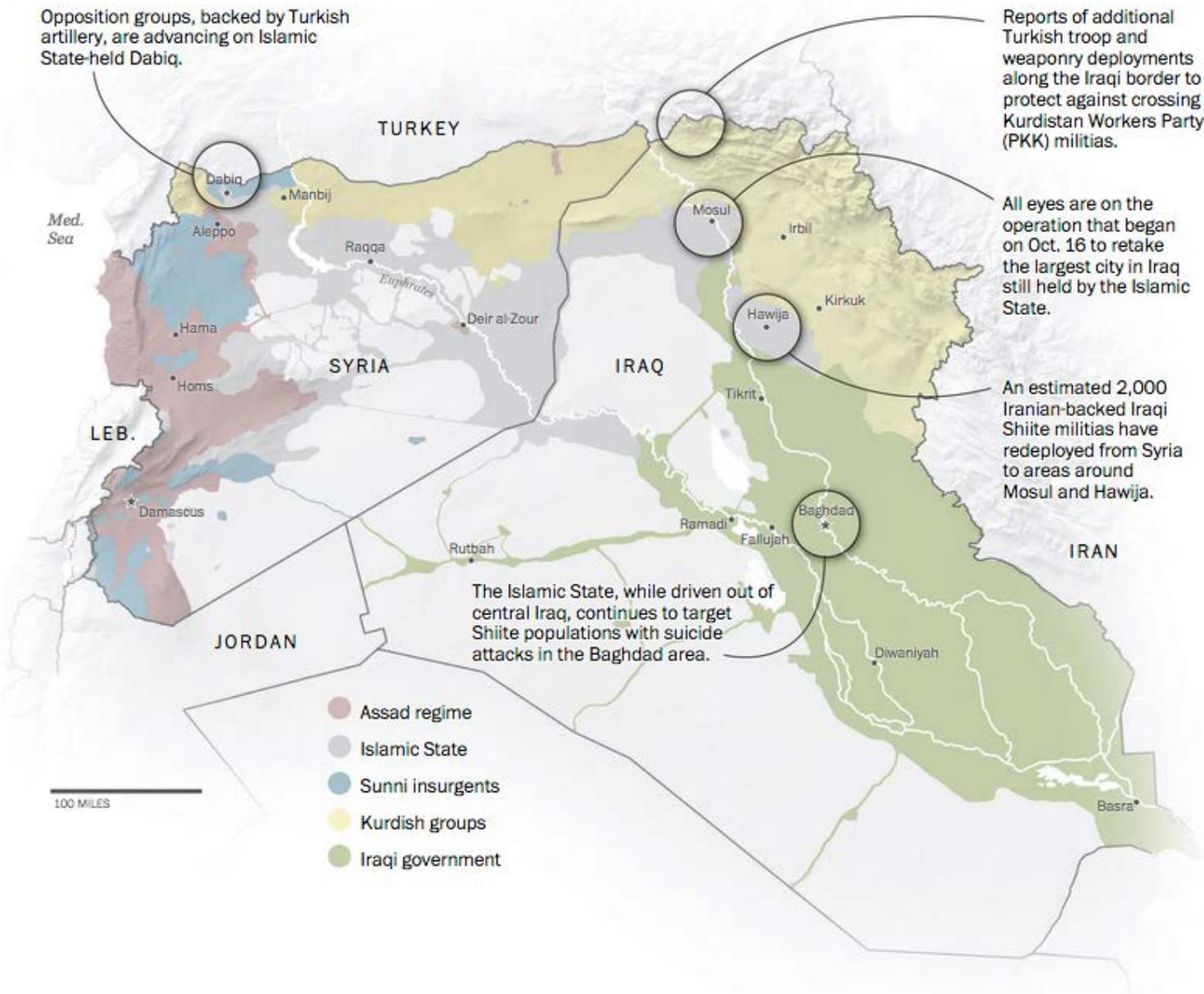


Northern Iraq and Syria in October 2016



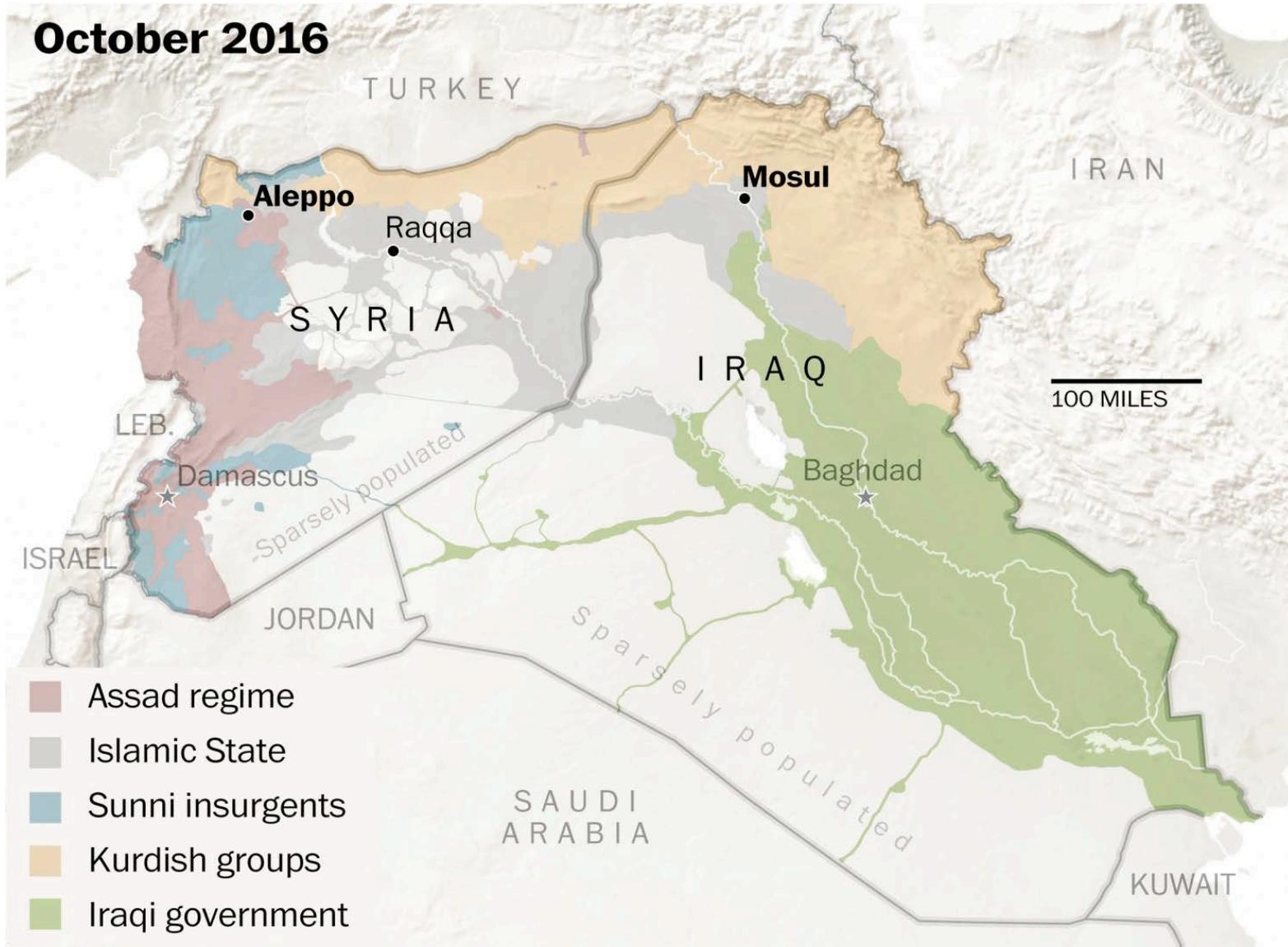
Source: by [Laris Karklis](#), [Aaron Steckelberg](#) and [Tim Meko](#), The uneasy mix of forces battling the Islamic State
Washington Post, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/world/who-is-fighting-the-islamic-state/>,

Northern Iraq and Syria: October 26, 2016



Source: [Laris Karklis](#), [Aaron Steckelberg](#) and [Tim Meko](#), The uneasy mix of forces battling the Islamic State Washington Post, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/world/who-is-fighting-the-islamic-state/>,

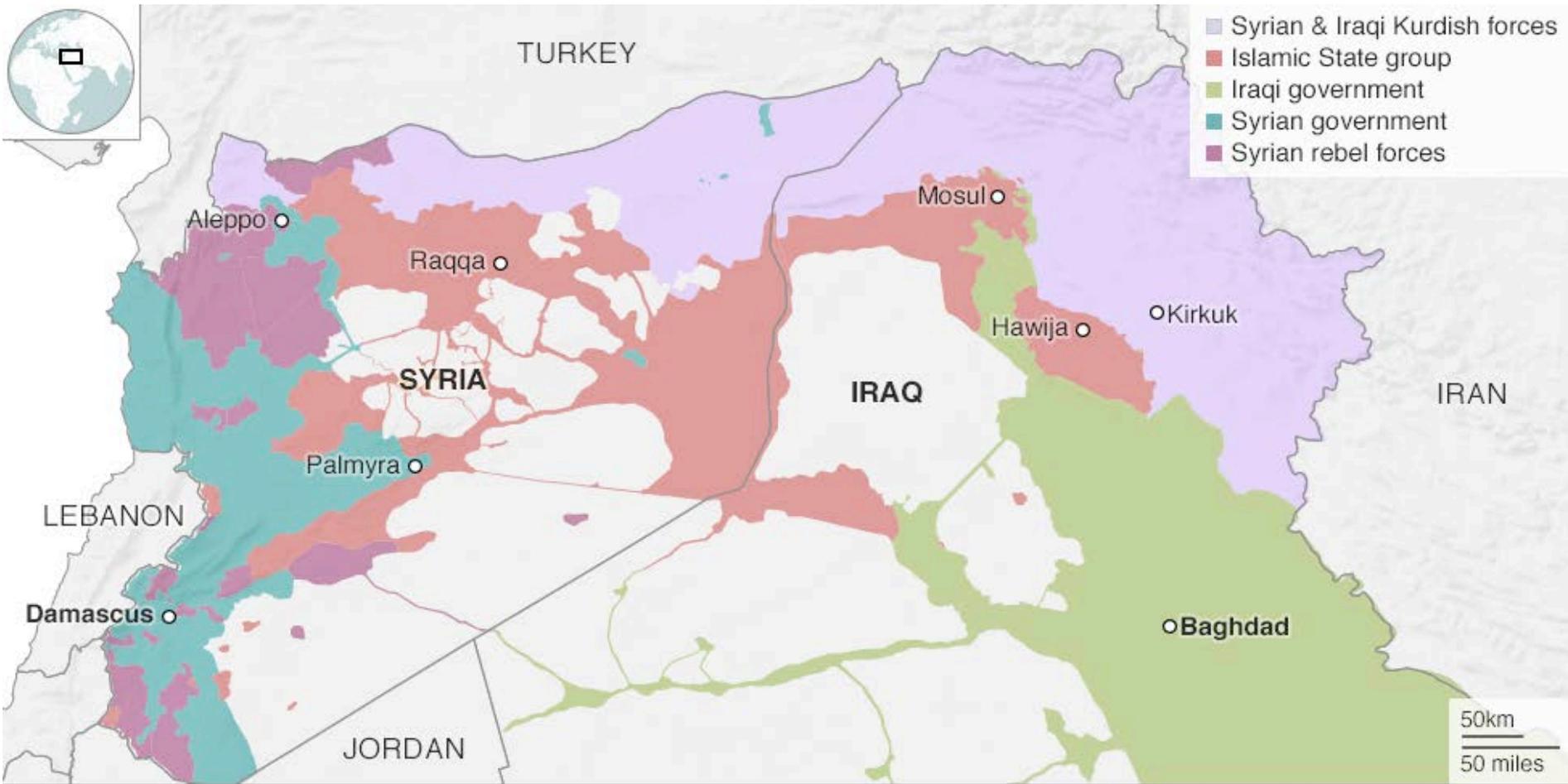
Washington Post/IHS Jane's Map of Zones of Control, October 28, 2016



Source: IHS Jane's Conflict Monitor

THE WASHINGTON POST

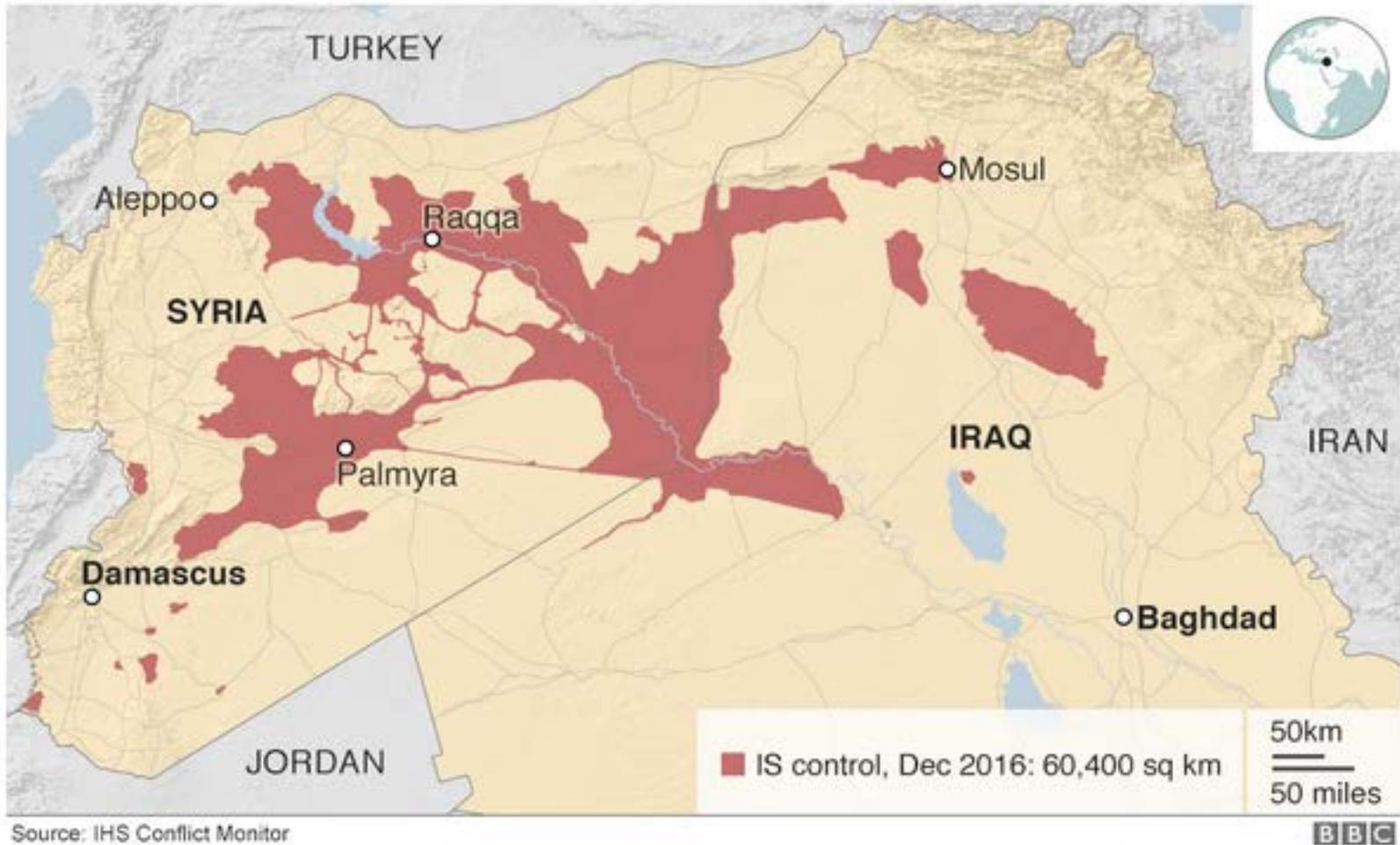
BBC Map of Zones of Control, October 31, 2016



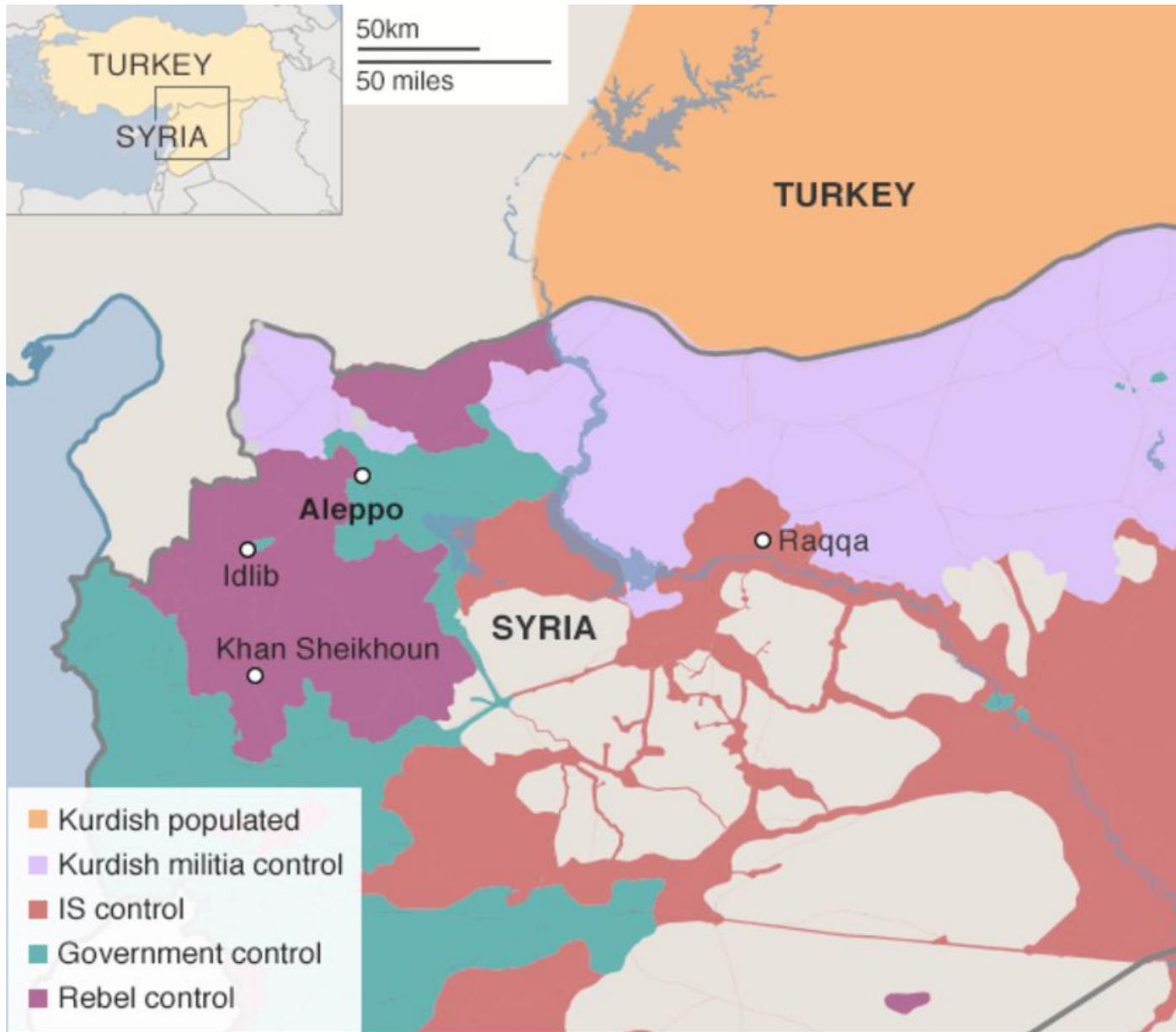
Source: IHS Conflict Monitor (31 Oct 2016)

BBC

ISIS Areas of Control– December 2016



Syria: Northeast Zones of Control: April 2017

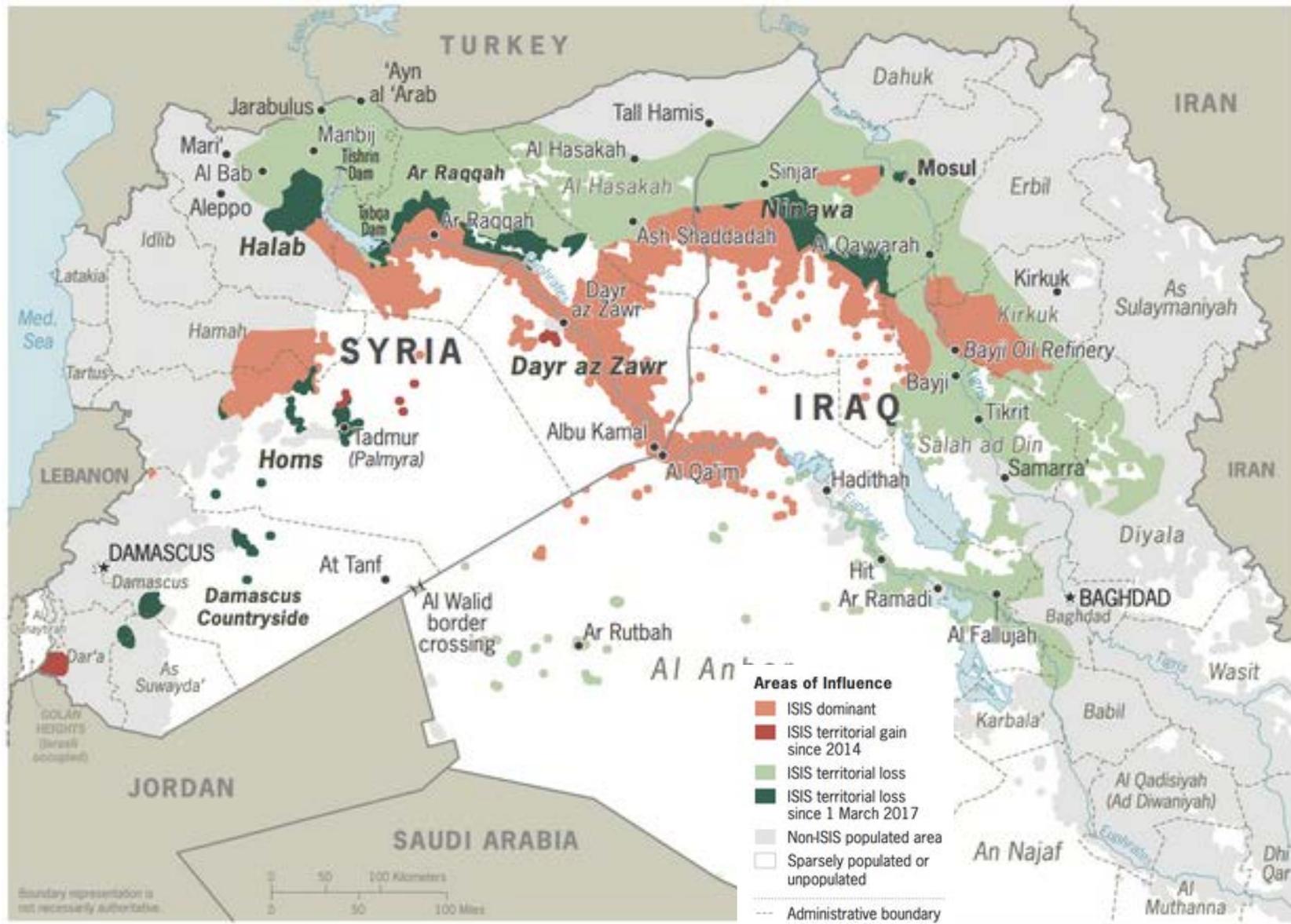


Source: BBC,
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-39528673>

Source: IHS Conflict Monitor (3 April 2017)

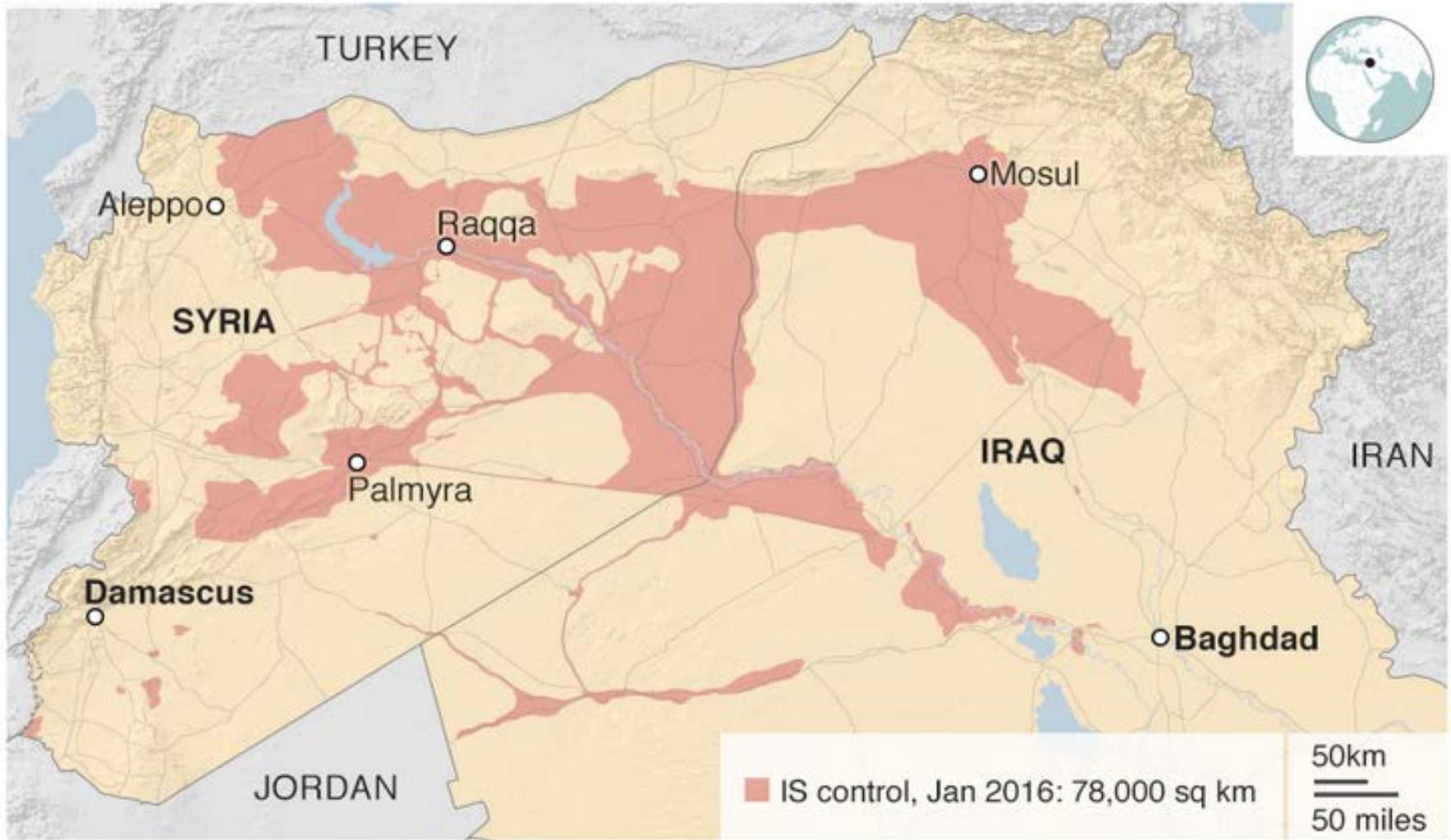


DoD Map of Iraq and Syria Zones of Control: May, 2017



ISIS: January 2016

January 2016

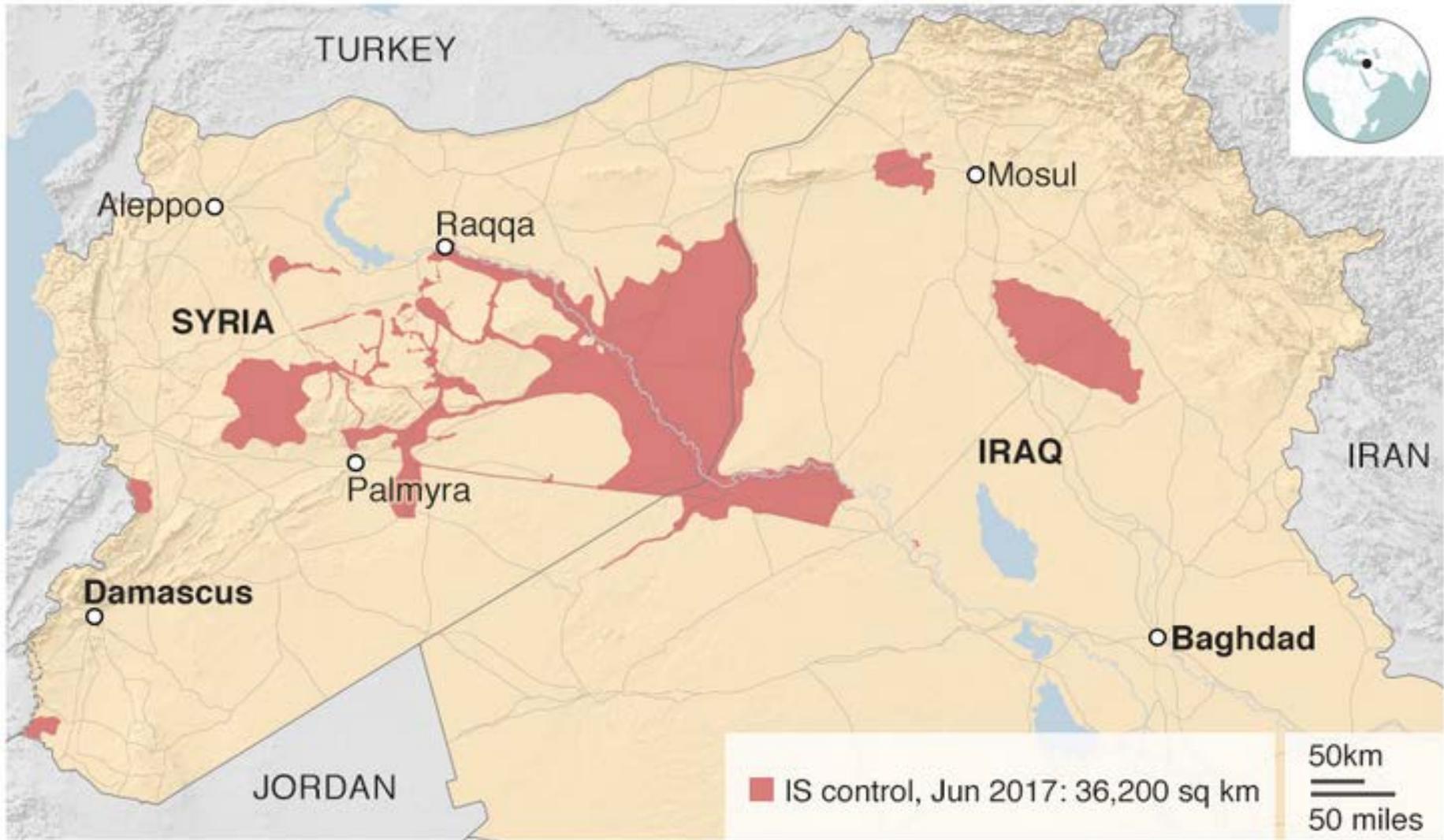


Source: IHS Conflict Monitor

BBC

Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, 20 July 2017

ISIS: June 2017

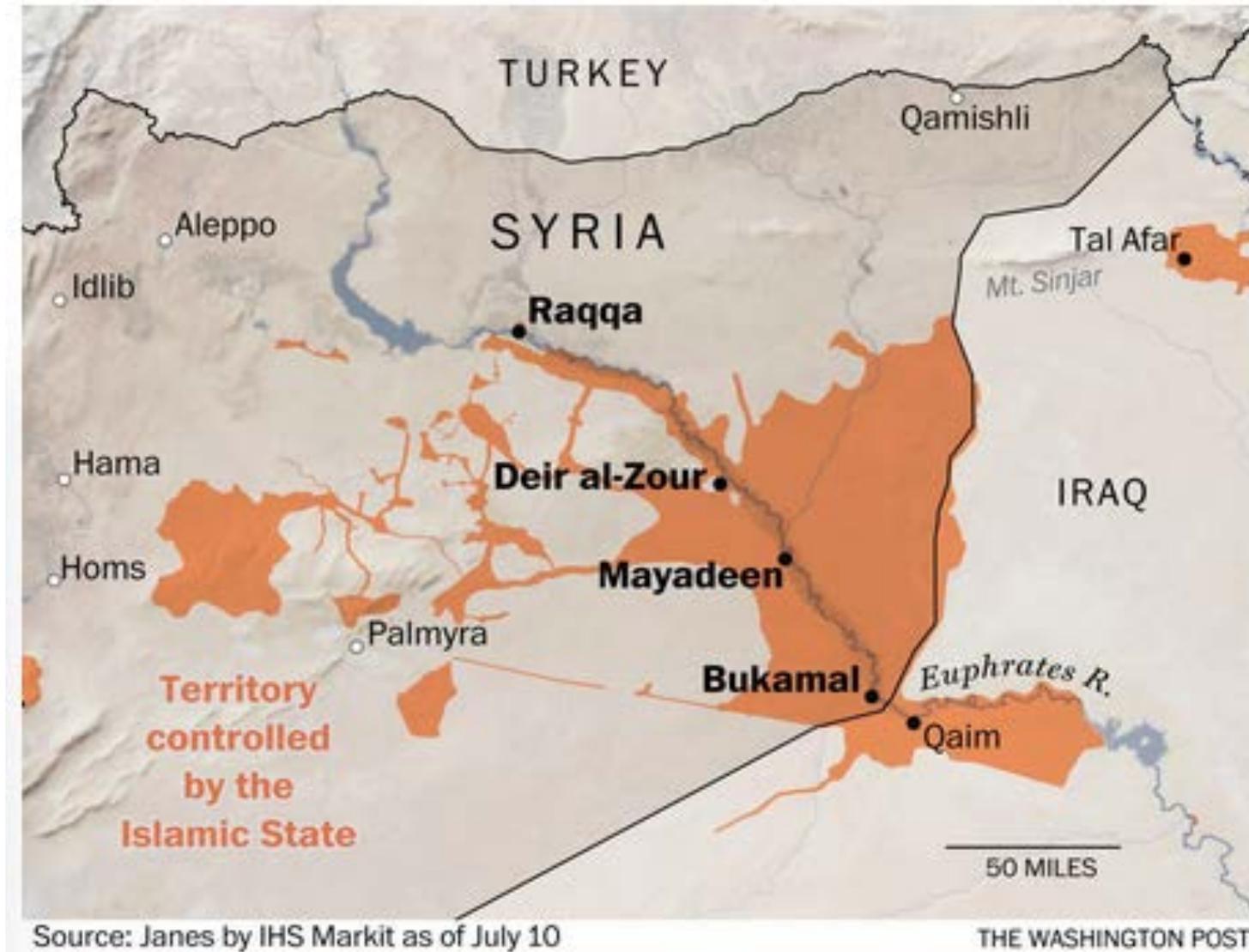


Source: IHS Conflict Monitor

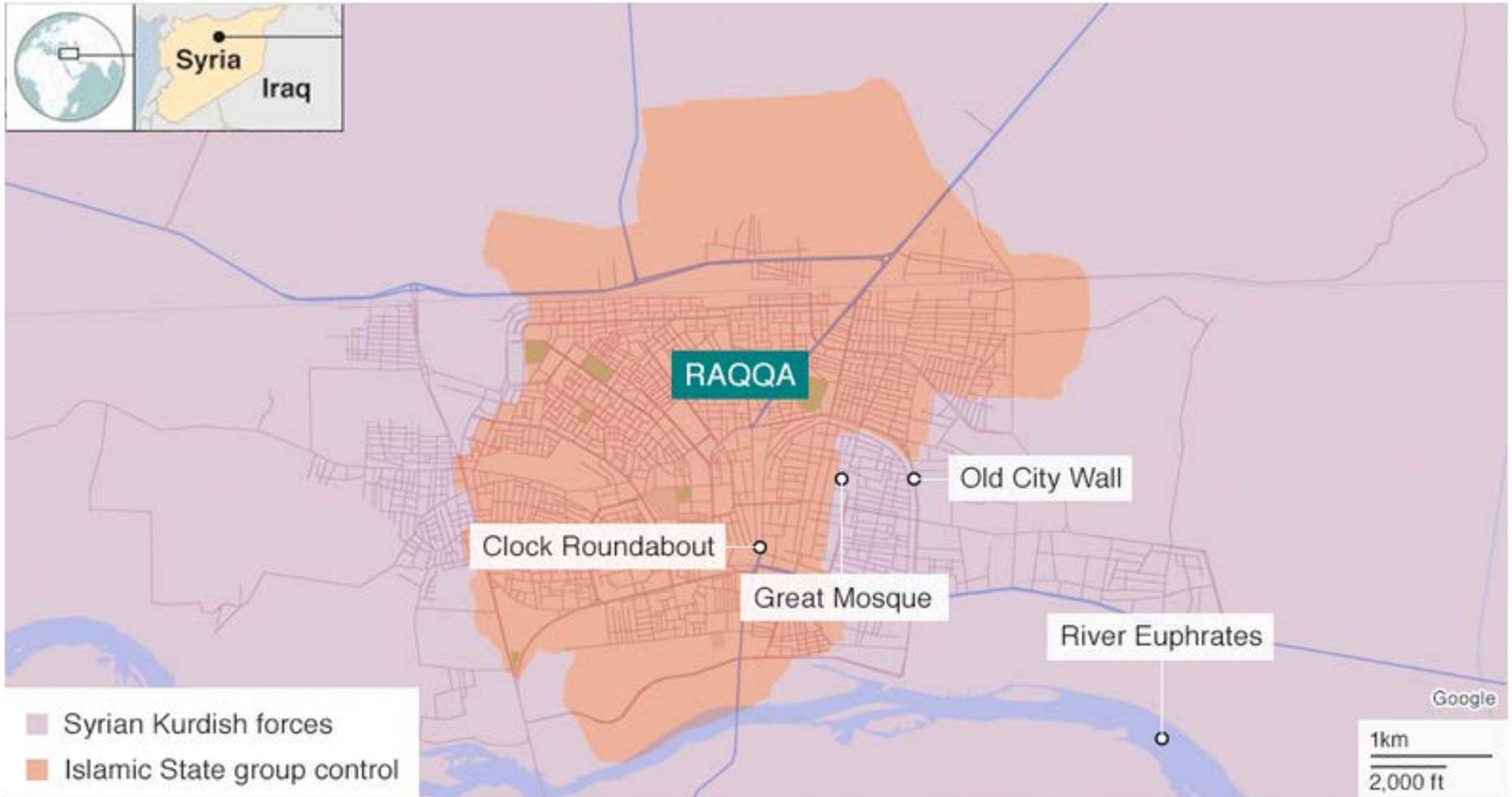


Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, 20 July 2017

Syria: Key battles against ISIS still to be Fought: July 2017



Raqqa: July 24, 2017



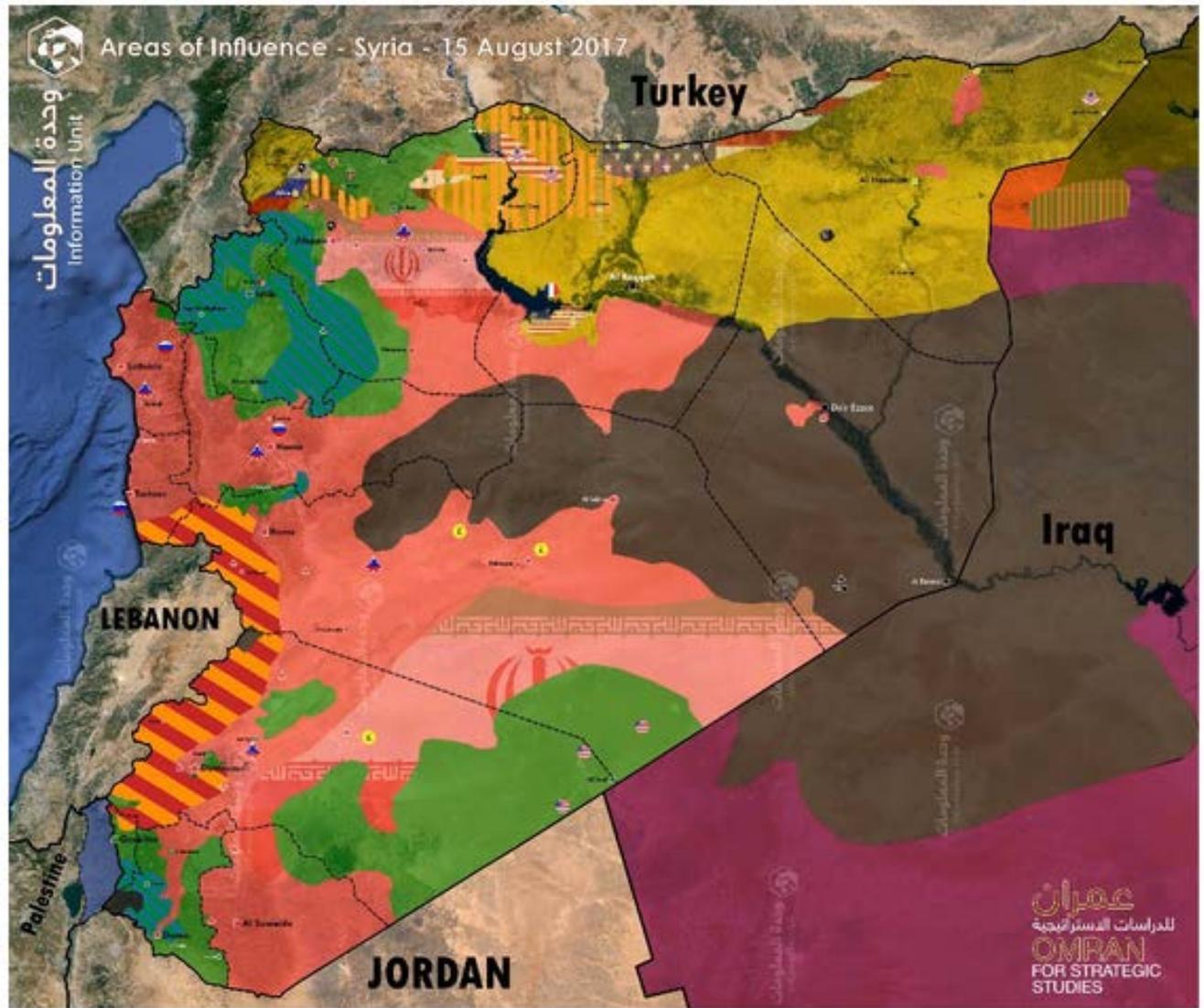
Source: Conflict Monitor by IHS Markit, territory assessed as credible on 24 July 2017



Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, 20 July 2017

Syria: Omran Estimate of Zones of control and Influence - I August 15, 2017

Source: Information
Unit at Omran
Center , 15.8.17
iu@omrandirasat.or
g



Syria Map Legends

- Opposition Forces Control Zone
- Turkish Military Base "Northern Aleppo"
- U.S. Military Base "Al Tanf Border with Iraq"
- Mixed HTS-Opposition Forces Control Zone
- YPG Control Zone
- Mixed YPG-SDF Control Zone
- Mixed SDF-Syrian Regime Control Zone
- Russian Military Presence
- Russian Military Presence
- U.S. Military Presence
- U.S. Military Base
- U.S. Air Base
- French Military Base
- Al Nakhba Forces Military Base "Ahmad Al Jorba"

- Syrian Regime Forces and Allied Militias Control Zone
- Russian Military Base
- Russian Air Base
- Hezbollah Military Presence
- Iran Backed Militias and Syrian Regime Control Zone
- Hezbollah and Syrian Regime Control Zone
- ISIS Control Zone
- Occupied Territories by Israel

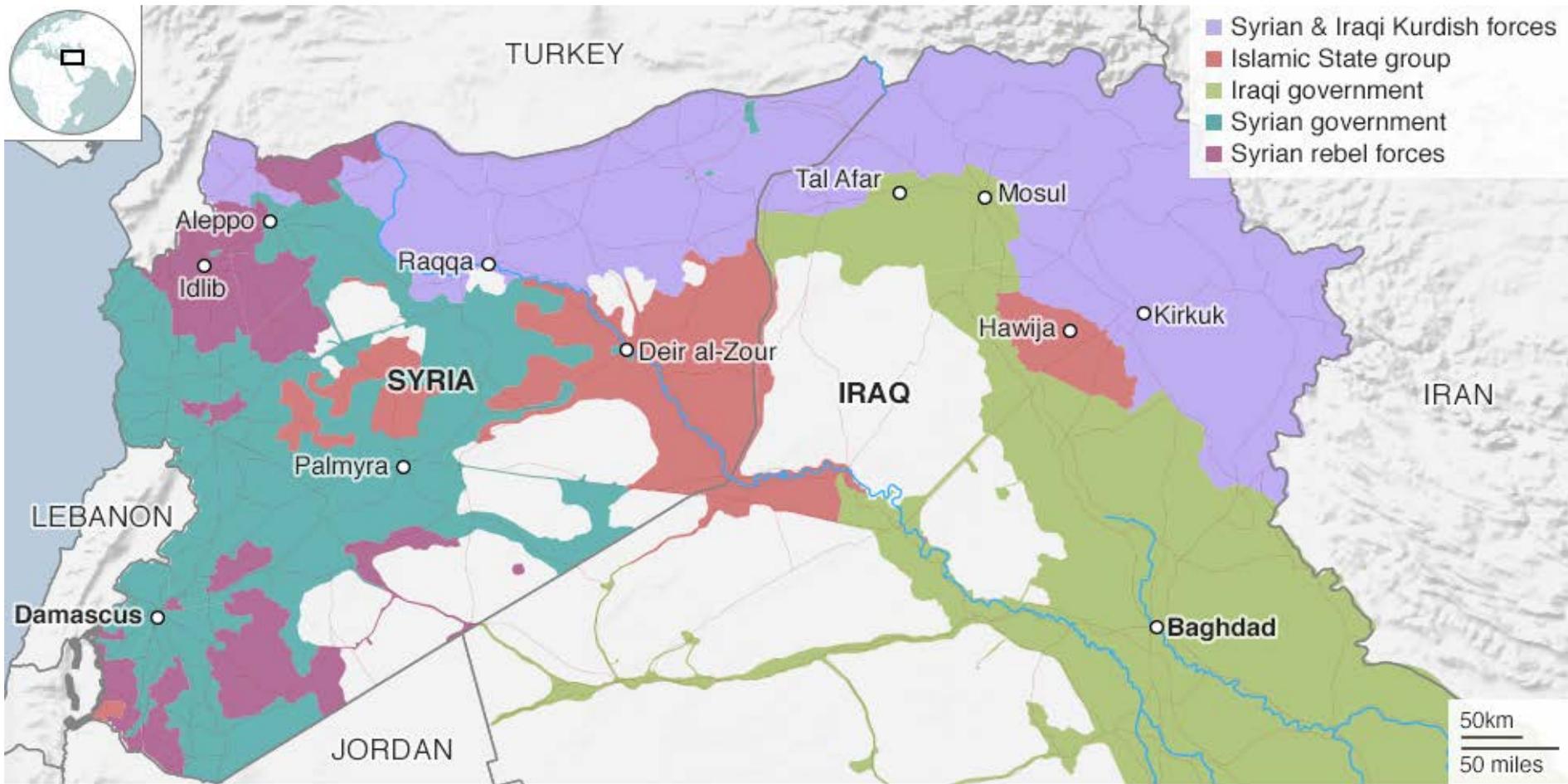
- ## Iraq Map Legends
- Iraqi Security Forces and Tribal Fighter Control Zone
 - KDP-Peshmerga Control Zone
 - Mixed PKK-KDP peshmerga Control Zone
 - PKK Control Zone
 - ISIS Control Zone

ISIS: August 31, 2017



Conflict Monitor by IHS Markit (ISIS Areas of control as of Aug. 28) By The New York Times

BBC Map of Iraq and Syria Zones of Control: September 4, 2017



Source: IHS Conflict Monitor (04 Sept 2017)

BBC

Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, 6 September 2017

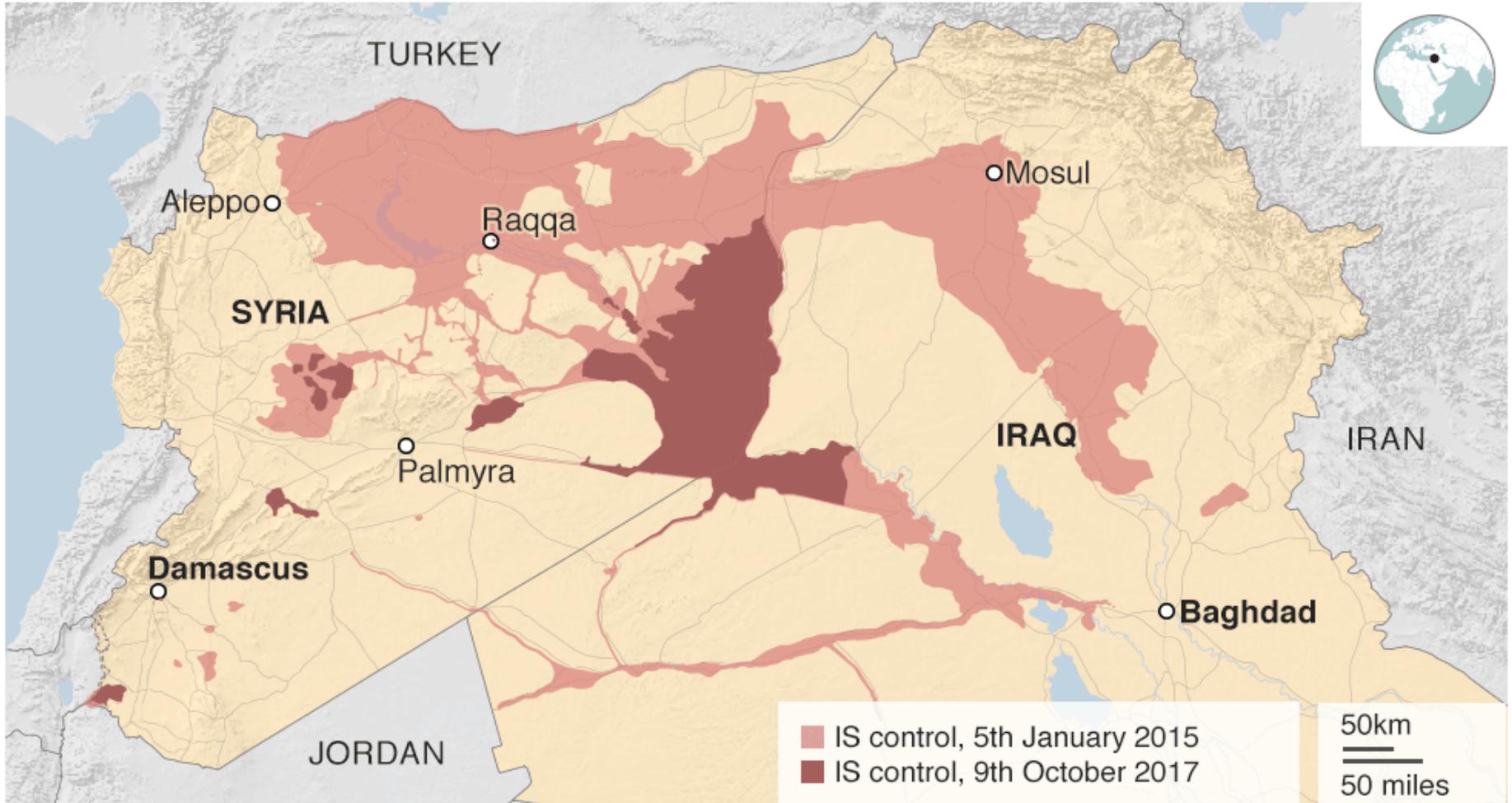
NYT/IHS Map of Iraq and Syria Zones of Control: September 6, 2017



Source: Conflict Monitor by IHS Markit (Areas of control as of Oct. 18,) By The New York Times

Source: https://www.nytimes.com/2017/10/19/world/middleeast/islamic-state-reconstruction.html?smprod=nytcore-ipad&smid=nytcore-ipad-share&_r=0

ISIS Territorial Losses: 5 January to October 9, 2017

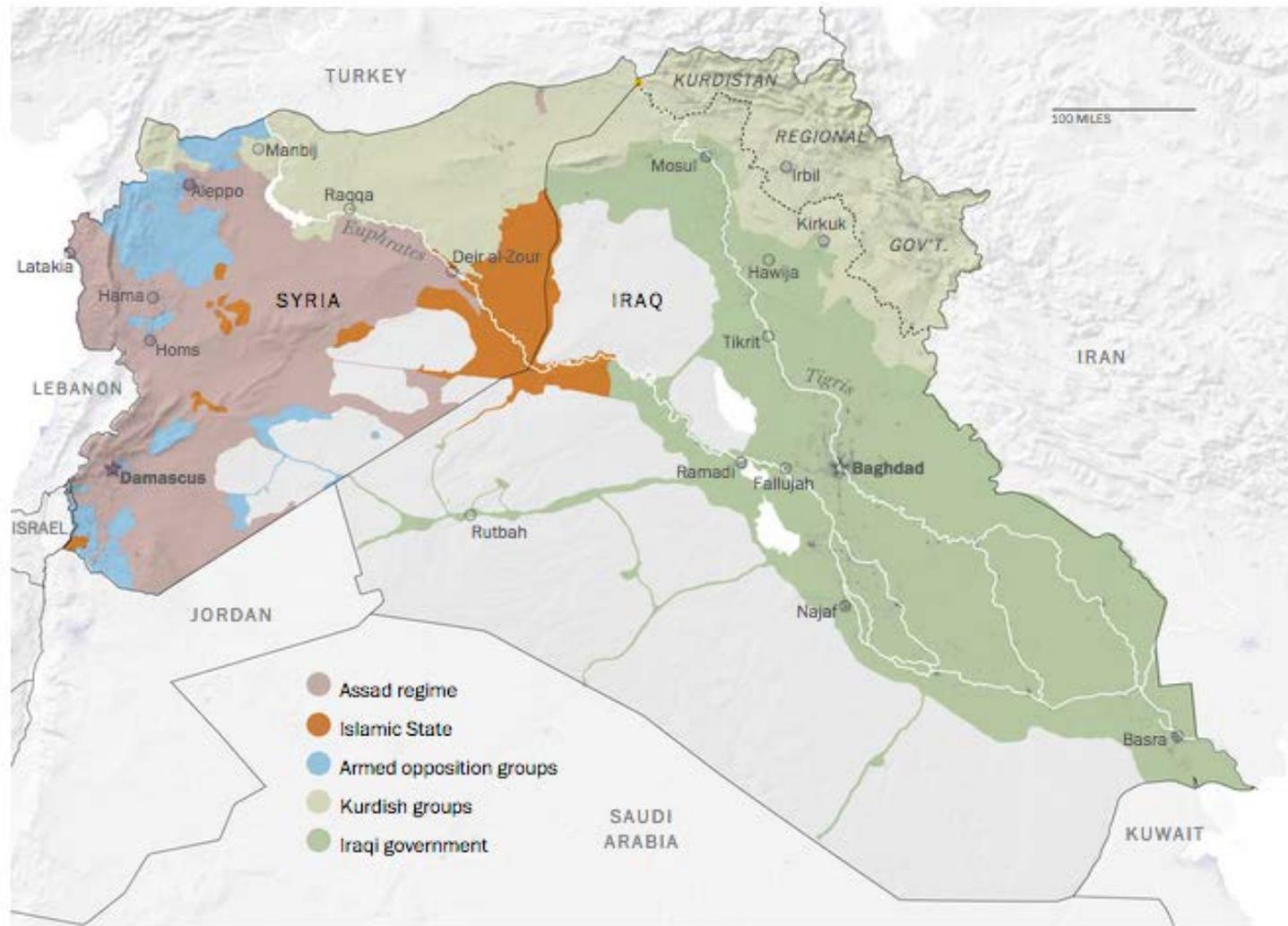


Source: IHS Conflict Monitor

BBC

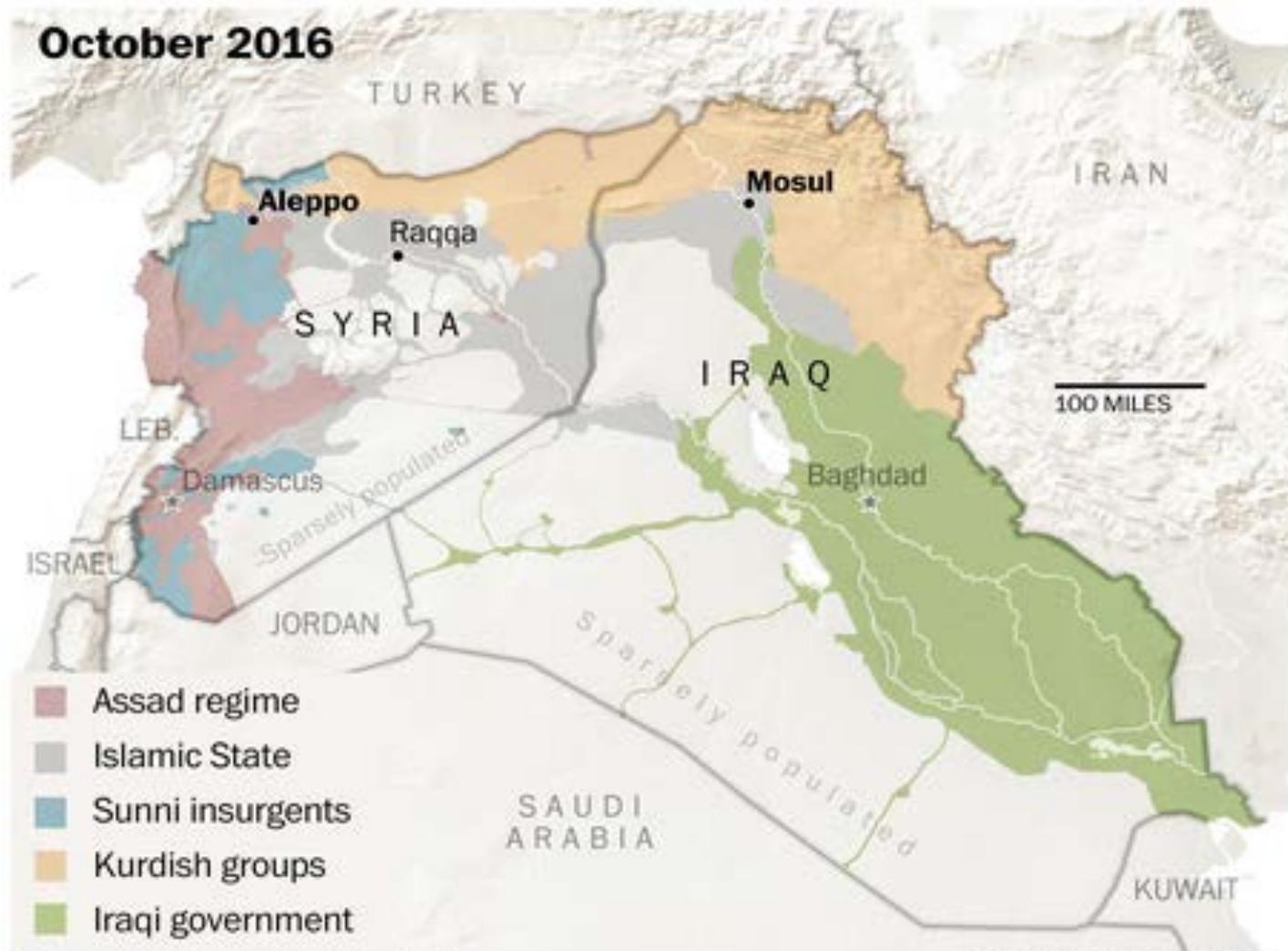
Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, October 20, 2017

WP/IHS/ISW Map of Iraq and Syria Zones of Control: October 19, 2017



Source: Control data is from IHS Jane's Conflict Monitor. 2013 and 2014 control data is from the Institute for the Study of War;
https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/2017/world/rise-and-fall-of-isis/?utm_term=.619c96586d83

Iraq-Syria Zones of Control: October 2016

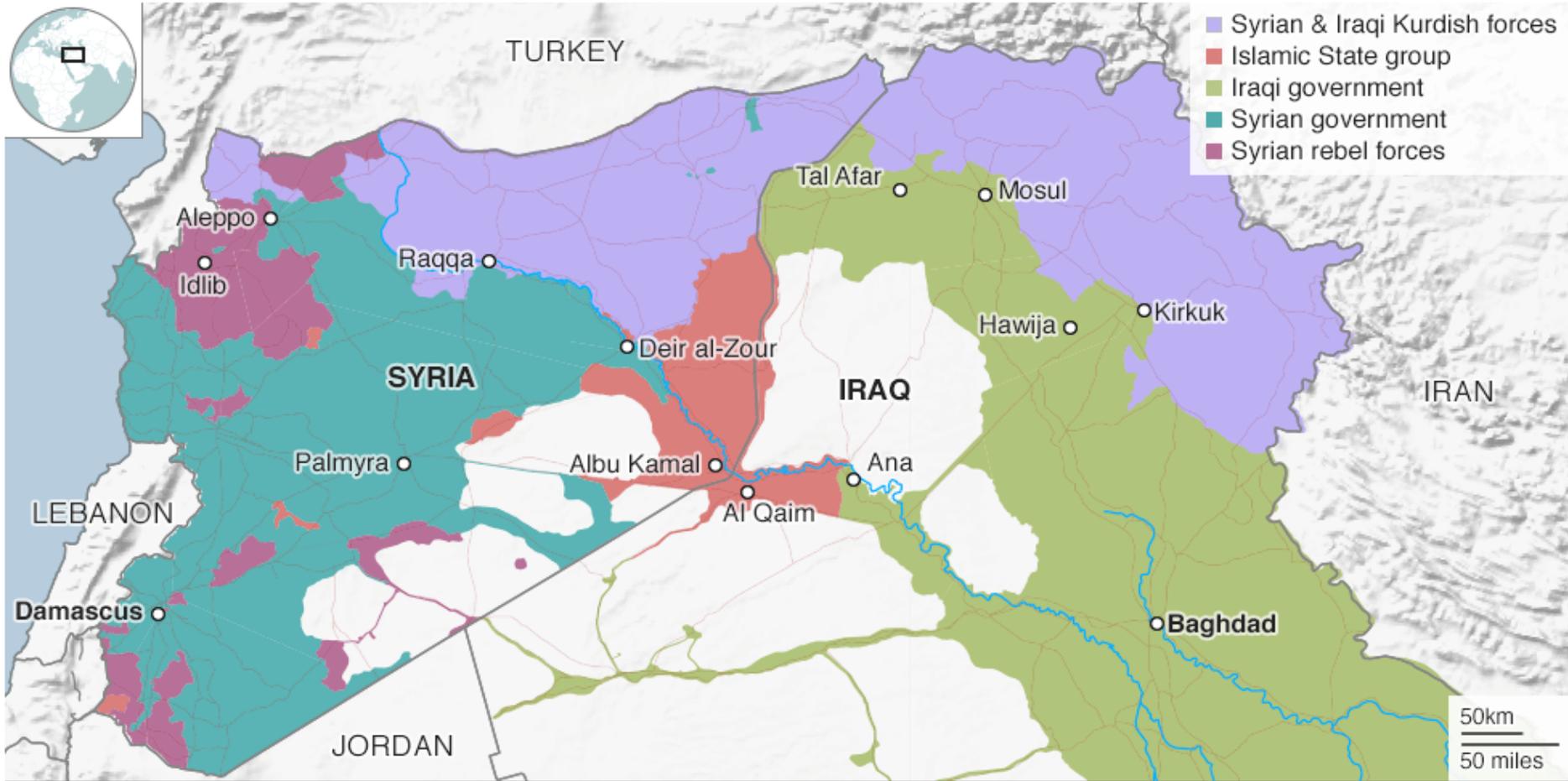


Source: IHS Jane's Conflict Monitor

THE WASHINGTON POST

Source: Washington Post, 20/10/17, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2016/10/21/the-history-of-mosul-in-five-maps/?utm_term=.b72a7e8c8fd0.

BBC: Zones of Control, October 18, 2017



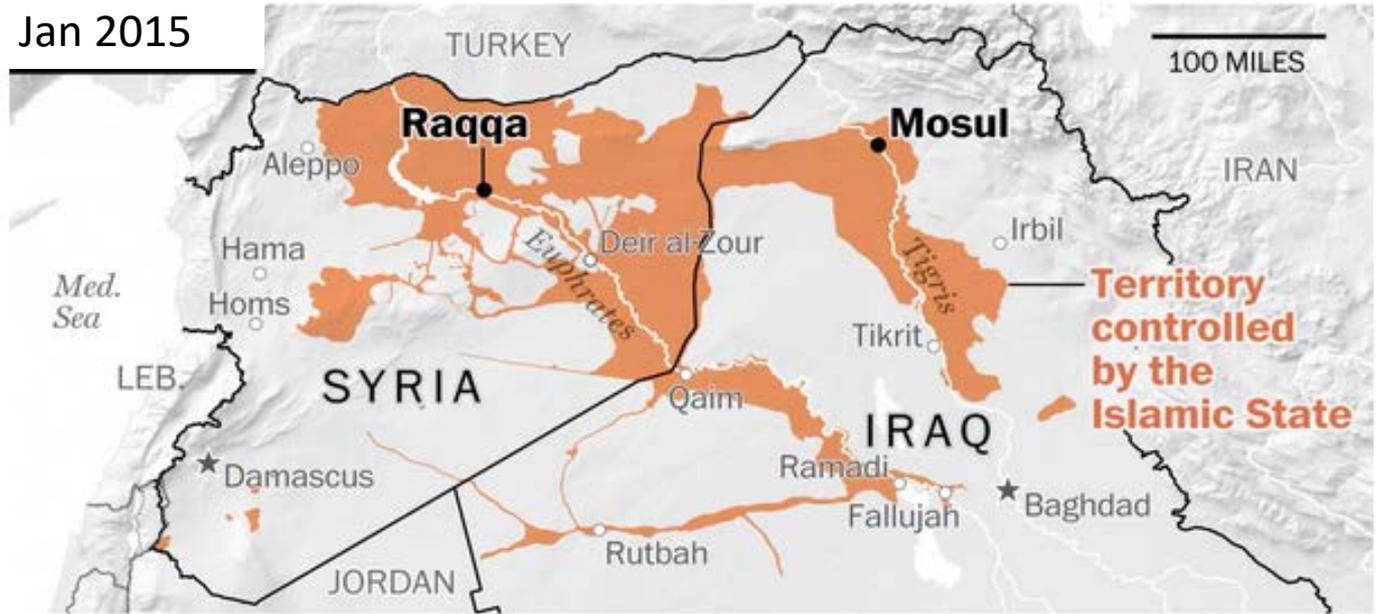
Source: IHS Conflict Monitor (18 October 2017)



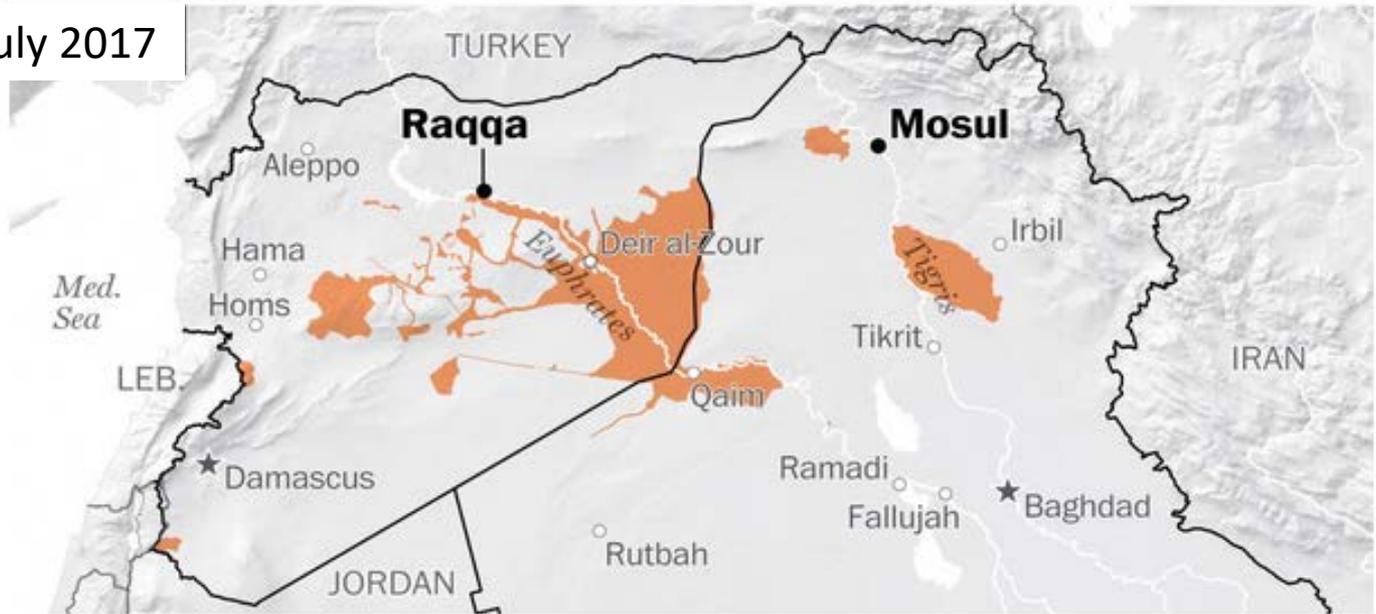
Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, October 20, 2017

ISIS Loss of Control in Iraq and Syria 2015-2017

Jan 2015



July 2017

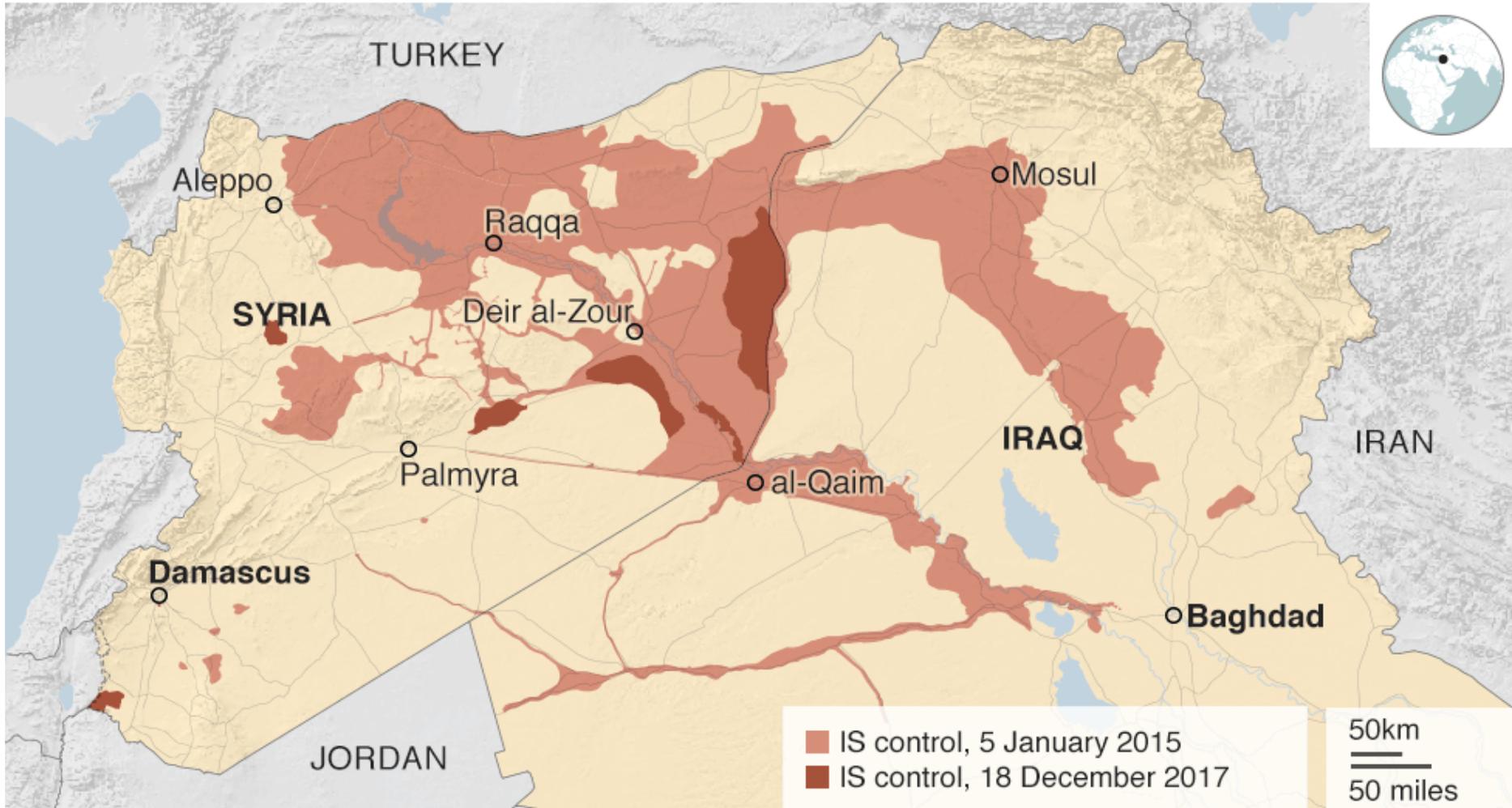


Source: Washington Post, https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/a-battered-isis-grows-ever-more-dependent-on-lone-wolves-simple-plans/2017/07/19/3eeef9e8-6bfa-11e7-96ab-5f38140b38cc_story.html?utm_term=.2c0eb5316ef2

Source: IHS Jane's Conflict Monitor as of July 10

THE WASHINGTON POST

How much territory IS has lost since January 2015

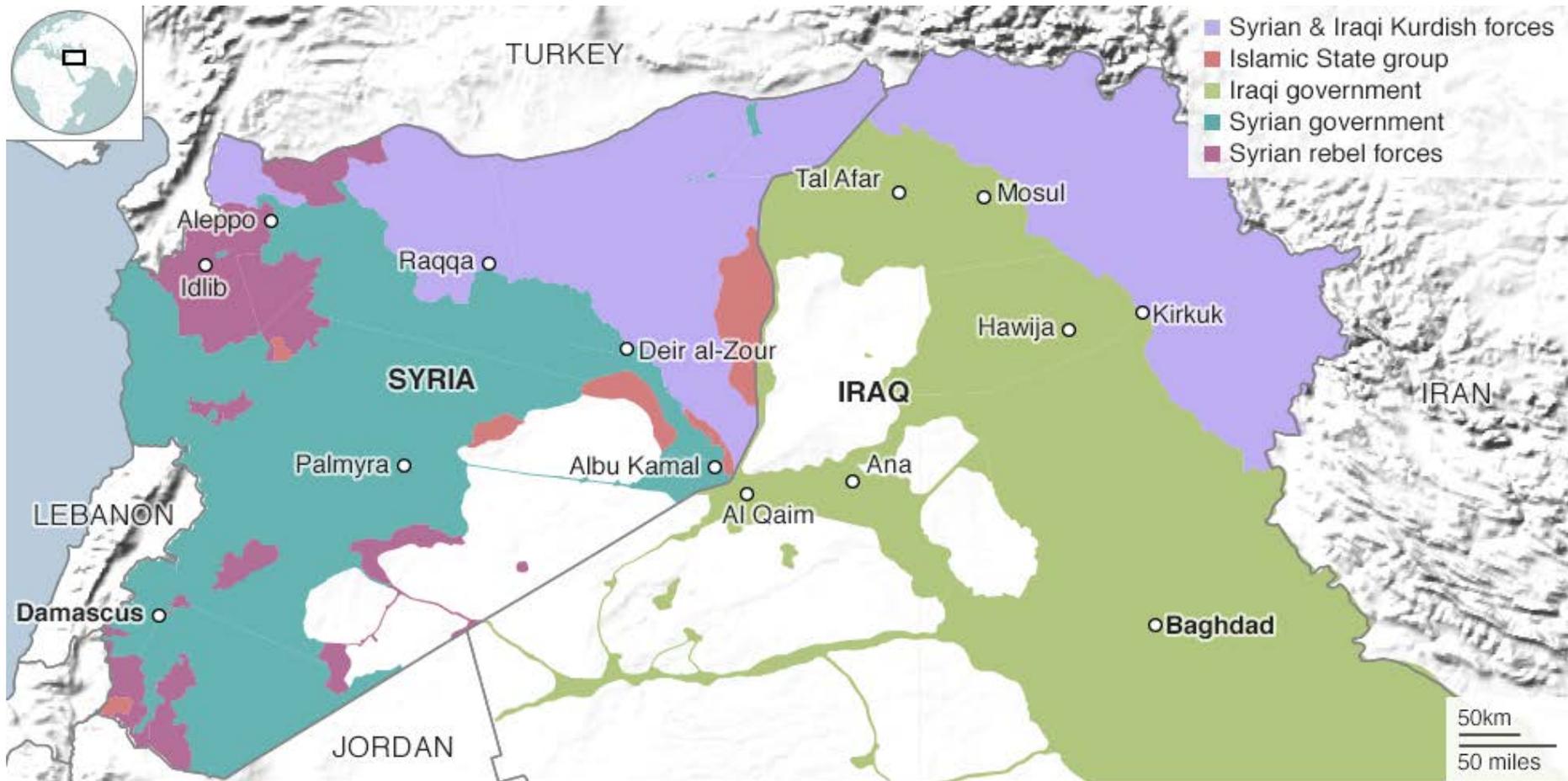


Source: IHS Conflict Monitor

BBC

BBC, Islamic State and the crisis in Iraq and Syria in maps, 21 December 2017, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>

WP/IHS/ISW Map of Iraq and Syria Zones of Control: December 11, 2017



Source: IHS Conflict Monitor (11 December 2017)



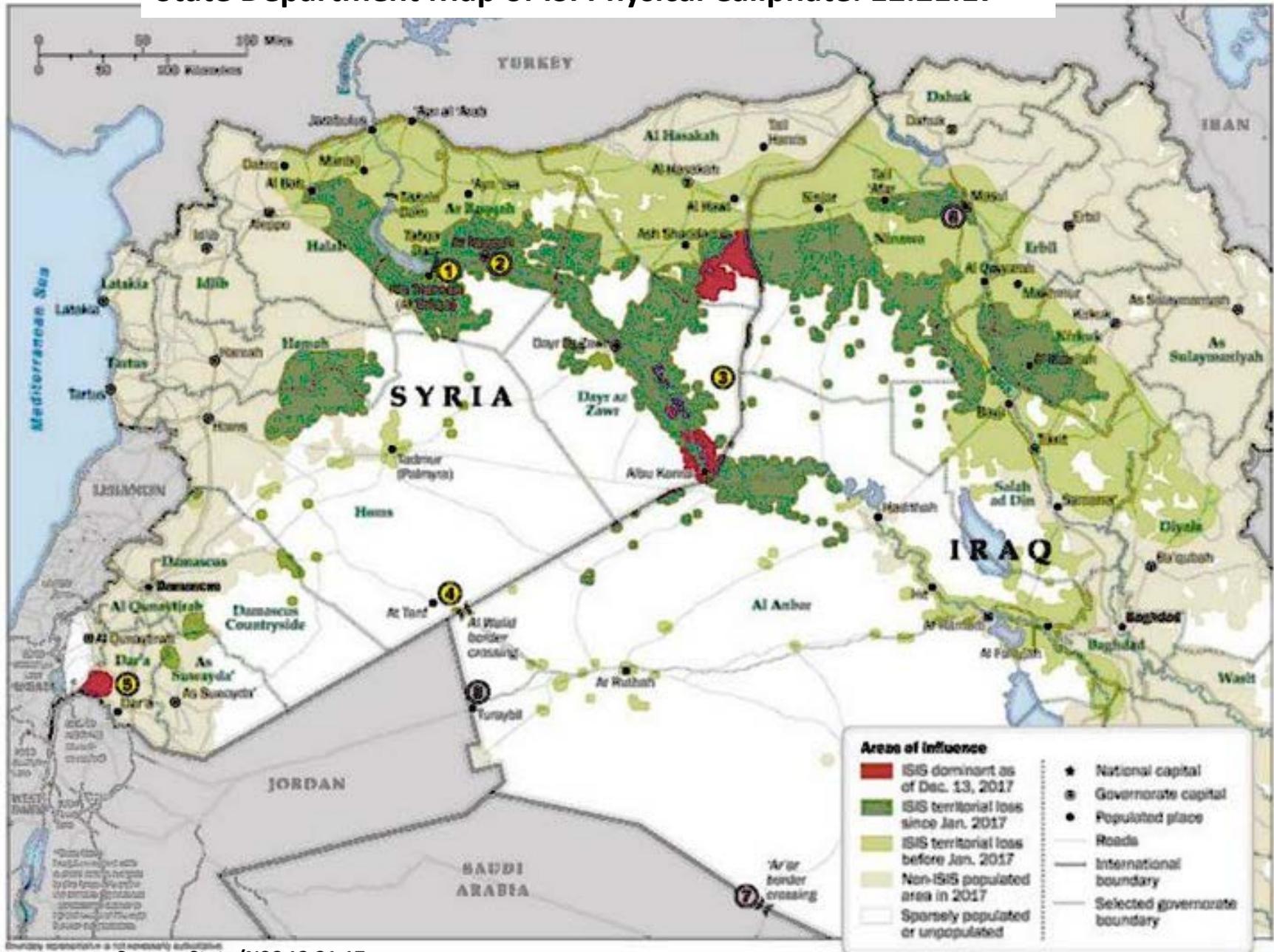
BBC, Islamic State and the crisis in Iraq and Syria in maps, 21 December 2017, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>

Clock Tower
Roundabout, Raqqa,
February 20, 2014



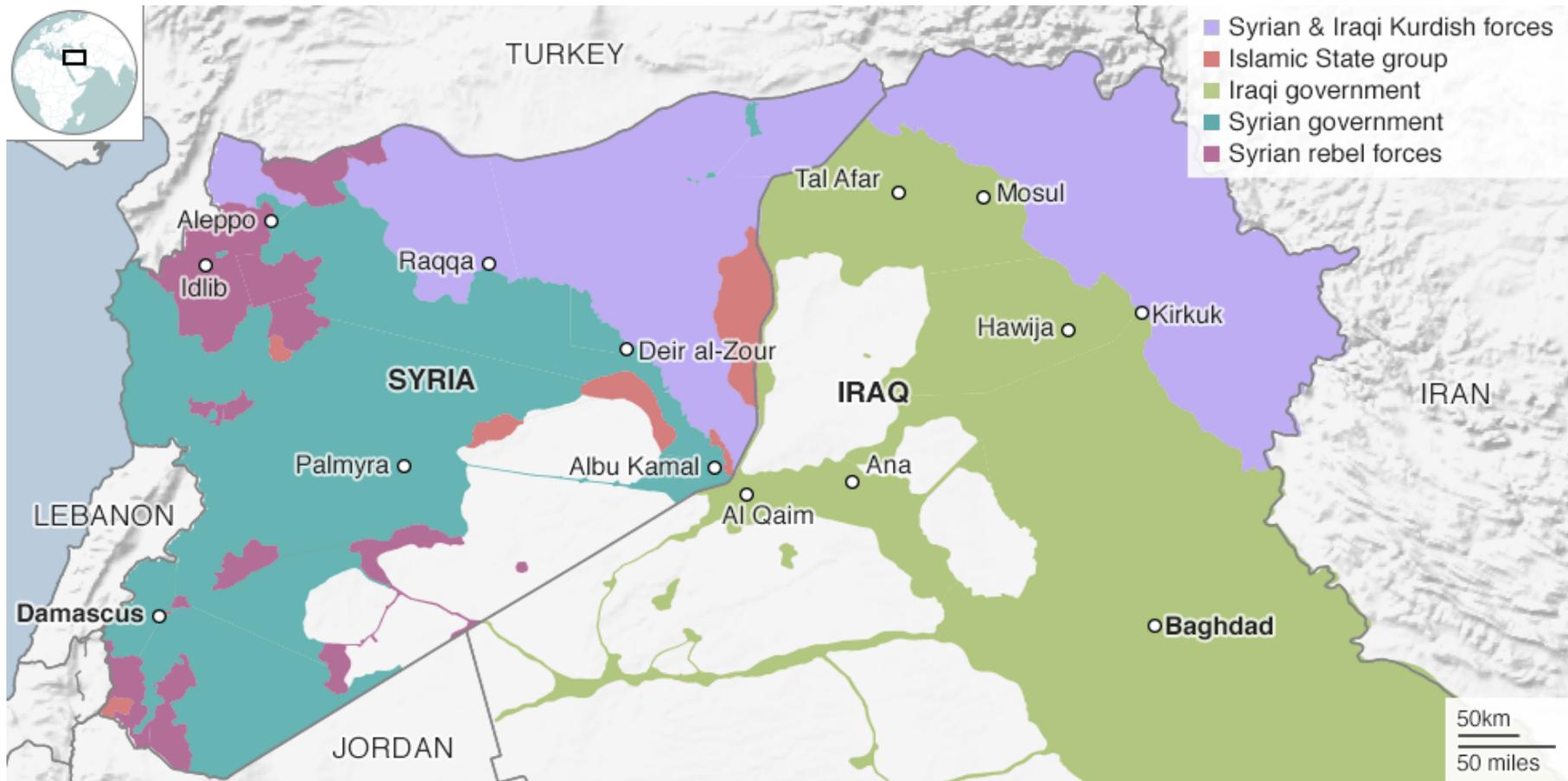
BBC, Islamic State and the crisis in Iraq and Syria in maps, 21 December 2017, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>

State Department Map of ISI Physical Caliphate: 12.21.17



Source: State/NSC 12.21.17

BBC: Zones of Control, January 8, 2018

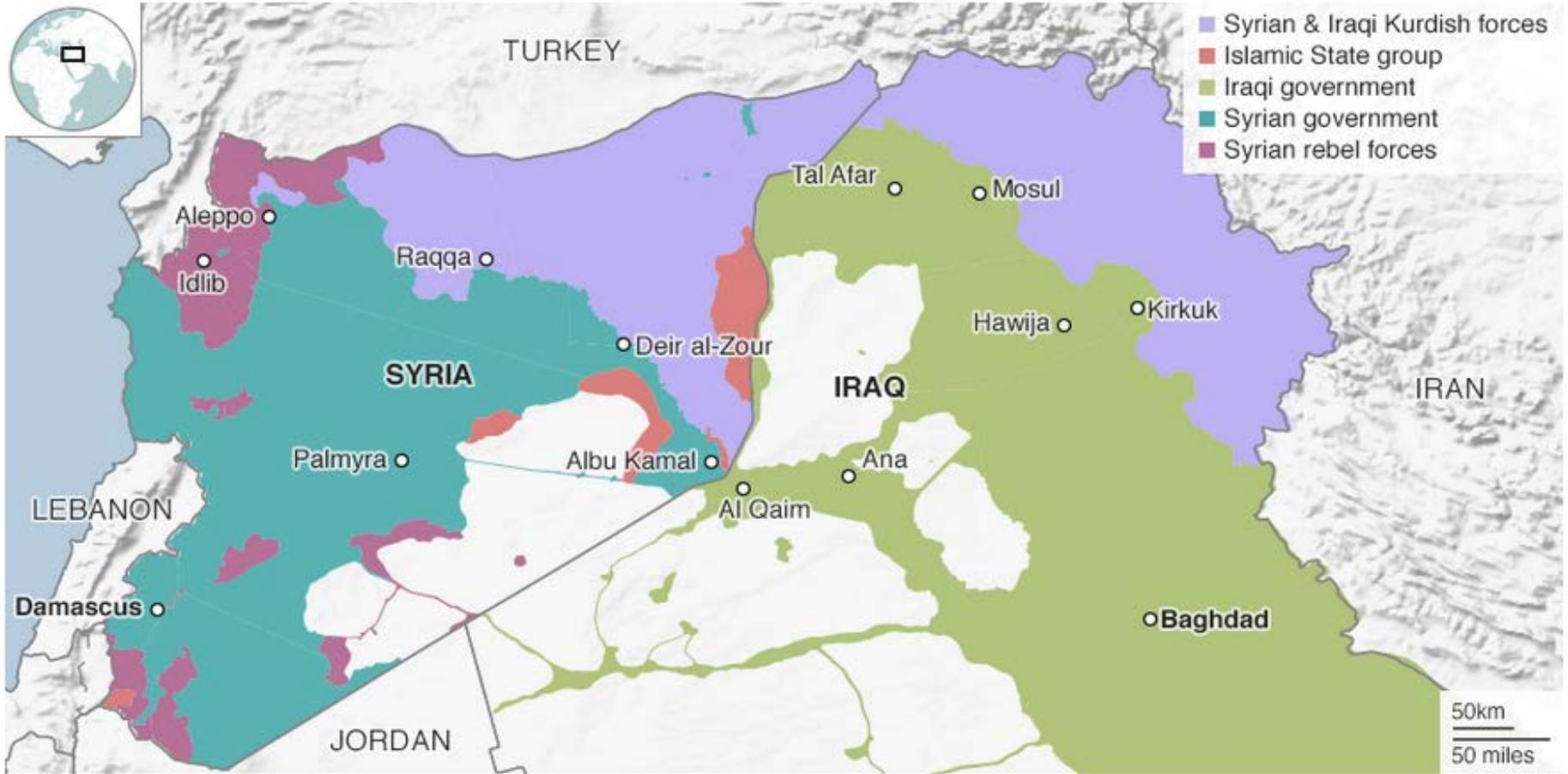


Source: IHS Conflict Monitor (8 January 2018)



Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, January 15, 2018

BBC: Zones of Control, March 23, 2018



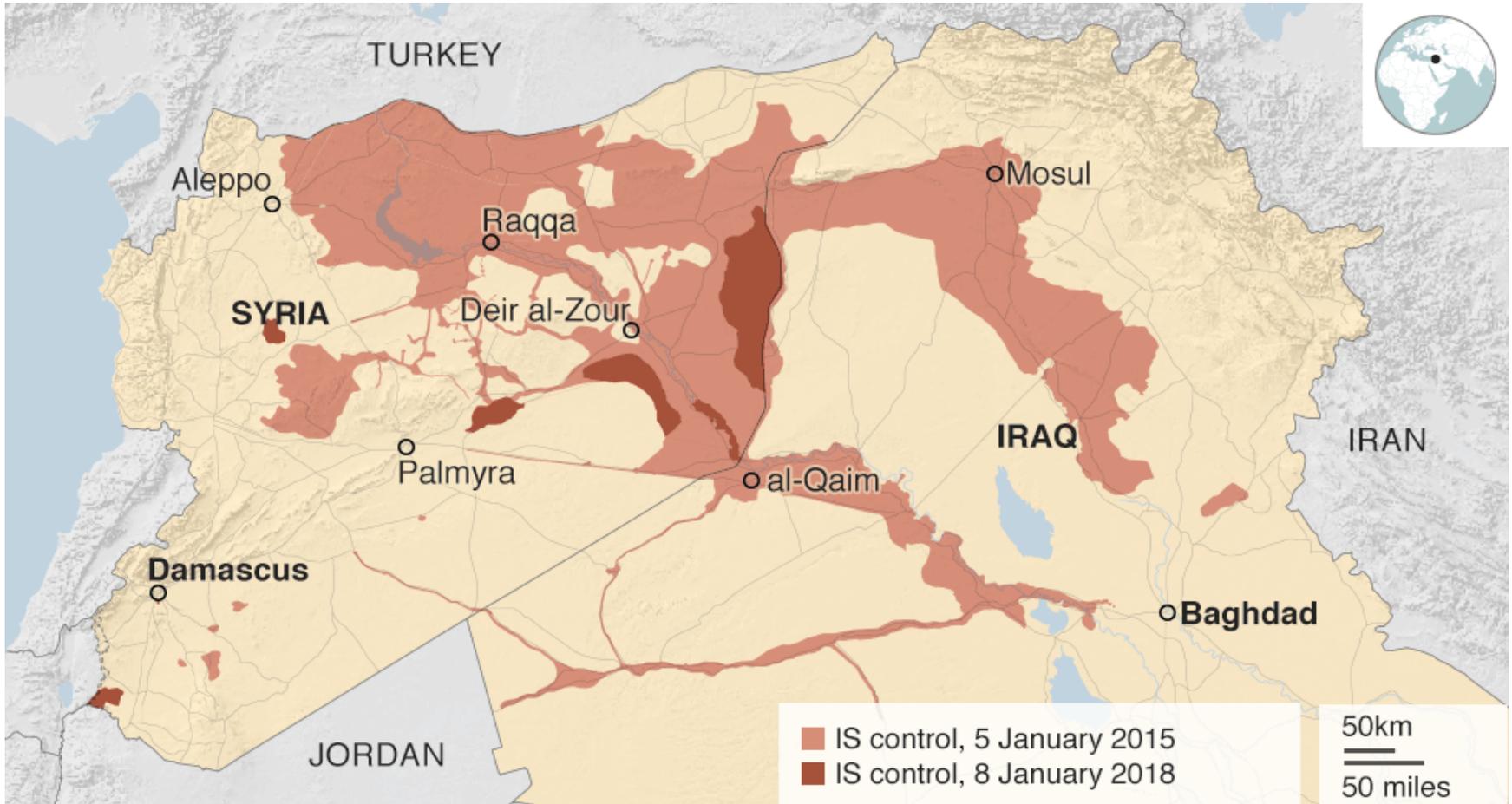
Source: IHS Conflict Monitor (23 March 2018)

BBC

Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, January 15, 2018

BBC: ISIS Loss of Territory: January 5, 2015 vs. January 8, 2018

How much territory IS has lost since January 2015



Source: IHS Conflict Monitor

Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, January 15, 2018

BBC: Casualty Guesstimate, January 8, 2018

- **Exact numbers of casualties from the conflict with IS are not available.**
- **The UN says at least 3,298 civilians were killed in acts of violence in Iraq in 2017, fewer than the 2016 total of 6,878 - although the true figure is likely to be higher as the organisation has been unable to verify some reports of casualties in the Mosul area.**
- **According to Iraq Body Count, the total number of civilian deaths in Iraq since 2014 stood at 67,376 up to the end of December 2017. The annual number of casualties has decreased slightly each year since 2014, from a high of 20,218 in that year to 13,187 last year.**
- **The UN no longer keeps track of casualty figures in Syria due to the inaccessibility of many areas and the conflicting reports from the various parties to the war there.**
- **The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, a UK-based monitoring group, reported in December 2017 that it had documented the deaths of more than 346,600 people, including 103,490 civilians, since the uprising against President Bashar al-Assad began March 2011. But it noted that the figure did not include 56,900 people who were missing and presumed dead.**

Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, January 15, 2018

Iraq: The Metrics of War

Conflict Dynamics in Iraq

The initial maps in the section on Iraq -- in pages 62-67 -- again illustrate just how important it is to consider population density and sect and ethnicity, although they are based on uncertain data and long predate the impact of the fighting since 2011. They show very clearly that the fighting to date has occurred largely in sparsely populated areas and – unlike Syria – has had limited national impact.

The maps and data in pages 67-71 highlight the gains the Iraqi Kurds have made in non-Kurdish areas – a potential source of future tension and conflict. Other maps highlight the ethnic problems in Western Iraq, and particularly around Mosul

The satellite images (pages 67-71) show the problems infighting in what are largely desert cities with serious internal barriers and empty surrounding areas that are very difficult to secure. These cities make natural fortresses for the use of civilian hostages, suicide attacks, booby-traps, and urban warfare.

At the same time, the data on Iraq forces -- pages 72-76 -- show the lasting impact of the U.S. defeat of Saddam's forces in 2003 and just how fragmented, ethnic, and sectarian Iraq's forces really are.

The charts on casualties (pages 77-79) are extremely uncertain, as is recognized by Iraq Body Count – which generated much of the data shown in the graphs. A range of estimates from different sources is also shown.

There is no way to credibly estimate the injured, refugee, IDP, and economic impact of the fighting – all of which has far more lasting impact than the number of dead. The final tables (pages 80-81) do, however, attempt to analyze the human cost of the war in general terms.

START Country Profile Data 2016 - Iraq

By a wide margin, the highest numbers of total attacks, deaths, and people injured took place in Iraq. In 2016 there were more than twice as many terrorist attacks in Iraq as the next highest-ranked country, Afghanistan.

- The average lethality of attacks in Iraq was 3.4 deaths per attack, 42% higher than the global average (2.4 deaths per attack).
- Perpetrator deaths in Iraq increased 79% between 2015 and 2016, comprising 25% of total deaths in Iraq, and accounting for more than one-third of the increase in total deaths in Iraq between 2015 and 2016.
- The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) remained the primary perpetrator of terrorist attacks in Iraq in 2016. For 66% of attacks in Iraq, source materials did not attribute responsibility to a particular perpetrator organization; however, ISIS was identified as the perpetrator in 94% of the remaining attacks for which a perpetrator organization was named. An additional 5% of attacks were carried out by Asa'ib Ahl al-Haqq. The number of attacks ISIS carried out in Iraq increased from 775 in 2015 to 932 in 2016 (+23%).
- The total number of deaths due to terrorist attacks in Iraq increased 40% in 2016, due in large part to an increase in highly lethal attacks. Twelve of the 20 deadliest individual attacks in 2016 took place in Iraq, compared to two in 2015 and four in 2014. Each of these attacks resulted in more than 80 total deaths. The deadliest attack in Iraq in 2016 took place in July when an ISIS suicide attacker detonated explosives at a shopping center in the Karada neighborhood of Baghdad, killing at least 380 and wounding 200 others.
- In 2016, terrorism in Iraq continued to be marked by extremely deadly coordinated attacks. On 78 occasions during the year, there were more than 10 attacks on a single day within a particular country. Of these, more than two-thirds (71%) took place in Iraq. Likewise, there were 85 occasions in 2016 when more than 50 people were killed in terrorist attacks on one day in a particular country. More than half (55%) of these highly lethal days occurred in Iraq and involved up to 57 attacks on a single day.
- Extensive campaigns of non-lethal violence also took place in Iraq in 2016. For example, the leader of the Dawr District Council reported to the media that ISIS detonated explosives at more than 100 houses in the district over the course of a week in September. No casualties were reported, but dozens of families were forced to relocate.

START Country Profile Data 2016 – Iraq - II

- **More than 2,400 attacks – the vast majority of all attacks in Iraq (86%) in 2016 – were classified as bombings/explosions. An additional 6% were armed assaults, 4% were kidnappings, 2% were facility attacks, and 2% were assassinations. Overall, 9% of all attacks were suicide attacks. These trends are generally very consistent with patterns of tactics in 2015, with the exception of declining numbers of assassinations (48 in 2016 compared to 73 in 2015), and increasing numbers of facility attacks (50 in 2016 compared to eight in 2015).**
- **The percentage of attacks involving people kidnapped or taken hostage in Iraq (5%) remained stable in 2016. Like in 2015 and 2014, the prevalence of attacks involving people kidnapped or taken hostage in Iraq was half that of the global percentage (10%) in 2016.**
- **However, following sharp increases in the total number of people kidnapped or held hostage in Iraq in 2013, 2014, and 2015, this number more than doubled in 2016, to include more than 8,500 people. Once again, this increase was largely due to a relatively small number of attacks that involved extremely high numbers of victims. Specifically, in 2014, there was one attack involving more than 200 people kidnapped or taken hostage, in 2015 there were two such attacks, and in 2016 there were six, including one attack in which 1,500 people were abducted, and one attack in which 3,000 people were abducted.**
- **In 2016 the most common types of targets in Iraq were private citizens and property (55%), businesses (15%), and police (7%). While the number of attacks overall in Iraq increased in 2016, the number of attacks against the following types of targets decreased, compared to 2015: police (-22%), non-diplomatic government (-13%), military (-51%), transportation (-34%), and educational institutions (-32%).**
- **The geographic distribution of terrorist attacks in Iraq shifted somewhat in 2016. Fewer attacks took place in Baghdad governorate (33%, compared to 41% in 2015). In contrast, more attacks took place in al Anbar governorate (22%, compared to 16% in 2015) and Nineveh governorate (9%, compared to 4% in 2015).**

The Limited Recovery of Iraq's Forces: 2003 vs. 2016

Category	2003			2016		
	Iraq	Iran	Force Ratio	Iraq	Iran	Force Ratio
Active Manpower	424,000	513,000	4:5	64,000-200,000	523,000	1:8 - 1:2.6
Reserve Manpower	650,000	350,000	19:10	N/A	350,000	N/A
Main Battle Tanks	2,200	1,565	7:5	270	1,663	1:6
AIFVs	1,300	815	8:5	240	610	1:3
APCs	2,400	590	4:1	2,502	640	4:1
Towed Artillery	1,900	2,085	9:10	60	2,030	1:34
Self-Propelled Artillery	150	310	1:2	48	292	1:6
Multiple Rocket Launchers	200	889	1:5	3	1,476	1:492
Combat Aircraft	316	283	11:10	16	337	1:21
Attack Helicopters	100	85	6:5	25	50	1:2
Major SAM Launchers	225	205	11:10	0	205	N/A

Source: Adapted from IISS, *The Military Balance 2013 & 2016*, Jane's Sentinel series 2016.

Iraq Population Density (UN OCHA) 7/2014

 The image part with relationship ID rId2 was not found in the file.

Iraqi Ethnic and Sectarian Divisions in late 2009

Sectarian Challenges

*Iraq: 60-65% Shi'a, 32-37%
Sunni, 3% Christian or Other*

Ethnic Challenges

*Iraq: Arab 75-82%, Kurdish
13-20%, Turcoman, Assyrian
& Other 3%*

Tribal Challenges

*Iraq: Confederations, broad
area, heavily urbanized.*



The image part with relationship ID rld3 was not found in the file.

 The image part with relationship ID rld3 was not found in the file.

An Ethnic And Sectarian Option For Federalism

Source: Dr.
Michael Izady of
Gulf 2000,
Columbia
University,
www.Gulf2000.columbia.edu/maps.shtml.

Iraq: Key Forces

Iraqi government

Iraqi Armed Forces

Iraqi Army, Iraqi Air Force, Iraqi Police

Iraqi Police Service National Police Supporting Forces Facilities Protection Service

Ba'athists

Army of the Men of the Naqshbandi Order; Fedayeen Saddam; General Military Council for Iraqi Revolutionaries Al-Awda; General Command of the Armed Forces; Resistance and Liberation in Iraq; Popular Army; New Return; Patriotic Front; Political Media Organ of the Ba'ath; Party Popular Resistance for the Liberation of Iraq; Al-Abud Network

Shia Islamic militias

Mahdi Army; Abu Deraa's Mahdi Army faction; Badr Organization; Sheibani Network; Soldiers of Heaven; Special Groups (Iraq); Asa'ib Ahl al-Haq; Promised Day Brigade; Kata'ib Hezbollah

Sunni Islamic militias

Awakening groups, 1920 Revolution Brigade, Jaish al-Rashideen, Islamic Army in Iraq, Islamic Front for the Iraqi Resistance, Hamas of Iraq

Kurdish militias (PUK-Talibani/KDP-Barzani)

Peshmerga Kurdistan Workers' Party Kurdistan Freedom Falcons Party of Free Life of Kurdistan

Christian militias

Qaraqosh Protection Committee, Nineveh Plain Protection Units, Dwekh Nawsha, Syriac Military Council, Kataib Rouh, Allah Issa Ibn Miriam

Yazidi militias

Sinjar Alliance: Sinjar Resistance Units, Êzîdxan Protection Force, Êzîdxan Women's Units Insurgents

Nationalist Salafis

Mujahideen Army, Mujahideen Battalions of the Salafi Group of Iraq, Islamic Salafist Boy Scout Battalions, Mohammad's Army

Salafi Jihadist

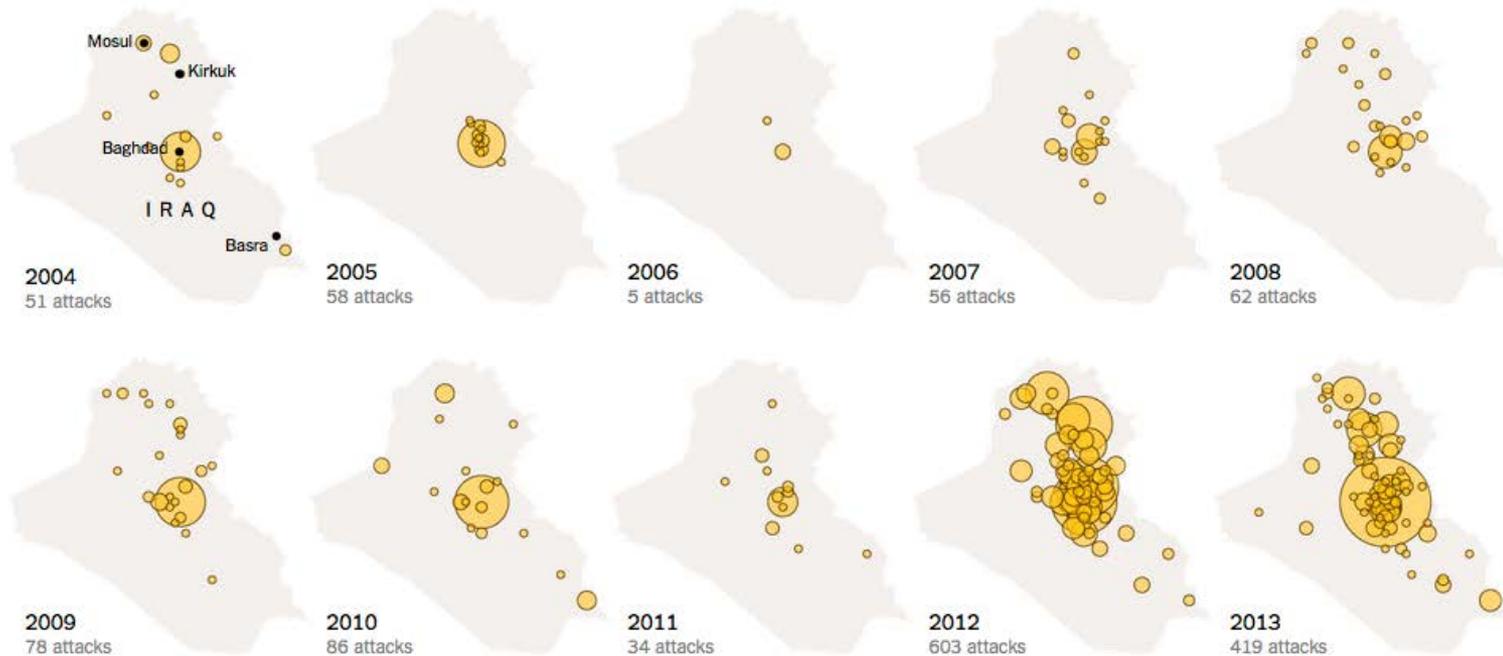
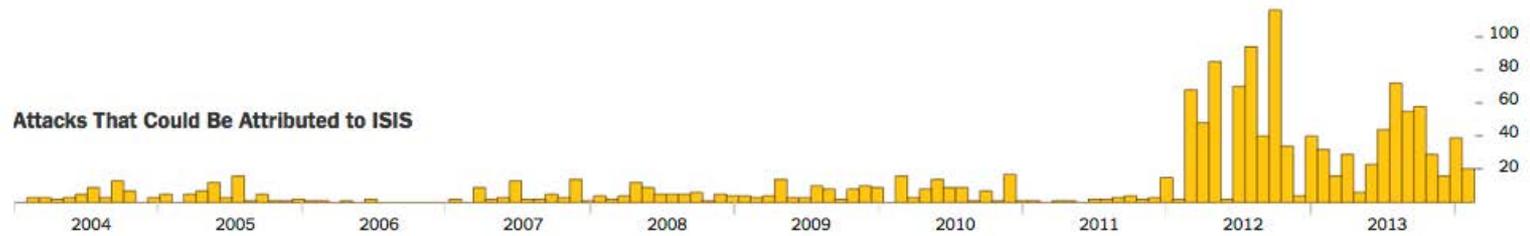
Ansar al-Islam, Black Banner Organization, Abu Theeb's group, Jaish Abi Baker's group, Jamaat Ansar al-Sunna, Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant, Mujahideen Shura Council, Tanzim Qaida, al-Jihad fi Bilad, al-Rafidayn, Jama'at al-Tawhid wal-Jihad, Wakefulness and Holy War

Key Iraqi Insurgent Groups: 7.2014



The image part with relationship ID rld2 was not found in the file.

Iraq: Ten Years of Sunni Terrorist Attacks: 2004-2013



2004-05 The group emerges as "Al Qaeda in Iraq" following the U.S.-led invasion of Iraq. Its goal is to provoke a civil war.

2006-07 The group's February 2006 bombing of one of Iraq's most revered Shiite shrines ignites sectarian violence across the country. After merging with several other Sunni insurgent groups, it changes its name to the Islamic State of Iraq.

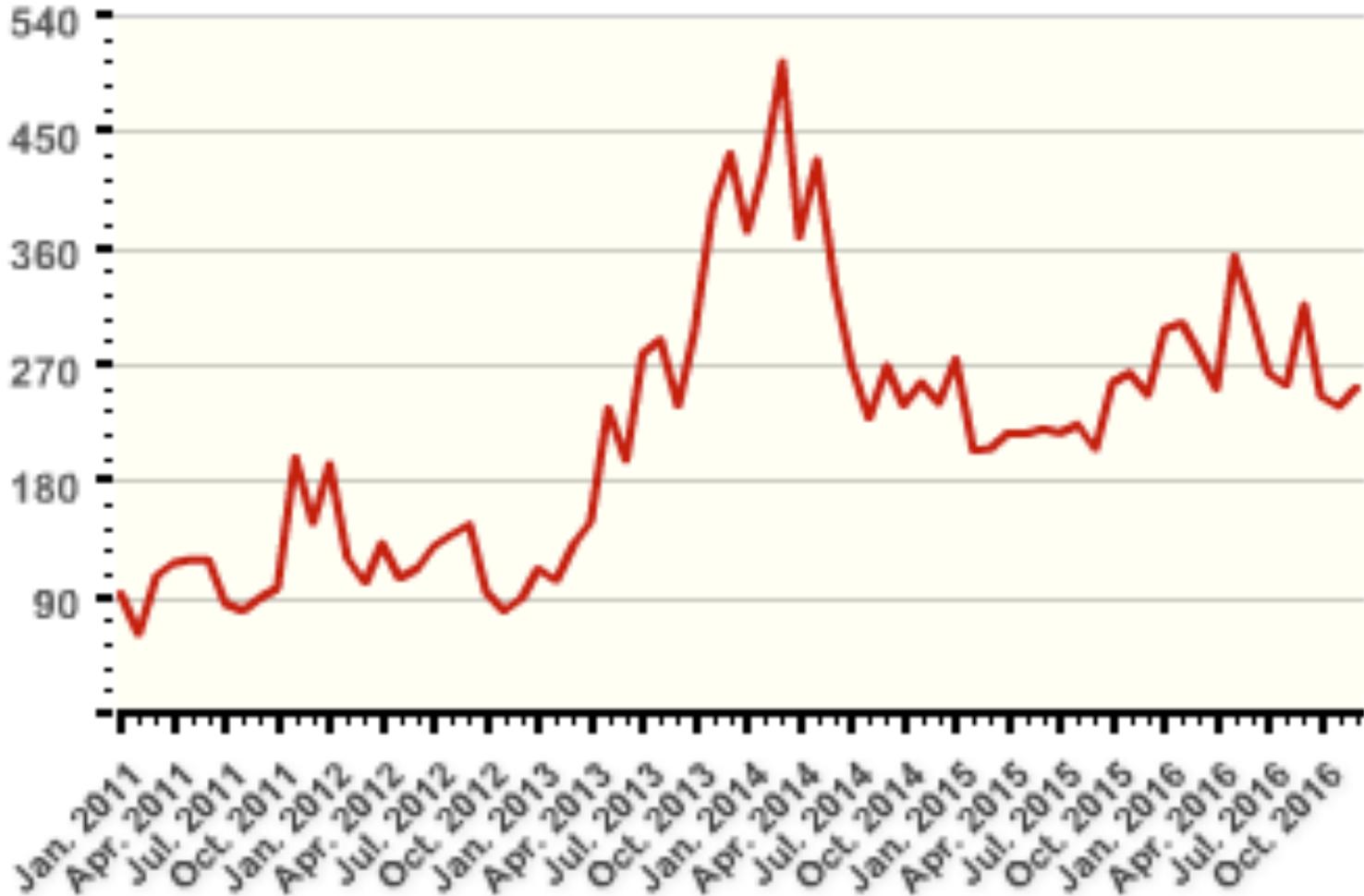
2008-10 I.S.I. claims responsibility for more than 200 attacks, many in densely-populated areas around Baghdad.

2011-12 The group is relatively quiet for most of 2011, but re-emerges after American troops withdraw from Iraq.

2013 Seeing new opportunities for growth, I.S.I. enters Syria's civil war and changes its name to reflect a new aim of establishing an Islamic religious state spanning Iraq and Syria. Its success in Syria bleeds over the border to Iraq.

Iraq 2011-2016

15,620 Incidents



Source: START Data Base,

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?charttype=bar&chart=target&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=&start_year=2016&start_month=1&start_day=1&end_year=2016&end_month=12&end_day=31&ntp=all&sAttack=1,0

IHS Jane's 2016 Global Attack Index – Iraq

	2015	2016
Number of Attacks	3,748	3,350
Non-Militant Fatalities	8,005	8,437
Non-Military Injured	13,873	13,724
Suicide Attacks	237	354

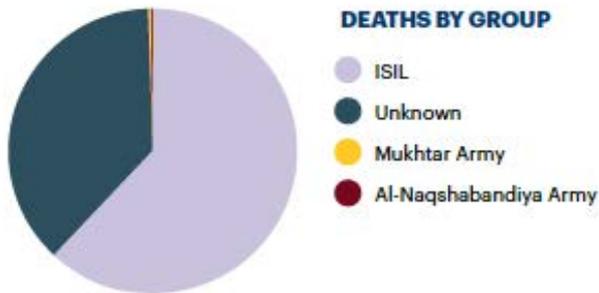
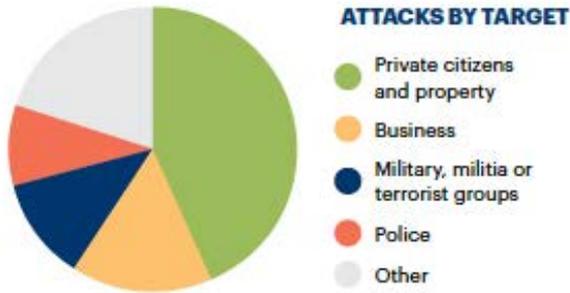
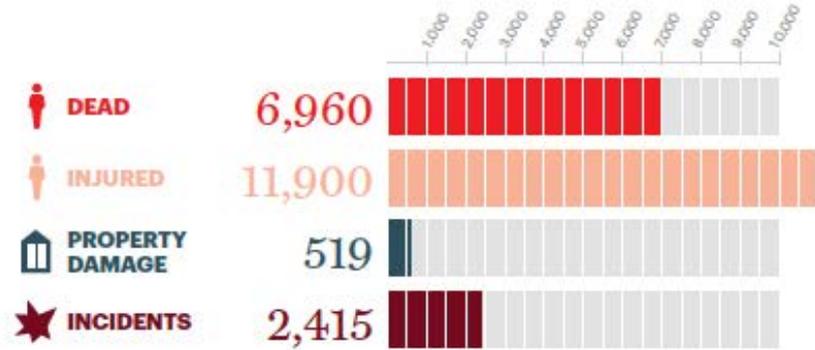
Groups Operating in Country from Top 10: Islamic State, Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan (PKK)

Source: IHS Janes, Acts of terrorism, insurgency, and violent protest recorded by Jane's Terrorism and Insurgency Centre in 2016

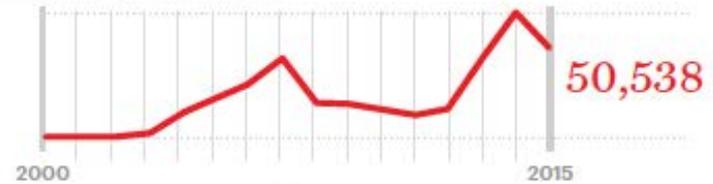
IEP Estimate of Iraq as of 2015



GTI RANK | **1**
GTI SCORE | **9.96**



TOTAL DEATHS SINCE 2000



Liberating Desert Cities: Ramadi

375,000 before war

55,000-100,000
left during attacks

Source:
http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/06/18/world/middleeast/isis-control-places-cities.html?_r=0, August 5, 2016



The image part with relationship ID rId2 was not found in the file.

Liberating Desert Cities: Fallujah

276,000
in 2011

??? in 2015

Source:
http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/06/18/world/middleeast/isis-control-places-cities.html?_r=0, August 5, 2016



The image part with relationship ID rld2 was not found in the file.

The “Kurdish Problem:” April 7, 2015



The image part with relationship ID rld2 was not found in the file.

The Kurdish Problem in Iraq After KRG Gains in fighting with ISIS in 2014-2015

Source:

https://www.google.com/search?q=Map+of+Kurdish+Zone+in+Iraq&tbm=isch&imgil=wyCRcvHsINaCaM%253A%253B3CrqUUiw10OrKM%253Bhttps%25253A%25252F%25252Fcommons.wikimedia.org%25252Fwiki%25252FAtlas_of_Iraqi_Kurdistan&source=iu&pf=m&fir=wyCRcvHsINaCaM%253A%252C3CrqUUiw10OrKM%252C_&biw=1358&bih=995&usg=__d_gkzFclYx195k1yOUQwnkW3AK4c%3D&ved=0CCkQyjdqFQoTCMbNyuPtnsgCFYGMIAodWWOG8g&ei=vOILVsb_BYGZ0gTZ2pmQDw#imgrc=wyCRcvHsINaCaM%3A&usg=__dgkzFclYx195k1yOUQwnkW3AK4c%3D



The image part with relationship ID rld2 was not found in the file.

**Iraq:
Kurdish
Areas:
16.2.16**



The image part with relationship ID rId3 was not found in the file.

Source <http://dayan.org/file/18233/download?token=gERXD3ip>



The image part with relationship ID rld2 was not found in the file.

**ISW
Estimate
As of
July 14,
2016**

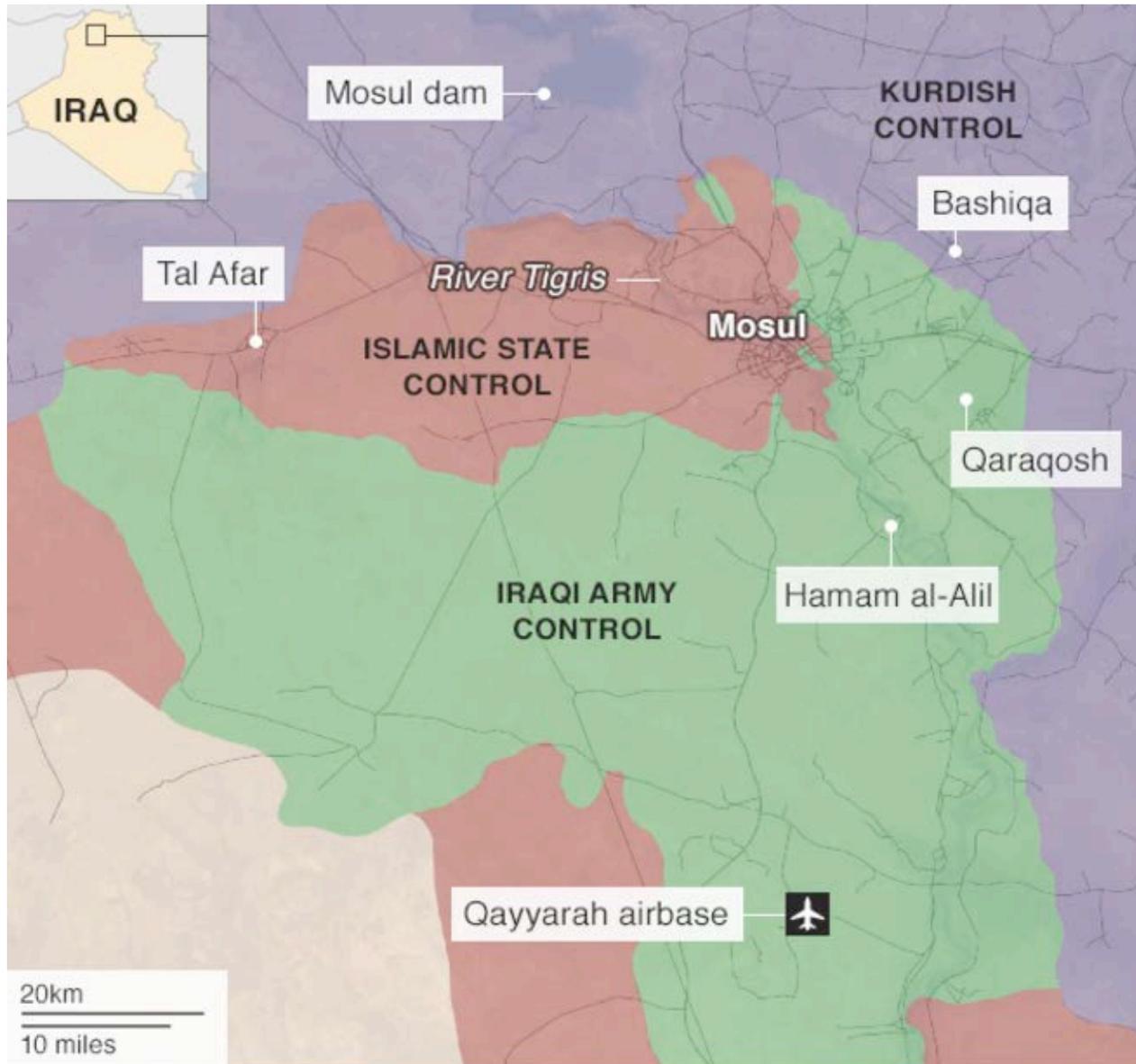
Source: ISW,
<http://www.understandingwar.org/background/iraq-control-terrain-july-14-2016>

 The image part with relationship ID rld2 was not found in the file.

**ISW
Estimate
As of
October
26,
2016**

Source: ISW,
<http://https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/map/15802d6176cf26f3>

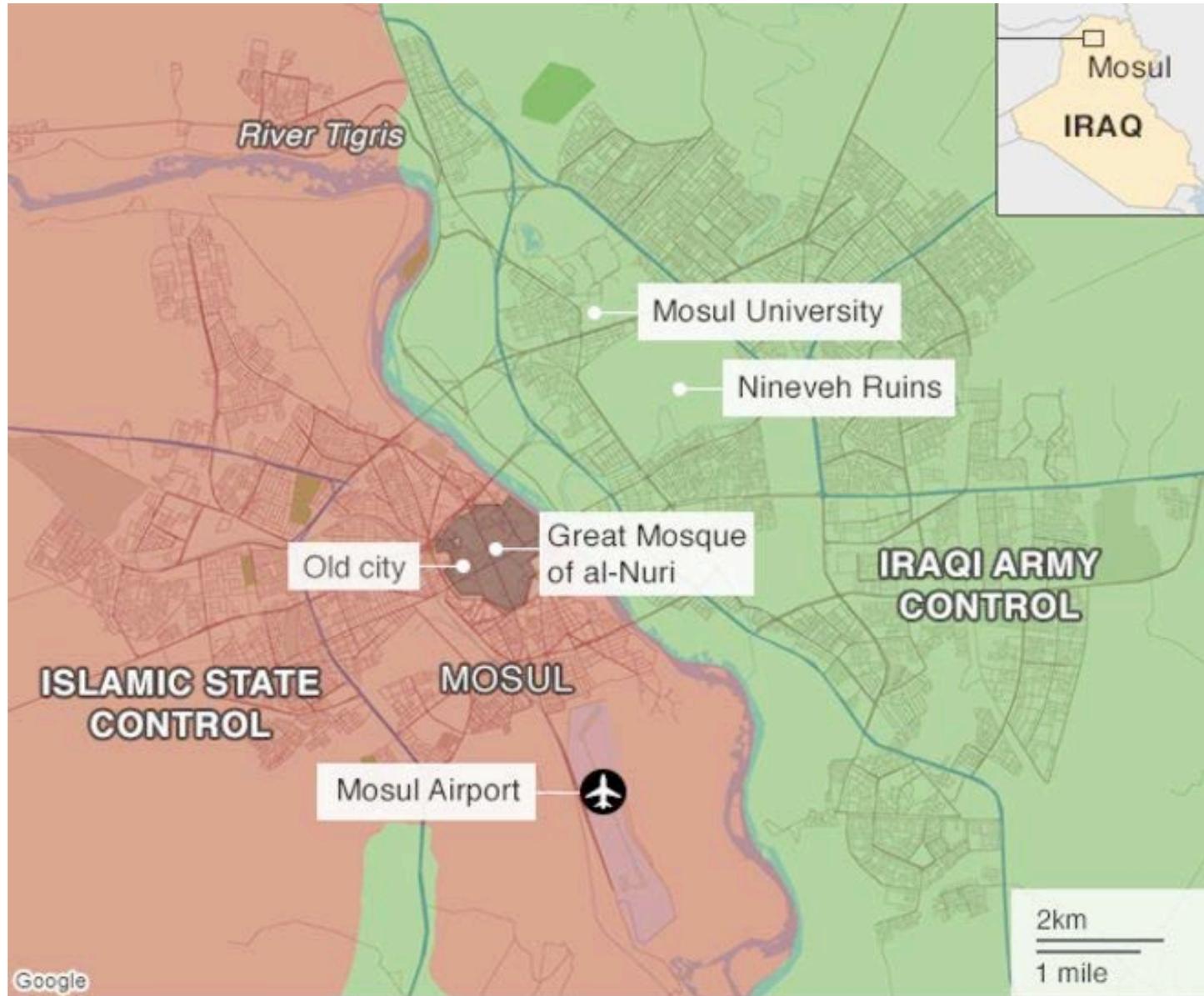
Battle for Mosul Area – January 20, 2016



Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, territory assessed as credible on 16 Jan 2017

BBC

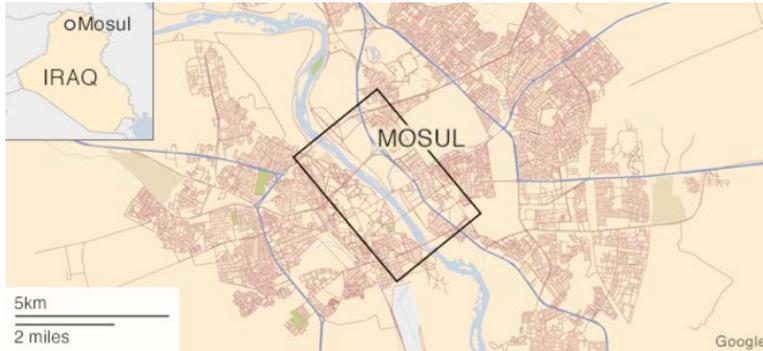
Battle for Mosul – January 23, 2016



Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, territory assessed as credible on 23 Jan 2017



Downtown Mosul – July 2016



BBC, Battle for Mosul: The story so far,
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37702442, 31.1.17.

Mosul: Displaced Persons – 18.10.16-24.1.2017

People fleeing the Mosul crisis

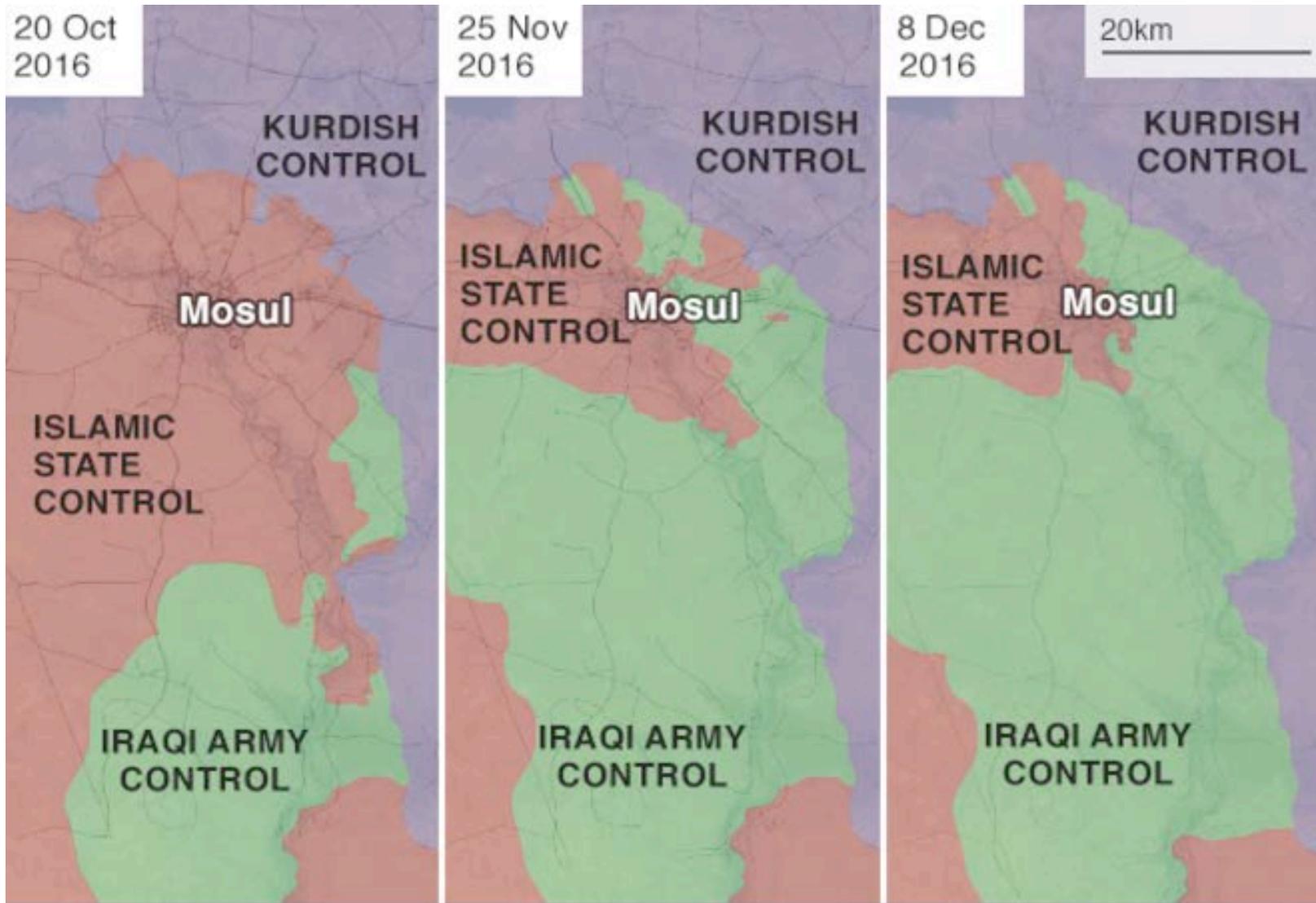
■ Displaced individuals



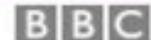
Source: International Organization for Migration. Note: Drops in numbers reflect families returning home and verification of data



Fighting in Mosul Area – October-December 2016



Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, territory assessed as credible on 8 Dec





HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMS

- USAID/OFDA** **USAID/IFFP**
State/PRM
- Advocacy and Reconciliation
 - Capacity-Building for Government
 - Case Management
 - Durable Solutions
 - Education
 - Emergency Response
 - Health
 - Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management
 - Humanitarian Law
 - Food Assistance
 - Livelihoods
 - Logistics and Relief Commodities
 - Nutrition
 - Protection
 - Refugee Assistance
 - Shelter and Settlements
 - WASH

KEY

- Border Crossing / Entry Point

SOURCES: State NIU, USG

- Iraqi Kurdistan Region (IKR)
- Syrian Refugee Camp
- Iraqi IDP Camp

SOURCE: State NIU

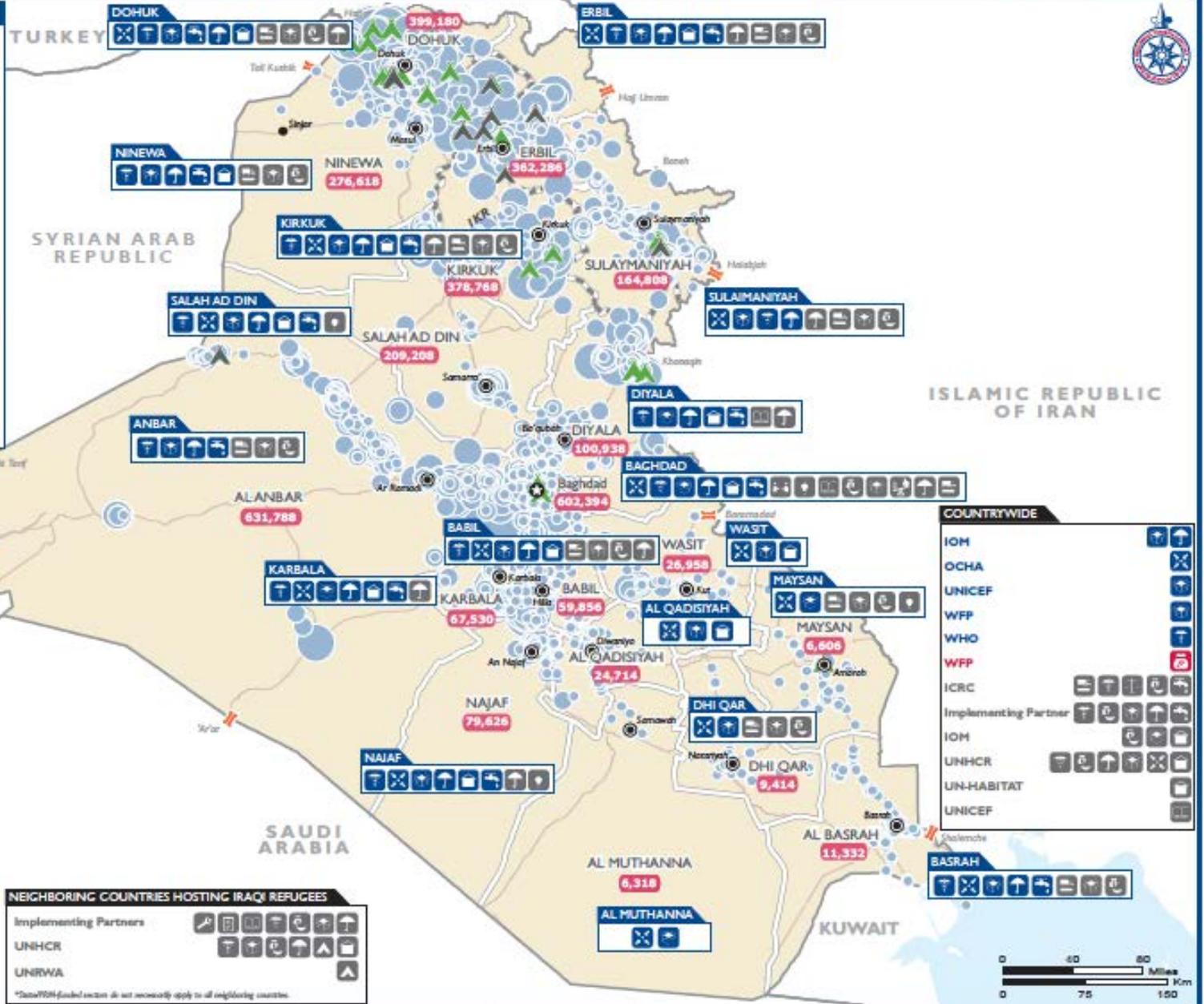
IDP Locations (and est. population)

- 50,000 - 75,000
- 75,000 - 100,000
- 100,000 - 150,000
- 150,000 - 200,000
- 200,000 - 300,000
- 300,000 - 500,000

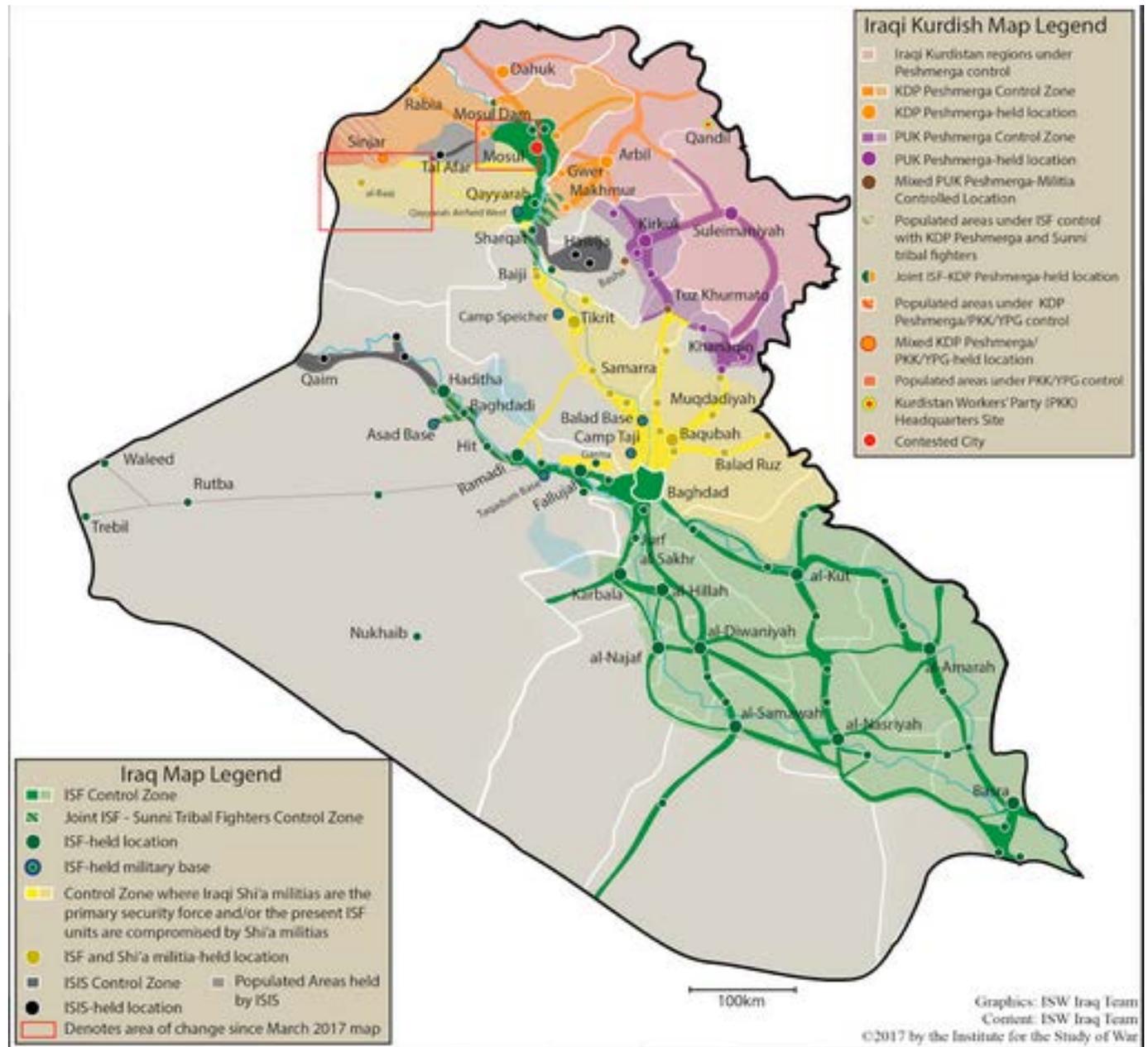
SOURCE: IOM, 03/01/16

IDH in Governance

SOURCE: IOM, 03/01/16



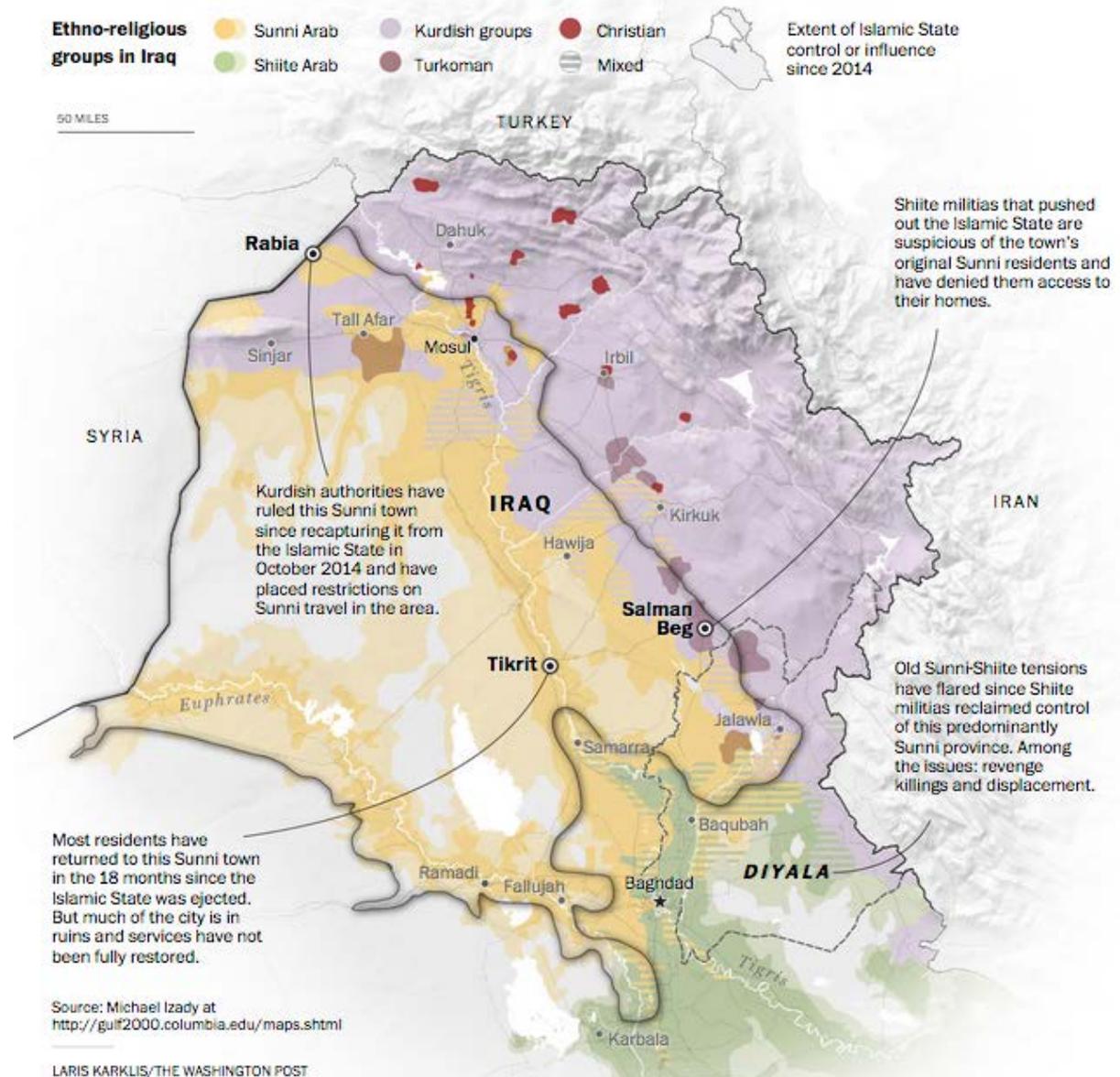
ISW Estimate of Zones of Control in Iraq: 6.17



Source: ISW,
<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/map/15cb15d4cccd637c>,
accessed 8.24.17

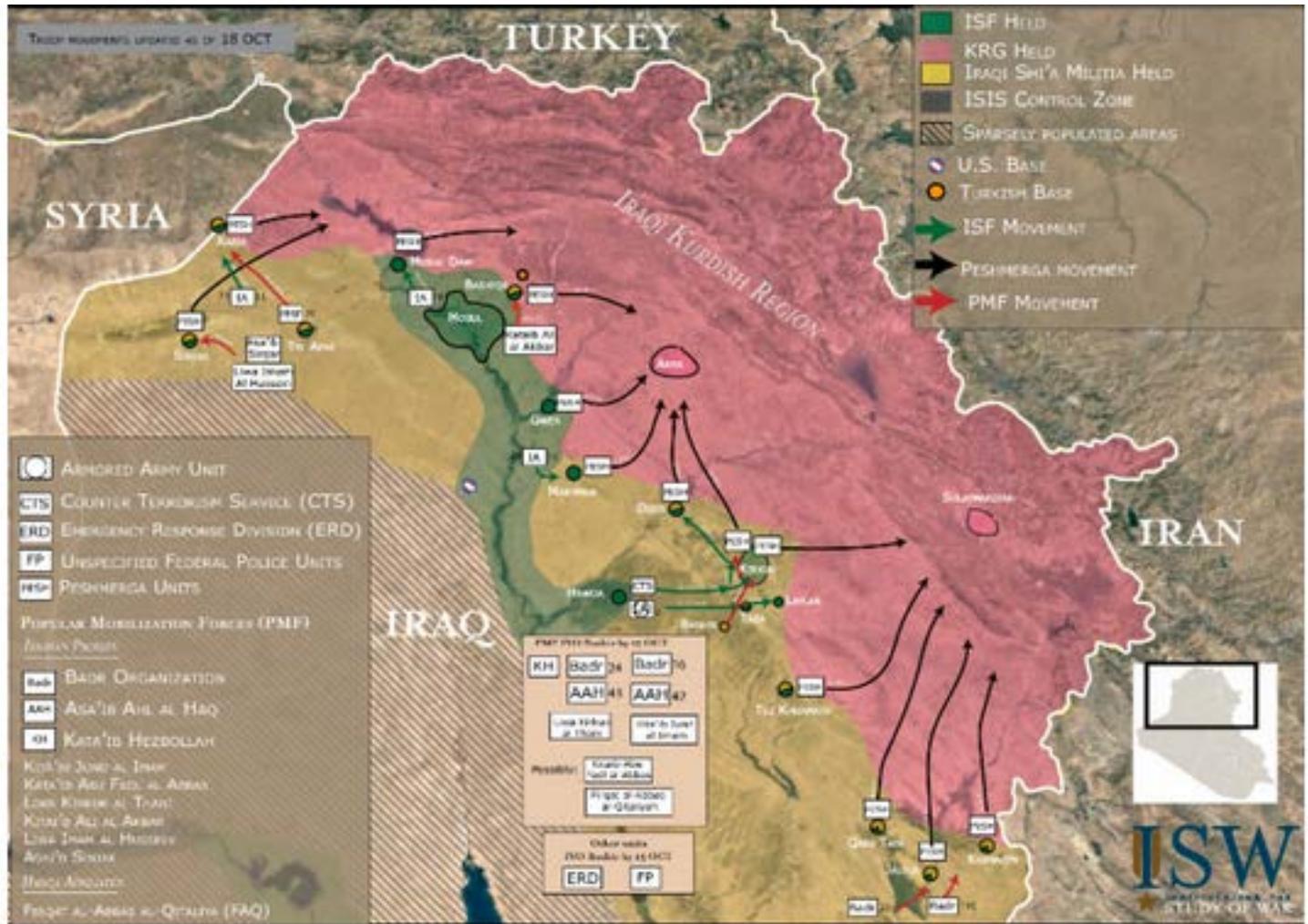
Iraq:

Post Mosul Ethnic and Sectarian Divisions: 2017



Source: Washington Post, http://www.washingtonpost.com/sf/world/2016/11/23/isis-a-catastrophe-for-sunnis/?utm_term=.a8a5335e94c2

ISW: Iraq and Iran Compel Kurdish Withdrawal from Kirkuk



Source: ISW, 16.10.17;
<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/map/15f37260cdd22fd0>

**Iraq:
Kurdish
Areas:
16.2.16**



The image part with relationship ID rId3 was not found in the file.

Source <http://dayan.org/file/18233/download?token=gERXD3ip>

 The image part with relationship ID rld2 was not found in the file.

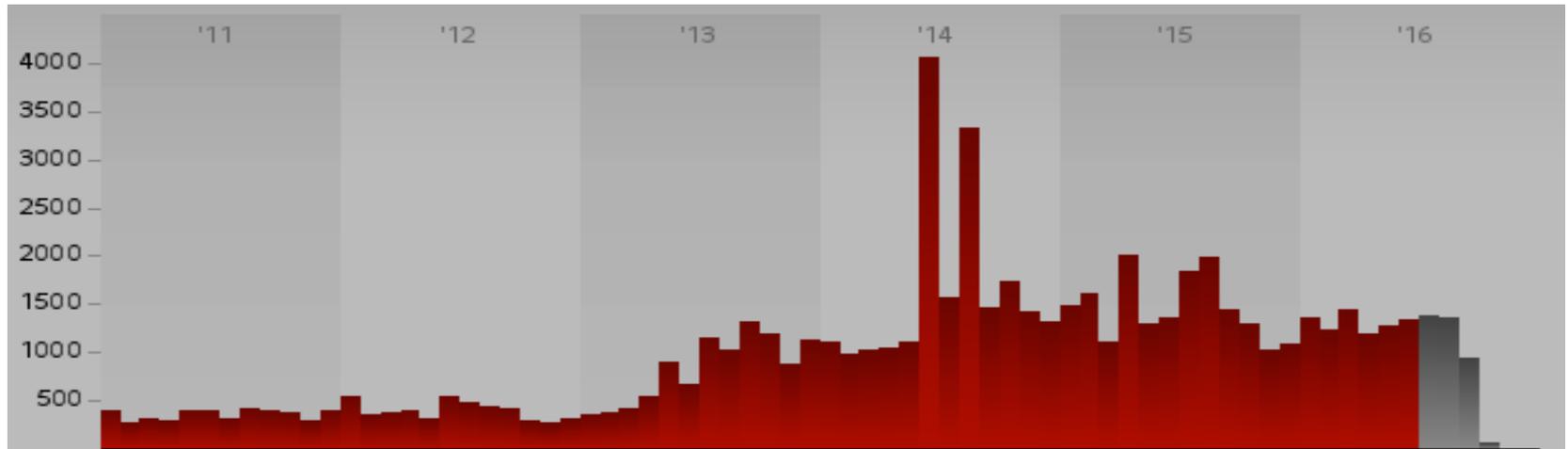
Iraq Casualty Estimates: 2003-2016

 The image part with relationship ID rld2 was not found in the file.

Radically different estimates exist, largely for the period 2003-2011, ranging from 109,132 to 1,033,000, with 176,382 injuries, including 99,163 civilians to 250,000 civilians injured

Source: Iraq Body Count, <https://www.iraqbodycount.org/database/>, and https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casualties_of_the_Iraq_War.

Iraq Civilian Death Estimates: 2011-2016



	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
2003	3	2	3977	3438	545	597	646	833	566	515	487	524	12,133
2004	610	663	1004	1303	655	909	834	878	1042	1033	1676	1129	11,736
2005	1222	1297	905	1145	1396	1347	1536	2352	1444	1311	1487	1141	16,583
2006	1546	1577	1957	1804	2277	2584	3298	2865	2565	2996	3084	2898	29,451
2007	3017	2679	2726	2565	2844	2199	2694	2481	1387	1324	1124	996	26,036
2008	858	1092	1667	1315	914	750	639	704	612	594	540	586	10,271
2009	372	407	438	589	428	563	431	652	350	441	226	478	5,375
2010	267	305	336	385	387	385	488	520	254	315	307	218	4,167
2011	389	254	311	289	381	386	308	401	397	366	279	392	4,153
2012	531	356	377	392	304	529	469	422	400	290	253	299	4,622
2013	357	360	403	545	888	659	1145	1013	1306	1180	870	1125	9,851
2014	1096	971	1028	1036	1098	4083	1572	3336	1468	1731	1430	1320	20,169
2015	1486	1619	1098	2004	1288	1349	1839	1985	1438	1291	1014	1091	17,502
2016	1368	1237	1452	1181	1263	1341	1369	1363	928	51			11,553

Source: Iraq Body Count, <https://www.iraqbodycount.org/database/>

Iraq – 251,000 Violent Deaths Including Combatants, 2003–2016

Iraq Body Count 2003-2013	132,764
Iraq War Logs new 'Civilian' and comparable 'Host Nation' remaining 2004-2009 - central estimate	10,325
Iraq War Logs 'Host Nation' combatant 2004-2009 - central estimate	5,575
Iraq War Logs 'Enemy' (minus IBC overlaps) 2004-2009 - central estimate	20,499
Iraqi combatants killed March-May 2003 ²	4,895
Insurgents killed June-December 2003	597
Insurgents killed May 2004	652
Insurgents & Iraqi soldiers killed March 2009	59
Insurgents & Iraqi soldiers killed 2010–2013 ³	3,874
TOTAL IRAQI	179,240
US & Coalition military killed 2003–2013 ⁴	4,804
US & Coalition foreign contractors killed 2003–2013 ⁵	468
TOTAL	184,512

This total refers to deaths reported by news media, Iraqi ministries or NGOs, with additional estimates of deaths documented in the Iraq War Logs released by WikiLeaks in October 2010. The table below provides a detailed breakdown of victim categories and sources used across different periods, since their release IBC has been integrating civilian casualty information contained in the War Logs, which cover the period from 2004 through 2009. To date this has added 4652-4819 previously unrecorded civilian deaths to the IBC database, representing roughly one third of the number we estimate will ultimately be derived from the Logs.¹

The War Logs also contain detailed records of combatant deaths during 2004-2009. Based on our earlier analysis we are able to estimate the total number of deaths in all categories that the Logs are likely to contain. In combination with other data for 2003 and 2010-2013, this has allowed IBC to provide a running total of violent deaths among all victim categories, civilian or combatant. As of 31 December 2013, this combination of data provides the following totals.

Iraq – Wikipedia Estimate of Casualties: 2014-3.2016

18,802 civilians killed and 36,245 wounded
(UN figures, January 2014 – October 2015)^[97]

37,497 civilians killed
(Iraq body count figures, January 2014 – February 2016)^[98]

Total deaths: 53,361–72,056
(as of February 2016)

^a Numbers since February 2015, include Peshmerga killed and wounded, and do not include ISF killed and wounded in the Al Anbar Governorate

 **ISIL fighters:**
22,632+ killed and 5,841 captured^{[87][88][89]}

 **Iraqi security forces and militias:**
11,426 killed and 11,601 wounded^{[a][87][90][91]}

 **Peshmerga fighters:**
1,466–1,500 killed, 8,610 wounded and 60 missing or captured^{[92][93]}

 **CJTF–OIR:**

-  22 killed (19 non-hostile), 16 wounded^[94]
-  1 killed^[95]
-  1 dead^[96]

Source: Wikipedia, [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraqi_Civil_War_\(2014%E2%80%93present\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iraqi_Civil_War_(2014%E2%80%93present)), Accessed October 20, 2016; based on "Iraq Government Casualty Figures via AFP (Google Docs)". Docs.google.com. Retrieved 2014-07-31. U.S. airstrikes against Islamic State grow more lethal in Iraq Russian airstrikes in Syria have 'killed more than 1,000 civilians' "حصانية رسمية: 1997 العدد الكلي لمفقودي مجزرتي سبايكر وبادوش". Rudaw. Retrieved 11 June 2015. UN Casualty Figures for February 2015, UN Casualty Figures , 16 Over 1400 Peshmerga soldiers killed so far in war on ISIS north Iraq Iraq 2015: A Catastrophic Normal "OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE (OIR) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS" (PDF). defense.gov. 9 September 2015. Canadian soldier killed by friendly fire in Iraq German Anti-ISIS Coalition Chief Found Dead in Iraq Hotel U.N. Says Nearly 19K Dead in Iraq Due to IS "Documented civilian deaths from violence". Iraq Body Count database. Iraq Body Count. 2012-07-24. Retrieved 2012-09-02..

The Nation-Building Nightmare in Iraq: October 2016

- **Population 37 million (CIA)**
- **People of concern rose from 1.4 million in 2013 to 4.7 million in 2015. May reach over 7 million after a successful campaign in Mosul. (OCHA, UNHCR)**
- **10.0 million in need in August 2016; 7.3 million targets for humanitarian assistance. (OCHA)**
- **Number of IDPs was at least 3.3 million in August 2016. Some 277,000 refugees outside Iraq. (OCHA)**
- **72% urbanized and counting under hyperurbanized conditions with major slums, added ethnic and sectarian pressure, limited job growth, and sharply inadequate infrastructure and security. (CIA)**
- **Iraq's largely state-run economy is dominated by the oil sector, which provides more than 90% of government revenue and 80% of foreign exchange earnings. (CIA)**
- **Falling global oil prices resulted in declining export revenues: Iraq government and KRG effectively bankrupt.**
- **Budget deficit equal to 15.4% of GDP in 2015. (CIA)**
- **Declining per capita income. \$15,500 (2015 est.) (CIA)**
- **25-30% of population below poverty line. (CIA)**
- **16-23% direct unemployment; no estimate for indirect/disguised (CIA)**

The Battle for Mosul

Setting the Stage

Mosul

Approximate
pre-Islamic State
populations:

2 million

Tikrit

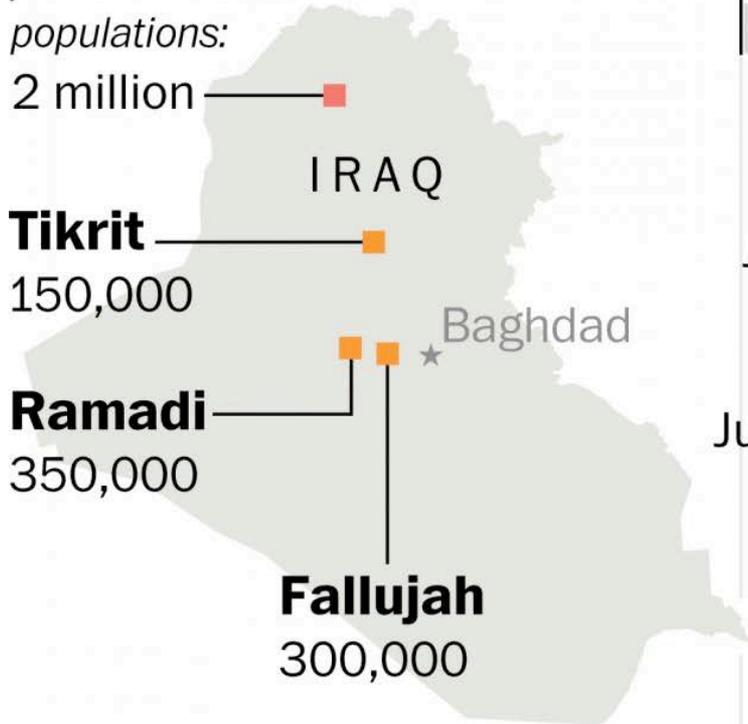
150,000

Ramadi

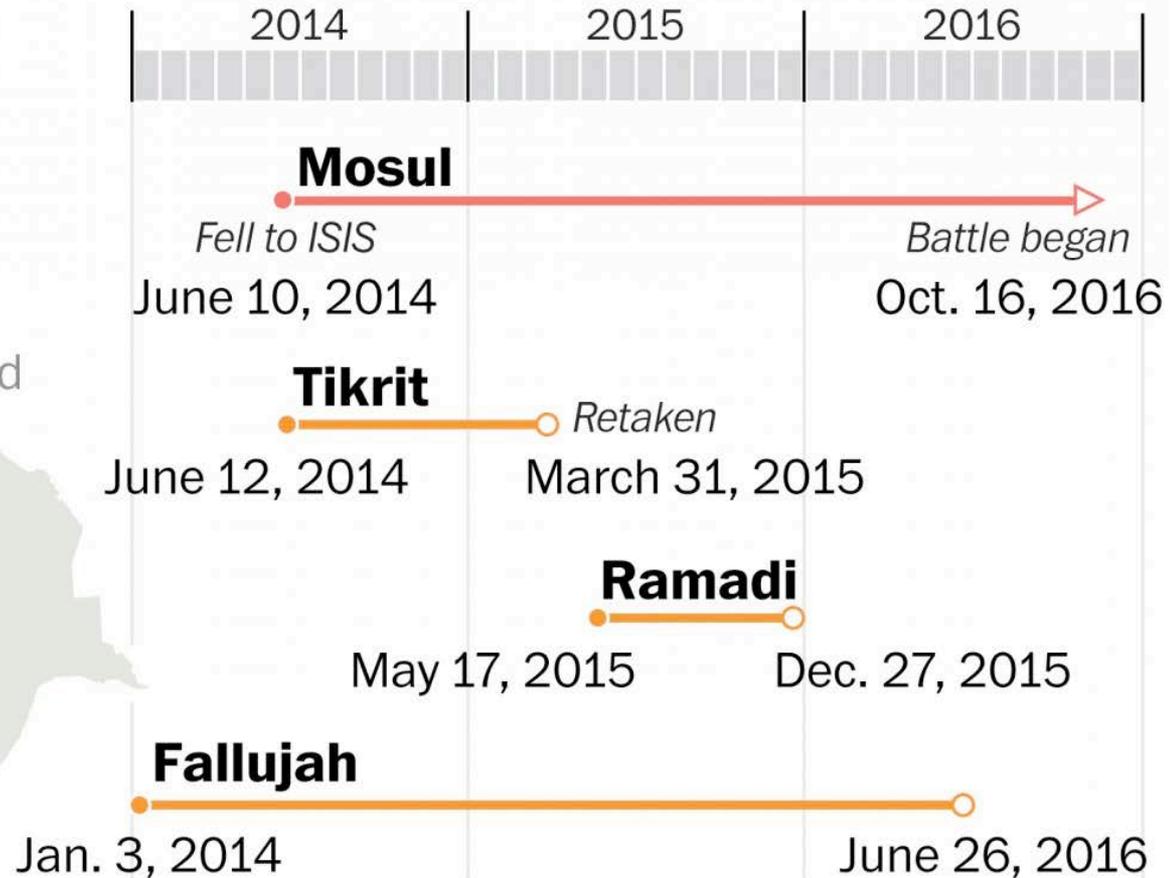
350,000

Fallujah

300,000



Battling the Islamic State in Iraq



THE WASHINGTON POST

Liberating Desert Cities: Mosul

1.8-2.0 million
before war

664,000 in 2015?

2,000-4,500 ISIS
Fighters

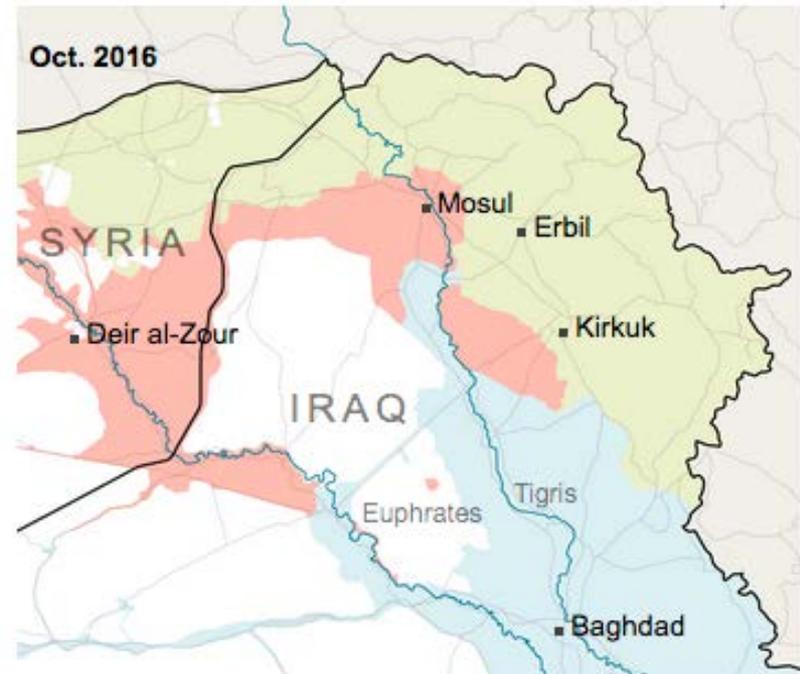
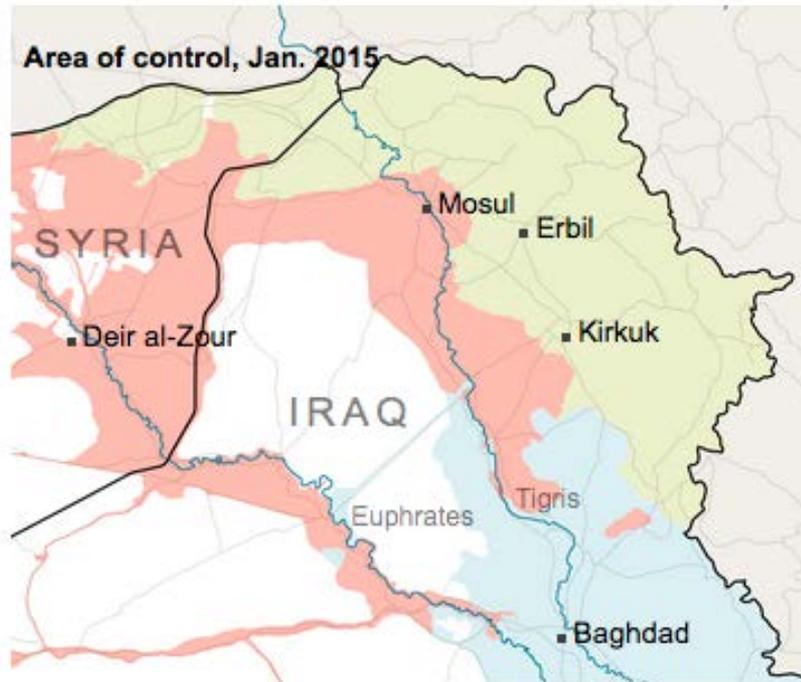
Iraqi Forces, Pesh
Merga, Sunni PMFs,
Shi'ite PMFs?

Source:
http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/06/18/world/middleeast/isis-control-places-cities.html?_r=0, August 5, 2016



ISIS Losses Before Mosul

■ Islamic State ■ Iraqi government ■ Kurdish



UNHCR Estimate of Human Impact of Fight for Mosul: 15.10.2016



UNHCR Iraq Representative

"Isis [IS] know where the routes out of the city are and [they will kill people escaping](#)," Mr Geddo says.

"There is only a narrow route which is safe to travel through. If too many people try to use them there will be bottlenecks, which are always dangerous. They are easy to attack."

Mr Geddo hopes the Iraqi army will be successful in keeping people in their homes, but says such a plan will be difficult to enforce. For this reason, the UNHCR and its partners are preparing for the worst.

"If [the situation in the city] is arranged in a proper way - everything will be controlled by the Iraqi army - people will not be allowed to flee Mosul," he says.

"If the outflow is uncontrolled there will be chaos and desperation."

'A million people displaced'

An estimated 3.3 million people - equivalent to almost 10% of the population of Iraq - have been uprooted by fighting since the start of 2014. Those currently fleeing Mosul and its surrounding areas join about half-a-million people who fled the city in June 2014.

There are no firm figures on how many people remain in Mosul, but there were more than two million when IS took the city more than two years ago.

Mr Geddo estimates the population could now be "anywhere between 1.2 and 1.5m people".

As a result, the UN believes up to one million people could be displaced by the forthcoming military action, and some 700,000 of those, they believe, will need shelter.

It warns it could be one of the largest man-made displacement crises of recent times.

With current funding levels, the UNHCR says it is able to provide accommodation for 20,000 families - or 120,000 people.

Other groups working alongside the agency estimate they can help a further 50,000 families.

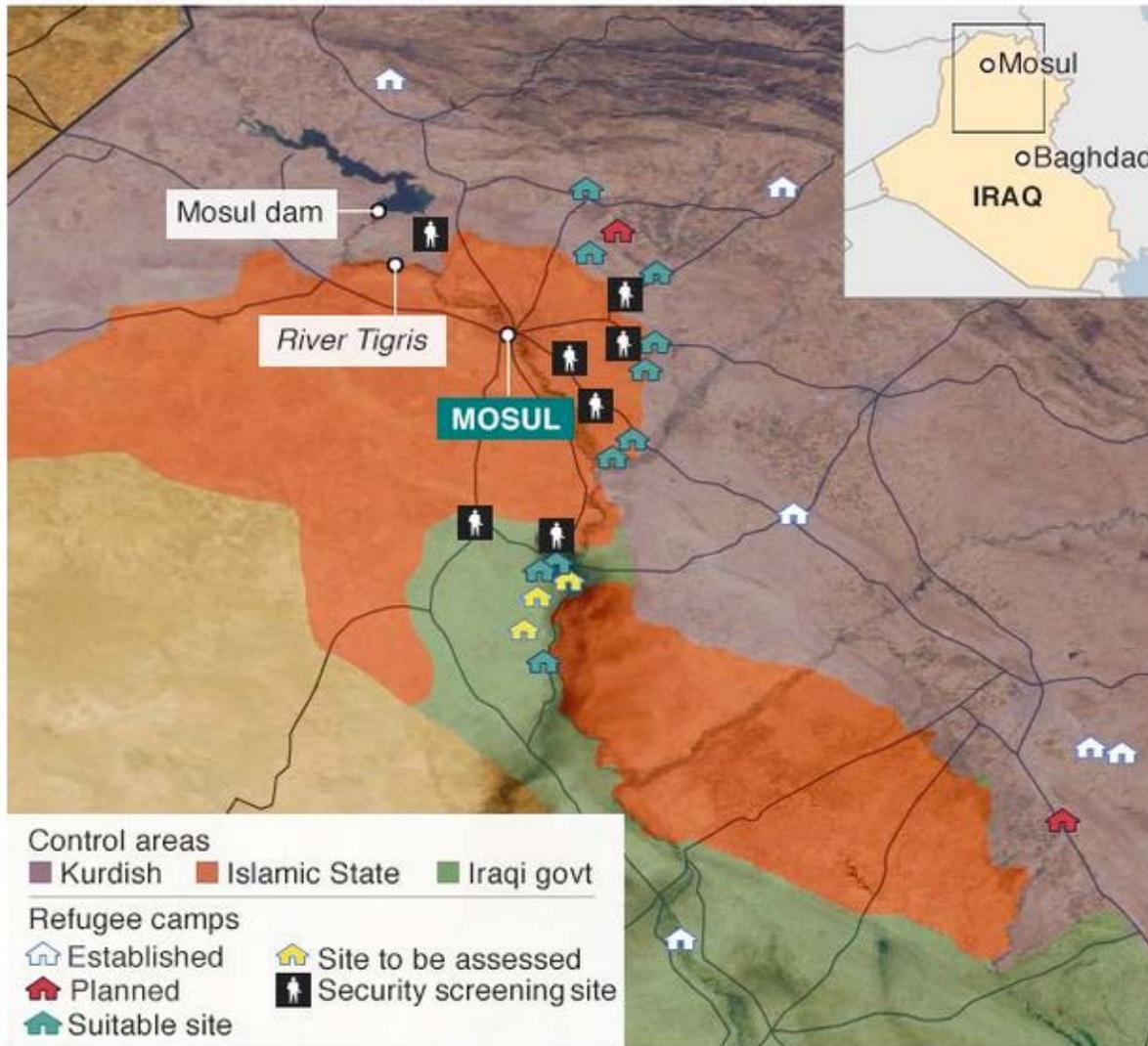
Emergency camps

"We will have five new [permanent camps](#) up by the end of October and hope to provide 20 more emergency camps closer to the theatre of conflict," says Mr Geddo.

Due to protection concerns, the locations of these emergency camps cannot currently be revealed.

BBC Map of Mosul IDP Camps: 15.10.2016

Mosul offensive: Camps for displaced civilians

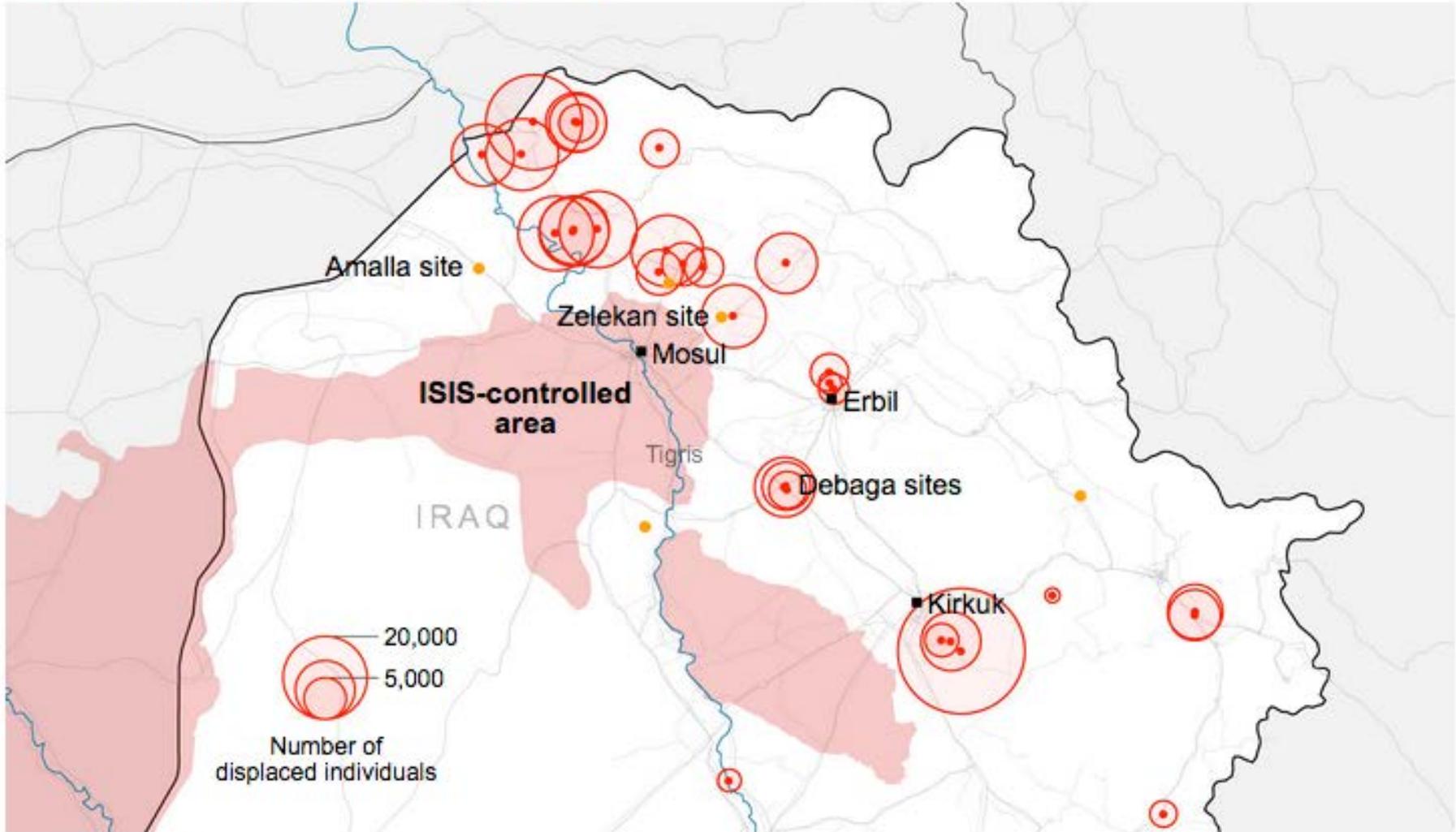


Source: IHS Conflict Monitor (10 Oct '16), Modis, UNHCR/OCHA

BBC

NYT Map of Mosul IDP Camps: 18.10.2016

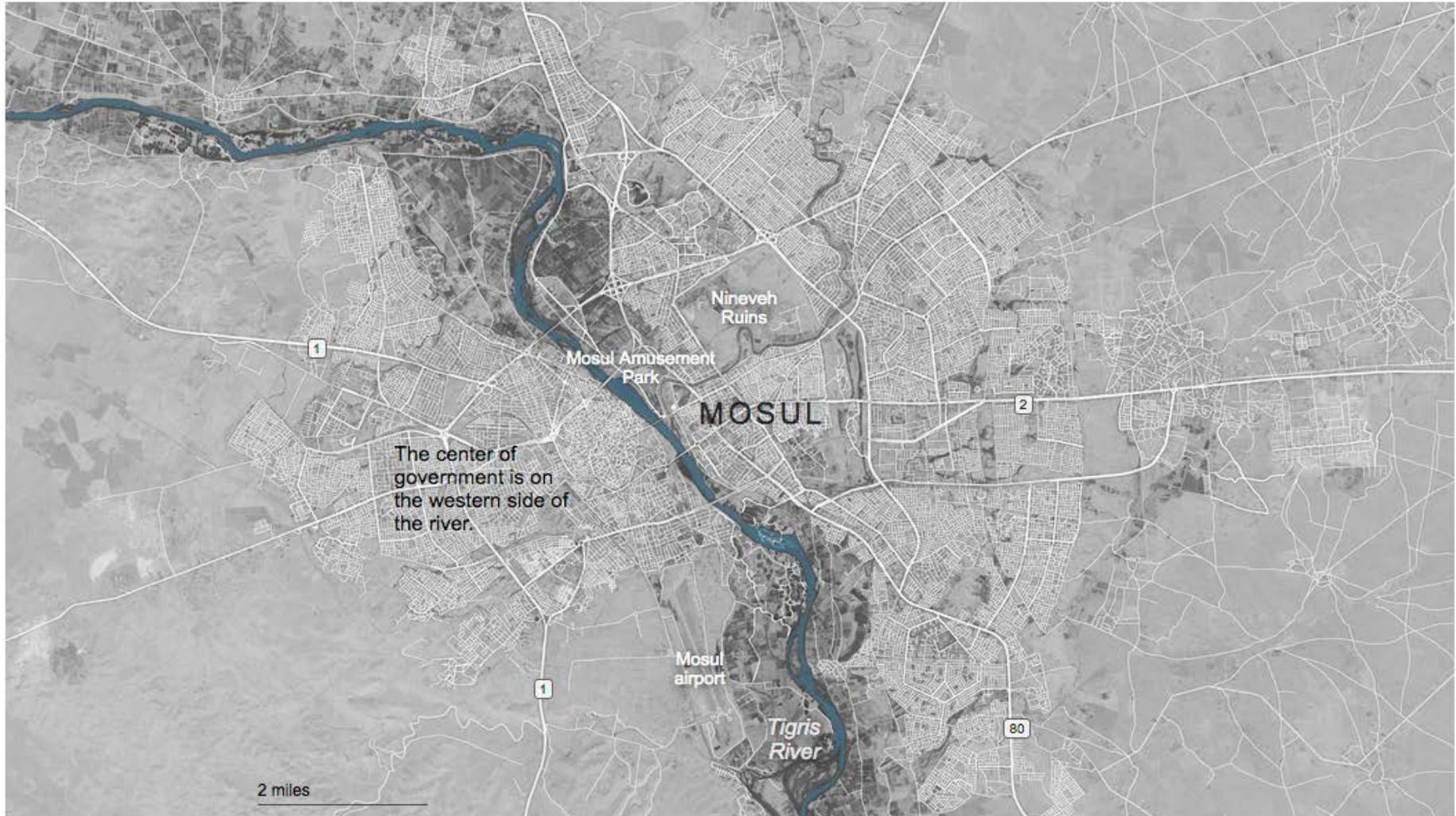
● Refugee sites ● Sites under construction



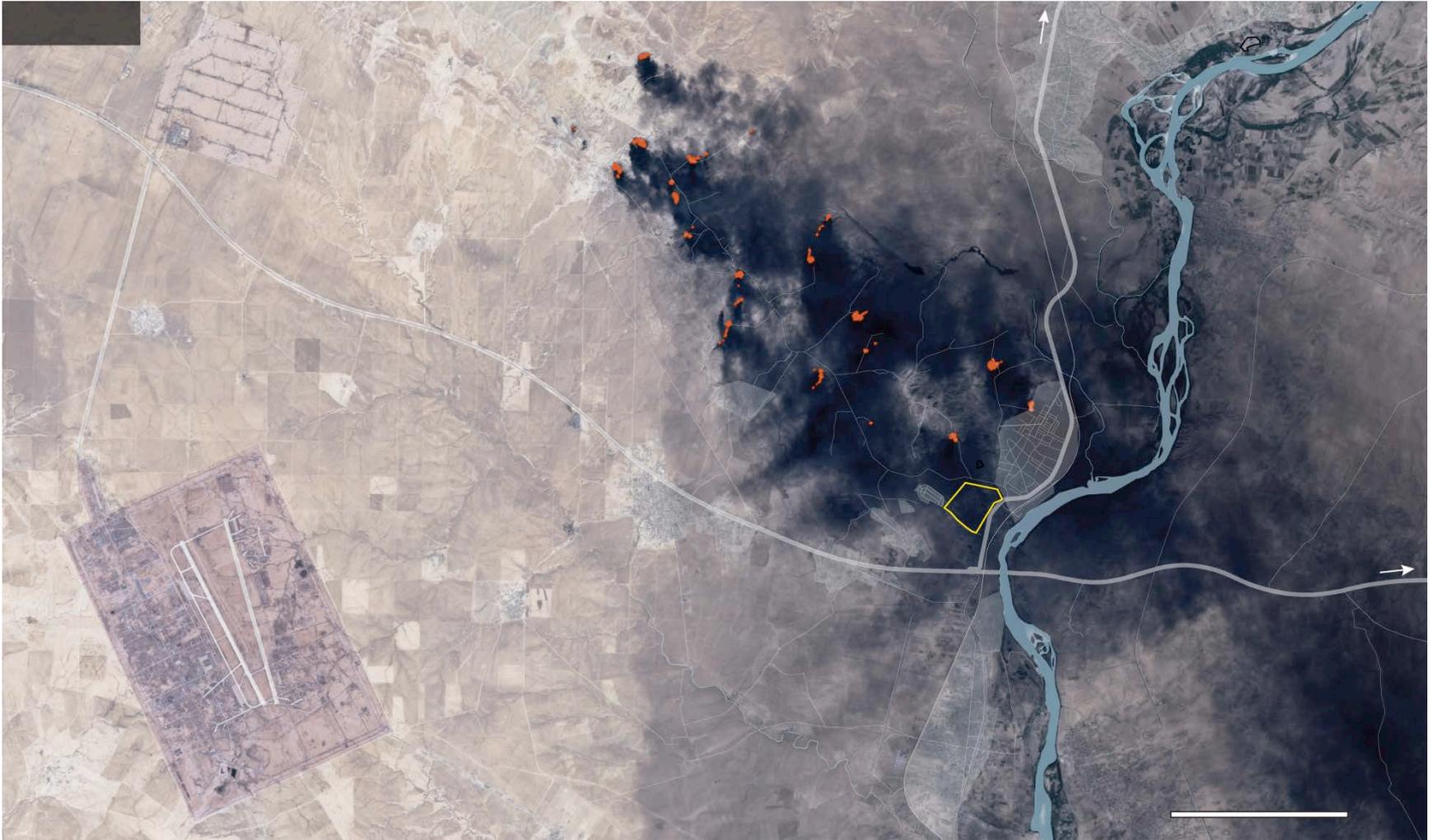
Source: CCCM Cluster

Source <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/10/17/world/middleeast/iraq-mosul-isis-map.html>.

Mosul: NYT Map of Greater Mosul Area

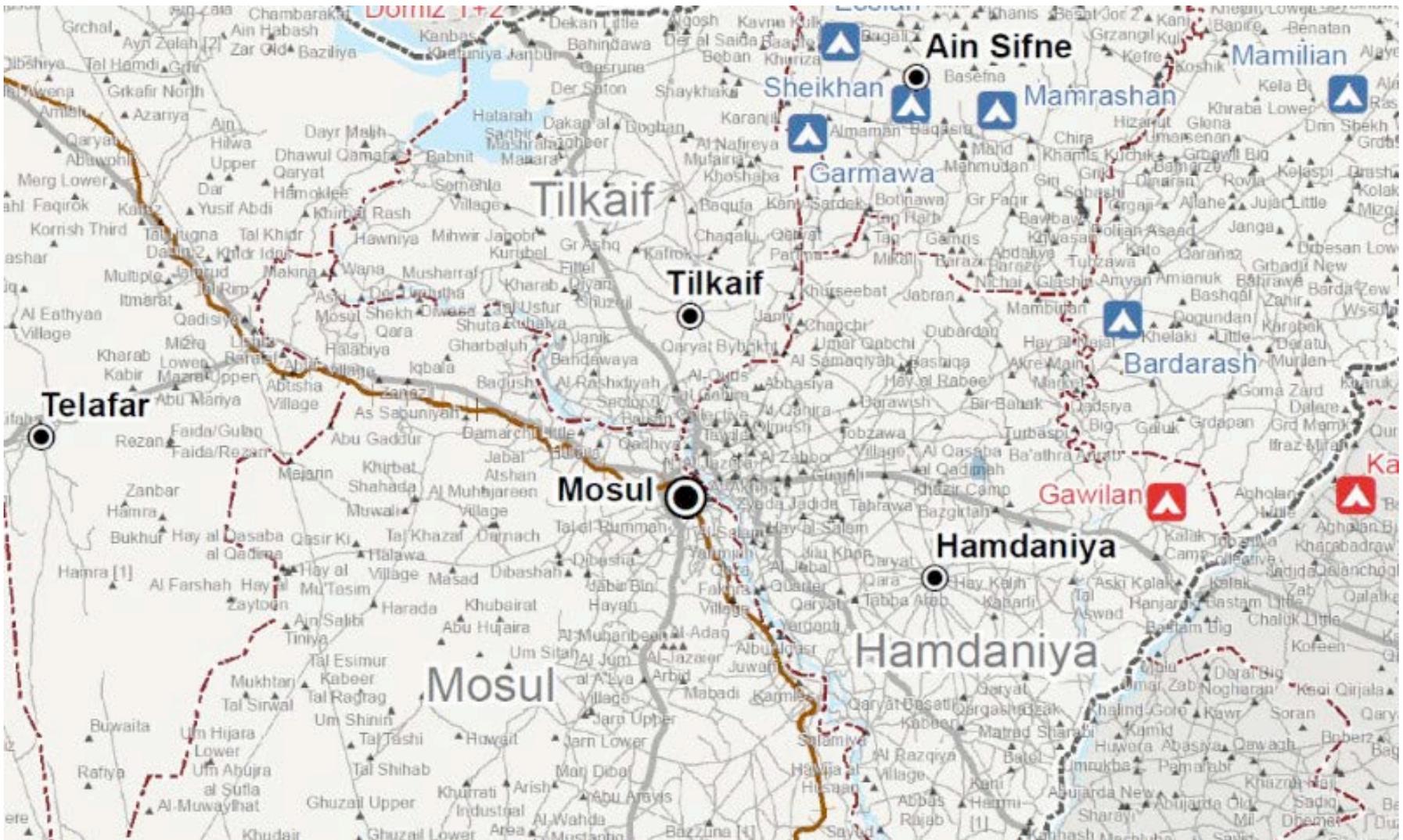


WP: Burning Oilfield at Qayyarah

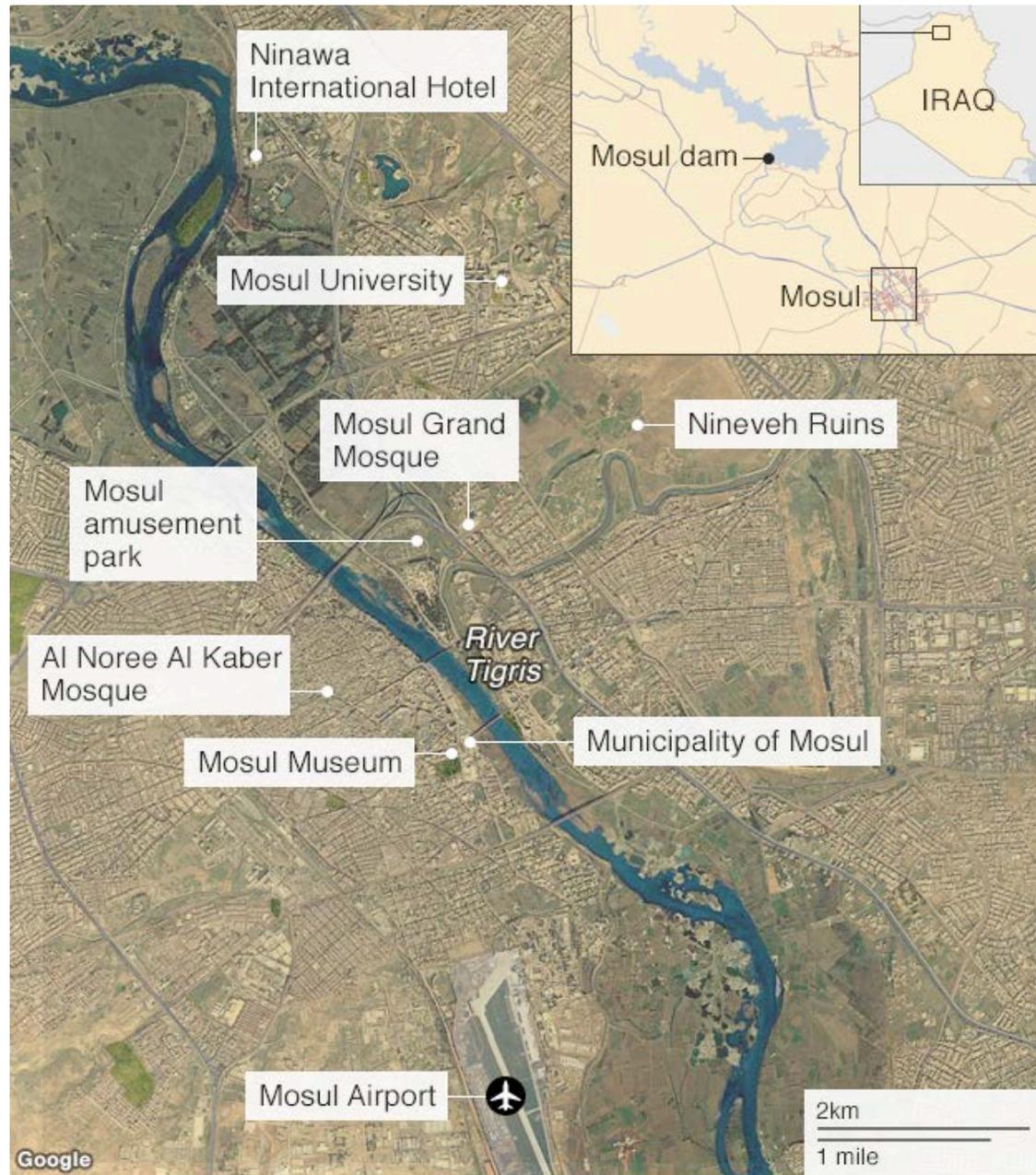


Source: Washington Post, https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/iraqi-attack-on-mosul-begins-with-kurdish-forces-moving-in-from-the-east/2016/10/17/6c6df7d8-93ed-11e6-9cae-2a3574e296a6_story.html18.10.16

Mosul: Daesh Daily Map of Greater Mosul Area

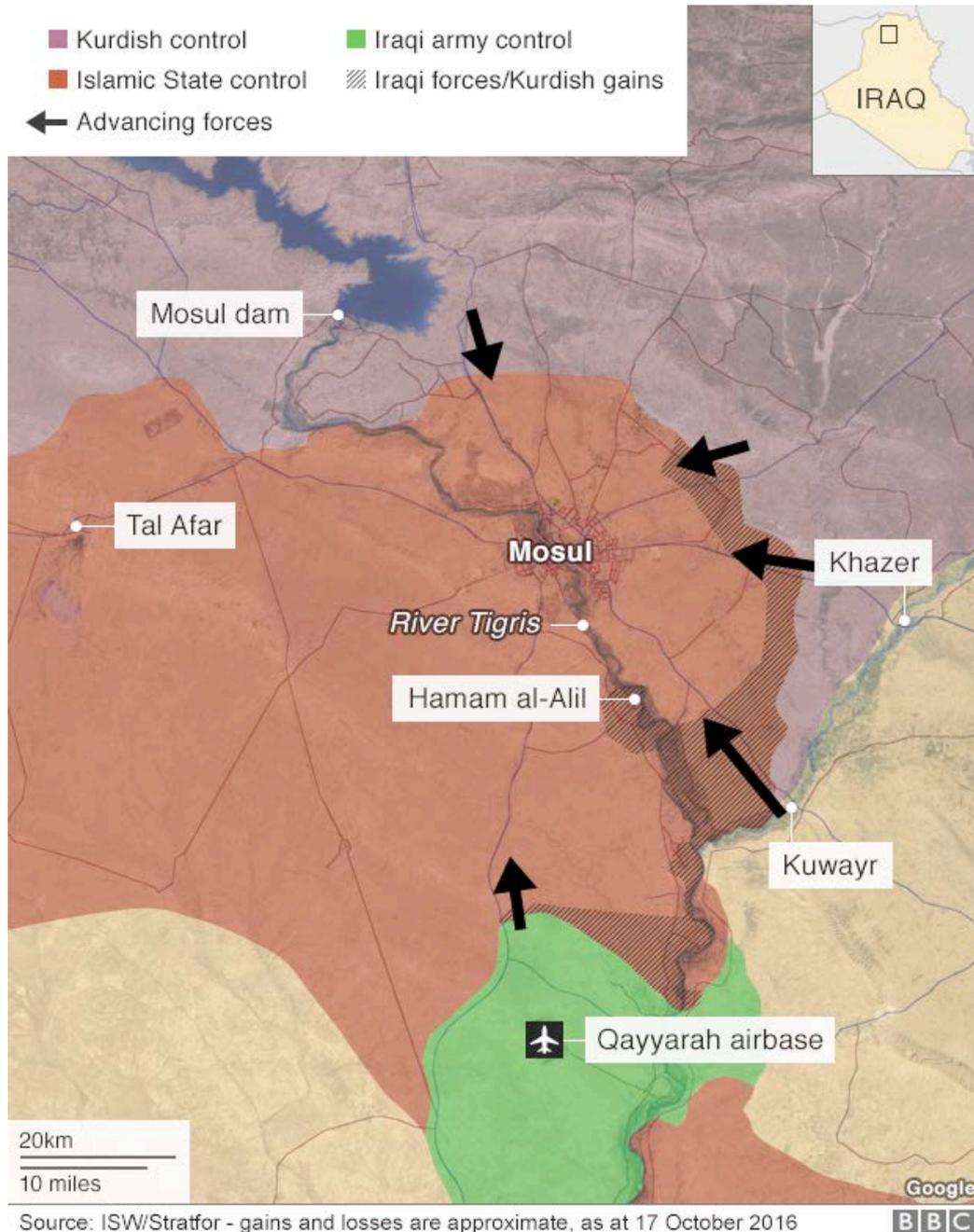


Mosul: BBC City Map October 17, 2016



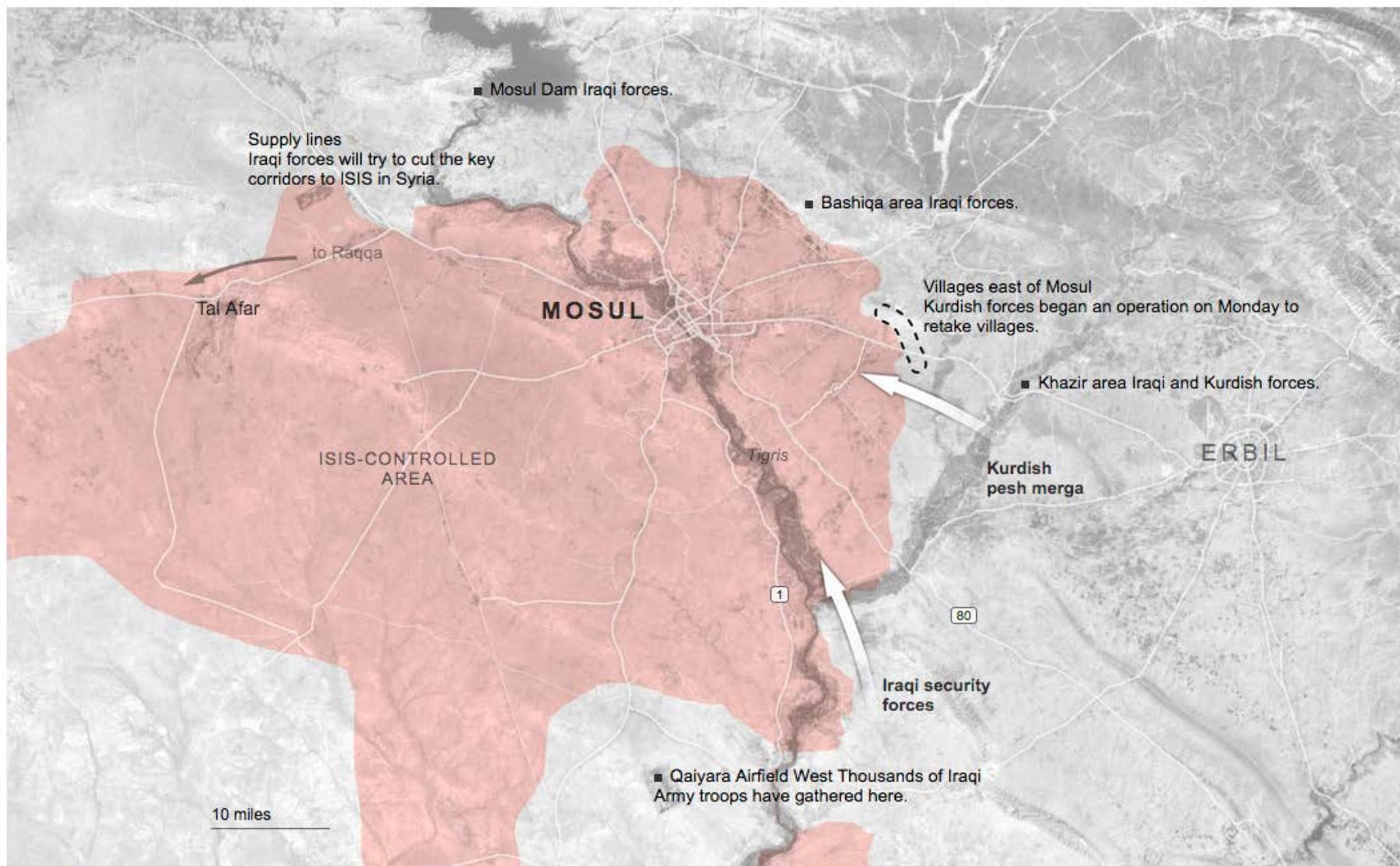
Source: BBC,
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37685964>, 18.10.16

Mosul: BBC Battle Map October 17, 2016



Source: BBC,
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37685964>, 18.10.16

Mosul: NYT Battle Map October 18, 2016



Satellite imagery by TerraMetrics via Google | Source: IHS Conflict Monitor (control areas as of Oct. 10)

Mosul: WP Battle Map October 18, 2016



Source: Washington Post,
https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/iraqi-attack-on-mosul-begins-with-kurdish-forces-moving-in-from-the-east/2016/10/17/6c6df7d8-93ed-11e6-9cae-2a3574e296a6_story.html,
 18.10.16

Sources: IHS Jane's Conflict Monitor, maps4news.com/HERE

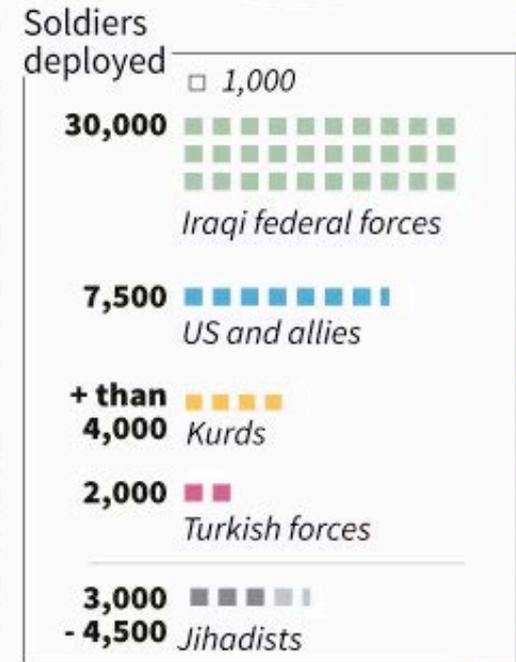
THE WASHINGTON POST

Mosul: Agence France Presse Battle Map October 19, 2016

The Mosul offensive

Iraqi forces are preparing to retake several key areas around the city

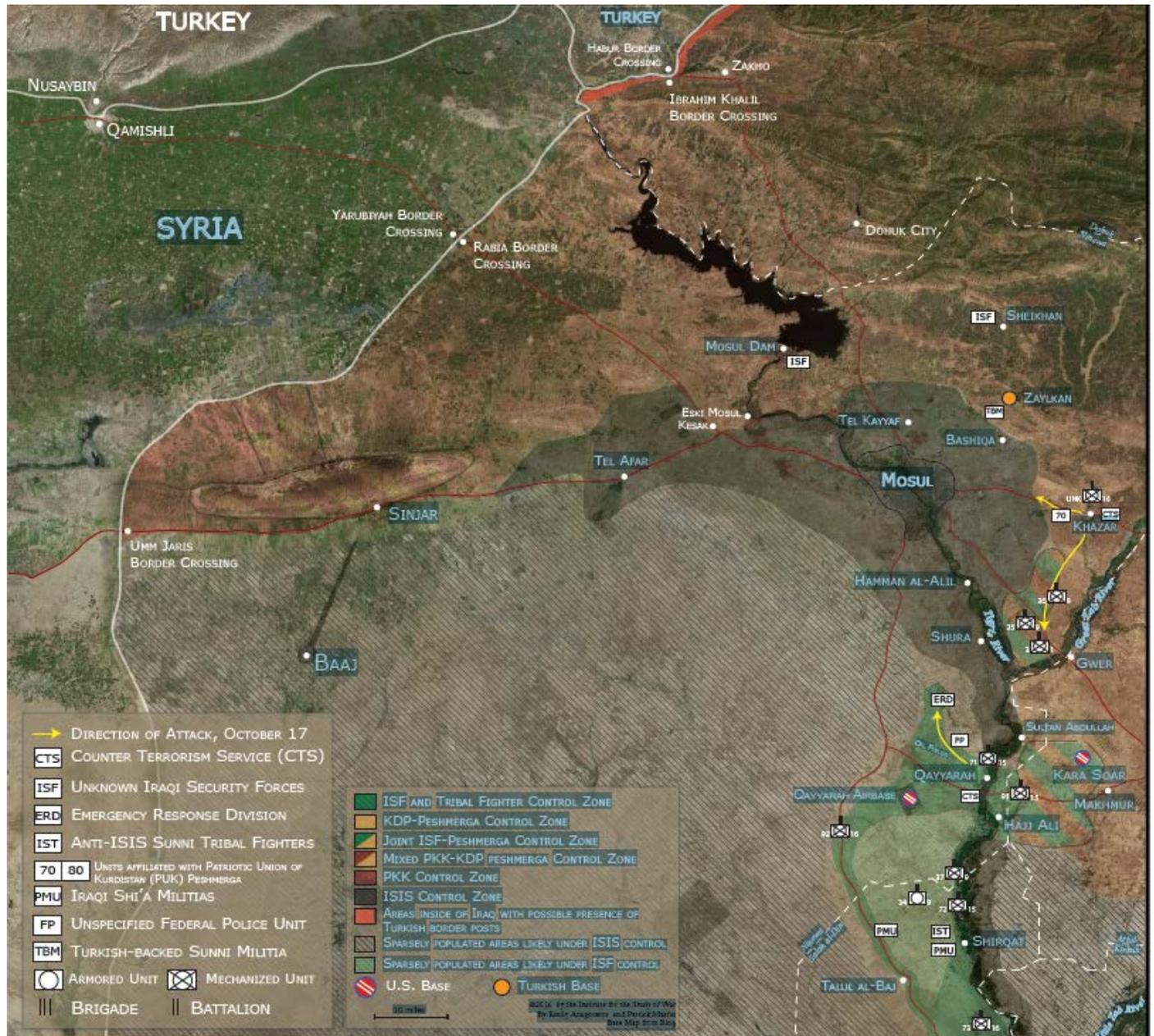
An estimated 3,500 to 5,000 IS fighters are dug into Mosul, while tens of thousands of forces have massed to recapture Iraq's 2nd city



Sources: maps4news.com/@HERE, AFP, @Lcarabinier, medias, Iraqi gvt, Kurdish forces

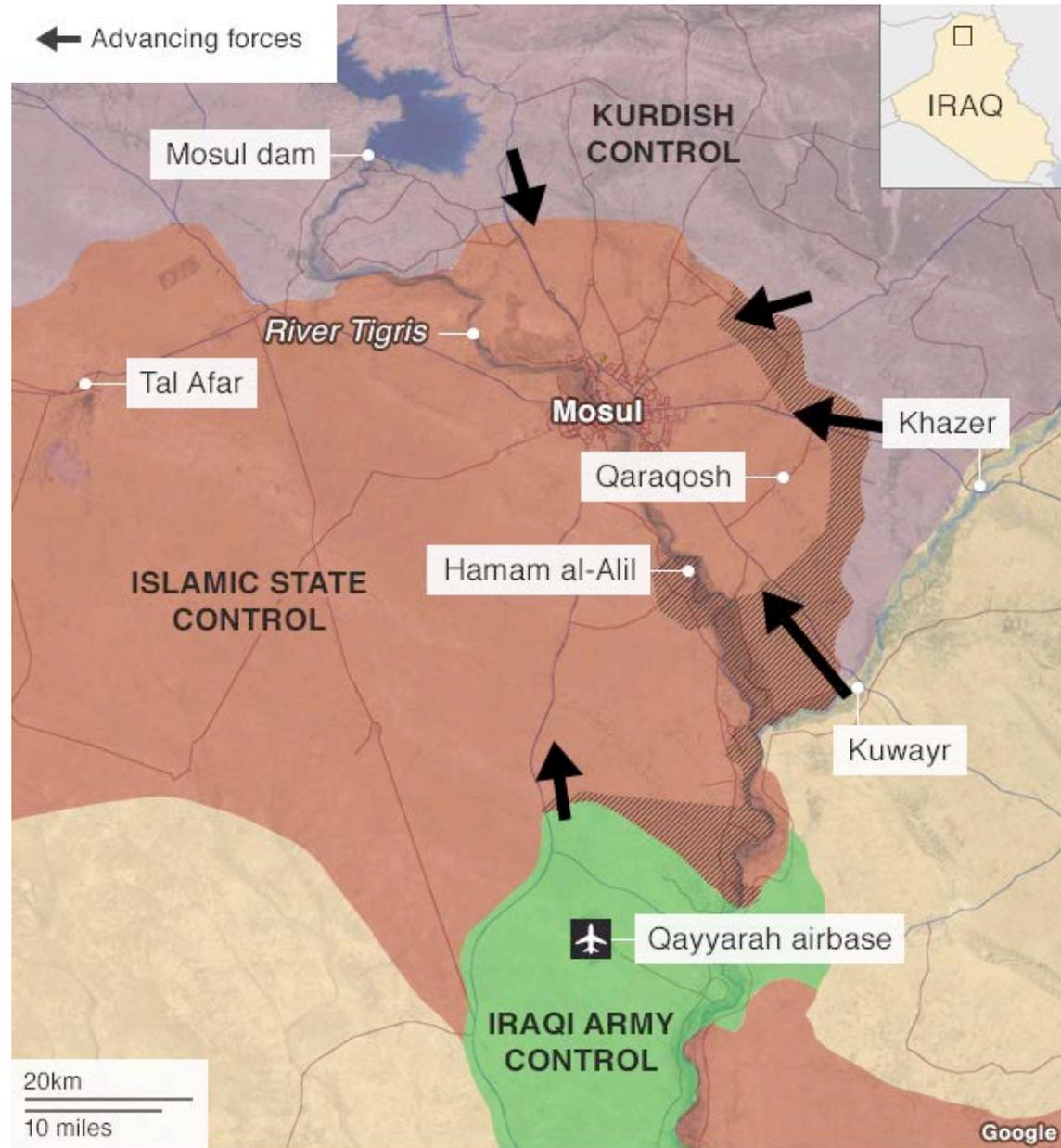
© AFP

Mosul: ISW Battle Map October 17, 2016



Source: Institute for Study of War,
<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/map/157def84a5ea4e55>, 20.10.16

Mosul: BBC Battle Map October 18, 2016

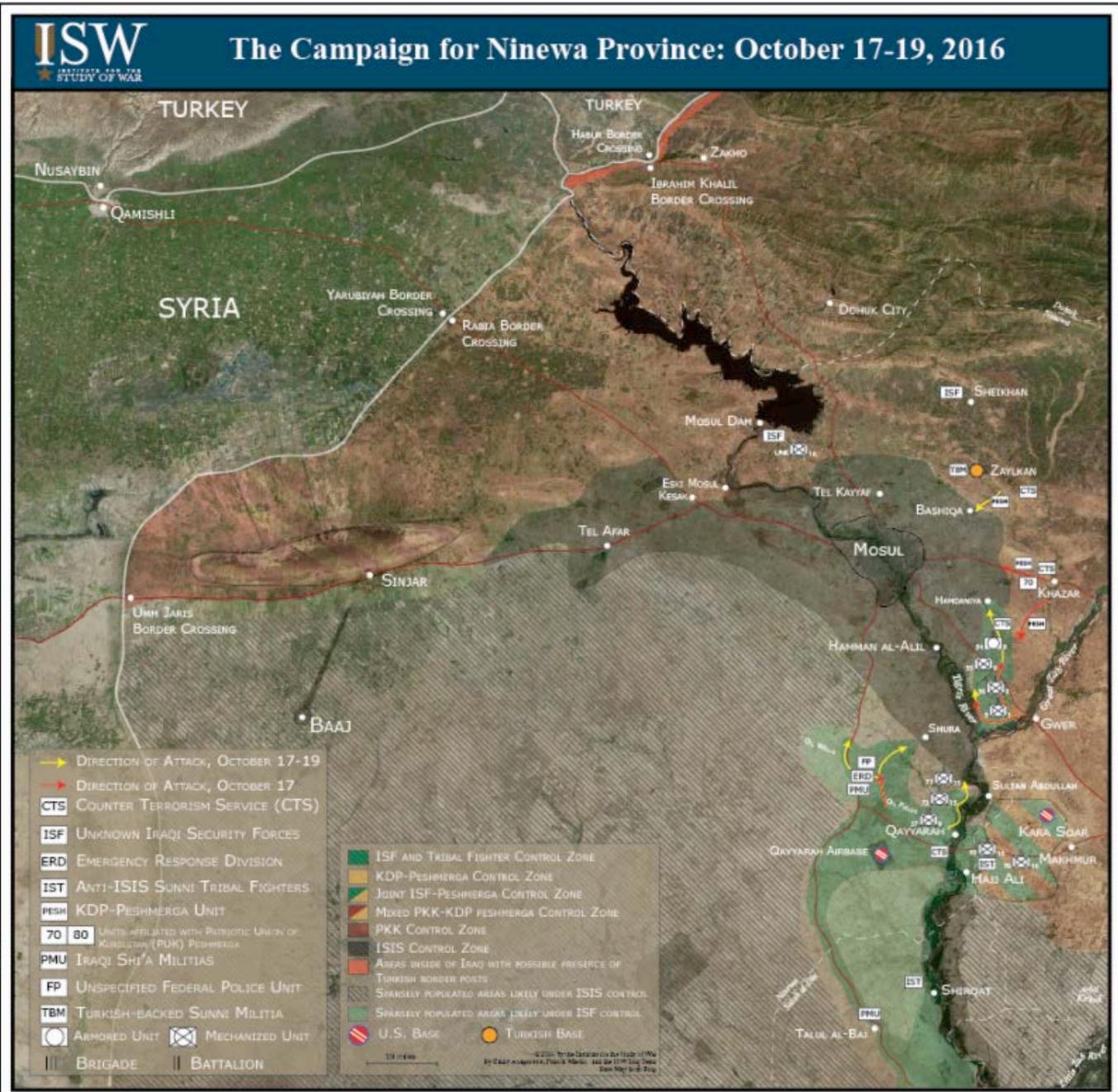


Source: BBC,
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37691830>, 19.10.16

Source: ISW/Stratfor - gains and losses are approximate, as at 17 October 2016

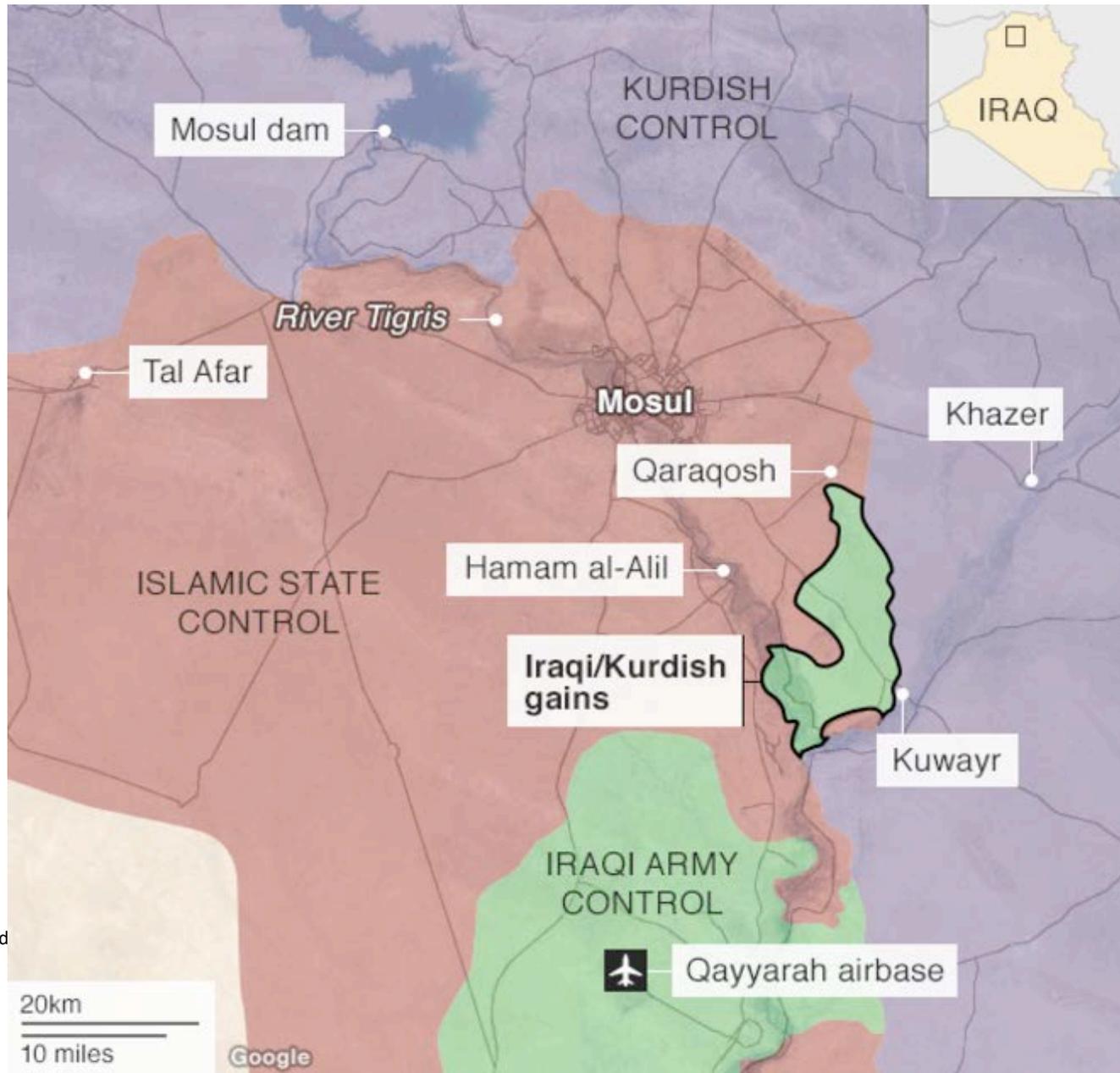
BBC

Mosul: ISW Battle Map October 17- 19, 2016



Source: Institute for Study of War,
<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/map/157def84a5ea4e55>, 20.10.16

Mosul: BBC Battle Map October 19, 2016 - I

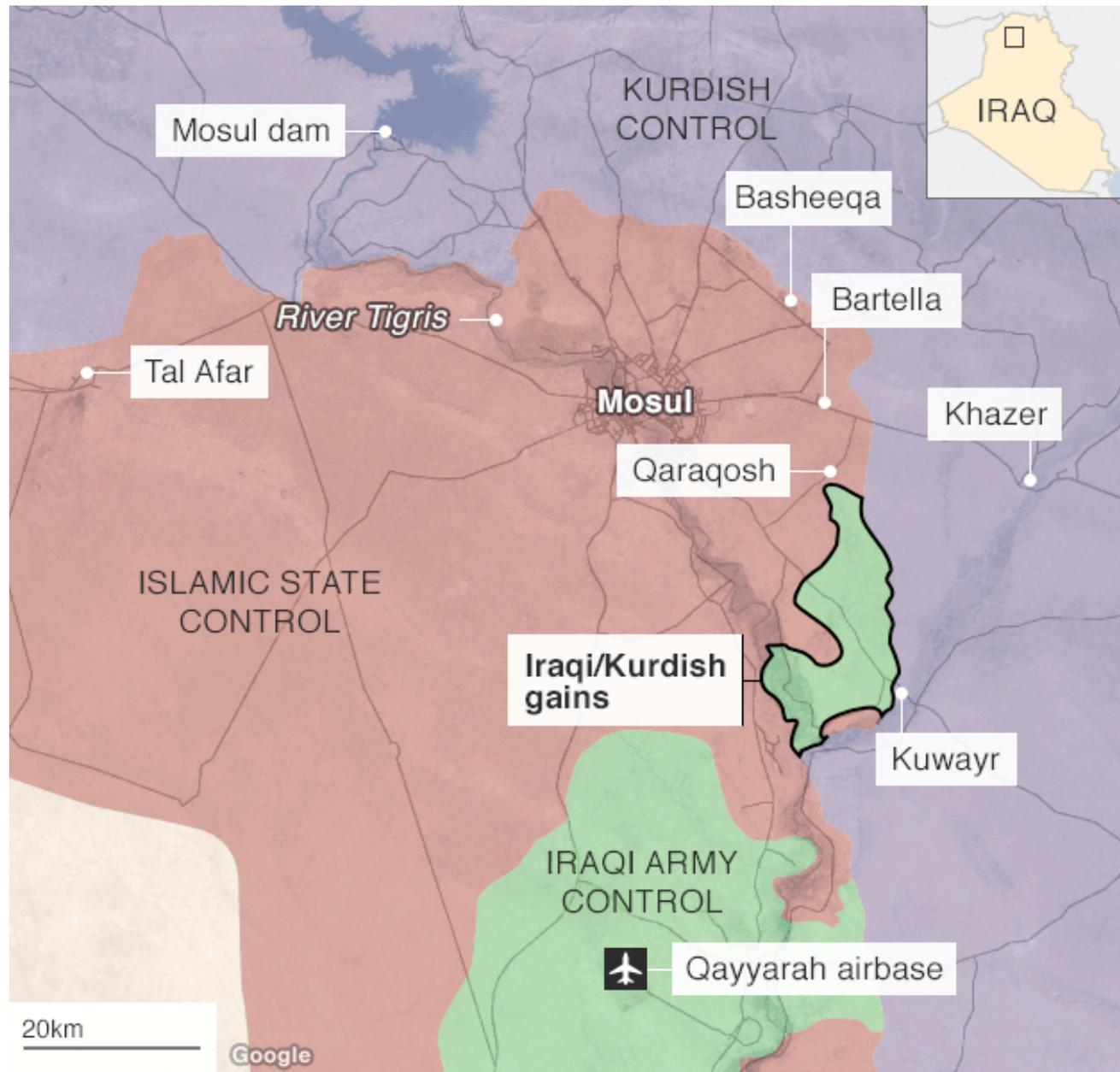


Source: BBC,
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, 12.10.16

Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, gains assessed as credible on 19 Oct

BBC

Mosul: BBC Battle Map October 19, 2016 - II

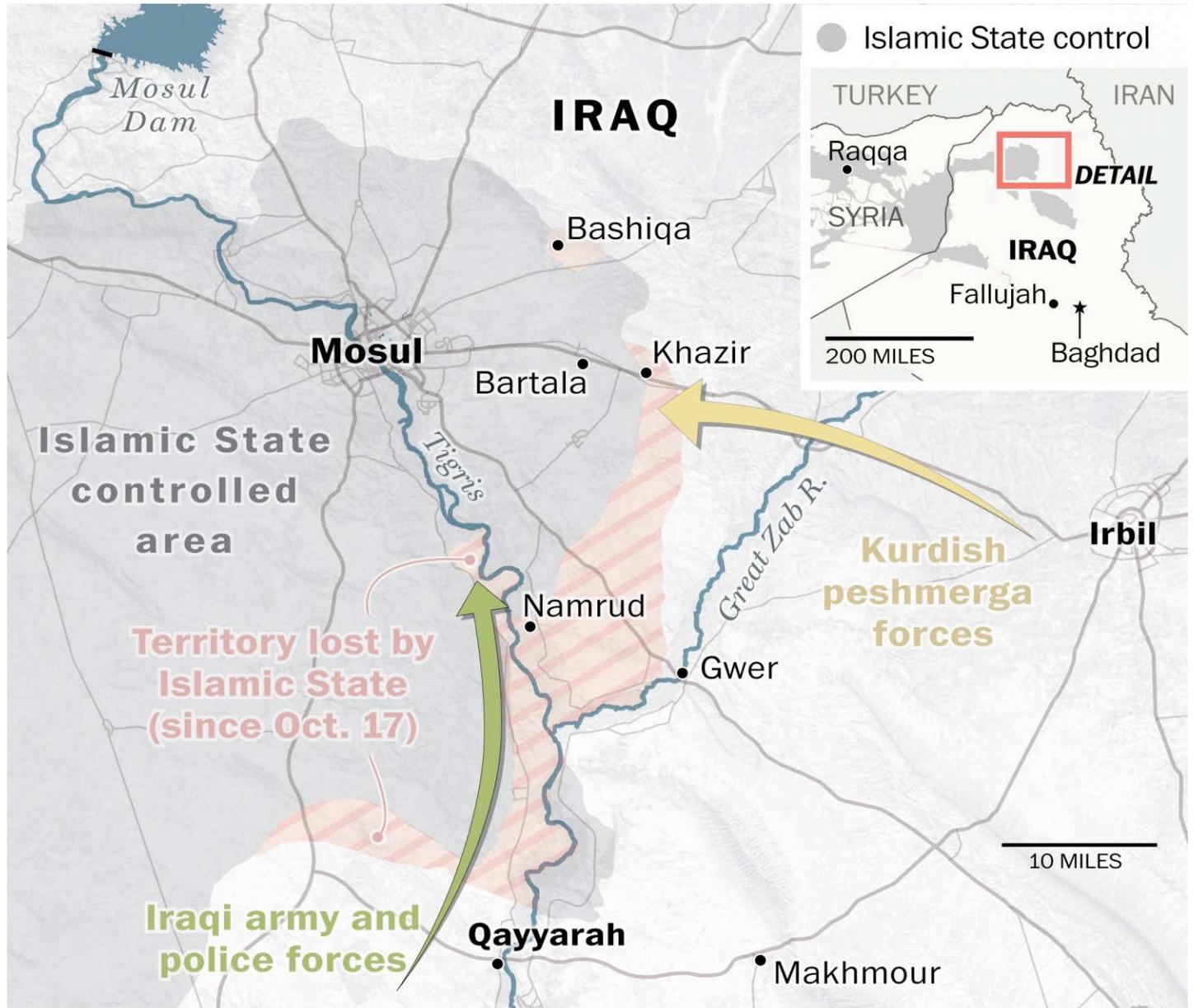


Source: BBC,
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37714151>,
12.10.16

Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, gains assessed as credible on 19 Oct

BBC

Mosul: WP Battle Map October 19, 2016

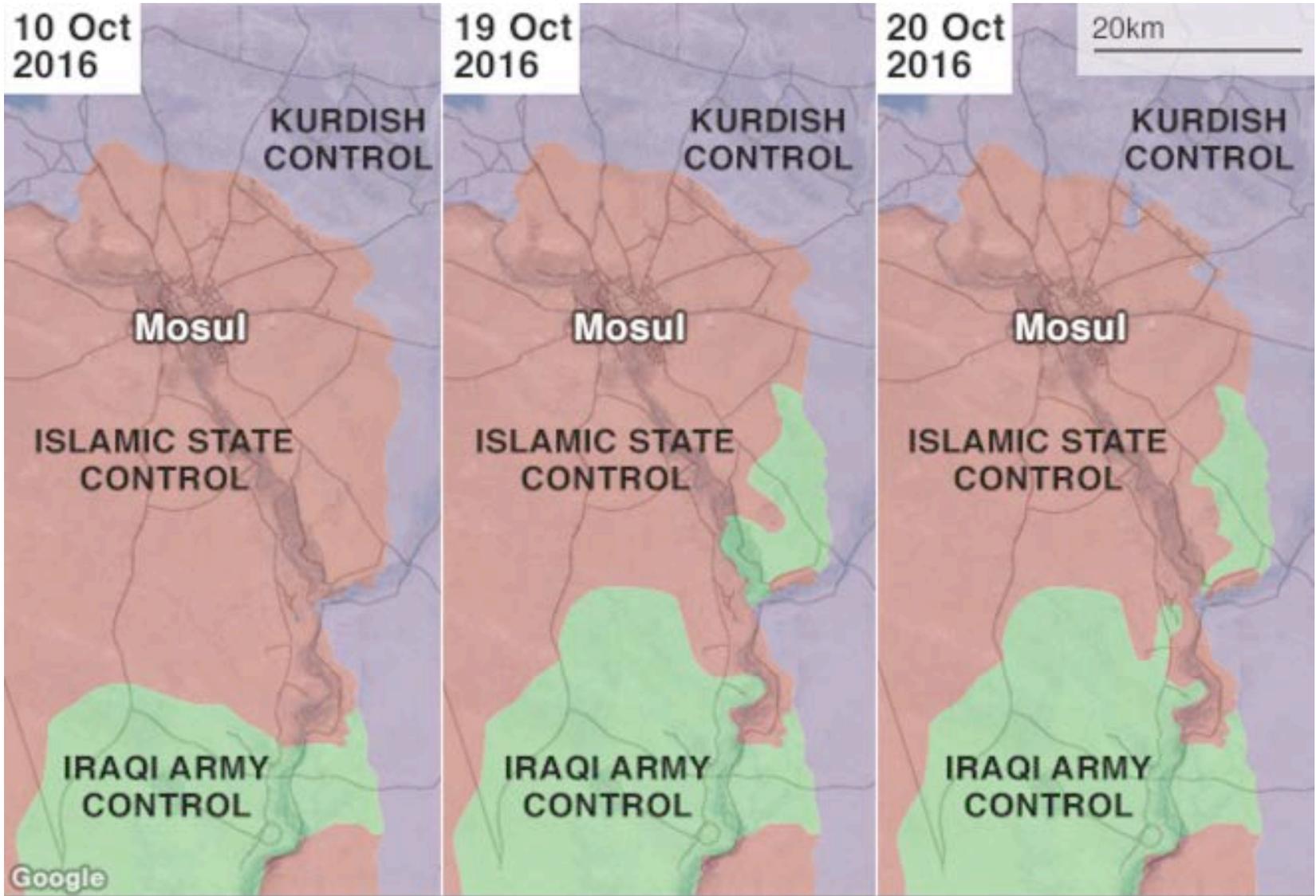


Source: Washington Post,
https://https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/tough-resistance-from-islamic-state-slows-iraqi-advance-on-mosul/2016/10/18/09ad029c-9505-11e6-bb29-bf2701d8e0a3_story.html,
 19.10.16

Sources: IHS Jane's Conflict Monitor, maps4news.com/HERE

THE WASHINGTON POST

Mosul: BBC Map of ISIS Losses: October 18-20, 2016 –

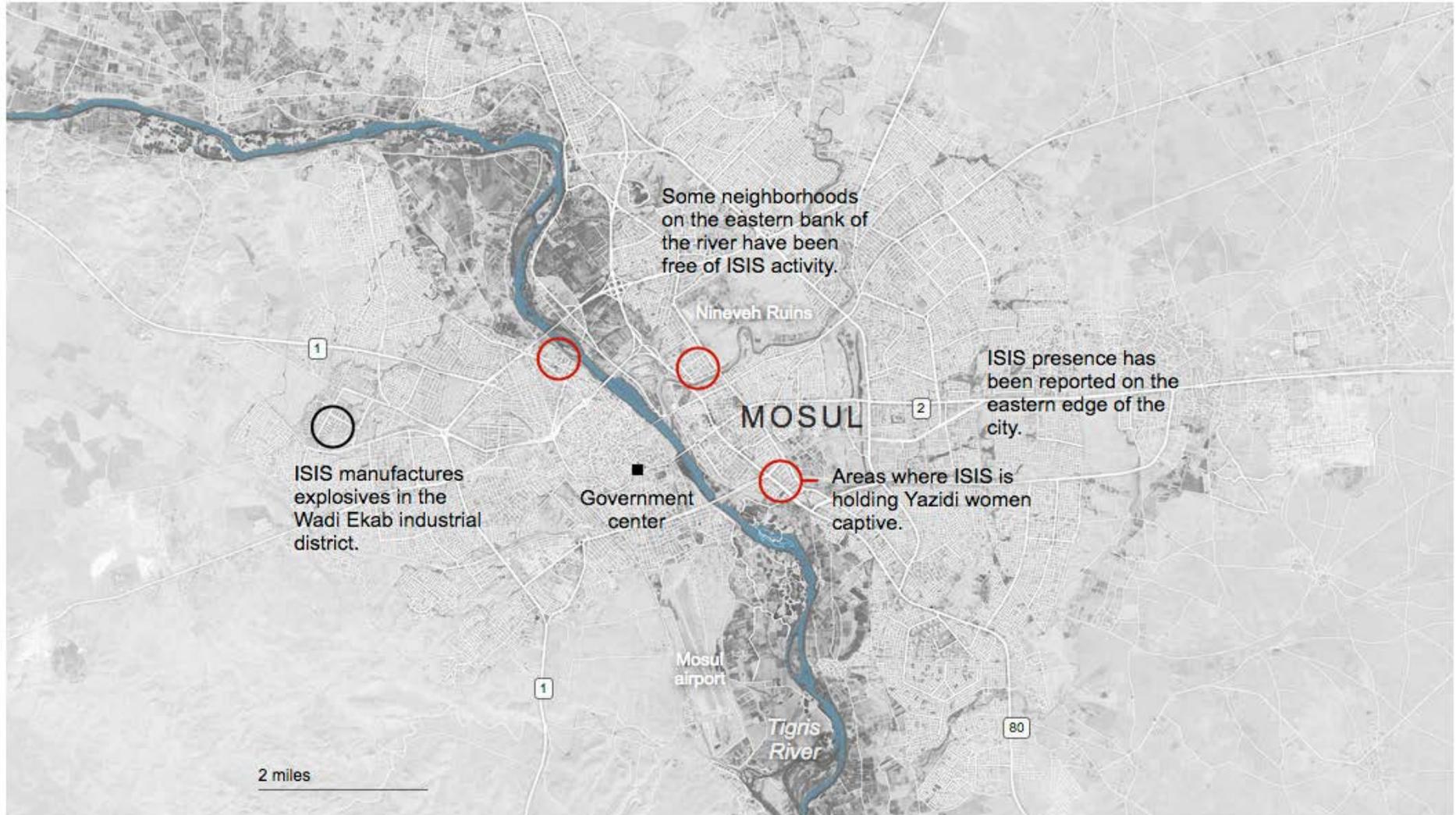


Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, territory assessed as credible on 20 Oct



Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-3770244251>, .21.10.16

Mosul: NYT Battle Map October 19-20, 2016



Source: Mosul Eye

Mosul: WP Battle Map October 20, 2016

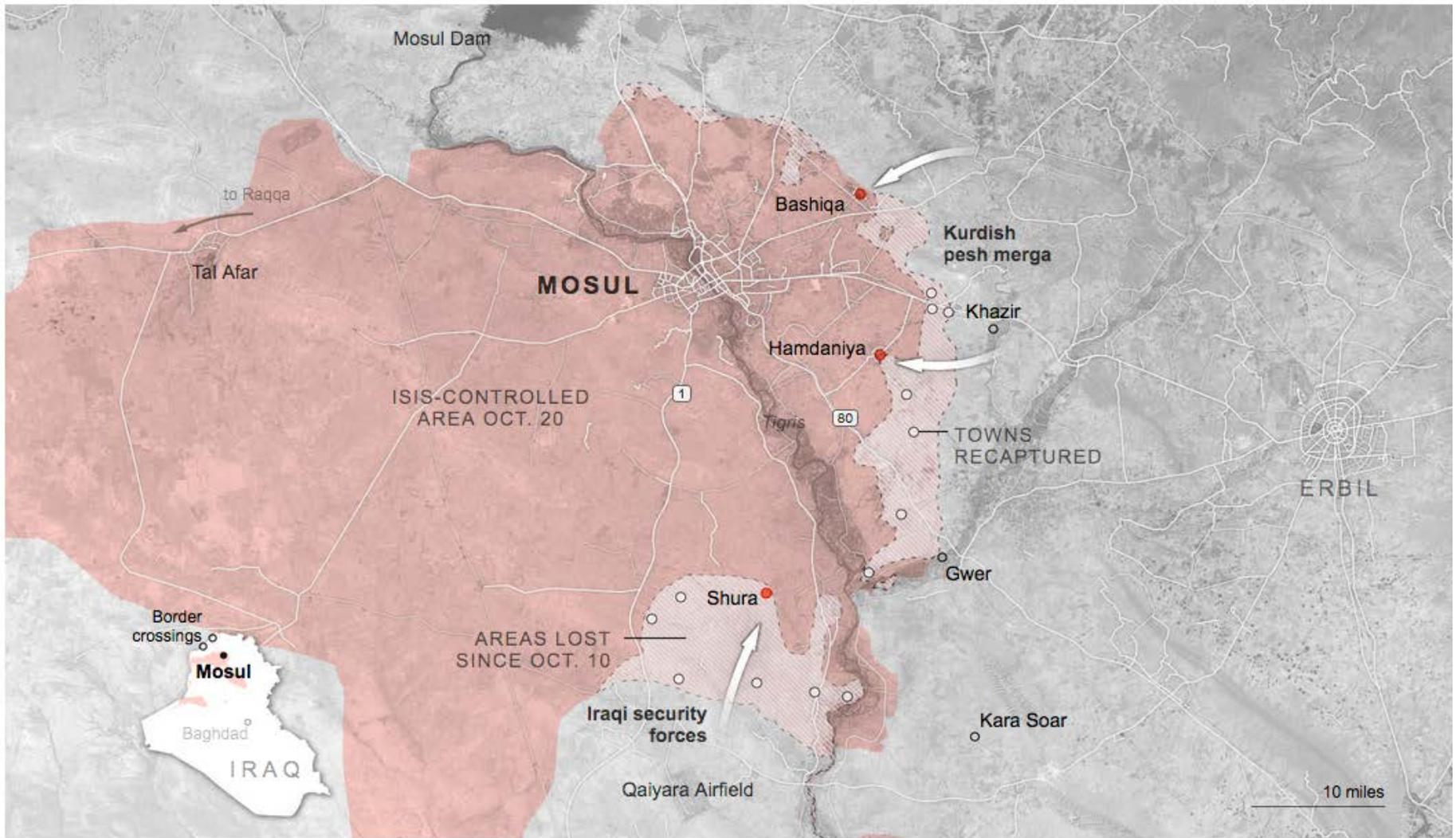


Source: Washington Post, [s://www.washingtonpost.com/world/new-kurdish-offensive-opens-on-mosuls-north-as-iraqi-forces-push-from-the-east/2016/10/20/19092040-9645-11e6-9cae-2a3574e296a6_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/new-kurdish-offensive-opens-on-mosuls-north-as-iraqi-forces-push-from-the-east/2016/10/20/19092040-9645-11e6-9cae-2a3574e296a6_story.html), 20.10.16

Sources: IHS Jane's Conflict Monitor, maps4news.com/HERE

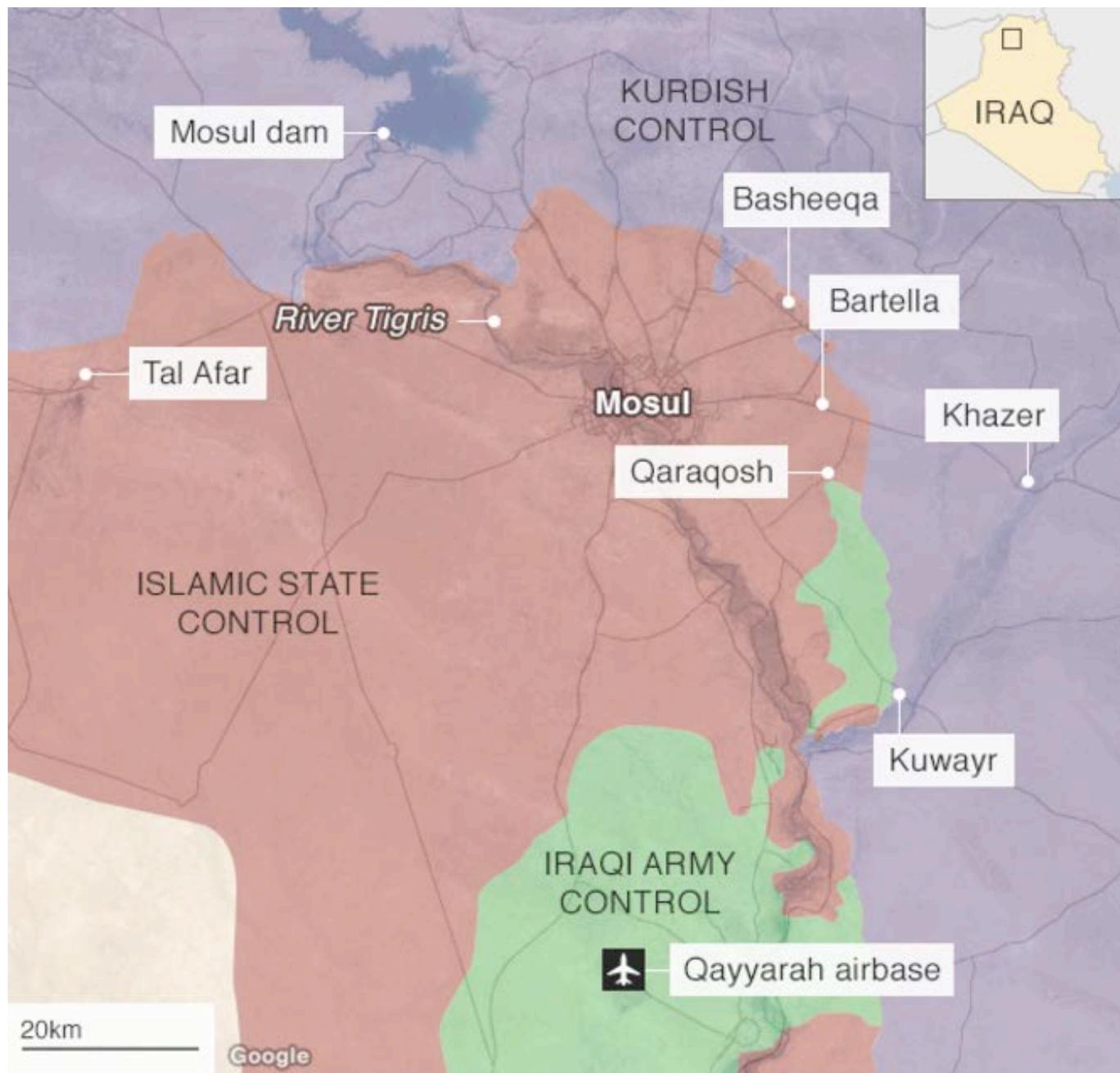
THE WASHINGTON POST

Mosul: NYT Battle Map October 20, 2016



Source: Institute for the Study of War

Mosul: BBC Battle Map October 20, 2016 -

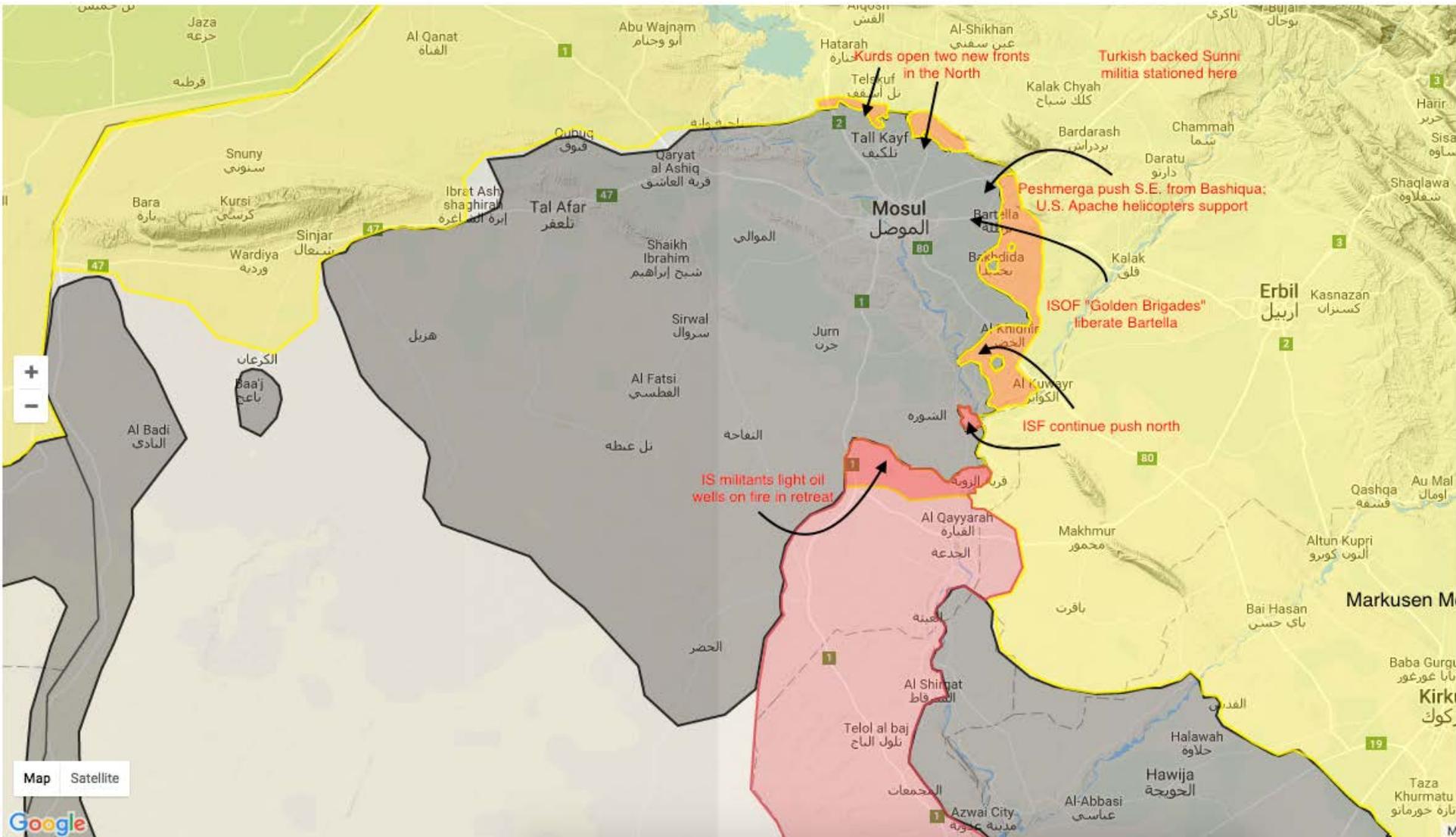


Source: BBC,
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-3770244251>,
.21.10.16

Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, territory assessed as credible on 20 Oct

BBC

Mosul: LiveLeak Battle Map October 20, 2016



Mosul: BBC Images October 20, 2016

IS burn tyres to hamper visibility



Source: Stratfor, AllSource Analysis, Digital Globe

BBC

Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-3770244251>, .21.10.16

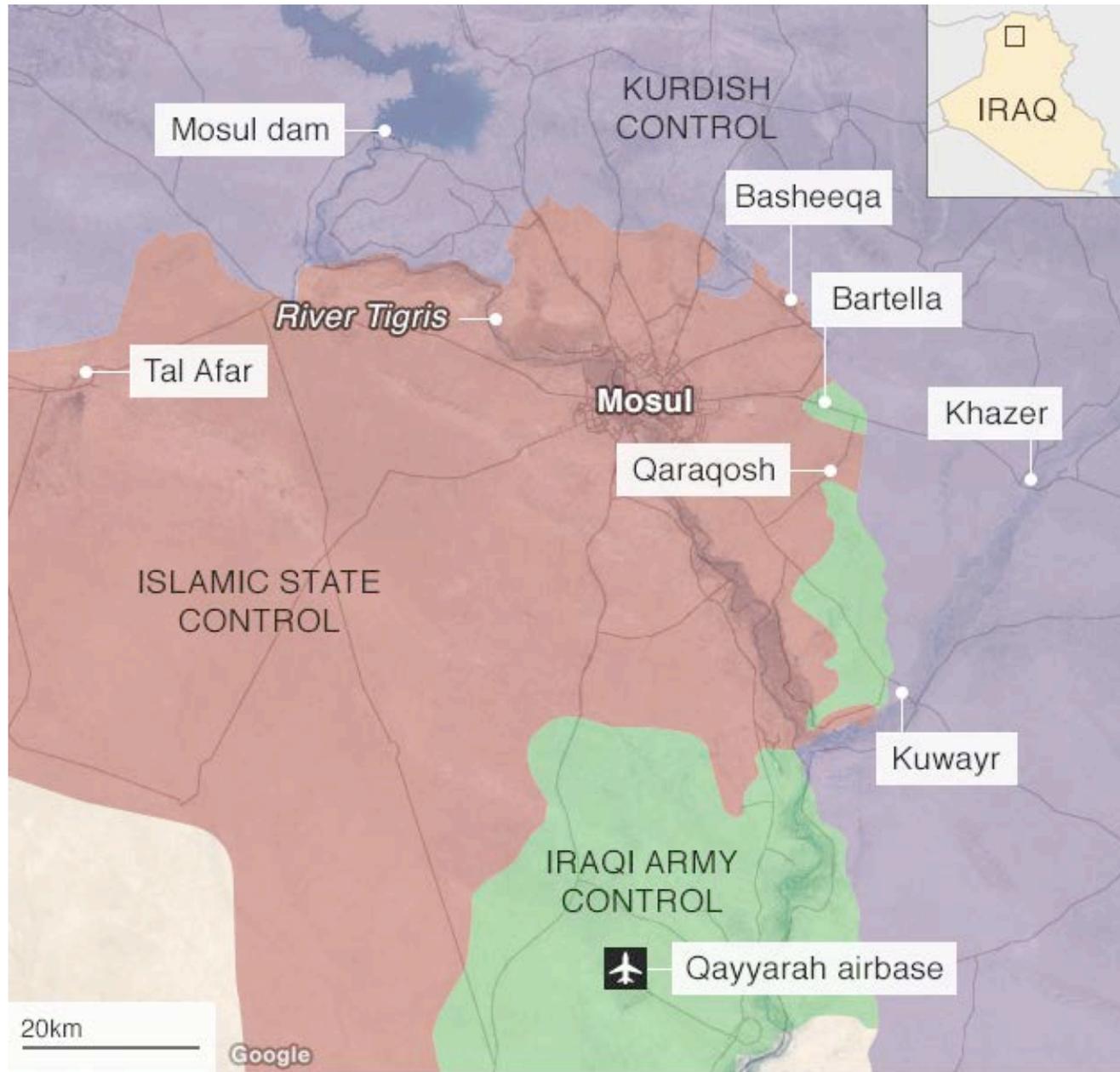
**Mosul:
BBC
Images
October
20, 2016**



Source: Stratfor, AllSource Analysis, Digital Globe

BBC

Mosul: BBC Battle Map October 21, 2016 -



Source: BBC,
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37747148>
.23.10.16

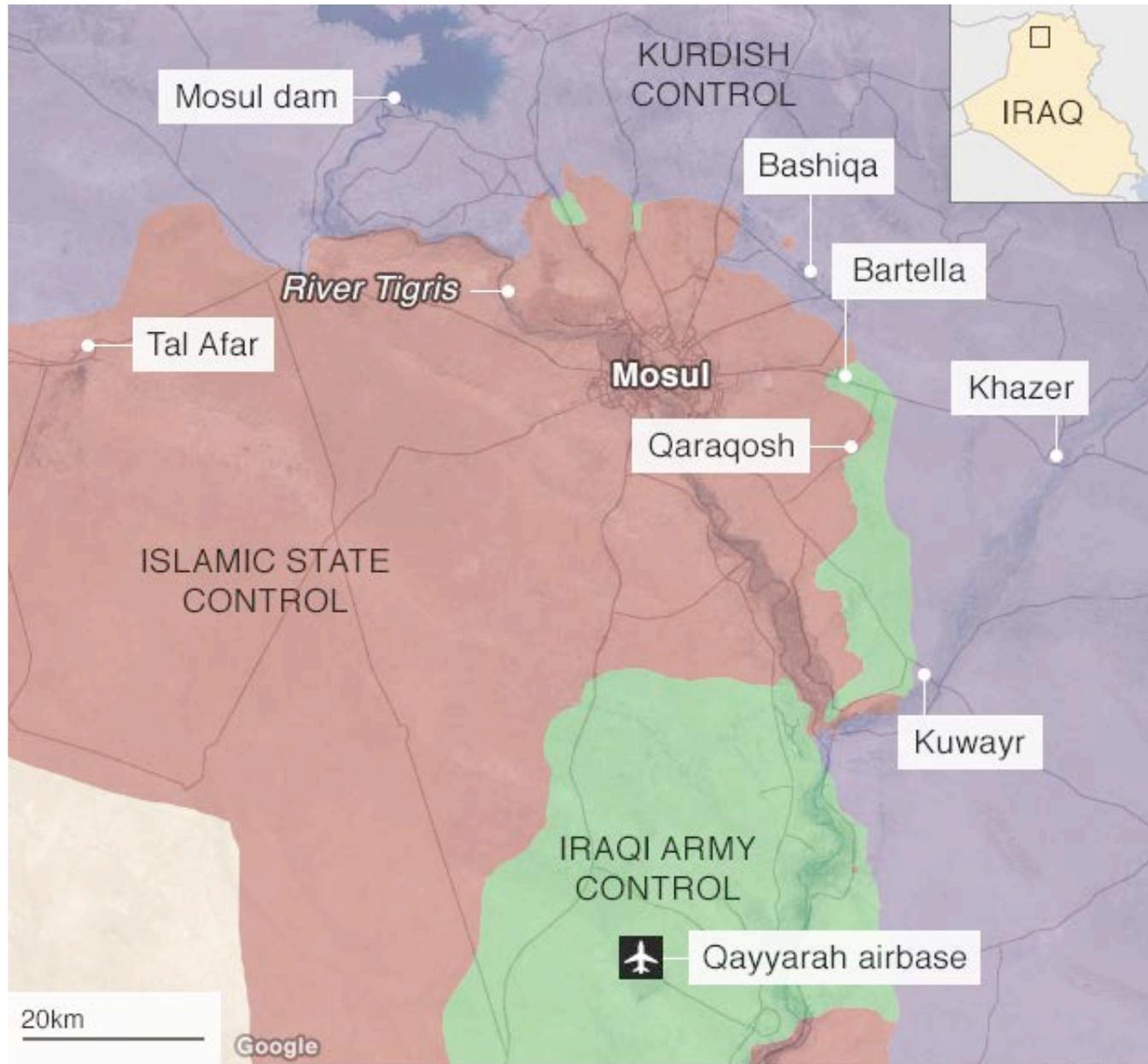
Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, territory assessed as credible on 21 Oct

BBC

Mosul: LiveLeak Battle Map October 23, 2016



Mosul: BBC Battle Map October 24, 2016 -

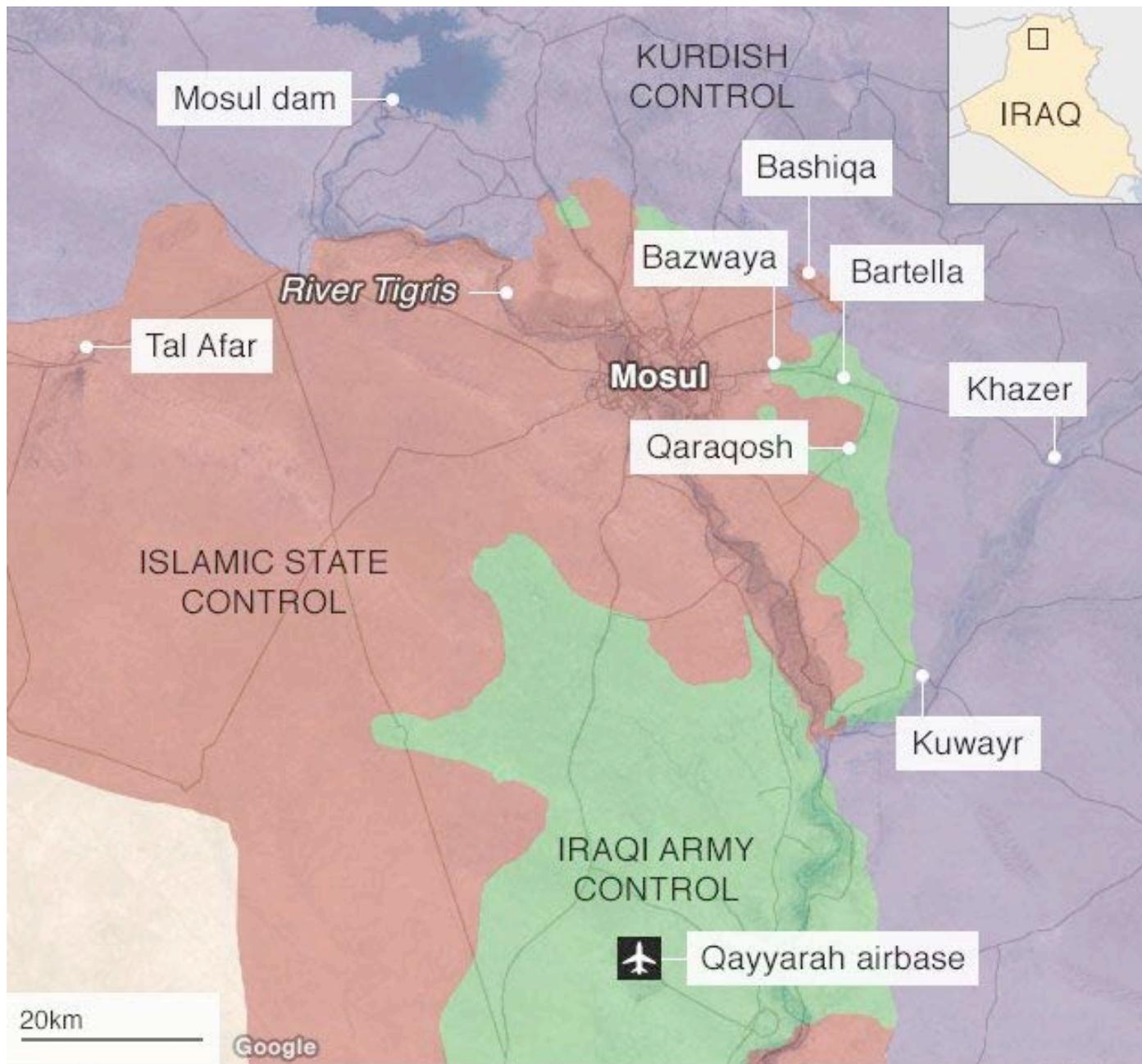


Source: BBC,
<http://http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37761088>

Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, territory assessed as credible on 24 Oct

BBC

Mosul: BBC Battle Map October 31, 2016



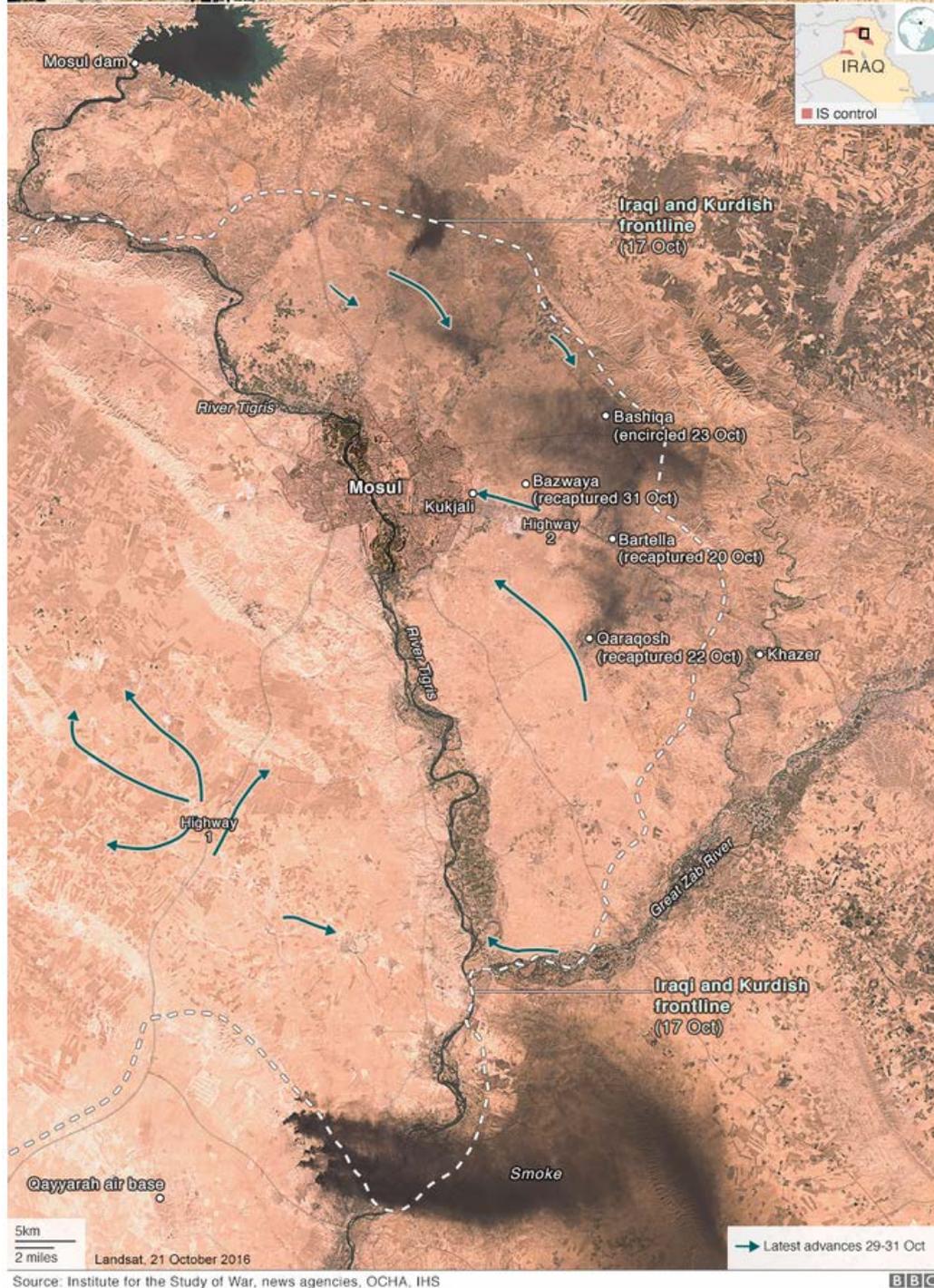
Source: BBC,
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37831072>

Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, territory assessed as credible on 31 Oct

BBC

Mosul: BBC Battle Map October 31, 2016

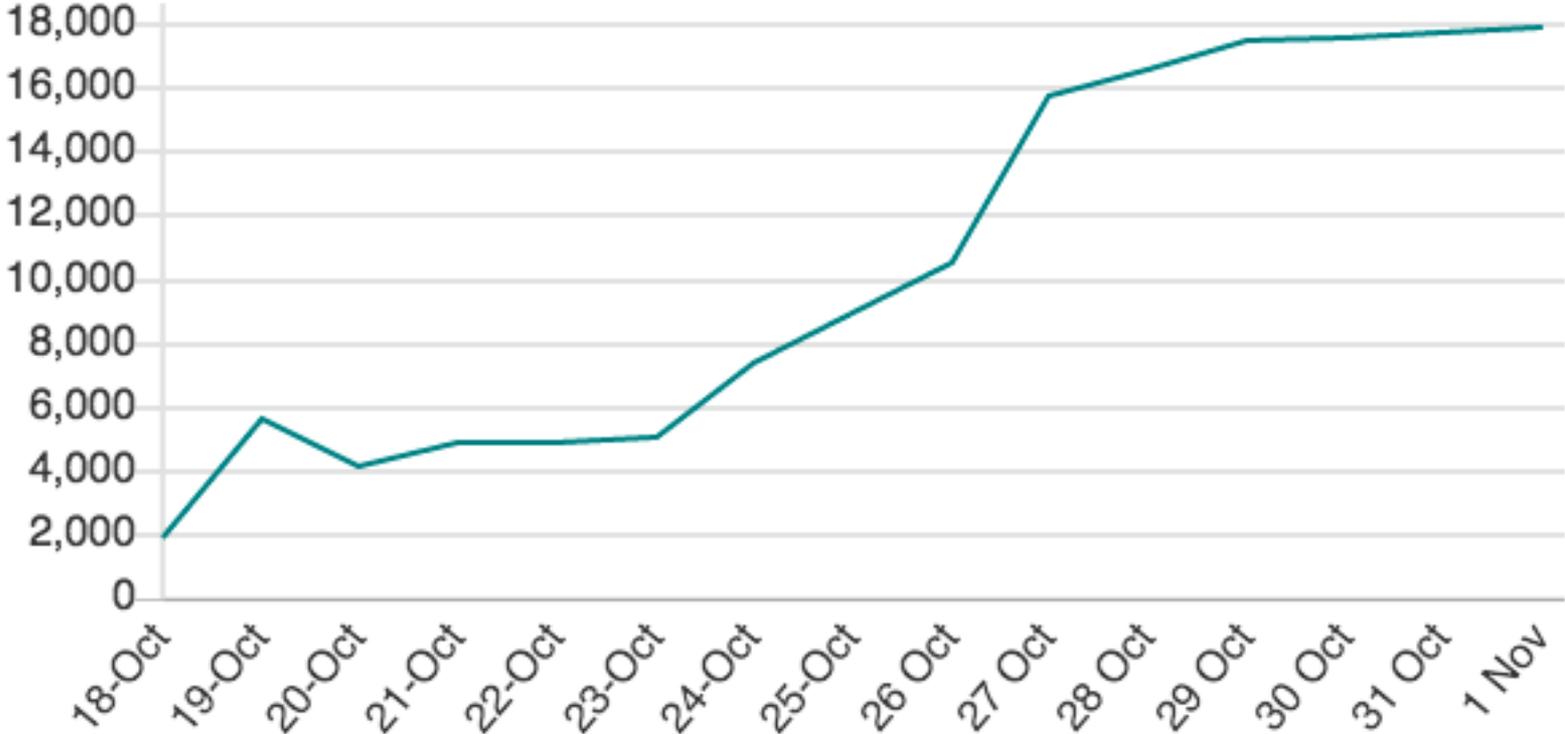
Source: BBC,
<http://http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37702442>



Mosul: IDPs 18.10.16-1.11.16

People fleeing the Mosul crisis

Displaced individuals

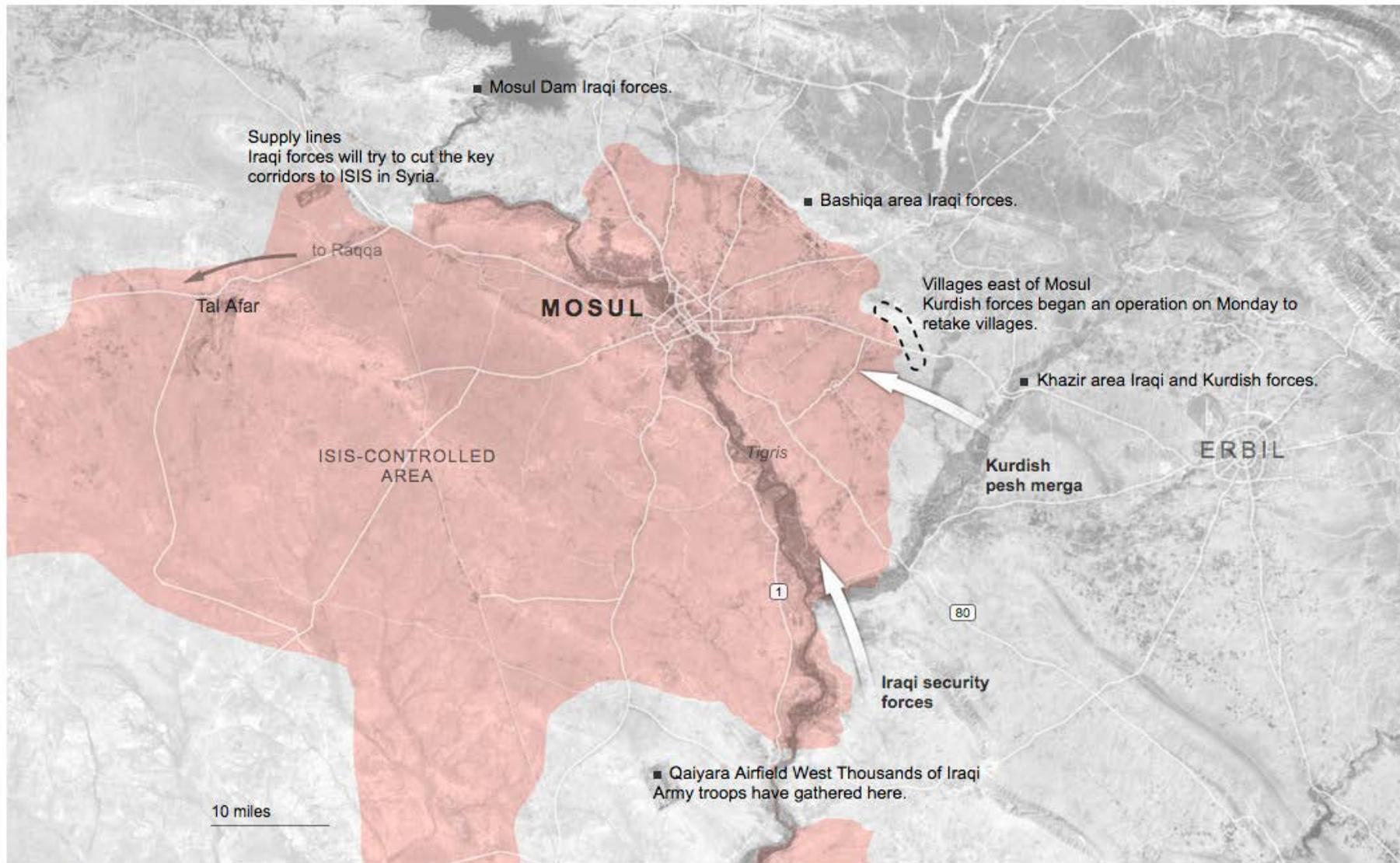


Source: International Organization for Migration. Note: Drop on 20 Oct due to families returning home after initial displacement



Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37831072>

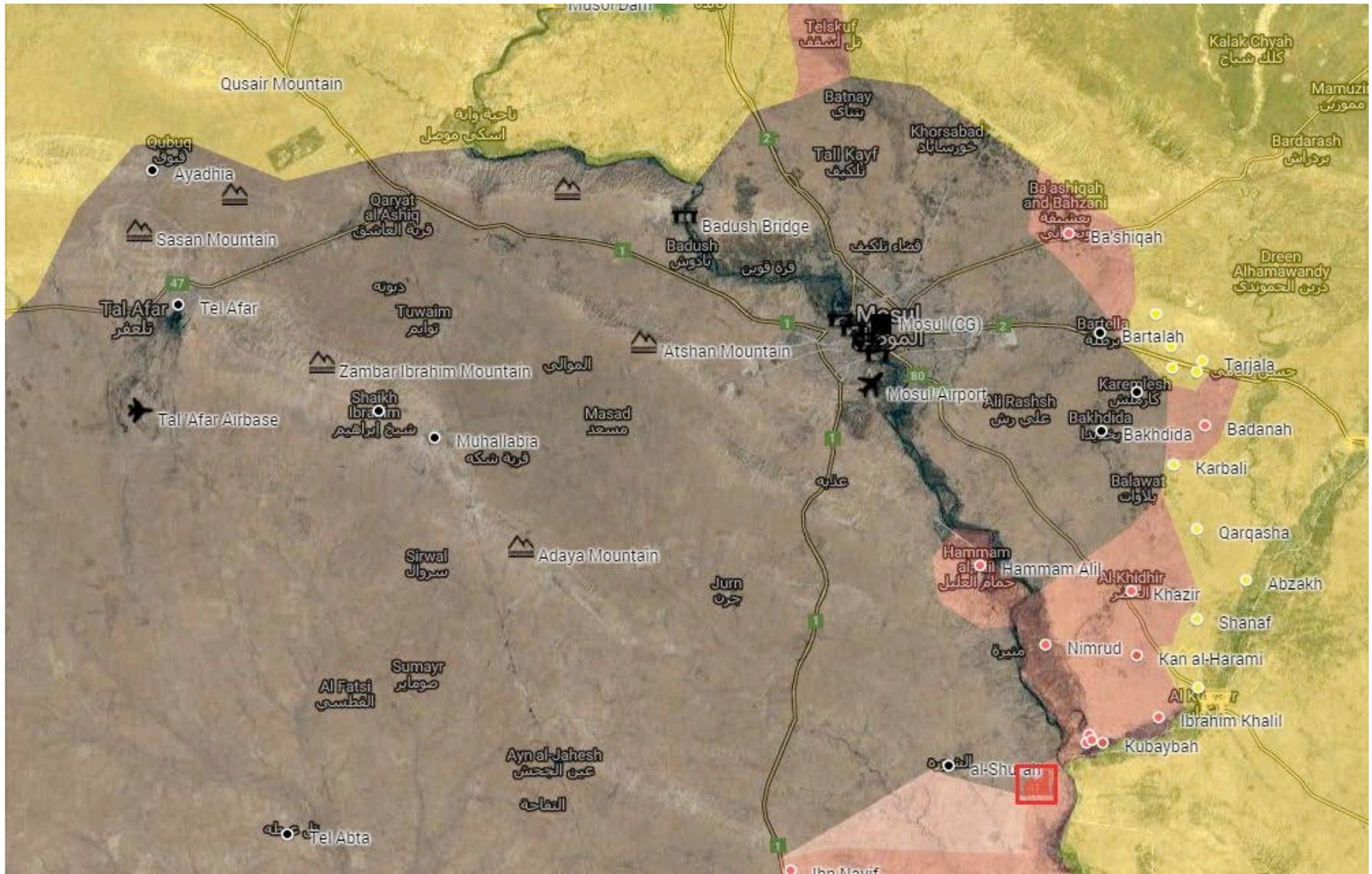
Mosul: NYT Battle Map October 17, 2016



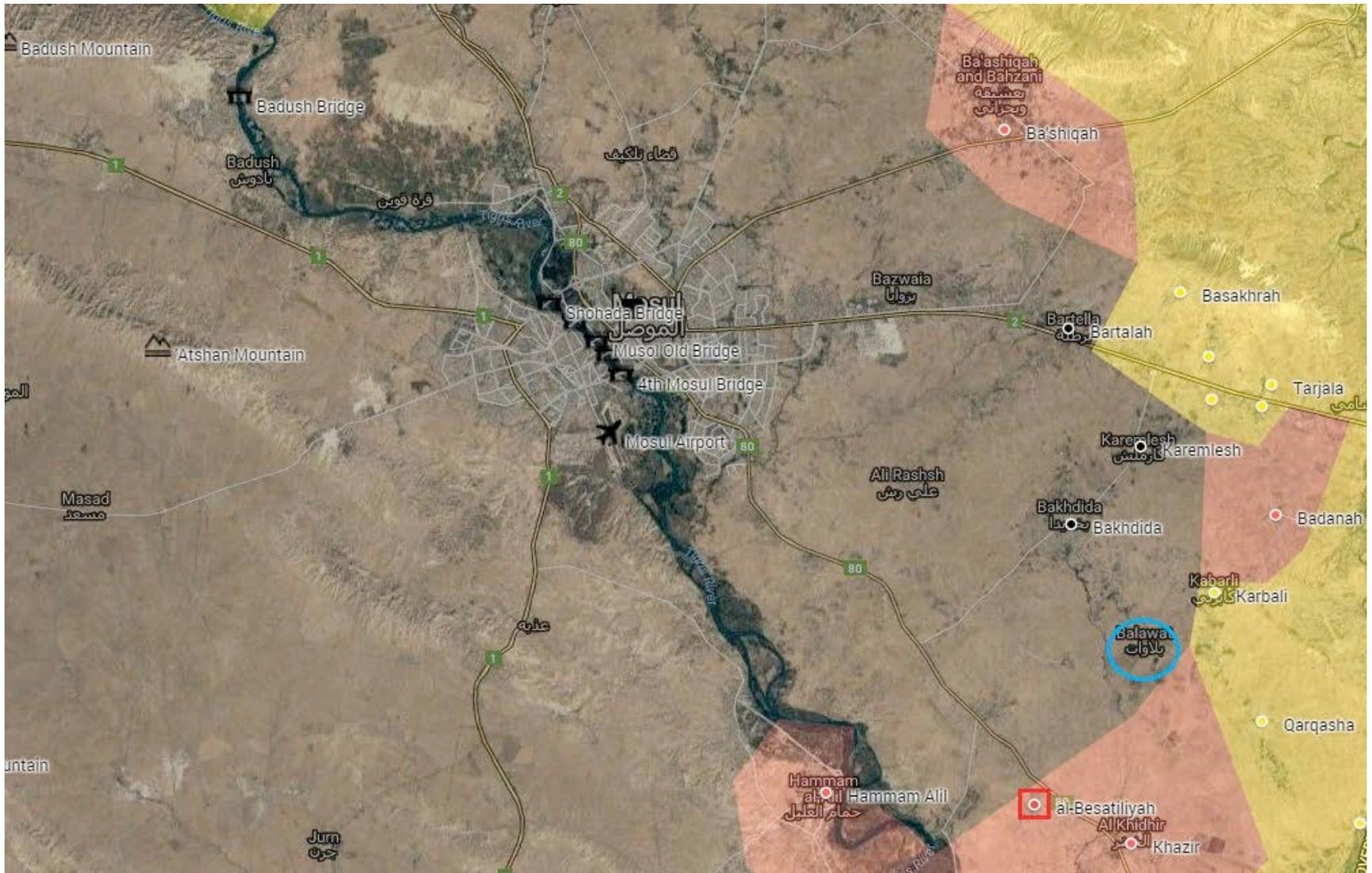
Satellite imagery by TerraMetrics via Google | Source: IHS Conflict Monitor (control areas as of Oct. 10)

Source: NYT, <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/10/17/world/middleeast/iraq-mosul-isis-map.html>, 18.10.16

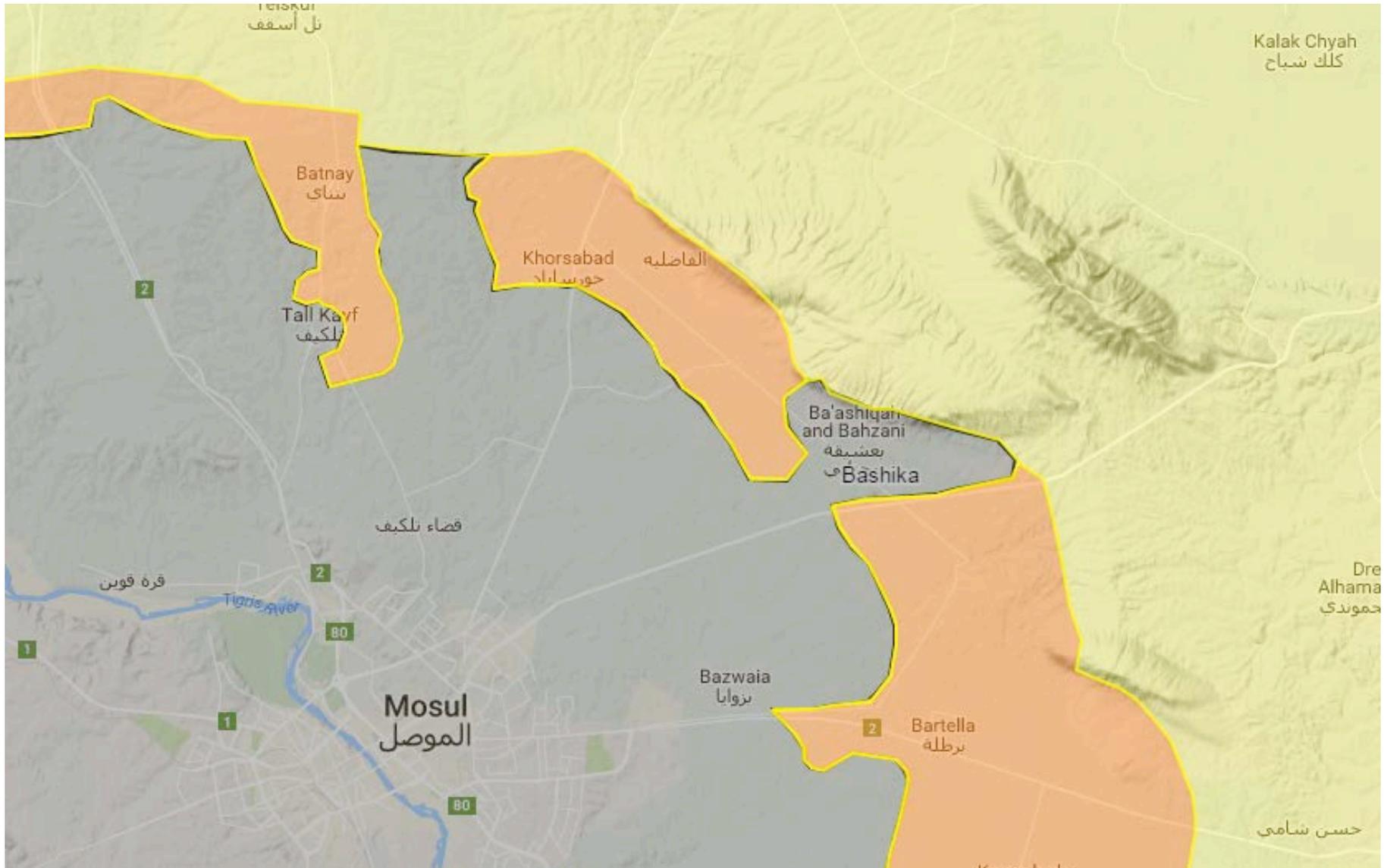
Mosul: South Front Battle Map October 17, 2016 - I



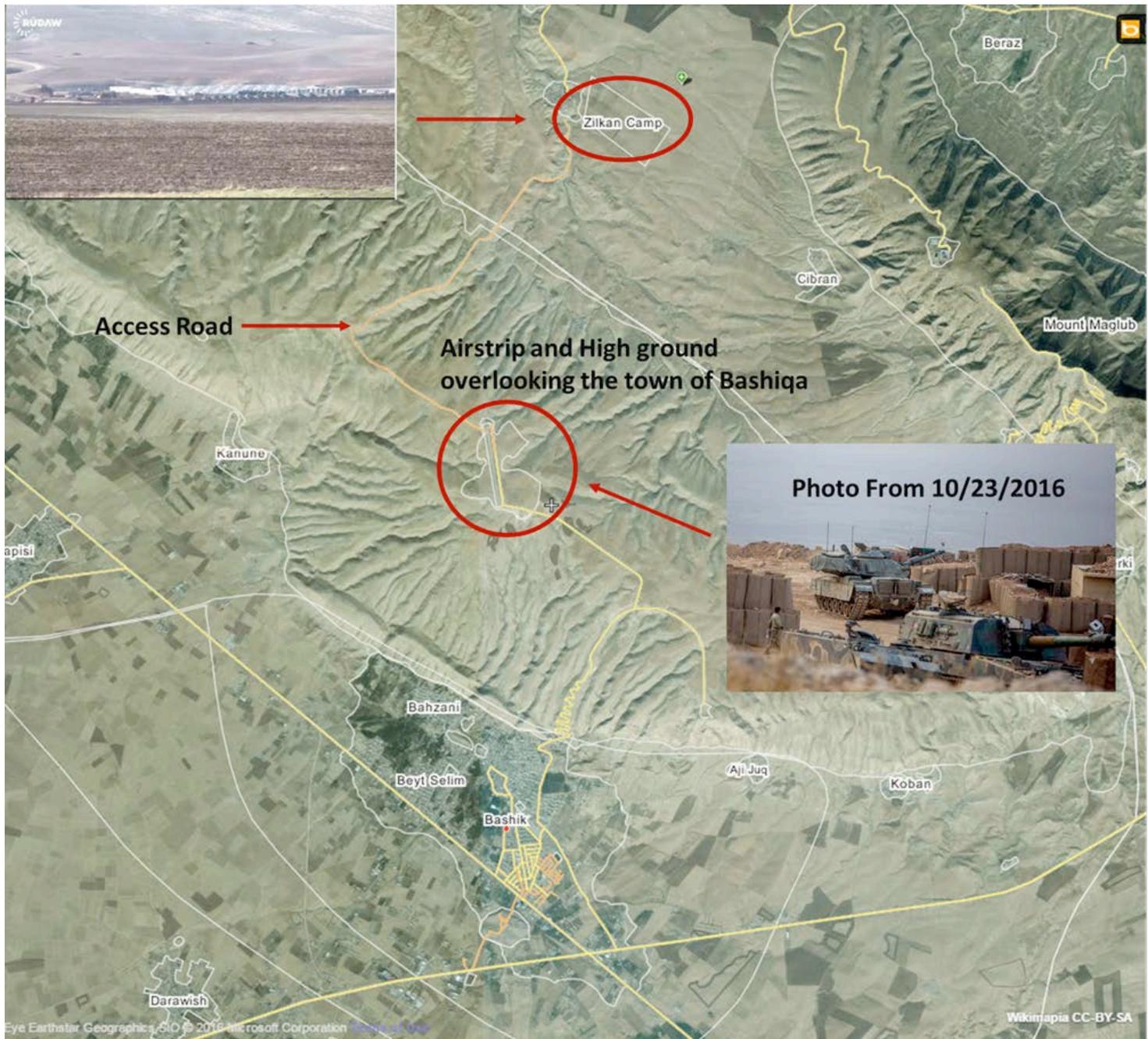
Mosul: South Front Battle Map October 17, 2016 - II



Mosul: Bashiqa Battle Map October 23, 2016



Mosul: Bashiqa Battle Map October 23, 2016

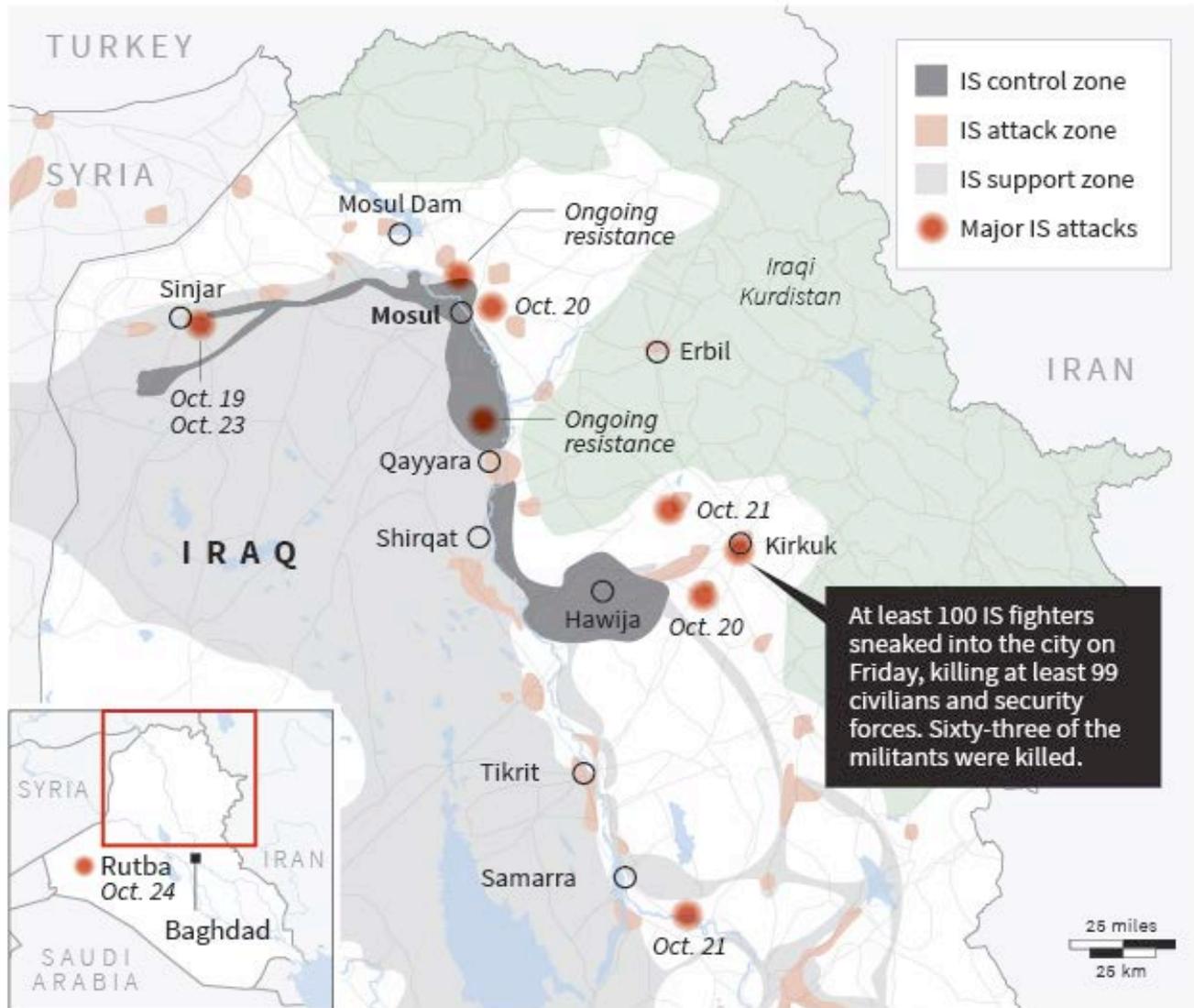


Source:
<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/map/157fc9ee2a952d0823.10.16>

Islamic State counter-attacks

Islamic State expanded its attacks on Monday against Iraqi army and Kurdish forces to relieve pressure on its militants confronting an offensive on Mosul, it's last major urban stronghold. The militants have conducted a series of counter-attacks on far flung targets across Iraq since last week.

**Mosul:
ISIS
Counter
attacks:
October
19-23,
2016**

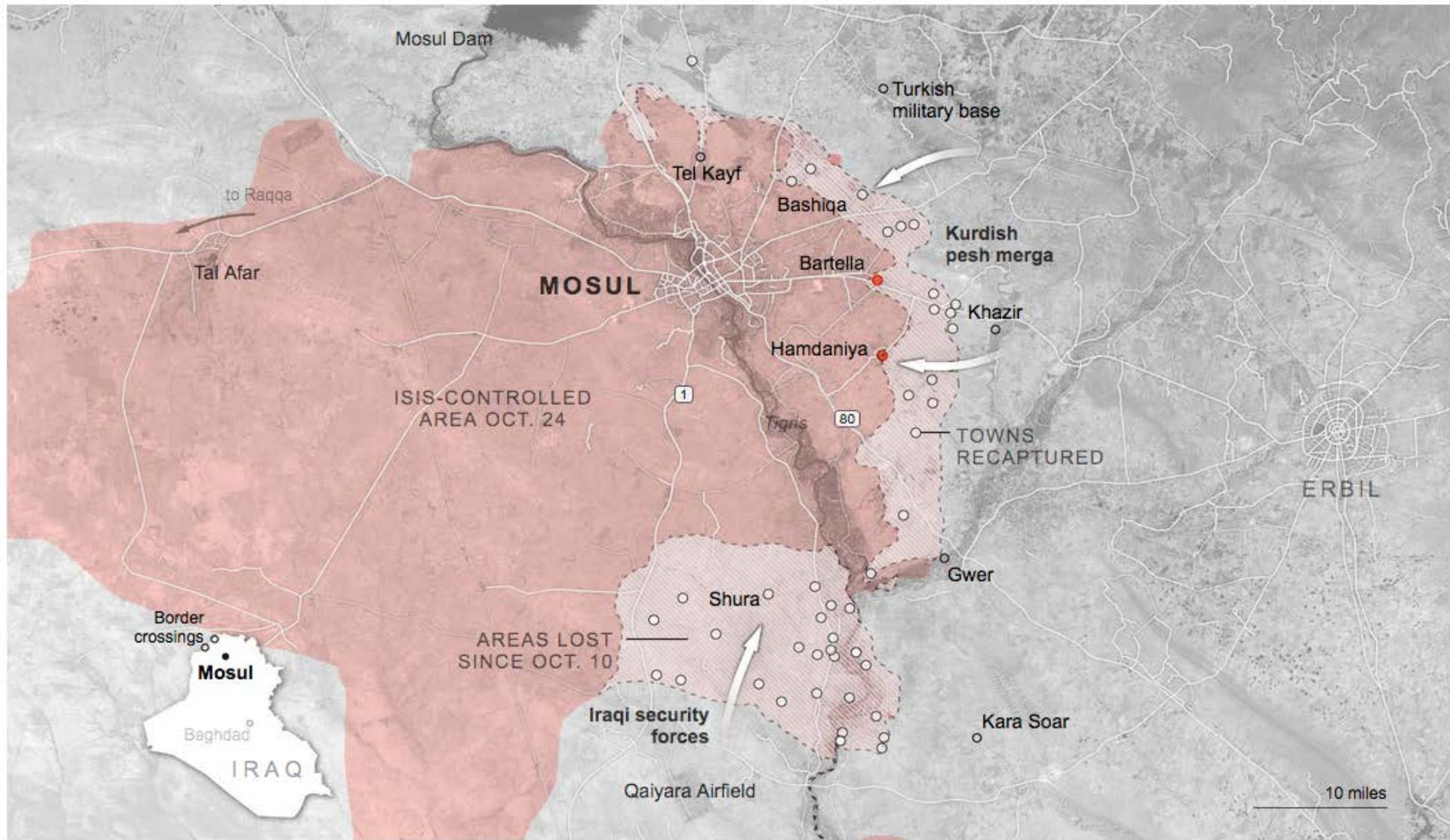


Source: Reuters, <http://fingfx.thomsonreuters.com/gfx/rngs/MIDEAST-CRISIS-IRAQ/0100306B0EL/MIDEAST-CRISIS-KIRKUK.jpg>

Source: Institute for the Study of War.

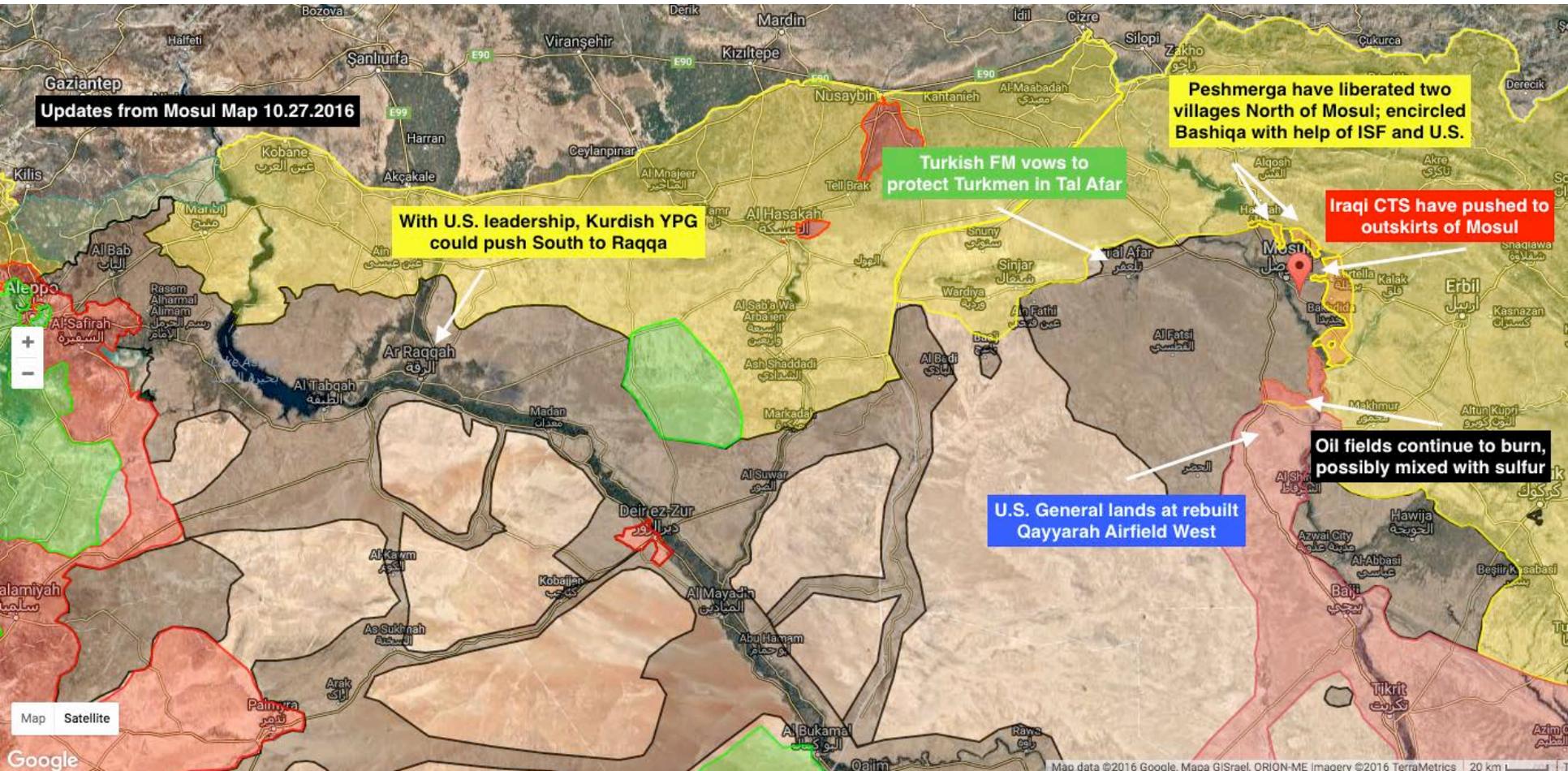
C. Inton, 24/10/2016

Mosul: NYT Battle Map October 24, 2016

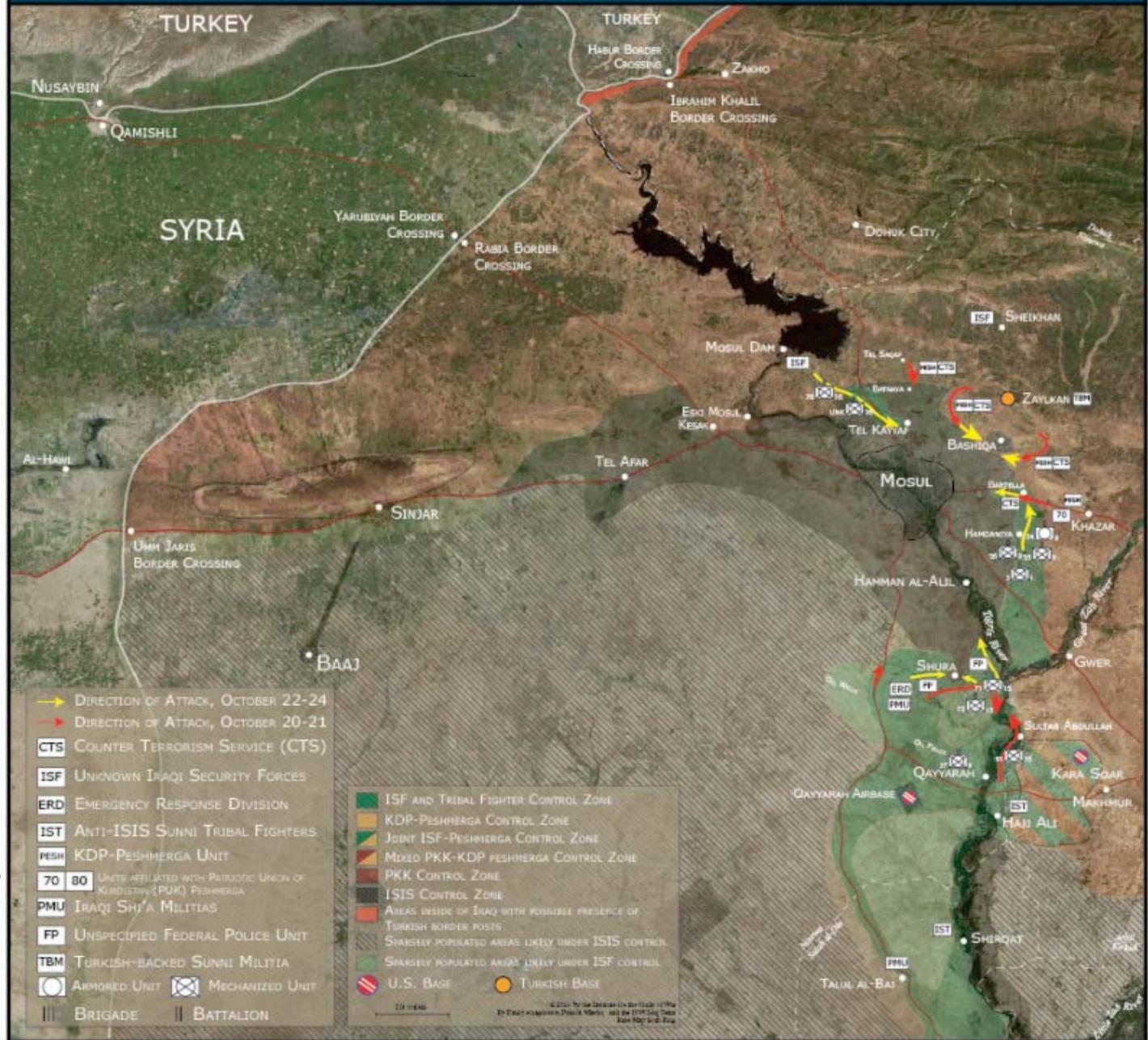


Source: Institute for the Study of War (towns recaptured); IHS Conflict Monitor (control areas)

ISW: Mosul Campaign Map October 27, 2016

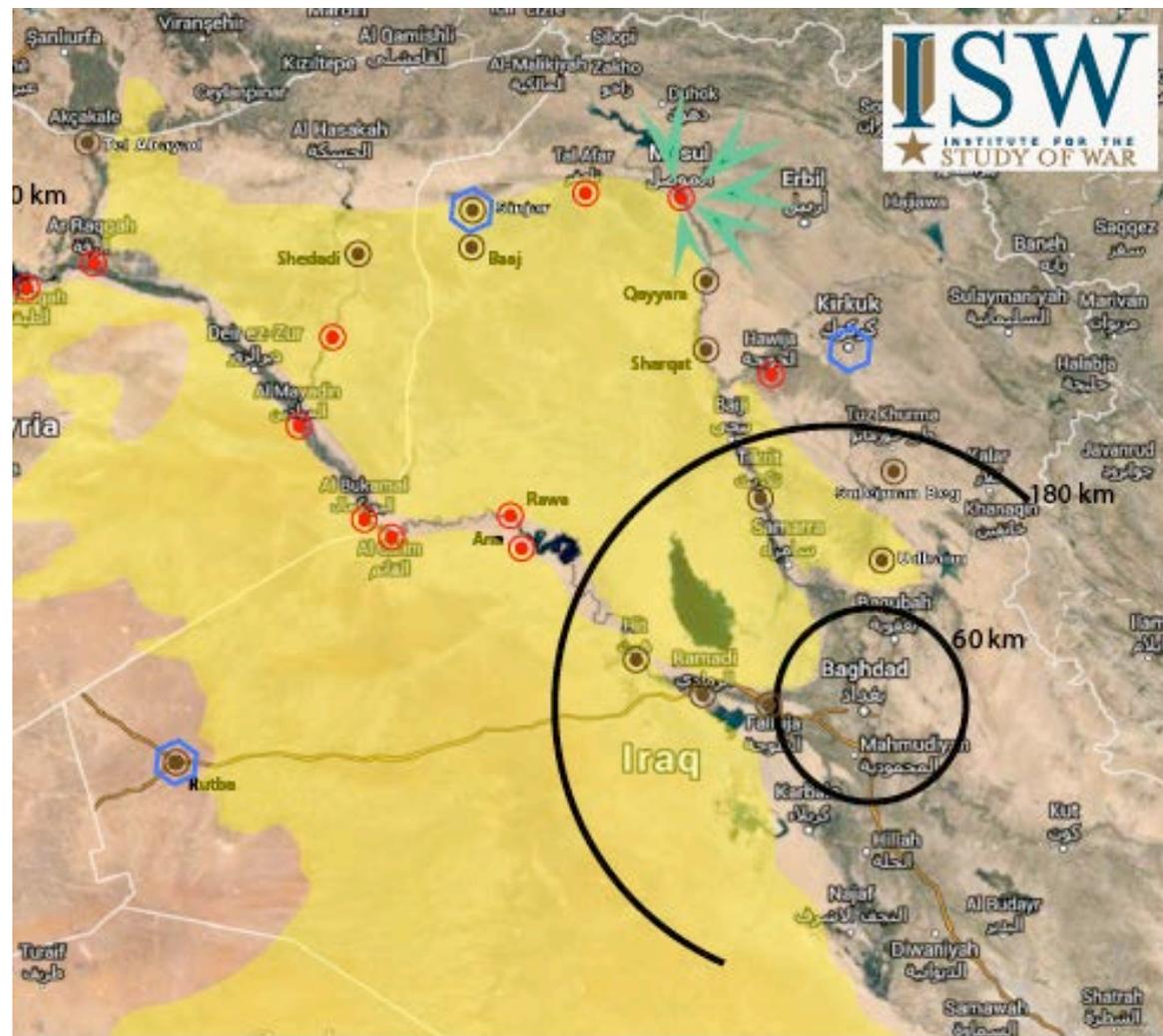


**Mosul:
ISW Battle
Map
October
22-24,
2016**



Source: Institute for Study of War,
<https://mail.google.com/mail/0/#search/map/157f911b3f73869>

ISW: ISIS Defense Map October 26, 2016

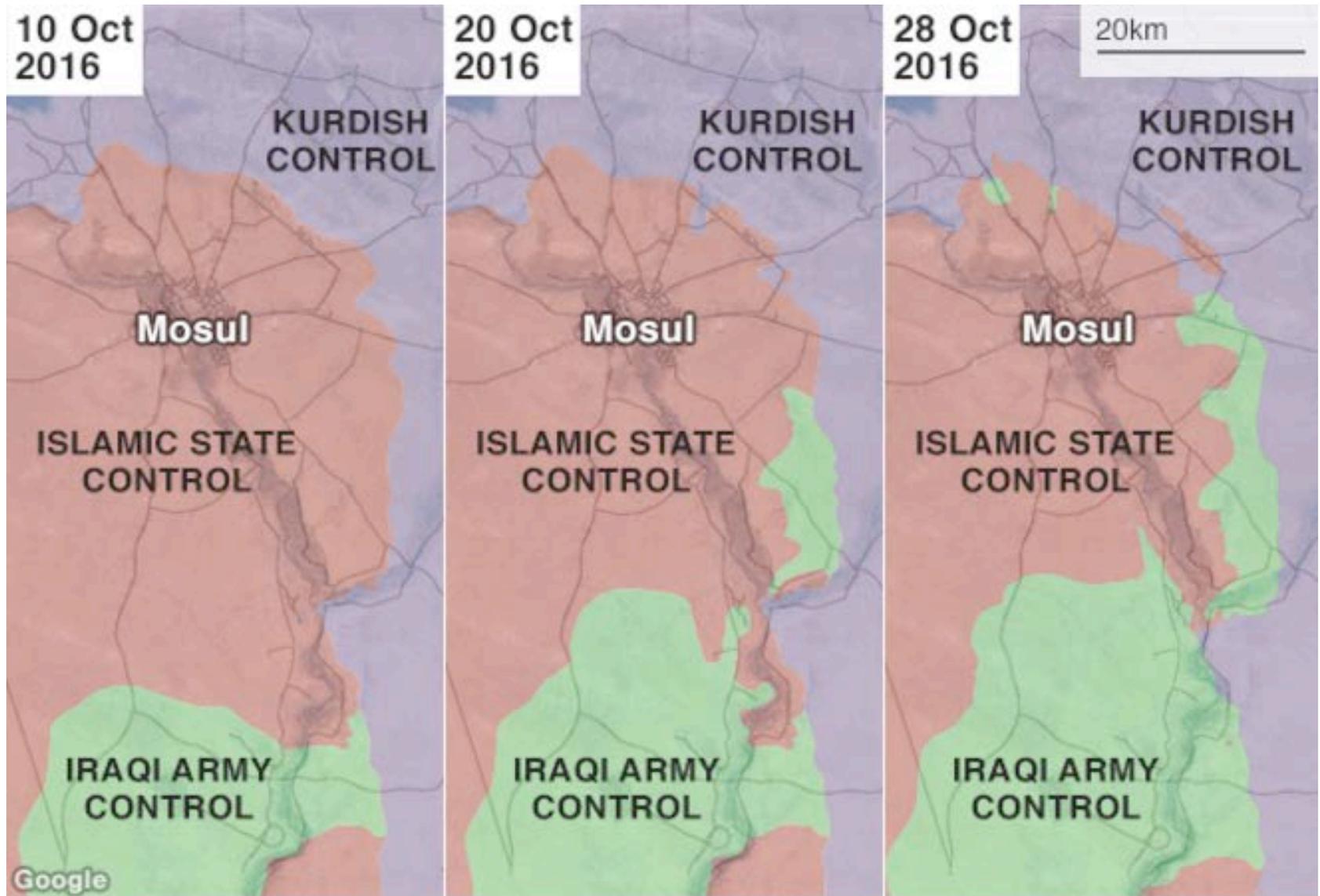


October 27, 2016

ISW assessed in "The ISIS Defense in Iraq and Syria: Countering an Adaptive Enemy" (May 2015) that ISIS designs campaigns in Iraq in concentric arc or "rings" emanating from Baghdad. These rings include the Baghdad belts, a middle ring containing Tikrit, Samarra, and Ramadi, an outer ring including Nineveh and Kirkuk and western Anbar provinces. In its October 2016 counteroffensive, ISIS has attacked in the outer ring. Based on recent attacks in the other rings, ISW assesses that ISIS may implement similar operations in the Baghdad belts and the middle ring.

Source: Institute for Study of War,
<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/map/15808786f26479ef>

Mosul: BBC Battle Map October 10-28

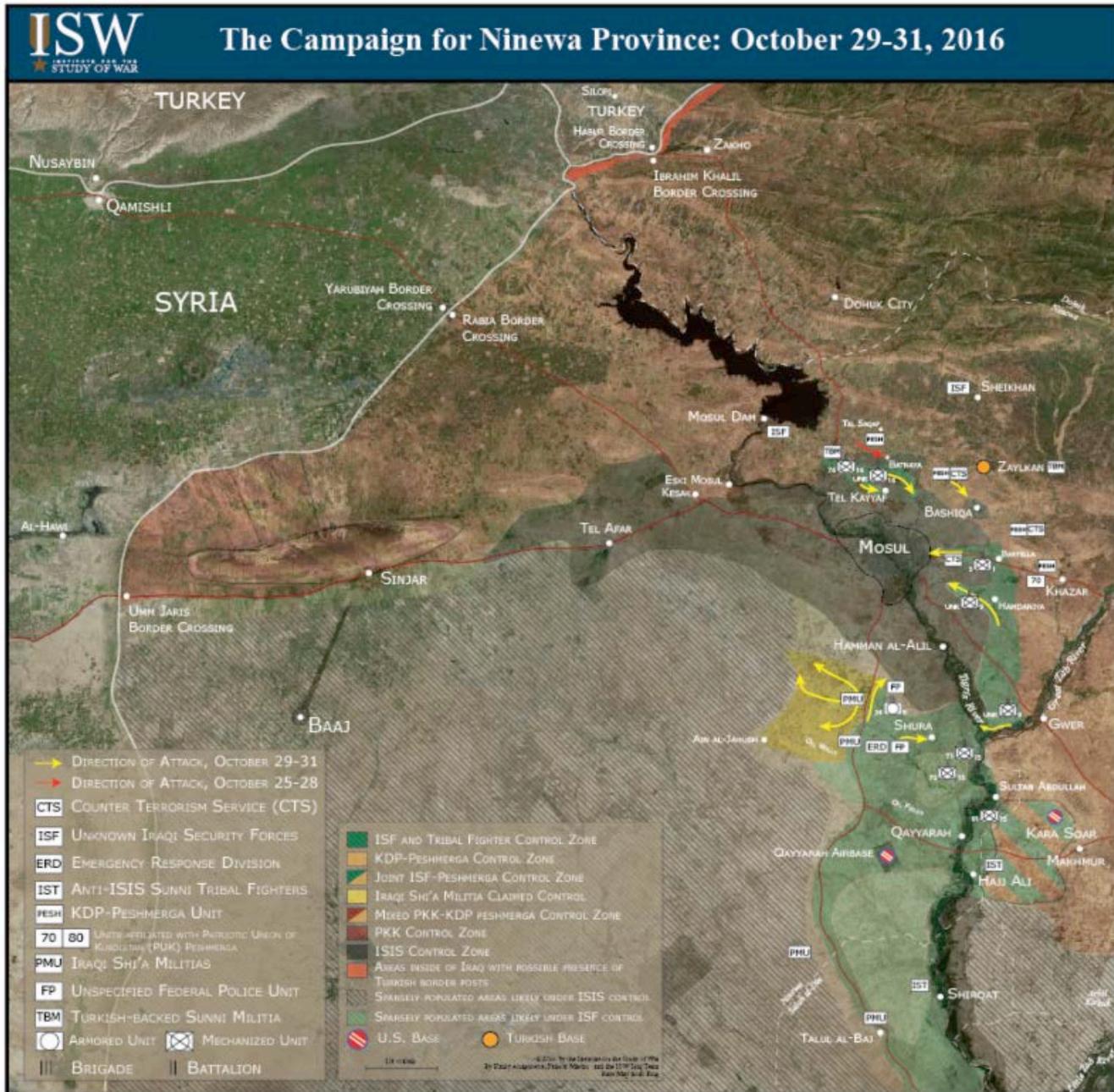


Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, territory assessed as credible on 28 Oct

Source: BE

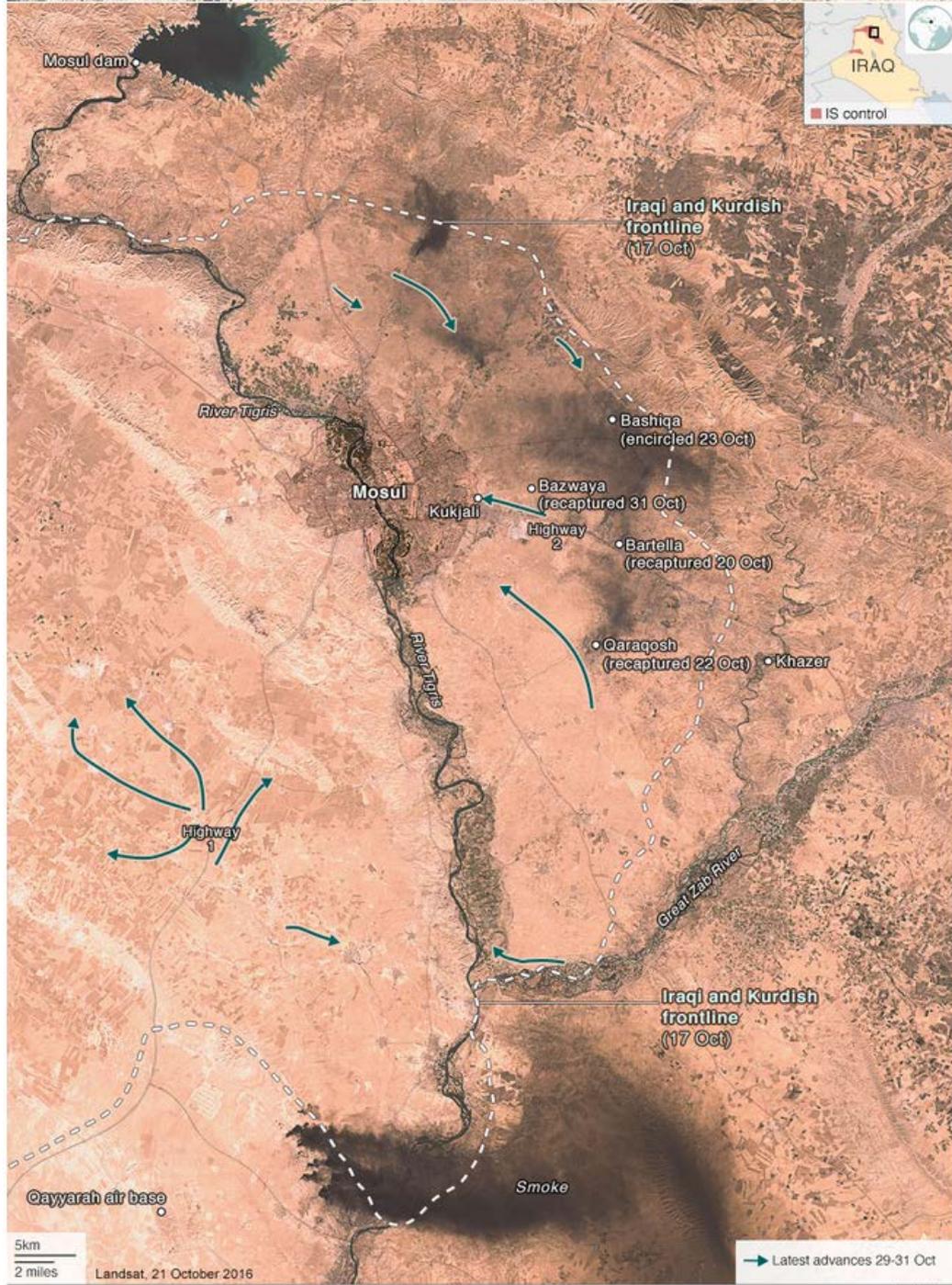


Mosul: ISW Battle Map October 29- 31, 2016



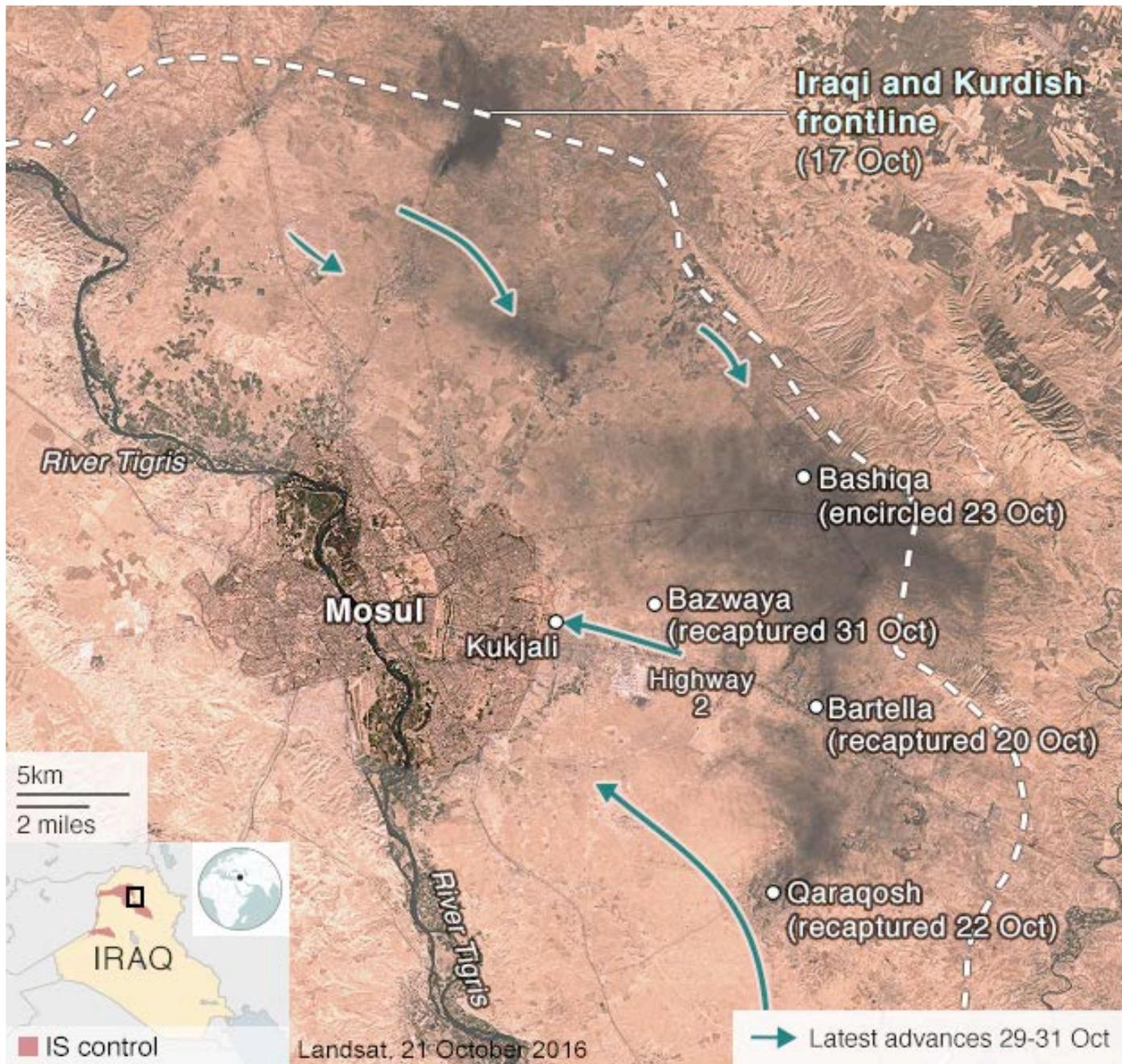
Source: Institute for Study of War,
<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/map/1581e7853e2cd572>

Mosul: BBC Battle Map October 29- 31, 2016- I



Source: BBC
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37843431>,

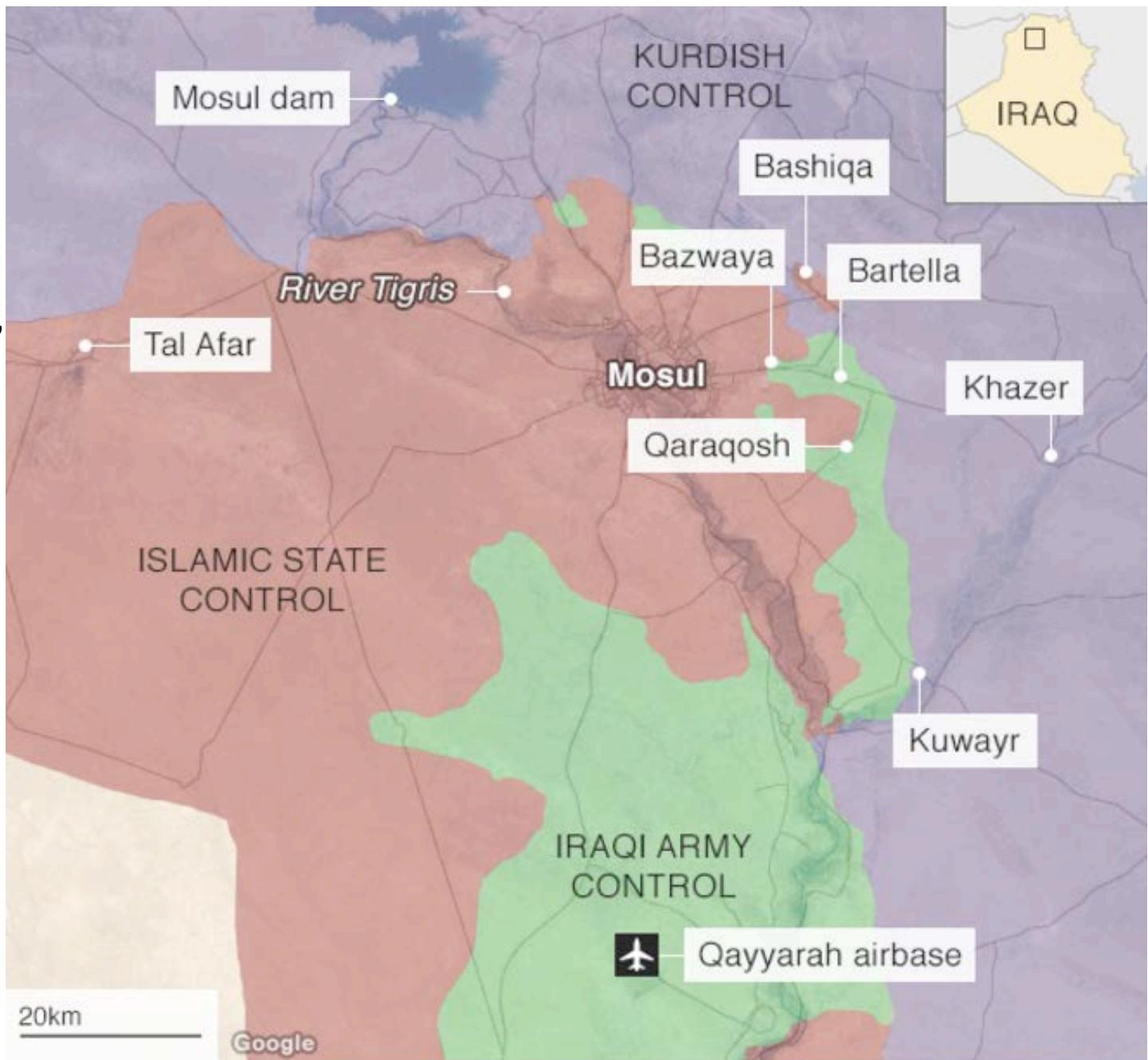
Mosul: BBC Battle Map October 29- 31, 2016- II



Source: BBC
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37843431>,

Source: Institute for the Study of War, news agencies, OCHA, IHS

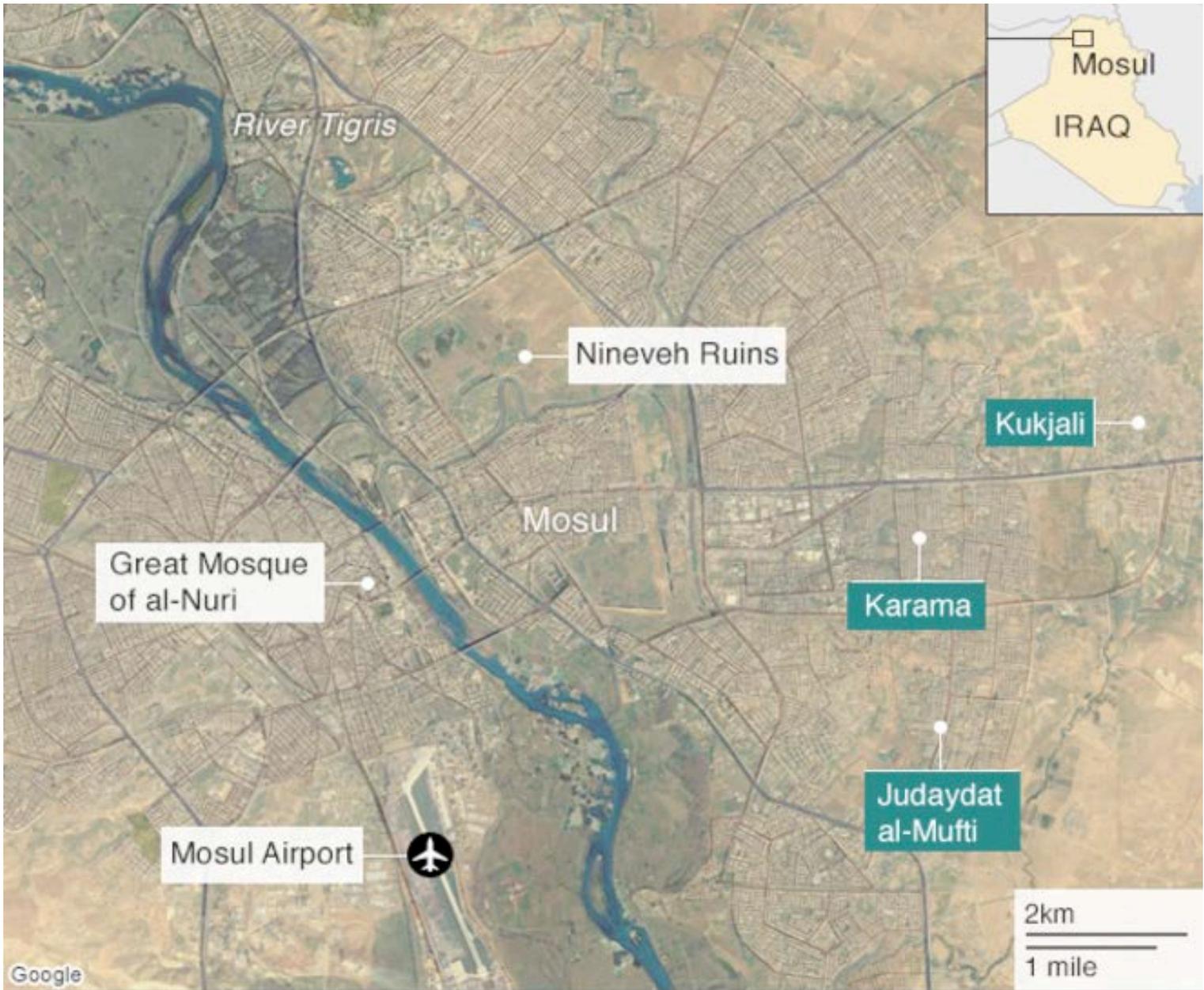
Mosul: BBC Battle Map October 31, 2016



Source: BBC
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37702442>,

Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, territory assessed as credible on 31 Oct

Mosul: Western Approaches in Detail

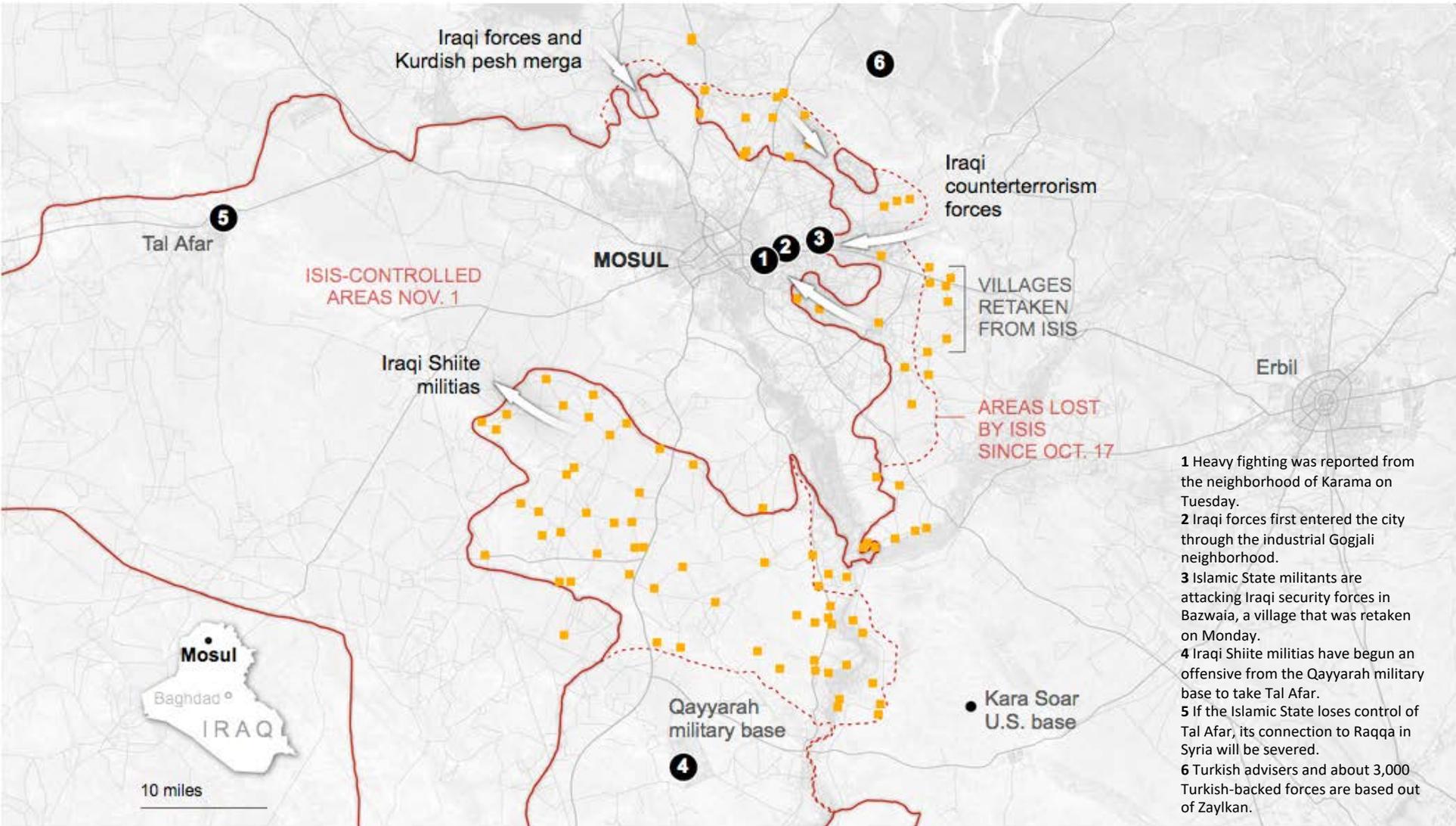


Source: BBC
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37702442>,

Google

BBC

Mosul: NYT Battle Map November 1, 2016



Source: Institute for the Study of War (villages recaptured and direction of forces); IHS Conflict Monitor (control areas)

Source: Adapted from NYT, <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/10/17/world/middleeast/iraq-mosul-isis-map.html>

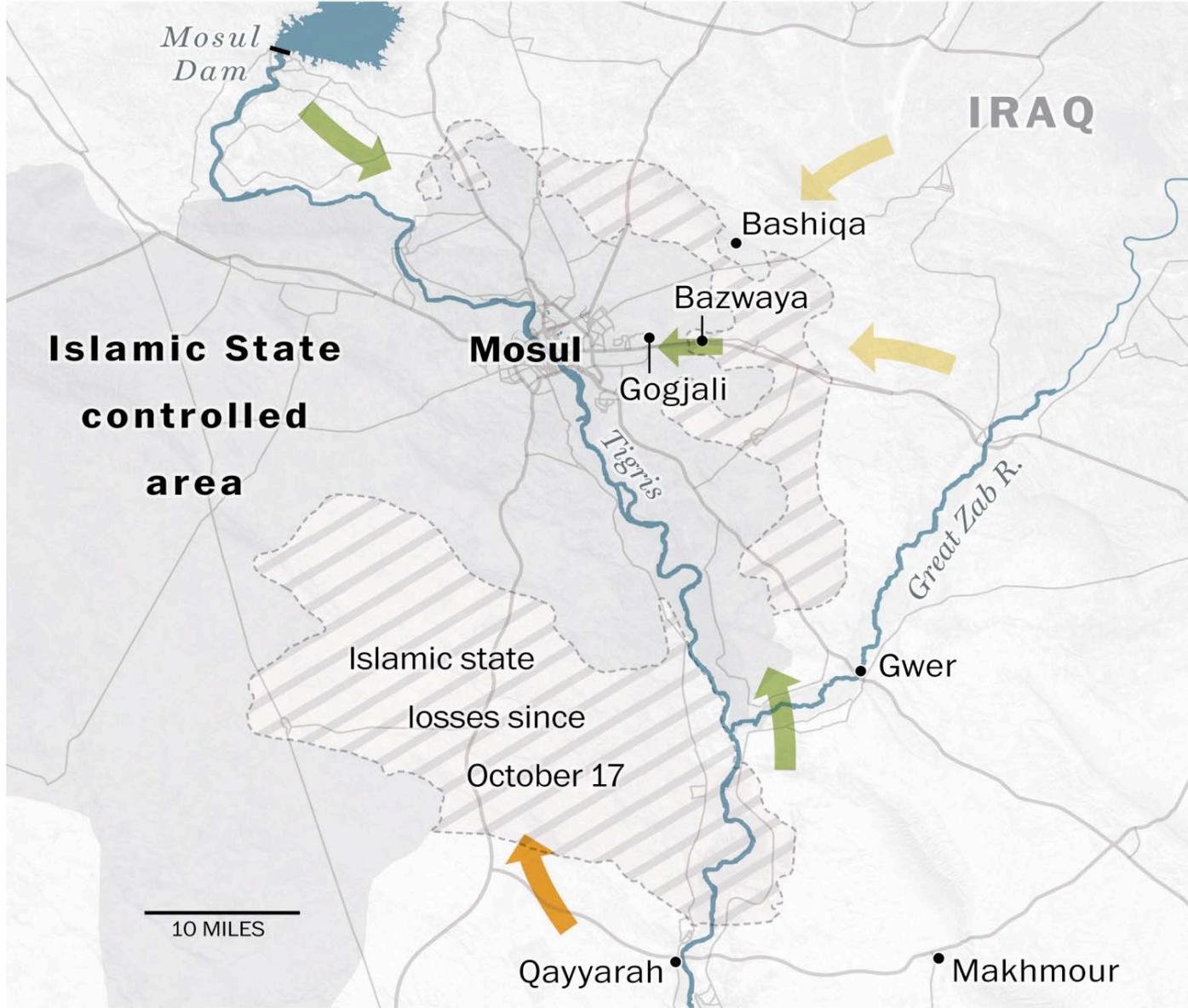
Mosul: Washington Post Battle Map October 17- November 1, 2016

TROOP MOVEMENTS

➔ Iraqi security forces

➔ Kurdish peshmerga

➔ Shiite militia

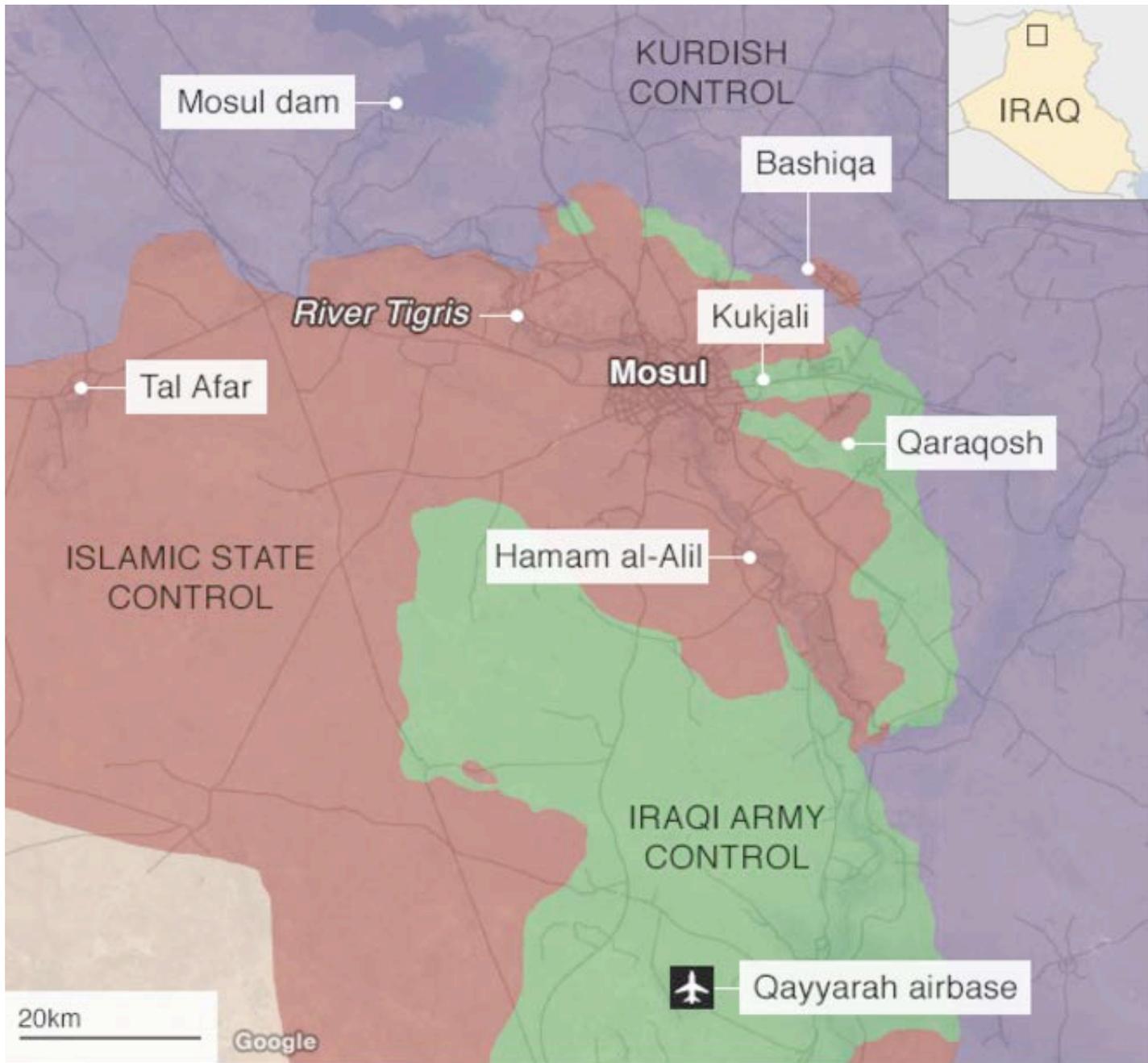


Source: WP,
https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/iraqi-special-forces-enter-mosul-2-years-after-islamic-state-seized-the-city/2016/11/01/b9349e56-9fa4-11e6-8864-6f892cad0865_story.html,

Sources: IHS Jane's Conflict Monitor, maps4news.com/HERE

THE WASHINGTON POST 173

Mosul: BBC Battle Map November 2, 2016



Source: BBC
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034east-37702442>, 5.11.16

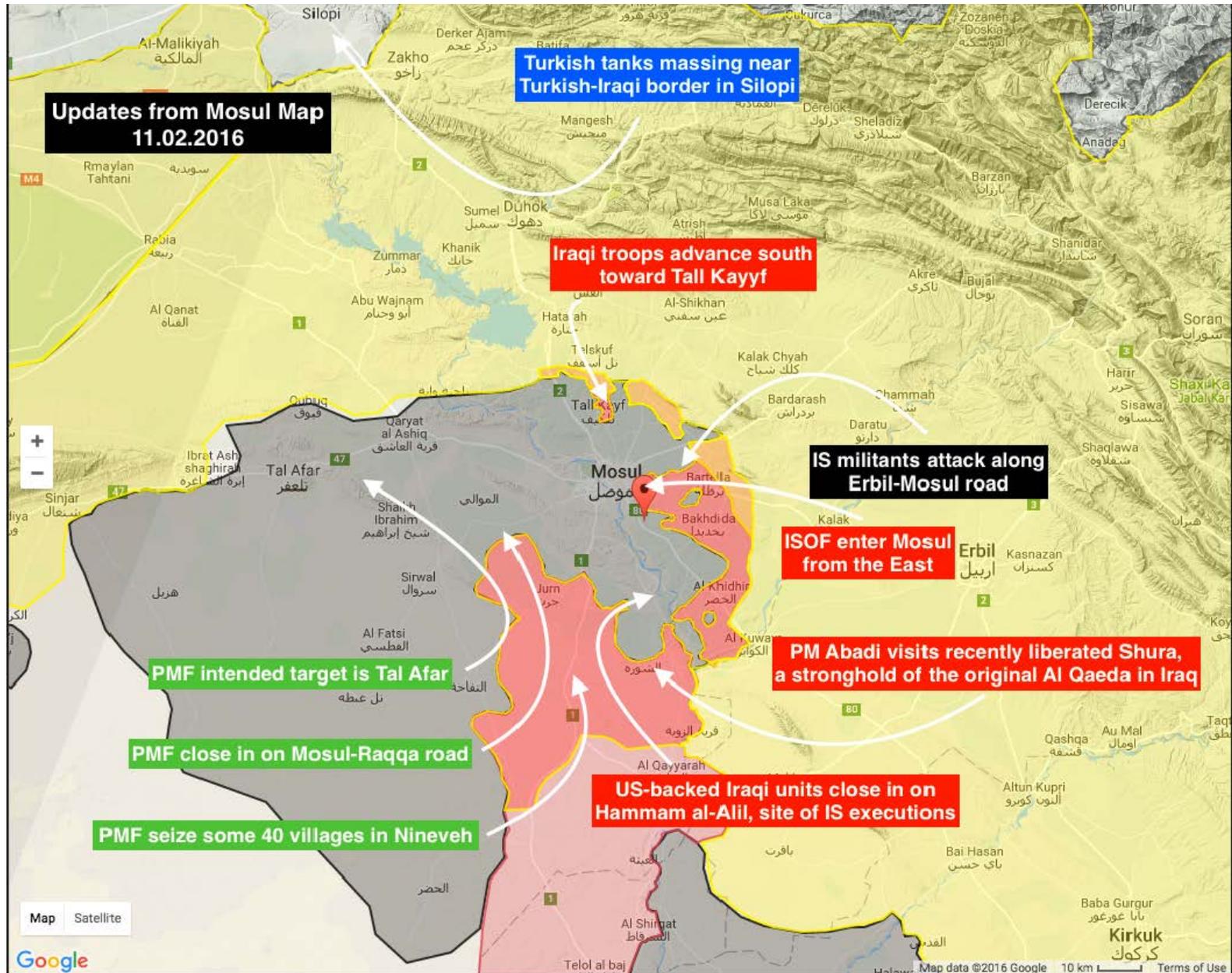
Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, territory assessed as credible on 2 Nov 2016

BBC: Casualty Guesstimate, January 8, 2018

- **Exact numbers of casualties from the conflict with IS are not available.**
- **The UN says at least 3,298 civilians were killed in acts of violence in Iraq in 2017, fewer than the 2016 total of 6,878 - although the true figure is likely to be higher as the organisation has been unable to verify some reports of casualties in the Mosul area.**
- **According to Iraq Body Count, the total number of civilian deaths in Iraq since 2014 stood at 67,376 up to the end of December 2017. The annual number of casualties has decreased slightly each year since 2014, from a high of 20,218 in that year to 13,187 last year.**
- **The UN no longer keeps track of casualty figures in Syria due to the inaccessibility of many areas and the conflicting reports from the various parties to the war there.**
- **The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, a UK-based monitoring group, reported in December 2017 that it had documented the deaths of more than 346,600 people, including 103,490 civilians, since the uprising against President Bashar al-Assad began March 2011. But it noted that the figure did not include 56,900 people who were missing and presumed dead.**

Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, January 15, 2018

Mosul: LiveUA Battle Map November 1, 2016



Syria: The Metrics of War

Conflict Dynamics in Syria

The maps and graphs in the section on conflict dynamics in Syria reinforce many of the points raised in earlier sections, but they also show that Syria presents far more current problems than Iraq.

Syria is far more fragmented at the popular and military levels than Iraq. The constant changes in the size and alignments of given factions make it impossible to develop a reliable list, but pages 83-92 reflect a nightmare in terms of divided groups supporting Assad, the Arab rebels, the Kurds, and ISIS. Far too much media and analytic reporting only shows the name of the major group, and does not reflect the reality that the most effective Arab rebel forces have ideologies and goals similar to ISIS and had ties to Al Qaida.

Similarly the Syrian Kurds – the most effective fighters against ISI and the faction closest tied to the U.S. – has many ties to the PKK and Iraqi Kurds and increasingly has confronted Turkish opposition to their efforts to expand their influence and create a broad enclave along the Syrian-Turkish border.

The maps of ethnic and sectarian zones in Syria along with the population density data in pages 93-101 show why the main fight for Syria has little to do with ISIS, and the role of other violent Islamist extremist groups like Al Nusra or Jabhat Fateh al Sham.

The nature and geography of the fight between the Russian-backed Assad regime and the Arab rebels, and the critical nature of the struggle for a major population center like Aleppo is shown in “blob” form in pages 101-109. Some 70-75% of Syria’s population is in the more heavily populated West. Once again, most maps fail to reflect the deep differences between Arab rebel forces. Page

108 does, however, provide one of the few map estimates of the scale of damage to buildings and infrastructure.

The “Kurdish issue” in Syria and the growing Turkish and Kurdish confrontation in northern Syria is illustrated in pages 110-124.

The casualty data for Syria in pages 125-128 is even more uncertain than the data for Iraq, but the totals are clearly far higher for the period from 2011 onwards. The vast majority are also clearly inflicted by the Assad regime. Similarly, the charts in pages 129-130 show just how serious the resulting short and long-term humanitarian crisis have become –although no clear way exists for estimating recovery times and cost, and no clear plans exist to take such action.

Syria: Key Forces

- **ISIS (30,000-60,000?)**
- **Assad Government**
 - **Regular Forces**
 - **Army, Air Force, Police, Security services, Air Force Intelligence**
 - **Local militias and “Alawite warlords”**
- **Iran**
 - **Volunteers, Al Quds Force, IRG, MOIS/Vevak**
- **Hezbollah**
- **Russia: Special Forces, Army, Air Force, Navy**
- **Arab Rebel: 40+ changing factions (BBC: “as many as 1,000 armed opposition groups in Syria, commanding an estimated 100,000 fighters).”**
 - **Islamist extremist: Jabhat al-Nusra changes to Jabhat Fatah *al*-Sham (Conquest of Syria Front) in early August, 2016**
 - **Uncertain (“Moderate): Free Syrian Army, the Syrian Revolutionaries Front, Soldiers of al-Aqsa, Knights of Justice Brigade, the Islamic Movement of the Free Men of the Levant, the Supporters of the Religion Front**
- **Kurdish Forces (YPG+)**
- **U.S.: Special Forces**
- **European?**
- **Saudi-UAE-Qatari-Kuwaiti?**

Estimate of ISIS Foreign Fighters in Syria and Iraq: As of 2016

-  Tunisia: 5,000^[57]
-  Saudi Arabia: 2,500
-  Russia: 2,719^[62]
-  Jordan: 2,000^[63]
-  France: 1,800
-  Morocco: 1,500
-  Turkey: 1,400
-  Tajikistan: 1000
-  Lebanon: 900
-  Germany: 700
-  United Kingdom: ~600^[64]
-  Libya: 600
-  Egypt: 600^[65]
-  Iraqi Kurdistan: 85–600^[66]
-  Indonesia: 514^[67]
-  Pakistan: 500
-  Uzbekistan: 500
-  Belgium: 440
-  Turkmenistan: 360^[68]
-  Serbia: 350^[69]
-  Bosnia and Herzegovina: 330
-  China: 300^[70]
-  Azerbaijan: 100–300^[71]
-  Kazakhstan: 300
-  Sweden: 250-300
-  Australia: 250
-  United States: 250^{[72][73]}
-  Netherlands: 200–250
-  Kyrgyzstan: 100–200^[74]
-  Algeria: 200
-  Kosovo: 200^{[75][76]}
-  Malaysia: 200^[77]
-  Austria: 100–150
-  Denmark: 100–150
-  South Africa: 140^[78]
-  Yemen: 110
-  Canada: 100–130^[79]
-  Palestine: 100
-  Sudan: 100
-  Macedonia: 100^[80]
-  Georgia: 50–100^[81]
-  Spain: 50–100
-  Albania: 90
-  Trinidad and Tobago: 89
-  Italy: 80
-  Israel: 40–80^{[82][83]}
-  Kuwait: 70
-  Somalia: 70
-  Finland: 50–70
-  Norway: 60
-  Afghanistan: 50
-  Iran: 50^[84]
-  Ukraine: 50
-  Ireland: 40^[85]
-  Switzerland: 40
-  New Zealand: 6–40^[86]
-  Serbia: 30^[80]
-  Bangladesh : 24
-  Argentina: 23
-  India: 23^{[87][88][89]}
-  Qatar: 15
-  United Arab Emirates: 15
-  Bahrain: 12
-  Portugal: 12^[90]
-  Ghana: 10^[91]
-  Slovakia: <10^[92]
-  Japan: 9^[93]
-  Poland: 6–8^[94]
-  Maldives: 7^[9]
-  Philippines: 3^[95]
-  Croatia: 2^[96]
-  Singapore: 2^[97]
-  Brazil: 2^[98]
-  South Korea: 1^[99]
-  Chile: 1^[100]
-  Latvia: 1^[101]
-  Cyprus: 1
-  Oman: 1
-  Estonia: 1^[102]

As of September 29, 2015, the CIA estimated that 30,000 foreign fighters had joined ISIS.[60] As of October 2015, 21% came from Europe, 50% from the Middle East or North Africa, and 29% from elsewhere.

List does not include nationals of Iraq and Syria (except for nationals of Iraqi Kurdistan).

Estimate of Pro-Assad Forces in Syria As of 8/2016

-  **Syrian government forces**
 -  **Syrian Armed Forces**
 -  **Syrian Arab Army**
 -  **Republican Guard**
 -  **Syrian Marines^[1]**
 -  **4th Armoured Division**
 -  **Special Forces Command**
 -  **Tiger Forces**
 -  **Suqur al-Sahara**
 -  **14th Special Forces Division**
 -  **15th Special Forces Division**
 -  **Syrian Arab Air Force**
 -  **Syrian Arab Navy**
 -  **National Defence Force**

Allied armed groups:

-  **Ba'ath Brigades^[2]**
-  **As-Sa'iqah^[3]**
-  **Syrian Social Nationalist Party^{[4][5]}**
-  **Amal Movement^[6]**
-  **Arab Nationalist Guard^[7]**
-  **Syrian Resistance^[8]**
-  **Javsh al-Muwahhideen^[4]**
-  **Forces of Abu Ibrahim^[9]**
-  **Sontom**
-  **PFLP-GC^[10]**
-  **Liwa Al-Quds^[11]**
-  **Palestine Liberation Army^[12]**
-  **Liwa Abu al-Fadhal al-Abbas^[13]**
-  **Liwa Fatemiyoun^[14]**
-  **Liwa Zainebiyoun^[15]**
-  **Faylaq Wa'ad al-Sadiq^[16]**
-  **Fatah al-Intifada^[17]**
-  **Popular Mobilization Forces**
 -  **Kata'ib Sayyid al-Sbuhada**
 -  **Badr Organization^[18]**
 -  **Asa'ib Ahl al-Haq^[19]**
 -  **Kata'ib Hezbollah^[19]**

-  **Peace Companies^[20]**
 -  **DHKP-C^[21]**
 -  **Houthis^[22]**
 -  **Javsh al-Wafaq^[23]**
 -  **Liwa Dhu al-Fiqar^{[24][25]}**
 -  **Dareh al-Sahel^[26]**
 -  **Dareh al-Areen^[26]**
 -  **Al-Hosn^[26]**
 -  **Dareh al-Watan^[26]**
 -  **al-Berri clan^{[27][28]}**
 -  **Tayv tribe militias^[29]**
 -  **al-Jibesh tribe militias^[20]**
 -  **Al-Shaitat tribe militias^[31]**
 -  **Far right volunteers^{[32][33]}**
 -  **Slavonic Corps^{[34][35]} (2013)**
-  **Hezbollah^[36]**
-  **Iran^{[37][38][39]}**
 -  **Iranian Armed Forces**
 -  **Revolutionary Guards^[40]**
 -  **Quds Force^[41]**
 -  **Basij^{[42][43][44]}**
 -  **Army Ground Forces**
 -  **65th Airborne Special Forces Brigade^[45]**

Estimate of Pro-Assad Forces in Syria As of 9/2016

<p>Syrian government forces</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Syrian Armed Forces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Syrian Arab Army <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Republican Guard <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Syrian Marines^[1] 4th Armoured Division Special Forces Command <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tiger Forces Suqur al-Sahara 14th Special Forces Division 15th Special Forces Division Syrian Arab Air Force Syrian Arab Navy National Defence Force <p>Allied armed groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ba'ath Brigades^[2] as-Salqa^[3] Syrian Social Nationalist Party^{[4][5]} Amal Movement^[6] Arab Nationalist Guard^[7] Syrian Resistance^[8] Jaysh al-Muwahhideen^[4] Forces of Abu Ibrahim^[9] Sooloto PFLP-GC^[10] Liwa Al-Quds^[11] Palestine Liberation Army^[12] Liwa Abu al-Fadhal al-Abbas^[13] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liwa Assad Allah al-Ghalib fi al-Iraq wa al-Sham^[14] Liwa Fatemiyoun^[15] Liwa Zainebiyoun^[16] Faylaq Wa'ad al-Sadiq^[17] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fatah al-Intifada^[18] Popular Mobilization Forces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kataib Sayyid al-Shuhada Badr Organization^[19] Asa'ib Ahl al-Haq^[19] Kata'ib Hezbollah^[20] Harakat Hezbollah al-Nujaba Peace Companies^[21] DHKP-C^[22] Houthis^[23] Jaysh al-Wataa^[24] Liwa Dhu al-Fiqar^{[25][26]} Dareh al-Saha^[27] Dareh al-Areen^[27] al-Hosn^[27] Dareh al-Watan^[27] al-Berni clan^{[28][29]} Tayy tribe militias^[30] al-Jihesh tribe militias^[31] al-Shaital tribe militias^[32] Far right volunteers^{[33][34]} Slavonic Corps^{[35][36]} (2013) Hezbollah^[37] Iran^{[38][39][40]} <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Iranian Armed Forces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revolutionary Guards^[41] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quds Force^[42] Basij^{[43][44][45]} Army Ground Forces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 65th Airborne Special Forces Brigade^[46] 	<p>Russia^[47]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Russian Armed Forces <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Russian Air Force Russian Navy Russian General Staff <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Operations Command <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Operations Forces^{[48][49][50][51]} GRU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spetsnaz GRU^[51] <p>Armament support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Russia^{[52][53]} Iran^[54] North Korea^{[55][56][57]} Iraq^[58] Belarus^[59]
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Estimate of Arab Rebel Forces in Syria As of 9/2016

Free Syrian Army-affiliated rebel groups	Central Division ^[78]	Non-FSA-affiliated rebel groups	Current and former al-Qaeda affiliates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southern Front al-Rahman Legion Syrian Turkmen Brigades <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sultan Murad Division Levant Front^[90] Authenticity and Development Front Free Idlib Army^[81] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13th Division^[62] Mountain Hawks Brigade^{[60][64]} Northern Division^{[65][66]} Army of Mujahideen Jaysh al-Nasr^[67] Jaish al-Tahrir 101st Infantry Division 16th Division^[68] (until 2014) al-Moutasem Brigade^{[69][70]} Hamza Division^[71] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Thunder Special Forces Brigade^{[72][73]} First Division of Aleppo^[74] Victory Brigades Jaish al-Izzah^[75] 1st Infantry Brigade 1st Coastal Division Ahmad al-Abdo Martyrs Forces Liberation Brigade faction^[76] New Syrian Army <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghosts of the Desert^[77] Jaysh Usud al-Sharqiya Liwa Ahrar Souriya Fastaqim Kama Umirt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alotfiyat Brigades^[79] 93rd Regiment^[80] Firqat al-Amyin al-Uwlaa Halab^[81] Martyr Badr Yastunin Brigade^[82] Army of Conquerors^{[83][84]} Kurdish Revolutionary Brigade^{[85][86]} Ajnad al-Hasakah^[87] Thuwar al-Jazira al-Suriya^[88] Saraya al-Qadisiya^[89] Division 99^[90] Brigade 93^[91] Brigade 51^[92] al-Jabha al-Suriyya al-Tahrir^[93] al-Habib al-Mustafa Brigade^{[94][95]} Liwa al-Adiyat^{[96][97]} Secret Tasks Brigade^[98] Deterring the Oppressors Brigades^{[99][100][101]} Homs Liberation Movement^{[102][103]} Ahrar al-Sharqiya^{[104][105]} Jaysh al-Janoob^[106] Alwiyat al-Jonub^{[107][108]} Army of Free Tribes^{[109][110]} al-Fawj al-Awa^[111] <p>Armament support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qatar^{[141][142]} Saudi Arabia^{[141][143]} Turkey United States^{[144][145]} France^[146] Libya (until 2014)^[147] <p>CJTF-OIR (against ISIL)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> United States <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US Air Force^{[148][149]} Turkey (against ISIL and SDF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turkish Army Turkish Air Force Turkish Special Forces Command 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ahrar al-Sham Jaysh al-Islam Sham Legion^[112] Harakat Nour al-Din al-Zenki Ansar al-Sham Jabhat Ansar al-Islam Jaysh al-Sunna Ashida's Mujahideen Brigade^[113] Suqour al-Sham Brigade Ajnad al-Sham Islamic Union^[114] Criterion Brigades al-Salwa Islamic Battalions^{[115][116][117][118][119][120]} al-Fatah Brigade^[70] Abina al-Sham^{[121][122][123]} Saraya al-Mujahideen^[124] al-Murabitin Brigade^[125] <p>Allied armed groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grey Wolves^{[126][127][128]} Muslim Brotherhood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muslim Brotherhood of Syria^[129] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shields of the Revolution Council Hamas^{[130][131]} (2012-2013) Free Iraqi Army (2012)^{[132][133][134]} <p>Joint operations rooms:^[135]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Army of Conquest Fatah Halab^{[136][137]} Northern Homs Countryside Operations Room^{[138][139]} Jaish Al-Fustat^[140] Damascus Operations Room^[97] <p>Military councils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Syrian Revolutionary Command Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jabhat Fateh al-Sham Jaish al-Muhajireen wal-Ansar Khorasan group Muntasar Billah Brigade^[150] Jaish Muhammad^[151] Katibat al-Tawhid wal Jihad^[152] Jabhat Ansar al-Din^[153] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harakat Sham al-Islam Harakat Fajr ash-Sham al-Islamiya Ajnad al-Kavkaz^{[154][155]} Junud al-Makhd^{[156][157]} Ghuraba al-Sham^[158] (2013) Fajr al-Ummah^[159] Fatah al-Islam^{[160][161][162]} Caucasus Emirate^[163] Muhajirin wa-Ansar Alliance^[164] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jund al-Aqsa Liwa al-Umma Liwa al-Haqq Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan^[165] (2013) Turkistan Islamic Party^[166] Imam Bukhari Jamaat Ansar al-Islam splinter faction^[167] <p>Alleged support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qatar^{[168][169][170]} Saudi Arabia^{[169][170]} Turkey^{[169][171]}

Estimate of Arab Rebel Forces in Syria as of 8/2016

Syrian opposition

-  [Southern Front](#)
-  [Ahrar al-Sham](#)
-  [Javsh al-Islam](#)
- [al-Bahman Legion](#)
- [Ainad al-Sham Islamic Union^{\[59\]}](#)
-  [Sham Legion^{\[60\]}](#)
- [Syrian Turkmen Brigades](#)
- [Levant Front^{\[61\]}](#)
- [Authenticity and Development Front](#)
-  [Army of Mujahedeen](#)
-  [Javsh al-Nasr^{\[62\]}](#)
- [Harakat Nour al-Din al-Zenki](#)
- [Fastagim Kama Umirt](#)
-  [Jaish al-Tahrir](#)
-  [Northern Division^{\[63\]\[64\]}](#)
-  [101st Infantry Division](#)
-  [Mountain Hawks Brigade](#)
-  [13th Division](#)
-  [16th Division^{\[65\]}](#)
-  [al-Moutasem Brigade^{\[66\]\[67\]}](#)
- [Victory Brigades](#)
-  [Jaish al-Izzah^{\[68\]}](#)
-  [Ansar al-Sham](#)
- [1st Infantry Brigade](#)
-  [1st Coastal Division](#)

- [Ahmad al-Abdo Martyrs Forces](#)
- [New Syrian Army](#)
- [Javsh Usud al-Sharqiya](#)
- [Criterion Brigades](#)
- [Jabhat Ansar al-Islam](#)
- [Liwa Ahrar Souriya](#)
-  [Javsh al-Sunna](#)
- [Central Division^{\[69\]}](#)
- [Alotfecat Brigades^{\[70\]}](#)
- [93rd Regiment^{\[71\]}](#)
- [Fimat ak Amiyri al Uwlaa Halab^{\[72\]}](#)
- [Martyr Badr Yasturun Brigade^{\[73\]}](#)
- [Army of Conquerors^{\[74\]\[75\]}](#)
- [Kurdish Revolutionary Brigade^{\[76\]\[77\]}](#)
- [Division 99^{\[78\]}](#)
- [Brigade 93^{\[79\]}](#)
- [Brigade 51^{\[80\]}](#)
- [Hamza Division^{\[81\]}](#)
- [Al-Jabha al-Suriyya lil-Tahrir^{\[82\]}](#)
- [Al-Habib al-Mustafa Brigade^{\[83\]\[84\]}](#)
- [Liwa Al-Adiyat^{\[85\]\[86\]}](#)
- [Secret Tasks Brigade^{\[87\]}](#)
- [Deterring the Oppressors Brigades^{\[88\]\[89\]}](#)
- [Homs Liberation Movement^{\[90\]\[91\]}](#)
- [Javsh al-Janoob^{\[92\]}](#)
- [Alwivat al-Jonub^{\[93\]\[94\]}](#)
- [Army of Free Tribes^{\[95\]\[96\]}](#)
- [Al-Fawj al-Awal^{\[97\]}](#)
- [Al-Safwa Islamic Battalions^{\[98\]\[99\]\[100\]\[101\]\[102\]\[103\]}](#)
- [Abjina al-Sham^{\[104\]\[105\]\[106\]}](#)

- [Ahrar al-Sharqiya^{\[107\]\[108\]}](#)
- [al-Murabitin Brigade^{\[109\]}](#)
- [al-Fatah Brigade^{\[110\]}](#)
- [Free Alawite Brigade^{\[111\]}](#)

Allied armed groups:

-  [Grey Wolves^{\[112\]\[113\]\[114\]}](#)
-  [Muslim Brotherhood](#)
 -  [Muslim Brotherhood of Syria^{\[115\]}](#)
 - [Shields of the Revolution Council](#)
 -  [Hammas^{\[116\]\[117\]}](#) (2012-2013)

Joint operations rooms:^[118]

-  [Army of Conquest](#)
- [Unified Military Command of Eastern Ghouta^{\[119\]\[120\]}](#)
- [Damascus Operations Room^{\[86\]}](#)
-  [Fatah Halab^{\[121\]\[122\]}](#)
-  [Mare' Operations Room^{\[123\]}](#)
- [Hawar Kilis Operations Room^{\[124\]}](#)
- [Northern Homs Countryside Operations Room^{\[125\]\[126\]}](#)
- [Jaish al-Haramoun^{\[127\]}](#)
- [Jaish Al-Fustat^{\[128\]}](#)

Estimate of Syrian Democratic and Rojava Forces in Syria As of 9/2016

Free Syrian Army-affiliated rebel groups	Central Division ^[78]	Non-FSA-affiliated rebel groups	Current and former al-Qaeda affiliates
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Southern Front al-Rahman Legion Syrian Turkmen Brigades <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sultan Murad Division Levant Front^[90] Authenticity and Development Front Free Idlib Army^[81] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13th Division^[62] Mountain Hawks Brigade^{[60][64]} Northern Division^{[65][66]} Army of Mujahideen Jaysh al-Nasr^[67] Jaish al-Tahrir 101st Infantry Division 16th Division^[68] (until 2016) al-Moutasem Brigade^{[69][70]} Hamza Division^[71] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Northern Thunder Special Forces Brigade^{[72][73]} First Division of Aleppo^[74] Victory Brigades Jaish al-Izzah^[75] 1st Infantry Brigade 1st Coastal Division Ahmad al-Abdo Martyrs Forces Liberation Brigade faction^[76] New Syrian Army <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghosts of the Desert^[77] Jaysh Usud al-Sharqiya Liwa Ahrar Souriya Fastaqim Kama Umirt 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alctefcat Brigades^[79] 93rd Regiment^[80] Firqat al-Amyin al-Uwlaa Halab^[81] Martyr Badr Yastunun Brigade^[82] Army of Conquerors^{[83][84]} Kurdish Revolutionary Brigade^{[85][86]} Ajnad al-Hasakah^[87] Thuwar al-Jazira al-Suriya^[88] Saraya al-Qadisiya^[89] Division 99^[90] Brigade 93^[91] Brigade 51^[92] al-Jabha al-Suriyya al-Tahrir^[93] al-Habib al-Mustafa Brigade^{[94][95]} Liwa al-Adiyat^{[96][97]} Secret Tasks Brigade^[98] Deterring the Oppressors Brigades^{[99][100][101]} Homs Liberation Movement^{[102][103]} Ahrar al-Sharqiya^{[104][105]} Jaysh al-Janoob^[106] Alwiyat al-Jonub^{[107][108]} Army of Free Tribes^{[109][110]} al-Fawj al-Awa^[111] <p>Armament support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qatar^{[141][142]} Saudi Arabia^{[141][143]} Turkey United States^{[144][145]} France^[146] Libya (until 2014)^[147] <p>CJTF-OIR (against ISIL)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> United States <ul style="list-style-type: none"> US Air Force^{[148][149]} Turkey (against ISIL and SDF) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Turkish Army Turkish Air Force Turkish Special Forces Command 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ahrar al-Sham Jaysh al-Islam Sham Legion^[112] Harakat Nour al-Din al-Zenki Ansar al-Sham Jabhat Ansar al-Islam Jaysh al-Sunna Ashida's Mujahideen Brigade^[113] Suqour al-Sham Brigade Ajnad al-Sham Islamic Union^[114] Criterion Brigades al-Salwa Islamic Battalions^{[115][116][117][118][119][120]} al-Fatah Brigade^[70] Abina al-Sham^{[121][122][123]} Saraya al-Mujahideen^[124] al-Murabitin Brigade^[125] <p>Allied armed groups:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Grey Wolves^{[126][127][128]} Muslim Brotherhood <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muslim Brotherhood of Syria^[129] Shields of the Revolution Council Hamas^{[130][131]} (2012-2013) Free Iraqi Army (2012)^{[132][133][134]} <p>Joint operations rooms:^[135]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Army of Conquest Fatah Halab^{[136][137]} Northern Homs Countryside Operations Room^{[138][139]} Jaish Al-Fustat^[140] Damascus Operations Room^[97] <p>Military councils:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Syrian Revolutionary Command Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jabhat Fateh al-Sham Jaish al-Muhajireen wal-Ansar Khorasan group Muntasar Billah Brigade^[150] Jaish Muhammad^[151] Katibat al-Tawhid wal Jihad^[152] Jabhat Ansar al-Din^[153] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harakat Sham al-Islam Harakat Fajr ash-Sham al-Islamiya Ajnad al-Kavkaz^{[154][155]} Junud al-Makhd^{[156][157]} Ghuraba al-Sham^[158] (2013) Fajr al-Ummah^[159] Fatah al-Islam^{[160][161][162]} Caucasus Emirate^[163] Muhajirin wa-Ansar Alliance^[164] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jund al-Aqsa Liwa al-Umma Liwa al-Haqq Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan^[165] (2013) Turkistan Islamic Party^[166] Imam Bukhari Jamaat Ansar al-Islam splinter faction^[167] <p>Alleged support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Qatar^{[168][169][170]} Saudi Arabia^{[169][170]} Turkey^{[169][171]}

Estimate of Kurdish (Roja) and Allied Forces in Syria As of 8/2016



Syrian Democratic Forces

-  [People's Protection Units \(YPG\)](#)
-  [Women's Protection Units \(YPJ\)](#)
- [Shammur tribe militias](#)^[175]
 -  [Al-Sanadid Forces](#)
- [Euphrates Volcano](#)
-  [Army of Revolutionaries](#)
 - [Northern Sun Battalion](#)
 - [Jabbar al-Akrad](#)
 -  [Seliug Brigade](#)^{[160][161]}
-  [Liwa Thurwar al-Ragga](#)
- [Jaish al-Salam](#)
- [Furat Jarablus](#)^{[142][143]}
- [New Syrian Forces](#)
- [Liwa 99 Musat](#)^[164]
- [Brigade Groups of Al-Jazira](#)^[165]
- [Al-Shaitat tribe militias](#)^[166]
- [Syria Military Council \(MFS\)](#)^[167]
 - [Bethnahrin Women Protection Forces](#)^{[168][169][170][171]}
-  [Manbij Turkmen Brigade](#)^[172]



Police forces

- [Asayish](#)^[173]
- [Sutoro](#)^[174]



Civilian defence units

- [Self-Defence Forces \(HXP\)](#)^[175]
- [Civilian Defense Force \(HPC\)](#)^[176]



Other military units

- [Anti Terror Units \(YAT\)](#)^[177]
-  [Autonomous Protection Force](#)^{[178][179][180]}

Allied armed groups:

-  [Al-Nukhbat Brigade](#)^{[181][182][183]}
-  [Kurdistan Workers' Party](#)
 -  [People's Defence Forces](#)
 -  [Free Women's Units](#)
-  [International Freedom Battalion](#)^{[184][185]}
 -  [MLKP](#)^{[186][187]}
 -  [TKP/ML TIKKO](#)
 - [United Freedom Forces](#)
-  [TKP-Kivildim](#)
- [Yekîî Party](#)
- [Al-Baggara](#)^[188]
- [Sharabiyya tribe militias](#)^[189]
- [Zubayd tribe militias](#)^[190]
-  [Sinjar Resistance Units](#)^[191]



Iraqi Kurdistan



- [Peshmerga](#)

Military councils:



- [Manbij Military Council](#)^[192]

Estimate of Syrian Kurdish and Affiliated Arab Forces as of 9/2016

Syrian Democratic Forces

- People's Protection Units (YPG)
- Women's Protection Units (YPJ)
- Shammar tribe militias^[172]
 - Al-Sanadid Forces
- Al-Nukhbat Brigade^{[173][174][175][176]}
- Euphrates Volcano
- Army of Revolutionaries
 - Northern Sun Battalion
 - Manbij Turkmen Brigade^[177]
 - Euphrates Brigades
 - Jund Al-Haramayn Brigade
 - Euphrates Martyrs Battalion
 - Al-Qousi Brigade
 - Martyr Kaseem Al Areef Battalion
 - Jabhat al-Akrad
 - Martyr Jyan Ahras Battalion (Shabha Women Protection Front)^[178]
 - Seljuq Brigade^{[180][181]}
 - Truthful Promise Brigade
 - Fighters for Justice Brigade
 - Martyr Yusuf al-Quzhul Brigade
 - Southern Storm Brigade
 - Eagles of the Sunnah Brigade
 - Special Forces Brigade
 - Northern Democratic Brigade
 - Tel Rifaat Rebel Battalion
 - Liwa Thuwwar al-Raqqa
 - Liwa Ahrar Raqqah^[182]
 - Syrian National Resistance^[183]
 - Jaish al-Salam
 - Liberation Brigade faction^[184]
 - Jihad in the Path of God Brigade
 - Ahrar al-Tabqa Brigade
 - Umanaa al-Raqqa Brigade
 - Harun al-Rashid Brigade
 - Tall Abyad Revolutionaries Front
 - Manbij Revolutionary Brigades
 - Euphrates Jarabulus Brigades^{[185][186]}
 - Free Jarabulus Brigades^[187]
 - Jarabulus Hawks Brigades^[187]

- New Syrian Forces
- Liwal 99 Muqat^[188]
- Brigade Groups of Al-Jazira^[189]
- al-Shaitat tribe militias^[190]
- Syrian Military Council (MFS)^[191]
 - Bethnahrin Women Protection Forces^{[192][193][194][195]}
- Liwa Siqur al-Badiya
- Al-Baggara tribe militias^[194]
- Sharabiyya tribe militias^[197]
- Zubayd tribe militias^[198]

Police forces

- Asayish^[199]
- Sutar^[200]

Civilian defence units

- Self-Defense Forces (HXP)^[201]
- Civilian Defense Force (HPC)^[202]

Other military units

- Anti-Terror Units (YAT)^[203]
- Autonomous Protection Force^{[204][205][206]}

Allied armed groups:

- Kurdistan Workers' Party
 - People's Defence Forces
 - Free Women's Units
- International Freedom Battalion^{[207][208]}
 - MLKP^{[209][210]}
 - TKP/ML TIKKO
 - United Freedom Forces
 - MLSPB-DC^[211]
 - Revolutionary Communist Party
 - Türkiye Devrim Partisi
 - Sosyal İsyen^{[212][213]}
 - Proleteryanın Devrimci Kurtuluş Örgütü
 - Reconstrucción Comunista
 - TKPİL
 - Devrimci Karargâh
 - Bob Crow Brigade
 - RUIS
 - TKP-Kivilem
 - Yekîfî Party
 - Sinjar Resistance Units^[214]

Iraqi Kurdistan

- Peshmerga (2014)

Military councils:

- Manbij Military Council^[215]
- al-Bab Military Council^{[216][217]}
- Jarabulus Military Council^{[187][218][219]}

Armament support:

- Iraqi Kurdistan
 - Kurdistan Democratic Party^[220]
 - Patriotic Union of Kurdistan^[220]
- France^[221]
- United States^[222]
- Russia^{[223][224]}
- Syria^{[225][226][227][228][229][230]}

CJTF-OIR (against ISIL)

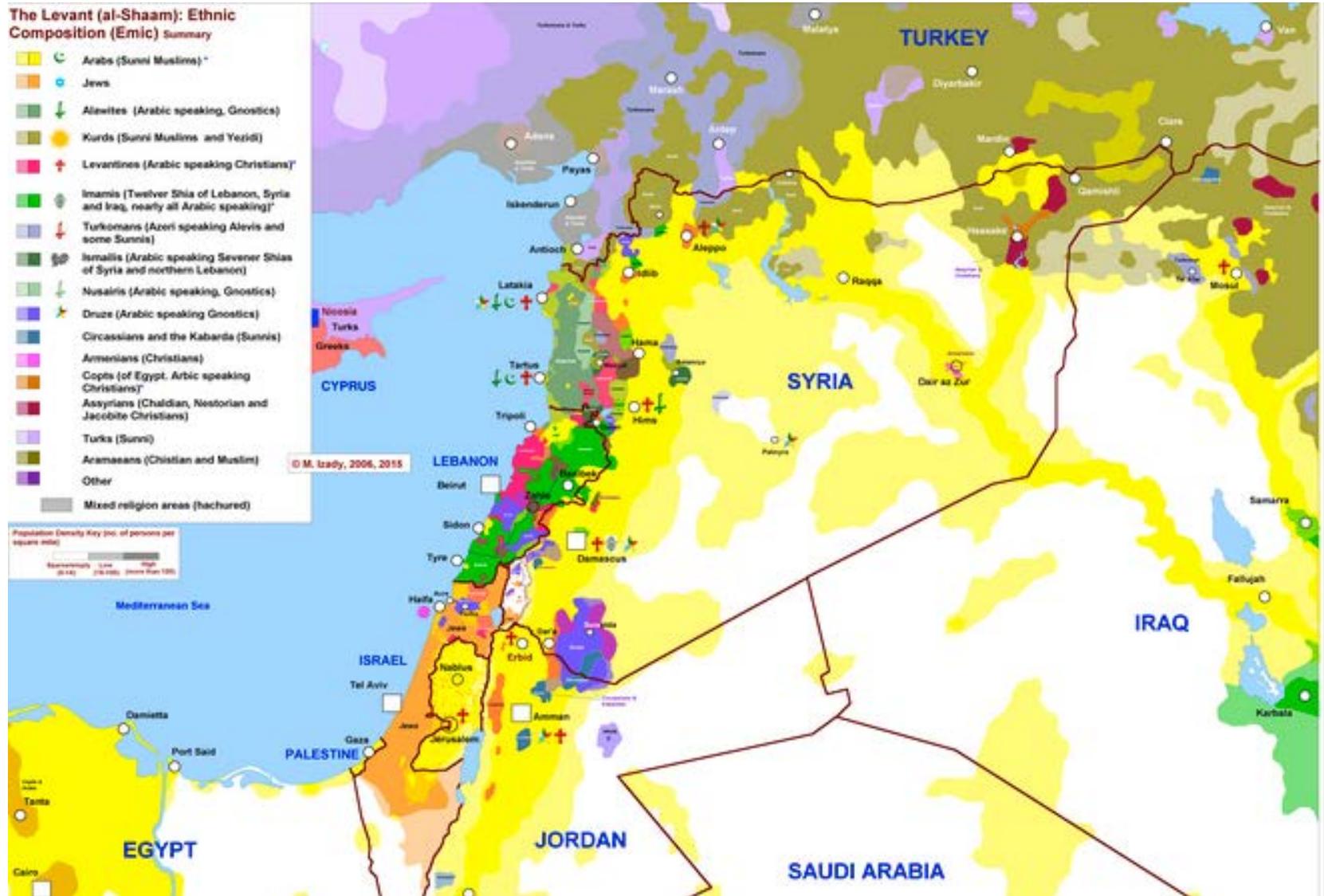
- United States^[231]
- United Kingdom^[232]
- France^[233]
- Australia^[234]
- Canada^[235]
- Denmark^{[236][237]}
- Netherlands^[238]
- Belgium^[239]
- Germany^[240]
- Jordan
- United Arab Emirates
- Morocco
- Bahrain
- Saudi Arabia
- Qatar

Russia^{[241][242][243][244][245][246]}

(against ISIL and Syrian Opposition)

- Russian Air Force

The Syrian Ethnic Nightmare – Pre 2011

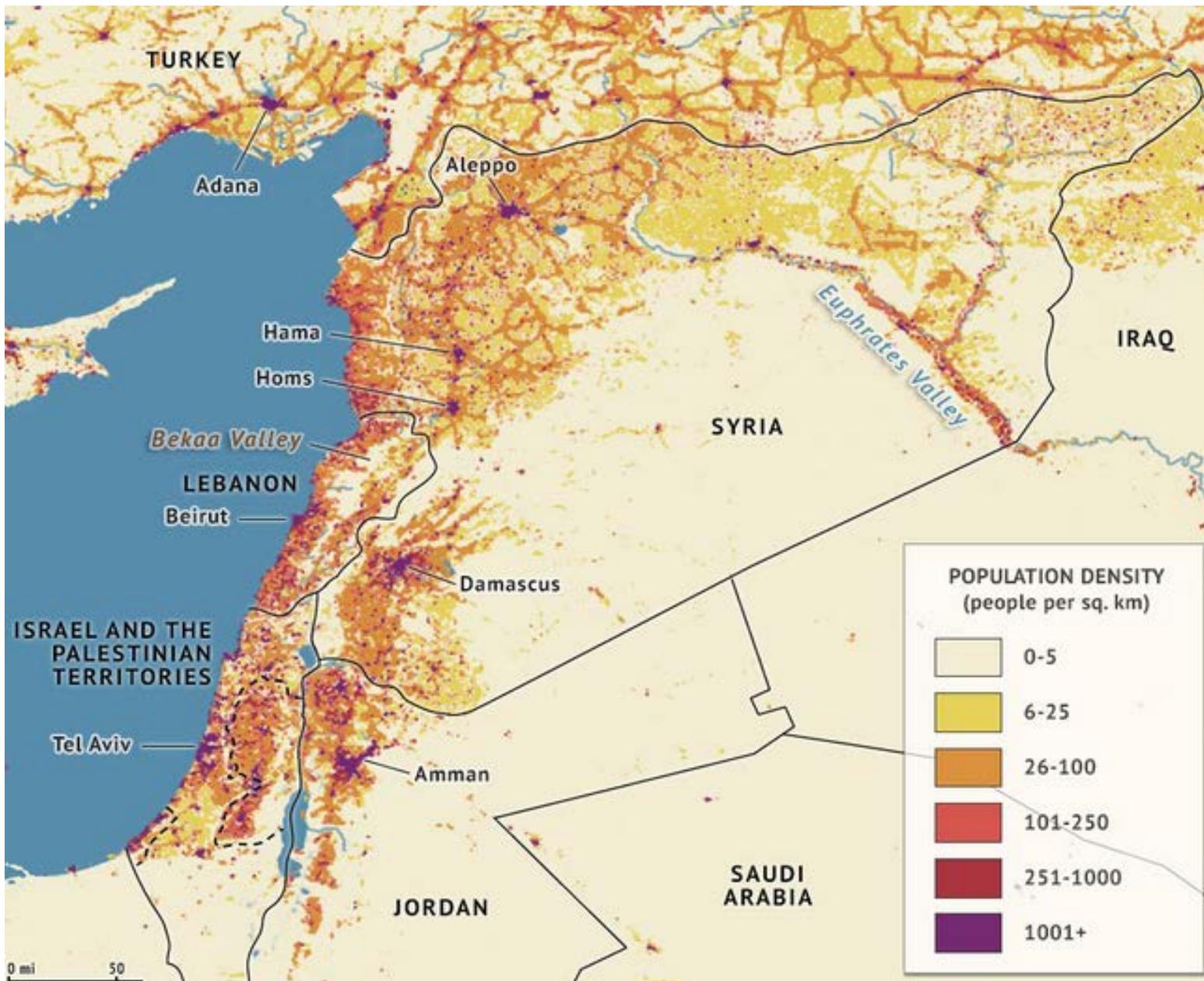


Source: Gulf 2000,

https://www.google.com/search?q=Population+density+map+Iraq+and+syria&tbm=isch&tbo=u&source=univ&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjE0bWy2LnOAhXBPCYKHYSrCnoQsAQIHQ&biw=1307&bih=912#imgdii=pl5o89pRKnk_hM%3A%3Bpl5o89pRKnk_hM%3A%3BRK-qt8Hcln4MuM%3A&imgcr=pl5o89pRKnk_hM%3A

Syrian Population Density – Pre 2011

Source: STRATFOR, https://www.google.com/search?q=Population+density+map++syria&tbn=isch&imgil=q-IXqYU6ivLyIM%253A%253BpgypWCSYKZUDWM%253Bhttps%25253A%25252F%25252Fwww.reddit.com%25252F%25252FMapPorn%25252Fcomments%25252F4lui2q%25252Foc_mapping_the_war_on_isis_in_syria_and_iraq%25252F&source=iu&pf=m&fir=q-IXqYU6ivLyIM%253A%252CpgypWCSYKZUDWM%252C_&usg=_1ZG6hcQNsyrwHJ9S18H5dqOURv1%3D&biw=1307&bih=912&ved=0ahUKewjC-uuP2rnOAhXE4iYKHQTgCkQyjcIKw&ei=OJ2sV8LDMTFmwGEwK_IAQ#imgrc=q-IXqYU6ivLyIM%3A



SYRIA

0 km 30 60 90 km

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AL Lādhiqiyyah (Latakia)

Halab (Aleppo)

ARRAQQAH

AL HASAKAH

Hamāh

HIMŞ

DAYRAZ ZAWR

DIMASHQ

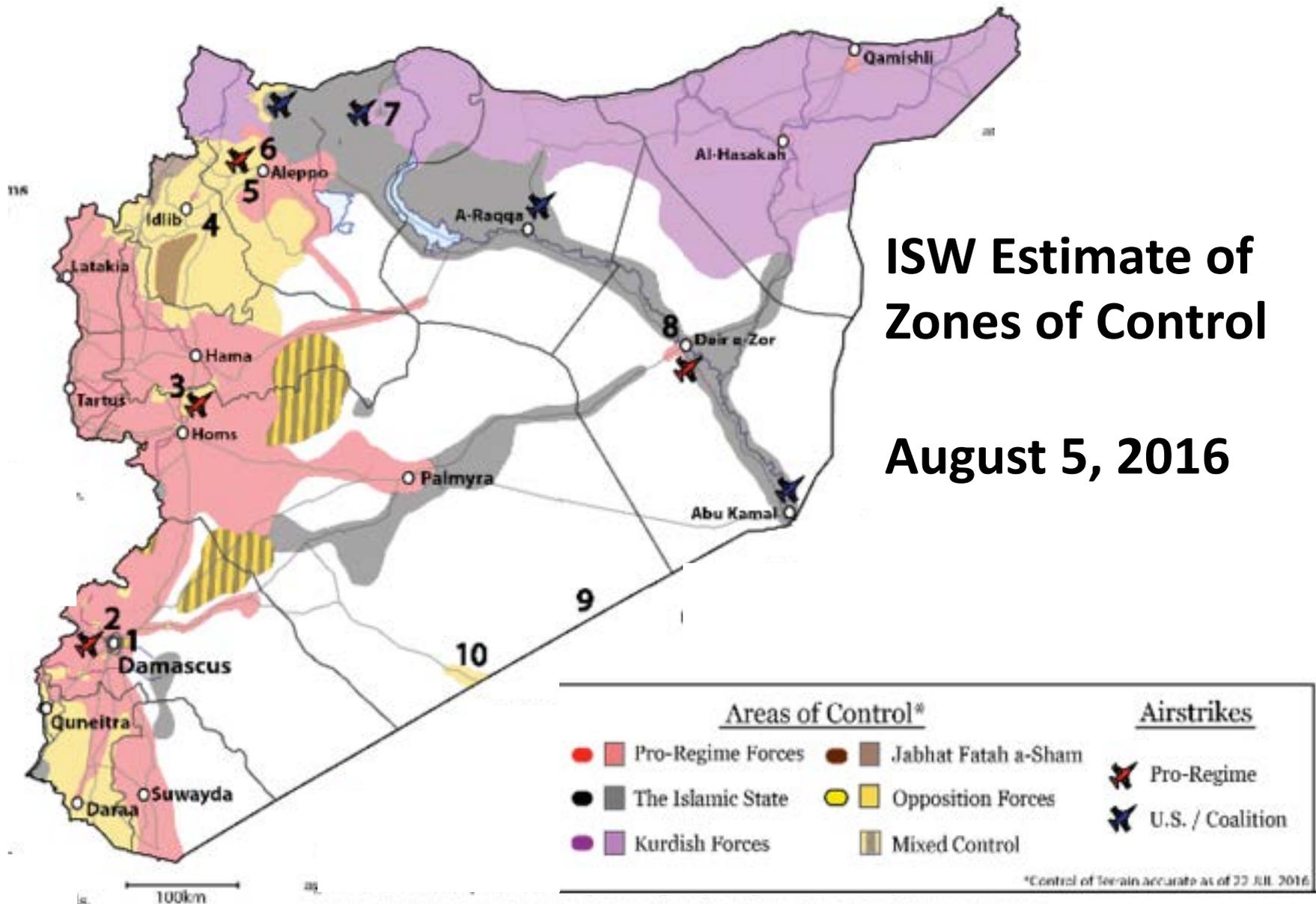
DIMASHQ (DAMASCUS)

(Syrian Desert)

Syrian Road System

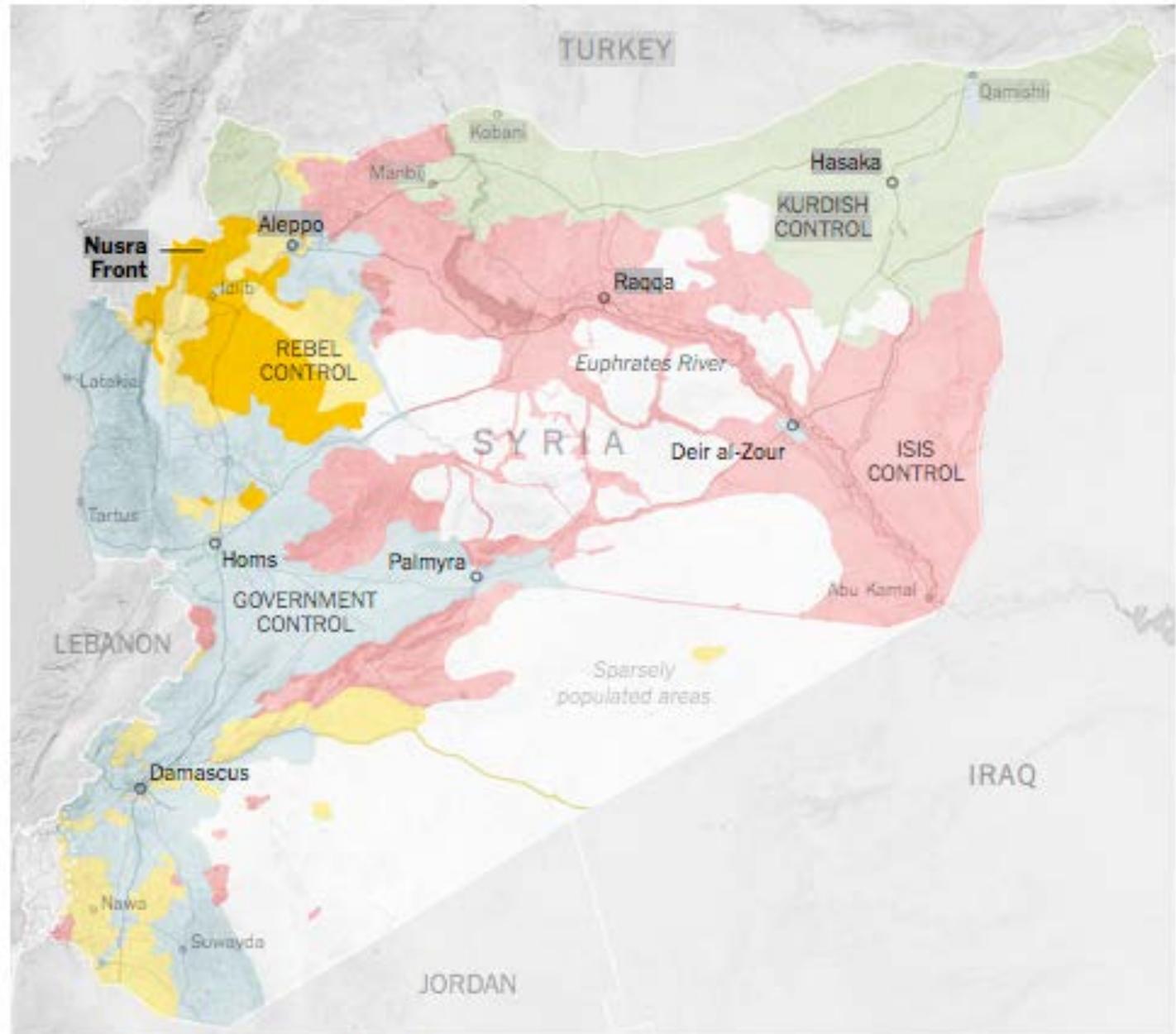
- National Capital (2,270,000 in 1999)
- over 1,500,000
- over 200,000
- over 50,000
- other main city
- other city





Zones of Control in Syria: 18 July 2016

Control, Aug. 1 ■ Nusra Front ■ Rebel ■ Government ■ ISIS ■ Kurdish



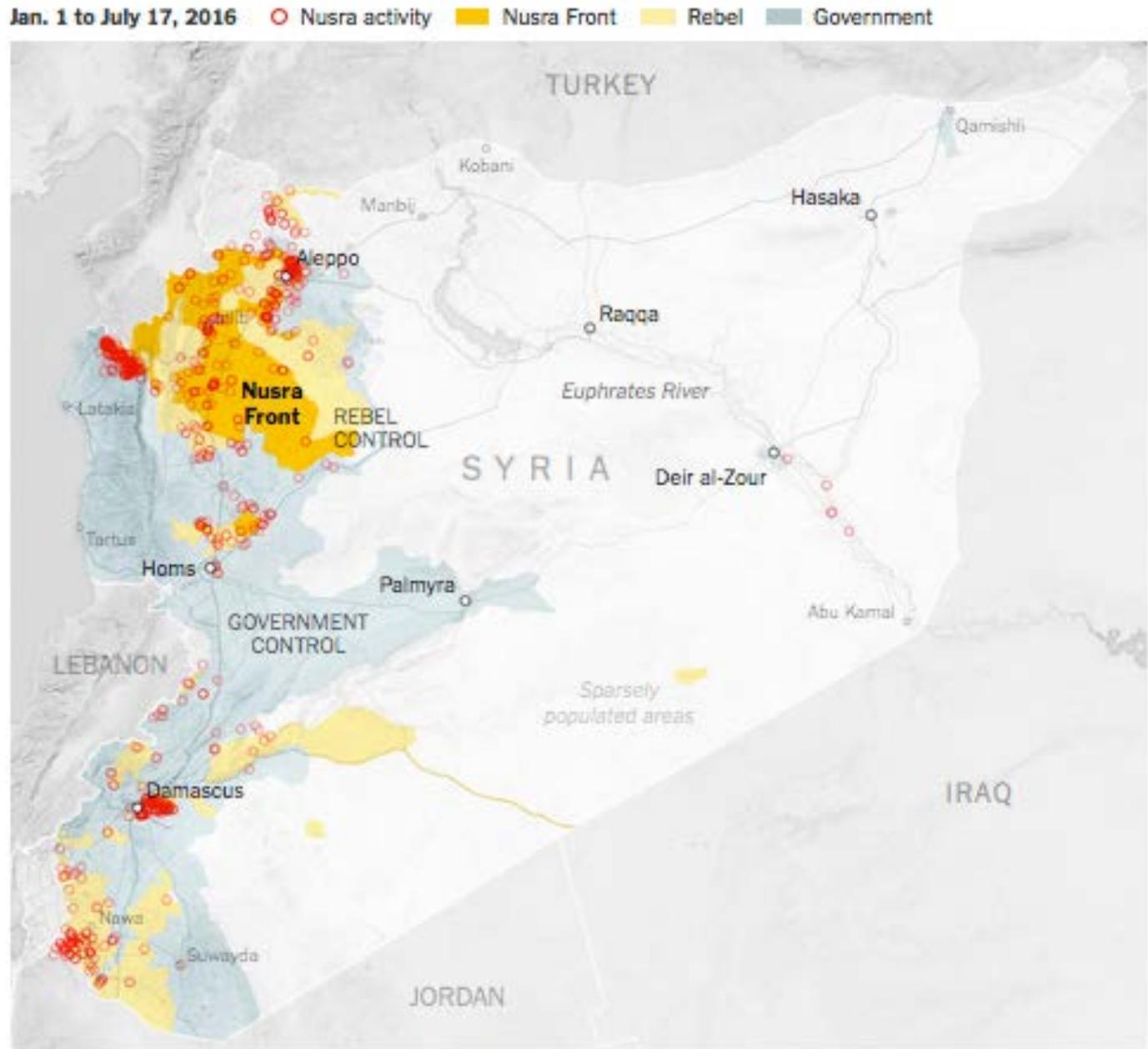
Source:
<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/07/26/world/middleeast/nusra-isis-syria-us-russia.html>

Source: IHS Conflict Monitor | Nusra Front area as of July 18.

Zones of Al Nusra or Jabhat Fateh al-Sham “the Front for the Conquest of the Levant.” Activity in Syria:

18 July 2016

Source: WINEP, July 29, 2016, <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/map/156388e63cfd3279>



Source: IHS Conflict Monitor | Reported locations of activity include fighting, arrests and protests.

1 August 13: Iran reportedly appoints new National Defense Forces head in Suwayda Province. Iranian Ambassador to Syria Mohammad Rera Shaybani reportedly appointed Saleh Jarbou as the new commander of the National Defense Forces in Suwayda Province following a meeting at the Iranian Embassy in Damascus. If confirmed, the appointment illustrates the growing degree of control held by Iran over the security apparatus of the regime, particularly its networks of pro-regime paramilitaries.

2 August 16: Military Operation Center in Jordan allegedly orders Southern Front to refrain from anti-regime operations.

The covert U.S.-backed Military Operations Center (MOC) based in Amman, Jordan allegedly demanded that the Free Syrian Army (FSA)-affiliated Southern Front refrain from launching an offensive against the regime-held town of Sheikh Miskeen in Dera'a Province, according to local activists. The MOC offered to provide monthly salaries to opposition fighters in return for the deal. Pro-regime forces supported by Russian airstrikes seized Sheikh Miskeen from the opposition in January 2016.

3 August 16: Senior Chinese official meets with Syrian Minister of Defense in Damascus.

Director of the Office for International Military Cooperation of China's Central Military Commission Guan Youfeng met Syrian Minister of Defense Fahd Jassim al-Frej and an unidentified Russian general in Damascus, according to Chinese state-run media. Guan stated that China is "willing to keep strengthening" bilateral military cooperation with Syria. An anonymous Chinese official stated that China agreed to provide humanitarian aid to Syria as well as consider the deployment of trainers to the Syrian Arab Army.

4 August 14: Islamic State detonates SVEST at key opposition-held border crossing in Idlib Province.

The Islamic State detonated an SVEST near a bus transporting opposition fighters near the Aimeh Border Crossing in Idlib Province, killing over thirty opposition fighters and wounding at least fifty others. Unconfirmed reports indicate that the attack also killed at least two soldiers in the Turkish Armed Forces.

5 August 14: Pro-regime forces repel opposition offensive on Aleppo City. Jabhat Fatah al-Sham - the successor of Syrian Al-Qaeda affiliate Jabhat al-Nusra - and other members of the Jaysh al-Fatah Operations Room and Fatah Halab Operations Room launched a two-pronged offensive targeting the cement factory and other positions on the outskirts of Aleppo City. Opposition forces secured initial gains before being forced to retreat by heavy airstrikes.

6 August 14-15: Opposition groups form Al-Bab Military Council.

Seven local opposition groups announced the formation of the Al-Bab Military Council with the goal of seizing the ISIS-held town of Al-Bab in Aleppo Province. The Al-Bab Local Council later denounced the groups for their alleged links to the U.S.-backed Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) - a coalition with heavy participation of the Syrian Kurdish YPG.

7 August 17: Opposition claims to seize key border town from Islamic State.

The U.S.-backed Hawar Kilis Operations Room announced its full control over the key border town of Al-Rai in Northern Aleppo Province following three days of heavy clashes with IS. The Turkish Armed Forces reportedly provided cross-border artillery support to the offensive. Al Rai serves as a key transit route for smuggling fighters and supplies across the Syrian-Turkish border.

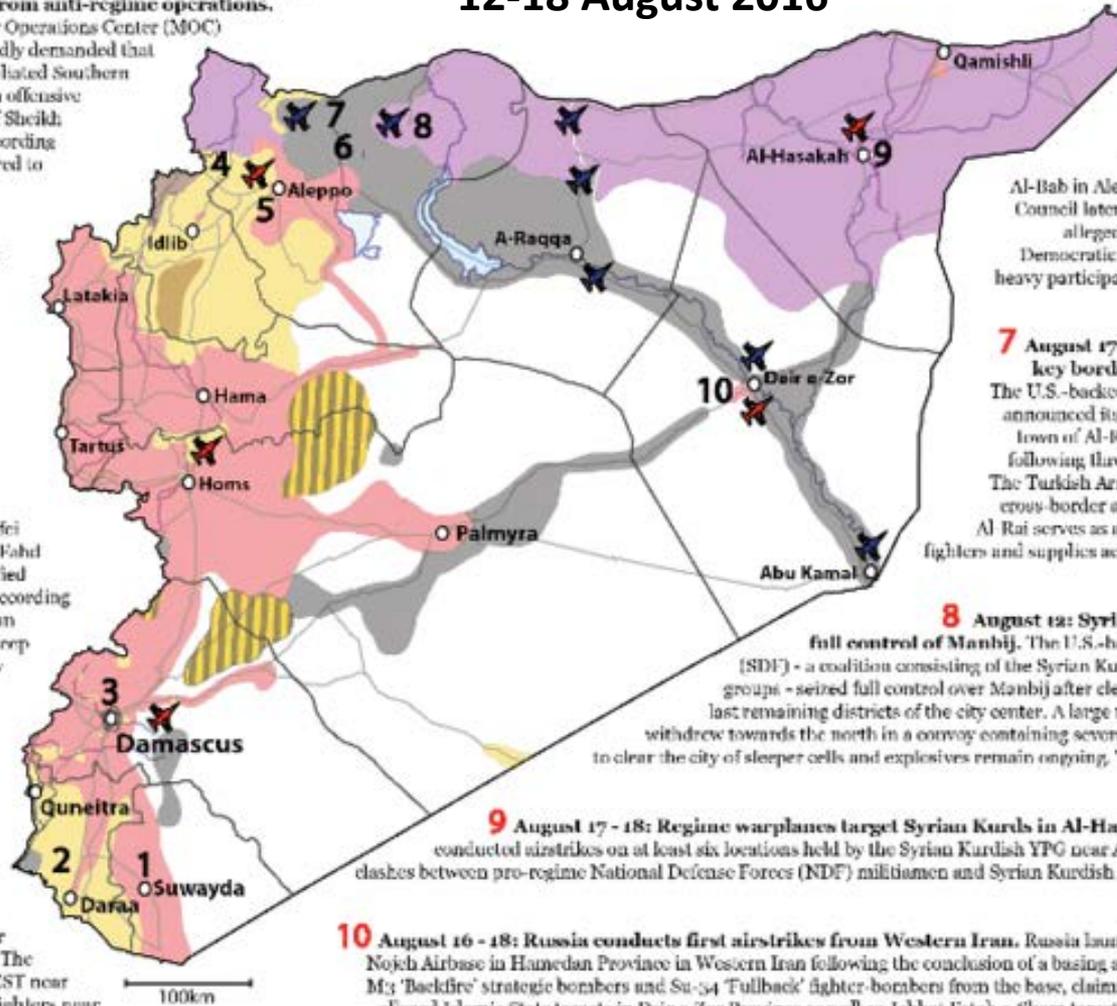
8 August 12: Syrian Democratic Forces seize full control of Manbij.

The U.S.-backed Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) - a coalition consisting of the Syrian Kurdish YPG and allied opposition groups - seized full control over Manbij after clearing the Islamic State from the last remaining districts of the city center. A large number of remaining IS fighters withdrew towards the north in a convoy containing several hundred civilians. Operations to clear the city of sleeper cells and explosives remain ongoing. The campaign began on May 31.

9 August 17 - 18: Regime warplanes target Syrian Kurds in Al-Hasakah City. Regime warplanes conducted airstrikes on at least six locations held by the Syrian Kurdish YPG near Al-Hasakah City amidst ongoing clashes between pro-regime National Defense Forces (NDF) militiamen and Syrian Kurdish Assyish internal security forces.

10 August 16 - 18: Russia conducts first airstrikes from Western Iran. Russia launched airstrikes from the Shahid Nojeh Airbase in Hamadan Province in Western Iran following the conclusion of a basing agreement. Russia sortied Tu-22 M3 'backfire' strategic bombers and Su-34 'Fullback' fighter-bombers from the base, claiming to conduct airstrikes against alleged Islamic State targets in Deir e-Zor Province as well as Jabhat Fatah al-Sham targets in Aleppo and Idlib Provinces.

12-18 August 2016



ISW Estimate as of October 11, 2016

...ing at least 700 opposition fighters evacuated from the besieged town of Ghouta Suburbs of Damascus Province to Idlib Province as part of a ... with the regime. The ... evacuation agreement ... re past two months.

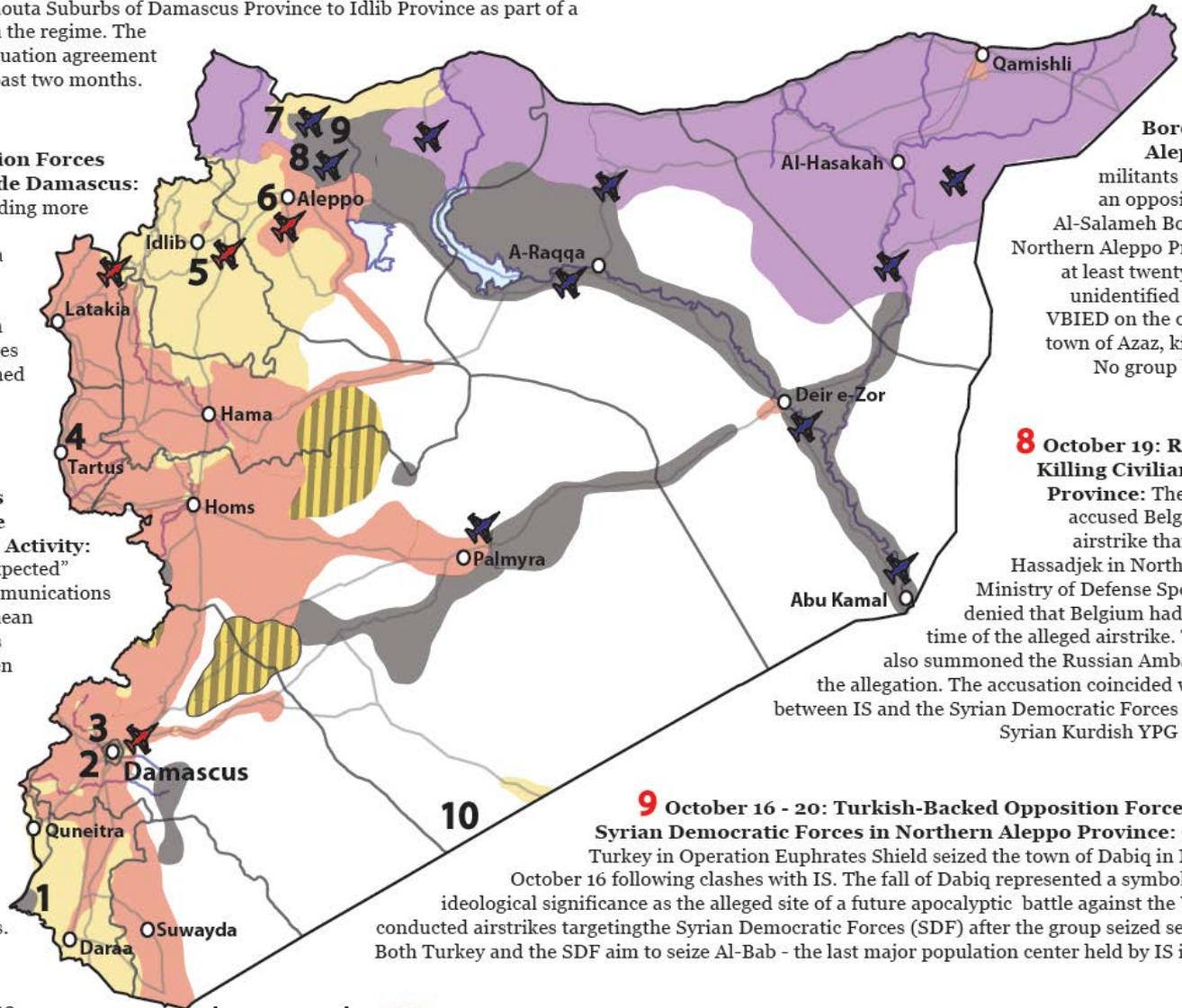
Position Forces outside Damascus: ... including more ... saya ... us ... with ... comes ... atened ... y ... is.

fers ... **age** ... **ian Activity:** ... nexpected? ... ommunications ... ranean ... ges ... een

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rone ... **tab a-Sham**



1 **Bord** ... **Alep]** ... militants d ... an opposi ... Al-Salameh Bor ... Northern Aleppo Pro ... at least twenty ... unidentified r ... VBIED on the ou ... town of Azaz, kill ... No group h

8 **October 19: Ru** ... **Killing Civilian:** ... **Province:** The I ... accused Belgiu ... airstrike that l ... Hassadjek in Northe ... Ministry of Defense Spo ... denied that Belgium had b ... time of the alleged airstrike. Tl ... also summoned the Russian Amba ... the allegation. The accusation coincided wi ... Syrian Kurdish YPG at

9 **October 16 - 20: Turkish-Backed Opposition Forces** ... **Syrian Democratic Forces in Northern Aleppo Province:** O ... Turkey in Operation Euphrates Shield seized the town of Dabiq in N ... October 16 following clashes with IS. The fall of Dabiq represented a symbolic ... ideological significance as the alleged site of a future apocalyptic battle against the W ... conducted airstrikes targeting the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) after the group seized sev ... Both Turkey and the SDF aim to seize Al-Bab - the last major population center held by IS in

10 **October 16: SVBIED Detonates Near IDP Camp on Syrian-Jordanian Bord**

Syria Situation Report: October 20 - October 27, 2016

1 October 24 - 25: Rival Damascus-Based Opposition Groups Agree to Discuss Joint Military Operations Room: Salafi-jihadist group Jaysh al-Islam and rival Islamist group Faylaq al-Rahman expressed their willingness to form a joint military operations room in Eastern Ghouta following an emergency meeting between senior leaders of the two factions. Faylaq al-Rahman stated that the group will begin removing all of its roadblocks in Eastern Ghouta, while Jaysh al-Islam called for talks to discuss "practical steps" to "end the division" between the two factions. The statements follow increasing popular protests calling for opposition unity in order to reverse continued pro-regime gains in the Eastern Ghouta and Western Ghouta suburbs of Damascus.

2 October 27: Pro-Regime Forces Seize Key Town in Northern Hama Province: Pro-regime forces seized Soufan in Northern Hama Province following heavy clashes with opposition groups that included intense aerial bombardment. Clashes remain ongoing. The advance marks the latest reversal for an opposition offensive against Hama City that began in August 2016.

3 October 26: Assassination Attempt Targets Pro-Regime Militia Leader: A bomb hidden in a laptop detonated inside the main office of the Syrian Resistance in Latakia City, causing material damage but no casualties. Syrian Resistance head Mihrac Ural blamed the assassination attempt on Turkey, claiming that its intelligence services aimed to "liquidate" him as a wanted terrorist. The Syrian Resistance is a pro-regime militia group based in Latakia Province that has been implicated in several attacks in Turkey including a dual bombing in Reyhanli in Hatay Province in Southern Turkey in May 2013 that killed at least fifty individuals.

4 October 26: Pro-Regime Airstrikes Target School in Idlib Province: Pro-regime airstrikes targeted a school in the village of Al-Haas in Idlib Province, killing at least twenty children. The Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs denied that Russia or Syria played any role in the airstrikes.

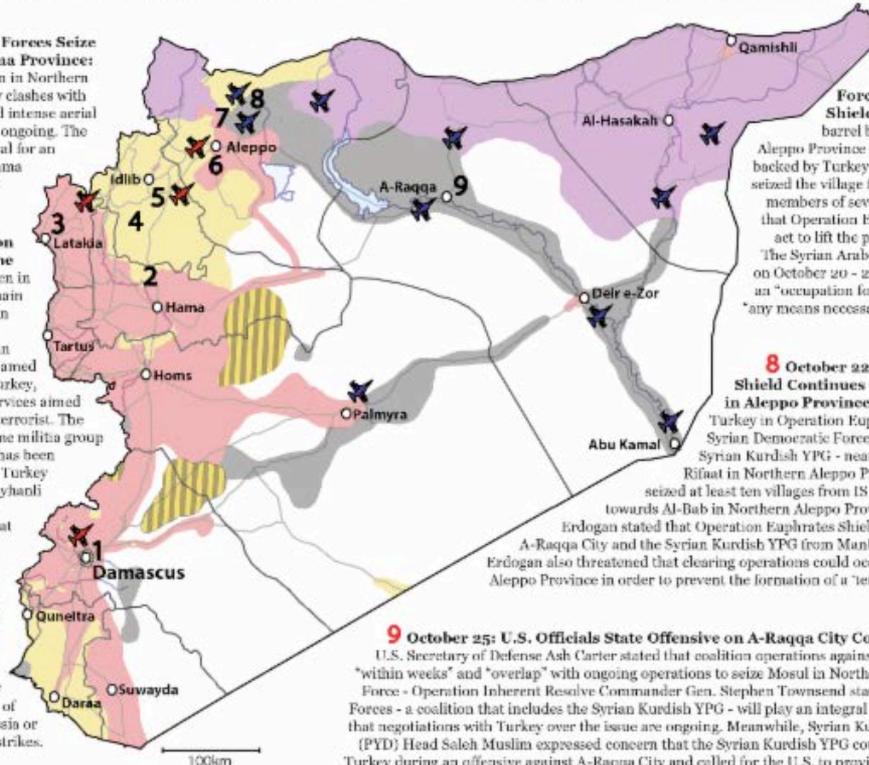
5 October 21: UN Inquiry Finds Regime Responsible for Third Chemical Weapons Attack: The Joint Investigative Mechanism (JIM) run by the UN and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) released a report which found "sufficient evidence" to blame regime forces for a chlorine gas attack on the town of Qmenas near Idlib City on March 16, 2016. The inquiry previously accused the regime of conducting two other chlorine gas attacks in Idlib Province.

6 October 23: Clashes Resume in Aleppo City After 'Humanitarian Pauses': Pro-regime forces resumed their offensive operations in Aleppo City after the end of three seven-hour 'humanitarian pauses' implemented by Russia and Syria. The truces ended without any significant evacuations of civilians or opposition fighters from Eastern Aleppo City. The UN stated that planned medical evacuations had been unable to move forward due to the lack of "necessary conditions" to ensure the "safe, secure, and voluntary" movement of evacuees. Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov accused Salafi-jihadist groups Jabhat Fatah a-Sham and Ahrar a-Sham of using "threats, blackmail, and brute force" to disrupt the truce.

7 October 25: Regime Forces Target Opposition Forces in Operation Euphrates Shield: A regime helicopter dropped barrel bombs on Tal Jjan in Northern Aleppo Province shortly after opposition groups backed by Turkey in Operation Euphrates Shield seized the village from IS. The attack comes after members of several opposition groups claimed that Operation Euphrates Shield will ultimately act to lift the pro-regime siege of Aleppo City. The Syrian Arab Army also released statements on October 20 - 22 condemning the operation as an "occupation force" and vowing to respond by "any means necessary" including anti-aircraft fire.

8 October 22 - 27: Operation Euphrates Shield Continues Clashes with Syrian Kurds in Aleppo Province: Opposition groups backed by Turkey in Operation Euphrates Shield clashed with the Syrian Democratic Forces - a coalition that includes the Syrian Kurdish YPG - near the key towns of Azaz and Tel Rifaat in Northern Aleppo Province. Opposition forces also seized at least ten villages from IS as part of a continued advance towards Al-Bab in Northern Aleppo Province. Turkish President Recep Erdogan stated that Operation Euphrates Shield will also aim to clear IS from A-Raqqa City and the Syrian Kurdish YPG from Manbij in Eastern Aleppo Province. Erdogan also threatened that clearing operations could occur in Afrin Canton in Western Aleppo Province in order to prevent the formation of a "terror corridor" along the border.

9 October 25: U.S. Officials State Offensive on A-Raqqa City Could Begin Within 'Weeks': U.S. Secretary of Defense Ash Carter stated that coalition operations against IS in A-Raqqa City will begin "within weeks" and "overlap" with ongoing operations to seize Mosul in Northern Iraq. Combined Joint Task Force - Operation Inherent Resolve Commander Gen. Stephen Townsend stated that the Syrian Democratic Forces - a coalition that includes the Syrian Kurdish YPG - will play an integral role in the offensive and noted that negotiations with Turkey over the issue are ongoing. Meanwhile, Syrian Kurdish Democratic Union Party (PYD) Head Saleh Muslim expressed concern that the Syrian Kurdish YPG could be "stabbed in the back" by Turkey during an offensive against A-Raqqa City and called for the U.S. to provide guarantees of security. PYD Representative to Paris Khaled Issa stated that "conditions are not in place" for an operation to seize A-Raqqa City, stressing that the Syrian Kurdish YPG could not participate in the offensive amidst ongoing clashes with Turkey in Operation Euphrates Shield in Northern Aleppo Province.



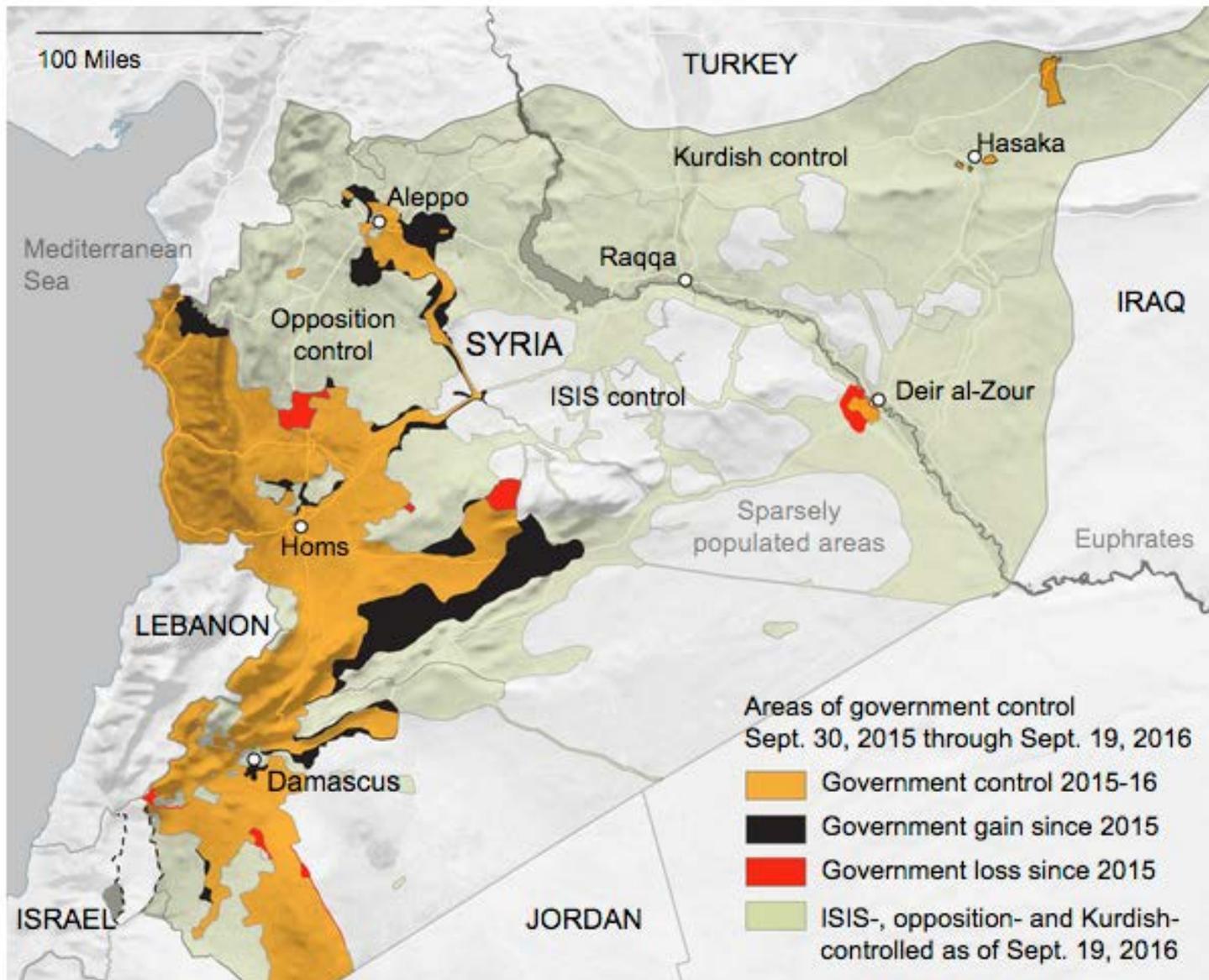
Areas of Control*		Airstrikes
● Pro-Regime Forces	■ Opposition Forces	✈ Pro-Regime
■ The Islamic State	■ Mixed Control	✈ U.S. / Coalition
■ Kurdish Forces	■ Jabhat Fatah a-Sham	

*Control of Terrain Accurate as of 27 OCT 2016



Source: ISW,
<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/map/158082a73b1991dc>

NYT/IHS Estimate of Changes in Syria Zones of Control: 19.9.2016



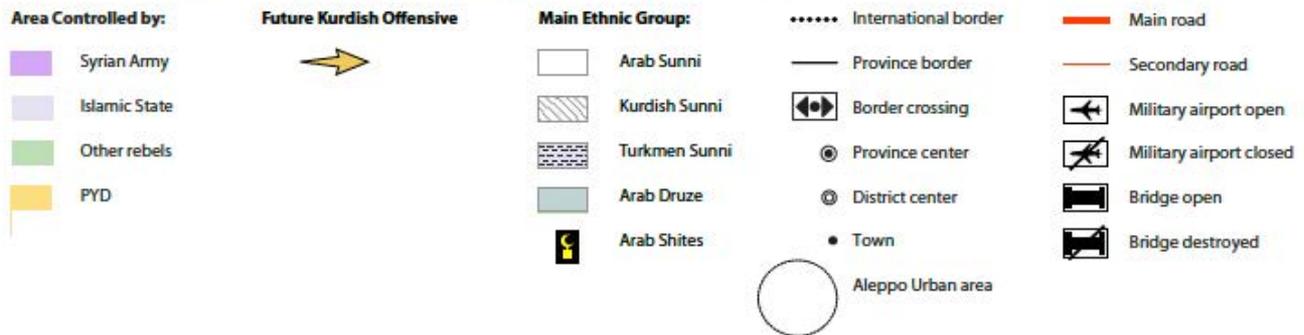
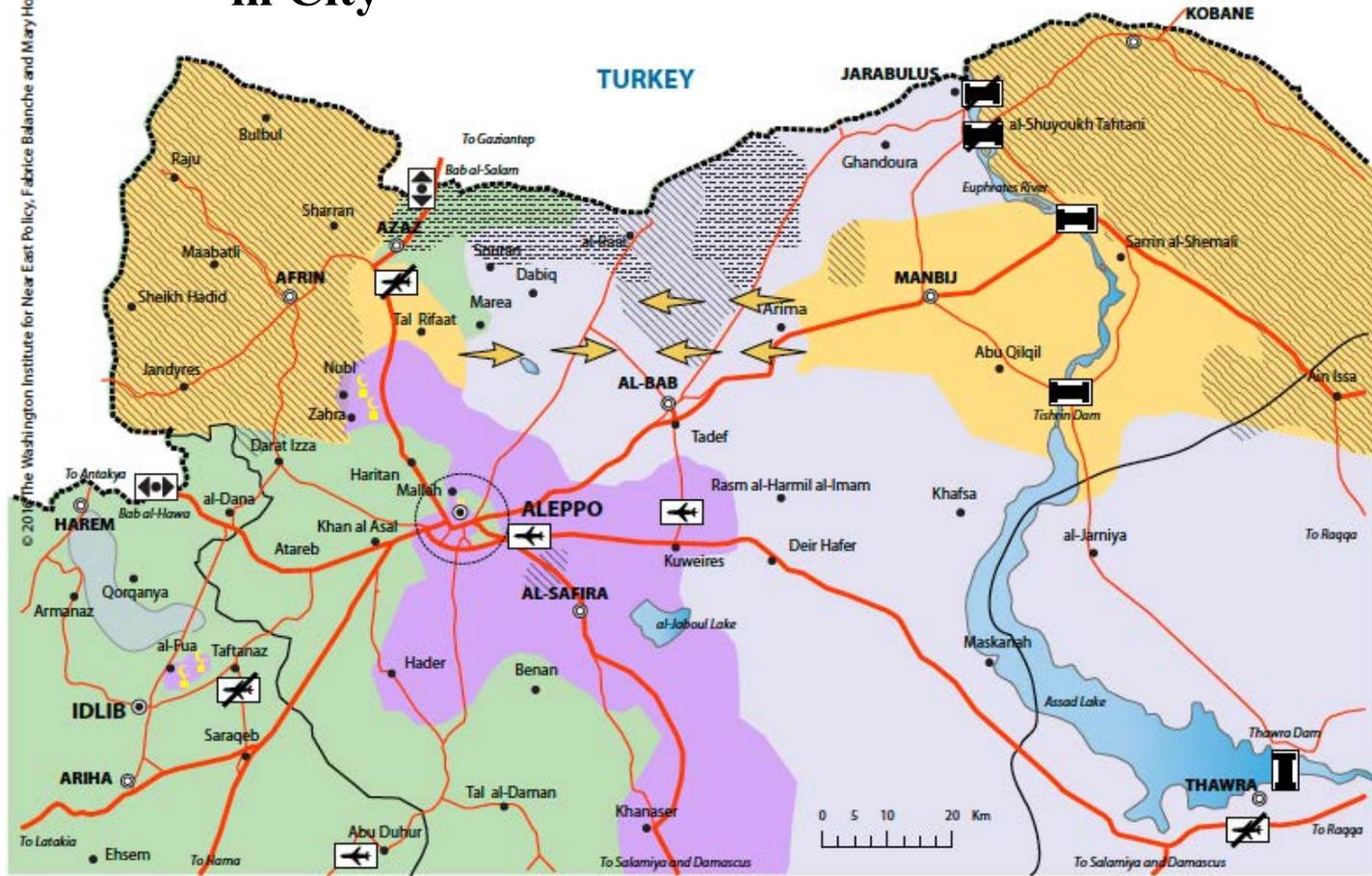
Source: IHS Conflict Monitor

https://www.google.com/search?q=Population+density+map+Iraq+and+http://www.nytimes.com/2016/09/28/world/middleeast/aleppo-syria-ground-offensive.html?smprod=nytcore-ipad&smid=nytcore-ipad-share&_r=0

Fighting for Aleppo: July 2016

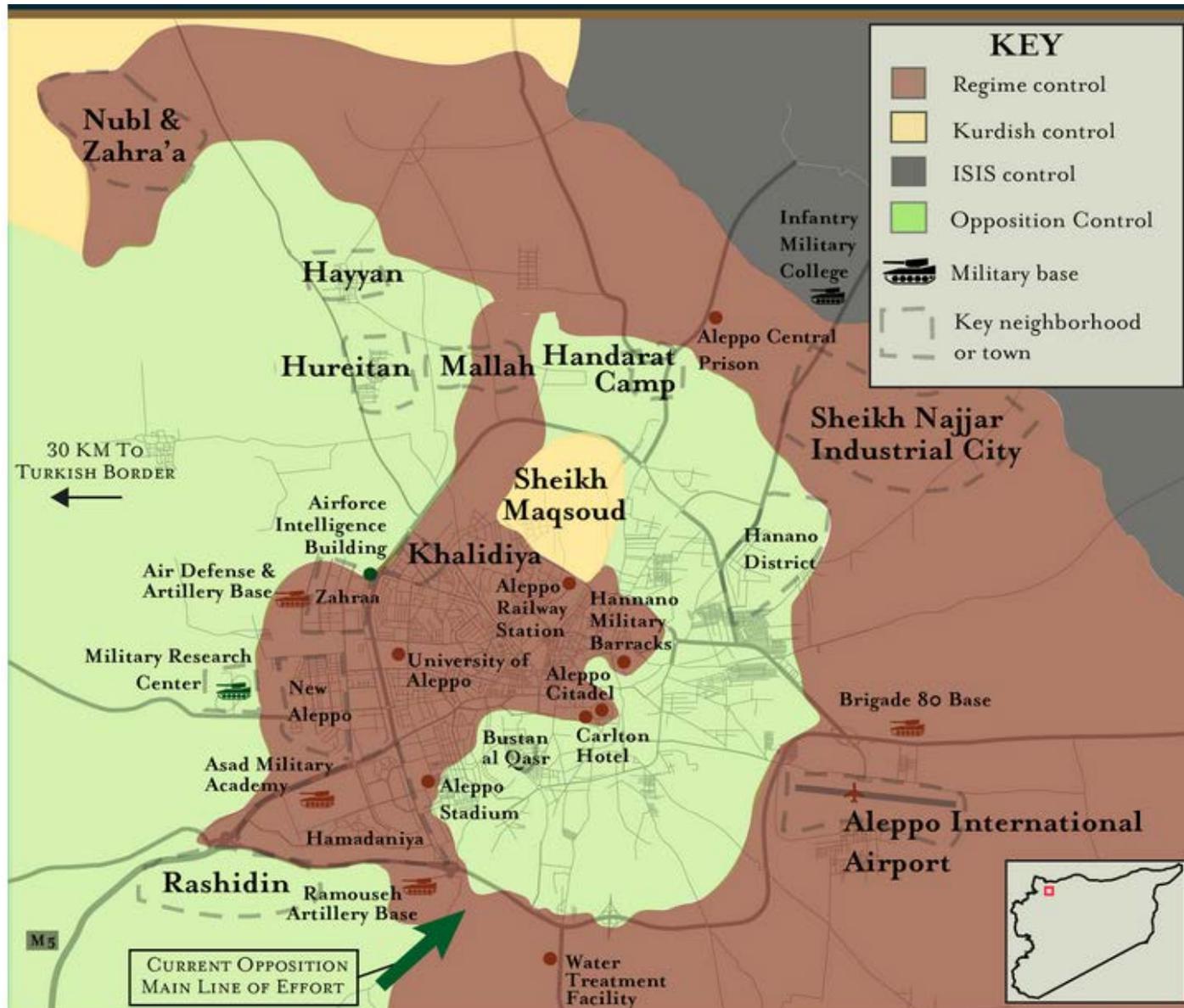
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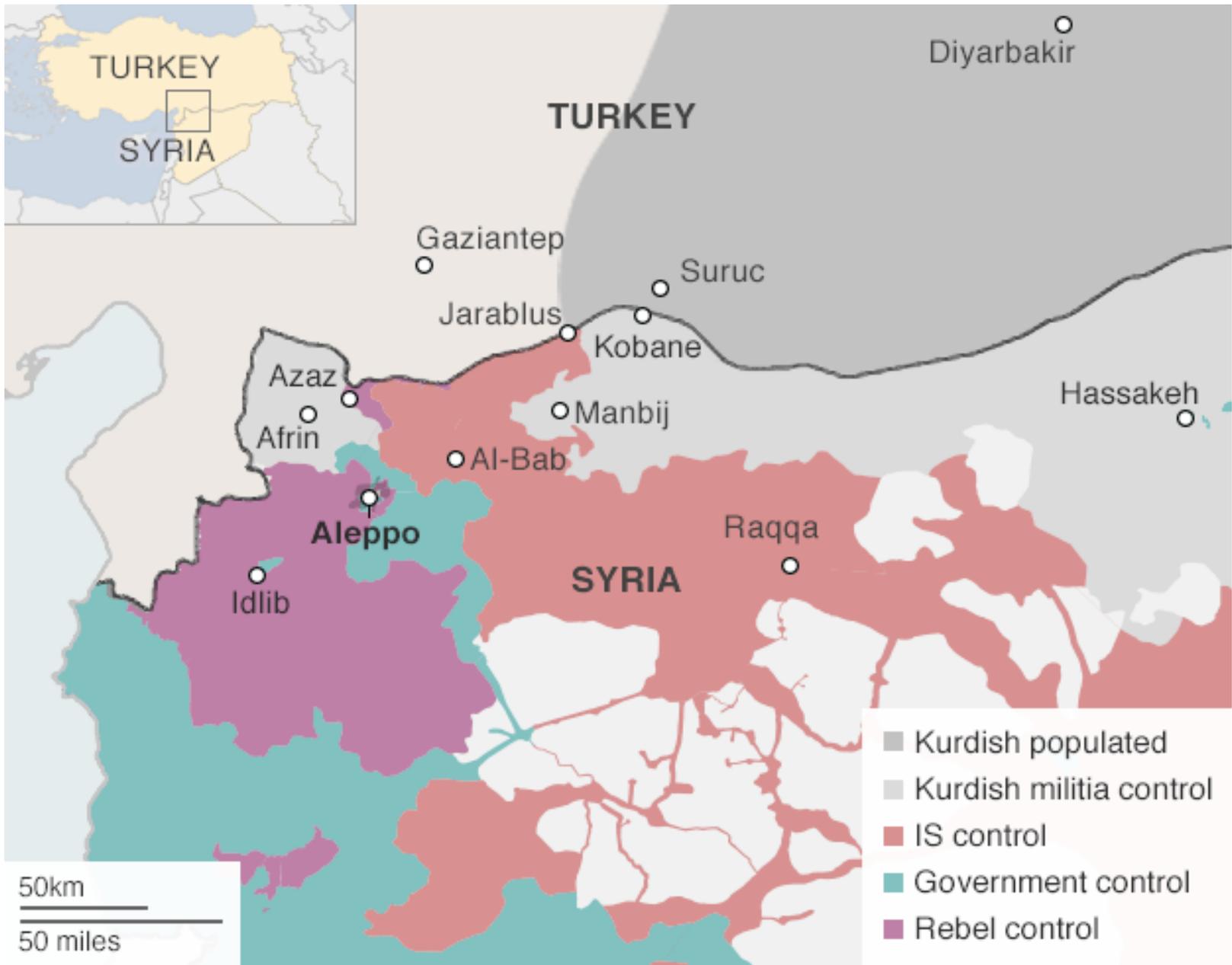
© 2016 The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, Fabrice Balanche and Mary Horan, July 21



Source: WINEP,
 July 29, 2016,
<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/map/156388e63cfd3279>

Encirclement of Aleppo: July 2016





Source: IHS Conflict Monitor (22 Aug 2016)



Fighting for control in Aleppo, Syria

Aleppo: August 2016

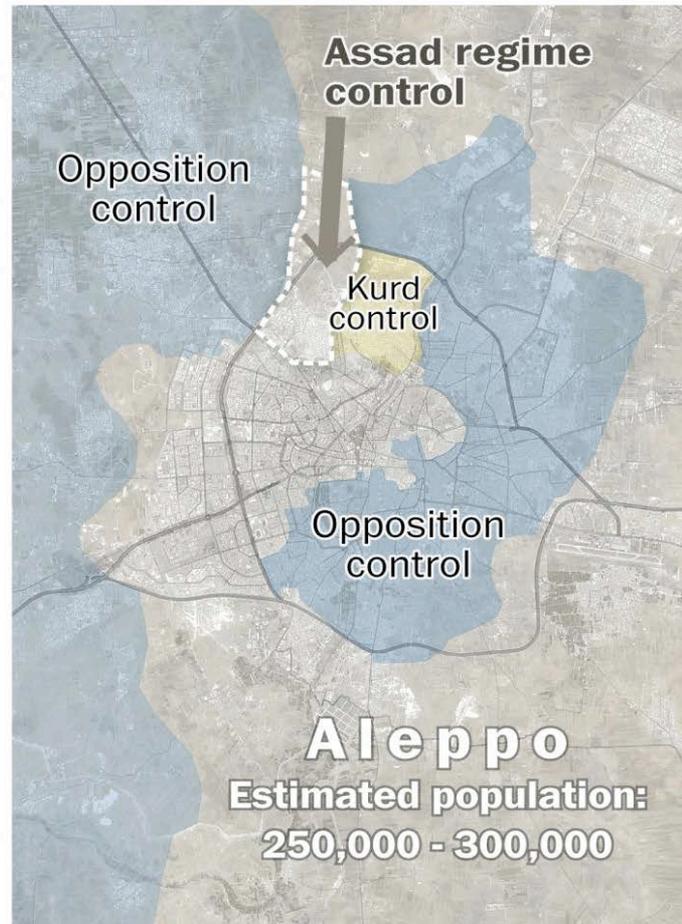
Province has
4,868,000 (2011
Est.), almost **23%**
of the total
population of
Syria.

City had
2,500,000+

Source: WP,
https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/battle-for-aleppo-may-be-the-most-crucial-of-the-syrian-civil-war/2016/08/10/c7ab8040-5f0c-11e6-af8e-54aa2e849447_story.html, August
11, 2016.

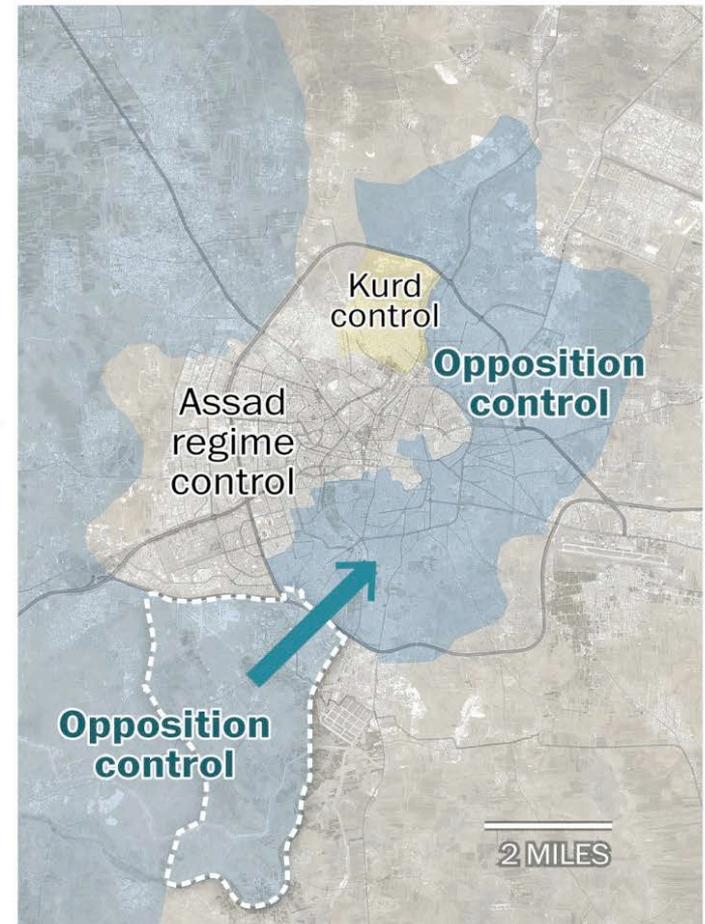
July 28

Pro-government forces take an area in the north and effectively encircle the opposition and cut much of the city off from supplies.



Aug. 6

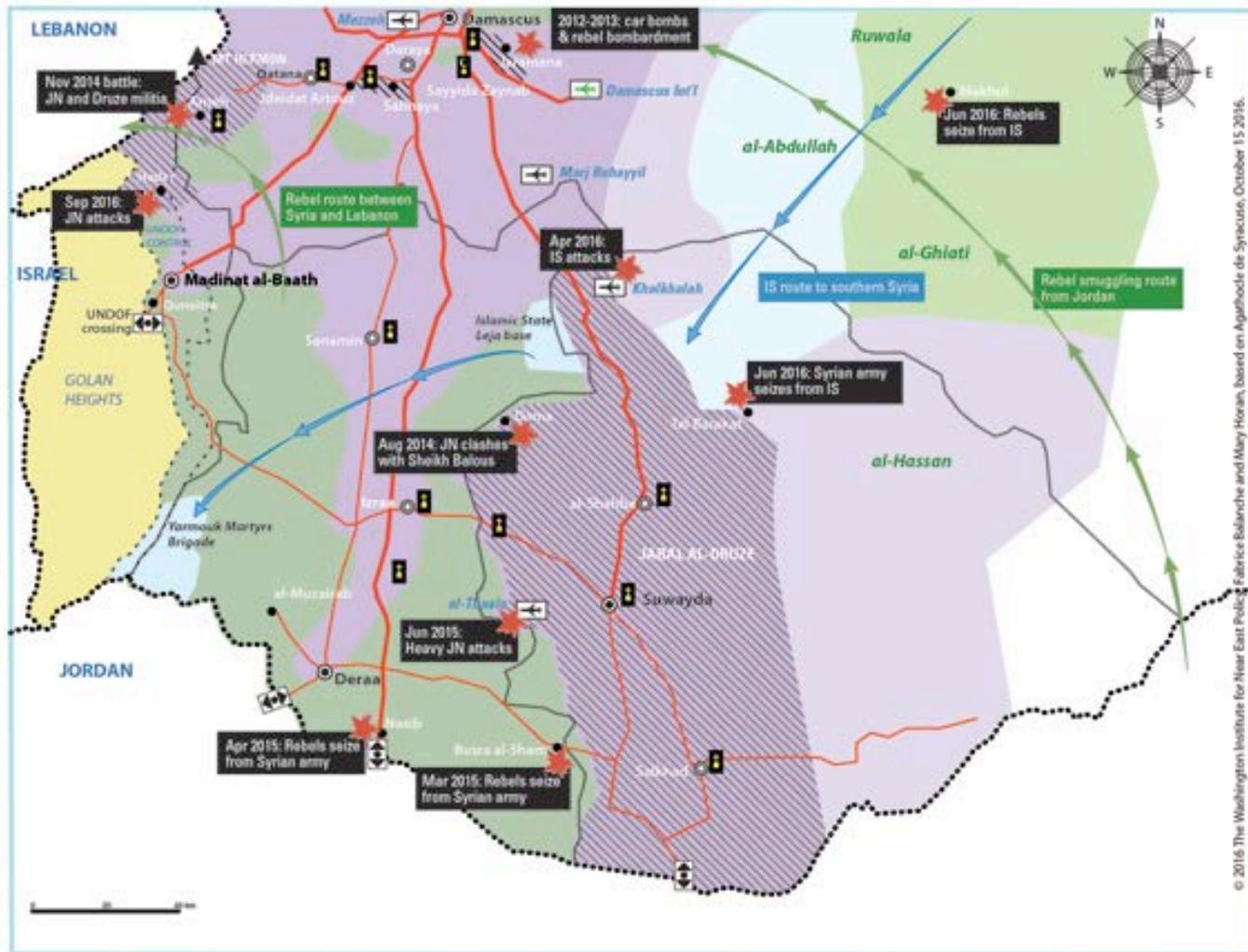
An opposition force dominated by Islamist terrorist fighters lifted the blockade by retaking territory in the southwest.



Sources: Institute for the Study of War, IHS Jane's Conflict Monitor, OpenStreetMap, ESALARIS KARKLIS/THE WASHINGTON POST

Jabal al-Druze and the Southern Front, October 2016

Syria: WINEP Estimate of Southern Front: October 2016

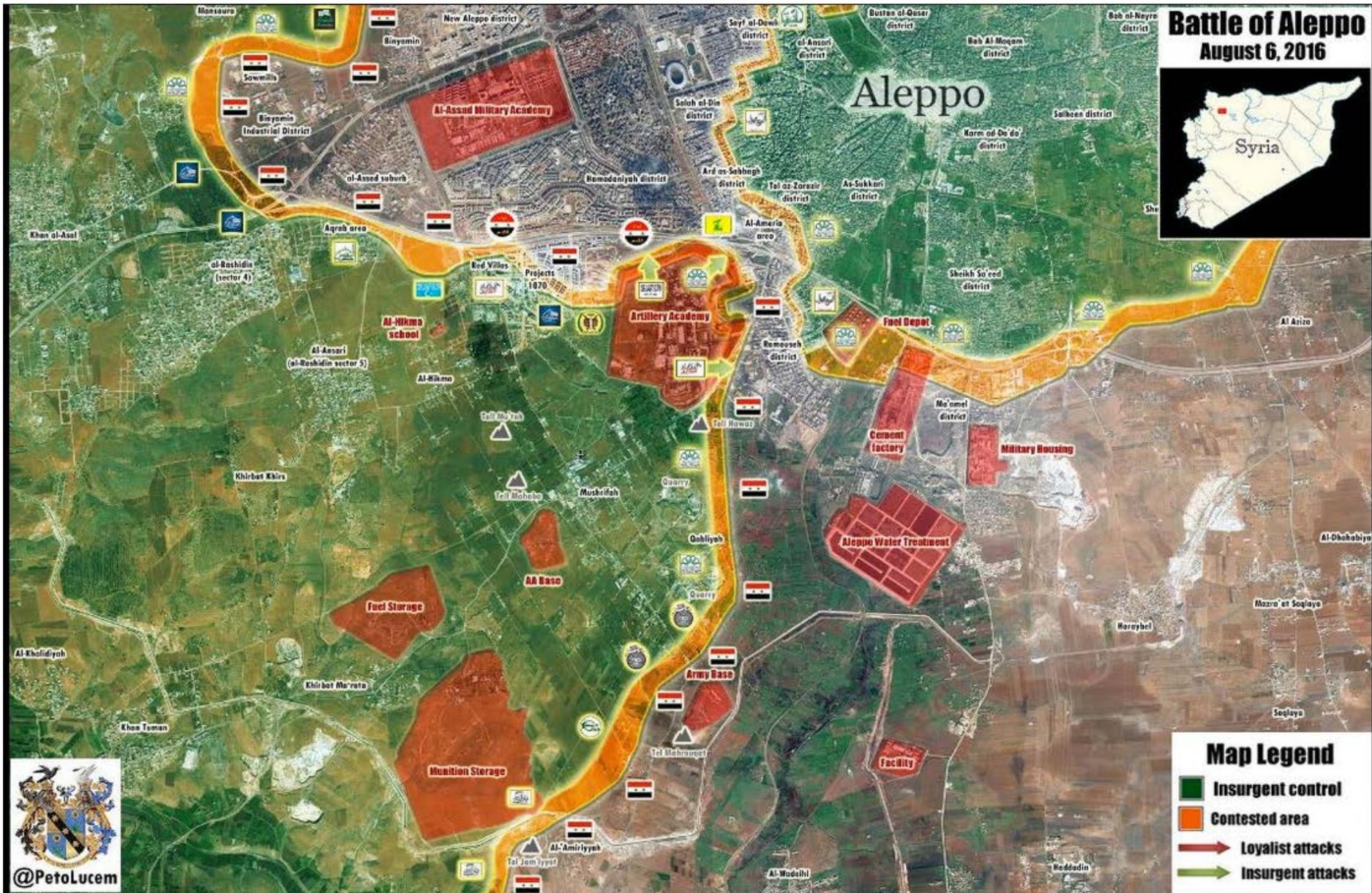


Source: WINEP, http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/the-druze-and-assad-strategic-bedfellows?utm_term=For%20a%20map%20illustrating%20the%20Druze%20situation%2C%20view%20the%20web%20version%20of%20this%20article.&utm_campaign=The%20Druze%20and%20Assad%20Strategic%20Bedfellows%20%28Balanche%20%27C%20PolicyWatch%202713%29&utm_content=email&utm_source=Act-On+Software&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Act-On+Software-_-email-_-The%20Druze%20and%20Assad%20Strategic%20Bedfellows%20%28Balanche%20%27C%20PolicyWatch%202713%29-_-For%20a%20map%20illustrating%20the%20Druze%20situation%2C%20view%20the%20web%20version%20of%20this%20article. 20 November, 2016.

© 2016 The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, Fabrice Balanche and Mary Horan, based on Agathe de Syracuse, October 15 2016.

Battle of Aleppo

August 6, 2016



Map Legend

- Insurgent control
- Contested area
- Loyalist attacks
- Insurgent attacks



https://twitter.com/PetoLucem/status/758628977892290560/photo/1?ref_src=twsrc%5Etfw



Kafr Hamra

Shqayyef

Owajja

10b

12

Billeramoon

Rasafeh

4

Sheikh Maqsood

Ayn at-Tal

Khalidiyeh

Ashrafiyeh

Trab al-Hellok

Haydariyeh

Al-Wafa

Andalus

Tishreen

Al-Zuhoor

Bostan Pasha

Sakhur

Hanano

Az-Zahraa

Al-Ghazali

Shanba

As-Sabil

Syriac

Suleimaniyeh

Jabriyeh

Jabal al-Ghazzafat

Jabal Badro

University

Al-Mohafaza

Aziziyeh

Ourubeh

Hamidiyeh

Karm al-Jabal

Helwaniyeh

Beit Meheb

10a

Qarleq

Dahret Awwad

New Aleppo

Al-Kawakibi

Jamiliyeh

Bayadah

Al Myassar Jazmati

Masha'ra

Souq al-Madina

Sajlikhan

Al Myassar Jazmati

Sa'd al-Ansari

Al-Jalloum

Altunbogha

Jouret Awwad

Bustan al-Qaser

Kalfaseh

Ad-Dudu

Jouret Awwad

Salaheddine

Fardos

Bab Al-Maqam

Al-Asileh

Muhammad Bek

Al-Ansari Mashhad

Salheen

Maqar al-Anbiyaa

13

Ard as-Sabbagh

Karm ad-Da'Da'

Madafet al-Nayrab

4

8

11

3

5

9

14

Hamadaniyeh

Tal az-Zarazir

As-Sukkari

Karm ad-Da'Da'

Al-Nasr

Sheikh Said

Al-Aziza

Ramouseh

275,000 people in rebel-held eastern Aleppo completely cut off from food, water and medicine, and has severely limited aid deliveries to 1.5 million people in government-held western Aleppo

2 km

<http://www.aas.org/aleppo>

Neighborhood Data Source: Wikimapia



Aleppo: Bombing Impact



Devastation: The Aleppo neighbourhood of Jabal Babro was largely flattened by a government bombing raid on February 18 this year



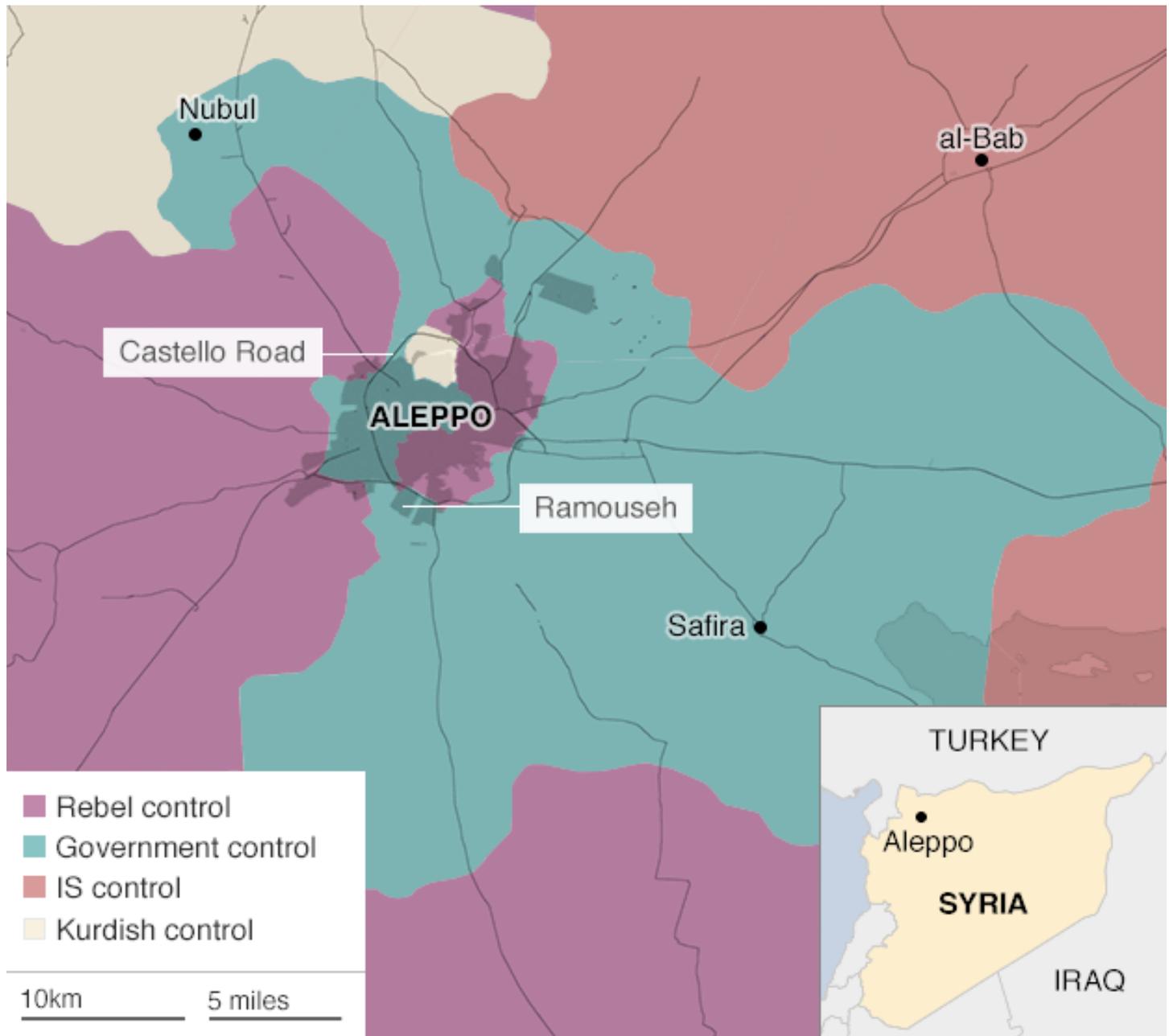
Contrast: Tariq al-Bab was a densely populated area before it was targeted by a regime air strike on February 22



Source:
<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2386036/Syria-satellite-photos-reveal-Aleppo-ruins-government-bombing-raids.html>.

BBC Estimate of Aleppo Front: October 3, 2016

Source: BBC,
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37718951>

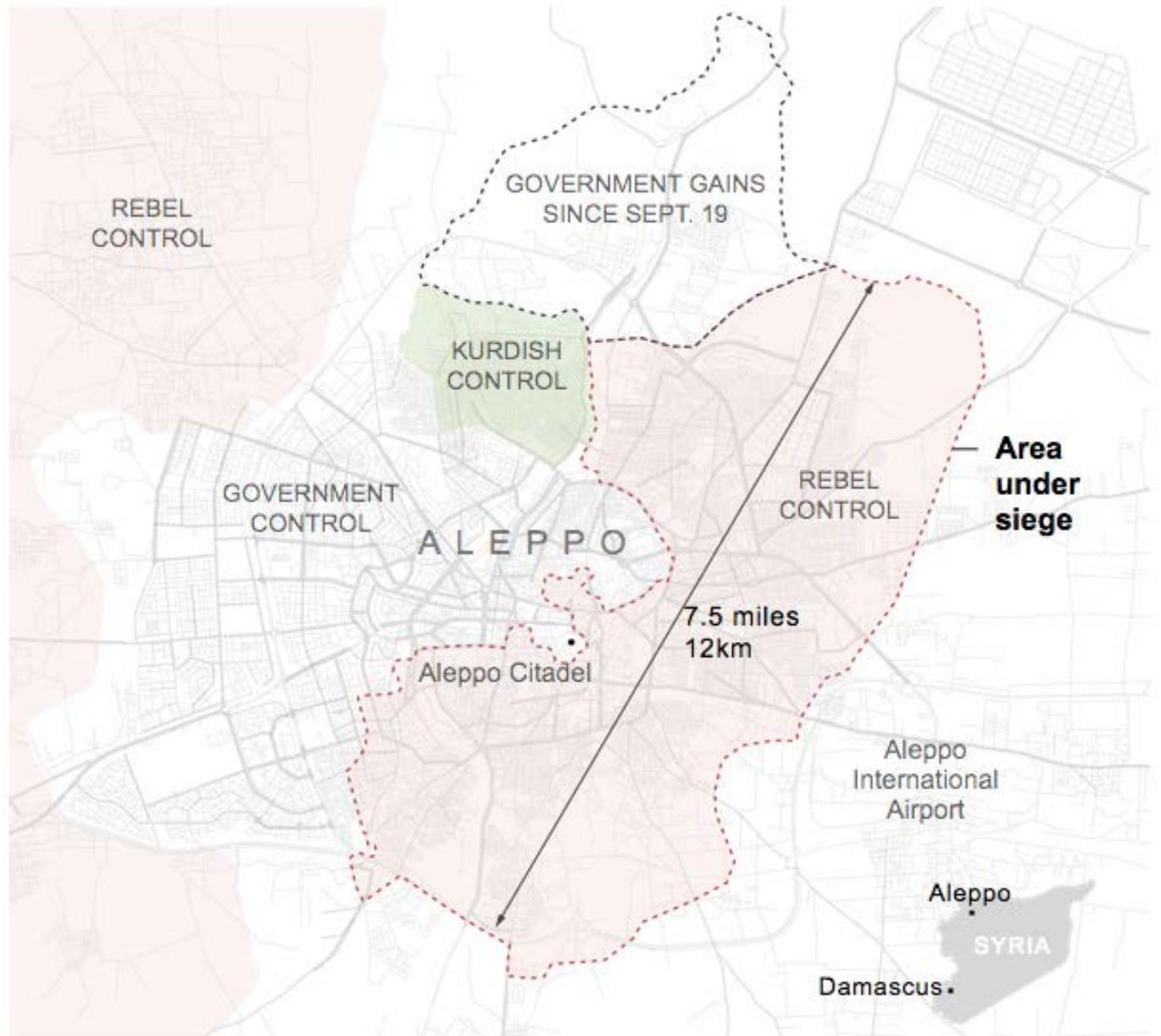


Source: IHS Conflict Monitor (03 Oct)

NYT/IHS Estimate of Zones of Control in Aleppo: 17.10.2016

6

Source: NYT,
<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/10/10/world/middleeast/syria-war-aleppo-bombing-siege-battle-new-low.html>, NYT., 19.10.16



Source: IHS Conflict Monitor (areas of control are as of Oct. 17)

In Two Weeks, At Least 261 Civilians Were Killed in 100 Airstrikes

NYT/IHS Estimate of Zones of Control in Aleppo: 17.10.2016

6

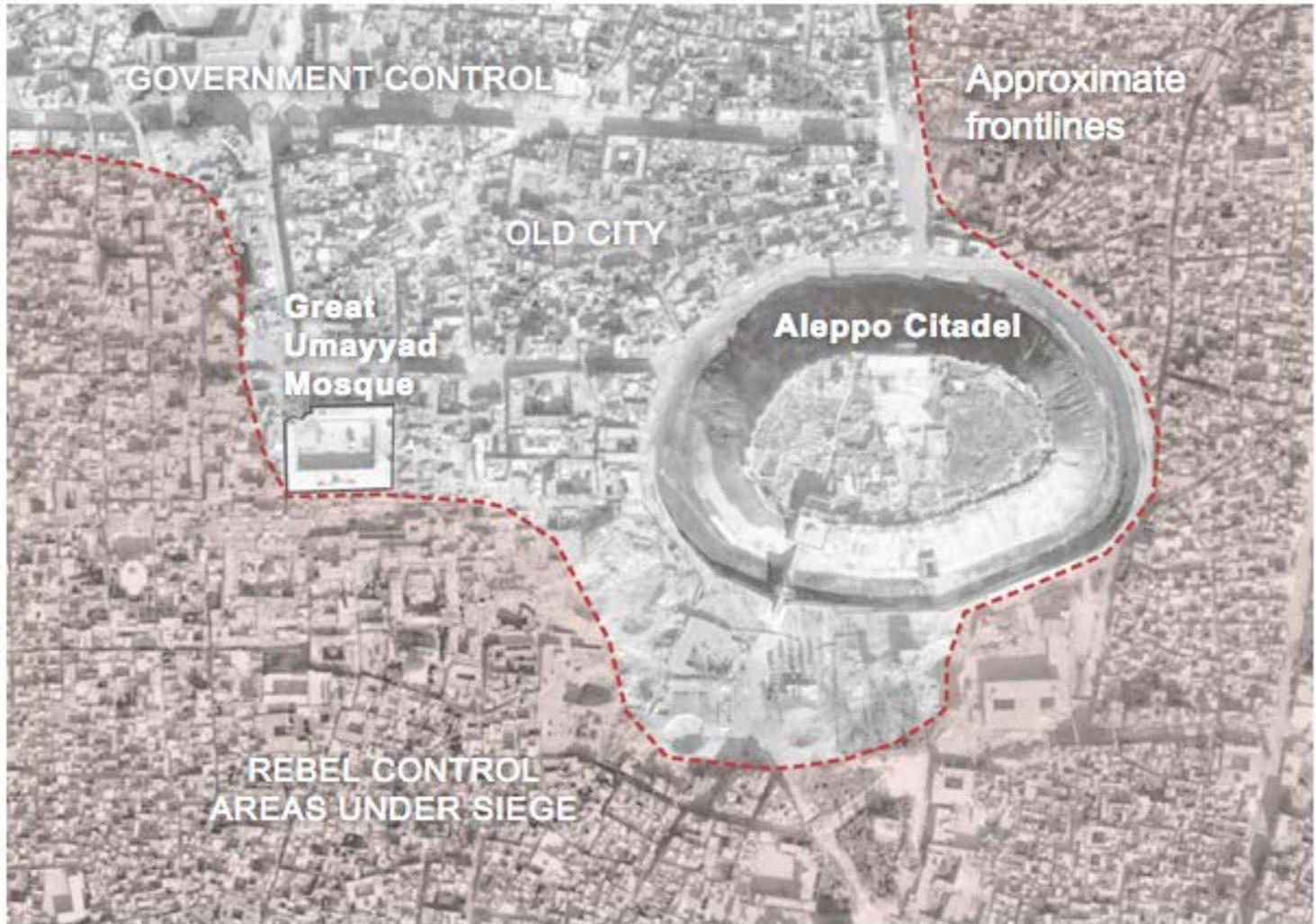
Source: NYT,
<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/10/10/world/middleeast/syria-war-aleppo-bombing-siege-battle-new-low.html>, NYT., 19.10.16



Sources: IHS Conflict Monitor (airstrikes); Violations Documentation Center in Syria (civilians killed).

Some of the most densely populated areas have been hit.

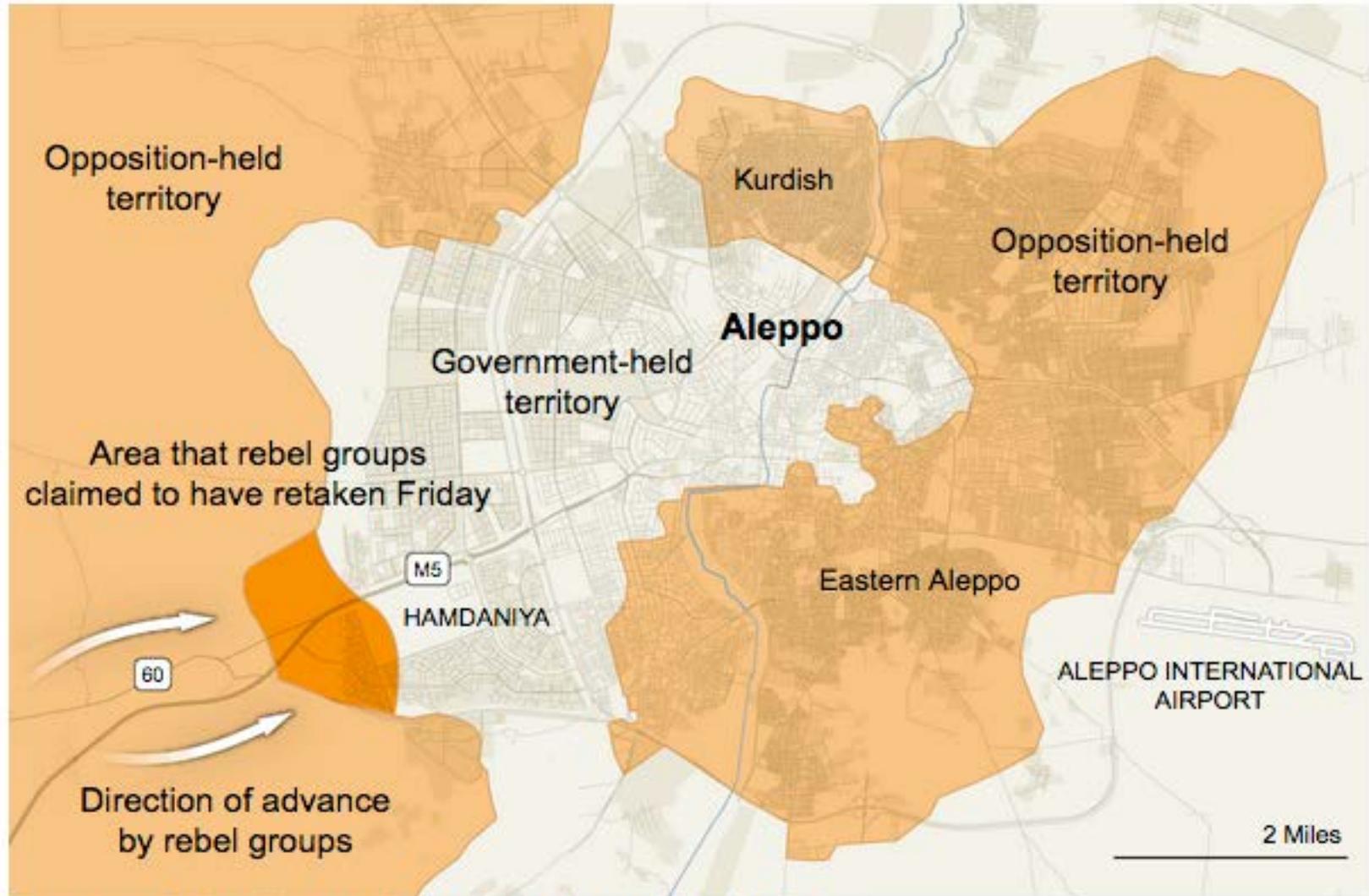
**NYT/IHS
Estimate
Aleppo:
17.10.
2016**



Source: NYT,
<http://www.nytimes.com/2016/10/10/middleeast/syria-war-bombing-siege-battle-low.html>, NYT., 19.10

Source: IHS Conflict Monitor (areas of control are as of Oct. 10); satellite photograph by Google.

NYT/IHS Estimate Aleppo: 24.10. 2016



Liberating Desert Cities: Raqqa

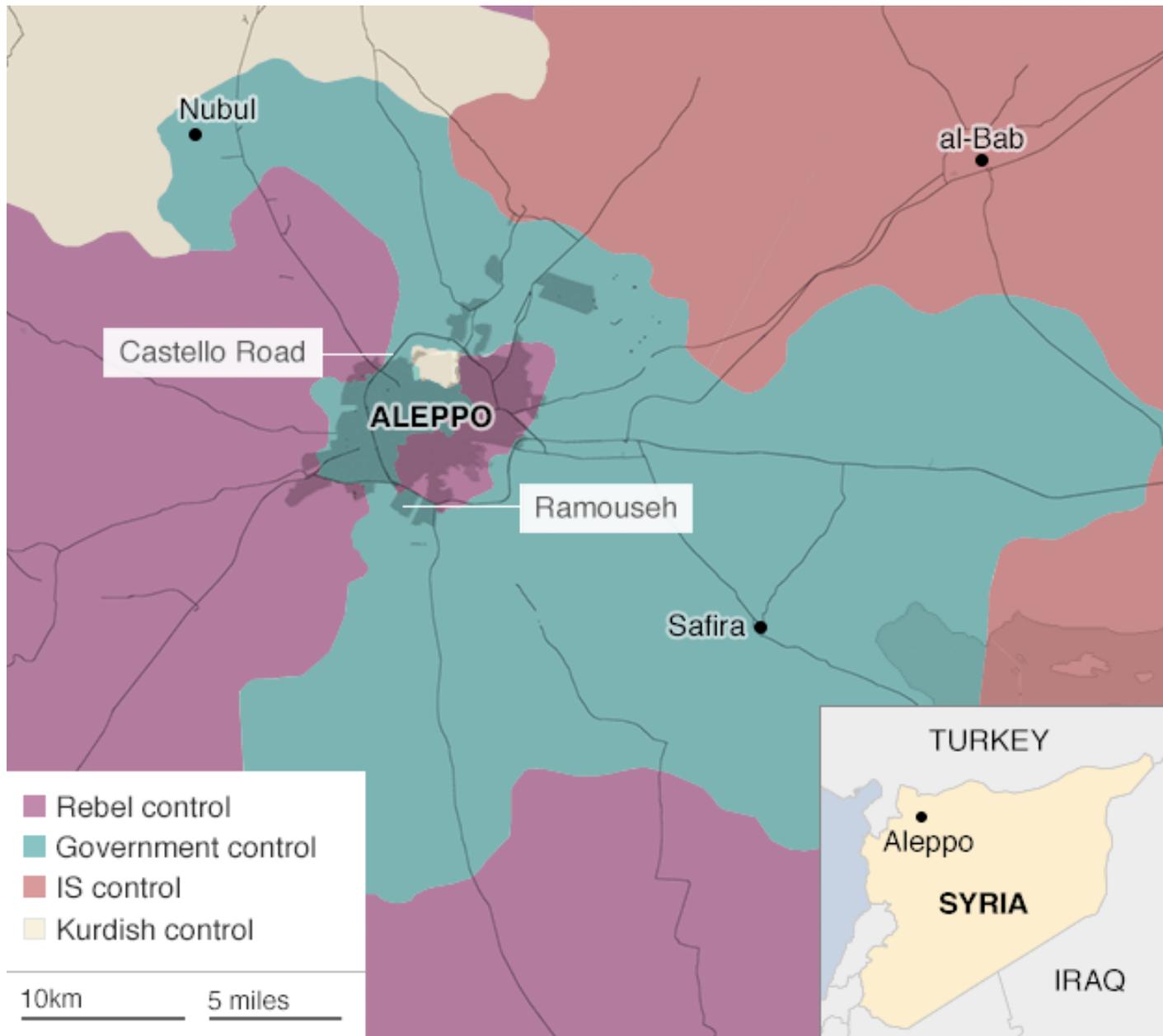
Population 1,000,000
Before War;

Now 250,000



Source:
http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/06/18/world/middleeast/isis-control-places-cities.html?_r=0, August 5, 2016

**BBC
Estimate
of Zones
of
Influence
in
Aleppo:
26.10.
2016**

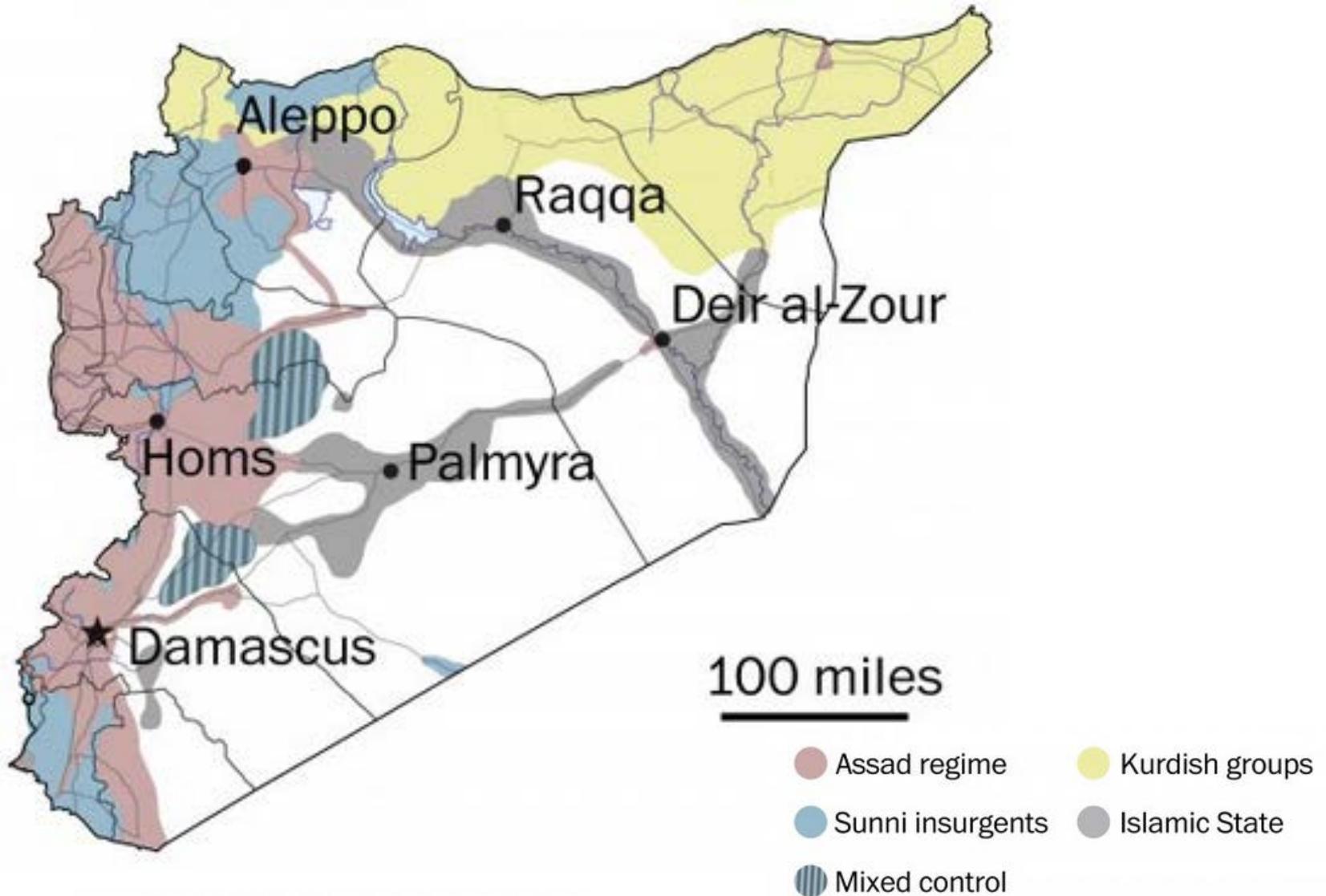


<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37816938>

Source: IHS Conflict Monitor (26 Oct)

BBC

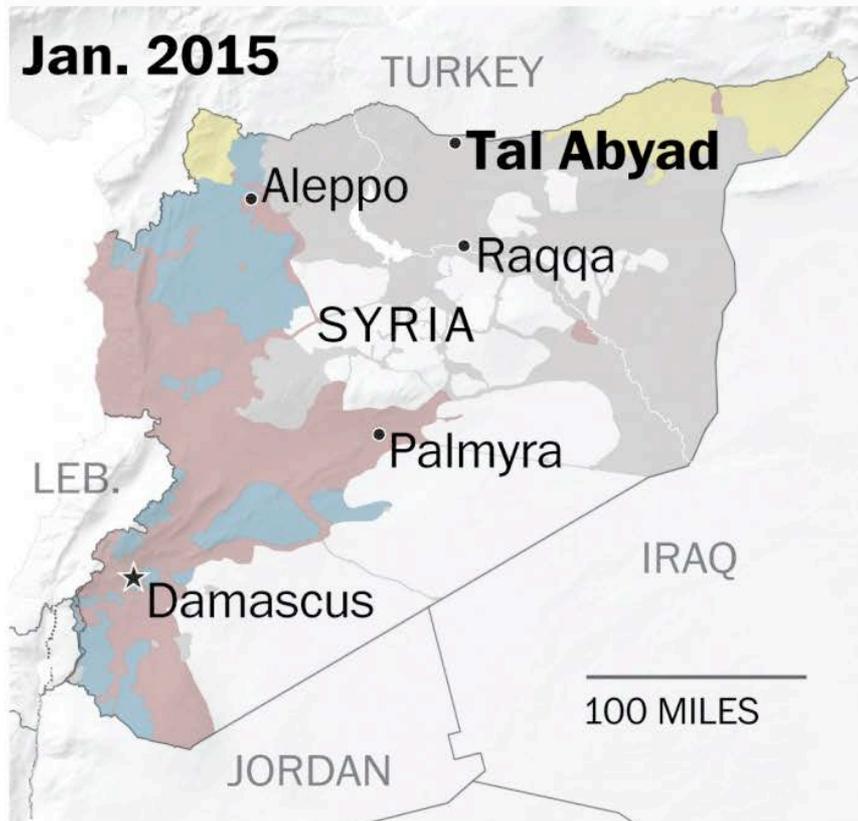
Syria: Zones of Influence – January 26, 2017



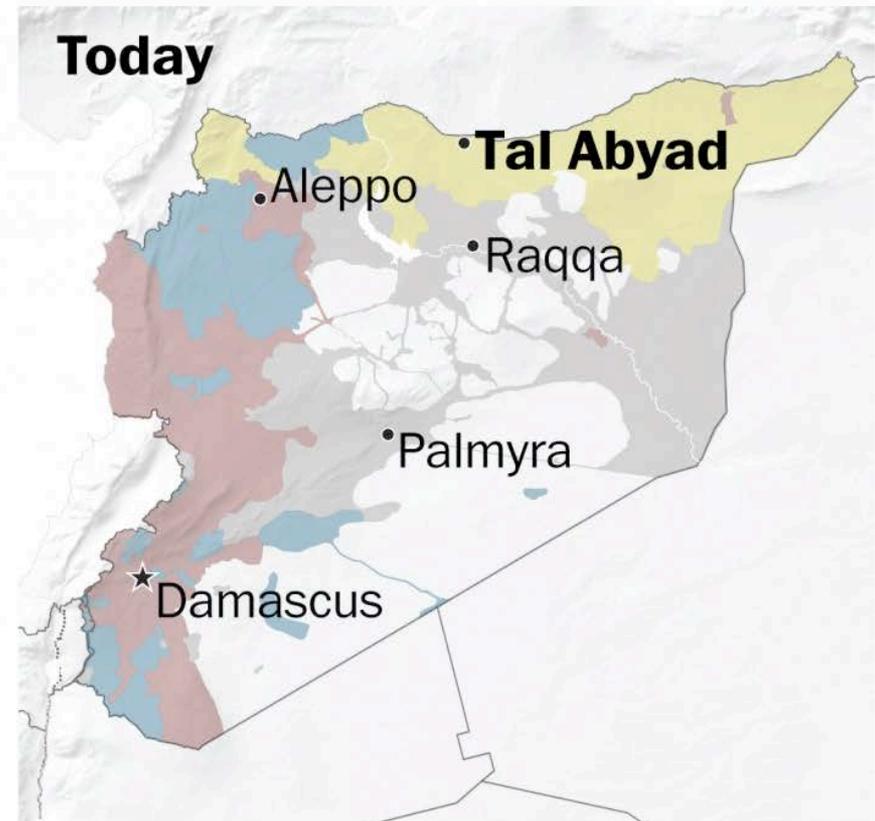
Source: Institute for the Study of War

Syria: Shifts in Zones of Influence – January 2015 vs. January 2017

- Assad regime
- Kurdish groups
- Sunni insurgents
- Islamic State

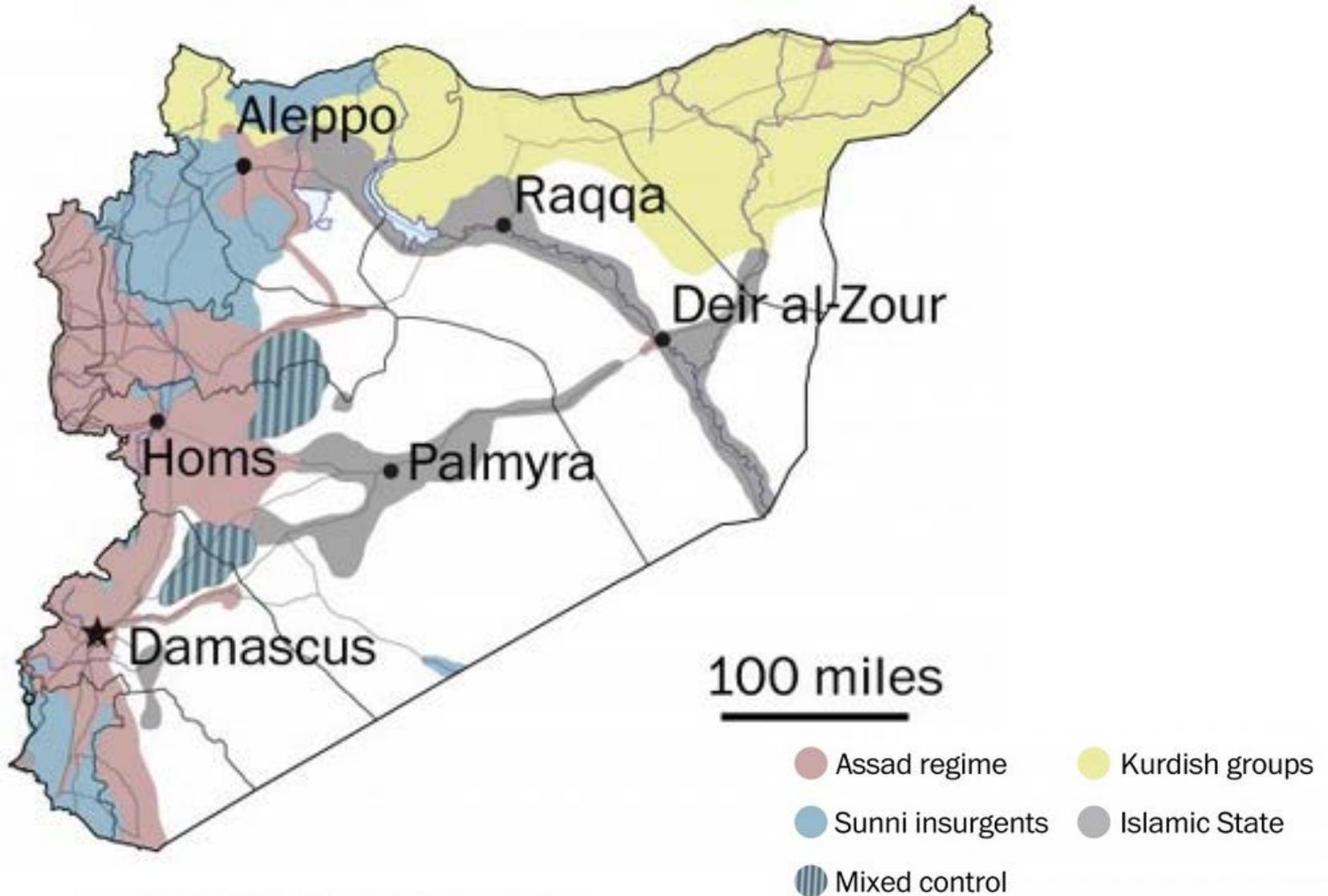


Source: IHS Jane's Conflict Monitor as of Jan 3.



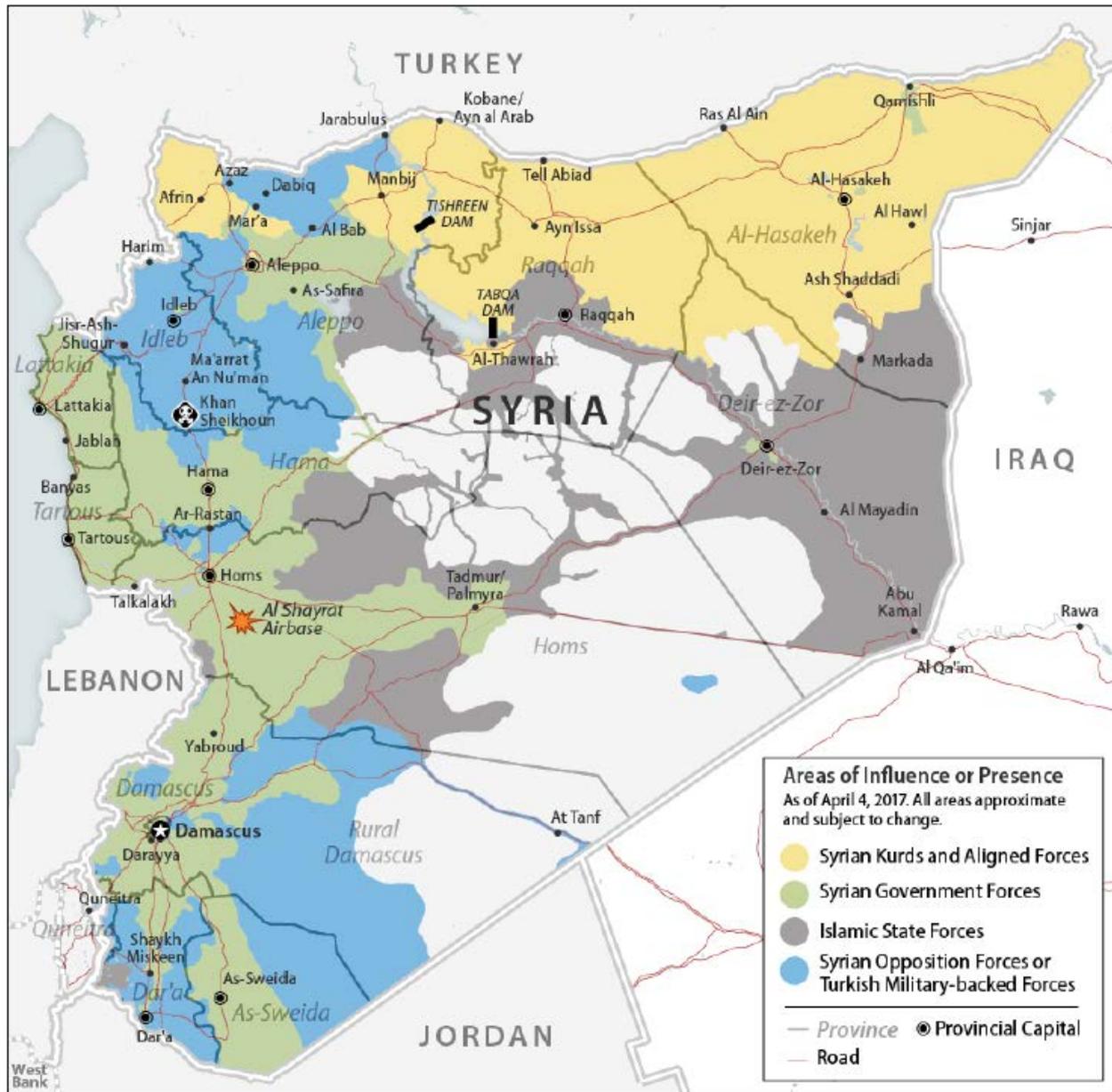
THE WASHINGTON POST

Syria: Zones of Influence – January 26, 2017



Source: Institute for the Study of War

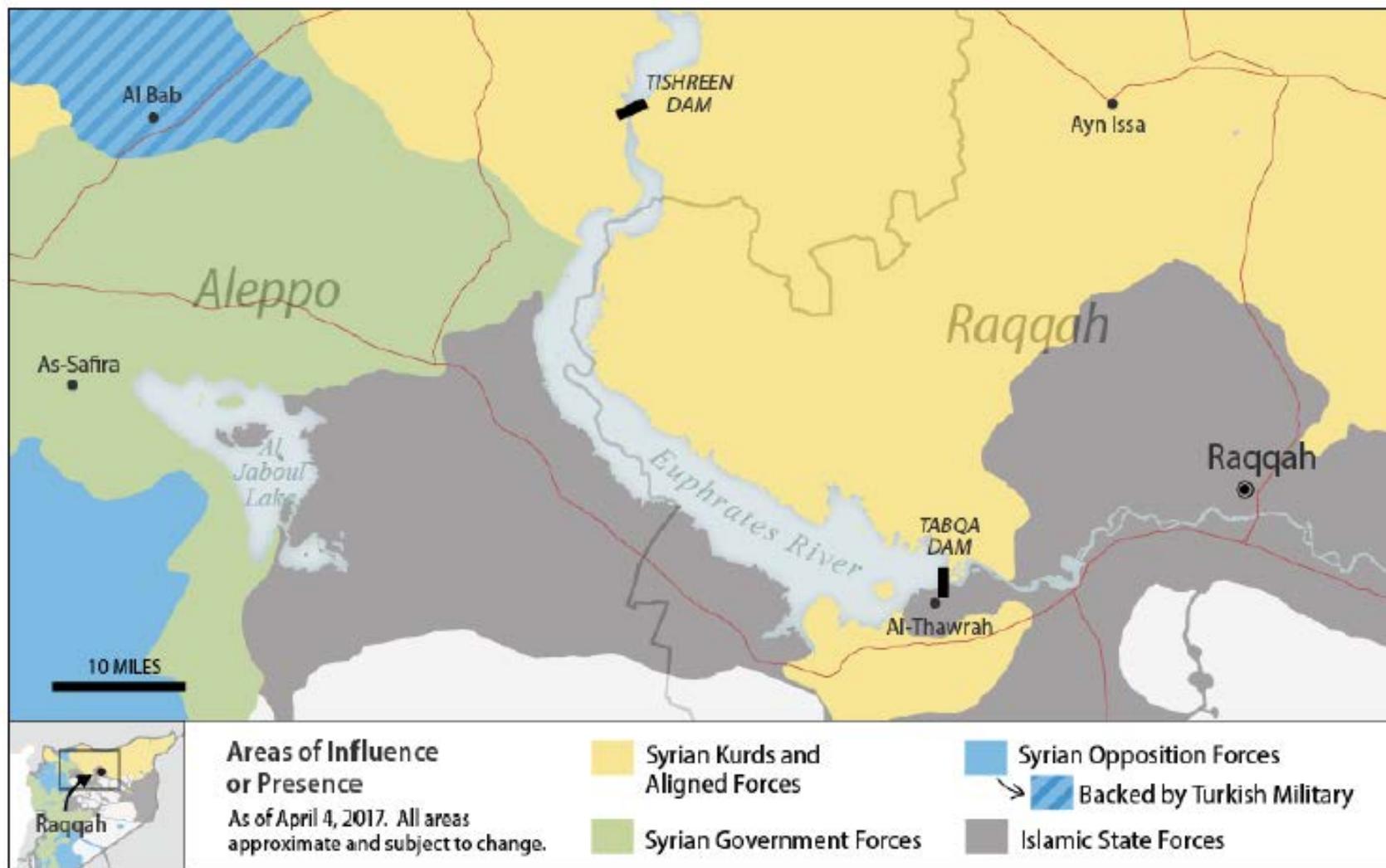
Syria: Areas of Influence – CRS-IHS Estimate: April 2017



Humud, Blanchard, Niktin, **Armed Conflict in Syria: Overview and U.S. Response**, CRS RL 33487, April 26, 2017

Source: CRS using area of influence data from IHS Conflict Monitor, last revised April 4, 2017. All areas of influence approximate and subject to change. Other sources include UN OCHA, Esri and social media reports.

Syria: Areas of Influence Around Raqqa – CRS-IHS Estimate: April 2017



Source: Areas of influence based on April 4, 2017, data from IHS Conflict Monitor, and adapted by CRS based on media accounts.

Syria: Areas of Influence Around Syria-Turkish Border – CRS-IHS Estimate:



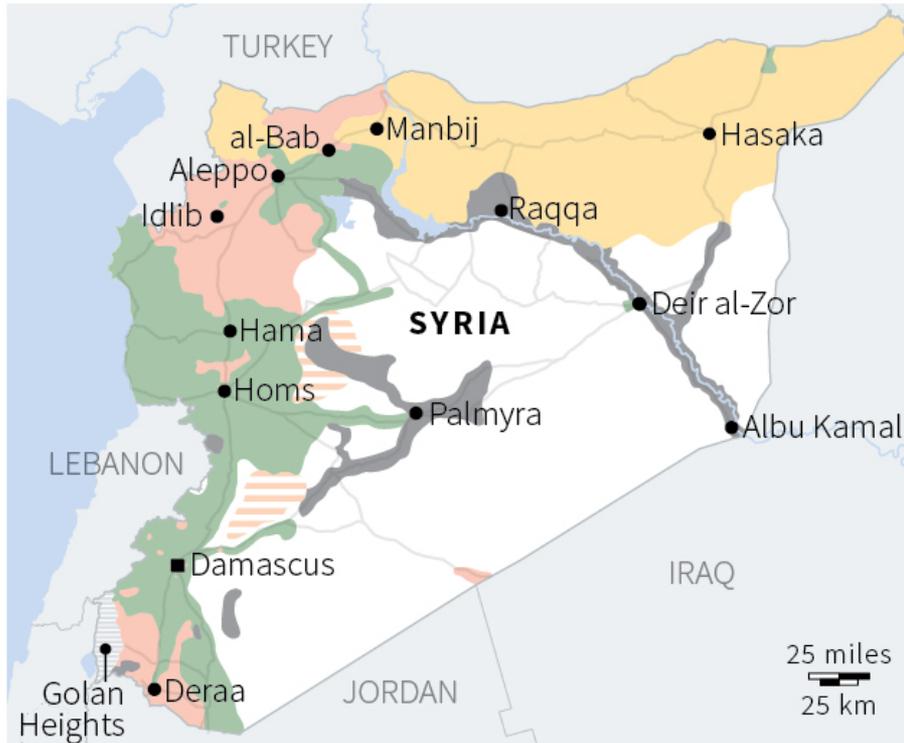
Source: Areas of influence based on data from IHS Conflict Monitor, and adapted by CRS based on media accounts. Other sources include UN OCHA and Esri.

Zones of Control in Syria: April and July 2017

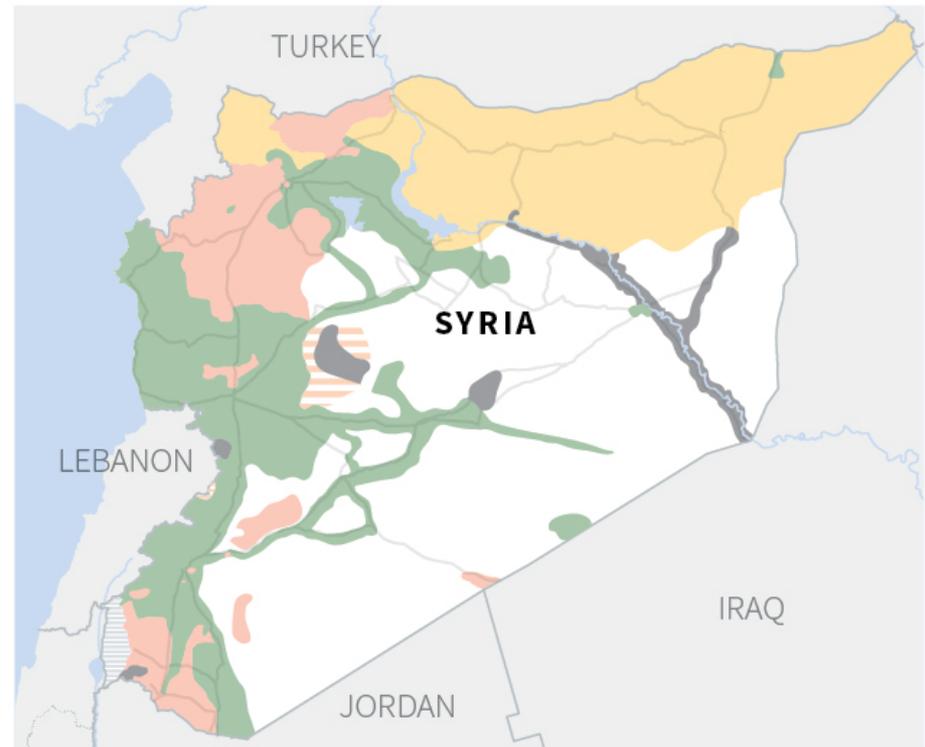
Syria areas of control

■ Islamic State ■ Syrian army ■ Syrian rebels ■ Kurdish forces ■ Mixed control

AS OF APRIL 3, 2017



AS OF JULY 6, 2017



Sources: Institute for the Study of War

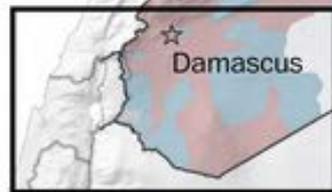
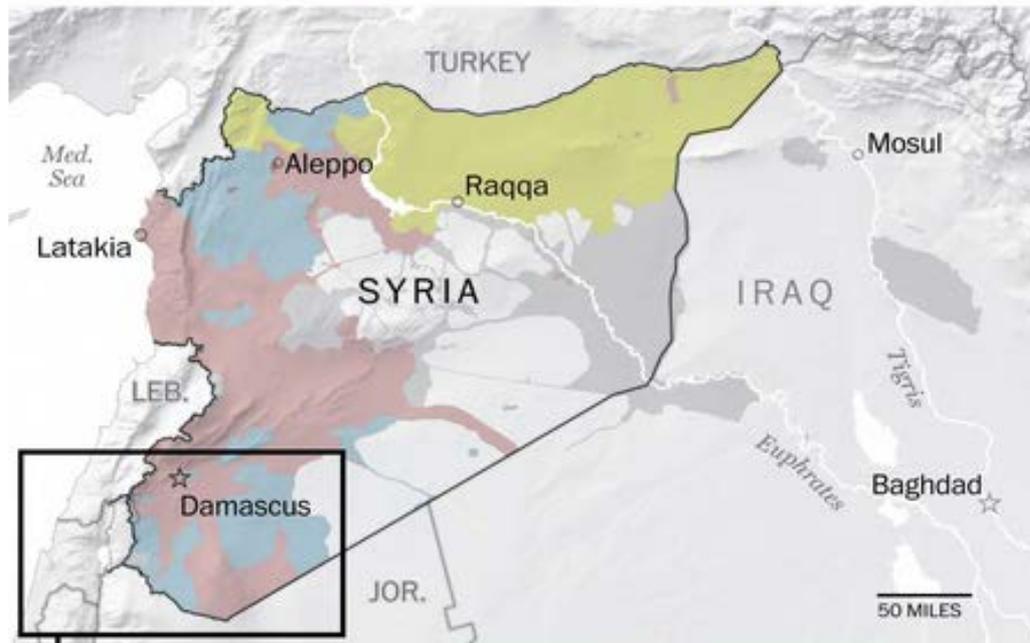
Staff, 07/08/2017

REUTERS

Syria

Zones of Control: July 2017

Area controlled by: ■ Assad regime ■ Islamic State
■ Armed opposition groups ■ Kurdish groups

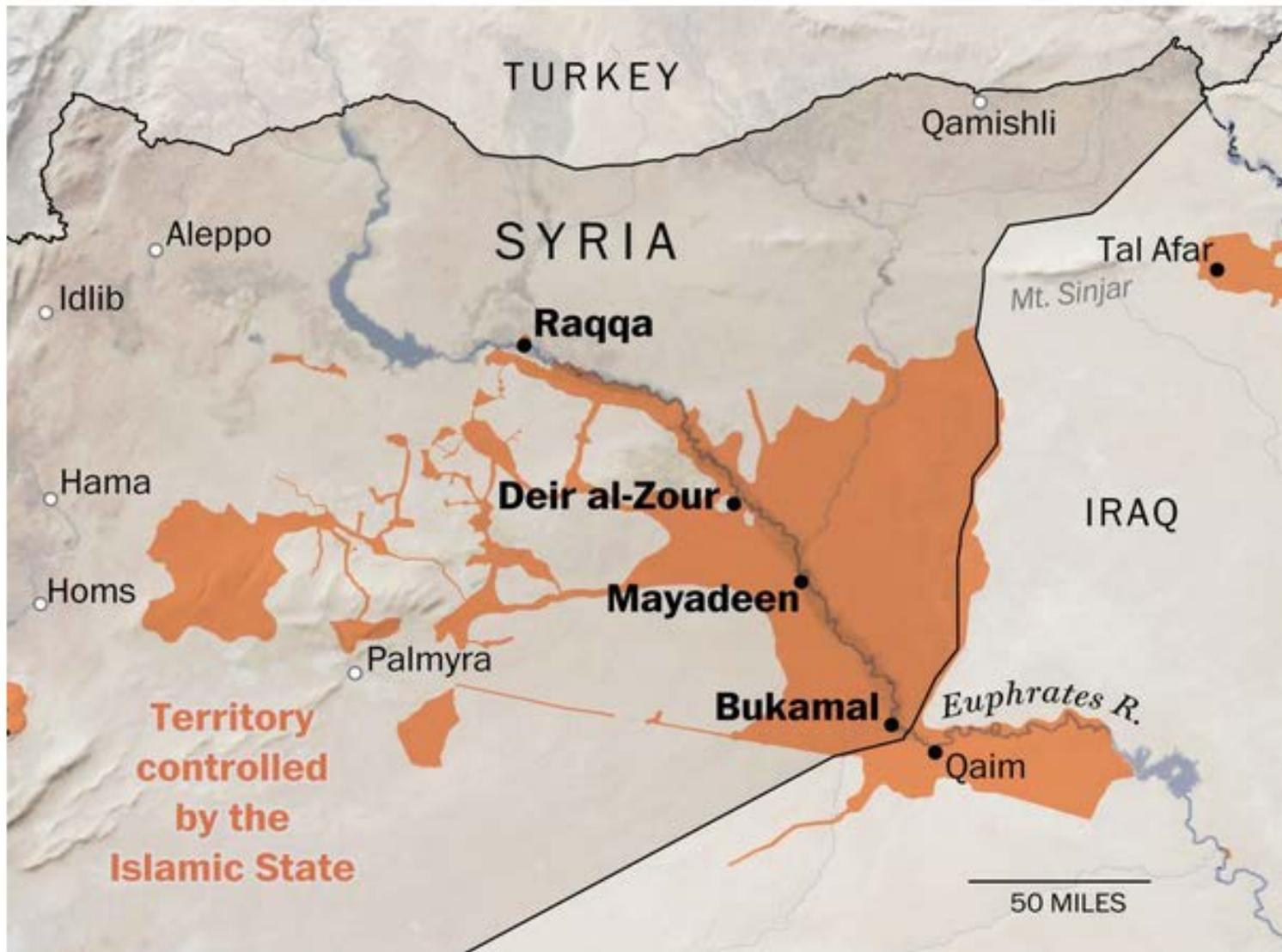


Detail →



Source:
Washington
Post
:https://www.w
ashingtonpost.c
om/world/natio
nal-security/us-
russia-agree-to-
collaborate-
backing-cease-
fire-in-
southwest-
syria/2017/07/0
7/2fcbfb5e-
633b-11e7-
a4f7-
af34fc1d9d39_s
tory.html?utm_
term=.19120a04
30a9

ISIS in Syria, July 10, 2017



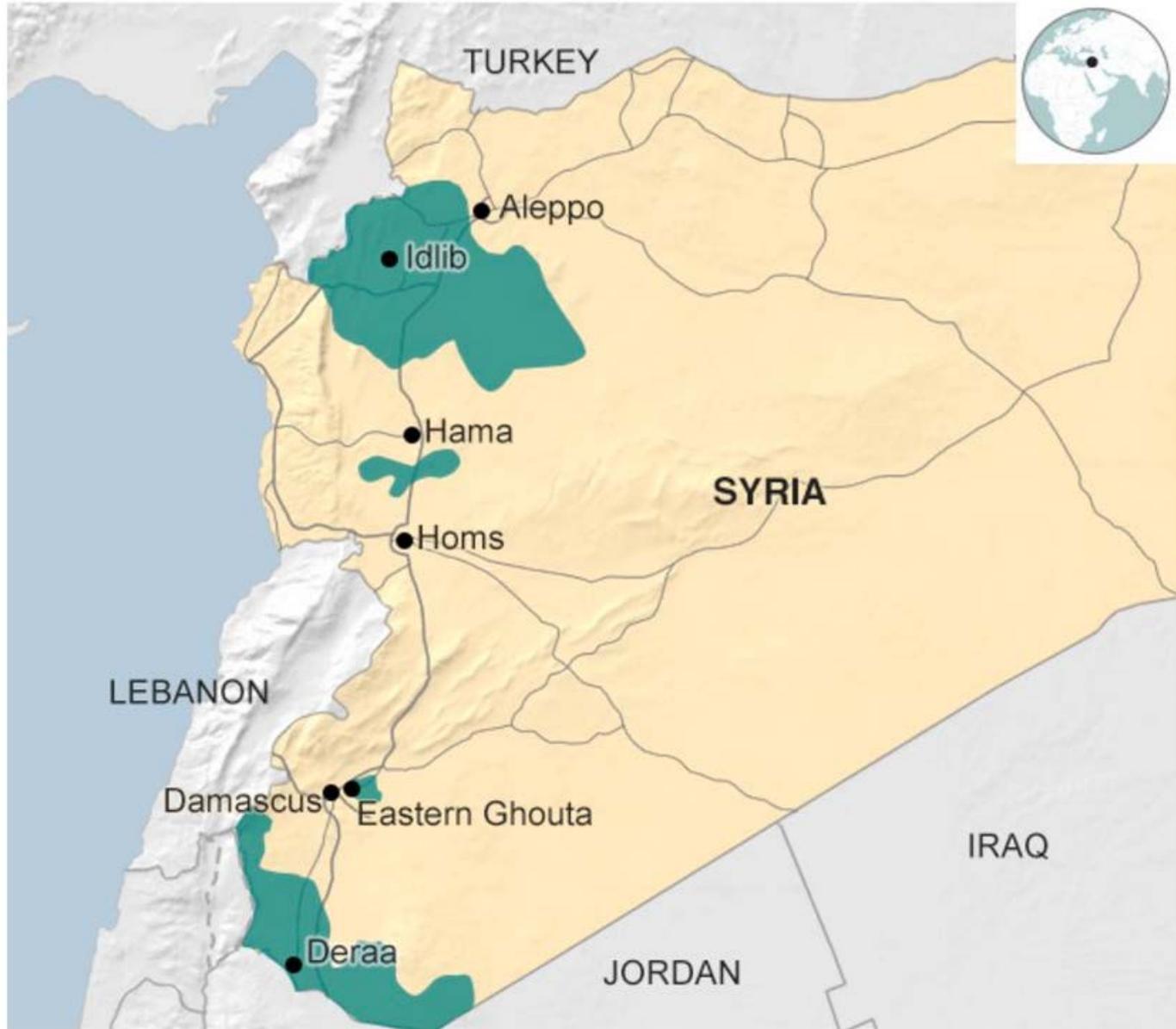
Source: Janes by IHS Markit as of July 10

THE WASHINGTON POST

Source: Washington Post, https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2017/07/16/here-are-some-of-the-toughest-battles-still-to-be-fought-against-isis/?utm_term=.de24b5e8766b

Syria De-escalation Zones: August, 2017

De-escalation zones agreed by Russia, Turkey and Iran

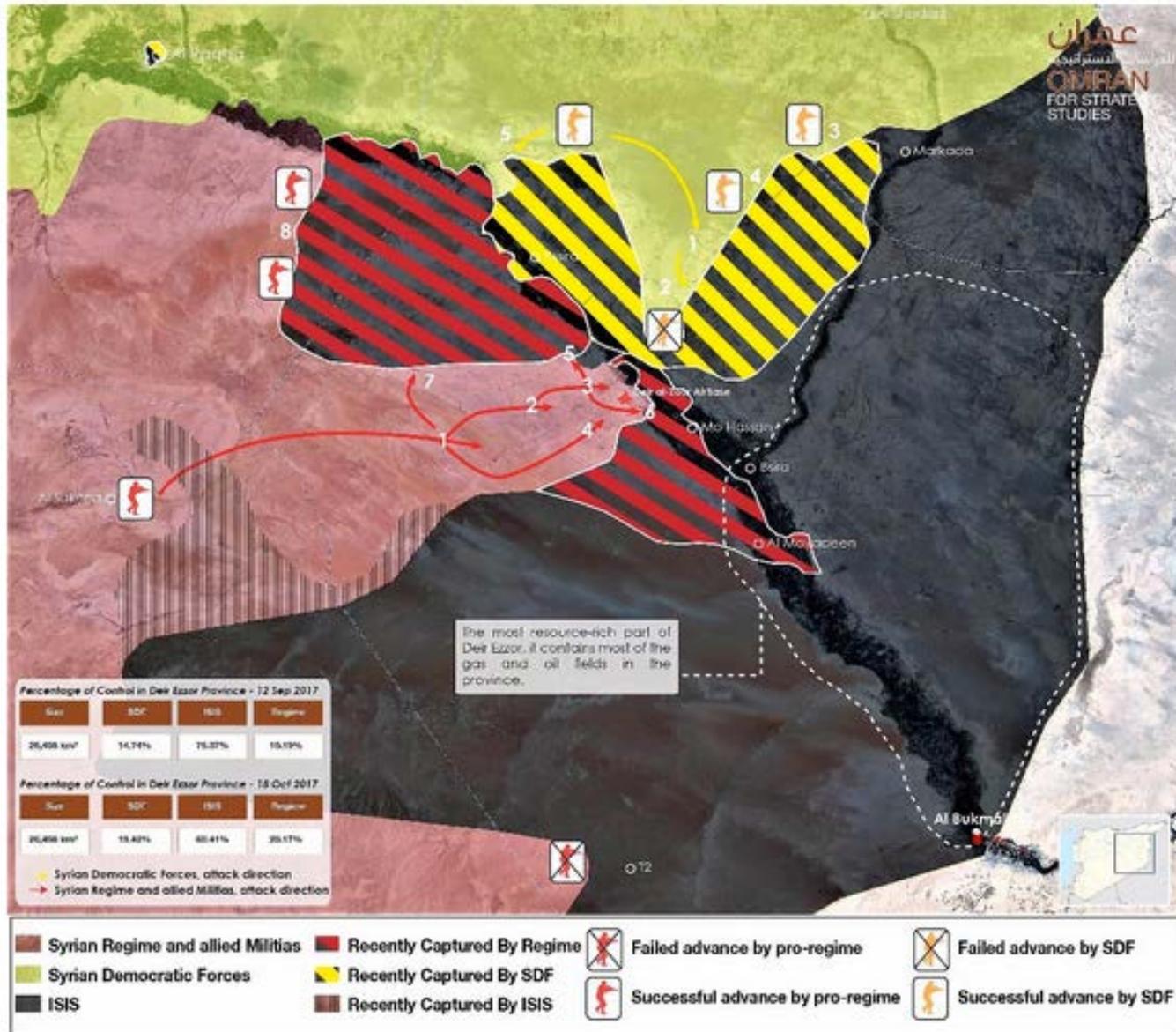


Source:
BBC,
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-40812382>,

Source: Russian defence ministry



Omran: Battle of Deir ez-Zor & Raqqah "September-October 2017" - I

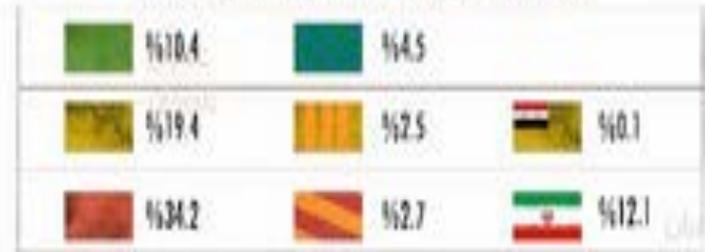


Omran: Map of Control and Influence: Syria "17 October 2017" - II

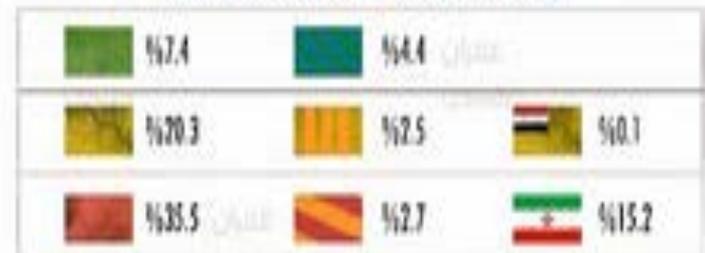
	Territorial Areas 18 September 2017		Gain	Lost	Territorial Areas 17 October 2017		
Opposition Forces and Others	27,623 km ²	%14.9	80 km ²	5935 km ²	21,768 km ²	%11.8	↓
YPG Forces And Others	40,819 km ²	%22	1600 km ²	0 km ²	42,419 km ²	%22.9	↑
Syrian Regime And Others	90,089 km ²	%49	8874 km ²	50 km ²	90,913 km ²	%52.4	↑
ISIS	24,069 km ²	%14.1	185 km ²	4674 km ²	19,580 km ²	%11.9	↓

Note: Occupied territories by Israel is 1,800 km² - Error Ratio (%2 - %1)

15 September 2017 Control Break Down



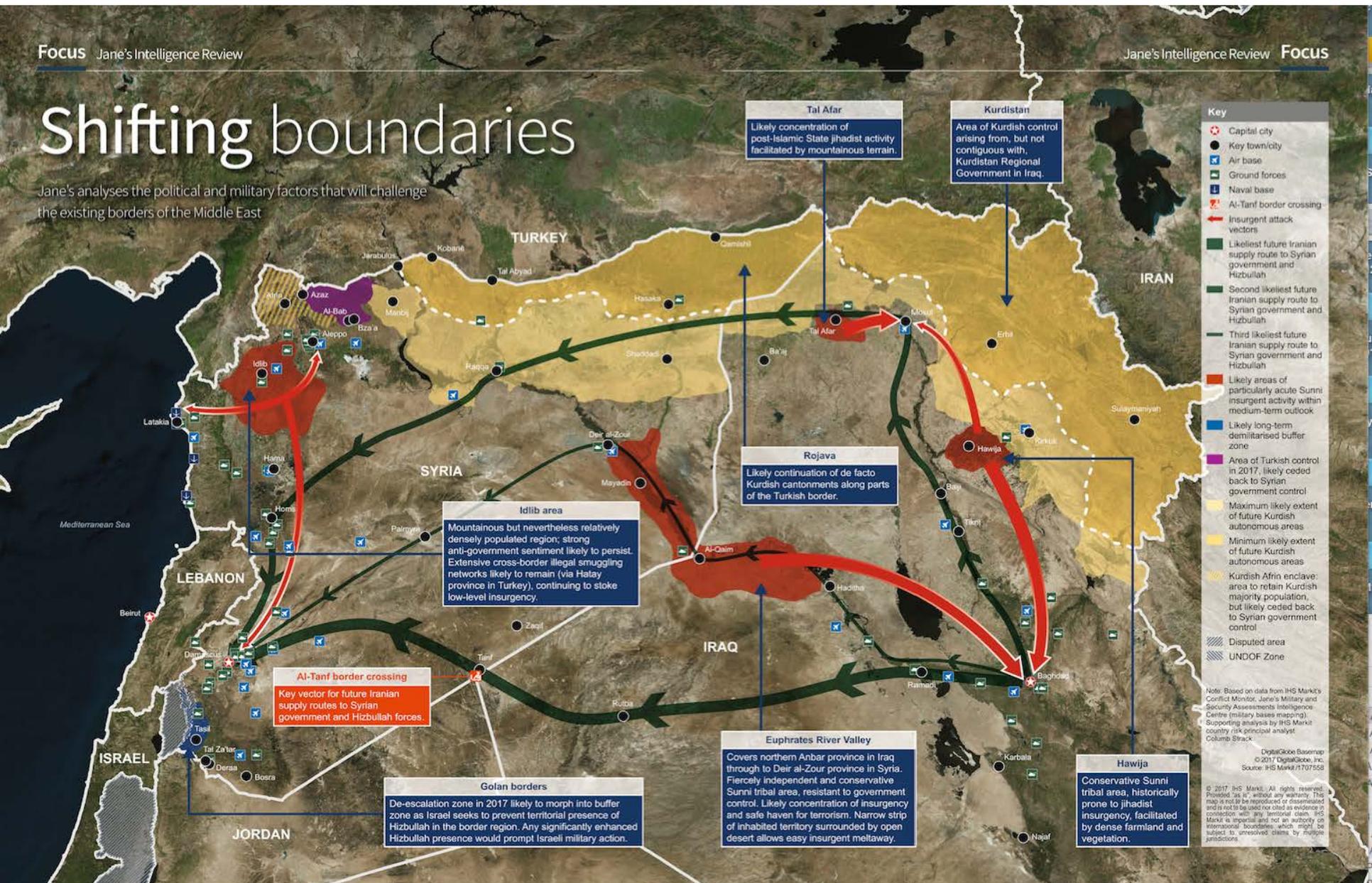
15 October 2017 Control Break Down



Source: Omran <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/map/15f2a46e0270c51d> October 19, 2017

Shifting boundaries

Jane's analyses the political and military factors that will challenge the existing borders of the Middle East



Tal Afar
Likely concentration of post-Islamic State jihadist activity facilitated by mountainous terrain.

Kurdistan
Area of Kurdish control arising from, but not contiguous with, Kurdistan Regional Government in Iraq.

Rojava
Likely continuation of de facto Kurdish cantonments along parts of the Turkish border.

Idlib area
Mountainous but nevertheless relatively densely populated region; strong anti-government sentiment likely to persist. Extensive cross-border illegal smuggling networks likely to remain (via Hatay province in Turkey), continuing to stoke low-level insurgency.

Al-Tanf border crossing
Key vector for future Iranian supply routes to Syrian government and Hezbollah forces.

Golan borders
De-escalation zone in 2017 likely to morph into buffer zone as Israel seeks to prevent territorial presence of Hezbollah in the border region. Any significantly enhanced Hezbollah presence would prompt Israeli military action.

Euphrates River Valley
Covers northern Anbar province in Iraq through to Deir al-Zour province in Syria. Fiercely independent and conservative Sunni tribal area, resistant to government control. Likely concentration of insurgency and safe haven for terrorism. Narrow strip of inhabited territory surrounded by open desert allows easy insurgent meltaway.

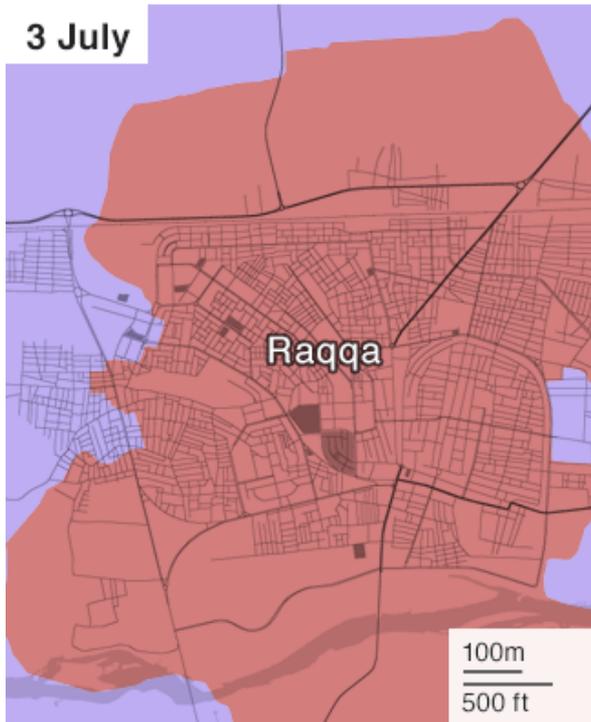
Hawija
Conservative Sunni tribal area, historically prone to jihadist insurgency, facilitated by dense farmland and vegetation.

- Key**
- ★ Capital city
 - Key town/city
 - ✈ Air base
 - 🛖 Ground forces
 - ⚓ Naval base
 - ➡ Al-Tanf border crossing
 - ➡ Insurgent attack vectors
 - 🟩 Likeliest future Iranian supply route to Syrian government and Hezbollah
 - 🟨 Second likeliest future Iranian supply route to Syrian government and Hezbollah
 - 🟦 Third likeliest future Iranian supply route to Syrian government and Hezbollah
 - 🔴 Likely areas of particularly acute Sunni insurgent activity within medium-term outlook
 - 🟡 Likely long-term demilitarised buffer zone
 - 🟪 Area of Turkish control in 2017, likely ceded back to Syrian government control
 - 🟨 Maximum likely extent of future Kurdish autonomous areas
 - 🟡 Minimum likely extent of future Kurdish autonomous areas
 - 🟨 Kurdish Afrin enclave: area to retain Kurdish majority population, but likely ceded back to Syrian government control
 - 🟨 Disputed area
 - 🟨 UNDOF Zone

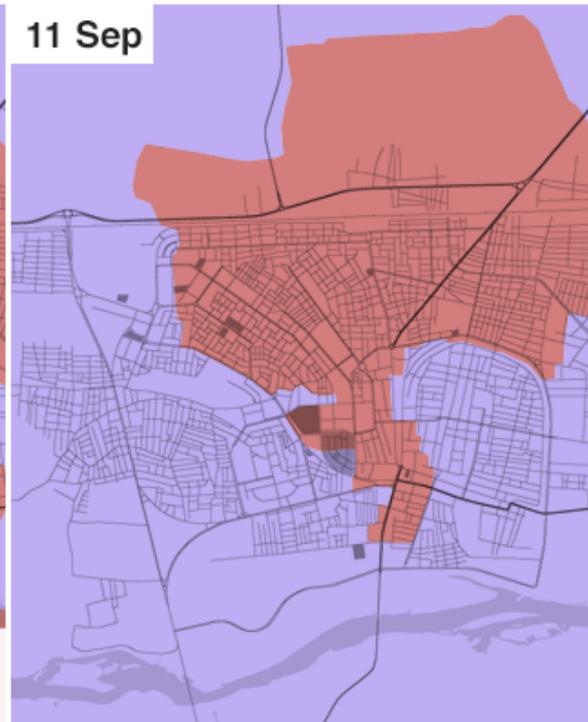
Note: Based on data from IHS Markit's Conflict Monitor, Jane's Military and Security Assessments Intelligence Centre (military bases mapping). Supporting analysis by IHS Markit country risk principal analyst Columa Strack.
 DigitalGlobe Basecamp © 2017 DigitalGlobe, Inc. Source: IHS Markit/1707558
 © 2017 IHS Markit. All rights reserved. Provided 'as is', without any warranty. This map is not to be reproduced or disseminated and is not to be used to claim evidence in connection with any territorial claim. IHS Markit is unaffiliated and not an authority on international boundaries, which might be subject to unprecise claims by multiple jurisdictions.

IS loses control of Raqqa

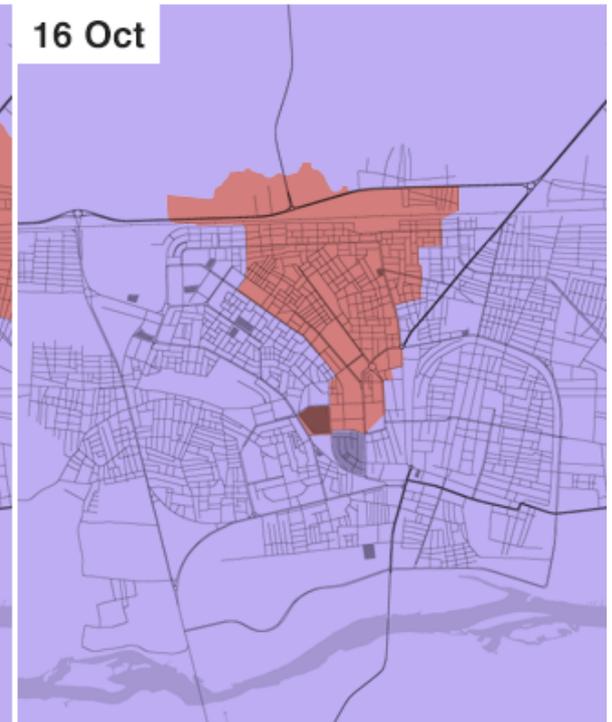
3 July



11 Sep



16 Oct



■ Syrian Kurdish forces ■ Islamic State group

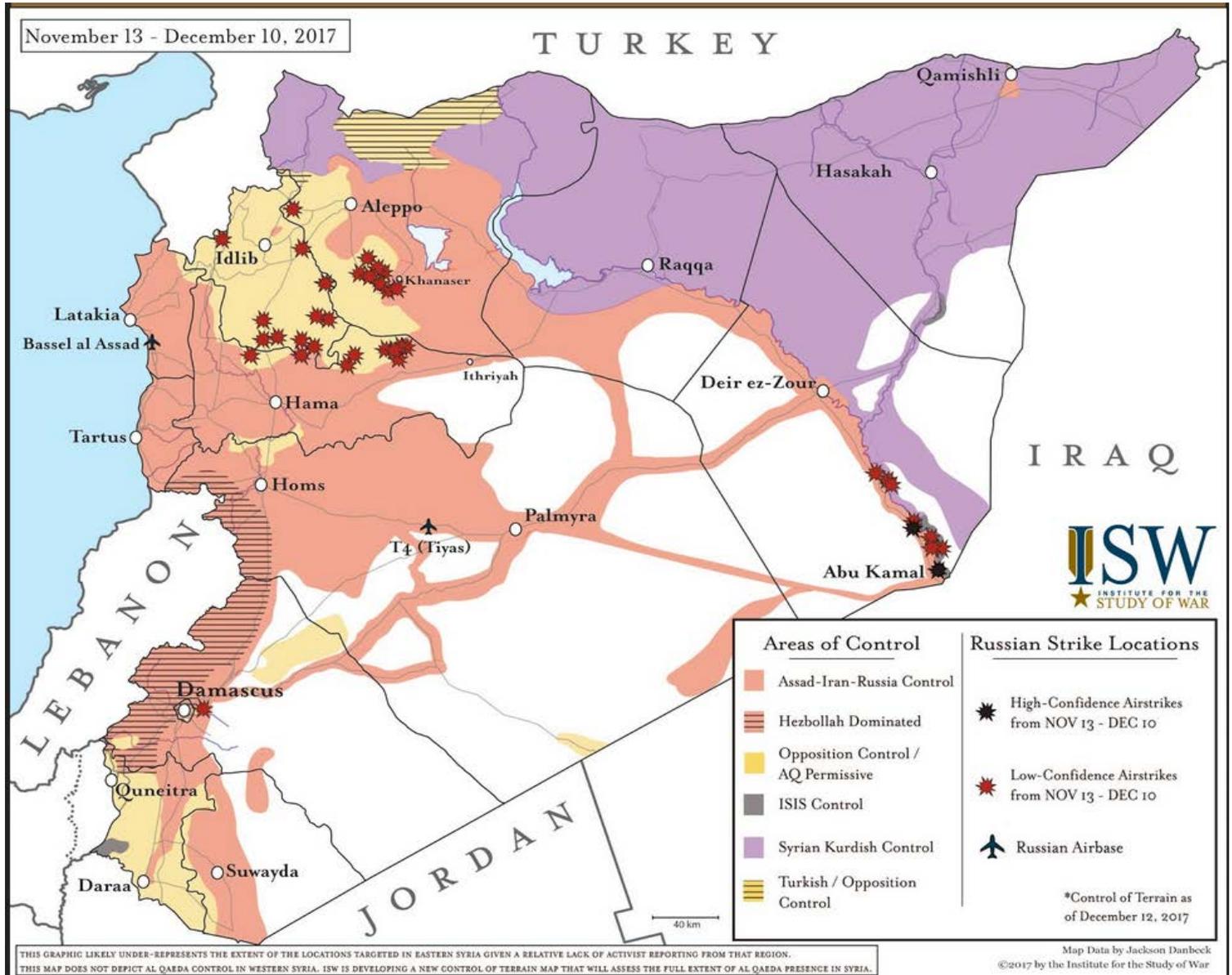
Source: IHS Markit

BBC

Clock Tower
Roundabout, Raqqa,
February 20, 2014



Syria: ISW Estimate of Areas of Control as of December 12, 2017

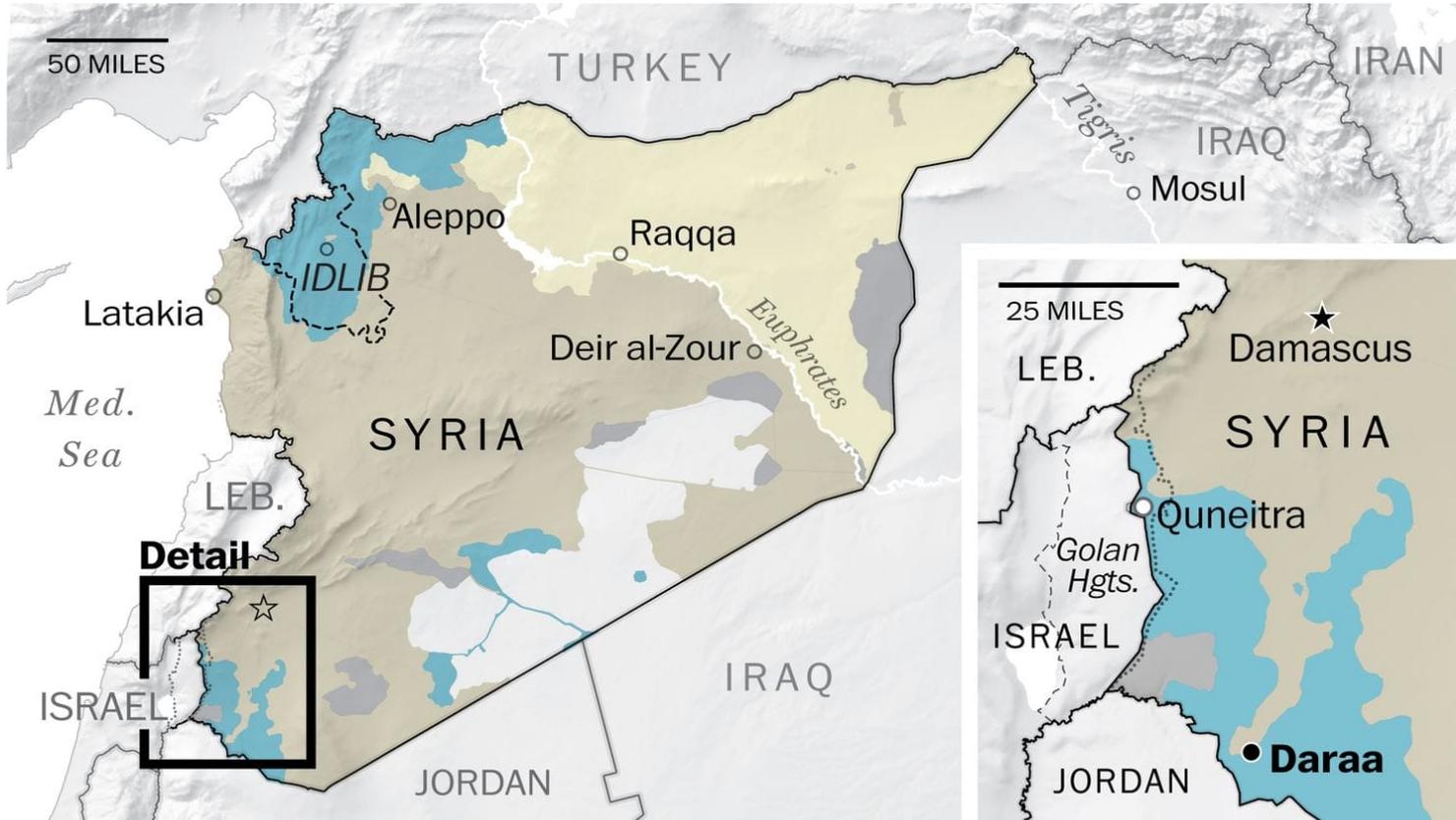


Source: ISW, accessed December 18, 2017, https://4.bp.blogspot.com/-AZy2gQHDg9U/WjAWBYu_JZI/AAAAAAAI6o/f9niuhcYt_MVba2HBwuGfp4W_EVDY1fRgCLcBGAs/s1600/Russian%2BAirstrikes%2BMap%2B13%2BNOV%2B-%2B10%2BDEC%2BFINAL-01.jpg

Syria: Zones of Conflict as of June 25, 2018

Area controlled by:

 Assad regime	 Kurdish groups
 Armed opposition groups	 Islamic State



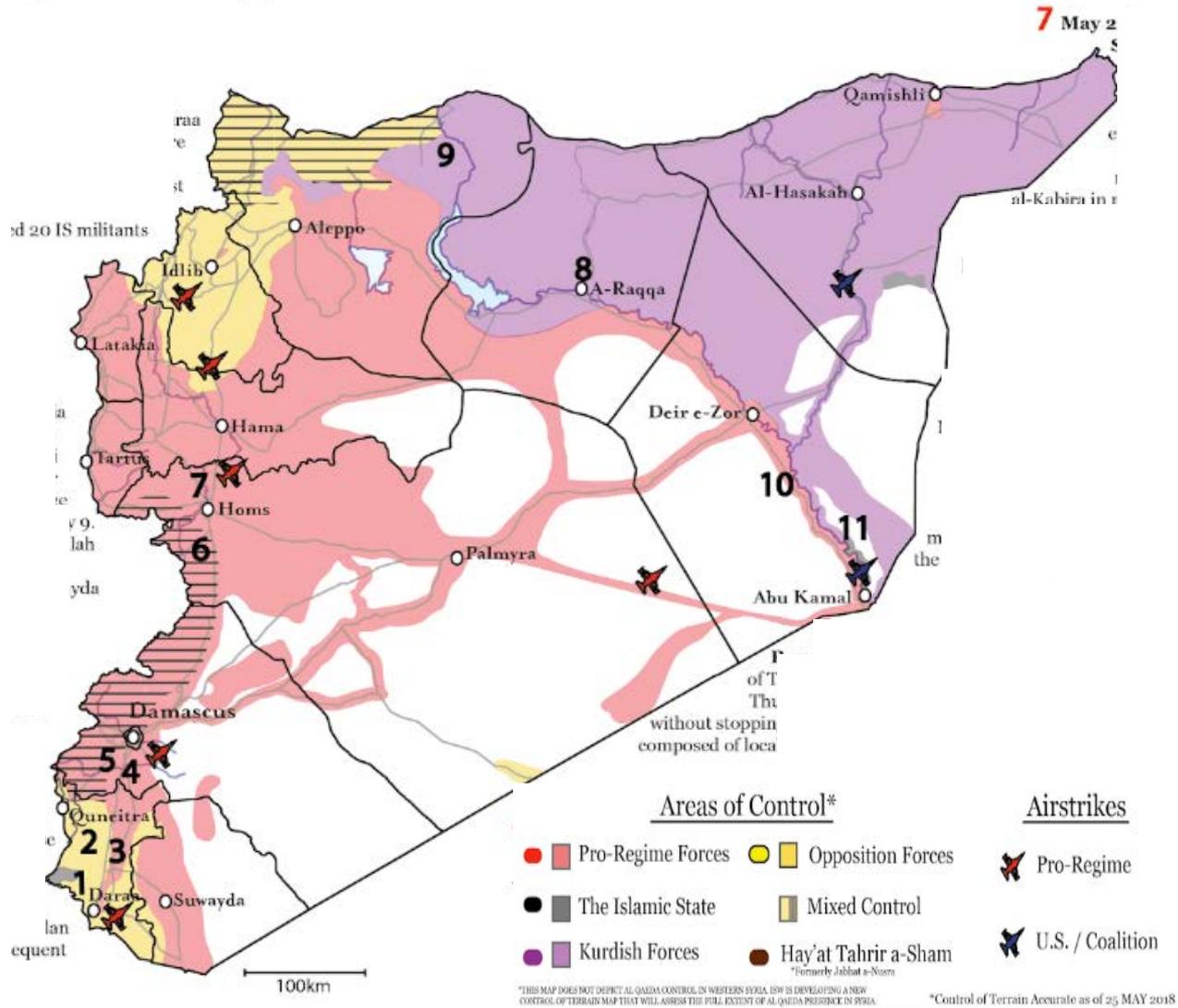
Source: IHS Jane's Conflict Monitor as of June 25, 2018

THE WASHINGTON POST

[Karen DeYoung](#), [Liz Sly](#) and Zakaria Zakaria, **Cease-fire in southwestern Syria nears collapse as U.S. and Russia trade blame**

, Washington Post, June 28, 2018

Syria: Zones of Conflict as of May 29, 2018

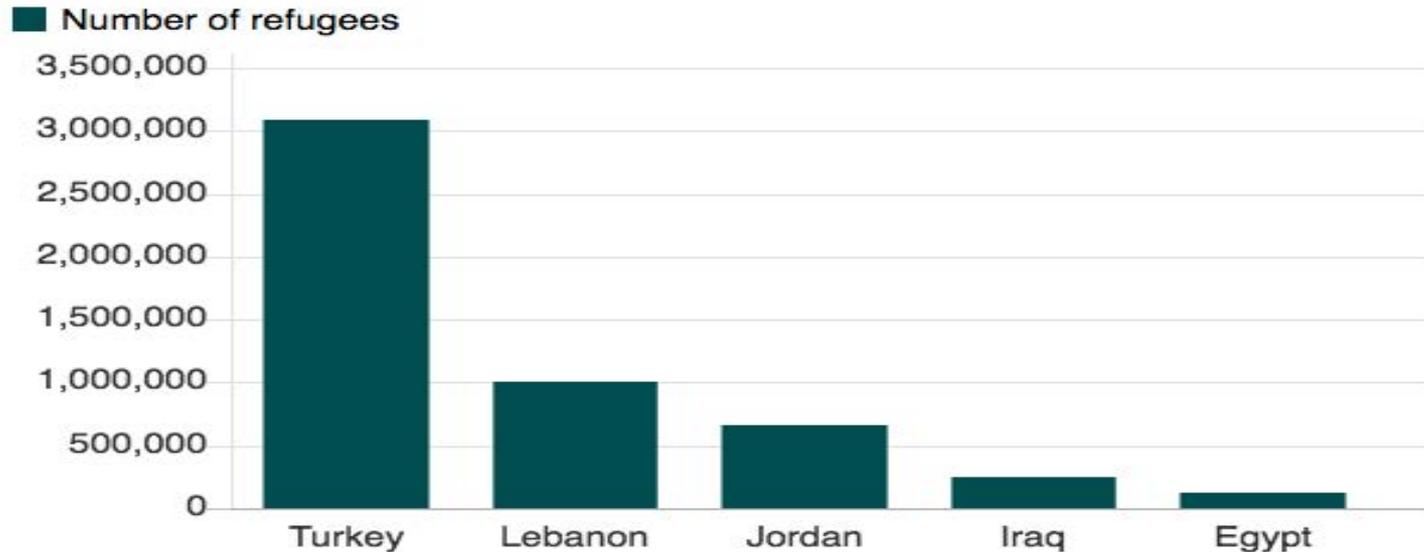


Syria Situation Report, *ISW's Syria Team and Syria Direct*, ISW, June 1, 2018, <https://2.bp.blogspot.com/-Sg3iyL6XWfY/WxFhXGiEfBI/AAAAAAAAAJ-4/BA2jEUlcaGsY-A-n7jK-hNY-O2xTnEYdACLcBGAs/s1600/Syria%2BSituation%2BReport%2B-%2BMay%2BActivity.png>

Syria Refugees: As of July 6, 2017

More than 5 million Syrians have fled abroad to escape the fighting in Syria, according to the UN. Most have ended up in neighbouring Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan.

Syrians have taken refuge in neighbouring countries



Source: UNCHR, 6 Jul 2017

BBC

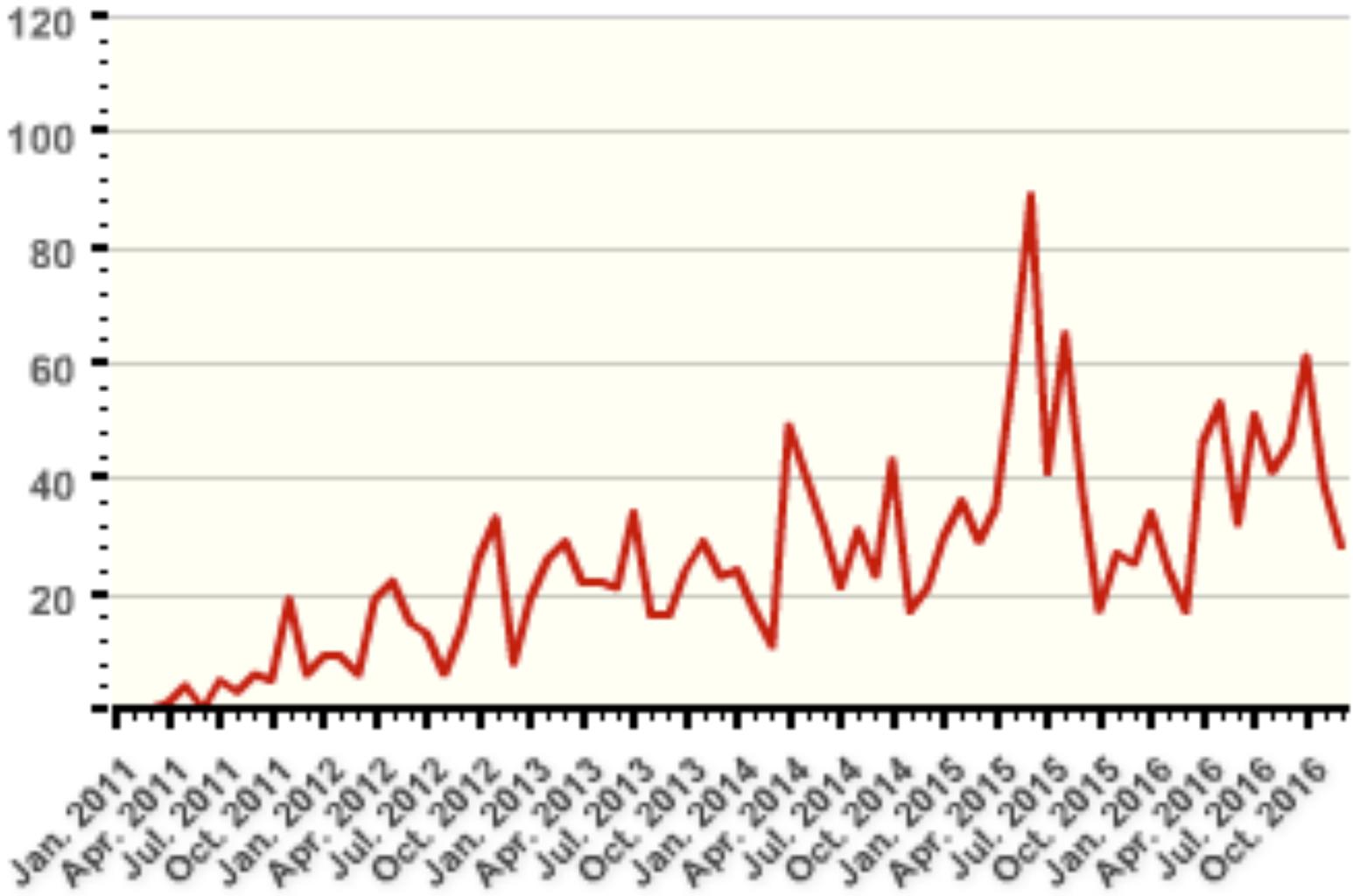
About 950,000 Syrians have applied for asylum in Europe since April 2011, according to UN figures.

The UN estimates there are more than 3 million Iraqis who have been forced to leave their homes to escape the conflict with IS and are displaced within the country.

The battle for control of Mosul led to more than 920,000 people fleeing their homes for nearby refugee camps or relatives' homes.

Terrorist Incidents in Syria 2011-2016

1,800 Incidents



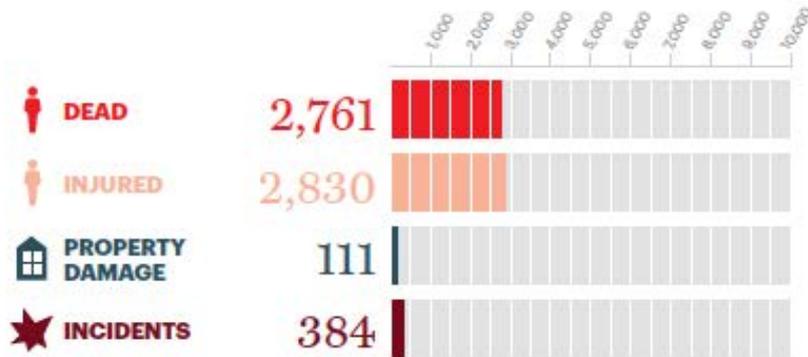
Source: START Data Base,

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?charttype=bar&chart=target&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=&start_year=2016&start_month=1&start_day=1&end_year=2016&end_month=12&end_day=31&ntp2=all&sAttack=1,0

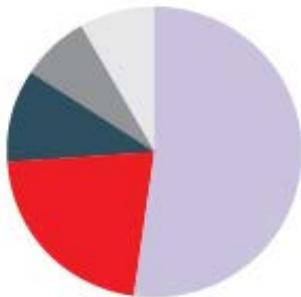
IEP Estimate of Terrorism in Syria as of 2015



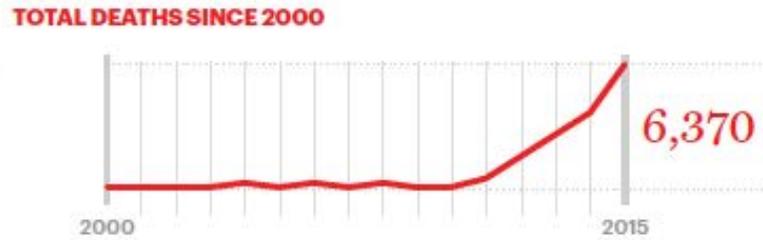
GTI RANK | **5**
GTI SCORE | **8.587**



- ATTACKS BY TARGET**
- Private citizens and property
 - Military, militia or terrorist groups
 - Religious targets
 - Business
 - Other



- DEATHS BY GROUP**
- ISIL
 - Al-Nusra Front
 - Unknown
 - Ansar al-Din Front
 - Other



Source: Adapted from Institute for Economics and Peace. *Global terrorism Index 2016*, <https://www.google.com/search?q=institute+for+economics+and+peace+global+terrorism+index&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8>, p. 31

Syria Casualty Estimates: 2011-2016

Estimates of **deaths in the [Syrian Civil War](#)**, per opposition activist groups, vary between 301,781^[1] and 470,000.^[2] On 23 April 2016, the [United Nations and Arab League Envoy to Syria](#) put out an estimate of 400,000 that had died in the war.^[3]

[UNICEF](#) reported that over 500 children had been killed by early February 2012.^{[4][5]} Another 400 children were reportedly arrested and tortured in Syrian prisons.^{[6][7]} Both claims have been contested by the Syrian government.^[8] Additionally, over 600 detainees and political prisoners died under torture.^[9] The United Nations stated that by the end of April 2014, 8,803 children had been killed,^[10] while the Oxford Research Group said that a total of 11,420 children died in the conflict by late November 2013.^[11] By mid-September 2016, the opposition activist group [Syrian Observatory for Human Rights](#) (SOHR) reported the number of children killed in the conflict had risen to 15,099, while at the same time 10,018 women were also killed.^[1]

The number of fatalities in the conflict, according to the Syrian opposition website *Syrian Martyrs*, is 151,888, updated to 30 April 2016.^[12] The number includes 35,859 rebels but does not include members of the government security forces or pro-government foreign combatants who have died.^[13] The *Syrian Martyrs* number of civilian deaths is significantly higher than the ones presented by other organizations, including the UN, one reason being they record deaths even when no name is given for the reportedly killed individual.^[14]

Other estimates range from 292,815 to 470,000. All of the following totals include civilians, rebels and government forces:

Source	Casualties	Time period
Syrian Centre for Policy Research	470,000 killed ^[2]	15 March 2011 – 11 February 2016 UN and Arab
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Rights	301,781–422,317 killed ^[1]	15 March 2011 – 12 September 2016

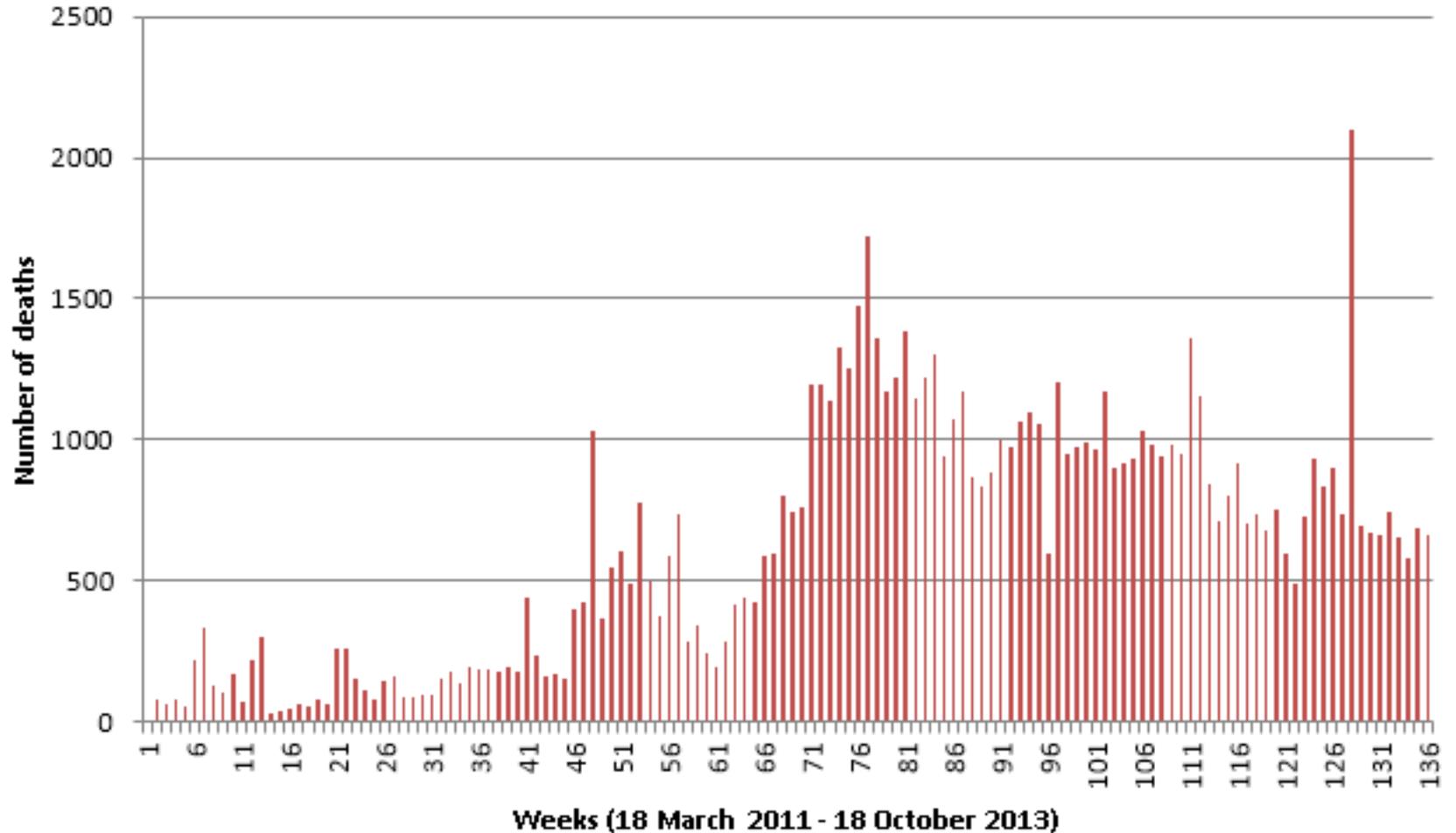
Syria Casualty Estimates: 2011-2016

The following figures were all compiled by the SOHR which is considered an authoritative source on the matter.[24] The figures are only for documented deaths, while the SOHR estimates another 120,500 undocumented deaths had occurred.

Time Period	Pro-government forces	Anti-government forces	Civilians	Grand Total (inc.unidentified)
2011				2011: 7,841 killed^[20]
2012	52,290 killed^[25]	29,083 killed^[25]	46,265 killed^[27]	2012: 49,294 killed^[28]
2013	(2013: 30,209) ^[26]	(2013: 18,812) ^[26]	(2013: 22,436) ^[26]	2013: 73,447 killed^[23]
2014	25,160 killed	32,726 killed	17,790 killed	76,021 killed^[30]
2015	17,686 killed	24,010 killed	13,249 killed	55,219 killed^[31]
January 2016	1,599 killed	1,687 killed	1,345 killed	4,680 killed ^[32]
February 2016	1,442 killed	2,209 killed	1,109 killed	4,802 killed ^[33]
March 2016	827 killed	1,232 killed	588 killed	2,658 killed ^[34]
April 2016	990 killed	1,263 killed	859 killed	3,116 killed ^[35]
May 2016	1,318 killed	2,669 killed	917 killed	4,927 killed ^[36]
June 2016	1,435 killed	2,139 killed	1,208 killed	4,823 killed ^[37]
July 2016	1,291 killed	1,882 killed	1,590 killed	4,794 killed ^[38]
August 2016	1,311 killed	1,845 killed	1,289 killed	4,475 killed ^[39]
September 2016	987 killed	1,302 killed	1,228 killed	3,686 killed ^[40]
Cumulative 2016	11,200 killed	16,228 killed	10,133 killed	37,961 killed

Syria Casualty Estimates: 2011-2013

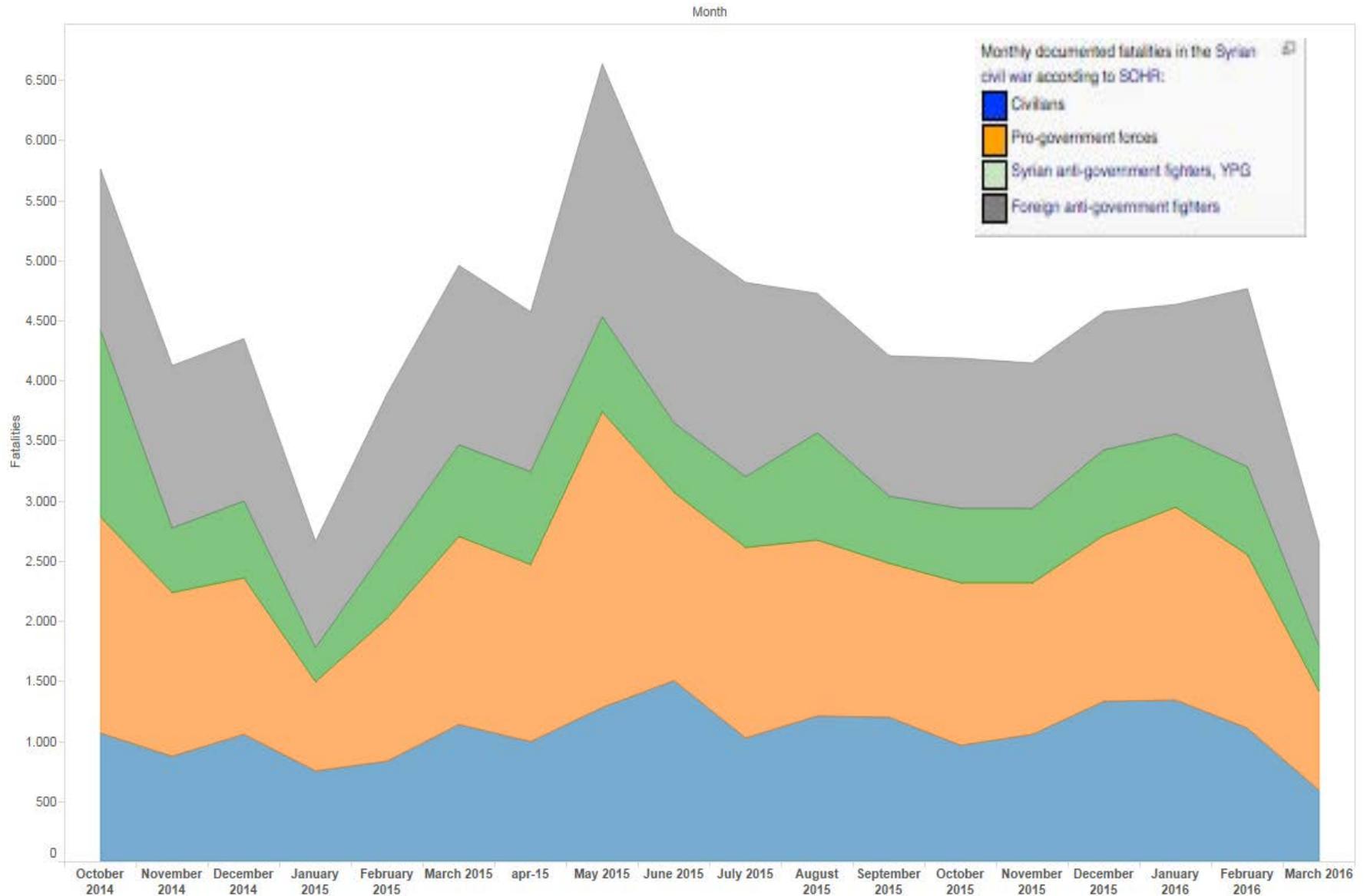
Deaths per week during the Syrian civil war



Source:

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/55/Deaths_per_week_during_the_syrian_civil_war_%28October_2013%29.png

Syria Casualty Estimates: 2014-2016

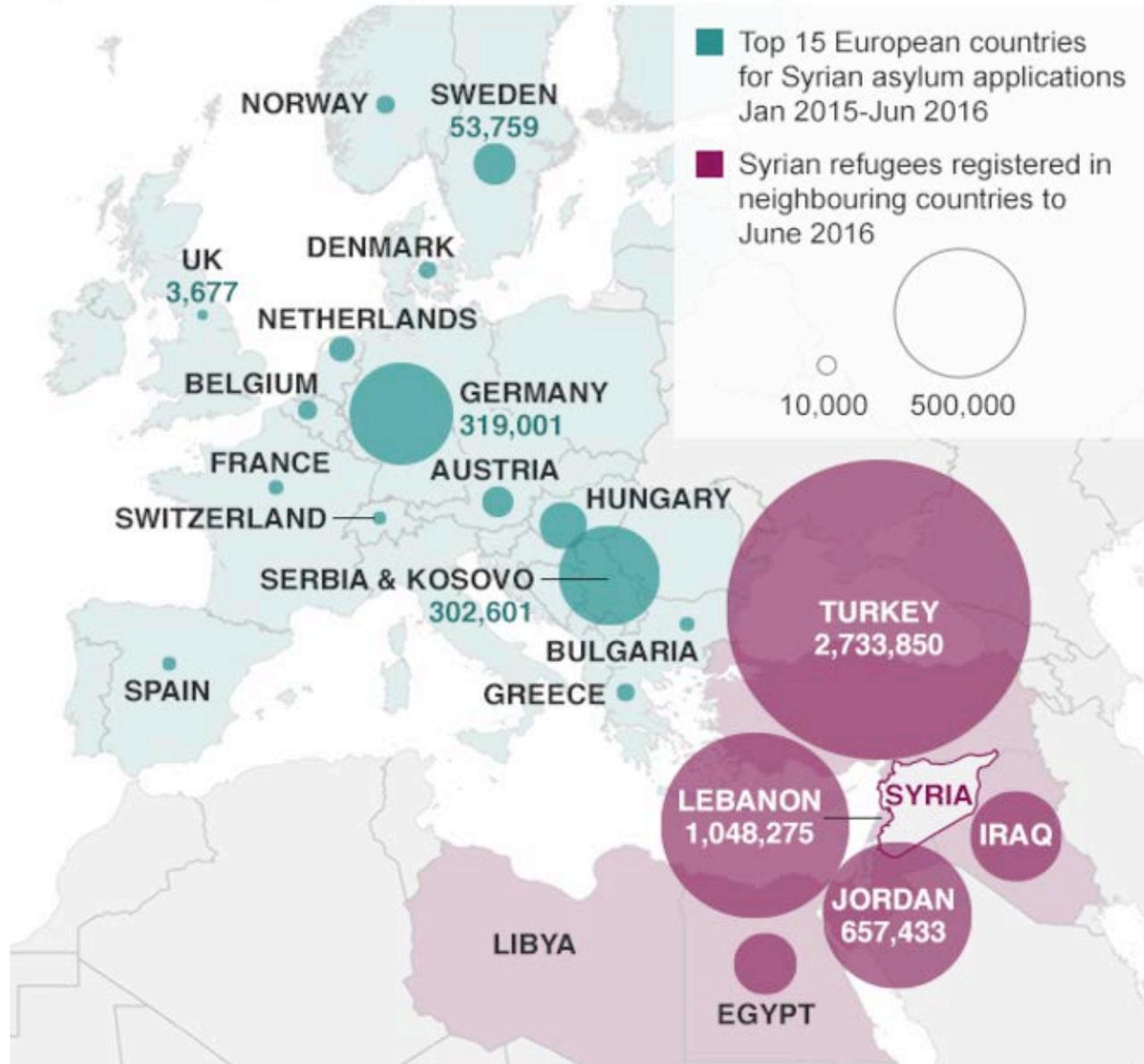


Source: [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casualties_of_the_Syrian_Civil_War#/media/File:Fatalities_in_the_Syrian_civil_war_\(SOHR\).png](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Casualties_of_the_Syrian_Civil_War#/media/File:Fatalities_in_the_Syrian_civil_war_(SOHR).png)

Syrians in neighbouring countries and Europe

The real
Refugee
Crisis

Syrians in
Neighboring
Countries
and Europe:
June 2016



Source: UNHCR

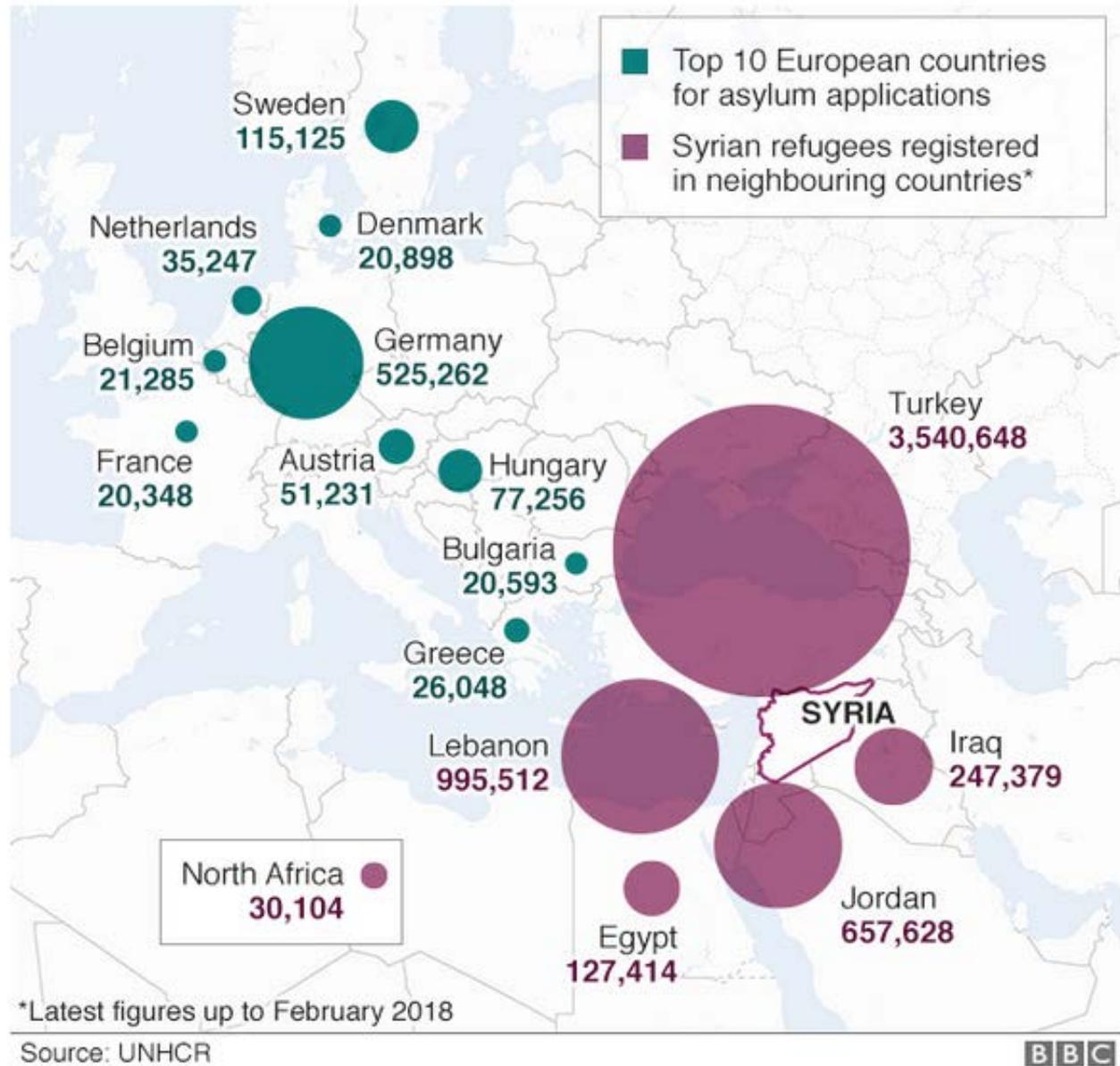
Source: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, August 5, 2016

BBC

The real Refugee Crisis

Syrians in Neighboring Countries and Europe:

February
2018



The Nation-Building Nightmare in Syria: September 2016

- Population down from 22-24 million to 17.1 million, median age 23.8
- Estimates of dead range from some 270,000 to 470,000
- UNHCR estimates in July 2016 that Syria had 4.8 million refugees out the country – roughly 22% of its prewar population -- and 6.5 million people – over one-third of its present population -- displaced away from their homes and jobs inside Syria.
- 13.5 million need protection. 12.1 million people are in need of humanitarian aid, including 5.7 million children. 11.5 million lack of access to health care and scarcity of medicine have led to a catastrophic health situation. Poor food availability and quality and successive cuts in subsidies on bread have exacerbated nutritional deprivation. An estimated 25 percent of schools were not operational by 2014.
- No reliable summary of how badly the economy has suffered since 2011, but the CIA estimates that Syria's GDP shrank from an already very low \$97.5 billion in 2012 to \$55.8 billion in 2014, and per capita income was only \$5,100 in 2010 – before the fighting began. This drop, instead of growth, ranked Syria as 219th of the world's nations. Unemployment reached 57.7% in 2014, and 82.5% of the population lived below the poverty line by then – putting Syria at a rank of 202nd, and at the near bottom of the world's nations.
- OCHA estimates that Syria's development situation has regressed almost by four decades. Four out of five Syrians now live in poverty. Since the crisis began in 2011, life expectancy among Syrians has dropped by more than 20 years, while school attendance has dropped over 50 per cent, with more than 2 million children now out of school. Syria has also seen reversals in all 12 Millennium Development Goal indicators. The Syrian economy has contracted by an estimated 40 per cent since 2011, leading to the majority of Syrians losing their livelihoods.
- Turkey hosts over 2.7 million [registered](#) Syrians. In Lebanon, more than a million registered Syrians live in over 1,700 communities and locations across the country, often sharing small basic lodgings with other refugee families in overcrowded conditions. In Jordan, over 600,000 men, women and children are currently trapped in exile. Iraq has also seen a growing number of Syrians arriving, hosting nearly 25,000, while in Egypt UNHCR.
- In 2009, 94 per cent of Syrian children attended primary and lower secondary education, by June 2016 only 60 per cent of children were in school in Syria, leaving 2.1 million children and adolescents without access to education in Syria. In neighboring countries, over 4.8 million Syrian refugees are registered with UNHCR, and 35 per cent are of school-age. In Turkey, only 39 per cent of school-age refugee children and adolescents were enrolled in primary and secondary education, 40 per cent in Lebanon, and 70 per cent in Jordan. This means that nearly 900,000 more Syrian school-age refugee children and adolescents are not in school.

IHS Jane's 2016 Global Attack Index – Syria

	2015	2016
Number of Attacks	5,496	7,497
Non-Militant Fatalities	7,230	6,477
Non-Military Injured	3,258	3,575
Suicide Attacks	108	129

Groups Operating in Country from Top 10: Islamic State, Jabhat Fath al Sham, Qiwaaat Suriyya al Dimogradiyya (QSD)

Source: IHS Janes, Acts of terrorism, insurgency, and violent protest recorded by Jane's Terrorism and Insurgency Centre in 2016

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BBC: Casualty Guesstimate, January 8, 2018

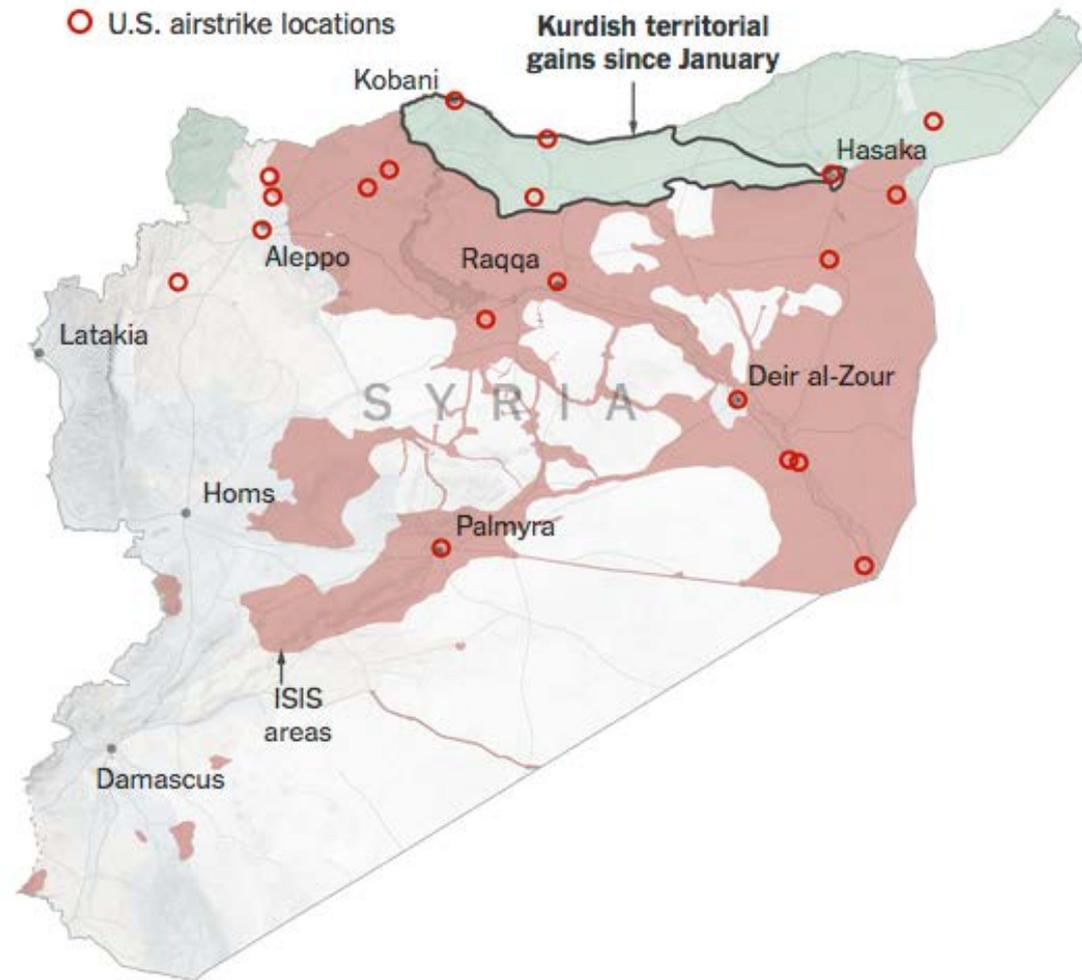
- **Exact numbers of casualties from the conflict with IS are not available.**
- **The UN says at least 3,298 civilians were killed in acts of violence in Iraq in 2017, fewer than the 2016 total of 6,878 - although the true figure is likely to be higher as the organisation has been unable to verify some reports of casualties in the Mosul area.**
- **According to Iraq Body Count, the total number of civilian deaths in Iraq since 2014 stood at 67,376 up to the end of December 2017. The annual number of casualties has decreased slightly each year since 2014, from a high of 20,218 in that year to 13,187 last year.**
- **The UN no longer keeps track of casualty figures in Syria due to the inaccessibility of many areas and the conflicting reports from the various parties to the war there.**
- **The Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, a UK-based monitoring group, reported in December 2017 that it had documented the deaths of more than 346,600 people, including 103,490 civilians, since the uprising against President Bashar al-Assad began March 2011. But it noted that the figure did not include 56,900 people who were missing and presumed dead.**

Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, January 15, 2018

Conflict Dynamics involving Kurds and Turks in North

Kurdish Expansion in Syria

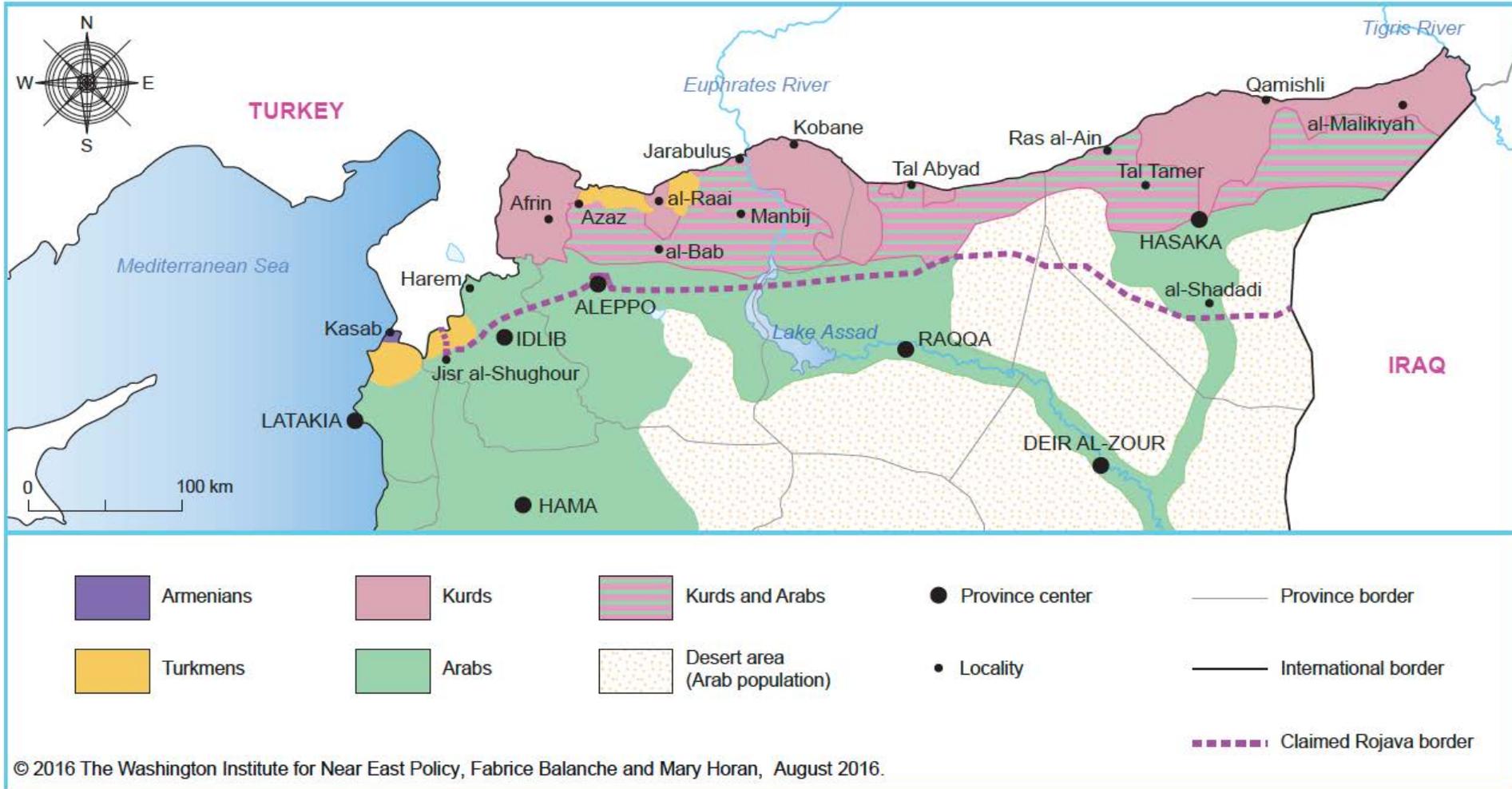
Kobani has been the focal point of the U.S.-Kurdish battle with ISIS. American airstrikes have hit more than 1,000 targets there, almost half of all their strikes in Syria, helping the Kurds push back ISIS in the north.



Sources: IHS Conflict Monitor (control areas); U.S. Central Command (airstrikes)

Source: Pencana, Almkhtar, and Lai; *New York Times*, <http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2015/10/16/world/middleeast/untangling-the-overlapping-conflicts-in-the-syrian-war.html>.

Ethnic Divisions in Northern Syria

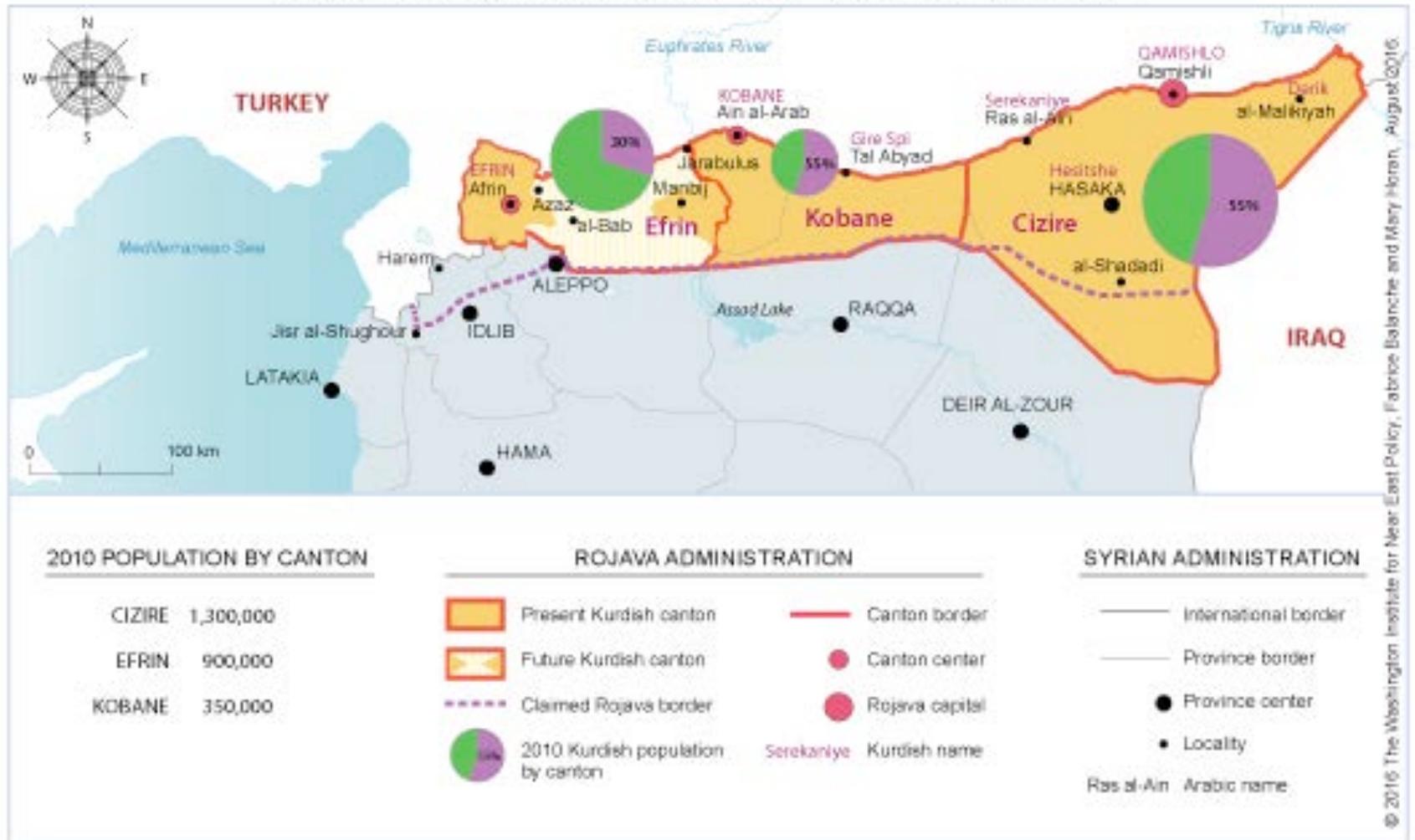


© 2016 The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, Fabrice Balanche and Mary Horan, August 2016.

Source: [Fabrice Balanche](#), "Rojava's Sustainability and the PKK's Regional Strategy," *PolicyWatch 2680*, August 24, 2016
 Washington Institute for Near East Policy https://mail.google.com/_scs/mail-static/_js/k=gmail.main.en.R9ZlbKBqeHM.O/m=m_i,t/am=OotHBjD_7_3BuJYBQFf6SIV573---VR22OUe_78PiCKvAv9v9v8A_g_2oi0U/rt=h/d=1/rs=AHGWq9BDjG387znTIU-sJjuuWL5oPBhgA, August 25, 2016.

Kurdish Population in Northern Syria

Rojava: Population and Future Administrative Organization

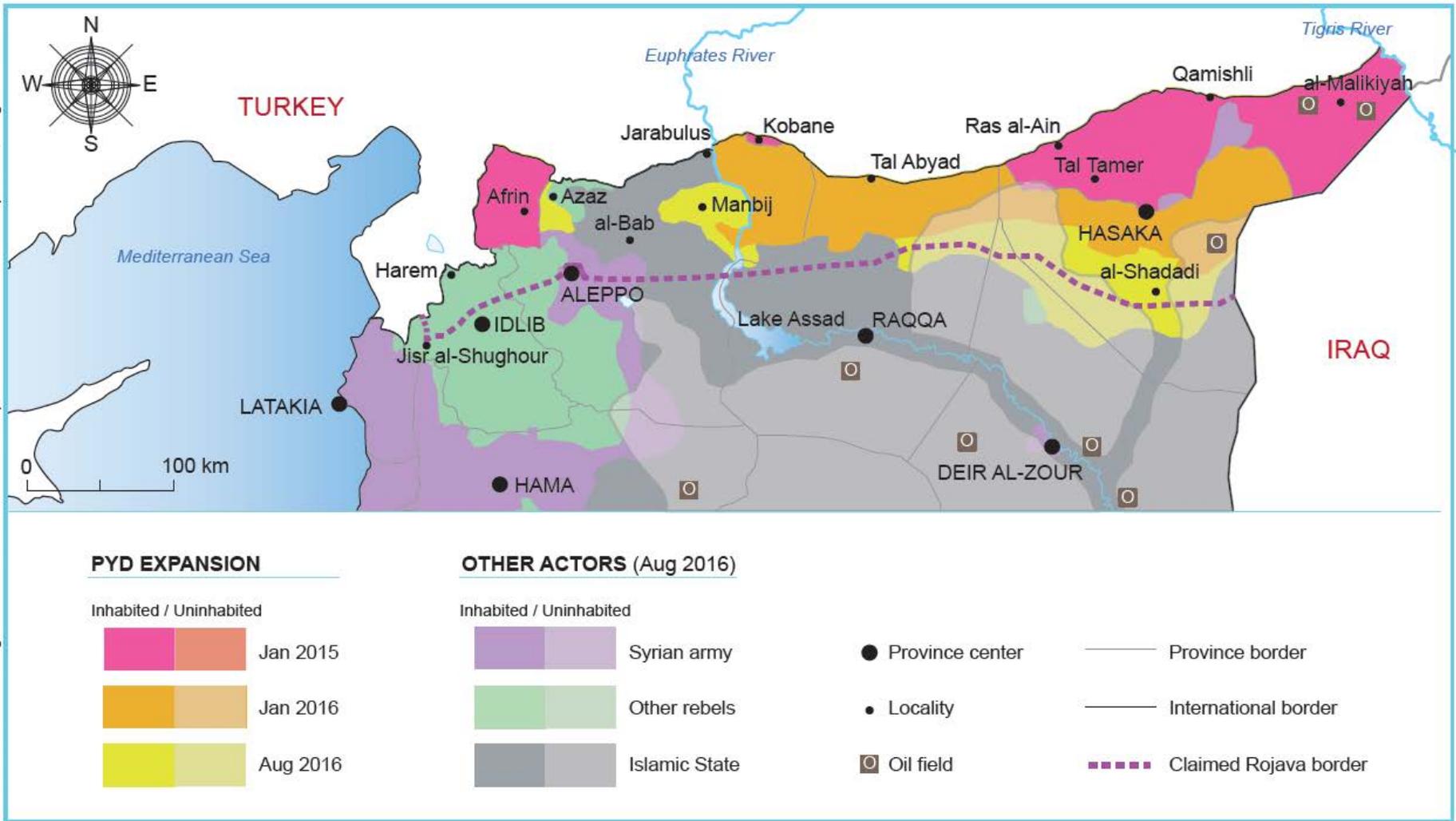


Source: [Fabrice Balanche](#), "Rojava's Sustainability and the PKK's Regional Strategy," *PolicyWatch* 2680, August 24, 2016 Washington Institute for Near East Policy https://mail.google.com/_/scs/mail-static/_/js/k=gmail.main.en.R9ZlbKBqeHM.O/m=m_i,t/am=OotHbJd_7_3BuYBQFf6SIV573---VR22OUe_78PiCKvAv9v9v8A_g_2oi0U/rt=h/d=1/rs=AHGWq9BDIJG387znTIU-sJiuuWLS0PBhgA, August 25, 2016.

Kurdish (PYD) Expansion in Northern Syria

PYD Expansion in Northern Syria

© 2016 The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, Fabrice Balanche and Mary Horan, August 2016.

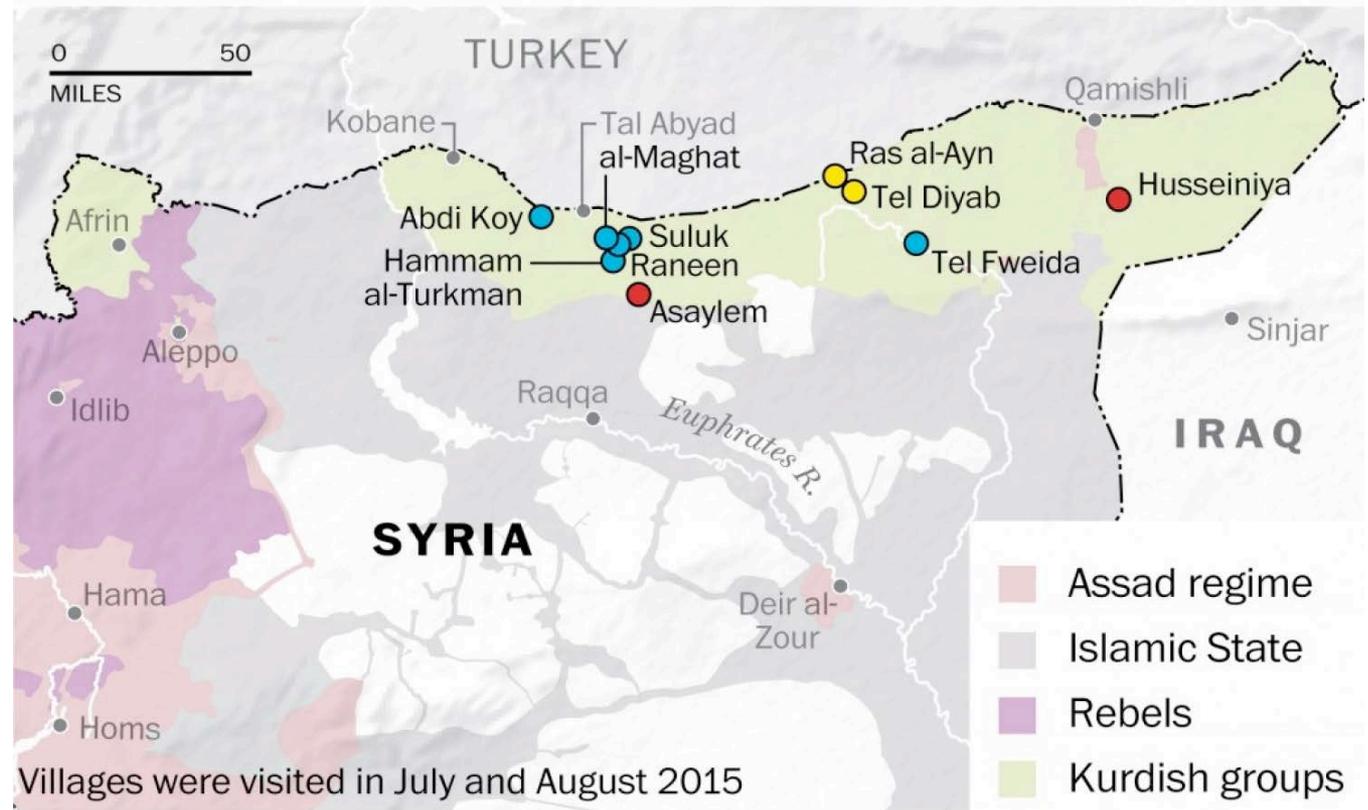


Source: Lead IG for Operation Inherent Resolve, Quarterly report to Congress, January 2016, p. 27, http://www.dodig.mil/IGInformation/archives/LIG_OCO_OIR_December2015_rev_TAGS.PDF.

Syrian Kurds and Tensions with Syrian Arabs

Amnesty International visited 14 towns and villages in the Kurdish controlled areas of northern Syria. In ten of these villages, they found the local population had either had their homes demolished or faced either forced displacement as a group or targeted displacement.

Abuse: ● Village demolished ● Forced displacement ● Targeted displacement

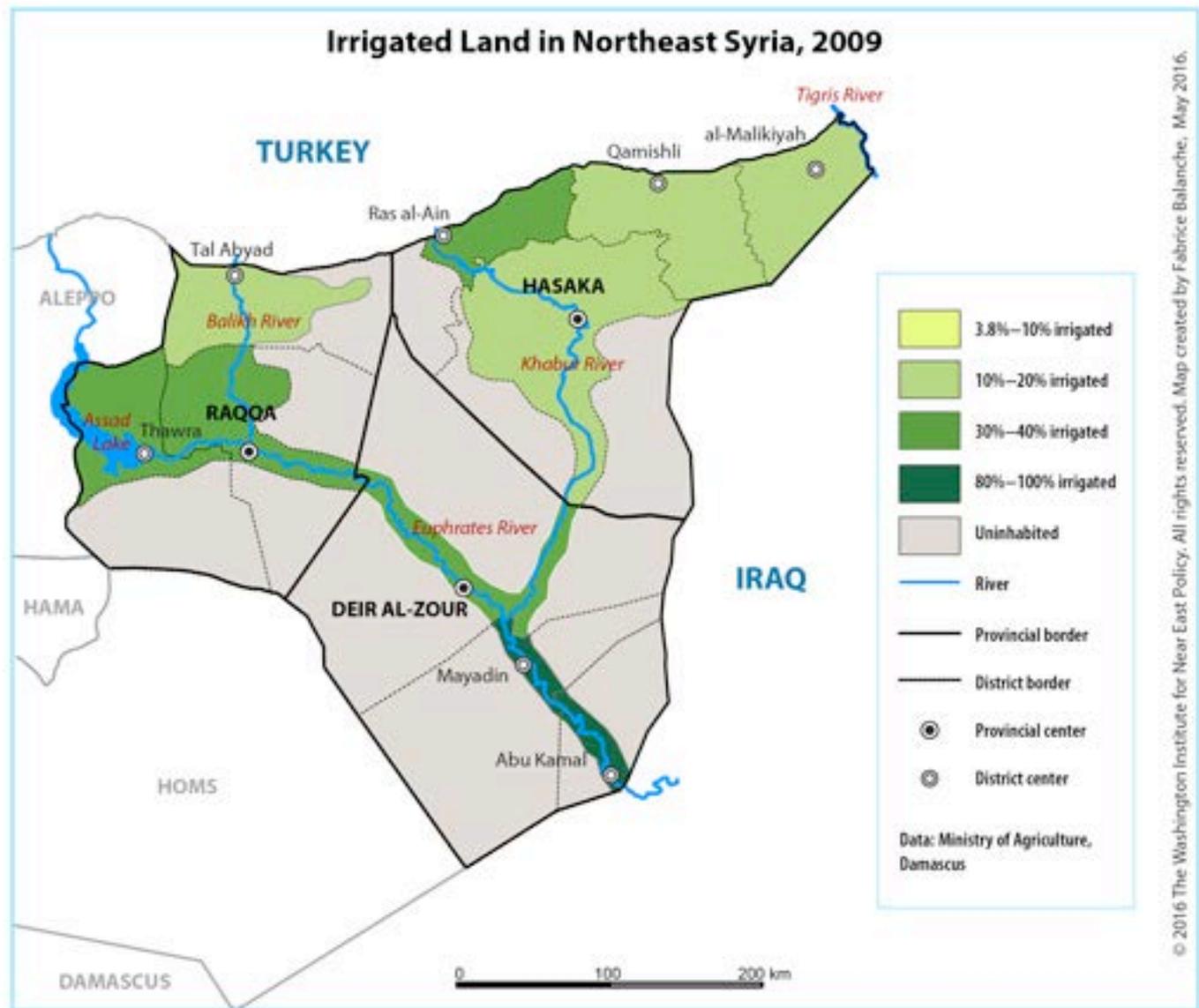


Source: Amnesty International; control area provided by Janes

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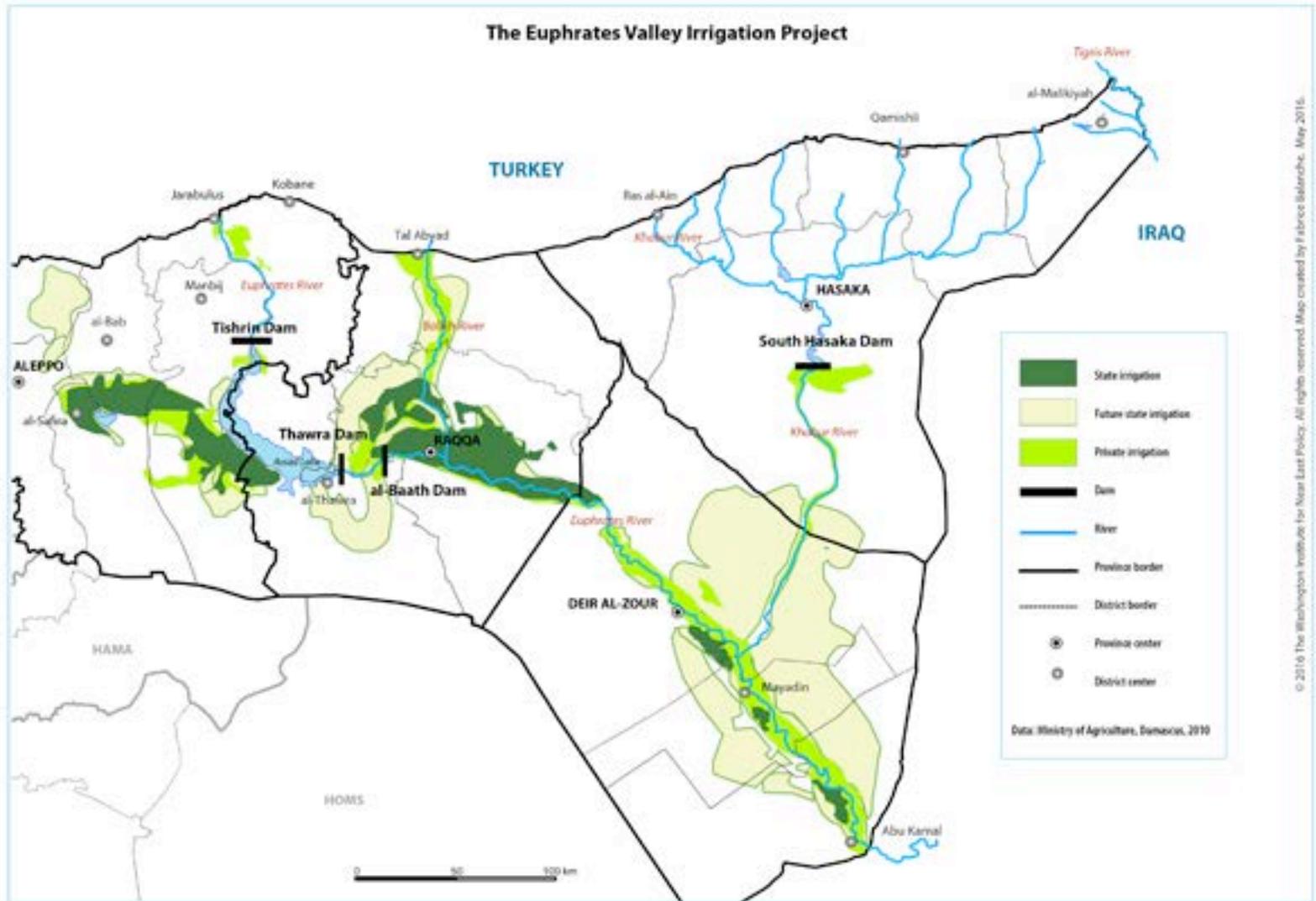
Source: Adam Taylor, "Report: U.S.-backed Kurdish rebels may have committed war crimes in Syria," Washington Post, October 11, 2012, https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle_east/a-new-fight-over-oil-shows-why-its-so-hard-to-keep-iraq-from-splintering/2015/08/09/a17fd04e-240a-11e5-b621-b55e495e9b78_story.html.

Irrigated Land in Northern Syria



Source: [Fabrice Balanche](http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/water-issues-are-crucial-to-stability-in-syrias-euphrates-valley), "Rojava's Sustainability and the PKK's Regional Strategy," *PolicyWatch* 2680, August 24, 2016 Washington Institute for Near East http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/water-issues-are-crucial-to-stability-in-syrias-euphrates-valley?utm_term=Water%20Issues%20Are%20Crucial%20to%20Stability%20in%20Syria%27s%20Euphrates%20Valley&utm_campaign=Is%20Rojava%20Sustainable%20%28Balanche%20%27C%20PolicyWatch%202680%29&utm_content=email&utm_source=Act-On+Software&utm_medium=email&cm_mmc=Act-On%20Software-_-email-_-Is%20Rojava%20Sustainable%20%28Balanche%20%27C%20PolicyWatch%202680%29-_-Water%20Issues%20Are%20Crucial%20to%20Stability%20in%20Syria%27s%20Euphrates%20Valley, August 25, 2016.

Euphrates Valley Irrigation Project



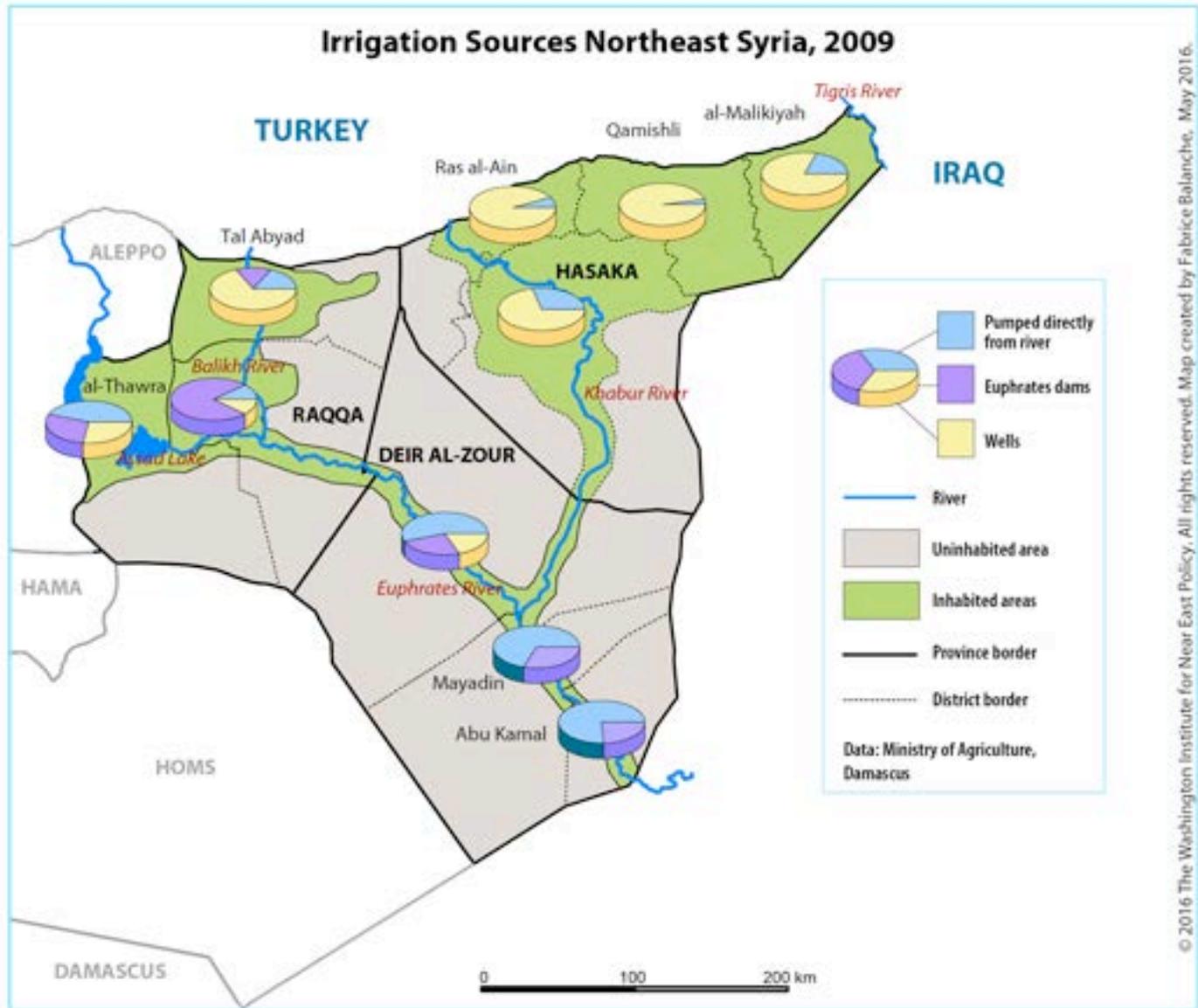
© 2016 The Washington Institute for Near East Policy. All rights reserved. Map created by Fabrice Balanche, May 2016.

Source: [Fabrice Balanche](#), "Rojava's Sustainability and the PKK's Regional Strategy," *PolicyWatch* 2680, August 24, 2016

Washington Institute for Near East http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/water-issues-are-crucial-to-stability-in-syrias-euphrates-valley?utm_term=Water%20Issues%20Are%20Crucial%20to%20Stability%20in%20Syria%27s%20Euphrates%20Valley&utm_campaign=Is%20Rojava%20Sustainable%20%28Balanche%20%7C%20PolicyWatch%202680%29&utm_content=email&utm_source=Act-On+Software&utm_medium=email&cm_mmc=Act-On%20Software-_-email-_-Is%20Rojava%20Sustainable%20%28Balanche%20%7C%20PolicyWatch%202680%29_-

Water%20Issues%20Are%20Crucial%20to%20Stability%20in%20Syria%27s%20Euphrates%20Valley, August 25, 2016

Irrigation Sources in Northeast Syria



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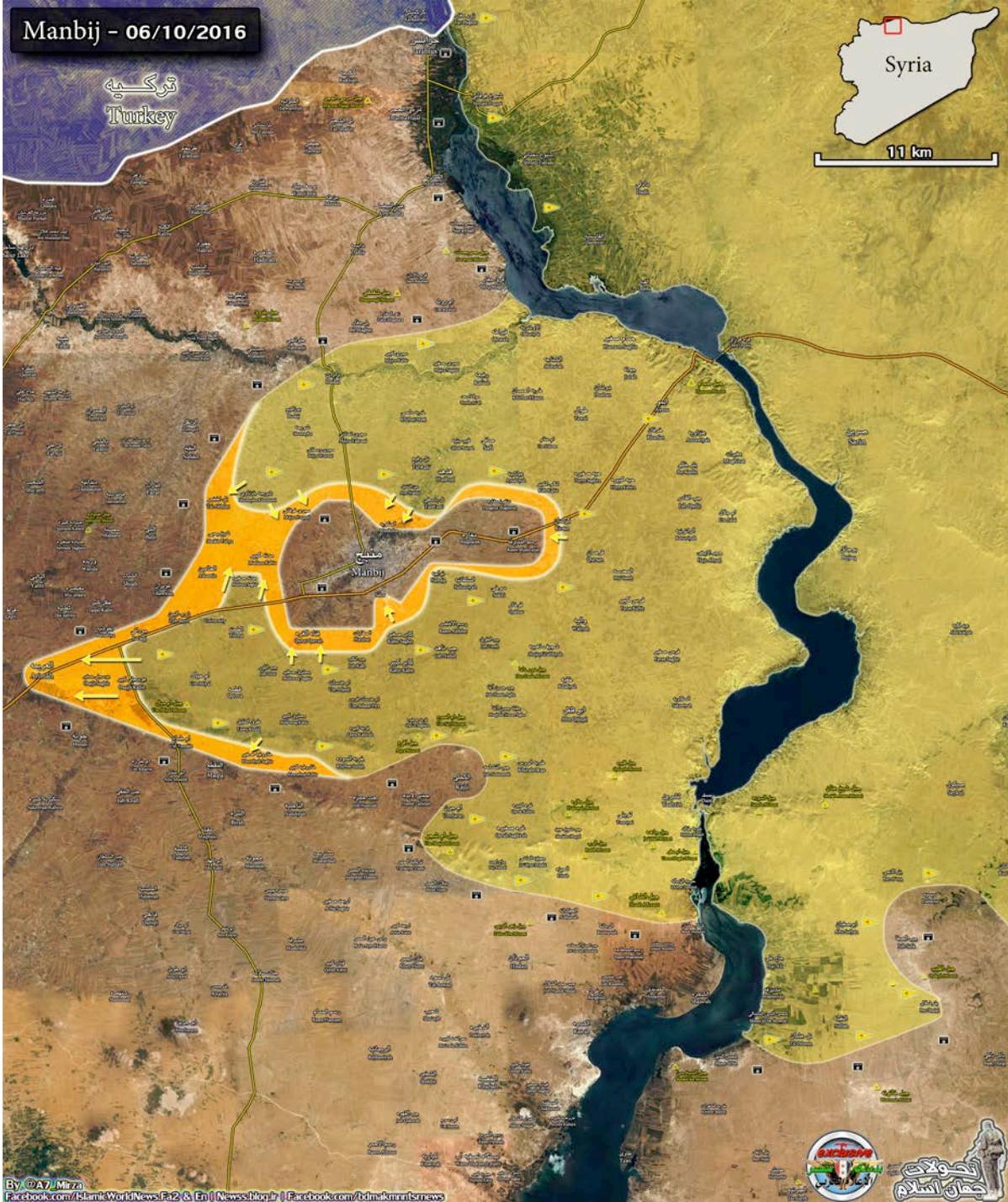
Source: [Fabrice Balanche](http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/water-issues-are-crucial-to-stability-in-syrias-euphrates-valley?utm_term=Water%20Issues%20Are%20Crucial%20to%20Stability%20in%20Syria%27s%20Euphrates%20Valley&utm_campaign=Is%20Rojava%20Sustainable%20%28Balanche%20%7C%20PolicyWatch%202680%29&utm_content=email&utm_source=Act-On+Software&utm_medium=email&cm_mmc=Act-On%20Software-_-email-_-Is%20Rojava%20Sustainable%20%28Balanche%20%7C%20PolicyWatch%202680%29_-Water%20Issues%20Are%20Crucial%20to%20Stability%20in%20Syria%27s%20Euphrates%20Valley), "Rojava's Sustainability and the PKK's Regional Strategy," *PolicyWatch* 2680, August 24, 2016

Washington Institute for Near East http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/water-issues-are-crucial-to-stability-in-syrias-euphrates-valley?utm_term=Water%20Issues%20Are%20Crucial%20to%20Stability%20in%20Syria%27s%20Euphrates%20Valley&utm_campaign=Is%20Rojava%20Sustainable%20%28Balanche%20%7C%20PolicyWatch%202680%29&utm_content=email&utm_source=Act-On+Software&utm_medium=email&cm_mmc=Act-On%20Software-_-email-_-Is%20Rojava%20Sustainable%20%28Balanche%20%7C%20PolicyWatch%202680%29_-Water%20Issues%20Are%20Crucial%20to%20Stability%20in%20Syria%27s%20Euphrates%20Valley

Battle of Manbij

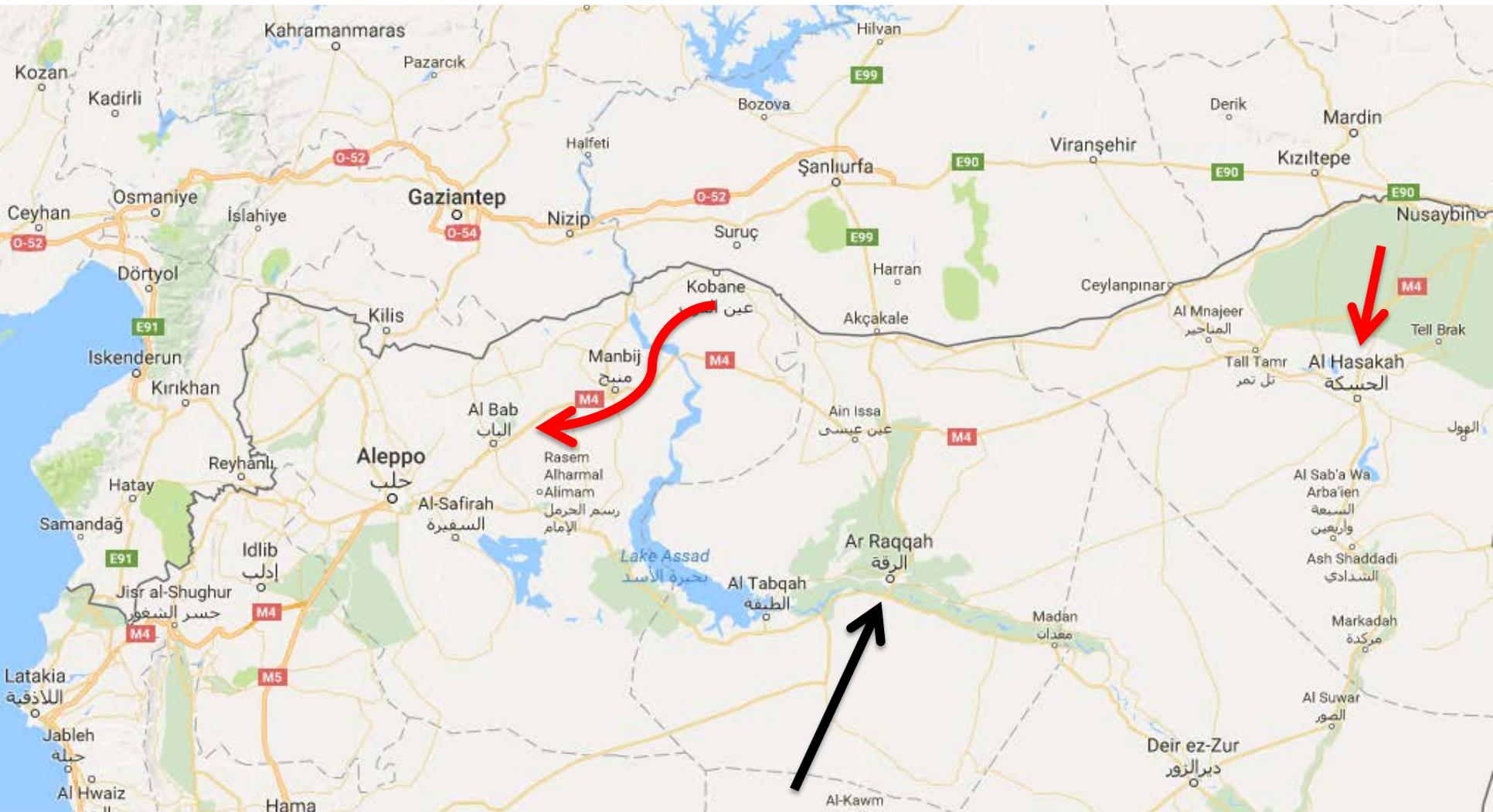
6.2016 to 8.2016

Population = 100,000



Source:
http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/06/18/world/middleeast/isis-control-places-cities.html?_r=0, August 5, 2016

Battles of Manbij and Hasakah: Kurds Moving towards Arab Rebel Areas and Sensitive Turkish Areas



Battle of Manbij

ISIS use of Human Shields



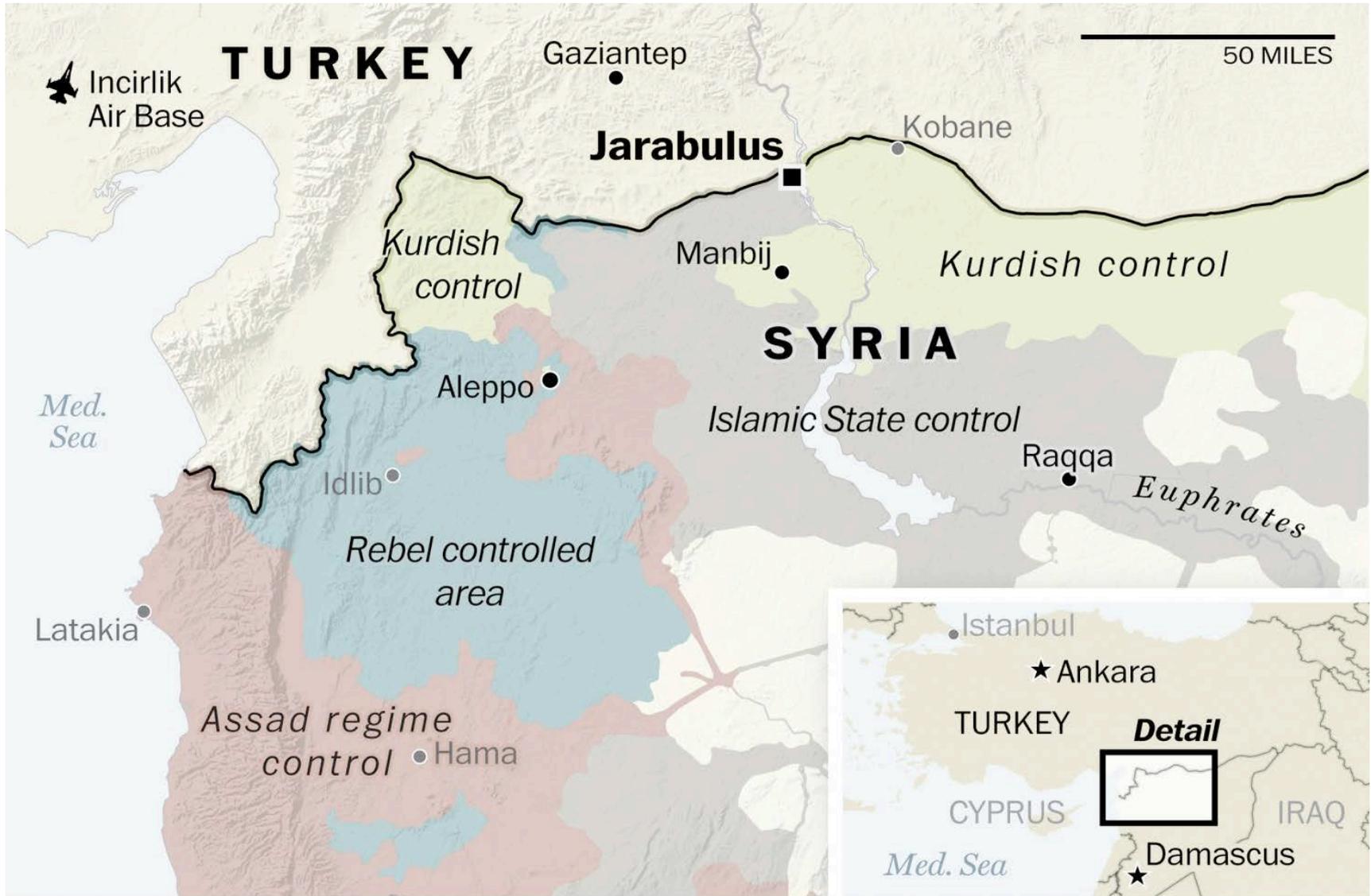
syrian democratic forces

you tube//SDF PRESS CENTER

TWITTER//@SDF PRESS 1

Source: BBC,
22.8.16, [https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/map/156afc3d473552bd,](https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/map/156afc3d473552bd)

Turks Intervene in Battle of Jarabulus: 24.8.2016



Source: IHS Jane's Conflict Monitor as of August 8

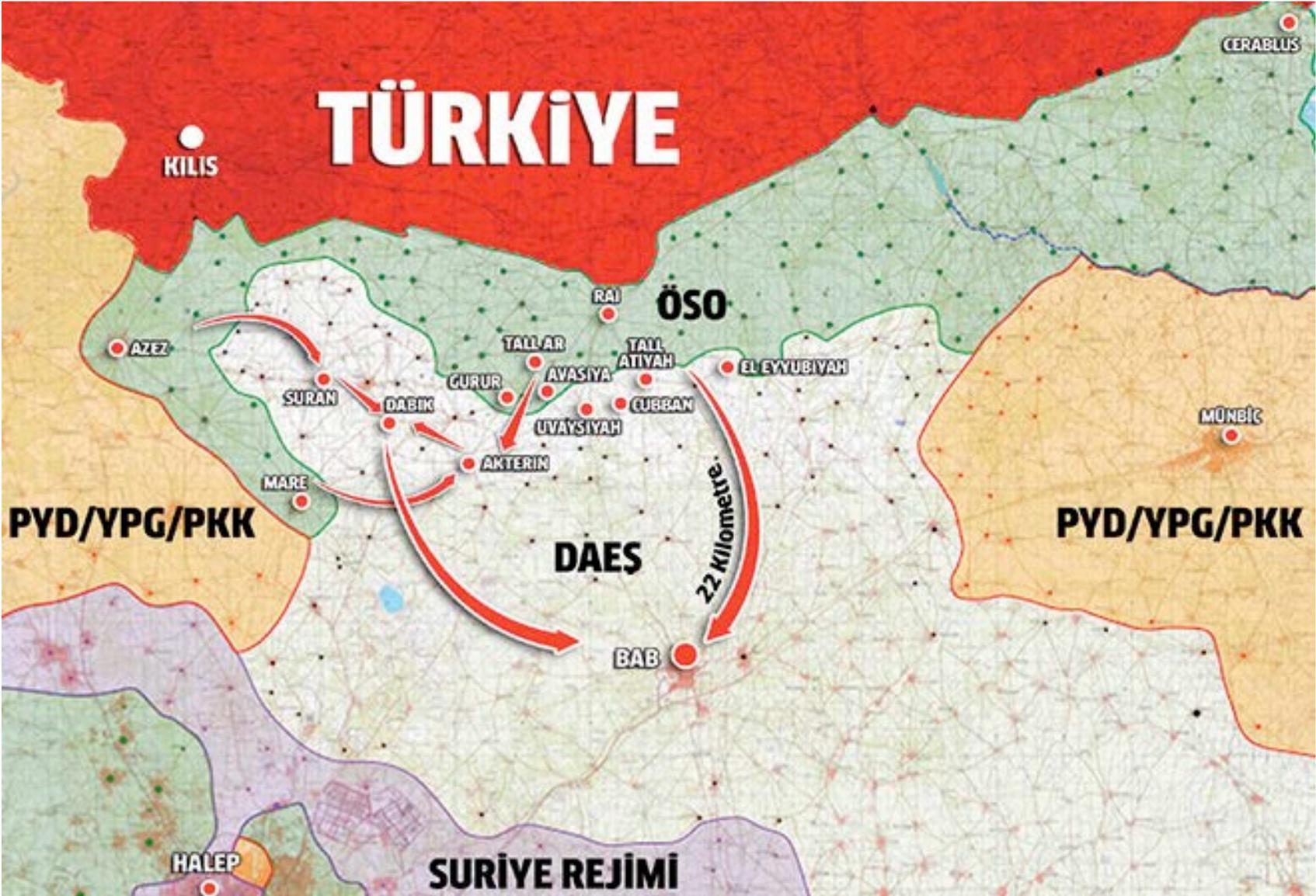
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Turks Intervene in Battle of Jarablus: 24.8.2016



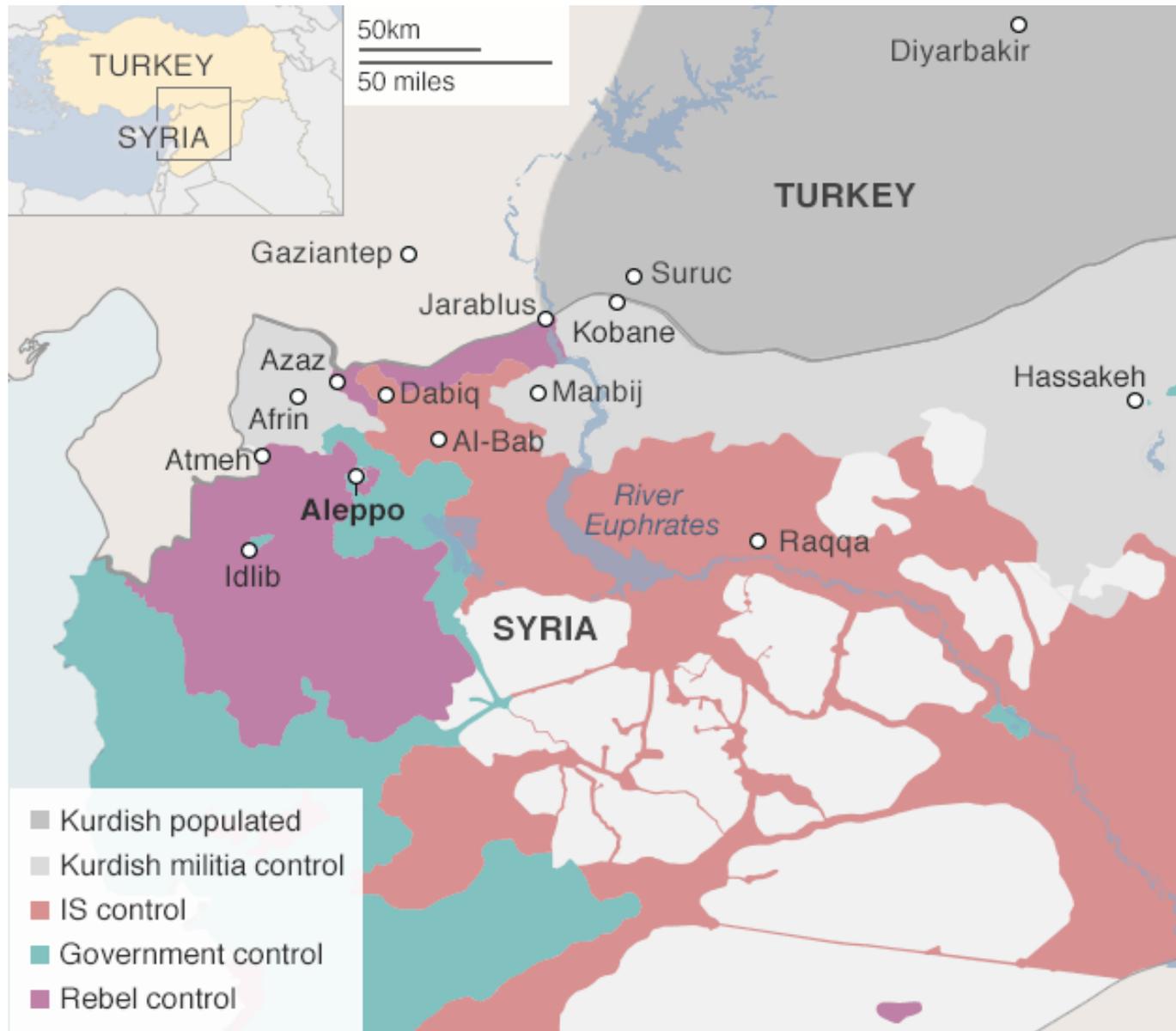
Source: IHS Conflict Monitor

Turks as of October 1, 2016



BBC Estimate of Zones of Influence in Northern Iraq: 3.10.2016

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-37629679>



Source: IHS Conflict Monitor (03 Oct 2016)

BBC

The U.S. and Allied Side of the War

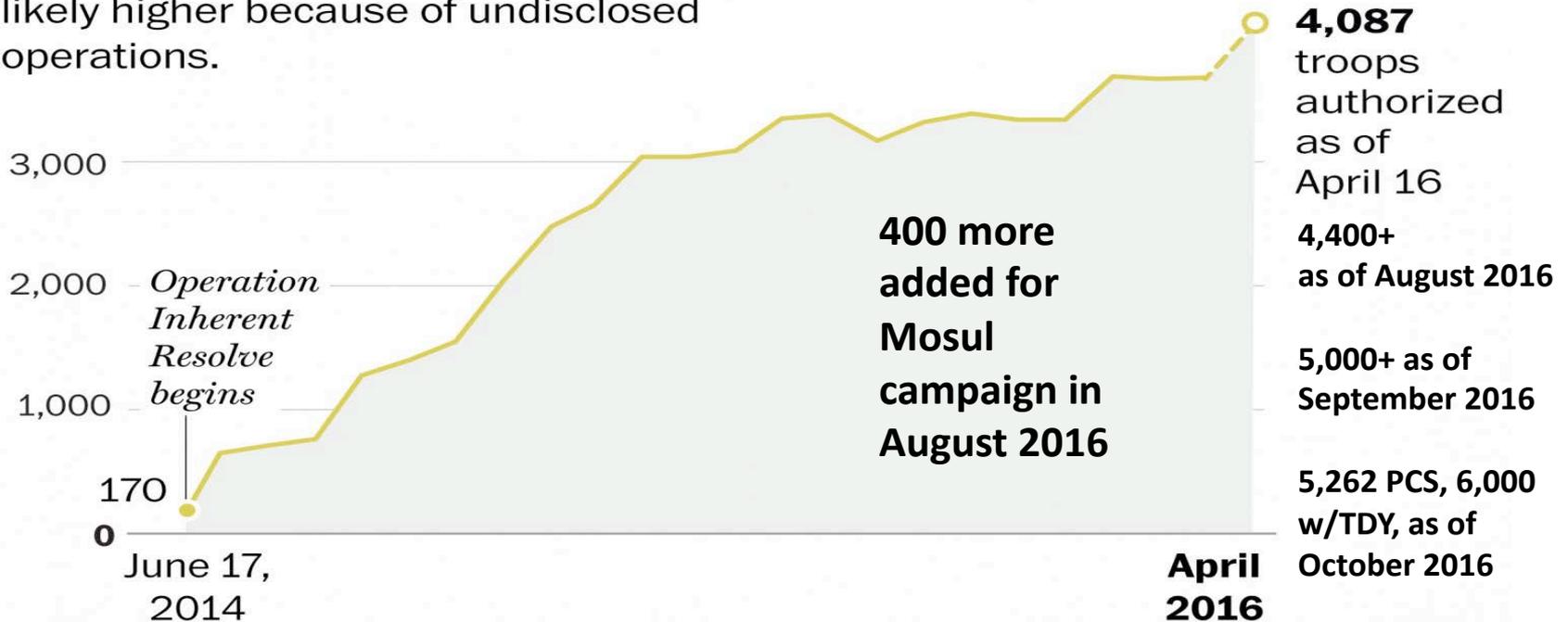
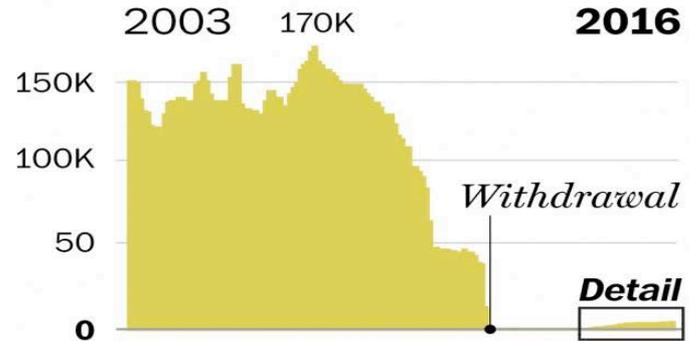
U.S. Troop Levels in Iraq and Syria: September 2016

- No totals including allies and air component in Iraq/Syria or neighboring states
- Public figures only include over PCS, not covert or TDY.
- Iraq total rose from 170 in June 2014 to 4,087 PCS in May 2016. Became 4,400+ in September 2016.
- U.S. Army and Marines provide HIMARS fire support, AH-1Z/AH-64 missions, forward combat support for key defensive and offensive action, Wasp amphibious ship.
- Statements provide support to battalion level in Iraq do not seem correct.
- Syria total generally does not include related personnel that cross border in Iraq, Jordan, and Turkey.
- President added 250 Special Forces to Syria in April 2006. Now over 300.

U.S. Troop Levels in Iraq: June 2004-October 2006

Years after Iraq withdrawal, U.S. troop level rises

The first 170 of an initial contingent of 275 troops arrived in June 2014. Since then, the Defense Department has authorized additional troops, bringing the official level to 4,087, though the total number is likely higher because of undisclosed operations.



Sources: Brookings Iraq Index, Defense Department

KEVIN UHRMACHER/THE WASHINGTON POST

Land Precision Strike: HIMARS



In November 2015, the United States Army revealed they had deployed the HIMARS to [Iraq](#), firing at least 400 rockets at the [Islamic State](#) since the beginning of summer.^[8] HIMARS detachments were sent to [Al Asad Airbase](#) and [Al-Taqaddum Air Base](#) in [Anbar province](#). On 4 March 2016, Army HIMARS systems fired rockets into [Syria](#) in support of Syrian rebels fighting ISIL for the first time, with the launchers based in neighboring [Jordan](#).^[9] On April 26, 2016, it was announced that the U.S. would be deploying the HIMARS in [Turkey](#) near the border with Syria as part of the battle with ISIL.^[11]

The HIMARS carries six rockets or one [MGM-140 ATACMS](#) missile on the [U.S. Army](#)'s new [Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles](#) (FMTV) five-ton truck, and can launch the entire Multiple Launch Rocket System Family of Munitions ([MFOM](#)). HIMARS is interchangeable with the MLRS M270A1, carrying half the rocket load.

The Extended Range MLRS Rocket (ER-MLRS) is a derivative of the M26 with a longer motor and only 518 grenades. This improves the range to more than 45 km (28 miles).

The M30 GLMRS rocket uses a guidance system with an IMU (Inertial Measurement Unit) and a GPS receiver, and has four small additional control fins in the nose. To make full use of the much improved accuracy of the weapon over long distances, only 404 M85 DPICM bomblets are carried for a range of more than 60 km (37 miles). Minimum effective range for the GMLRS is about 10 km (6 miles).

The XM31 is a variant of the M30 with a 90 kg (200 lb.) unitary high-explosive warhead. The XM31 is a variant of the M30 with a 90 kg (200 lb.) unitary high-explosive warhead. In January 2006, the U.S. Army announced that the majority of (possibly all?) future purchases of tactical MLRS rockets will be M31s with unitary warhead.

Attack Helicopters

AH-64



AH-1Z



U.S. Campaign Goals: August 2016

NEXT PLAYS IN THE COUNTER-ISIL CAMPAIGN



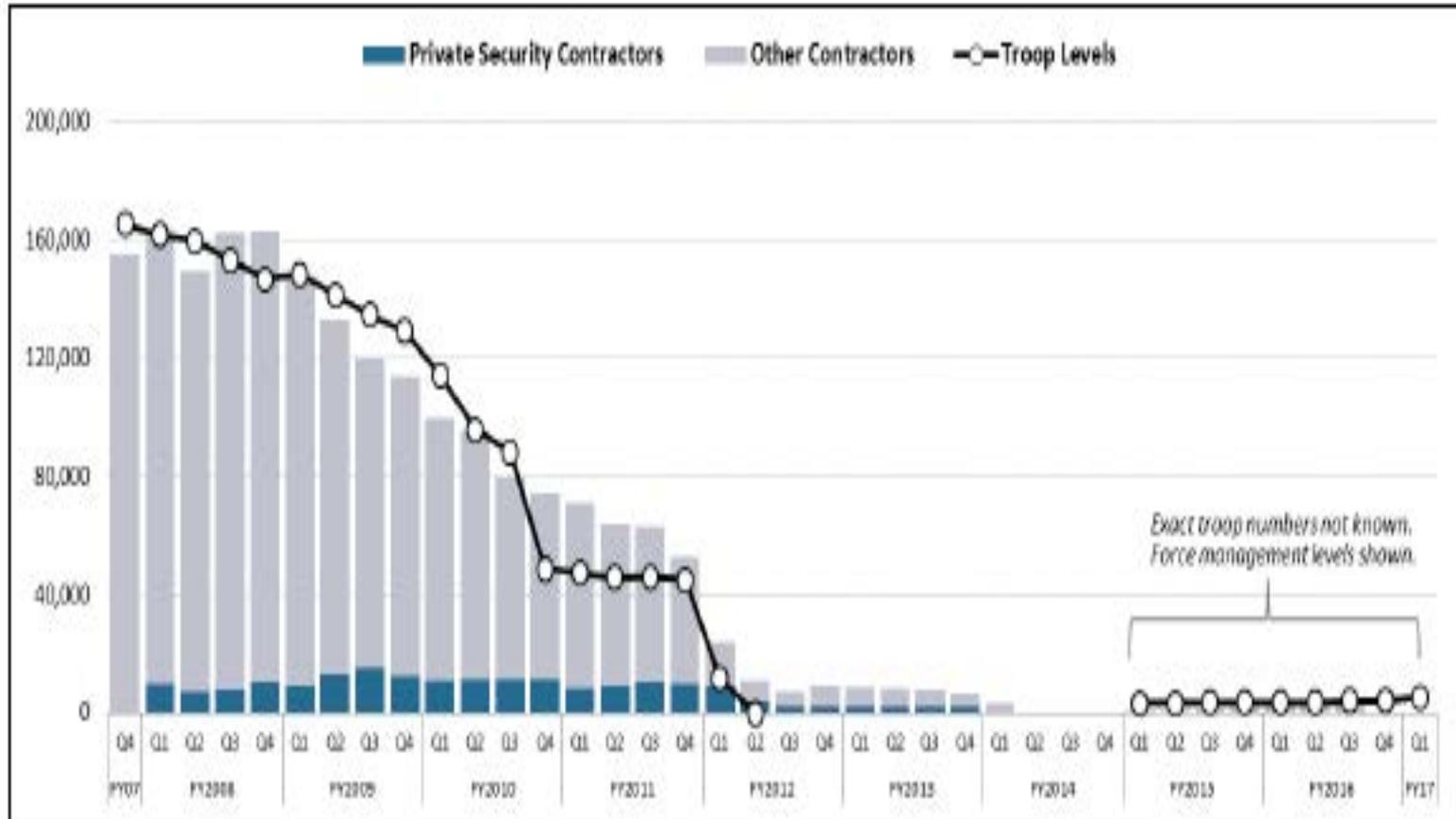
Stabilize Iraq's
Anbar Province

Generate Iraqi
Security Forces to
envelop Mosul

Identify and develop
more local forces in
Syria that will isolate
and pressure Raqqa

Provide more firepower,
sustainment and logistical
support to our partners to
enable them to collapse ISIL's
control over Mosul and Raqqa

U.S. Military and Contractor Personnel in Iraq: FY2007-FY2017



U.S Military and Contractor Personnel in Iraq: FY2007-FY2014

	U.S. Armed Forces	Total Contractors	U.S. Nationals Contractors	Foreign and Host Country National Contractors
Q4 FY2007	165,607	154,825	26,869	127,956
Q1 FY2008	161,783	163,591	31,325	132,266
Q2 FY2008	159,700	149,378	29,351	120,027
Q3 FY2008	153,300	162,428	29,611	132,817
Q4 FY2008	146,900	163,446	28,045	135,401
Q1 FY2009	148,500	148,050	39,262	108,788
Q2 FY2009	141,300	132,610	36,061	96,549
Q3 FY2009	134,500	119,706	31,541	88,165
Q4 FY2009	129,200	113,731	29,944	83,787
Q1 FY2010	114,300	100,035	27,843	72,192
Q2 FY2010	95,900	95,461	24,719	70,742
Q3 FY2010	88,320	79,621	22,761	56,860
Q4 FY2010	48,410	74,106	20,981	53,125
Q1 FY2011	47,305	71,142	19,943	51,199
Q2 FY2011	45,660	64,253	18,393	45,860
Q3 FY2011	46,010	62,689	18,900	43,789
Q4 FY2011	44,755	52,637	16,054	36,583
Q1 FY2012	11,445	23,886 ^a	11,237	12,649
Q2 FY2012	—	10,967 ^a	3,260	7,707
Q3 FY2012	—	7,336 ^a	2,493	4,843
Q4 FY2012	—	9,000 ^a	2,314	6,686
Q1 FY2013	—	8,449 ^a	2,356	6,093
Q2 FY2013	—	7,905 ^a	2,125	5,780
Q3 FY2013	—	7,735 ^a	1,898	5,837
Q4 FY2013	—	6,624 ^a	1,626	4,998
Q1 FY2014	—	3,234 ^a	820	2,414

U.S Military and Contractor Personnel in Iraq: FY2012-FY2017

	U.S. Armed Forces	Total Contractors	U.S. National Contractors	Foreign and Host Country National Contractors
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Q4 FY2011	44,755	52,637	16,054	36,583
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Q3 FY2013	—	7,735 ^a	1,898	5,837
Q4 FY2013	—	6,624 ^a	1,626	4,998
Q1 FY2014	—	3,234 ^a	820	2,414
No Data on Contractors Released by CENTCOM from Q2 FY2014-Q4 FY2014				
Q1 FY2015	Up to 3,100 ^b	250 (est.)	No Data Available	No Data Available
Q2 FY2015	Up to 3,100 ^b	600 (est.)	No Data Available	No Data Available
Q3 FY2015	Up to 3,550 ^c	1,349	1,140	209
Q4 FY2015	Up to 3,550 ^c	1,403	1,098	305
Q1 FY2016	Up to 3,550 ^d	2,028	1,392	636
Q2 FY2016	Up to 3,550 ^d	2,619	1,564	1,055
Q3 FY2016	Up to 4,087 ^a	2,485	1,605	880
Q4 FY2016	Up to 4,087 ^a	2,992	1,823	1,169
Q1 FY2017	Up to 5,262 ^f	3,592	2,035	1,557

DOD ceased publicly reporting numbers of DOD contractor personnel working in Iraq in December 2013, following the conclusion of the U.S. combat mission in Iraq (Operation Iraqi Freedom and Operation New Dawn), and the subsequent drawdown of DOD contractor personnel levels in Iraq. In late 2014, in response in part to developing operations in the region, DOD reinitiated reporting broad estimates of DOD contractor personnel deployed in Iraq in support of Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR). As the number of DOD contractor personnel in Iraq increased over the first six months of 2015, DOD resumed reporting exact numbers and primary mission categories of OIR contractor personnel in June 2015.

As of the fourth quarter of FY2016, there were 2,992 DOD contractor personnel in Iraq, compared to a force management level authorizing the presence of up to 4,087 U.S. troops in Iraq, primarily deployed as part of a U.S.-led coalition advise-and-assist mission in support of the Government of Iraq.¹³ Contract personnel would thus represent approximately 42% of the total estimated DOD personnel presence in-country. Approximately 61% of DOD's 2,992 reported individual contractors were U.S. citizens, approximately 25% were third-country nationals; and roughly 14% were local/host-country nationals.

U.S Contract Obligations in Iraq: FY2012-FY2017

	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009	FY2010	FY2011	FY2012	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	Total
Iraq	\$14,685.56	\$17,987.49	\$10,580.81	\$7,878.74	\$5,222.69	\$617.71	\$537.31	\$77.62	\$249.39	\$684.88	\$58,763.86
Bahrain	\$588.93	\$1,333.27	\$2,190.98	\$609.37	\$526.26	\$338.40	\$883.97	\$212.81	\$551.41	\$680.63	\$8,459.93
Kuwait	\$4,983.13	\$4,934.01	\$5,821.30	\$5,050.40	\$3,983.48	\$2,612.30	\$3,139.88	\$1,793.66	\$2,004.14	\$1,779.60	\$38,044.20
Qatar	\$323.46	\$469.24	\$886.45	\$351.45	\$840.67	\$870.86	\$432.20	\$175.28	\$324.56	\$241.64	\$5,230.32
Saudi Arabia	\$210.60	\$375.76	\$989.33	\$806.44	\$309.49	\$570.03	\$964.00	\$1,255.52	\$2,093.57	\$1,018.00	\$10,621.42
Turkey	\$375.90	\$193.21	\$311.79	\$143.24	\$185.94	\$286.34	\$191.65	\$184.99	\$203.56	\$242.26	\$2,516.19
UAE	\$261.33	\$1,326.57	\$305.78	\$2,662.15	\$1,060.54	\$1,467.74	\$2,281.36	\$1,757.70	\$1,306.55	\$1,422.39	\$15,124.87
Oman	\$94.29	\$107.54	\$85.31	\$125.88	\$142.16	\$214.68	\$228.80	\$106.60	\$124.73	\$123.02	\$1,473.89
Jordan	\$83.85	\$92.30	\$14.81	\$13.77	\$40.01	\$54.17	\$177.08	\$168.23	\$203.89	\$186.71	\$1,232.37
Total Iraq Theater	\$21,607.05	\$26,819.41	\$21,186.57	\$17,641.43	\$12,311.23	\$7,032.23	\$8,836.25	\$5,732.41	\$6,842.88	\$6,379.14	\$141,248.13

Train and Equip Funding in Iraq and Syria

(\$ in Millions)

Train and Equip Funds	FY 2017 OCO Request	FY 2017 OCO Amendment	FY 2017 Security Assistance Enacted	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	FY 2017 OCO Total Request
Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF)	630	+290	-290	-630	-
Syria Train and Equip Fund (STEF)	250	-	-	-250	-
Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund (CTEF)	-	-	-	+880	880
- Additional CTEF Requirements	-	-	-	+626	626
TOTAL	880	+290	-290	1,506	1,506

Number may not add due to rounding

Equipment Reset and Readiness (\$0.6 billion): Replaces one MV-22 Osprey tilt-rotor aircraft lost in combat. Also procures high priority ISR assets, as well as other special operations requirements.

Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund (CTEF) (\$0.6 billion): Formally consolidates and increases the funding requests for the Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF) and the Syria Train and Equip Fund (STEF), creating a new appropriation to provide support to the military and other security forces of or associated with the Government of Iraq's and the VSO forces' operations against ISIS.

In addition to the pending FY 2017 request of \$880 million for ITEF and STEF efforts, the request for additional FY 2017 appropriations includes an additional \$626 million above the original FY 2017 request for ITEF and STEF to accelerate the Department's train-and-equip efforts in Iraq and Syria as partners fight to retake the cities of Mosul and Raqqa.

- An additional \$446.4 million is requested to provide continued maintenance and sustainment support to the ISF as they fight to retake the city of Mosul. These funds will address critical requirements generated by the protracted operations to seize Mosul and the higher-than-anticipated battle losses and operational costs that diverted funding and material intended for the post-Mosul reset and follow-on operations. These funds will also address support for future counter-ISIS operations in Iraq.

- An additional \$180.0 million is requested to sustain the momentum of SAC and VSO forces as they fight to retake the city of Raqqa. These funds will address critical weapons, training, ammunition, and equipment requirements necessary to outfit the 16,000 supplementary partner forces from the SAC. These funds will also provide support for future counter-ISIS operations in Syria.

Revisions to OCO Funding by Category in FY2017

(\$ in Billions)

OCO Budget	FY 2017 Request	FY 2017 November Amendment	LESS: Enacted Security Assistance	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	FY 2017 Remaining Request
Operations/Force Protection	8.6	+2.8	-1.8	+2.1	11.7
In-Theater Support	17.0	+1.3	-1.9	+0.8	17.1
Joint Improvised-Threat Defeat Fund	0.4	+0.1	-0.1	--	0.4
Afghanistan Security Forces Fund (ASFF)	3.4	+0.8	--	--	4.2
Support for Coalition Forces	1.4	--	--	--	1.4
Counter-ISIS Train and Equip Fund (CTEF) *	0.9	+0.3	-0.3	+0.6	1.5
Equipment Reset and Readiness	9.4	+0.1	-0.5	+0.6	9.6
Classified Programs	8.1	+0.4	-0.4	+1.0	9.1
Counterterrorism Partnerships Fund (CTPF)	1.0	--	--	--	1.0
European Reassurance Initiative (ERI)	3.4	--	-0.8	+<0.1	2.6
Subtotal	53.6	+5.8	-5.8	5.1	58.6
Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA) of 2015 Compliance	5.2	--	-0.1	--	5.1
Total	58.8	+5.8	-5.9	+5.1	63.7

Number may not add due to rounding

* CTEF is a new account and includes the original request of \$630 million for the Iraq Train and Equip Fund (ITEF) and \$260 million for the Syria Train and Equip Fund (STEF), plus an additional request of \$446.4 million for ITEF related requirements and \$180 million for STEF related requirements in this request for additional appropriations.

Cost of U.S. Iraqi Train and Assist Efforts: FY2016-FY2017

Budget Summary (Dollars in Millions)	FY 2017 Request	FY 2017 Change	FY 2017 Revised Request
EQUIPPING ADDITIONAL SECURITY FORCES (Hold Forces)	170.406	--	170.406
RESUPPLY COMBAT OPERATIONS	323.969	--	323.969
MAINTENANCE AND SUSTAINMENT	71.600	--	71.600
SITE IMPROVEMENTS, MAINTENANCE AND SUSTAINMENT	64.025	--	64.025
SUPPORT TO THE KURDISH PESHMERGA	--	289.500	289.500
Total	630.000	289.500	919.500

The United States Government (USG) strategy to counter the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), also known as Daesh, directed the Department of Defense (DoD) and the U.S. Central Command (USCENTCOM) to conduct a campaign to degrade, dismantle, and ultimately defeat ISIL/Daesh. The focus of DoD's efforts is to work with and through the Government of Iraq (GoI) to build key security force capabilities, help professionalize its security forces, and promote longer term stability of the country and the region. Because the U.S. does not have direct operational control over these forces, the campaign is progressing at a pace that is driven by the GoI. This creates a more fluid and less predictable future that makes projecting funding requirements extremely challenging. For identification of the funding required, crucial assumptions must be made, and for FY 2017, these key assumptions are:

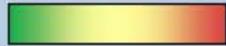
1. In FY 2017, the costs for equipping and training existing and new Iraqi units will decline, but the logistics requirements for supporting ongoing operations, including resupply and replacement of combat losses, will increase as compared to previous fiscal year justifications.
2. Iraqi security forces will be involved in continuing major operations to isolate, clear, hold, and stabilize territory currently occupied by ISIL, to include major population centers such as Mosul.
3. Using the operations in Ramadi and elsewhere in Anbar as a reference, it is expected that Mosul clearing operations will be slow; there will be a significant need for ammunition, anti-armor weapons, and counter-IED equipment; and the Iraqi forces will lose a significant amount of equipment to combat losses. (As an example, Iraqi Counter Terrorism Service (CTS) has seen over 200 HMMWVs destroyed in Ramadi operations between August and November 2015.)
4. The effectiveness of hold forces made up of federal police, local police/security forces, and border police/security will be critical to holding liberated territory and improving security for the population and achieving U.S. objectives. Budget estimate assumes procurement of equipment to supply 20,000 of this hold force.
5. Current Building Partner Capacity (BPC) sites will continue to operate while new sites will be established as Iraqi security forces (ISF) moves north to and through Mosul.
6. The Iraqi economy will continue to be weak and their government will find it difficult to fund counter-ISIL/Daesh operations. U.S. and coalition support will continue to be important in paying for costs associated with the current crisis to achieve U.S. objectives.
7. Strong U.S. and coalition support, particularly highly visible support such as training and equipping, will be necessary for ISF to maintain sufficient combat power to accomplish assigned and future missions.

Combined Forces Air Component Commander 2011-2016 Airpower Statistics)

OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE

Close Air Support/Escort/Interdiction

Number of Weapons Released

Less Activity  More Activity

Sorties		Sorties with at least one weapon release		Number of Weapons Released												
Year	Sorties	Year	Sorties	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2014	6,591	2014	2,003								269	931	1,746	1,458	1,888	6,292
2015	21,116	2015	9,912	2,426	1,853	1,685	1,862	2,145	1,683	2,823	2,758	2,380	2,694	3,242	3,145	28,696
2016	15,904	2016	7,871	2,718	2,090	2,052	2,582	2,341	3,160	2,439	2,241					19,623

	2014	2015	2016
Intel, Surveillance and Recon Sorties	2,247	9,401	6,432
Airlift and Airdrop Sorties	1,992	10,050	5,800
Airlift Cargo (Short Tons)*	14,555	78,500	47,900
Airlift Passengers*	9,900	47,200	30,600
Supplies Airdropped (Pounds)	1,417,900	0	71,321
Tanker Sorties	4,859	14,737	8,630
Fuel Offloaded (Millions of Pounds)	282	912	519
Aircraft Refuelings	28,956	84,381	53,633

* Iraq only

As of 8:28 a.m. EST October 20, 2016, the U.S. and coalition have conducted a total of 15,803 strikes (10,205 Iraq / 5,598 Syria).

U.S. has conducted 12,236 strikes in Iraq and Syria (6,920 Iraq / 5,316 Syria)

Rest of Coalition has conducted 3,567 strikes in Iraq and Syria (3,285 Iraq / 282 Syria)

The countries that have participated in the strikes include:

In Iraq: (1) Australia, (2) Belgium, (3) Canada, (4) Denmark, (5) France, (6) Jordan, (7) The Netherlands, and (8) UK

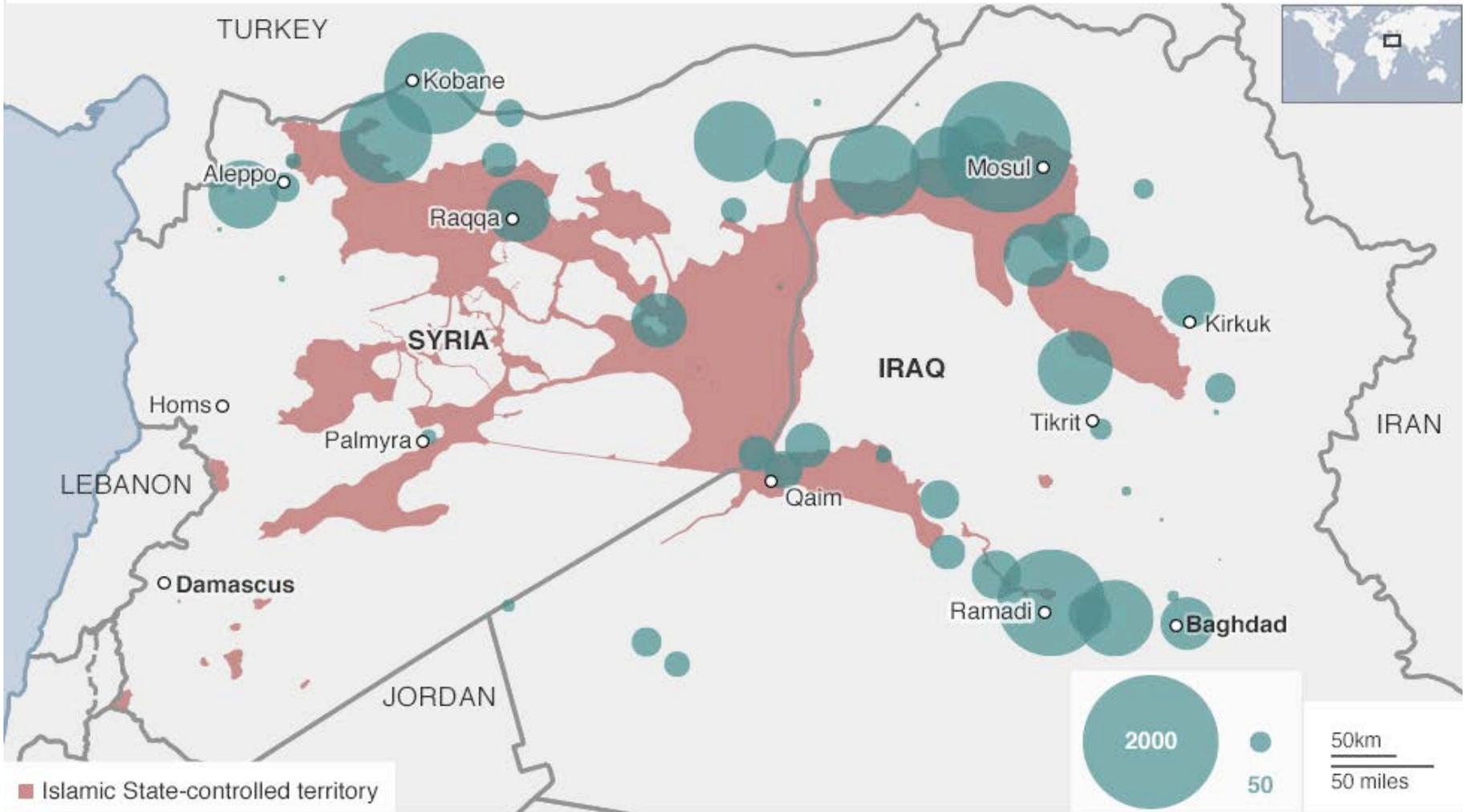
In Syria: (1) Australia, (2) Bahrain, (3) Canada, (4) Denmark, (5) France, (6) Jordan, (7) The Netherlands, (8) Saudi Arabia, (9) Turkey (10) UAE and (11) UK

As of September, 2016, U.S. and partner nation aircraft have flown an estimated 116,391 sorties in support of operations in Iraq and Syria.

Source: http://www.defense.gov/News/Special-Reports/0814_Inherent-ResolveOctober 24, 2016:

BBC Map of Density of US-led Coalition Air Strikes: 8-2014 to 19.9.2016

US-led coalition strikes: IRAQ: 9,601, SYRIA: 5,054



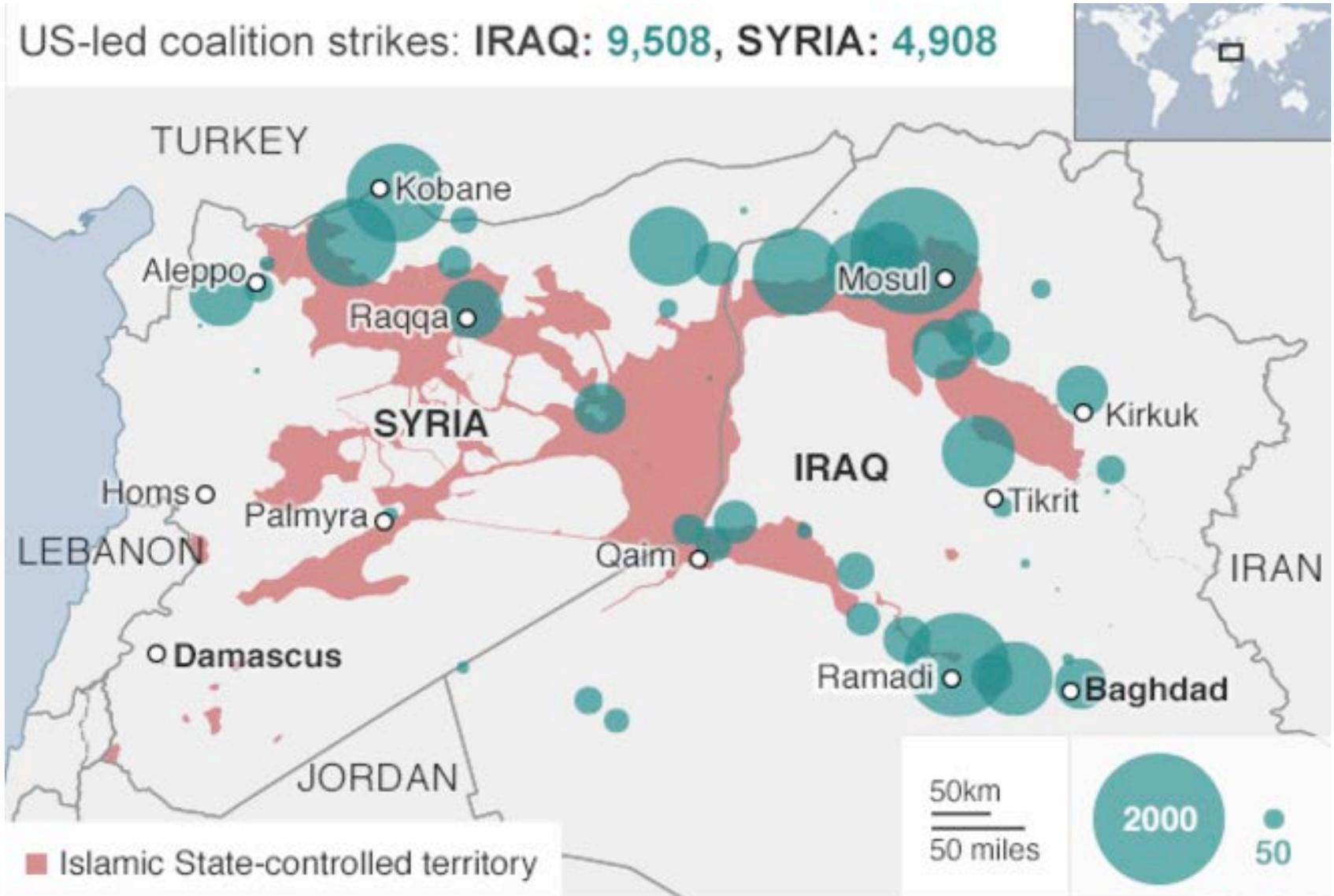
Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, 19 Sep 2016

BBC

Source: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, September 30 2016

IHS/BBC Map Coalition Air Strikes, September 6, 2016

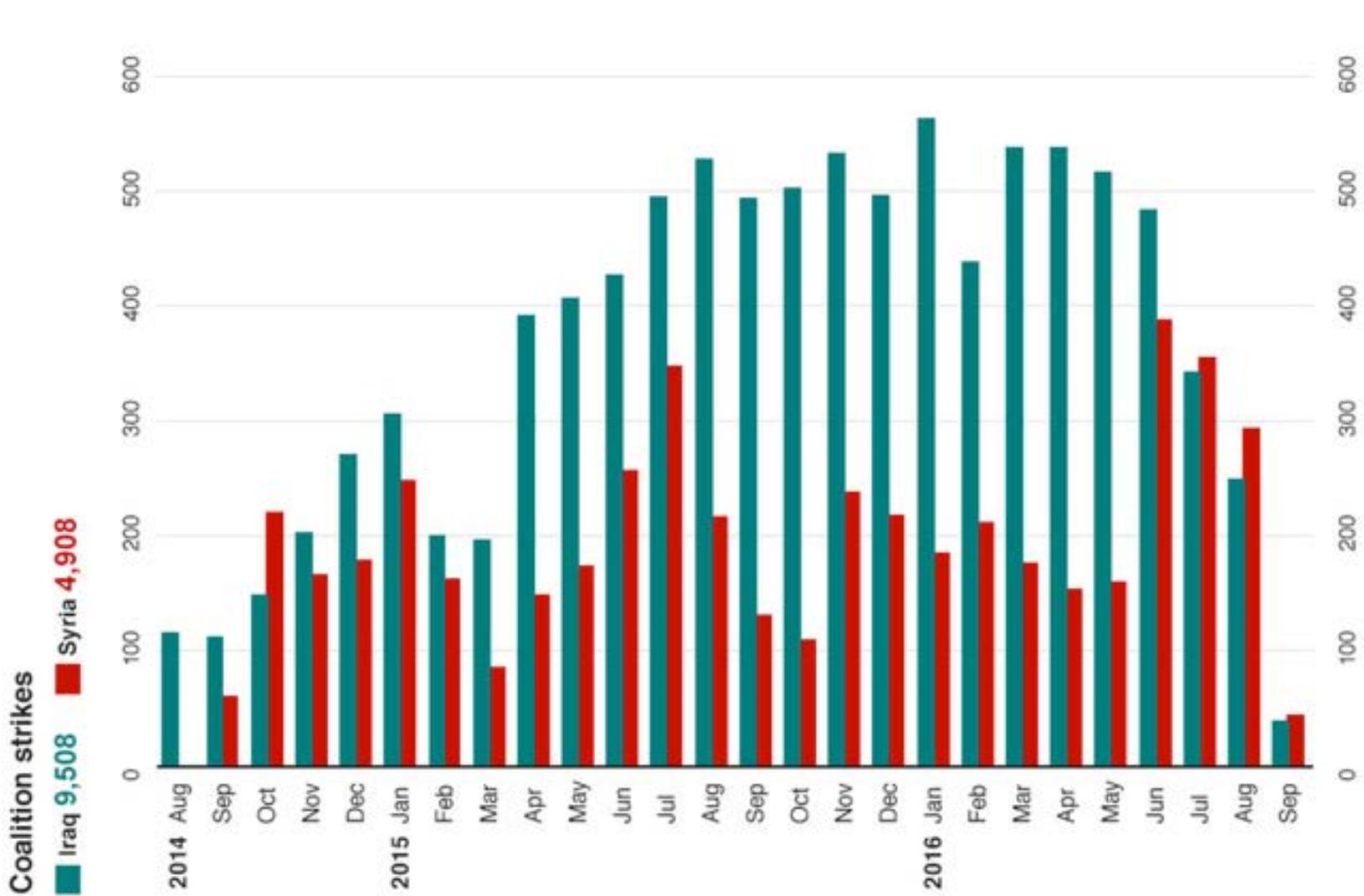
US-led coalition strikes: IRAQ: 9,508, SYRIA: 4,908



Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, 6 Sep 2016



IHS/BBC Map Coalition Air Strikes, September 6, 2016



Figures are up to 6 September 2016

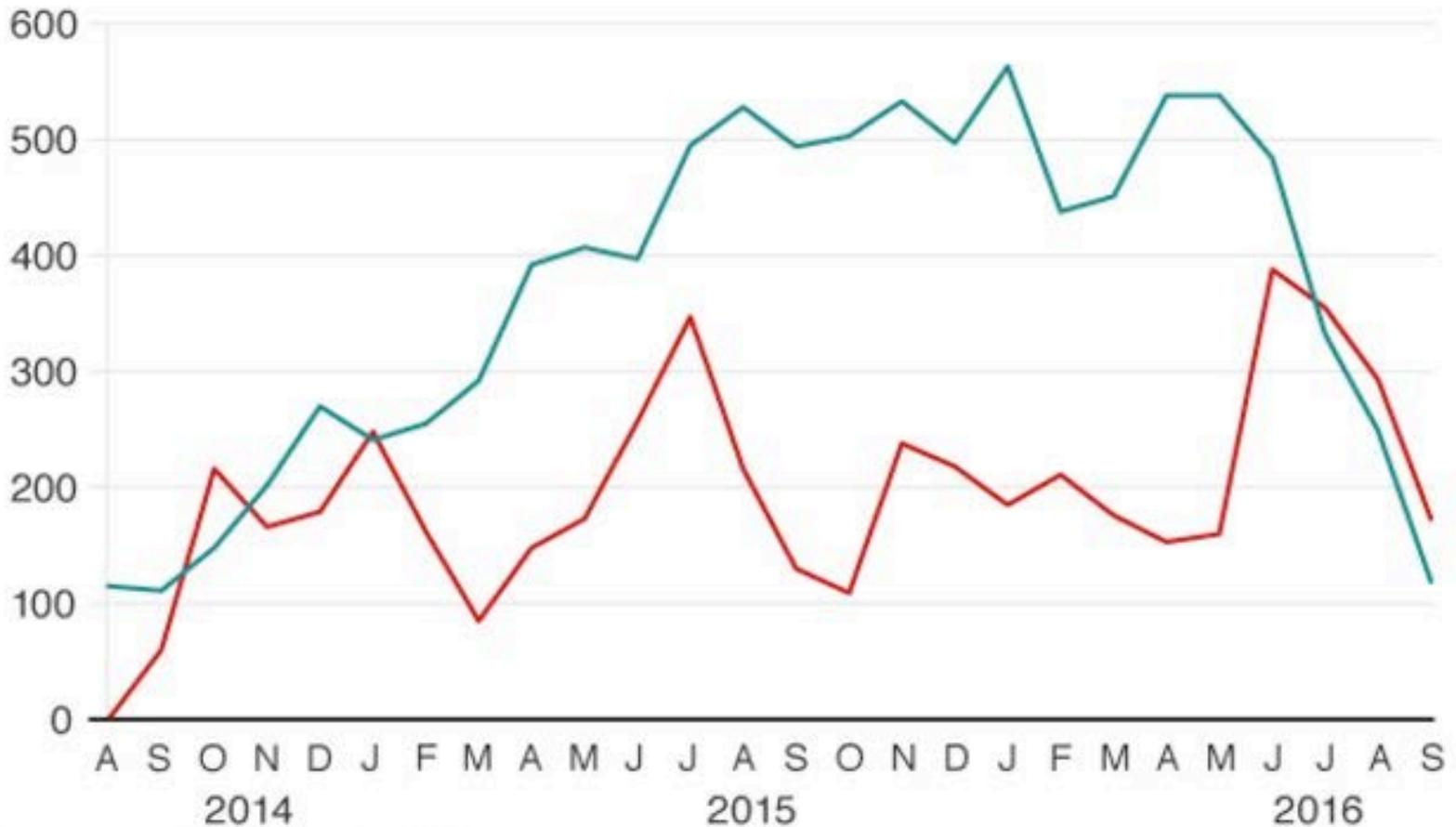
Source: US Central Command



CENTCOM Estimate of US-led Coalition Air Strikes: 8-2014 to 19.9.2016

Coalition strikes

Iraq 9,601 **Syria 5,054**



Figures are up to 19 September 2016

Source: US Central Command



Targets Damaged/Destroyed as of May 31, 2016

OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE TARGETS DAMAGED/DESTROYED*

 Tanks	143
 HMMWV's	382
 Staging Areas	1,627
 Buildings	6,545
 Fighting Positions	7,824
 Oil Infrastructure	1,620
Other Targets	8,233
TOTAL	26,374

*Numbers may fluctuate based on battle damage assessments
Current as of 31 May 2016

Source: CENTCOM CCCI

Targets Damaged/Destroyed as of September 26, 2016

OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE TARGETS DAMAGED/DESTROYED*

 Tanks	164
 HMMWV's	388
 Staging Areas	2,050
 Buildings	7,948
 Fighting Positions	8,638
 Oil Infrastructure	2,638
Other Targets	10,074
TOTAL	31,900

*Numbers may fluctuate based on battle damage assessments
Current as of 26 September 2016

Source: CENTCOM CCCI

Coalition Airstrikes as of October 2016

As of 5:12 a.m. EST October 25, 2016, the U.S. and coalition have conducted a total of 15,861 strikes (10,245 Iraq / 5,616 Syria).

U.S. has conducted 12,278 strikes in Iraq and Syria (6,947 Iraq / 5,331 Syria)

Rest of Coalition has conducted 3,583 strikes in Iraq and Syria (3,298 Iraq / 285 Syria)

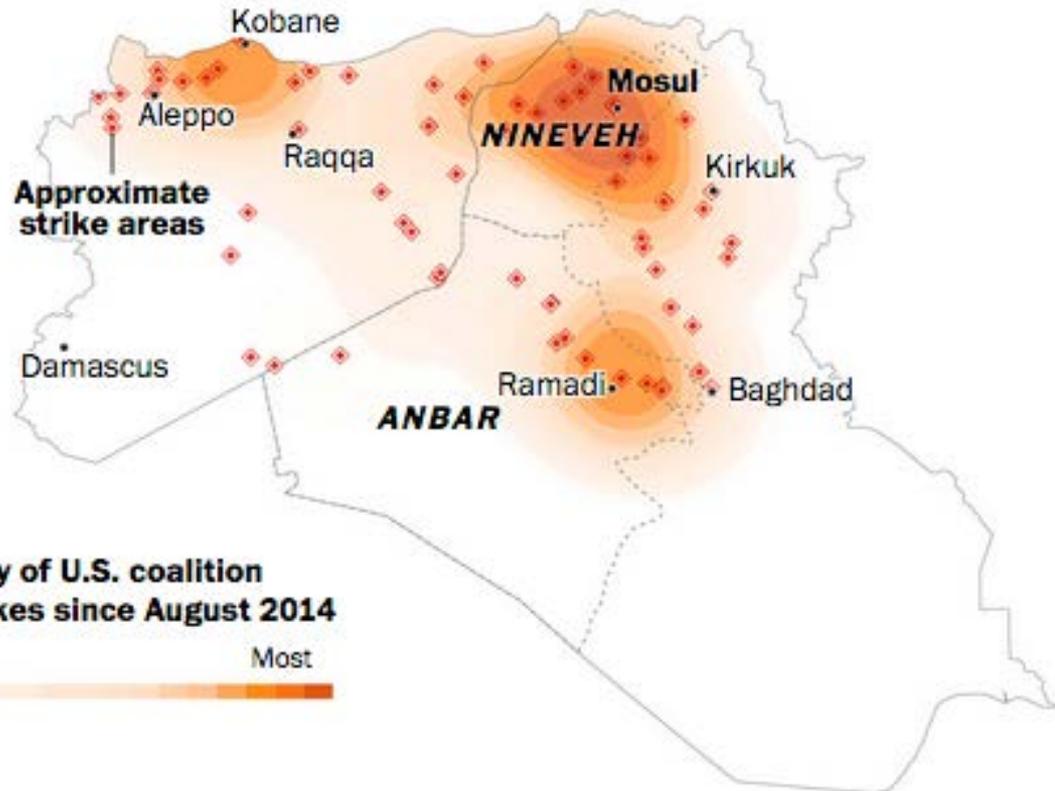
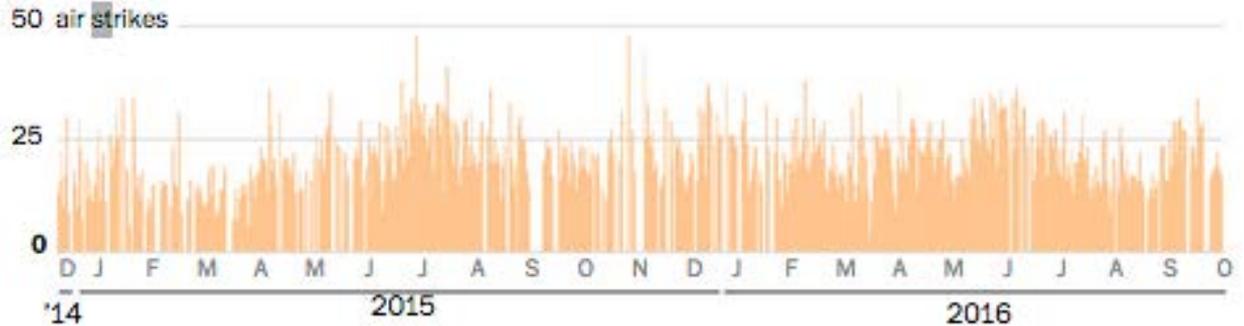
The countries that have participated in the strikes include:

In Iraq: (1) Australia, (2) Belgium, (3) Canada, (4) Denmark, (5) France, (6) Jordan, (7) The Netherlands, and (8) UK

In Syria: (1) Australia, (2) Bahrain, (3) Canada, (4) Denmark, (5) France, (6) Jordan, (7) The Netherlands, (8) Saudi Arabia, (9) Turkey (10) UAE and (11) UK

As of September, 2016, U.S. and partner nation aircraft have flown an estimated 116,391 sorties in support of operations in Iraq and Syria.

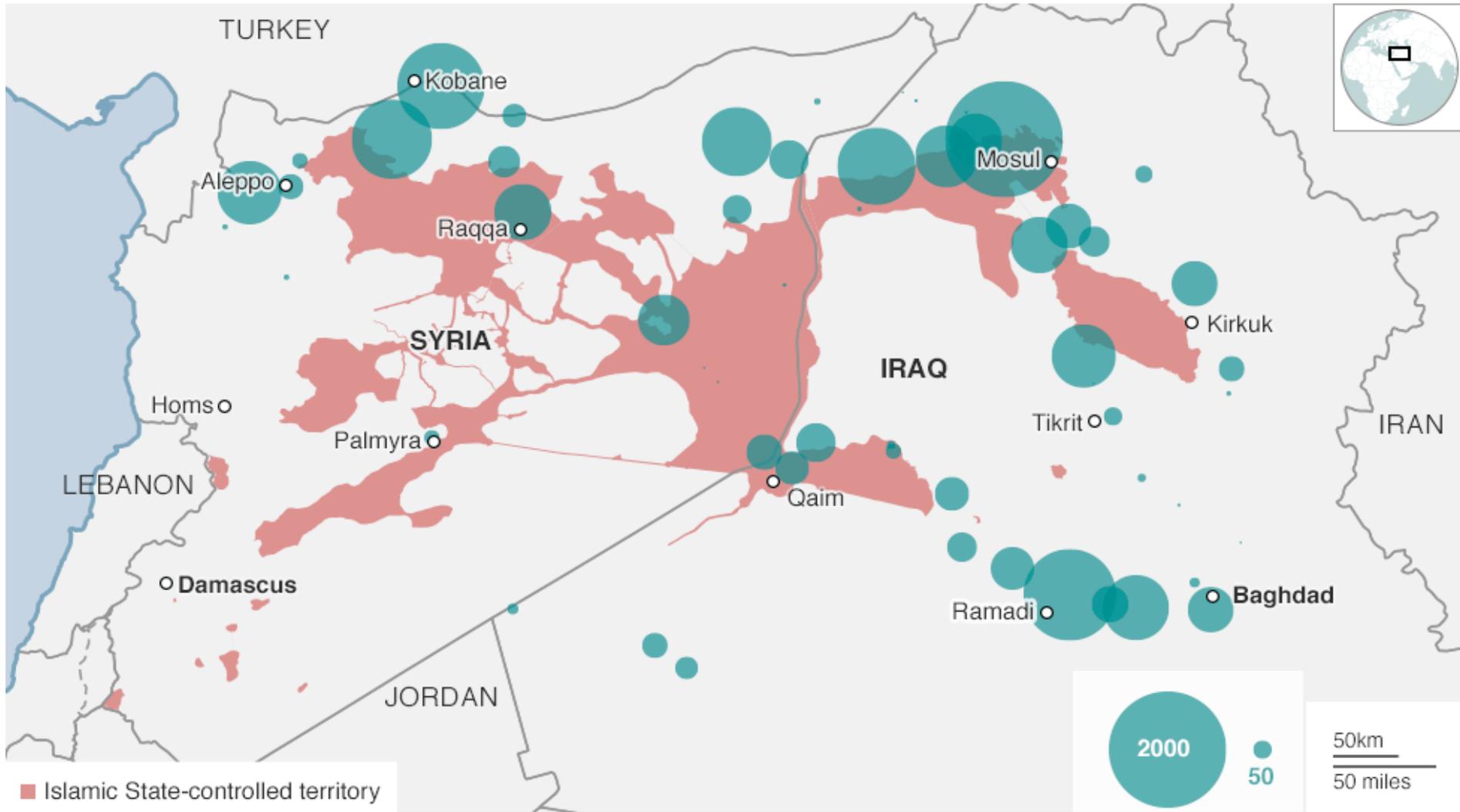
Coalition airstrikes in Iraq and Syria as part of Operation Inherent Resolve



Source: [Laris Karklis](#), [Aaron Steckelberg](#) and [Tim Meko](#), The uneasy mix of forces battling the Islamic State
Washington Post,
<https://www.washingtonpost.com/graphics/world/who-is-fighting-the-islamic-state/>, and
http://www.defense.gov/News/Special-Reports/0814_Inherent-Resolve.

IHS/BBC Map Coalition Airstrikes, as of October 31, 2016

US-led coalition strikes: IRAQ: 10,043, SYRIA: 5,493



Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, 31 Oct 2016

BBC

CENTCOM Estimate of US-led Coalition Air Strikes: 8-2014 to 31.11.2016

Coalition strikes

■ Iraq 10,043 ■ Syria 5,493



Figures are up to 31 October 2016

Source: US Central Command



No Meaningful Agreement on ISIS Body Counts

Micah Zenko ([@MicahZenko](#)) senior fellow with the Center for Preventive Action at the Council on Foreign Relations chronology of Body Counts:

- It should be no surprise then that President Barack Obama's administration has been using body counts in the ongoing war against the Islamic State. In January 2015, just 16 days after Navy Rear Adm. John Kirby [asserted](#) in a press conference that he wasn't "getting into an issue of body counts.... It's simply not a relevant figure," U.S. Ambassador to Iraq Stuart Jones, unprompted, [told](#) an *Al Arabiya* interviewer that "the airstrikes have now killed more than 6,000 ISIS fighters in Syria and Iraq."
- Since that first estimate, the administration has steadily released other figures on combatant deaths. What's less clear is how well those chosen data points line up with one another.
- On March 3, 2015, Army Gen. Lloyd Austin, then-commander of Centcom, [told](#) the House Armed Services Committee that the U.S. military campaign against the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria had killed 8,500 enemy fighters.
- Three months later, that number increased. On June 1, 2015, Air Force Gen. Herbert J. "Hawk" Carlisle, the chief of Air Combat Command, [informed](#) reporters at an Air Force Association breakfast: "We've taken about 13,000 enemy fighters off the battlefield since the September-October time frame."
- Then, on July 29, 2015, *USA Today* [cited](#) military intelligence estimates, which were confirmed by coalition officials, that "15,000 militants [have been] killed in a U.S.-led airstrike campaign."
- On Oct. 12, 2015, an anonymous "senior military officer" [told](#) *USA Today*: "The U.S.-led bombing campaign has killed an estimated 20,000 Islamic State fighters." The following day, Army Col. Steve Warren, the spokesman for Operation Inherent Resolve (OIR), [told](#) a reporter about that same figure: "We try to stay away from body counts, generally speaking. I'm not going to argue with those numbers that you just cited."
- The next month, on Nov. 30, 2015, anonymous military officials again [told](#) *USA Today* that "the campaign has killed 23,000 Islamic State fighters."
- On Jan. 6, Warren, who earlier declared his avoidance of body counts, [told](#) reporters in prepared remarks: "In December, we estimate approximately 2,500 enemy fighters were killed in coalition airstrikes across Iraq and Syria," bringing the total to 25,500.
- On April 12, the *New York Times* [reported](#) that American airstrikes had killed 25,000 Islamic State fighters, according to unnamed Pentagon officials. CNN's Jim Sciutto had a [slightly higher number](#) from officials, at 26,000.
- Finally, on Aug. 10, Army Lt. Gen. Sean MacFarland, the commander of the Combined Joint Task Force-OIR, [claimed](#) that "over the past 11 months we've killed about 25,000 enemy fighters.... That's 45,000 enemies taken off the battlefield."

Air strikes and ISIS Leaders

High-value ISIL Fighters Killed by Coalition Strikes in 12/2015

Name	Role	Location	Date Killed
Rawand Dilsher Taher	external operations; handled money and equipment	Raqqah, Syria	12/7
Khalil Ahmed Ali al-Wais (AKA Abu Wadhah)	"Emir" of Kirkuk province	Kirkuk, Iraq	12/7
Abu Anas	IED cell leader	Kirkuk, Iraq	12/8
Yunis Khalash (AKA Abu Jawdat)	Deputy Financial Emir	Mosul, Iraq	12/9
Mithaq Najim	Deputy "Emir" of Kirkuk province; trained FTFs	Kirkuk, Iraq	12/9
Siful Haque Sujan	computer systems engineer/ external operations; educated in the U.K.; hacker; specialized in anti-surveillance technology and weapons development	Raqqah, Syria	12/10
Akram Muhammad Sa'ad Faris (AKA Akram Aabu)	commander/executioner	Tellafar, Iraq	12/12
Charaffe al-Mouadan	external operations; Paris attacks cell leader	Syria	12/24
Abdel Kader Hakim	external operations; forgery specialist; veteran fighter; linked to Paris attacks network	Mosul, Iraq	12/26
Tashin al-Hayali	external operations	Mosul, Iraq	12/27

Sources: Terri Moon Cook, "Coalition Killed 10 Senior ISIL Leaders in December," DoD News, 12/29/2015, www.defense.gov/News-Article-View/Article/639489/coalition-killed-10-senior-isil-leaders-in-december, accessed 1/3/2016, and Lead IG analysis of open-source data, 12/2015.

Cost of U.S. Air Operations as of August 31, 2016

As of August 31, 2016, the total cost of operations related to ISIL since kinetic operations started on August 8, 2014, is \$9.3 billion and the average daily cost is \$12.3 million for 755 days of operations. .

UNCLASSIFIED

Weekly Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) Cost Report through August 31, 2016

Average Daily Cost

Daily Cost (\$M)	8 Aug - 19 Sep 2014 (Ops in Iraq; Pre-Syria)	20 Sep 2014 - 31 Aug 2016 (Ops in Syria and Iraq)	Average Daily Cost (8 Aug 2014 - 31 Aug 2016)
By Expense (# of Days)	43	712	755
Daily Flying OPTEMPO	\$ 3.7	\$ 4.5	\$ 5.1
Daily Ship OPTEMPO	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
Munitions	\$ 0.7	\$ 2.2	\$ 2.7
Mission Support	\$ 1.1	\$ 2.8	\$ 4.5
Total:	\$ 5.6	9.5	\$ 12.3
By Service			
Army	\$ 0.3	\$ 1.3	\$ 2.1
Navy	\$ 1.9	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.4
Air Force	\$ 2.5	\$ 6.5	\$ 7.8
SOCOM	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.7	\$ 1.0
Total:	\$ 5.6	9.5	\$ 12.3
By Category			
Logistics Support	\$ 0.1	\$ 1.3	\$ 2.2
Operational Support	\$ 0.6	\$ 1.4	\$ 2.1
ISR	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
OPTEMPO	\$ 3.8	\$ 4.5	\$ 5.1
Military Pay	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
Munitions	\$ 0.7	\$ 2.2	\$ 2.7
Total:	\$ 5.6	9.5	\$ 12.3

Total Cost

Extrapolated Total Cost (\$M):	Total Cost (8 Aug 2014 - 31 Aug 2016)	% of Total
By Expense	755	755
Daily Flying OPTEMPO	\$ 3,842	41%
Daily Ship OPTEMPO	\$ 23	0%
Munitions	\$ 2,055	22%
Mission Support	\$ 3,385	36%
Total:	\$ 9,304	100%
By Service		
Army	\$ 1,556	17%
Navy	\$ 1,091	12%
Air Force	\$ 5,874	63%
SOCOM	\$ 783	8%
Total:	\$ 9,304	100%
By Category		
Logistics Support	\$ 1,669	18%
Operational Support	\$ 1,603	17%
ISR	\$ 54	1%
OPTEMPO	\$ 3,865	42%
Military Pay	\$ 58	1%
Munitions	\$ 2,055	22%
Total:	\$ 9,304	100%

Numbers may not add due to rounding

9/26/2016

U.S. Coalition Airpower in Iraq and Syria

(as of February 28, 2017)

OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE

Close Air Support/Escort/Interdiction

Number of Weapons Released

Less Activity  More Activity

Sorties		Sorties with at least one weapon release		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2014	6,591	2014	2,003								269	931	1,746	1,458	1,888	6,292
2015	21,116	2015	9,912	2,426	1,853	1,685	1,862	2,145	1,683	2,823	2,758	2,380	2,694	3,242	3,145	28,696
2016	21,181	2016	11,825	2,718	2,090	2,052	2,582	2,341	3,160	2,439	2,244	2,427	3,038	2,709	2,943	30,743
2017	3,271	2017	2,129	3,600	3,440											7,040

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Intel, Surveillance and Recon Sorties	2,373	9,514	12,270	2,112
Airlift and Airdrop Sorties	1,992	10,050	8,400	1,385
Airlift Cargo (Short Tons)*	14,555	78,500	72,800	10,608
Airlift Passengers*	9,900	47,200	46,900	9,900
Supplies Airdropped (Pounds)	1,417,900	111,200	822,171	0
Tanker Sorties	4,859	14,737	13,064	1,873
Fuel Offloaded (Millions of Pounds)	282	912	804	124
Aircraft Refuelings	28,956	84,381	80,912	12,055

* Iraq only

The February Airpower Summary showcases the Air Coalition's uptick in weapons employment against ISIS strongholds, releasing the second most ordnance in a single month behind January's milestone of operations. For Operation Inherent Resolve, the Coalition continues to pressure ISIS on multiple fronts, executing overlapping operations to destroy ISIS in Mosul and Raqqa – the terrorist organization's self-proclaimed capitals. In Iraq, Coalition air forces continue to work by, with and through Iraqi Security Forces on the ground as they continue their liberation of West Mosul. The enemy has been preparing for this battle for some time and they've done an extensive amount of work to dig and build barriers to complicate the Iraqi advance. Coalition airpower can redirect the enemy's advances or retreats, thus giving ground forces a tactical advantage. Additionally, we continue to impede their logistical and financial support, reduce their fielded force, and demolish enemy weapons caches and fighting positions. In Syria, we continue supporting partner forces on the ground to work toward liberating Raqqa.

As of May 10, 2017, the U.S. and coalition had conducted a total of 21,267 strikes (12,619 Iraq / 8,648 Syria).

The U.S. has conducted 16,902 strikes in Iraq and Syria (8,646 Iraq / 8,256 Syria).

The rest of the coalition has conducted 4,365 strikes in Iraq and Syria (3,973 Iraq / 392 Syria).

The countries that have participated in the strikes include:

In Iraq: (1) Australia, (2) Belgium, (3) Canada, (4) Denmark, (5) France, (6) Jordan, (7) The Netherlands, and (8) UK

In Syria: (1) Australia, (2) Bahrain, (3) Canada, (4) Denmark, (5) France, (6) Jordan, (7) The Netherlands, (8) Saudi Arabia, (9) Turkey (10) UAE and (11) UK

Between Aug. 8, 2014, and May 8, 2017, U.S. and partner-nation aircraft have flown 152,208 sorties in support of operations in Iraq and Syria.

Cost of All Operations in Syria and Iraq (as of February 28, 2017)

Weekly Islamic State of Iraq and the Syria (ISIS) Cost Report through March 31, 2017

Average Daily Cost

Daily Cost (\$M)	8 Aug - 19 Sep 2014 (Ops in Iraq; Pre-Syria)	20 Sep 2014 - 31 Mar 2017 (Ops in Syria and Iraq)	Average Daily Cost (8 Aug 2014 - 31 Mar 2017)
By Expense (# of Days)	43	924	967
Daily Flying OPTEMPO	\$ 3.7	\$ 5.1	\$ 5.0
Daily Ship OPTEMPO	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
Munitions	\$ 0.7	\$ 3.0	\$ 2.9
Mission Support	\$ 1.1	\$ 5.2	\$ 5.0
Total:	\$ 5.6	13.3	\$ 13.0
By Service			
Army	\$ 0.3	\$ 2.4	\$ 2.3
Navy	\$ 1.9	\$ 1.5	\$ 1.5
Air Force	\$ 2.5	\$ 8.4	\$ 8.2
SOCOM	\$ 0.8	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0
Total:	\$ 5.6	13.3	\$ 13.0
By Category			
Logistics Support	\$ 0.1	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.4
Operational Support	\$ 0.6	\$ 2.5	\$ 2.4
ISR	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
OPTEMPO	\$ 3.8	\$ 5.1	\$ 5.1
Military Pay	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
Munitions	\$ 0.7	\$ 3.0	\$ 2.9
Total:	\$ 5.6	13.3	\$ 13.0

Total Cost

Extrapolated Total Cost (\$M):	Total Cost (8 Aug 2014 - 15 Mar 2017)	% of Total
By Expense	967	967
Daily Flying OPTEMPO	\$ 4,881	39%
Daily Ship OPTEMPO	\$ 23	0%
Munitions	\$ 2,816	22%
Mission Support	\$ 4,845	39%
Total:	\$ 12,565	100%
By Service		
Army	\$ 2,266	18%
Navy	\$ 1,455	12%
Air Force	\$ 7,914	63%
SOCOM	\$ 930	7%
Total:	\$ 12,565	100%
By Category		
Logistics Support	\$ 2,340	19%
Operational Support	\$ 2,313	18%
ISR	\$ 68	1%
OPTEMPO	\$ 4,903	39%
Military Pay	\$ 124	1%
Munitions	\$ 2,816	22%
Total:	\$ 12,565	100%

Numbers may not add due to rounding

As of March 31, 2017, the total cost of operations related to ISIL since kinetic operations started on August 8, 2014, was \$12.5 billion and the average daily cost was \$13 million for 967 days of operations.

Total OCO Funding in FY2017: \$63.7B of \$613.3B (10.4%)

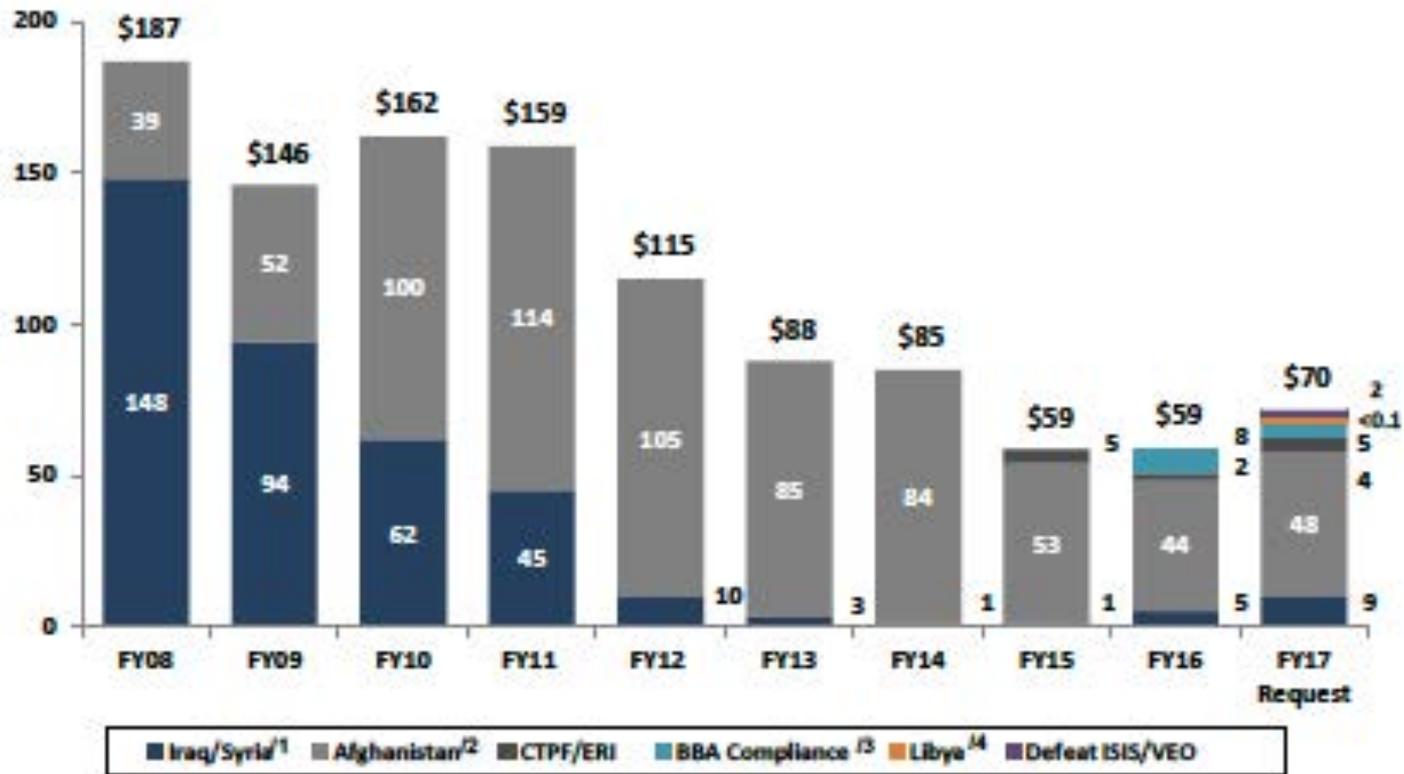
Defense-Wide OCO Budget \$ In Thousands	FY 2017 PB OCO Budget Request v	FY 2017 OCO Amendment	Request for Additional FY 2017 Appropriations	Total FY 2017 OCO Budget Request	Less Enacted P.L. 114-254 ^{2/}	Remaining FY 2017 OCO Budget Request
Operation and Maintenance	7,551,332	+415,506	+2,589,273	10,556,111	-446,283	10,109,828
Procurement	646,706	+99,800	+212,535	959,041	-	959,041
RDT&E	162,419	+3,000	+66,571	231,990	-3,000	228,990
Military Construction	5,000	-	-	5,000	-5,000	-
Family Housing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Revolving and Management Funds	93,800	-	-	93,800	-	93,800
Total Defense-Wide	8,459,257	+518,306	+2,868,379	11,845,942	-454,283	11,391,659

Total OCO	58,797,551	+5,775,000	+5,080,132	69,652,683	-5,947,000	63,705,683
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Total Base + OCO	583,428,118	+5,775,000	+30,000,000	619,203,118	-5,947,000	613,256,118
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1. For the Military Construction Bill appropriations, the President's Budget Request reflects the amounts enacted in Division A of P.L. 114-223, the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017 (September 29, 2016).
2. Division B of P.L. 114-254, Further Continuing and Security Assistance Appropriations Act, 2017 (December 10, 2016).
3. The enacted Military Construction Bill amounts exclude a base-budget, prior-year rescission of \$307,662 thousand.

OCO Funding: FY2008-FY2017 (in \$US billions)



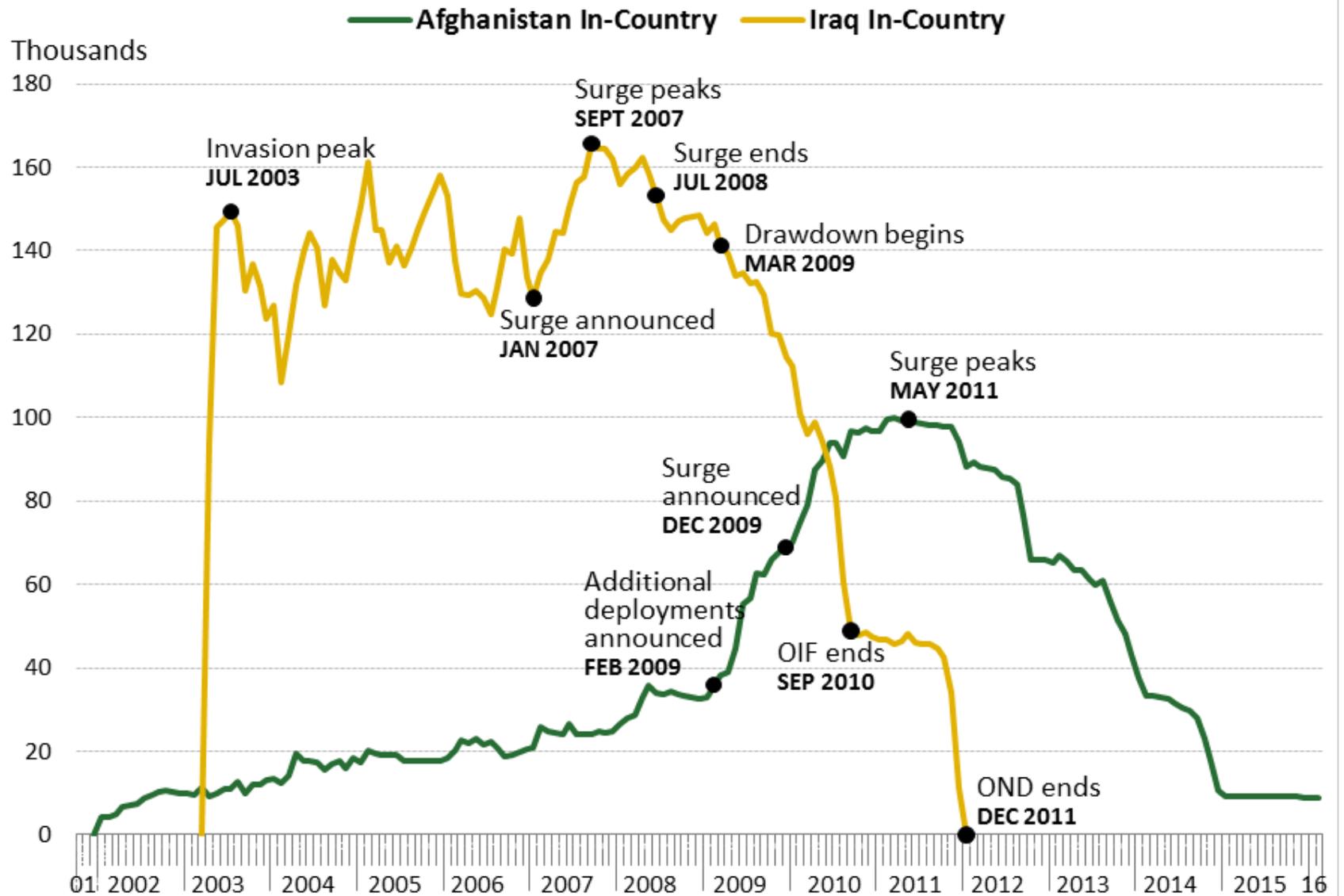
1/ Data are for Operation IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF), Operation NEW DAWN (OND), OIR, follow-on Iraq activities, and related missions. The FY 2017 request for additional appropriations includes \$2.0 billion for OIR.

2/ Afghanistan data are for Operation ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF), OFS, and related missions. The FY 2017 request for additional appropriations includes \$1.1 billion for OFS.

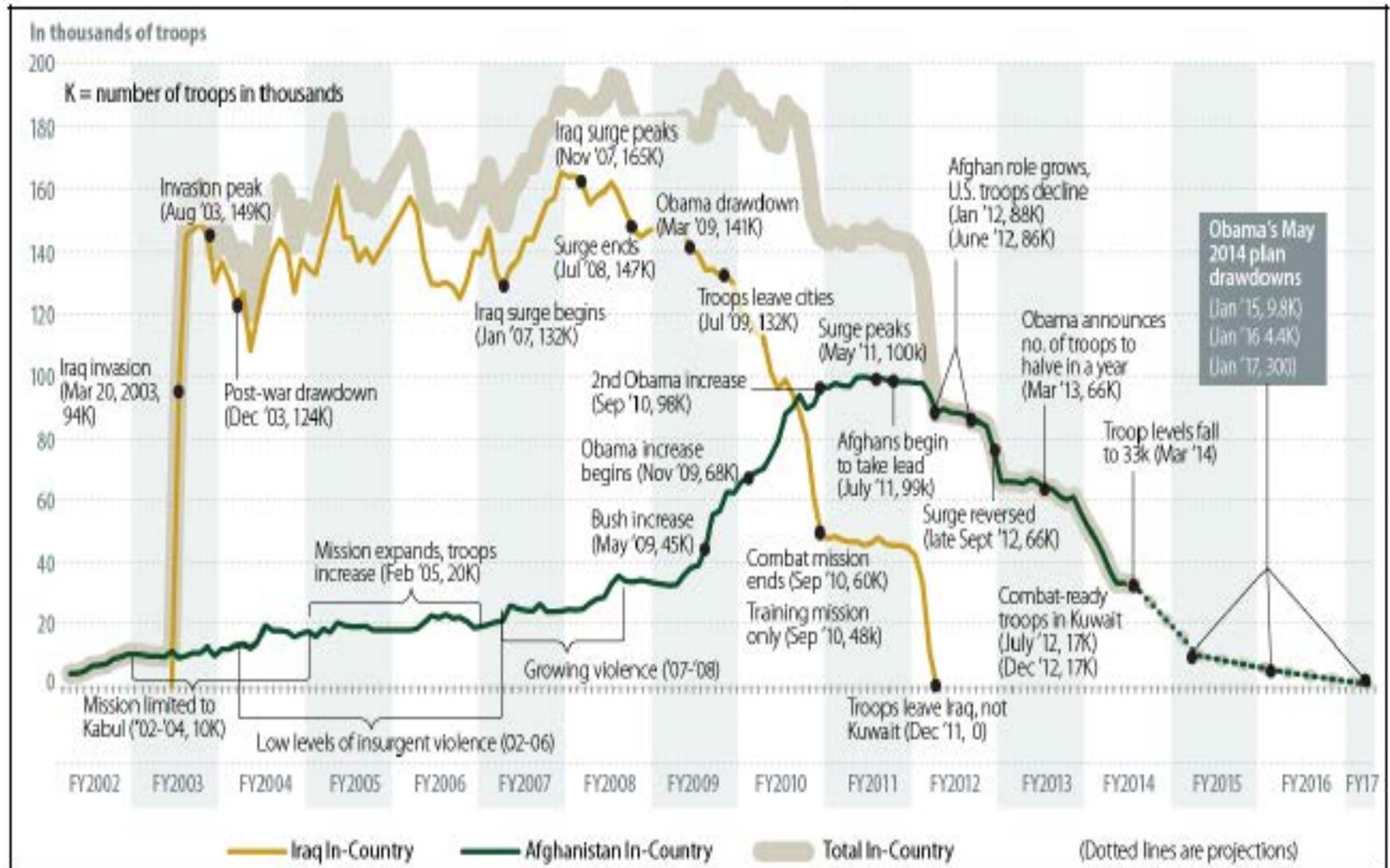
3/ The FY 2016 enacted and the original FY 2017 Request were at the OCO levels in the Bipartisan Budget Act (BBA) of 2016.

4/ The FY 2017 OCO amendment included \$20 million for Operation ODYSSEY LIGHTNING (OOL) in Libya.

US Boots on the Ground in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria: Original Plan



US Boots on the Ground in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria: FY2002-FY2017



Notes: Reflects U.S. troops in-country; excludes troops providing in-theater support or conducting counter-terror operations outside the region. Amy Belasco, *The Cost of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Other Global War on Terror Operations Since 9/11*, CRS RL33110, December 8, 2014, p.9.

OCO Military Personnel: FY2015-FY2017

(as of February 2017)

average annual number of military personnel

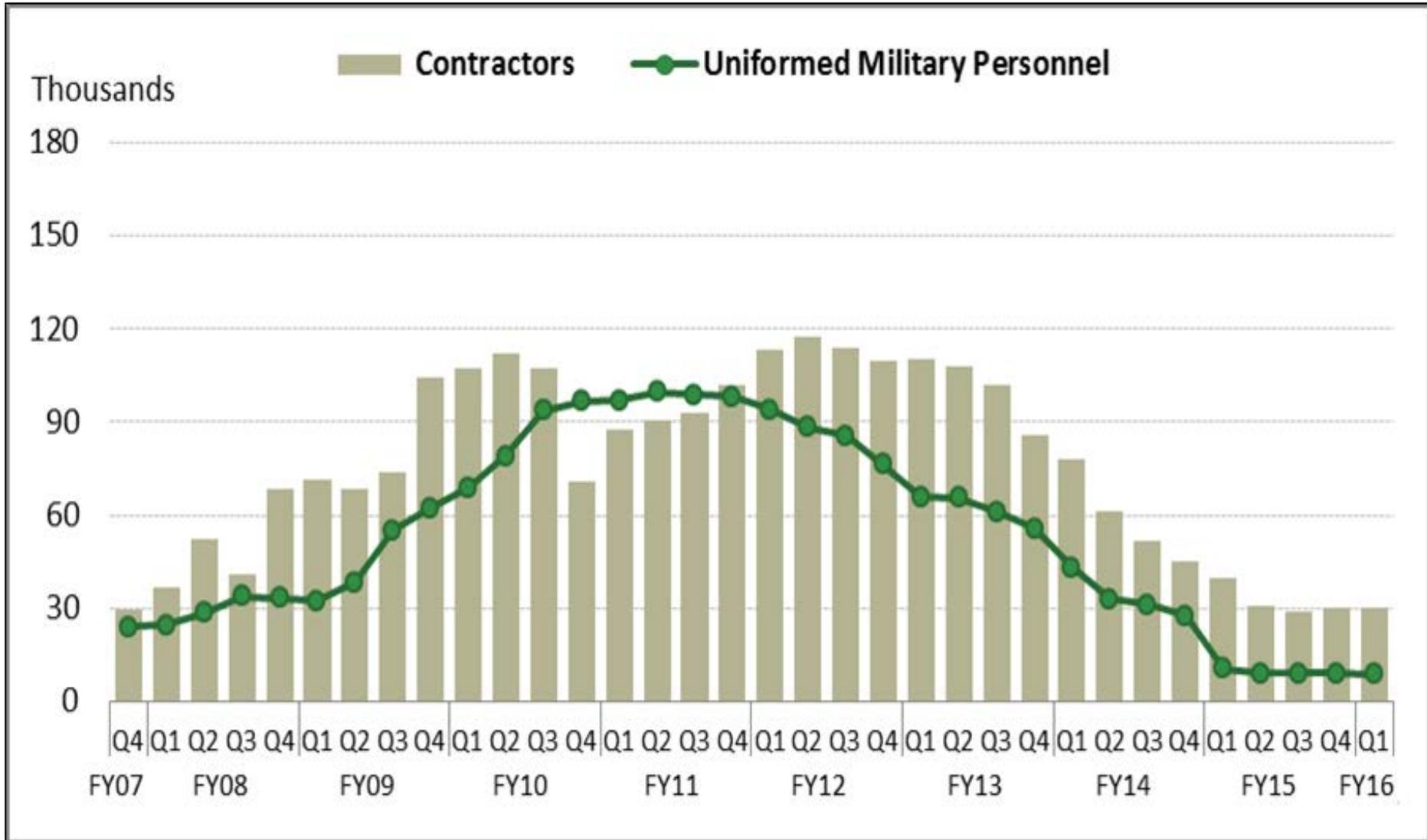
Force	FY2015 Actual	FY2016 Actual	FY2017 Projected (Original Request)	FY2017 Projected (Amended Request)
Afghanistan (OFS)	10,012	9,737	6,217	8,674
Iraq (OIR)	3,180	3,550	3,550	5,562
In-theater Support	55,958	55,831	58,593	58,593
U.S. and other locations	16,020	15,991	13,085	13,085

Source: Department of Defense Fiscal Year 2017 Budget Request, Overseas Contingency Operations and DOD Overview: Overseas Contingency Operations Budget Amendment FY2017 (figure 2).

Notes: In-theater support includes Afghanistan, Iraq, Horn of Africa, and the European Reassurance Initiative (including approximately 10,500 afloat forces).

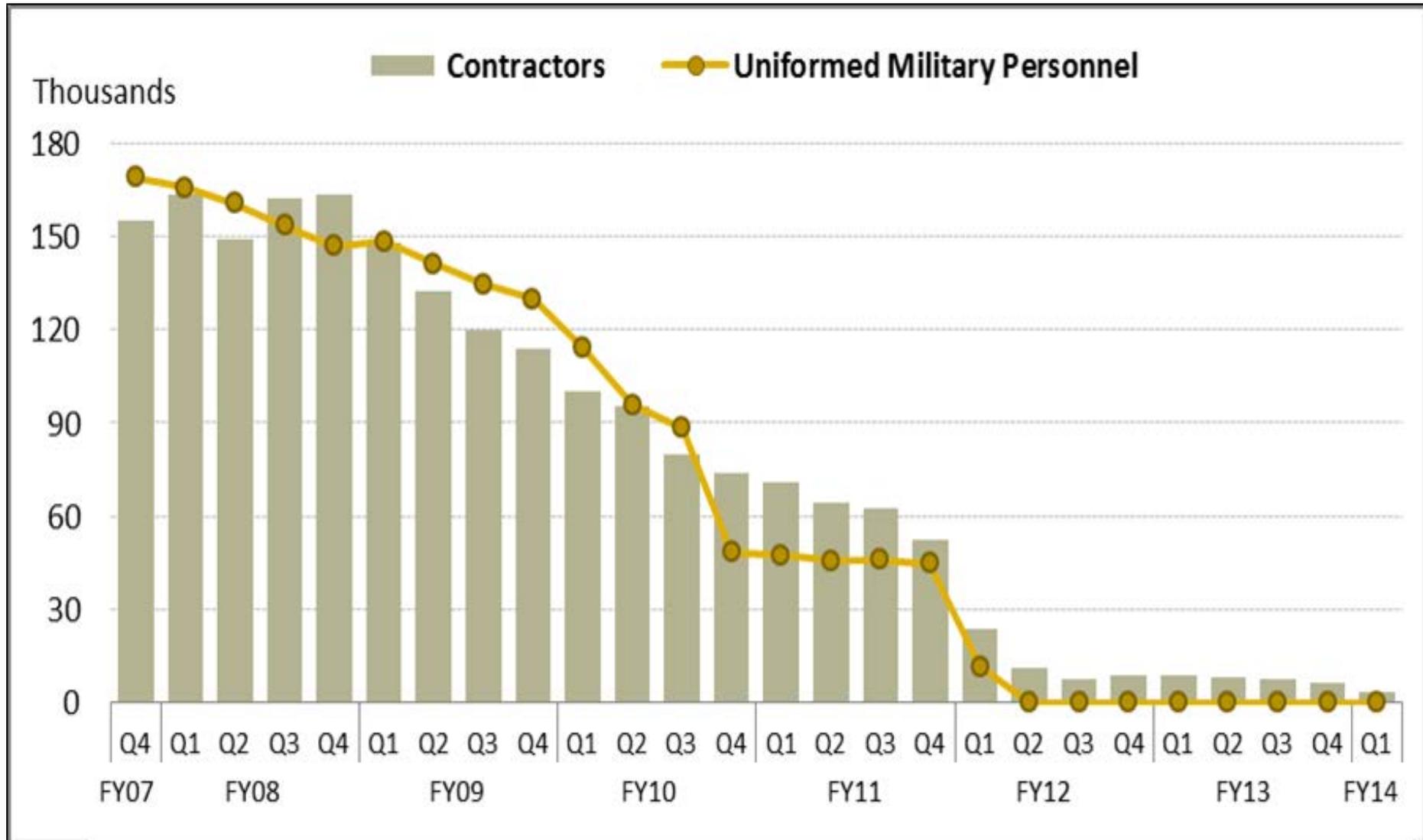
U.S. Uniformed Military and Contractor Personnel in Afghanistan

Q4 FY2007-Q1 FY2016



U.S. Uniformed Military and Contractor Personnel in Iraq

Q4 FY2007-Q1 FY2016



US War Costs: FY2001-FY2015 Request

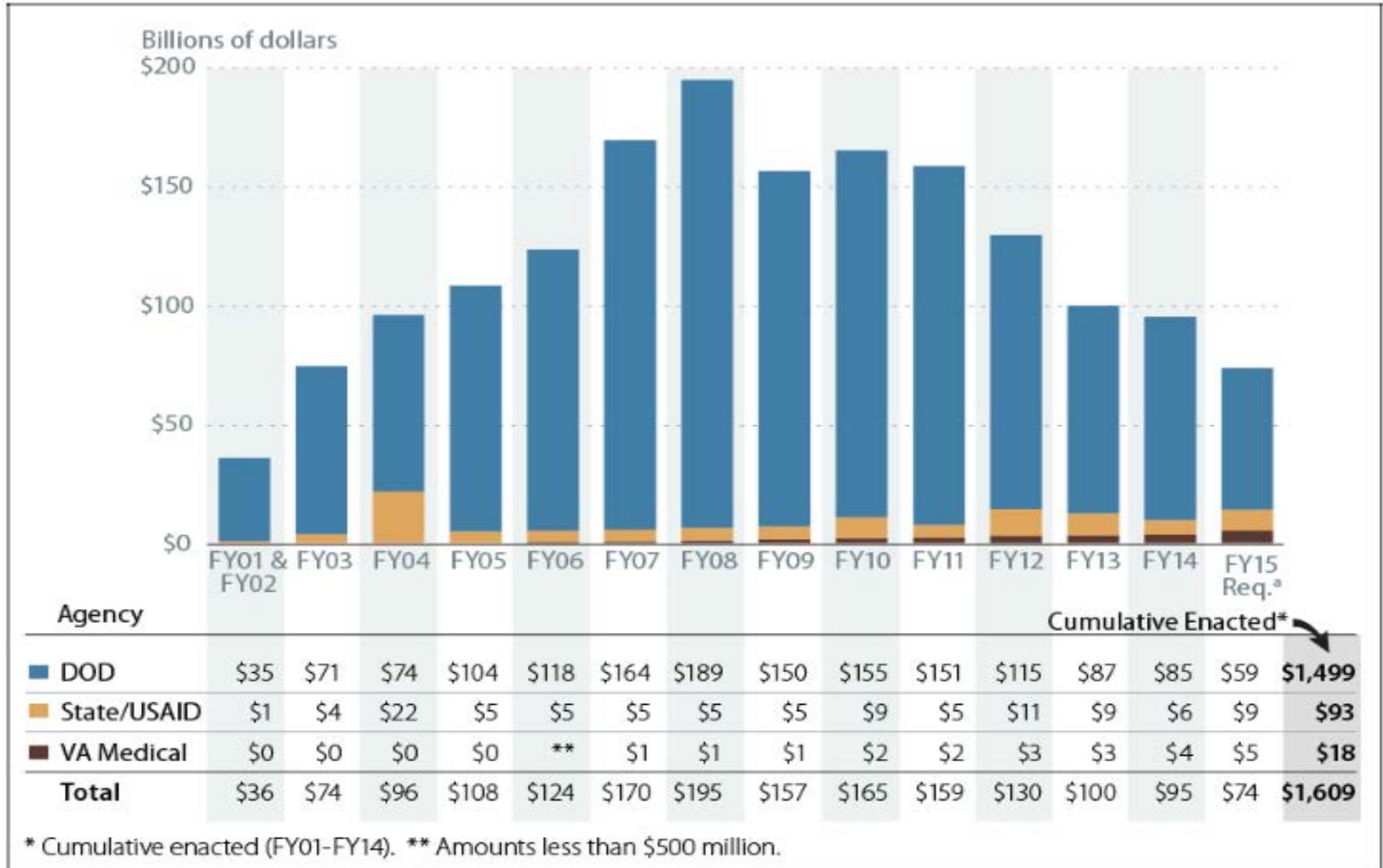
Operation/Agency	01&02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15 Req. ^a	FY01-14	FY01-15
Afghan War or Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF)																
DOD	22.0	16.7	13.2	17.9	17.5	29.2	36.1	52.6	88.2	103.1	96.3	80.6	74.0	53.3	647.3	700.7
State/USAID	0.8	0.7	2.2	2.8	1.1	1.9	2.7	3.1	5.6	3.3	3.5	3.9	2.0	2.6	33.6	36.2
VA Medical	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.4	2.2	4.7	6.9
Total	22.8	17.4	15.4	20.7	18.7	31.1	39.0	56.0	94.1	106.8	100.6	85.6	77.4	58.1	685.6	743.7
Iraq War or Operation Iraqi Freedom (OIF) and Operation New Dawn (OND)																
DOD	0.0	48.0	57.1	77.1	91.9	127.1	140.3	89.6	59.9	42.7	13.5	4.9	1.1	0.5	753.1	753.5
State/USAID	0.0	3.0	19.5	2.0	3.7	3.2	2.7	2.2	3.3	2.1	4.7	0.7	1.4	1.5	48.6	50.2
VA Medical	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.3	3.0	12.9	15.9
Total	0.0	51.0	76.7	79.1	96.0	130.8	143.9	93.1	64.8	46.5	20.3	7.7	4.8	5.0	814.6	819.6
Enhanced Security or Operation Noble Eagle (ONE)																
DOD	13.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	27.4	27.5
State/USAID	13.0	6.0	4.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	27.4	27.5
War-Designated Funding Not War-Related																
DOD	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	8.0	7.3	12.1	7.5	6.4	5.4	5.4	1.9	10.2	5.1	70.9	75.9
State/USAID	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	4.6	2.6	5.3	10.4	15.7
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	8.0	7.3	12.1	7.5	6.4	5.4	8.6	6.6	12.8	10.4	81.3	91.7
All War-Designated Funding																
DOD	35.0	70.7	74.3	103.6	118.4	164.0	188.7	149.8	154.6	151.2	115.3	87.5	85.4	58.9	1,498.7	1,557.6
State/USAID	0.8	3.8	21.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.4	8.9	5.4	11.5	9.2	6.0	9.4	92.7	107.1
VA Medical	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.9	3.2	3.7	5.2	17.6	22.8
Total	35.8	74.4	96.0	108.4	123.7	169.7	195.2	156.7	165.4	158.9	129.7	99.9	95.2	73.6	1,608.9	1,682.4

Reflects June 2014 amended DOD request, excludes OIR. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Amy Belasco, The Cost of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Other Global War on Terror Operations Since 9/11, CRS RL33110, December 8, 2014, p.19.

US Estimated War Funding by Agency, FY2001-FY2015 Request

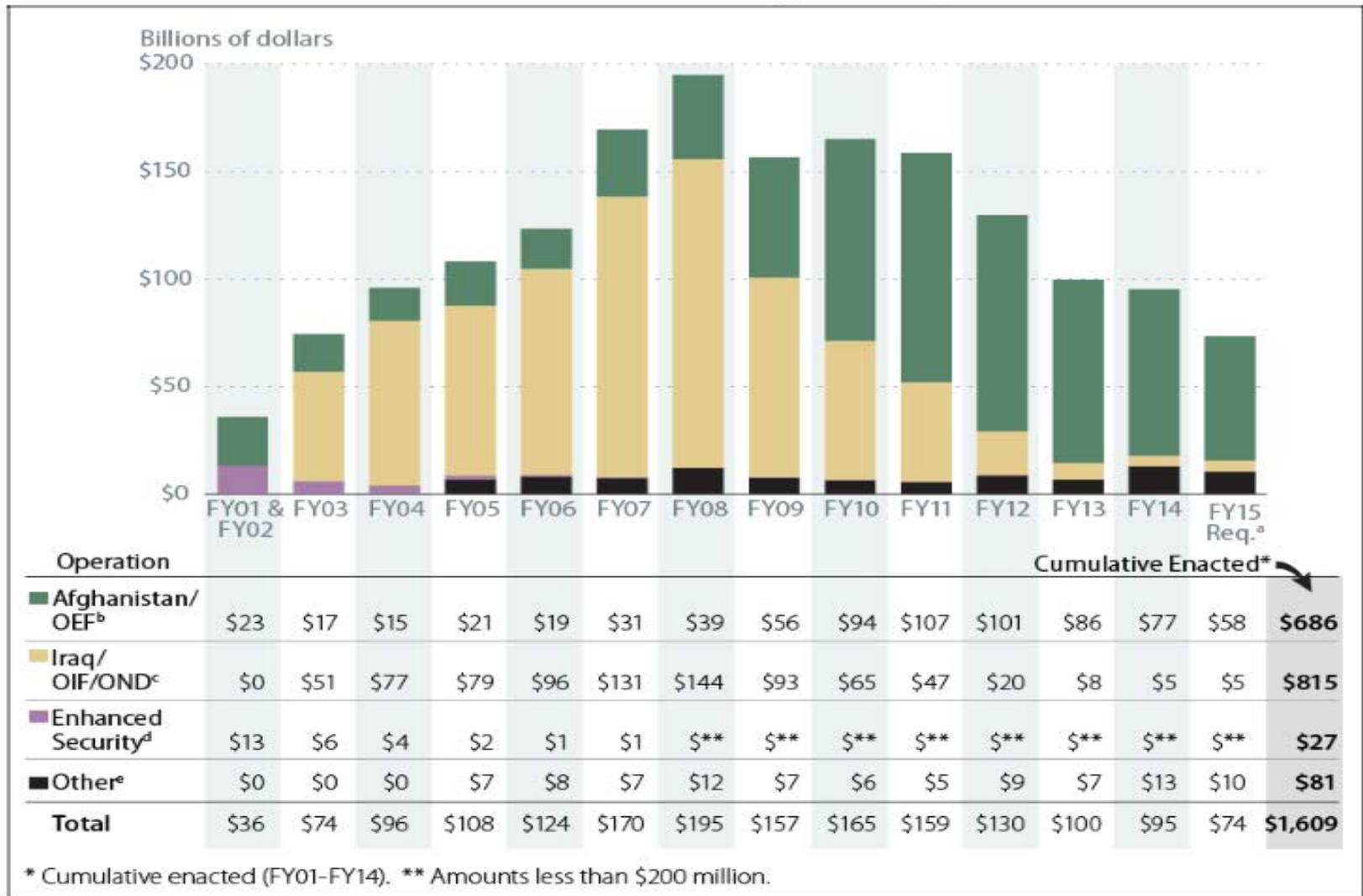
In Billions of Dollars of Budget Authority



FY2015 reflects June 2014 amended request rather than initial placeholder request of \$79.4 billion for DOD. Excludes \$5.5 billion requested for OIR in FY2015. Amy Belasco, The Cost of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Other Global War on Terror Operations Since 9/11, CRS RL33110, December 8, 2014, p.19.

US Estimated War Funding by Agency, FY2001-FY2015 Request

In Billions of Dollars of Budget Authority



Reflects June 2014 amended DOD request, excludes OIR. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Amy Belasco, The Cost of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Other Global War on Terror Operations Since 9/11, CRS RL33110, December 8, 2014, p.19.

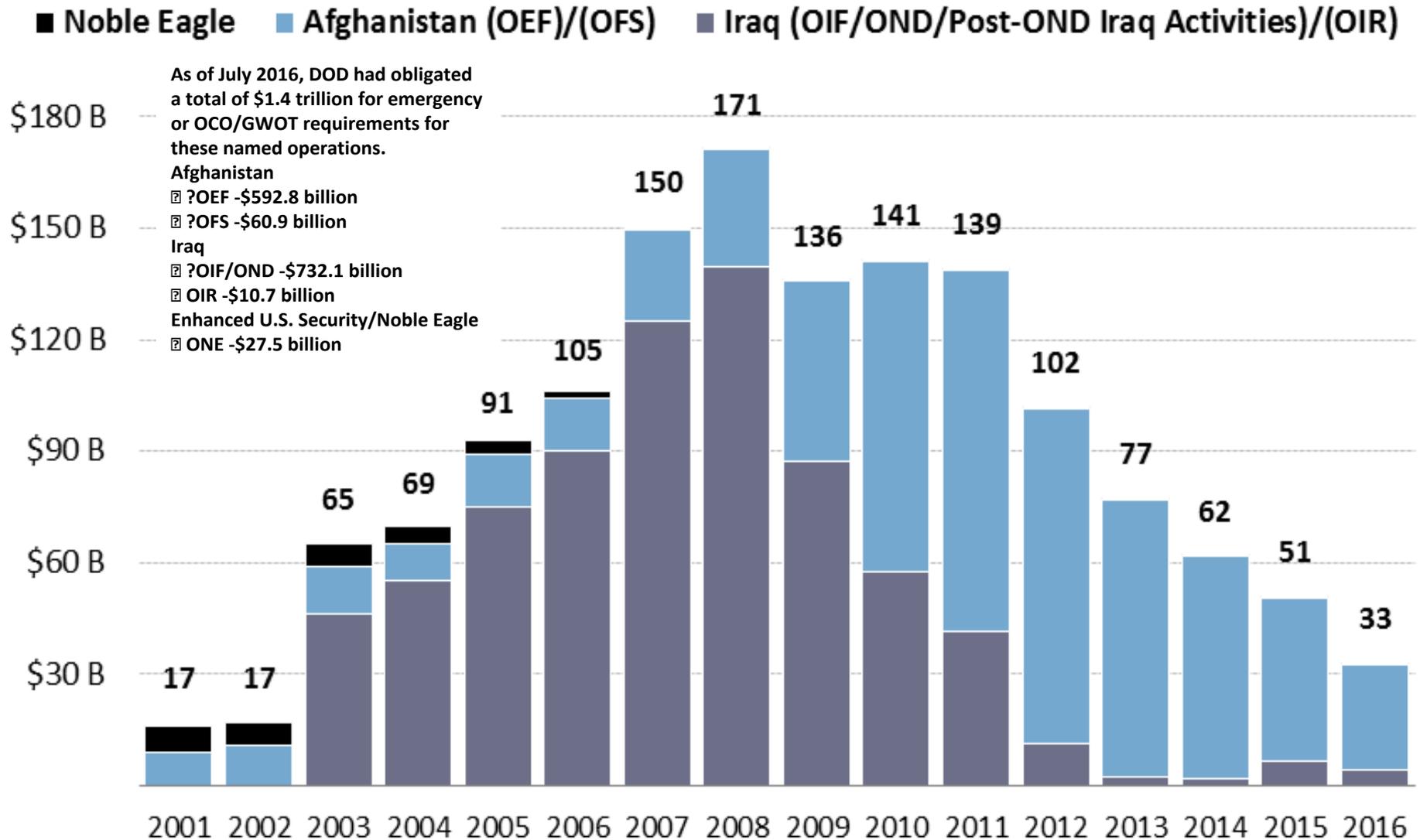
Small Forces Lead to Diseconomies of Scale In Iraq and in Afghanistan



Sources: CRS calculated average strength from DOD’s monthly “Boots on the Ground” reports, and operational costs from DOD’s Cost of War reports. Operational costs include war-designated military personnel and operation and maintenance obligations excluding funds to train Afghan and Iraq security forces, coalition support and other flexible funds set up to meet special war needs; investment costs include war-designated procurement, RDT&E and military construction from DOD’s monthly Cost of War reports.

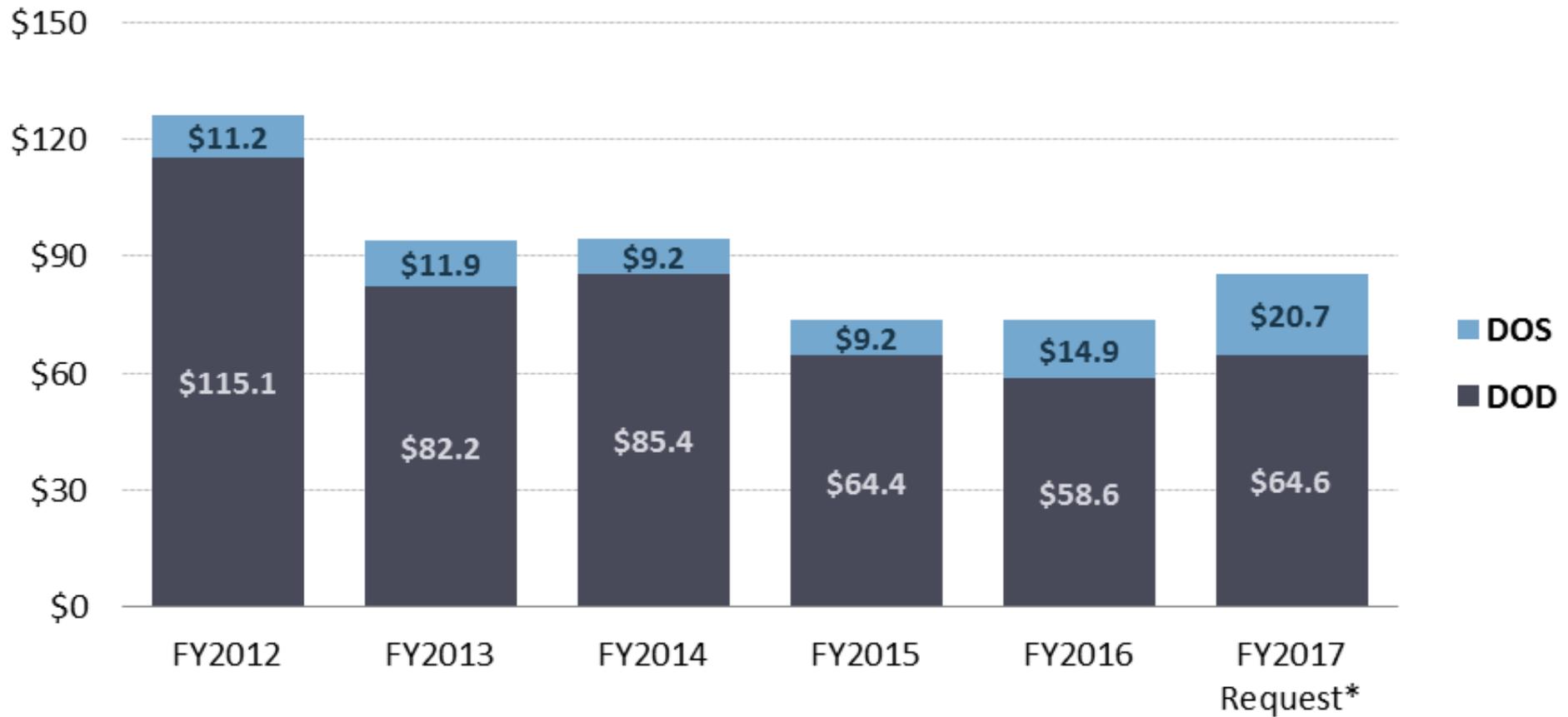
U.S. OCO Spending by War: FY2001-FY2016

(Dollars in Billions)



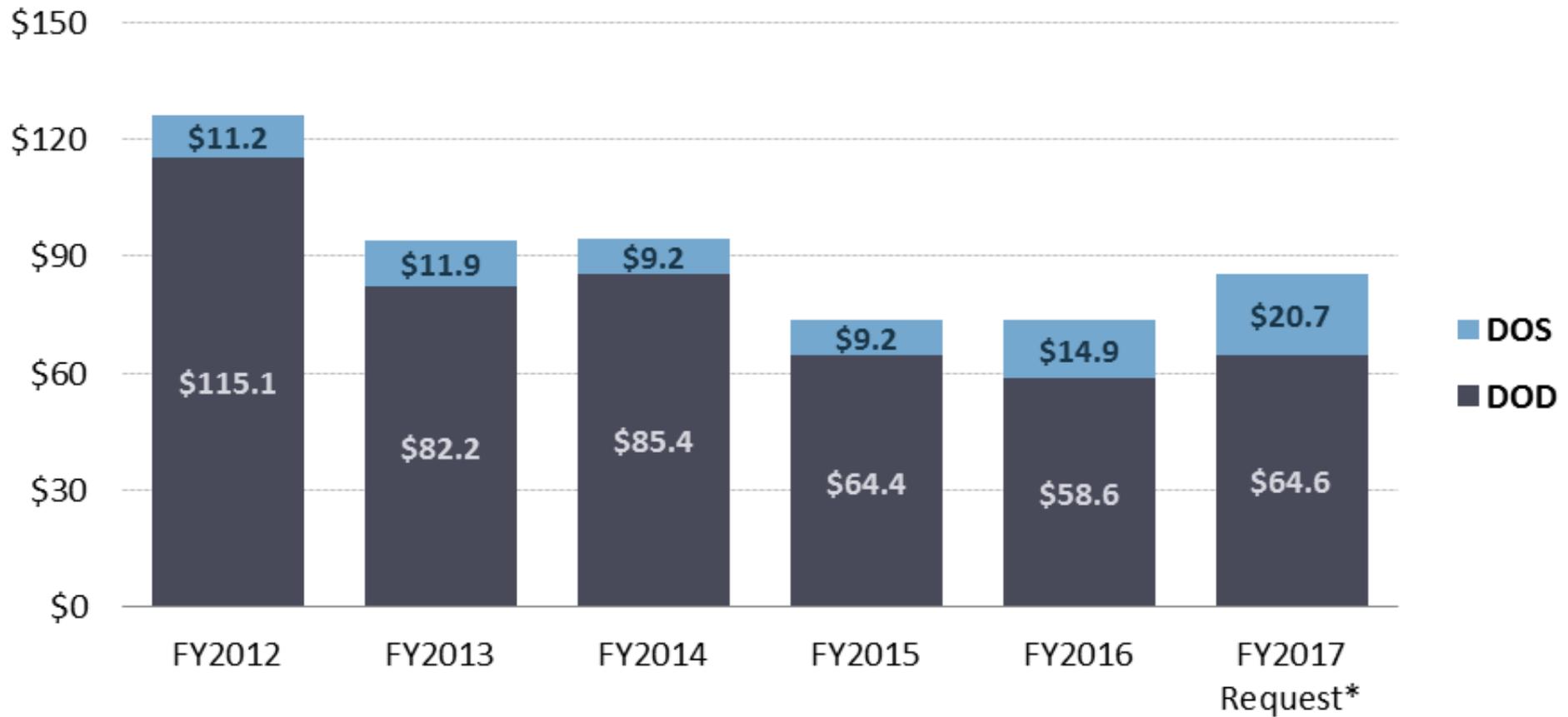
DoD and DoS OCO Funding: FY2012-FY2017

Q4 FY2007-Q1 FY2016



DoD and DoS OCO Funding: FY2012-FY2017

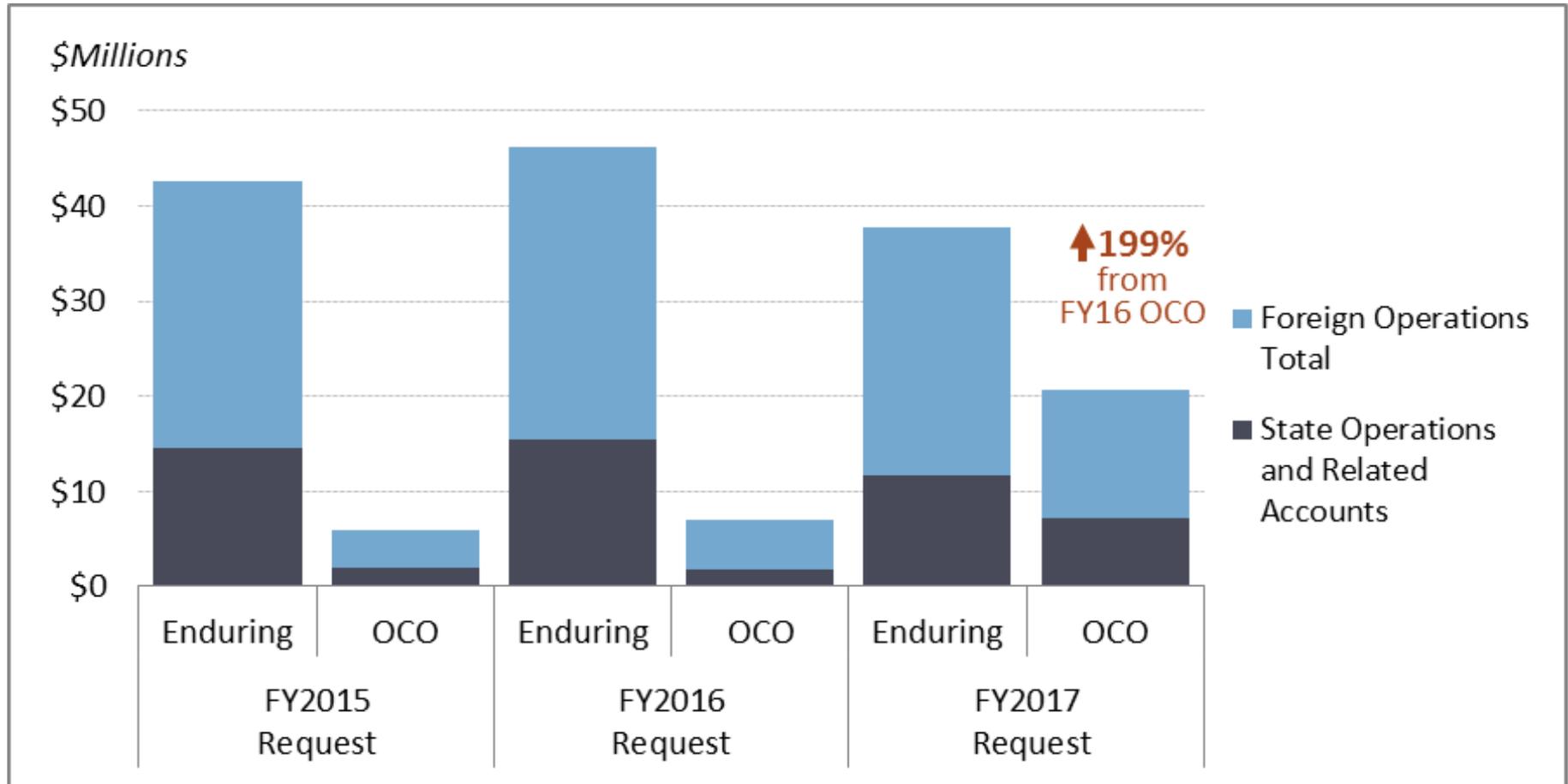
Q4 FY2007-Q1 FY2016



Includes FY2017 OCO Budget Amendment. This figure does not include amounts provided by H.R. 5325(P.L. 114-223), the Continuing Appropriations and Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2017, and Zika Response and Preparedness Act or H.R. 2028 (P.L. 114-254) Further Continuing and Security Assistance Appropriations Act, 2017. Williams & Epstein, **Overseas Contingency Operations Funding: Background and Status, CRS R44519, February 7, 2017** p.25.

Funding for Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs: Enduring vs. OCO - I

dollars in billions



Funding for Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs: Enduring vs. OCO - II

dollars in billions

	FY2015 Request		FY2016 Request		FY2017 Request	
	Enduring	OCO	Enduring	OCO	Enduring	OCO
State Operations and Related Accounts	\$14.6	\$2.0	\$15.5	\$1.8	\$11.6	\$5.3
Administration of Foreign Affairs	\$9.6	\$1.9	\$10.0	\$1.7	\$8.5	\$3.4
International Organizations	\$4.0	\$0.2	\$4.5	\$0.2	\$2.1	\$1.8
Foreign Operations Total	\$27.9	\$3.9	\$30.6	\$5.2	\$26.1	\$9.6
Bilateral Economic Assistance	\$16.5	\$2.8	\$17.9	\$3.8	\$15.0	\$7.5
International Security Assistance	\$6.8	\$1.0	\$7.3	\$1.3	\$6.2	\$1.9

Source: Congressional Budget Justification, Foreign Operations Summary Tables (see Table I in each of FY2015, FY2016, and FY2017 documents).

Note: In FY2016 and FY2017 Summary Tables, "State Operations and Related Accounts" are referred to as "Diplomatic Engagement and Related Accounts."

Funding for Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs: Enduring vs. OCO - II

dollars in billions

	FY2015 Request		FY2016 Request		FY2017 Request	
	Enduring	OCO	Enduring	OCO	Enduring	OCO
State Operations and Related Accounts	\$14.6	\$2.0	\$15.5	\$1.8	\$11.6	\$5.3
Administration of Foreign Affairs	\$9.6	\$1.9	\$10.0	\$1.7	\$8.5	\$3.4
International Organizations	\$4.0	\$0.2	\$4.5	\$0.2	\$2.1	\$1.8
Foreign Operations Total	\$27.9	\$3.9	\$30.6	\$5.2	\$26.1	\$9.6
Bilateral Economic Assistance	\$16.5	\$2.8	\$17.9	\$3.8	\$15.0	\$7.5
International Security Assistance	\$6.8	\$1.0	\$7.3	\$1.3	\$6.2	\$1.9

Source: Congressional Budget Justification, Foreign Operations Summary Tables (see Table I in each of FY2015, FY2016, and FY2017 documents).

Note: In FY2016 and FY2017 Summary Tables, “State Operations and Related Accounts” are referred to as “Diplomatic Engagement and Related Accounts.”

Iraq and Syria – US Coalition Airstrikes as of May 31, 2017

United States Air Forces Central Command
Combined Air Operations Center

Operation Inherent Resolve

OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE

Close Air Support/Escort/Interdiction*

Number of Weapons Released



Sorties		Sorties with at least one weapon release		Number of Weapons Released												Total
Year	Sorties	Year	Sorties	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2014	6,591	2014	2,003								269	931	1,746	1,458	1,888	6,292
2015	21,116	2015	9,912	2,426	1,853	1,685	1,862	2,145	1,683	2,823	2,758	2,380	2,694	3,242	3,145	28,696
2016	21,181	2016	11,825	2,718	2,090	2,052	2,582	2,341	3,160	2,439	2,244	2,427	3,038	2,709	2,943	30,743
2017	7,864	2017	5,216	3,600	3,439	3,878	3,274	4,374								18,565

* Statistics provided includes numbers of sorties (not strikes) and munitions expended by aircraft under CFACC control

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Intel, Surveillance and Recon Sorties	2,373	9,514	12,270	5,641
Airlift and Airdrop Sorties	1,992	10,050	8,400	3,543
Airlift Cargo (Short Tons)*	14,555	78,500	72,800	27,233
Airlift Passengers*	9,900	47,200	46,900	25,968
Supplies Airdropped (Pounds)	1,417,900	111,200	822,171	98,820
Tanker Sorties	4,859	14,737	13,064	5,037
Fuel Offloaded (Millions of Pounds)	282	912	804	312
Aircraft Refuelings	28,956	84,381	80,912	28,072

* Iraq only

Cost of Coalition Operations: 8-8 2014 to 6-30-2017

Average Daily Cost

Daily Cost (\$M)	8 Aug - 19 Sep 2014 (Ops in Iraq; Pre-Syria, 43 days)	20 Sep 2014 - 30 June 2017 (Ops in Syria and Iraq, 1015 days)	Average Daily Cost (8 Aug 2014 - 30 June 2017, 1058 days)
BY EXPENSE			
Daily Flying OPTEMPO	\$ 3.7	\$ 5.1	\$ 5.1
Daily Ship OPTEMPO	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
Munitions	\$ 0.7	\$ 3.2	\$ 3.1
Mission Support	\$ 1.1	\$ 5.6	\$ 5.4
Total:	\$ 5.6	\$ 13.9	\$ 13.6
BY SERVICE			
Army	\$ 0.3	\$ 2.7	\$ 2.6
Navy	\$ 1.9	\$ 1.6	\$ 1.6
Air Force	\$ 2.5	\$ 8.6	\$ 8.3
SOCOM	\$ 0.8	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0
Total:	\$ 5.6	\$ 13.9	\$ 13.6

Total Cost

Extrapolated Total Cost (\$M):	Total Cost (8 Aug 2014 - 30 June 2017, 1058 days)	% of Total
BY EXPENSE		
Daily Flying OPTEMPO	\$ 5,356	37%
Daily Ship OPTEMPO	\$ 23	0%
Munitions	\$ 3,230	22%
Mission Support	\$ 5,747	40%
Total:	\$ 14,356	100%
BY SERVICE		
Army	\$ 2,782	19%
Navy	\$ 1,742	12%
Air Force	\$ 8,800	61%
SOCOM	\$ 1,031	7%
Total:	\$ 14,356	100%

Cost of Coalition Operations: 8-8 2014 to 6-30-2017

Average Daily Cost

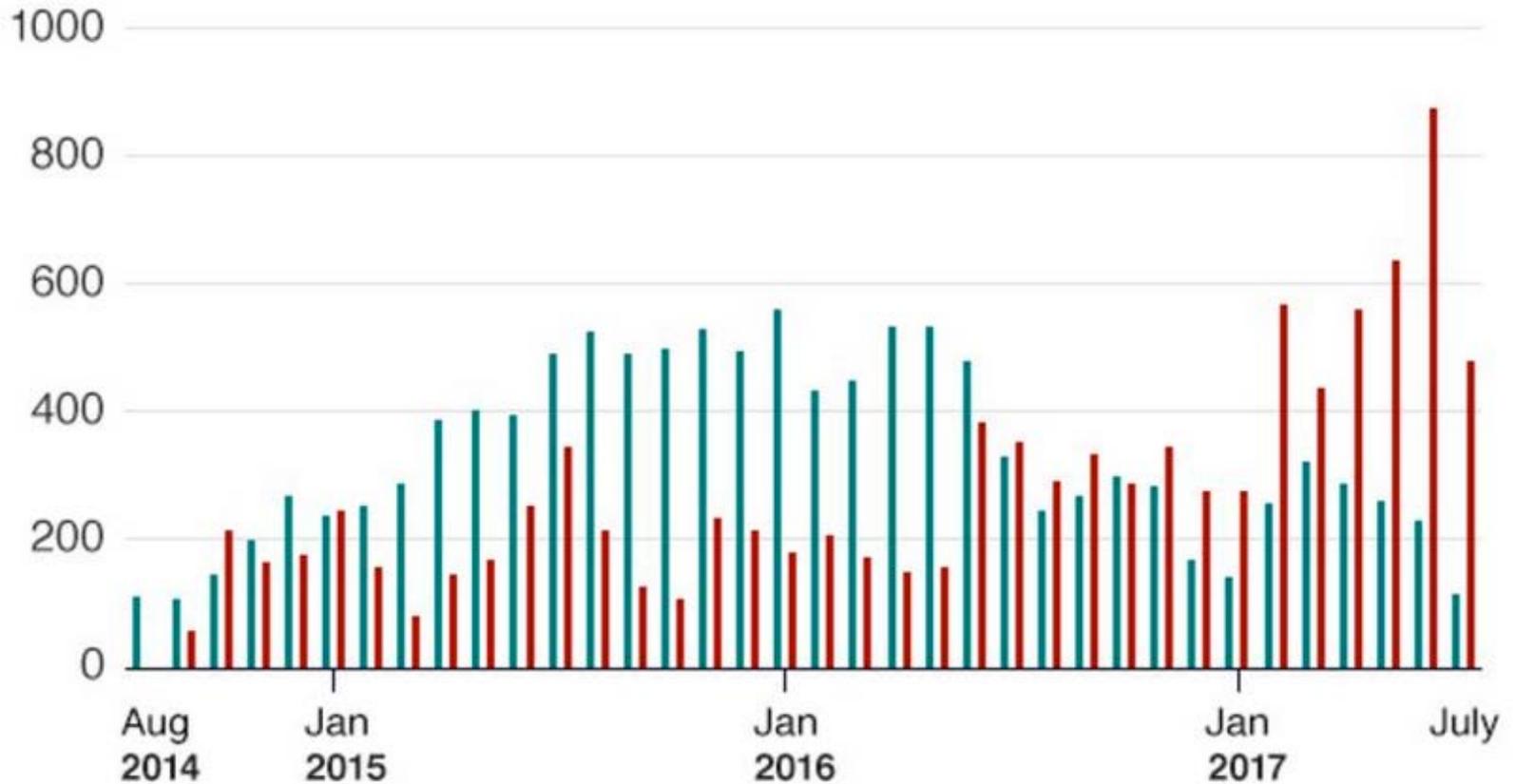
Daily Cost (\$M)	8 Aug - 19 Sep 2014 (Ops in Iraq; Pre-Syria, 43 days)	20 Sep 2014 - 30 June 2017 (Ops in Syria and Iraq, 1015 days)	Average Daily Cost (8 Aug 2014 - 30 June 2017, 1058 days)
BY EXPENSE			
Daily Flying OPTEMPO	\$ 3.7	\$ 5.1	\$ 5.1
Daily Ship OPTEMPO	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0
Munitions	\$ 0.7	\$ 3.2	\$ 3.1
Mission Support	\$ 1.1	\$ 5.6	\$ 5.4
Total:	\$ 5.6	\$ 13.9	\$ 13.6
BY SERVICE			
Army	\$ 0.3	\$ 2.7	\$ 2.6
Navy	\$ 1.9	\$ 1.6	\$ 1.6
Air Force	\$ 2.5	\$ 8.6	\$ 8.3
SOCOM	\$ 0.8	\$ 1.0	\$ 1.0
Total:	\$ 5.6	\$ 13.9	\$ 13.6
BY CATEGORY			
Logistics Support	\$ 0.1	\$ 2.6	\$ 2.5
Operational Support	\$ 0.6	\$ 2.8	\$ 2.7
ISR	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.1
OPTEMPO	\$ 3.8	\$ 5.1	\$ 5.1
Military Pay	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.1
Munitions	\$ 0.7	\$ 3.2	\$ 3.1
Total:	\$ 5.6	\$ 13.9	\$ 13.6

Total Cost

Extrapolated Total Cost (\$M):	Total Cost (8 Aug 2014 - 30 June 2017, 1058 days)	% of Total
BY EXPENSE		
Daily Flying OPTEMPO	\$ 5,356	37%
Daily Ship OPTEMPO	\$ 23	0%
Munitions	\$ 3,230	22%
Mission Support	\$ 5,747	40%
Total:	\$ 14,356	100%
BY SERVICE		
Army	\$ 2,782	19%
Navy	\$ 1,742	12%
Air Force	\$ 8,800	61%
SOCOM	\$ 1,031	7%
Total:	\$ 14,356	100%
BY CATEGORY		
Logistics Support	\$ 2,634	18%
Operational Support	\$ 2,875	20%
ISR	\$ 79	1%
OPTEMPO	\$ 5,379	37%
Military Pay	\$ 159	1%
Munitions	\$ 3,230	22%
Total:	\$ 14,356	100%

Iraq and Syria – US Coalition Airstrikes as of July 17, 2017

■ Iraq **12,226** ■ Syria **10,199**



*Figures are up to 17 July 2017

Source: US Central Command



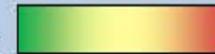
Coalition Airpower: 8-8-2014 to 9-30-2017 - I

OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE

Close Air Support/Escort/Interdiction*

Number of Weapons Released

Less Activity



More Activity

Sorties		Sorties with at least one weapon release		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2014	6,591	2014	2,003								269	931	1,746	1,458	1,888	6,292
2015	21,116	2015	9,912	2,426	1,853	1,685	1,862	2,145	1,683	2,823	2,758	2,380	2,694	3,242	3,145	28,696
2016	21,181	2016	11,825	2,718	2,090	2,052	2,582	2,341	3,160	2,439	2,244	2,427	3,038	2,709	2,943	30,743
2017	14,780	2017	9,088	3,600	3,439	3,878	3,274	4,374	4,848	4,313	5,075	3,550				36,351

* Statistics provided includes numbers of sorties (not strikes) and munitions expended by aircraft under CFACC control

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Intel, Surveillance and Recon Sorties	2,373	9,514	12,270	11,361
Airlift and Airdrop Sorties	1,992	10,050	8,400	6,696
Airlift Cargo (Short Tons)*	14,555	78,500	72,800	50,202
Airlift Passengers*	9,900	47,200	46,900	53,885
Supplies Airdropped (Pounds)	1,417,900	111,200	822,171	380,438
Tanker Sorties	4,859	14,737	13,064	10,374
Fuel Offloaded (Millions of Pounds)	282	912	804	599
Aircraft Refuelings	28,956	84,381	80,912	52,578

* Iraq only

Coalition Airpower: 8-8-2014 to 9-30-2017 - II

Operation Inherent Resolve – destroying ISIS in Iraq and Syria Coalition airpower continued its annihilation of ISIS, releasing more than 3,550 weapons, a 30 percent decrease from the record high set in August. September also marked a key milestone for the Coalition, surpassing 100,000 weapons employed since OIR began in August 2014. During the month of September, Coalition airstrikes successfully eliminated five high-value ISIS targets.

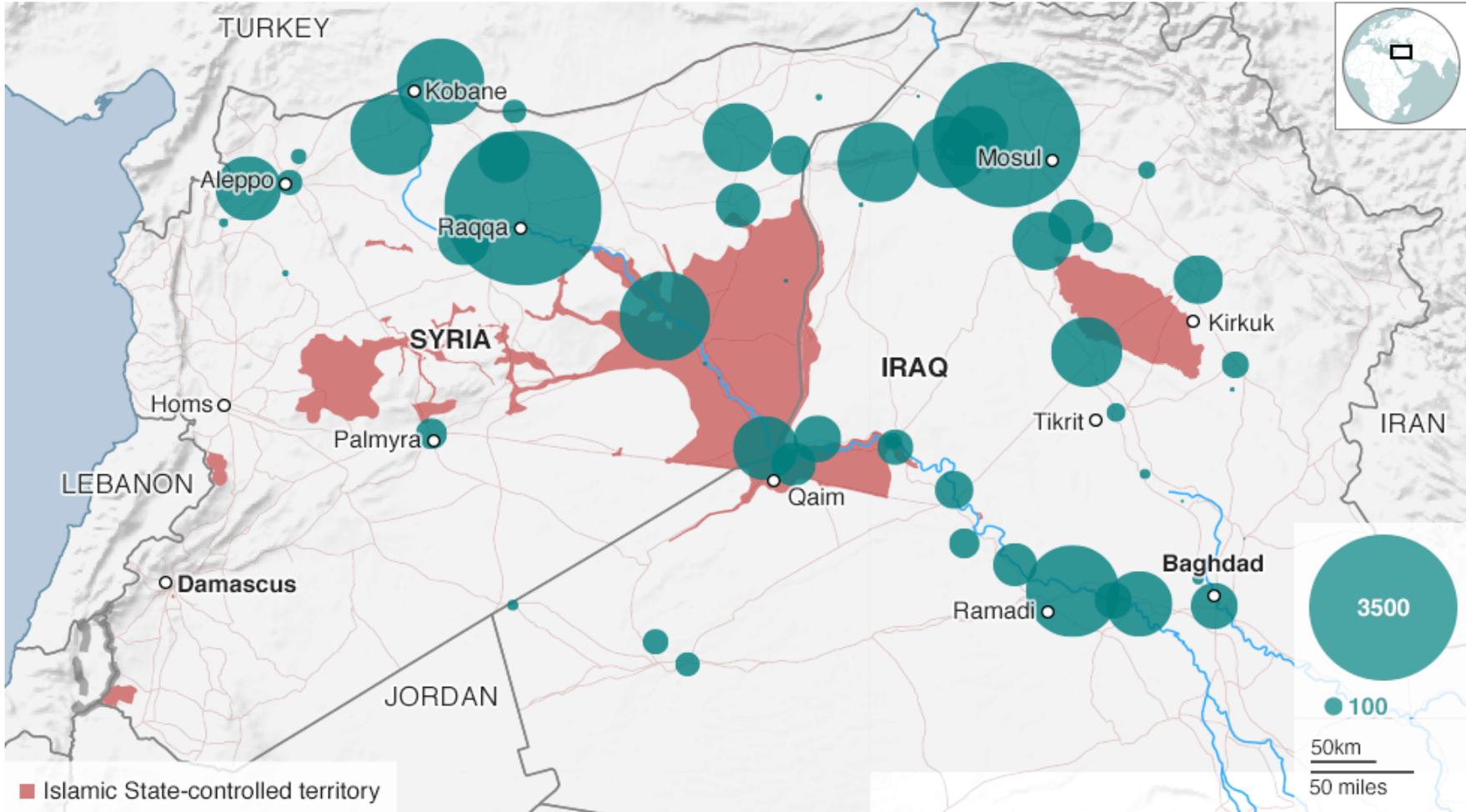
On Sept. 4, Coalition aircraft killed Al-Shami as he rode a motorcycle near Mayadin, Syria. Al-Shami led ISIS' efforts to procure explosives and build bombs for external terrorist acts. The same engagement also resulted in the destruction of the bomb-making lab Al-Shami was en route to. On the same day, Junaid ur Rehman, a senior ISIS drone pilot trainer and engineer, was killed by a precision airstrike south of Mayadin in the village of Al-Asharah, Syria. On Sept. 12 and 13 respectively, three individuals tied to ISIS' unmanned aerial surveillance network were targeted and killed, including Abu Mawad Al-Tunisi, Sajid Farooq Babar and Abu Salman. The removal of these high value ISIS members disrupts and degrades ISIS' warfighting capabilities on the battlefield.

As Syrian regime forces advanced on Deir ez-Zor city, the convergence of regime and Coalition partner ground forces in this area called for increased awareness and de-confliction so as to avoid strategic miscalculations in the air or on the ground. As a result, Coalition and Russian military officials, including Coalition air planners from the Combined Air Operations Center, met face-to-face to adjust and expand de-confliction measures. The discussions emphasized the need to share operational graphics and locations to ensure the prevention of accidental targeting or other possible frictions that would distract from the defeat of ISIS. Non-kinetic effects continue to play a critical role in our efforts to defeat ISIS. During the month of September, the Coalition airdropped more than four million leaflets in Iraq and Syria. These leaflets were instrumental in countering ISIS propaganda, informing civilians of

Coalition efforts to liberate them from ISIS, and mitigating civilian casualties by telling them how to avoid being hurt by airstrikes and how to safely evacuate. According to Combined Joint Task Force- Operation Inherent Resolve, these measures were effective. With the support of Coalition airpower, ISIS continues to face defeat in Raqqa. The SDF have now cleared more than 75 percent of the entire city. Additionally, the SDF also commenced clearance operations against ISIS in the Khabur River Valley, northwest of Deir ez-Zor. Finally, Coalition aircraft continue to support the Government of Iraq as they continue to defeat ISIS and liberate the few remaining holdouts in Iraq. More than 42,000 square kilometers have been cleared and more than 4 million people are now free from ISIS control.

Coalition Air Campaign: September 2014-August 16, 2017 - II

US-led coalition strikes: **IRAQ: 12,468**, **SYRIA: 11,205**



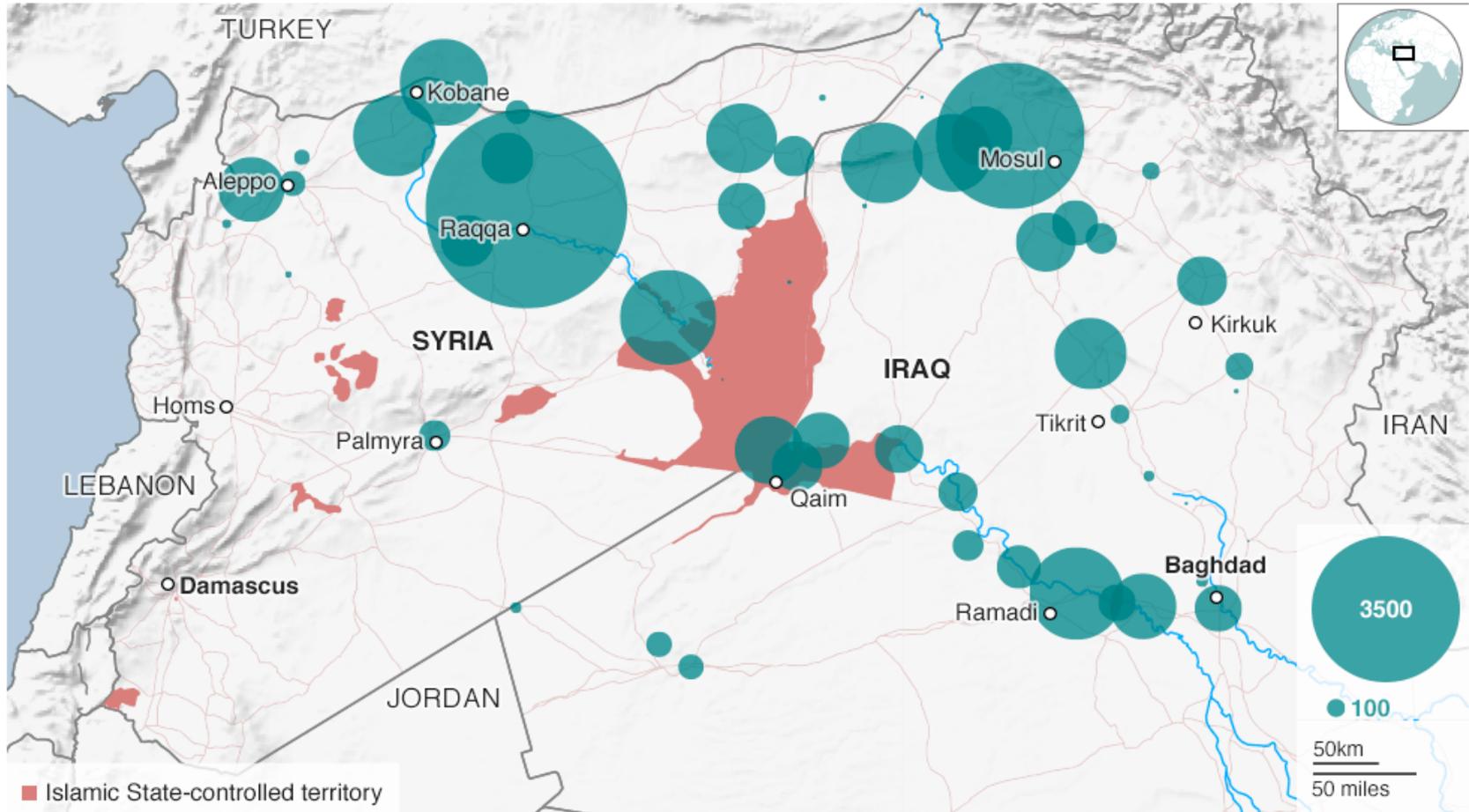
Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, 16 Aug 2017

BBC

Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, 6 September 2017

Coalition Air Campaign: September 2014-October 17, 2017

US-led coalition strikes: **IRAQ: 13,043** **SYRIA: 13,808**



Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, 17 Oct 2017



The US-led coalition has conducted more than 12,766 air strikes against IS targets in Iraq since August 2014.

Most attacks have been carried out by US aircraft, but those from Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Jordan, the Netherlands and the UK have also taken part.

In Syria, the air campaign began in September 2014. Since then, about 12,850 strikes have been carried out by coalition forces, which include Australia, Bahrain, France, Jordan, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and the UK.

The number of strikes each month rose steadily in Iraq up to a peak in January 2016 and then began to fall as the number of strikes in Syria increased dramatically, reaching a high of just over 1,500 in September 2017.

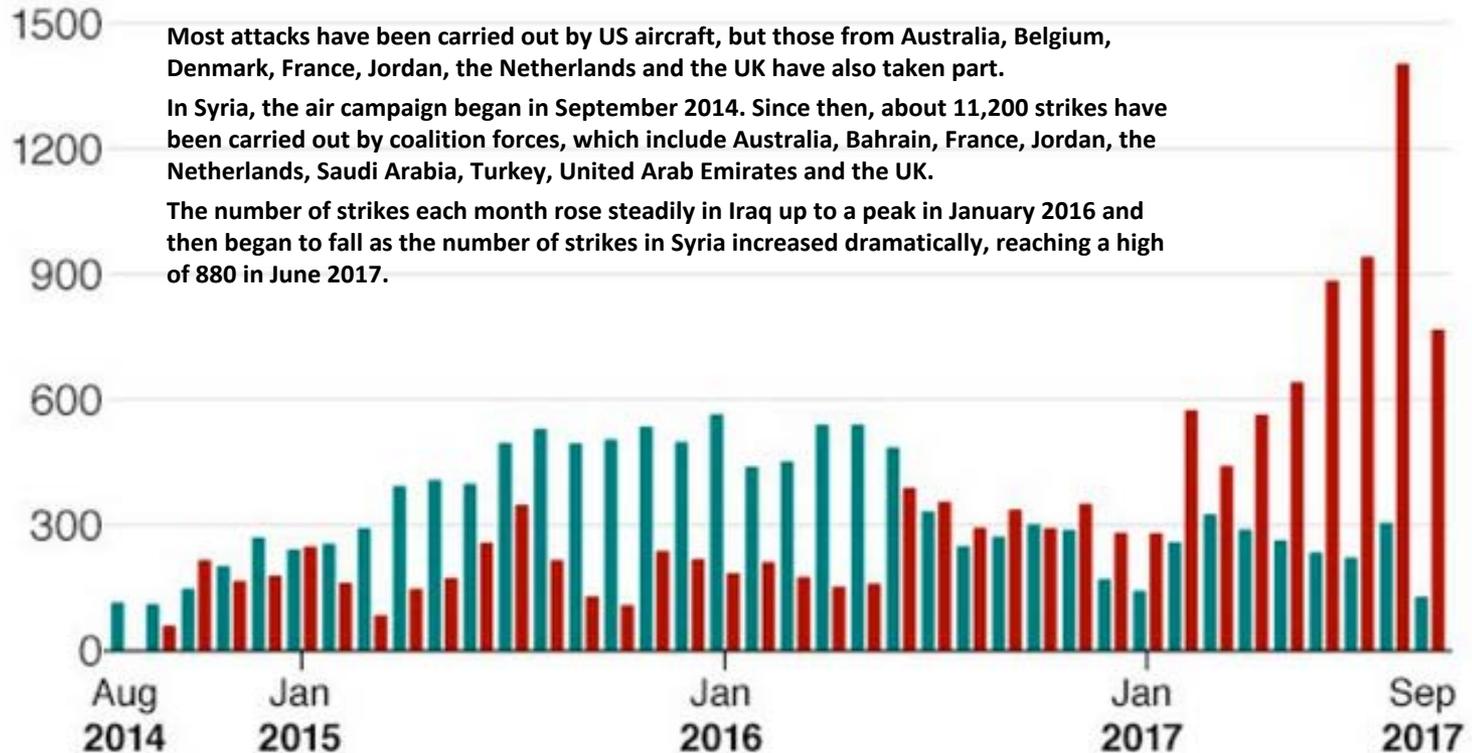
Russia is not part of the coalition, but its jets began air strikes against what it called "terrorists" in Syria in September 2015.

source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, 20 October 2017

Coalition Air Campaign: September 2014-September 19, 2017 - I

Coalition strikes

■ Iraq 12,766 ■ Syria 12,850



*Figures are up to 19 September 2017

Source: US Central Command



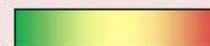
Coalition Airpower: 2012 to 9-30-2017

OPERATION FREEDOM'S SENTINEL/RESOLUTE SUPPORT MISSION

Close Air Support*

Number of Weapons Released

Less Activity



More Activity

Afghanistan

Sorties	
2012	28,760
2013	21,900
2014	12,978
2015	5,774
2016	5,162
2017	3,307

Sorties with at least one weapon release	
2012	1,975
2013	1,408
2014	1,136
2015	411
2016	615
2017	841

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2012	170	116	227	252	406	521	504	589	385	414	297	202	4,083
2013	193	297	250	284	368	337	256	158	232	189	118	76	2,758
2014	92	114	95	115	164	272	205	437	441	217	87	126	2,365
2015	40	30	47	31	41	109	79	156	111	203	69	31	947
2016	127	115	58	62	89	94	160	108	162	205	92	65	1,337
2017	54	200	203	460	328	389	350	503	751				3,238

* Statistics provided includes numbers of sorties (not strikes) and munitions expended by aircraft under CFACC control

Combined Data (minus OIR)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Intel, Surveillance and Recon Sorties	34,937	31,049	32,999	21,634	19,681	14,221
Airlift Sorties	39,000	32,000	17,040	6,900	10,300	8,560
Airlift Cargo (Short Tons)	265,000	201,000	158,400	50,000	69,200	63,867
Airlift Passengers	749,000	506,000	202,700	78,000	111,100	91,027
OEF Supplies Airdropped (Pounds)	41,952,000	10,883,000	28,000	0	0	12,163
Tanker Sorties	16,007	12,319	9,085	5,323	4,910	4,329
Fuel Offloaded (Millions of Pounds)	980	723	636	201	150	120
Aircraft Refuelings	67,020	53,266	46,793	26,162	18,137	12,953
Casualty Evacuation Sorties	2,171	576	115	1	0	0
Saves	1,187	219	32	3	1	0
Assists	1,646	477	84	0	0	0

Coalition Airpower: 2012 to 11-30-2017

UNCLASSIFIED

Combined Forces Air Component Commander 2012-2017 Airpower Statistics

As of 30 Nov 2017

United States Air Forces Central Command
Combined Air Operations Center

Operation Inherent Resolve

OPERATION INHERENT RESOLVE

Close Air Support/Escort/Interdiction*

Number of Weapons Released

Less Activity  More Activity

Sorties		Sorties with at least one weapon release		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2014	6,591	2014	2,003								269	931	1,746	1,458	1,888	6,292
2015	21,116	2015	9,912	2,426	1,853	1,685	1,862	2,145	1,683	2,823	2,758	2,380	2,694	3,242	3,145	28,696
2016	21,181	2016	11,825	2,718	2,090	2,052	2,582	2,341	3,160	2,439	2,244	2,427	3,038	2,709	2,943	30,743
2017	18,008	2017	9,746	3,600	3,439	3,878	3,274	4,374	4,848	4,313	5,075	3,550	1,642	1,000		38,993

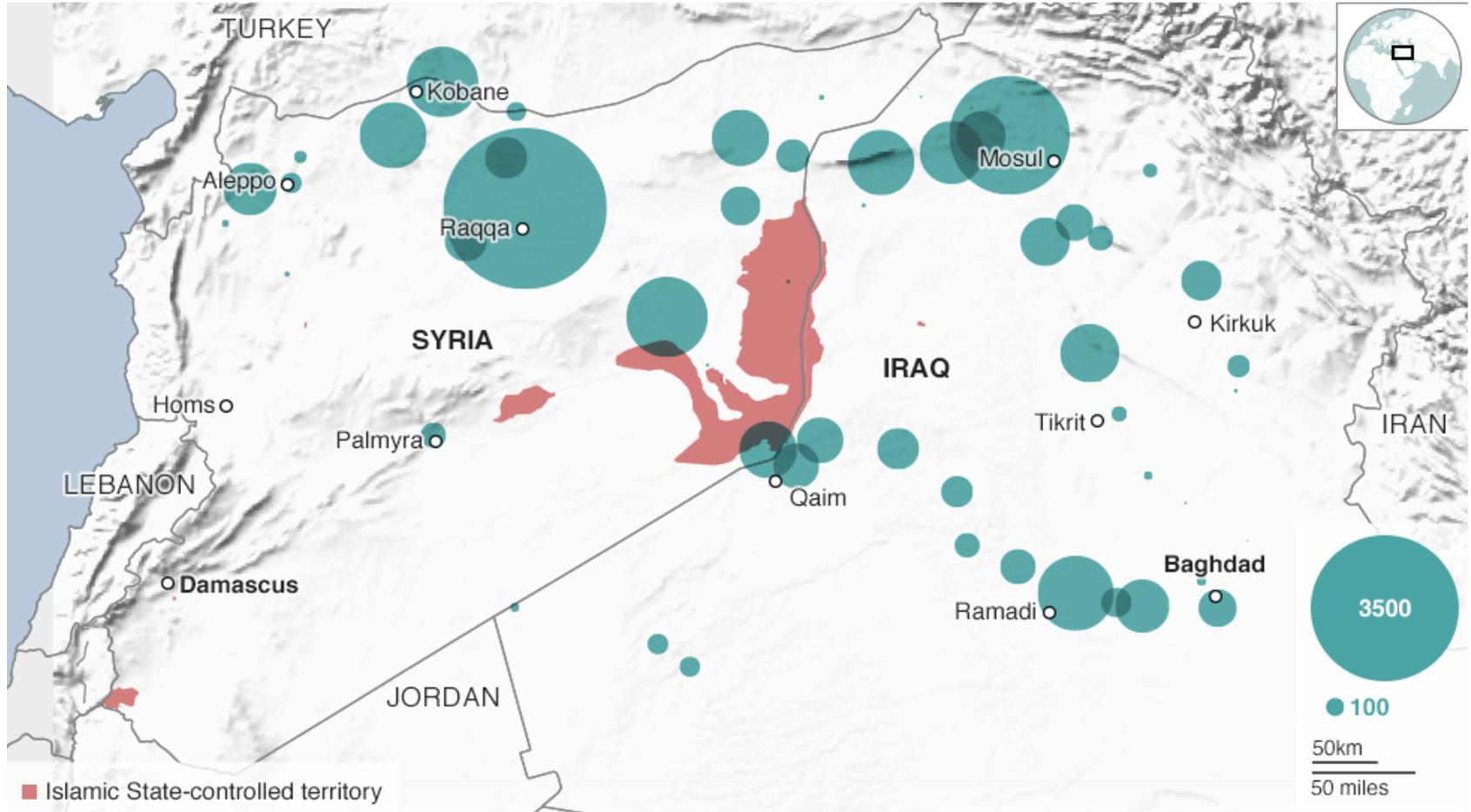
* Statistics provided includes numbers of sorties (not strikes) and munitions expended by aircraft under CFACC control

	2014	2015	2016	2017
Intel, Surveillance and Recon Sorties	2,373	9,514	12,270	13,238
Airlift and Airdrop Sorties	1,992	10,050	8,400	8,529
Airlift Cargo (Short Tons)*	14,555	78,500	72,800	63,565
Airlift Passengers*	9,900	47,200	46,900	68,989
Supplies Airdropped (Pounds)	1,417,900	111,200	822,171	564,872
Tanker Sorties	4,859	14,737	13,064	12,403
Fuel Offloaded (Millions of Pounds)	282	912	804	721
Aircraft Refuelings	28,956	84,381	80,912	64,502

* Iraq only

Coalition Air Campaign: November 20, 2017

US-led coalition strikes: IRAQ: 13,214 SYRIA: 13,998



Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, 20 Nov 2017



The US-led coalition has conducted more than 13,200 air strikes against IS targets in Iraq since August 2014.

Most attacks have been carried out by US aircraft, but those from Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Jordan, the Netherlands and the UK have also taken part.

In Syria, the air campaign began in September 2014. Since then, almost 14,000 strikes have been carried out by coalition forces, which include Australia, Bahrain, France, Jordan, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and the UK.

The number of strikes each month rose steadily in Iraq up to a peak in January 2016 and then began to fall as the number of strikes in Syria increased dramatically, reaching a high of just over 1,400 in August 2017.

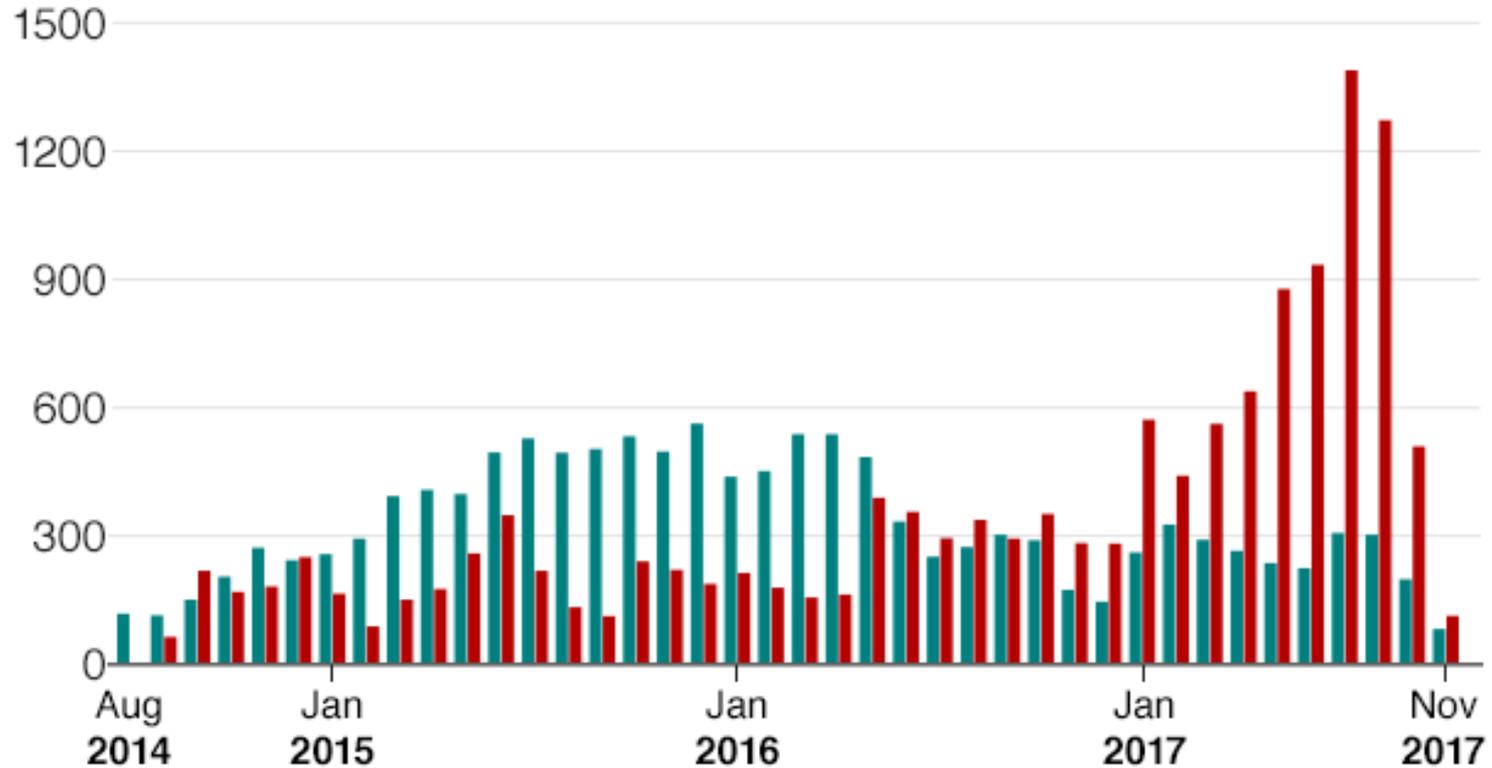
Russia is not part of the coalition, but its jets began air strikes against what it called "terrorists" in Syria in September 2015.

Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, 23 December 2017

Coalition Air Campaign: November 20, 2017

Coalition strikes

■ Iraq 13,214 ■ Syria 13,998



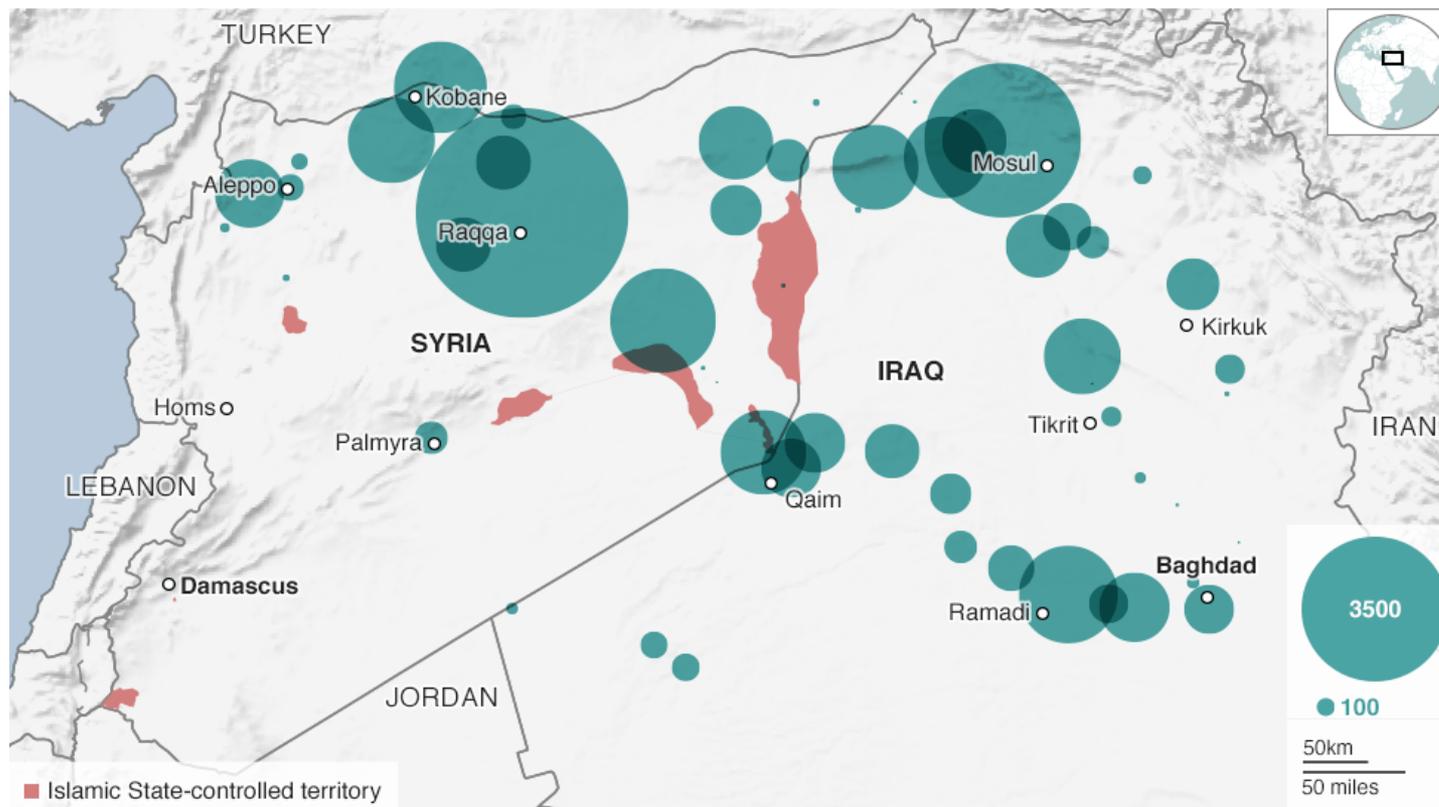
*Figures are up to 20 November 2017

Source: US Central Command



Coalition Air Strikes as of January 8, 2018

US-led coalition strikes: **IRAQ: 13,260** **SYRIA: 14,236**



Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, 8 Jan 2018

BBC

The US-led coalition has conducted more than 13,200 air strikes against IS targets in Iraq since August 2014.

Most attacks have been carried out by US aircraft, but those from Australia, Belgium, Denmark, France, Jordan, the Netherlands and the UK have also taken part. By the end of 2017, 74 countries were said to have joined the US-led coalition fighting IS in Iraq and Syria.

In Syria, the air campaign began in September 2014. Since then, more than 14,200 strikes have been carried out by coalition forces, which include Australia, Bahrain, France, Jordan, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and the UK.

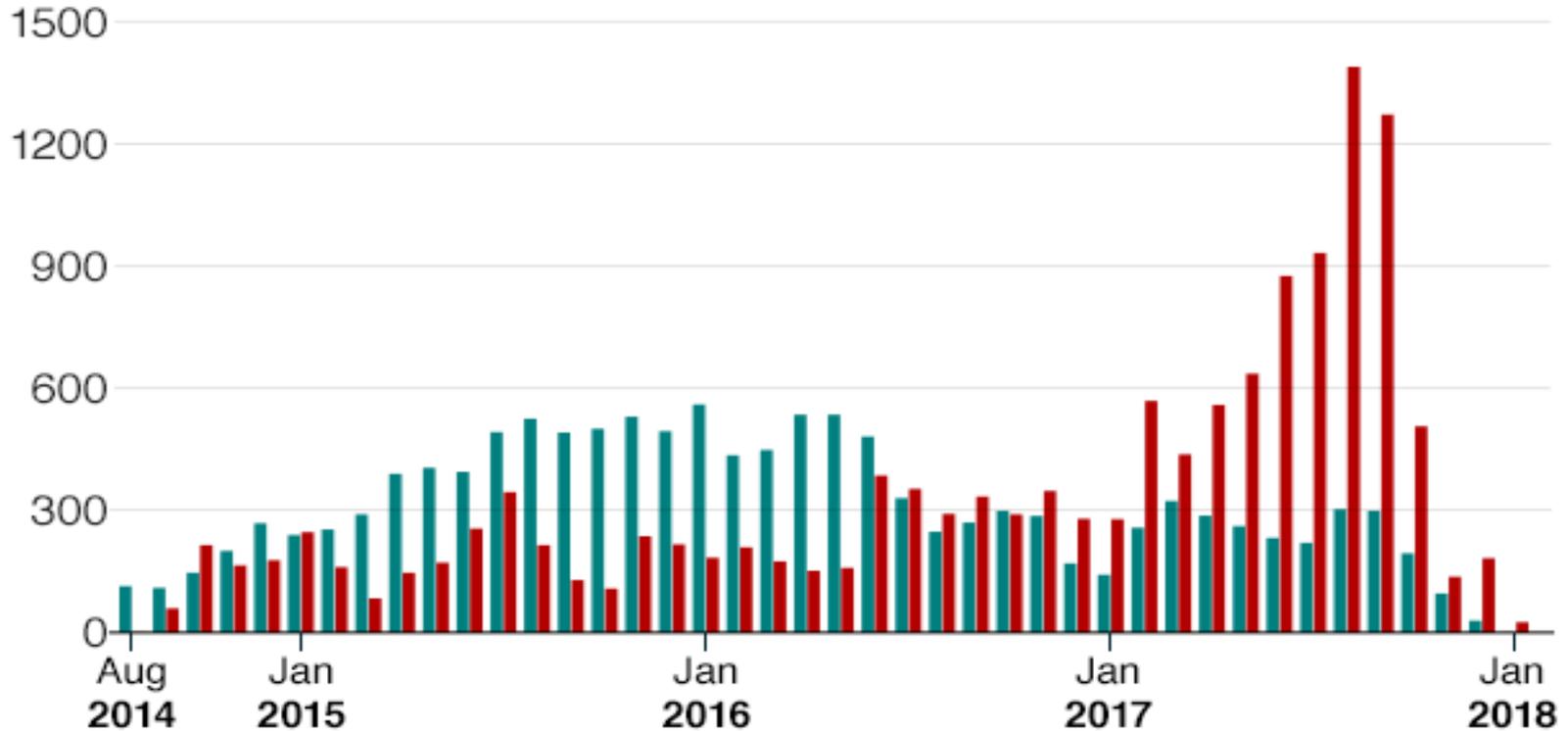
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Coalition Air Strikes as of January 8, 2018

Coalition strikes

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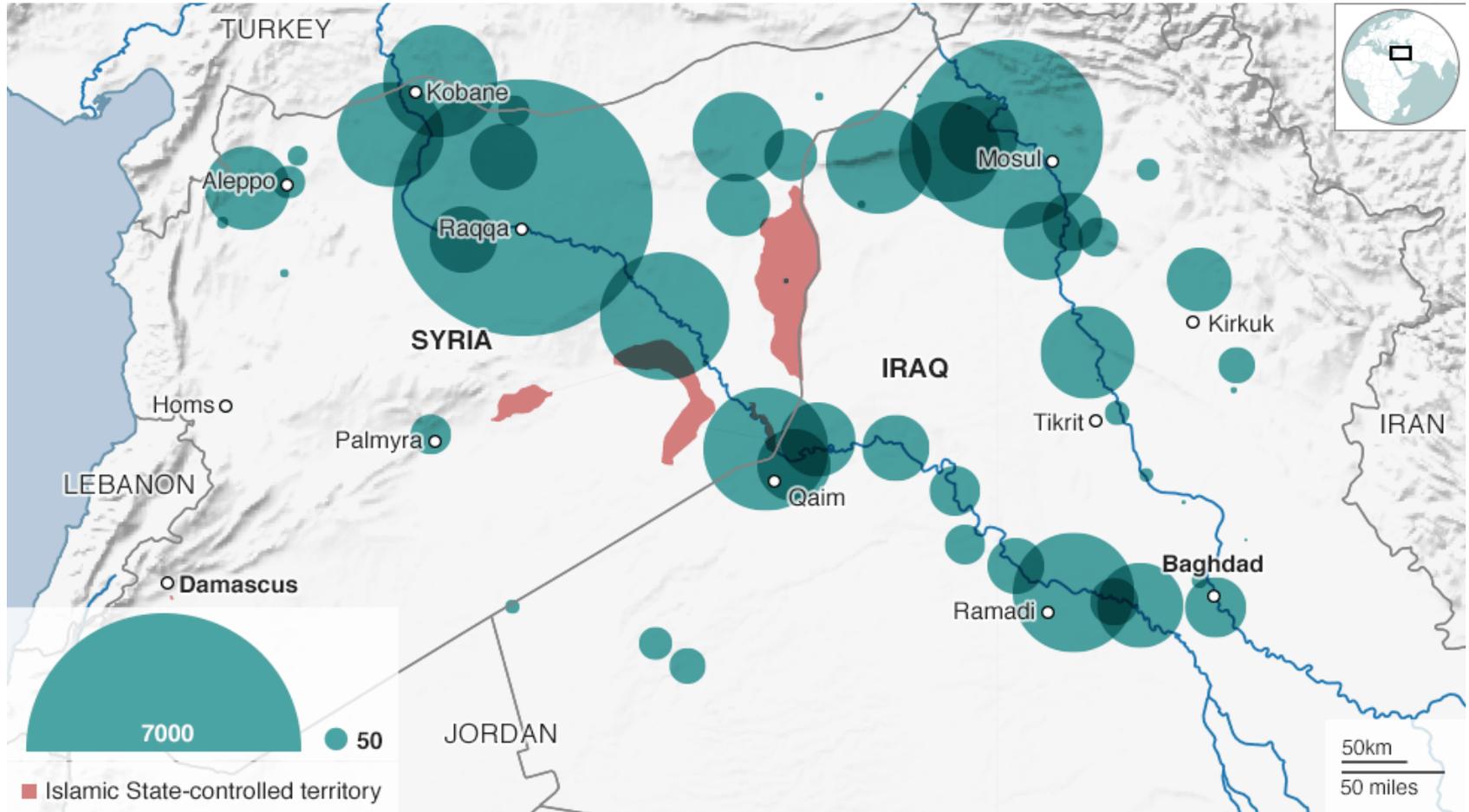
*Figures are up to 8 January 2018

Source: US Central Command



Coalition Air Strikes as of March 23, 2018

US-led coalition strikes: **IRAQ: 13,315** **SYRIA: 14,660**



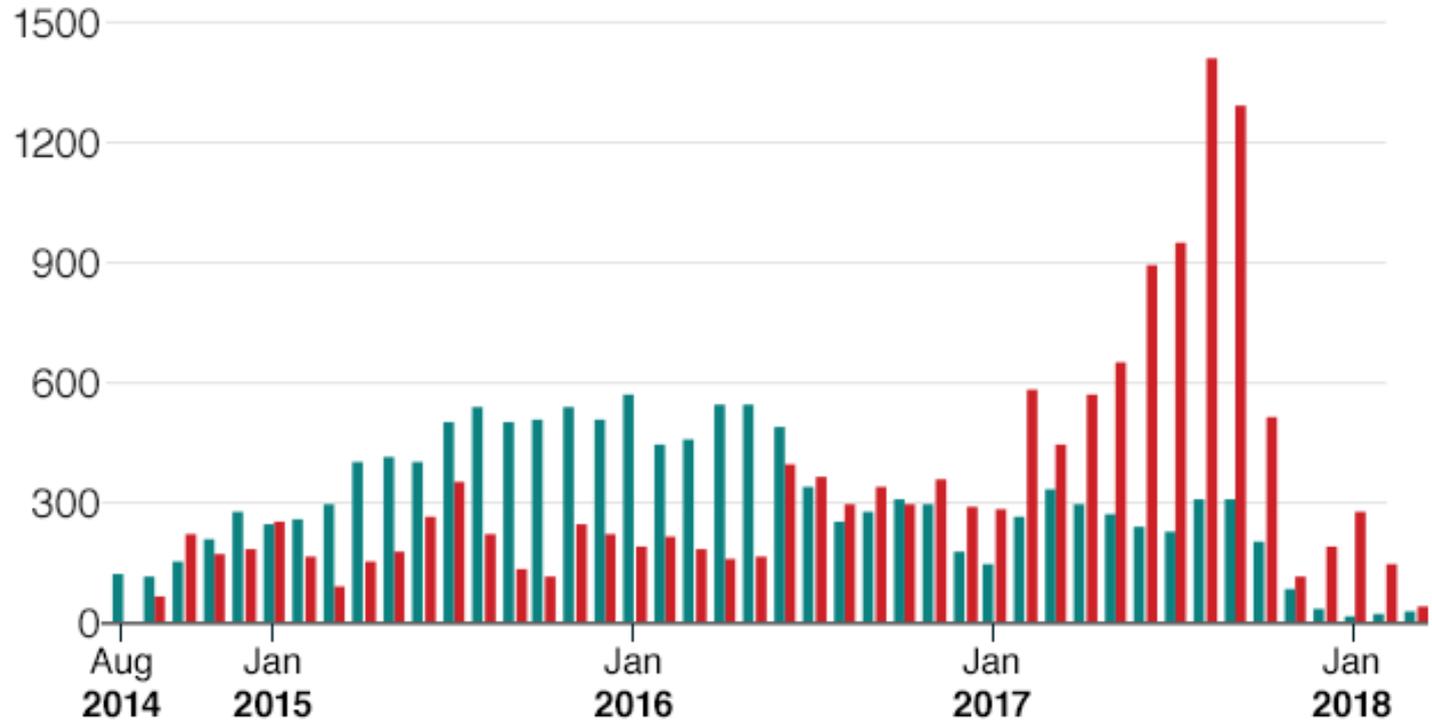
Source: IHS Conflict Monitor, 23 Mar 2018

BBC

Coalition Air Strikes as of March 23, 2018

Coalition strikes

■ Iraq 13,315 ■ Syria 14,660



*Figures are up to 26 March 2018

Source: US Central Command



The Russian, Iranian, and Hezbollah Side of the War

The Russian Build Up: 10/2015 - II

Russian sea and air assets move into Syria

The Russian Defense Ministry last month announced the deployment of ships from its Black Sea Fleet to the eastern Mediterranean Sea to carry out military drills. Included were:

1 Cruiser (Moskva)



1 Destroyer (Smetlivy)



2 Frigates (Pytlivy and Ladny)



Russia has deployed a variety of military aircraft to Bassel al-Assad International Airport in Latakia, including:

4 Su-34 Fullback fighter-bombers



12 Su-24 Fencer attack aircraft



12 Su-25 Frogfoot close-air-support aircraft



Other aircraft at the airport in Latakia:

4 Su-30 Flanker multi-role fighters



12+ Mi-24 Hind attack helicopters

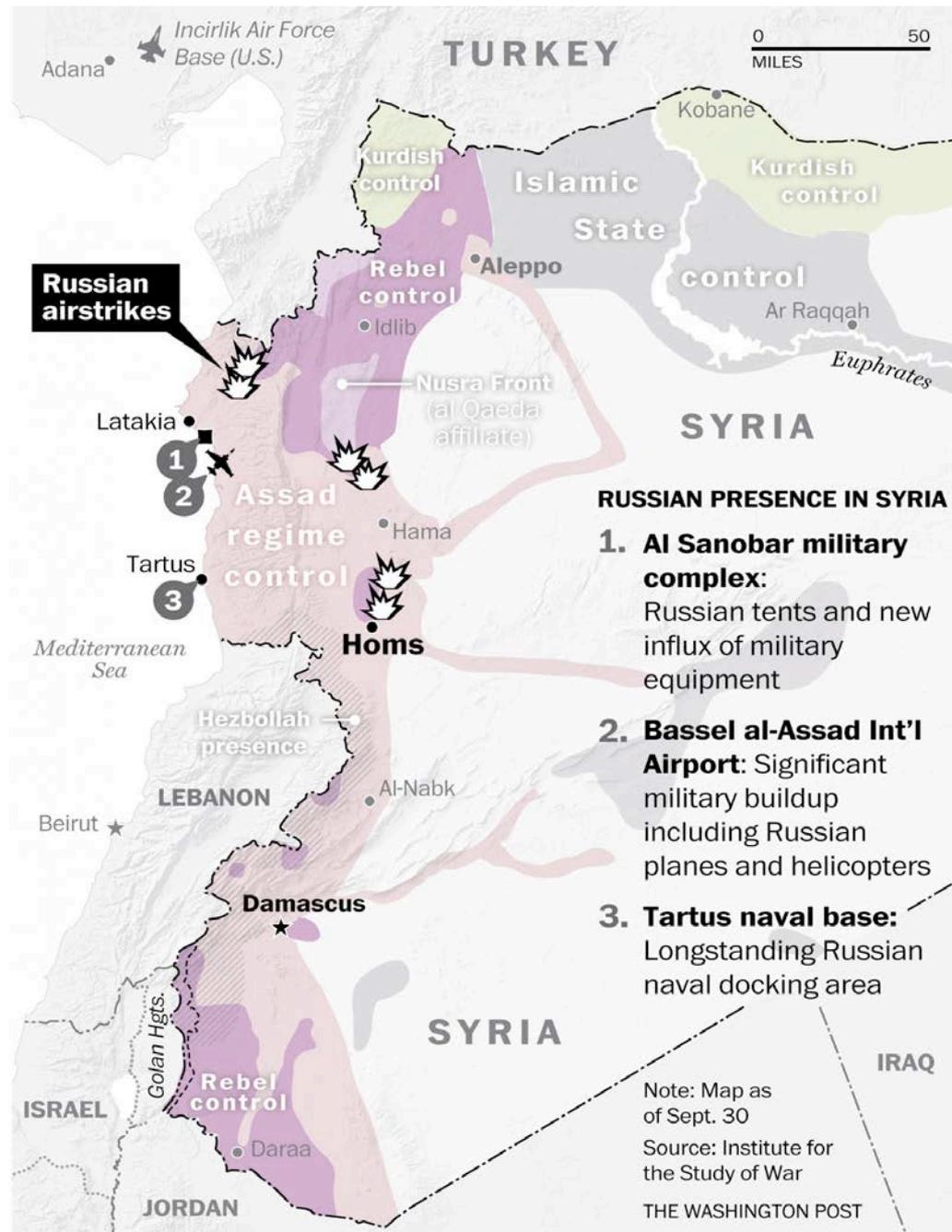


Source: Washington Post, October 4, 2014, https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/europe/russias-military-is-unlikely-to-turn-the-tide-in-syrias-war/2015/10/03/1b9fff04-686a-11e5-bdb6-6861f4521205_story.html

Sources: Institute for the Study of War; Pentagon

THE WASHINGTON POST

Russian Facilities in Syria: 9/2015



Source: Ishaan Tharoor, "Why Russia's Syria war is bad news for the U.S. (and why it isn't)", <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2015/09/30/why-russias-syria-war-is-bad-news-for-the-u-s-and-why-it-isnt/>

Range and Impact of Russian S-400 SAM in Syria

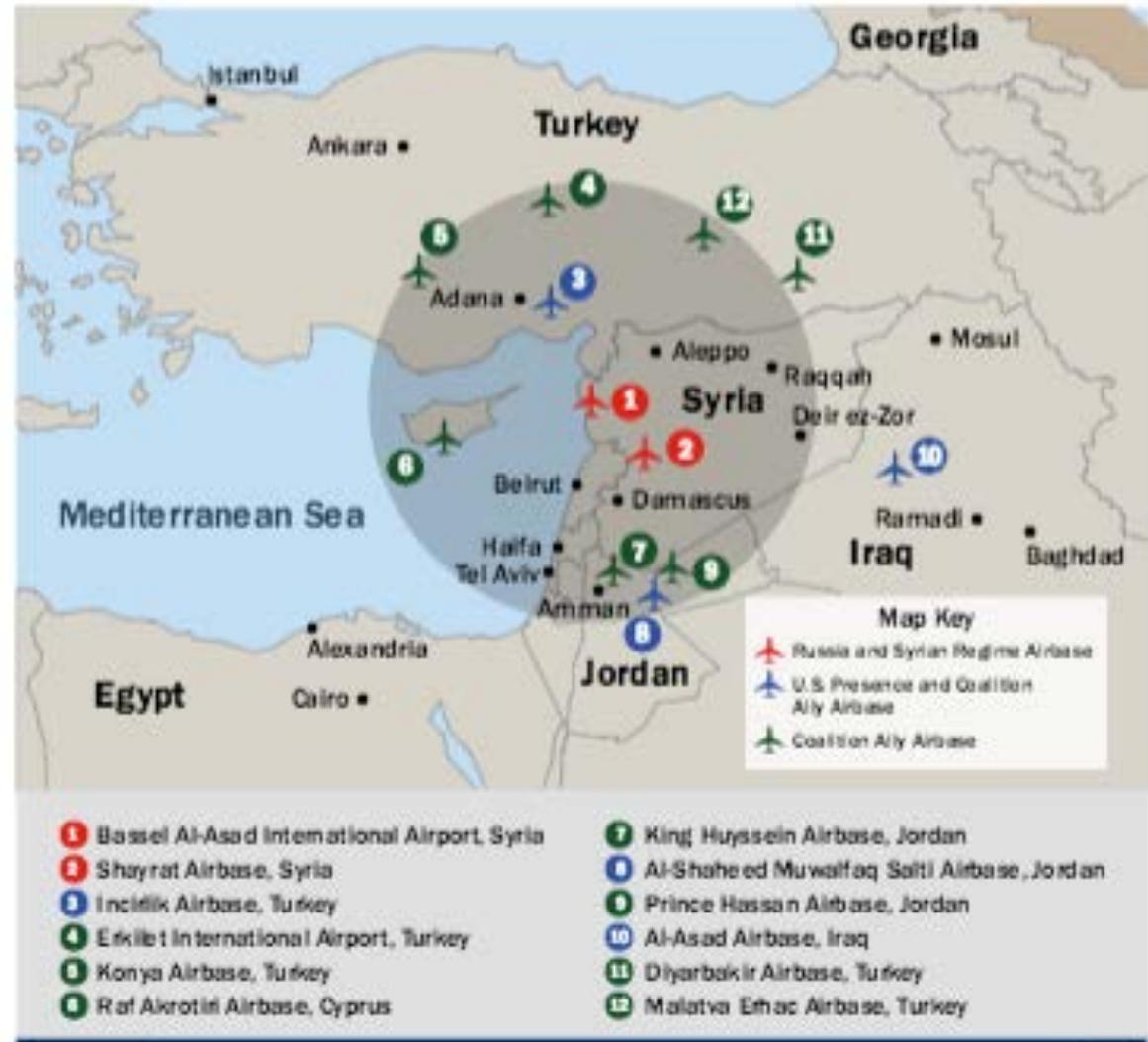
Russia's introduction of the S-400 Triumph weapons system in Syria near Latakia, confirmed by CJTF-OIR officials on December 2, poses additional risk to U.S. and coalition forces in the airspace over the battlefield in Syria.

The S-400 is a mobile surface-to-air defense missile system with long-range strike capability of about 400 kilometers. See Figure 4 for key cities and airspace positions in full range of the missiles. In December, CJTF

OIR reported that Russia's SA-17 air-defense radar system is located in Aleppo, but its location was not influencing coalition airstrikes.

CJTF-OIR officials repeatedly denied that the deployment of these advanced systems had any effect on the U.S. air mission.

DoD reported that, over a 27-day span during December 5–31, the coalition conducted 172 airstrikes in Syria (6.37 per day). The month prior, during November 7–27, it conducted 185 strikes (8.01 per day).



Range and Impact of Russian S-300 and S-400 SAM in Syria

On 03 OCT the Russian military deployed the S-300 (NATO reporting name: SA-23) air defense system to the Syrian naval base in Tartus. Russian forces already operate the S-400 (NATO reporting name SA-21 Growler) long-range air defense system, which has a claimed range of 400km, as well as the S-200 (SA-5 Gammon), in Syria. Russia also operates a number of short-range air defense systems, including the Pantsir-S1 and Buk missile systems, as well as the naval version of the S-300 a Slava-class guided missile cruiser in the Mediterranean. In addition to the IADS, Syrian forces operate the Bastion coastal defense system out of Tartus.

Now that the Russian IADS in Syria is deployed and presumably fully functional, it changes the regional security situation in two ways. First, it confirms that the ongoing Russian deployment of disparate missile systems to Syria over the past year always intended to culminate in a fully functional IADS, rather than individual missile systems in different locations. SAM systems in the S-300 family (including the S-400) are designed to be both forwards and backwards compatible, which means that their component parts - command and control modules, search and fire control radars, missile launchers and missiles - may be used in different combinations.

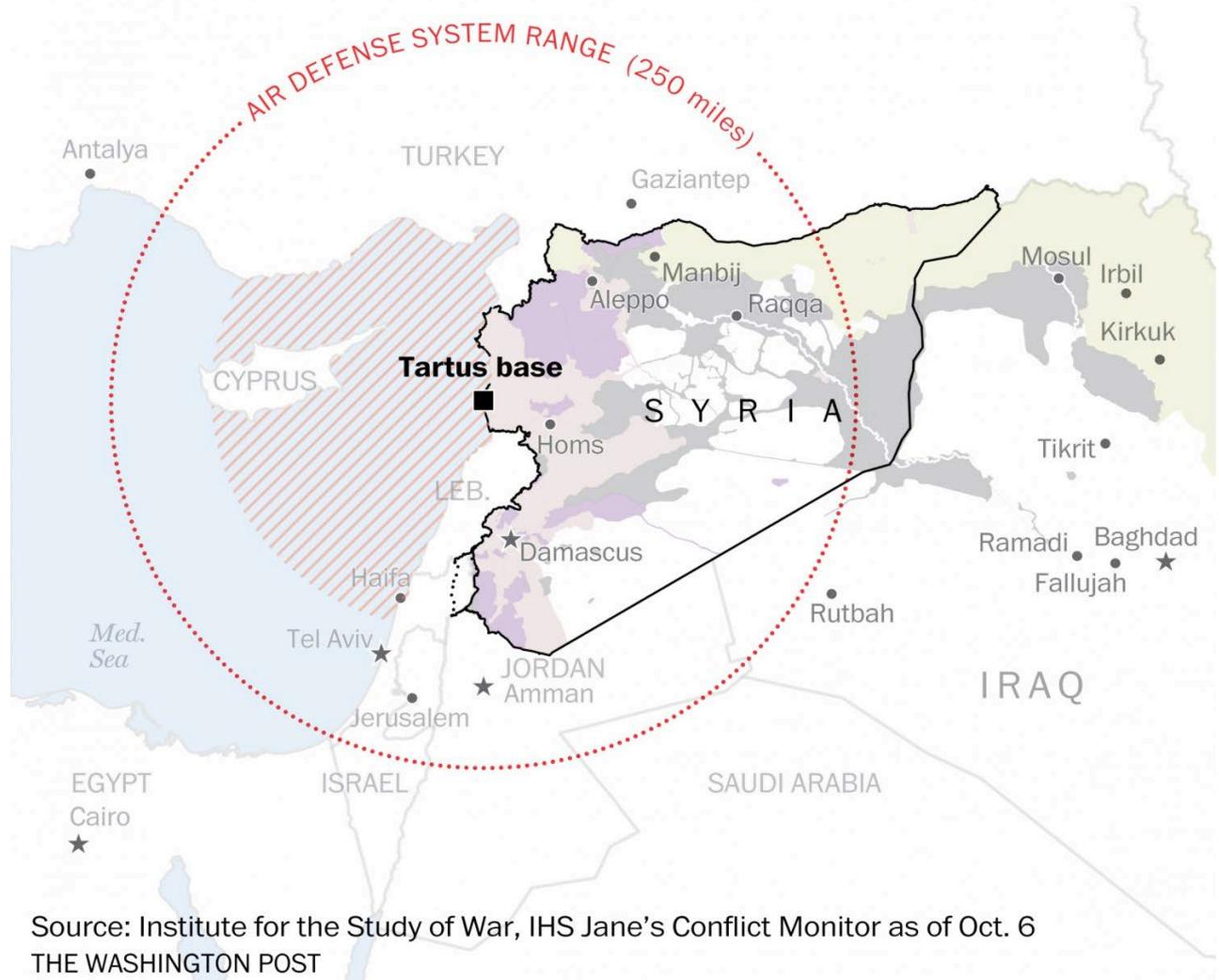
Second, this deployable and road mobile IADS solely aims to threaten US and coalition aircraft and deter further involvement or escalation of coalition operations. The only purpose of this IADS is to pressure US and coalition policy makers to cede the majority of Syrian airspace to Russian and Syrian aircraft in order to continue their campaign of targeting civilian populations for destruction or depopulation, as evidenced by recent Russian threats to shoot down U.S. coalition aircraft. This expeditionary, modular, and mobile Russian IADS is a significant upgrade over the legacy Syrian IADS. The component parts of the Syrian IADS were largely fixed, difficult if not impossible to move, and highly dependent on centralized command and control as well as external long range radar cuing.



The Russian air defense system range in Syria

- Air defense missile range
- ▨ Anti-ship missile range
- Assad regime
- Islamic State
- Sunni insurgents
- Kurdish groups

Russian Air Defenses in Syria: WP Map of 6.10.16



Source: Institute for the Study of War, IHS Jane's Conflict Monitor as of Oct. 6
THE WASHINGTON POST

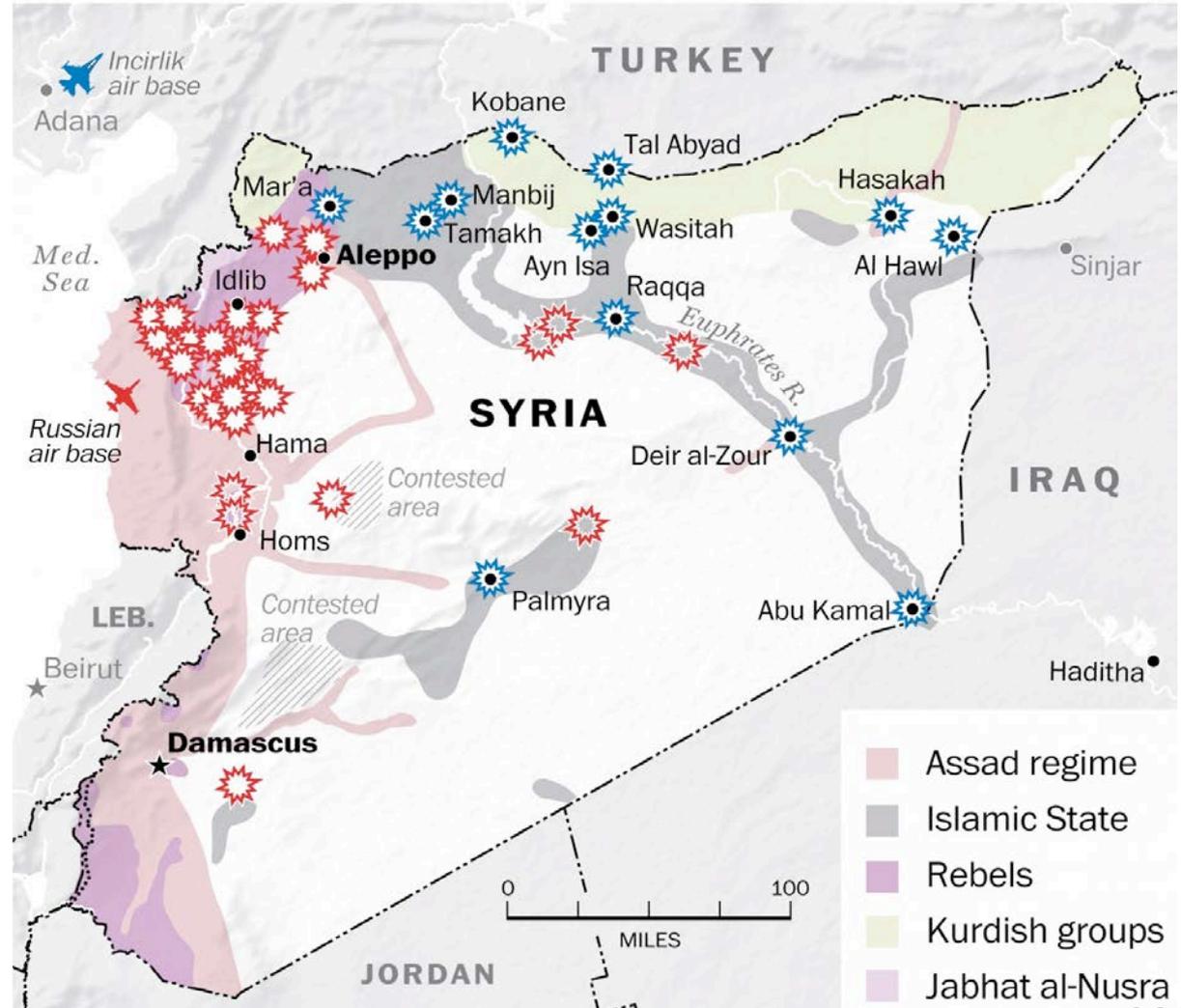
Russian and Coalition airstrike locations in Syria

September 30–October 12, 2015

Airstrikes:  Russian  Coalition

Note: Only high-confidence airstrikes shown. Most airstrike locations have been hit multiple times. Coalition aircraft also conducted numerous airstrikes in Iraq.

High Confidence Locations of Russian and Coalition Air Strikes



Source: Washington Post, Mapped: Russian vs. U.S. airstrikes in Syria, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/checkpoint/wp/2015/10/13/mapped-russian-vs-u-s-airstrikes-in-syria/>

Source: Institute for the Study of War

Air Campaign: New Patterns in Air Strikes December 3 to February 23rd

UK, Russian and US-led strikes in Syria

US-led coalition air strikes

UK

☀ 3 Feb-23 Feb 2016

☀ 3 Dec 2015-2 Feb 2016

Other coalition forces

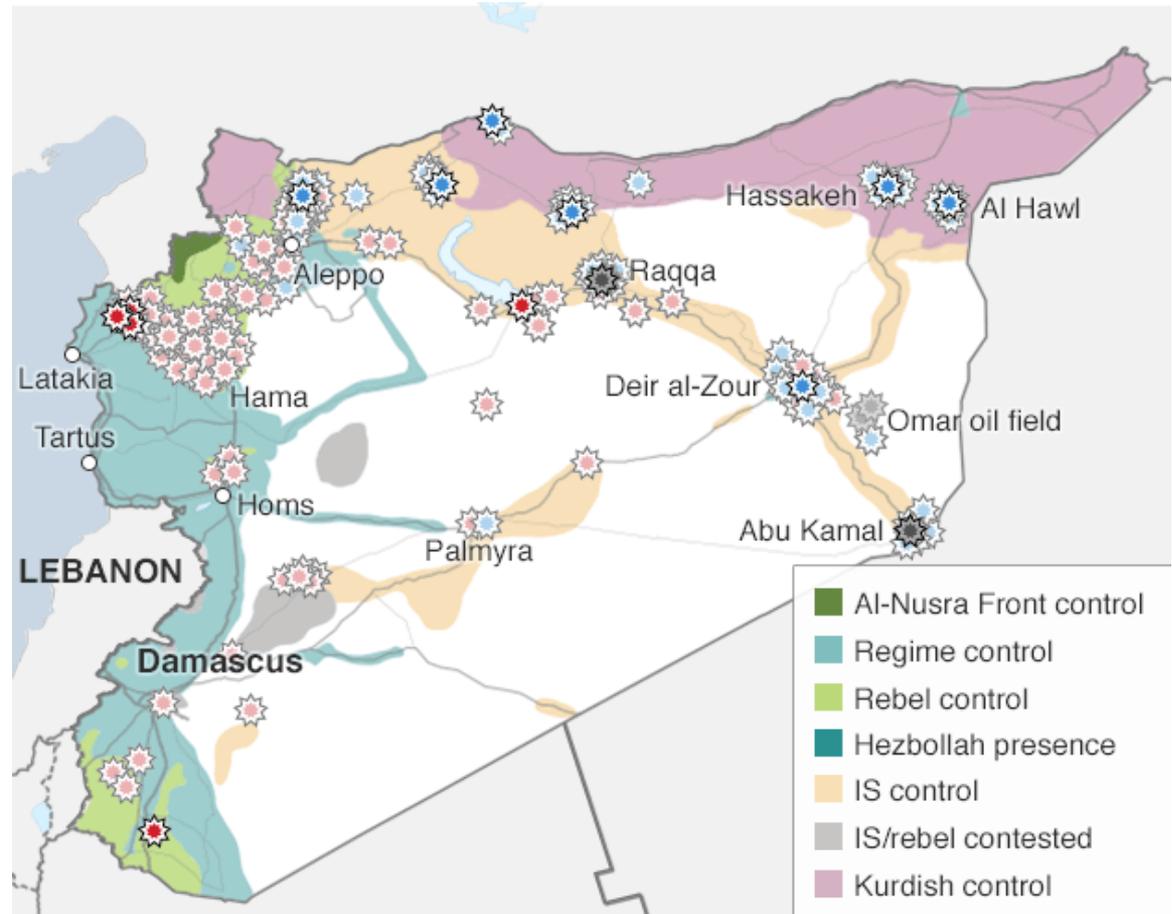
☀ 4 Feb-23 Feb 2016

☀ 30 Sep 2015-3 Feb 2016

Russian air & cruise missile strikes

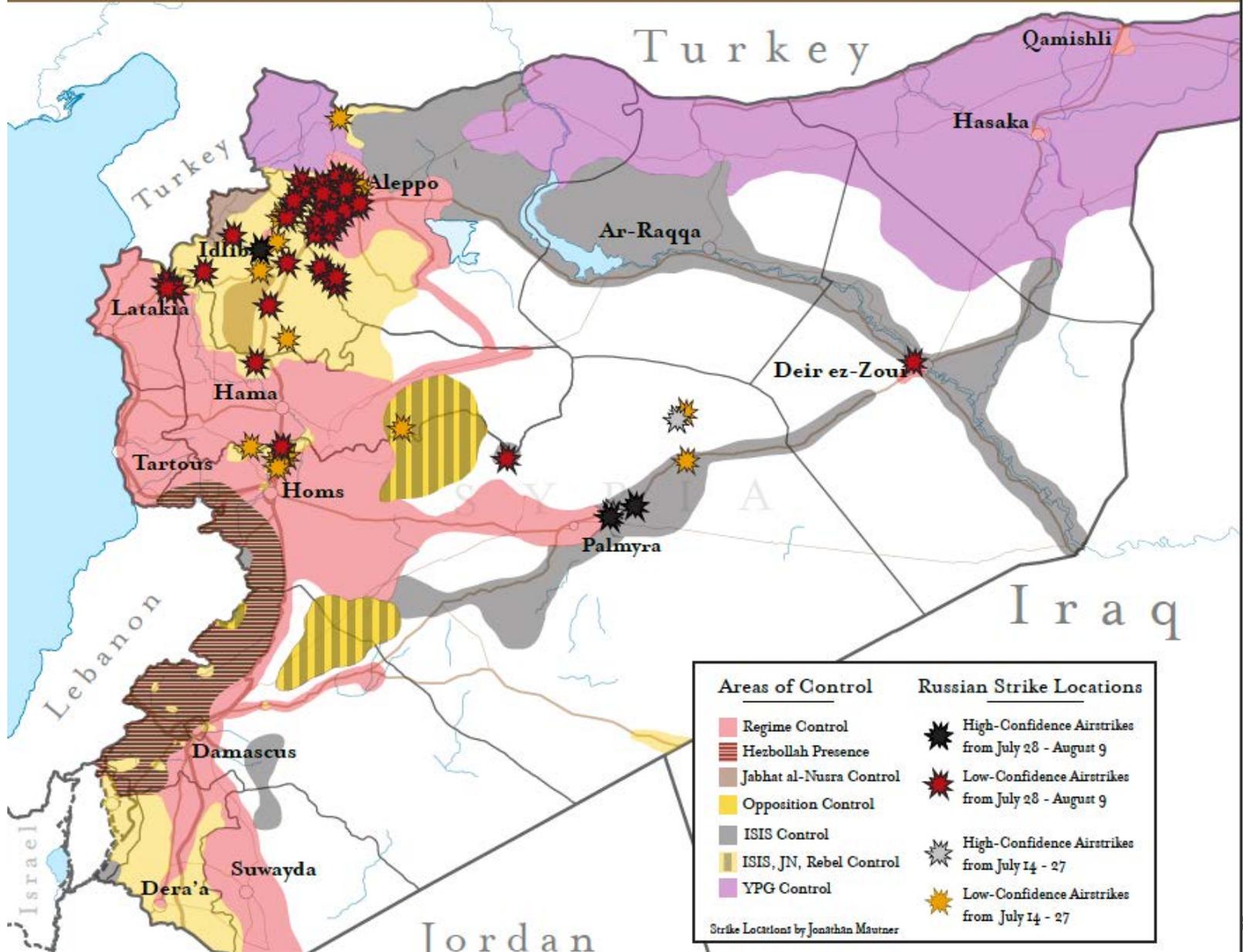
☀ 26 Jan-16 Feb 2016

☀ 30 Sep 2015-25 Jan 2016



Source:
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>

Source: Institute for the Study of War, US military, UK MoD, French Defence Ministry. Locations may have multiple strikes



Source: ISW,
<http://www.understandingwar.org/backgrounders/russian-airstrikes-syria-july-14-august-9-2016>

Russian Expansion of Activity: August 2016



- Tu-22M3 bombers and Su-34 attack fighters fly out of Iran (8.19)
- Targets were hit in Aleppo, Idlib and Deir al-Zour provinces. Local groups said 27 civilians had died.
- Two ships from Black Sea Fleet --Zelyony Dol and Serpukhov -- fired three Kaliber cruise missiles from off the coast of Syria in the eastern Mediterranean (19.8)
- Talks stall on all levels from humanitarian to settlement.
- Syrian fighters bomb U.S. supported Kurdish forces (?) (8.19)
- Saleh says he and Houthi may invite Russians to aid ,them in Yemen (?) (8.21)

1 August 13: Iran reportedly appoints new National Defense Forces head in Suwayda Province. Iranian Ambassador to Syria Mohammad Rera Shaybani reportedly appointed Saleh Jarbou as the new commander of the National Defense Forces in Suwayda Province following a meeting at the Iranian Embassy in Damascus. If confirmed, the appointment illustrates the growing degree of control held by Iran over the security apparatus of the regime, particularly its networks of pro-regime paramilitaries.

2 August 16: Military Operation Center in Jordan allegedly orders Southern Front to refrain from anti-regime operations.

The covert U.S.-backed Military Operations Center (MOC) based in Amman, Jordan allegedly demanded that the Free Syrian Army (FSA)-affiliated Southern Front refrain from launching an offensive against the regime-held town of Sheikh Miskeen in Dera'a Province, according to local activists. The MOC offered to provide monthly salaries to opposition fighters in return for the deal. Pro-regime forces supported by Russian airstrikes seized Sheikh Miskeen from the opposition in January 2016.

3 August 16: Senior Chinese official meets with Syrian Minister of Defense in Damascus.

Director of the Office for International Military Cooperation of China's Central Military Commission Guan Youfci met Syrian Minister of Defense Fahd Jassim al-Frej and an unidentified Russian general in Damascus, according to Chinese state-run media. Guan stated that China is "willing to keep strengthening" bilateral military cooperation with Syria. An anonymous Chinese official stated that China agreed to provide humanitarian aid to Syria as well as consider the deployment of trainers to the Syrian Arab Army.

4 August 14: Islamic State detonates SVEST at key opposition-held border crossing in Idlib Province.

The Islamic State detonated an SVEST near a bus transporting opposition fighters near the Aimeh Border Crossing in Idlib Province, killing over thirty opposition fighters and wounding at least fifty others. Unconfirmed reports indicate that the attack also killed at least two soldiers in the Turkish Armed Forces.

5 August 14: Pro-regime forces repel opposition offensive on Aleppo City. Jabhat Fatah a-Sham - the successor of Syrian Al-Qaeda affiliate Jabhat a-Nusra - and other members of the Jaysh al-Fatah Operations Room and Fatah Halab Operations Room launched a two-pronged offensive targeting the cement factory and other positions on the outskirts of Aleppo City. Opposition forces secured initial gains before being forced to retreat by heavy airstrikes.

6 August 14-15: Opposition groups form Al-Bab Military Council. Seven local opposition groups announced the formation of the Al-Bab Military Council with the goal of seizing the ISIS-held town of Al-Bab in Aleppo Province. The Al-Bab Local Council later denounced the groups for their alleged links to the U.S.-backed Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) - a coalition with heavy participation of the Syrian Kurdish YPG.

7 August 17: Opposition claims to seize key border town from Islamic State.

The U.S.-backed Hawar Kilis Operations Room announced its full control over the key border town of Al-Rai in Northern Aleppo Province following three days of heavy clashes with IS. The Turkish Armed Forces reportedly provided cross-border artillery support to the offensive. Al Rai serves as a key transit route for smuggling fighters and supplies across the Syrian-Turkish border.

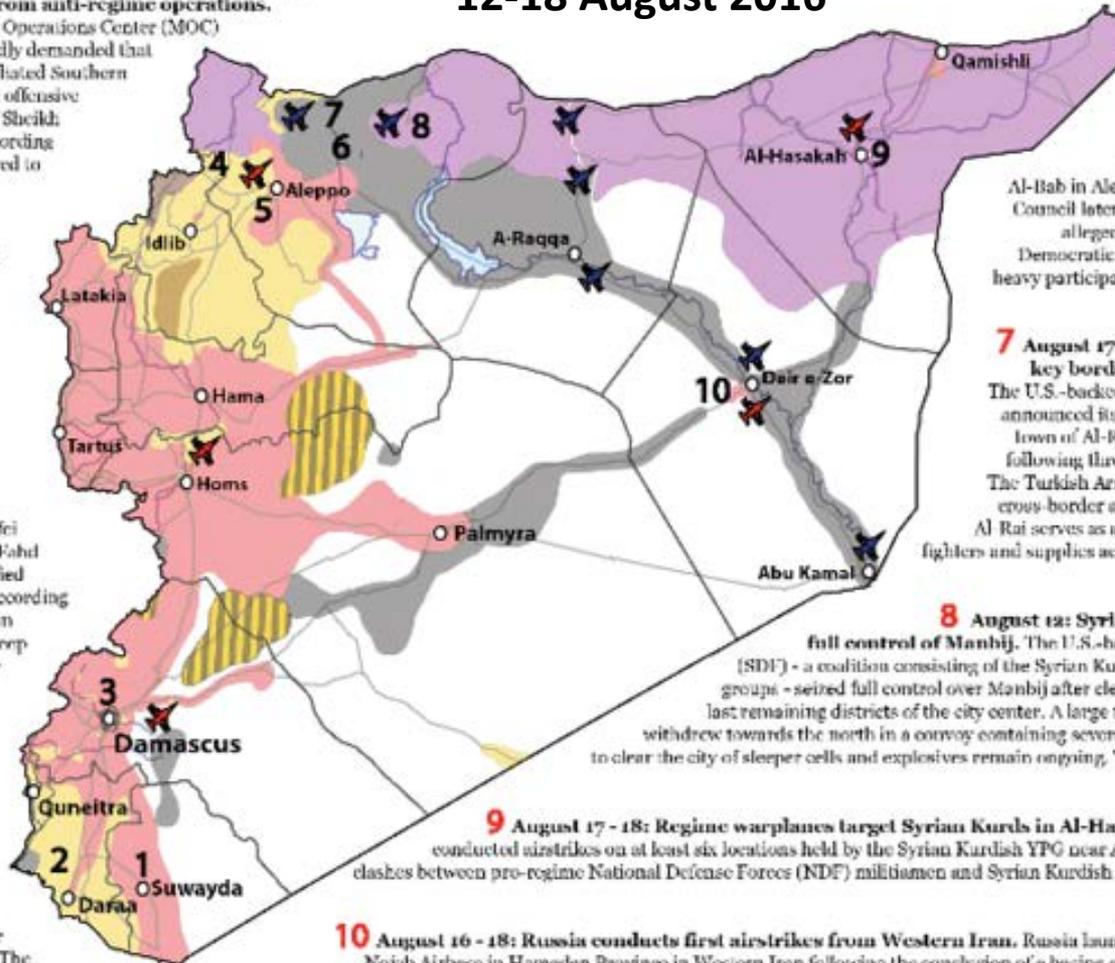
8 August 12: Syrian Democratic Forces seize full control of Manbij.

The U.S.-backed Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) - a coalition consisting of the Syrian Kurdish YPG and allied opposition groups - seized full control over Manbij after clearing the Islamic State from the last remaining districts of the city center. A large number of remaining IS fighters withdrew towards the north in a convoy containing several hundred civilians. Operations to clear the city of sleeper cells and explosives remain ongoing. The campaign began on May 31.

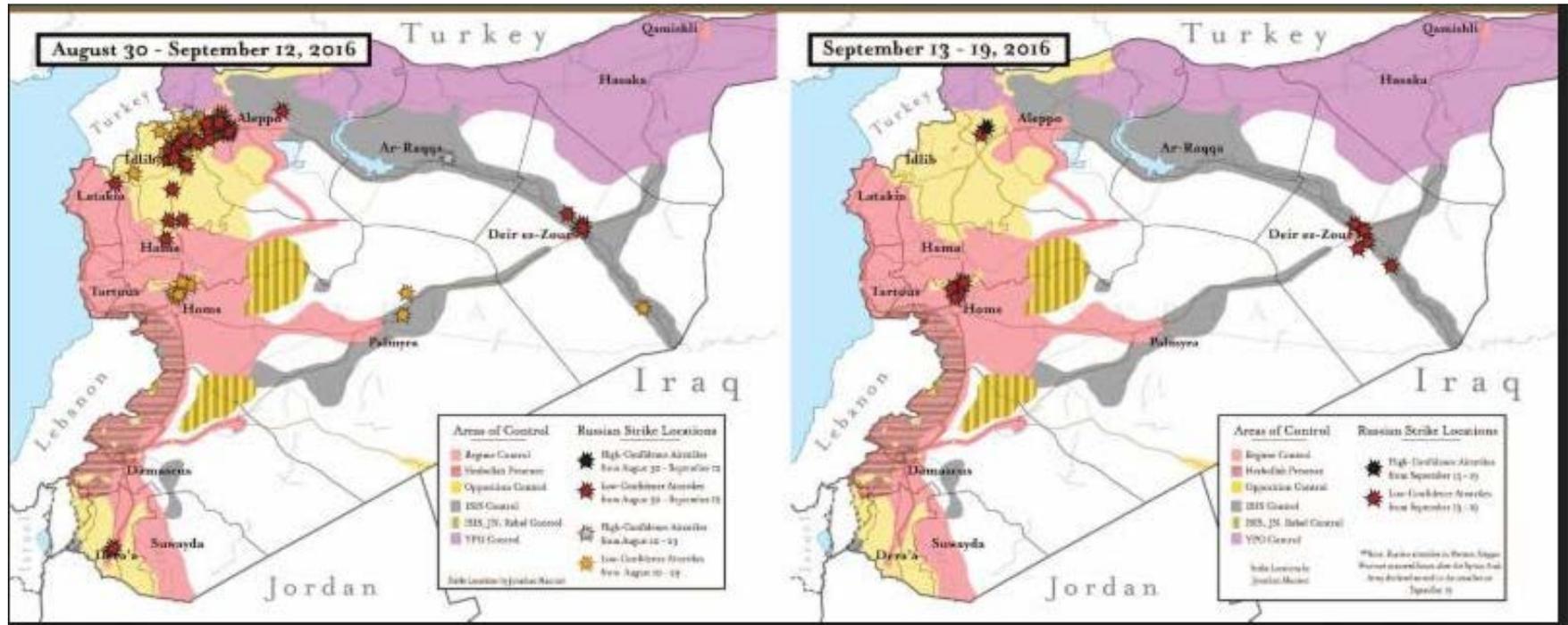
9 August 17 - 18: Regime warplanes target Syrian Kurds in Al-Hasakah City. Regime warplanes conducted airstrikes on at least six locations held by the Syrian Kurdish YPG near Al-Hasakah City amidst ongoing clashes between pro-regime National Defense Forces (NDF) militiamen and Syrian Kurdish Assyish internal security forces.

10 August 16 - 18: Russia conducts first airstrikes from Western Iran. Russia launched airstrikes from the Shahid Nojeh Airbase in Hamadan Province in Western Iran following the conclusion of a basing agreement. Russia sortied Tu-22 M3 'backfire' strategic bombers and Su-34 'Fullback' fighter-bombers from the base, claiming to conduct airstrikes against alleged Islamic State targets in Deir e-Zor Province as well as Jabhat Fatah a-Sham targets in Aleppo and Idlib Provinces.

12-18 August 2016

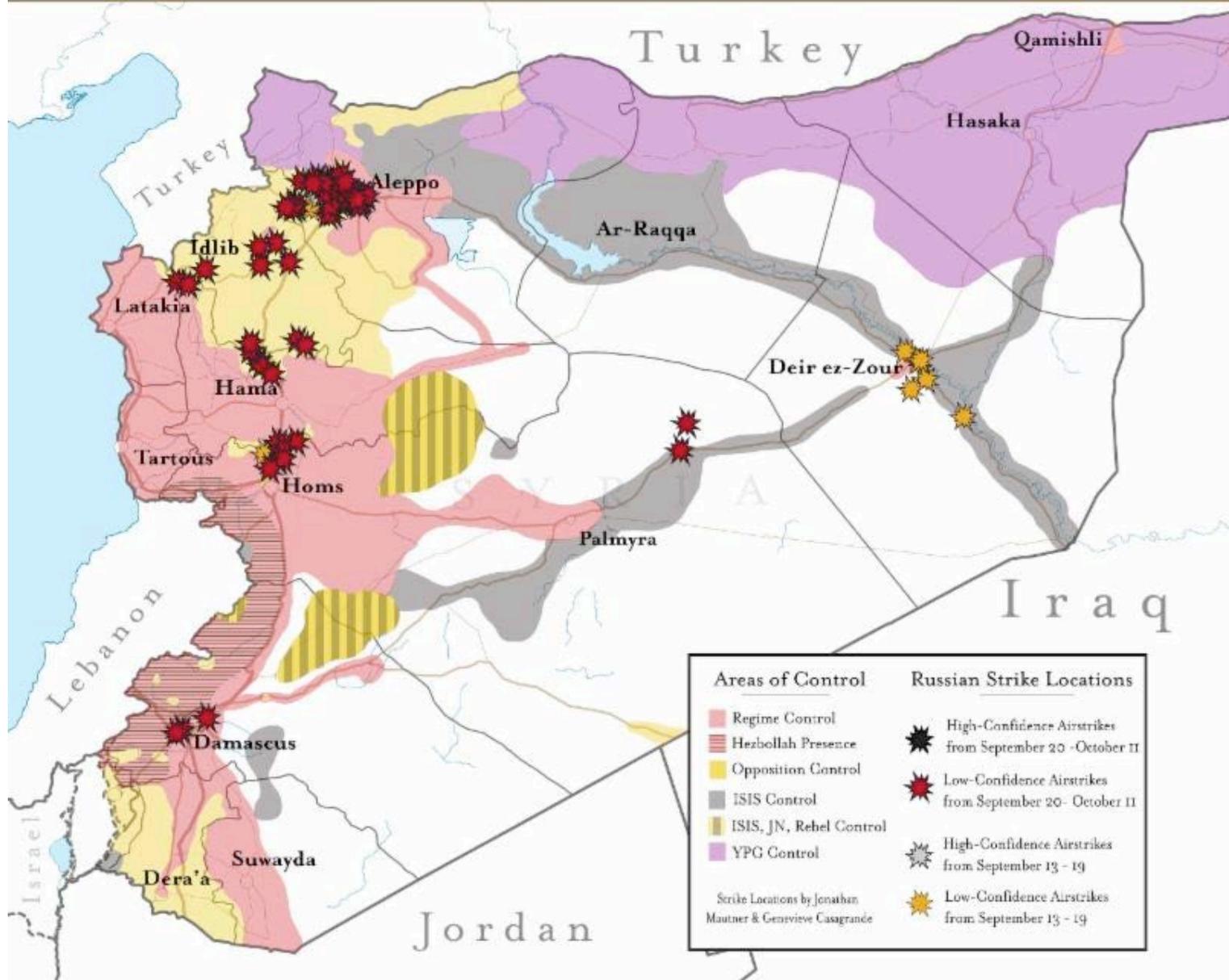


ISW Estimate of Russian air Strikes at Time of Failed Ceasefire: September 12-19, 2016



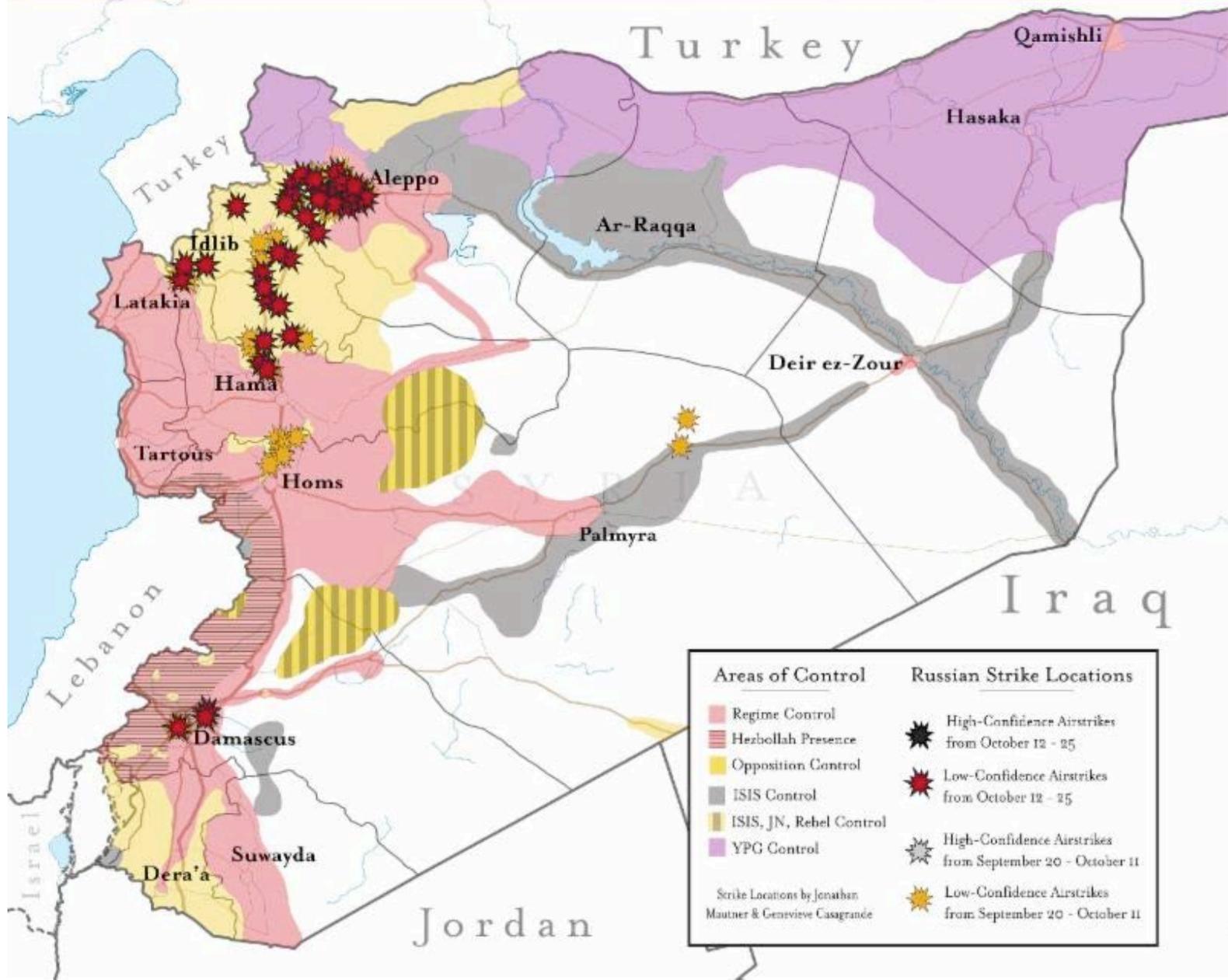
Source: ISW, [Genevieve Casagrande](#), Syria Analyst and the ISW Syria Team, <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/map/1574e8a532c9826e?projector=1>.

Russian Airstrikes in Syria: September 13 - October 11, 2016



Source: ISW,
<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/157c2a7b173596f2?projector=1>

Russian Airstrikes in Syria: September 20 - October 25, 2016



Source: ISW,
<https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#search/map/1580864a5394ac33>

ISW Estimate as of October 11, 2016

...ing at least 700 opposition fighters evacuated from the besieged town of Ghouta Suburbs of Damascus Province to Idlib Province as part of a ... with the regime. The ... evacuation agreement ... re past two months.

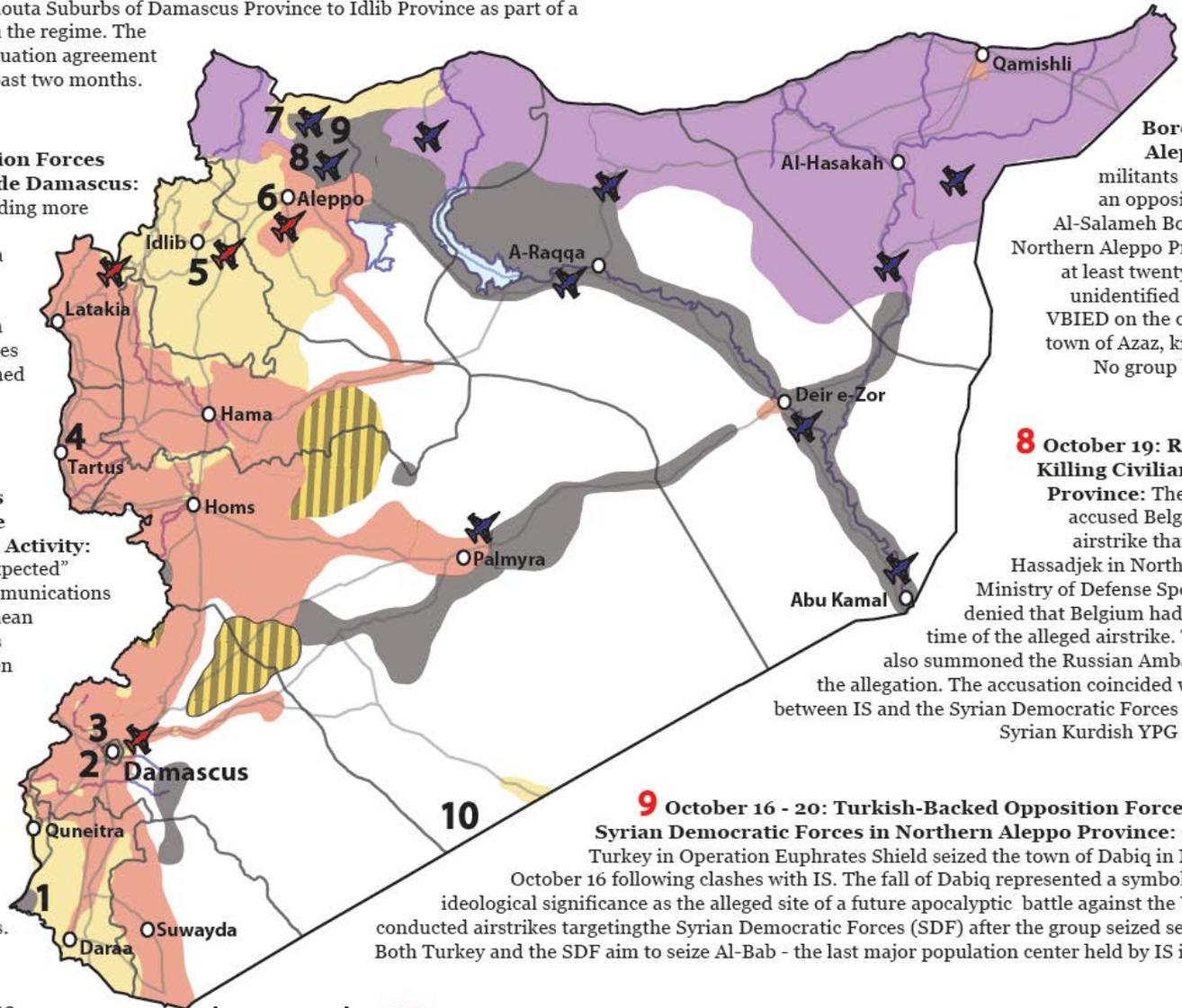
Position Forces outside Damascus: including more ... saya ... us ... with ... comes ... atened ... y ... is.

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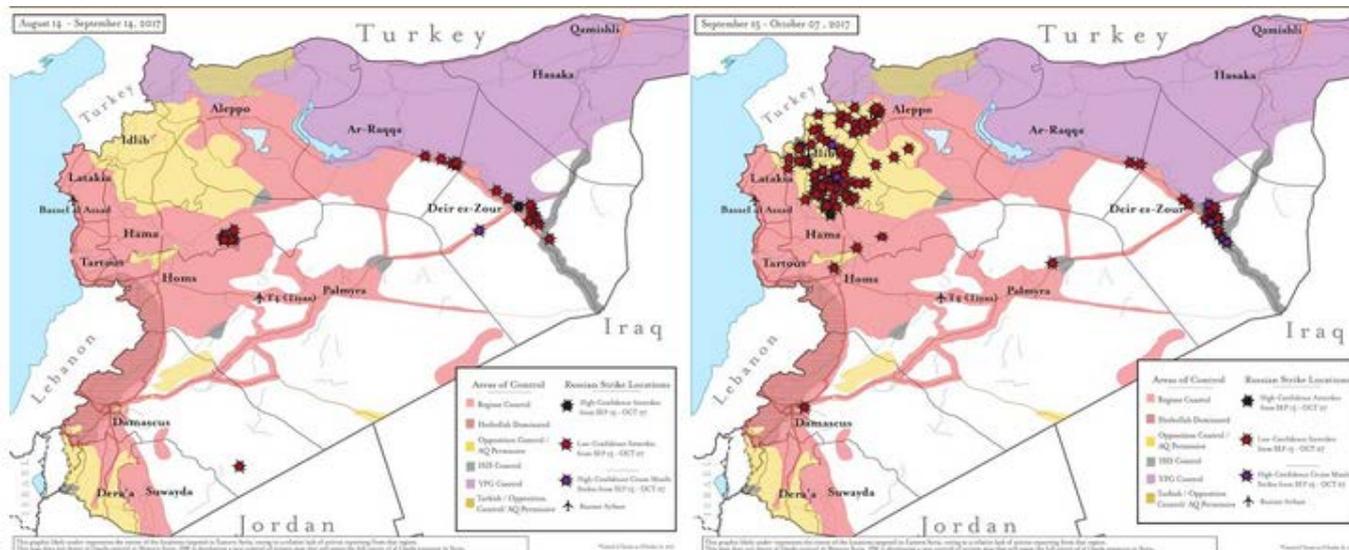
1 **Bord** ... **Alep]** ... militants d ... an opposi ... Al-Salameh Bor ... Northern Aleppo Pro ... at least twenty ... unidentified r ... VBIED on the ou ... town of Azaz, kill ... No group h...

8 **October 19: Ru** ... **Killing Civilian:** ... **Province:** The I ... accused Belgiu ... airstrike that l ... Hassadjek in Northe ... Ministry of Defense Spo ... denied that Belgium had b ... time of the alleged airstrike. Tl ... also summoned the Russian Amba ... the allegation. The accusation coincided wi ... Syrian Kurdish YPG a

9 **October 16 - 20: Turkish-Backed Opposition Forces** ... **Syrian Democratic Forces in Northern Aleppo Province:** O ... Turkey in Operation Euphrates Shield seized the town of Dabiq in N ... October 16 following clashes with IS. The fall of Dabiq represented a symbolic ... ideological significance as the alleged site of a future apocalyptic battle against the W ... conducted airstrikes targeting the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) after the group seized sev ... Both Turkey and the SDF aim to seize Al-Bab - the last major population center held by IS in

10 **October 16: SVBIED Detonates Near IDP Camp on Syrian-Jordanian Bord**

ISA: Russian Retargeting of Civilians: Pre and Post Al Qaida Hama Offensive - I

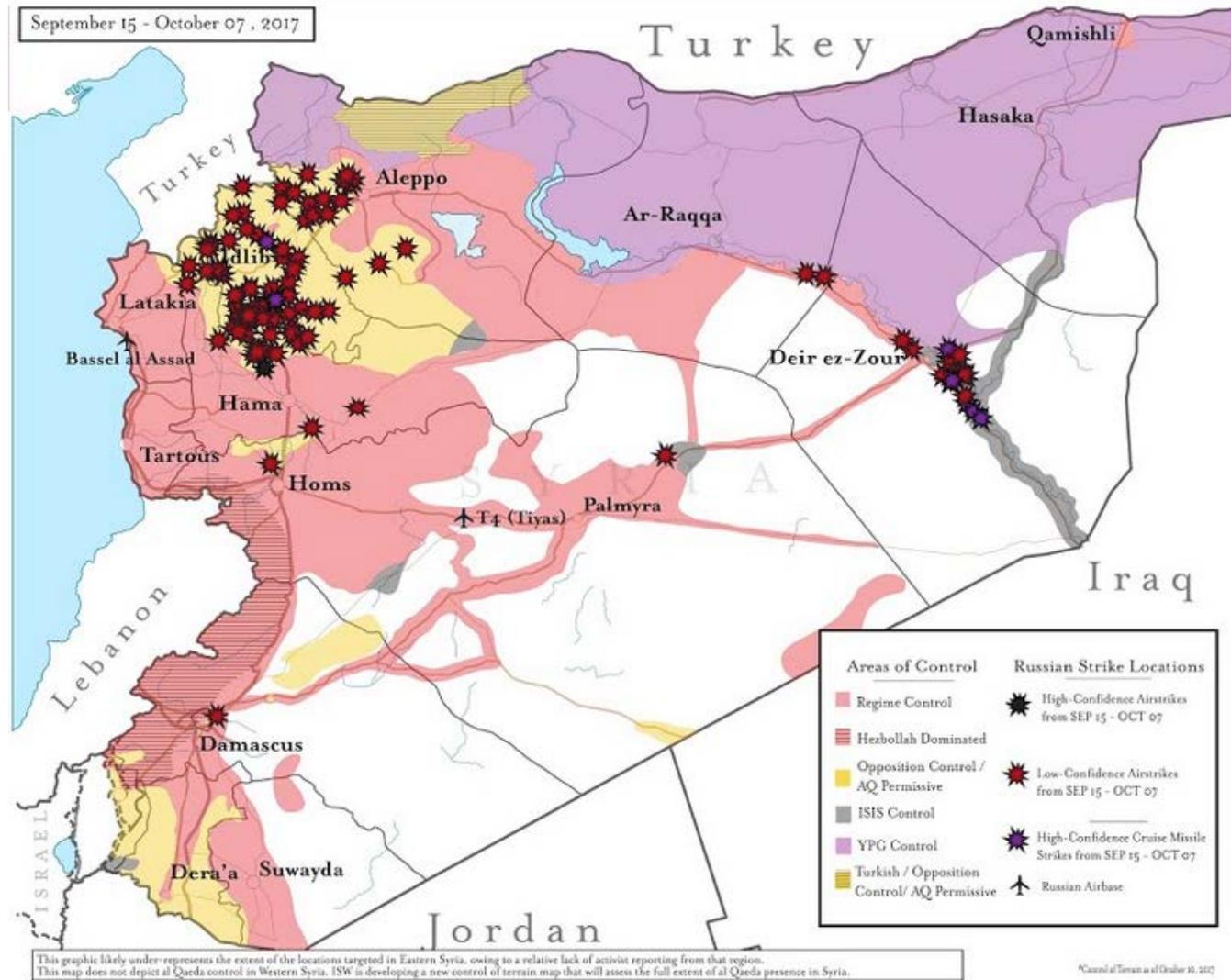


Russia renewed its violent, [indiscriminate air campaign against civilians](#) in Western Syria in order to coerce groups opposed to the Bashar al-Assad regime to accept a ceasefire or ‘de-escalation zone’ in Idlib Province. Russia shifted its air campaign to target rebel-held terrain in Idlib and Hama Provinces following an [offensive](#) launched by Hay’at Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) – the successor of Syrian al Qaeda affiliate Jabhat Fatah al-Sham – in Northern Hama Province on September 19. The Russian Ministry of Defense launched an immediate [disinformation](#) operation to present this shift in its air campaign as a legitimate series of strikes against extremist groups attempting to disrupt a ‘de-escalation zone’ in Idlib Province [brokered](#) by Russia, Turkey, and Iran on September 15. Russia nonetheless mounted a systematic campaign of airstrikes against civilian infrastructure – including [hospitals](#), [schools](#), [power stations](#), and [mosques](#) – as well as former U.S.-backed rebel groups unaffiliated with HTS or al Qaeda. The strikes marked a return to the widespread punitive air campaigns Russia previously directed against opposition-held terrain across Western Syria. Russia also employed advanced weapons systems to further inflict violence against Idlib Province under the guise of counter-terrorism operations. The Russian Black Sea Fleet’s [Permanent Mediterranean Task Force](#) launched Kalibr cruise missiles targeting [Ma’arat al-Numan](#) in Southern Idlib Province on September 22. Russia Tu-95MS ‘Bear’ strategic bombers later launched Kh-101 cruise missiles targeting the outskirts of Idlib City on September 26. Russia’s deliberate use of violence against civilians precludes any legitimate, Russian-enforced ‘de-escalation’ zone in Idlib Province.

Russia also leveraged its ongoing air campaign to co-opt Turkey away from the U.S. and NATO in order to further set conditions for the planned ‘de-escalation zone’ in Idlib. Russia concentrated its airstrikes in areas of Western Idlib Province along the Syrian-Turkish Border from September 25 - 30. The Russian Air Force likely sought to interdict the movement of HTS and opposition forces ahead of a Turkish Armed Force (TSK) deployment into Idlib by targeting rebel-held areas connecting Western Aleppo Province to the Bab al-Hawa Border Crossing on the Syrian-Turkish Border as well as key supply routes around Idlib City. Turkish President Recep Erdogan subsequently [announced](#) the start of cross-border operations to implement the Idlib ‘de-escalation zone’ on October 7. Erdogan stated that Russia would support his intervention. The TSK began deployments to observation positions in Northern Idlib Province near the majority-Kurdish Afrin Canton on [October 12](#) following earlier reconnaissance missions. Russia likely perceives an opportunity to exploit widening diplomatic fissures between the U.S. and Turkey. Russia could thus attempt to use the ‘de-escalation zone’ to compel Turkey into deeper – albeit temporary – cooperation with Russia in Northwestern Syria at the expense of the United States.

The graphic depicts ISW’s assessment of Russian airstrike locations based on reports from local Syrian activist networks, statements by Russian and Western officials, and documentation of Russian airstrikes through social media. This map represents locations targeted by Russia’s air campaign, rather than the number of individual strikes or sorties. The graphic likely under-represents the extent of the locations targeted in Eastern Syria, owing to a relative lack of activist reporting from that region.

ISA: Russian Retargeting of Civilians: Post Al Qaida Hama Offensive - II



10/18/21

Source: ISW, http://iswresearch.blogspot.com/2017/10/russia-renews-targeting-civilians.html?utm_source=Russia+Renews+Targeting+Civilians%3A+August+14+-+October+7%2C+2017&utm_campaign=Russia+Renews+Targeting+Civilians%3A+August+14+%3A%2C%2080%2C%93+October+7%2C+2017&utm_medium=email

Foreign Fighters

Rough Estimate of Total ISIS Fighters in Syria and Iraq: As of 8/2016

In Iraq and Syria

- 200,000 (Kurdish claims)
- 70,000 [Russian military estimate](#))
- 100,000 (Jihadist claim)
- 20,000–31,000 ([CIA estimate in 2014](#))
- 20,000–25,000 (CIA estimate in 2016)

Outside Iraq and Syria

- 1,000–2,000 (In Egypt)
- 5,000–10,000 (In Libya)
- 30 (In Algeria)
- 4,200+ (In Jordan)
- 3,000 (In Turkey)
- 3000+ (In Afghanistan)
- ~1,000 (in Yemen) 1,000–
- 4,000 (In [Europe](#)) 7,000–
- 10,000 (In West Africa)

Estimated total:

52,600–258,000

U.S. on Flow of Foreign Fighters: June 29, 2016

Yes, we have noticed a reduction in the flow of foreign fighters. We think at its heyday last year, that it was upward of 2,000 a month that were coming into Syria then moving into Iraq. We think that the flow is now down somewhere around between 200 and 500. I've seen different estimates on that.

That was prior to Manbij, so I don't know that we have a kind of a new estimate based on what we're seeing in the fight in Manbij. If we can get that area completely under control, I would anticipate that to go down, but we'll have to kind of re-look at those numbers when that happens.

We're also looking at the flow into and around both Syria and Iraq. So it's not just where they're coming in but where are they staying? Where are they being supported? How do they get from point A to point B? You know, we certainly don't see the long convoys of white trucks moving across the desert where fighters are moving in and out, and moving from Mosul to Raqqa unimpeded, as we saw a year and half ago in this fight.

Now, the facilitation -- the flow of foreign fighters is done -- a few guys hide in the back of truck, people walking across the desert. You don't see the massive amounts of -- of movement. It's certainly been whittled down in its size.

Where that's important tactically is if somebody is in Raqqa and they're trying to get reinforcements to Mosul, they can do it either through a slow -- through a slow method -- they were having to send foreign fighters or just fighters -- not just foreign fighters, but fighters. If you were trying to send fighters from Raqqa to Mosul, you would end up sending them through the Abu Kamal and Al Qaim area.

That's why that fight is important because that's going to help slow down the flow of foreign fighters to that one high-speed avenue of approach from Iraq to Syria and back. And so we're interdicting those lines as well.

You know, you're never going to seal a border. Certainly the border wasn't sealed prior to all of this and it's going to be tough to do that. We're training, you know, the border security forces to assist with that, at the same time we're training the Iraqi police.

Source: Colonel Christopher Garver, Operation Inherent Resolve Spokesman; Captain Jeff Davis, Director, Defense Press Office

U.S. Official Estimate Foreign Fighters - I

FTFs continue to reach ISIL-controlled territory, although it remains impossible to accurately assess their number, origins, affiliations, or

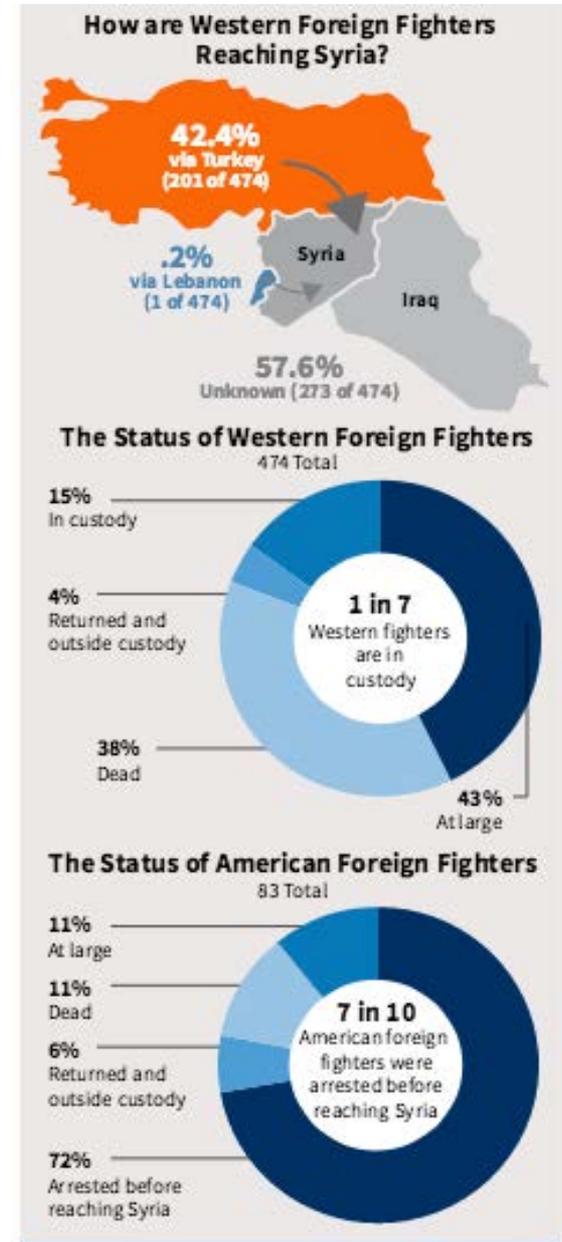
identities. These FTFs continue to travel undetected through the relatively small portion of the Turkey-Syria border still controlled by ISIL (about 98 km). Ongoing diplomatic efforts seek to work with Turkey to increase security of that border, and the U.S.-led coalition is active on a variety of fronts to prevent, detect, and deter such individuals from joining ISIL. Along with interagency colleagues this quarter, DoS has signed two agreements to share information on known or suspected terrorists. DoS also worked with DHS this quarter to improve visa screening by implementing enhanced questionnaires on persons applying for visa-free travel through the Electronic System for Travel Authorization (ESTA) program. The additional questions are intended to help U.S. security agencies in screening potential FTFs who may seek to exploit the Visa Waiver Program.

FTF Origins and Force Strength

As reported in Lead IG's September 2015 OIR report, the House Committee on Homeland Security estimated that approximately 25,000 FTFs had traveled to Iraq and Syria to join ISIL, as of last September (about 5,000 of them Tunisian nationals). A somewhat more recent report, published in December by the New York-based consultancy The Soufan Group draws on data compiled by the UN and other sources to place the number of FTFs slightly higher, at between 27,000 and 31,000. The Soufan Group noted that the profile of the approximately 150 U.S. citizens who have successfully traveled to Iraq and Syria is diverse, with no predominant geographical region or ethnicity. 364

The Soufan Group also concluded the following:

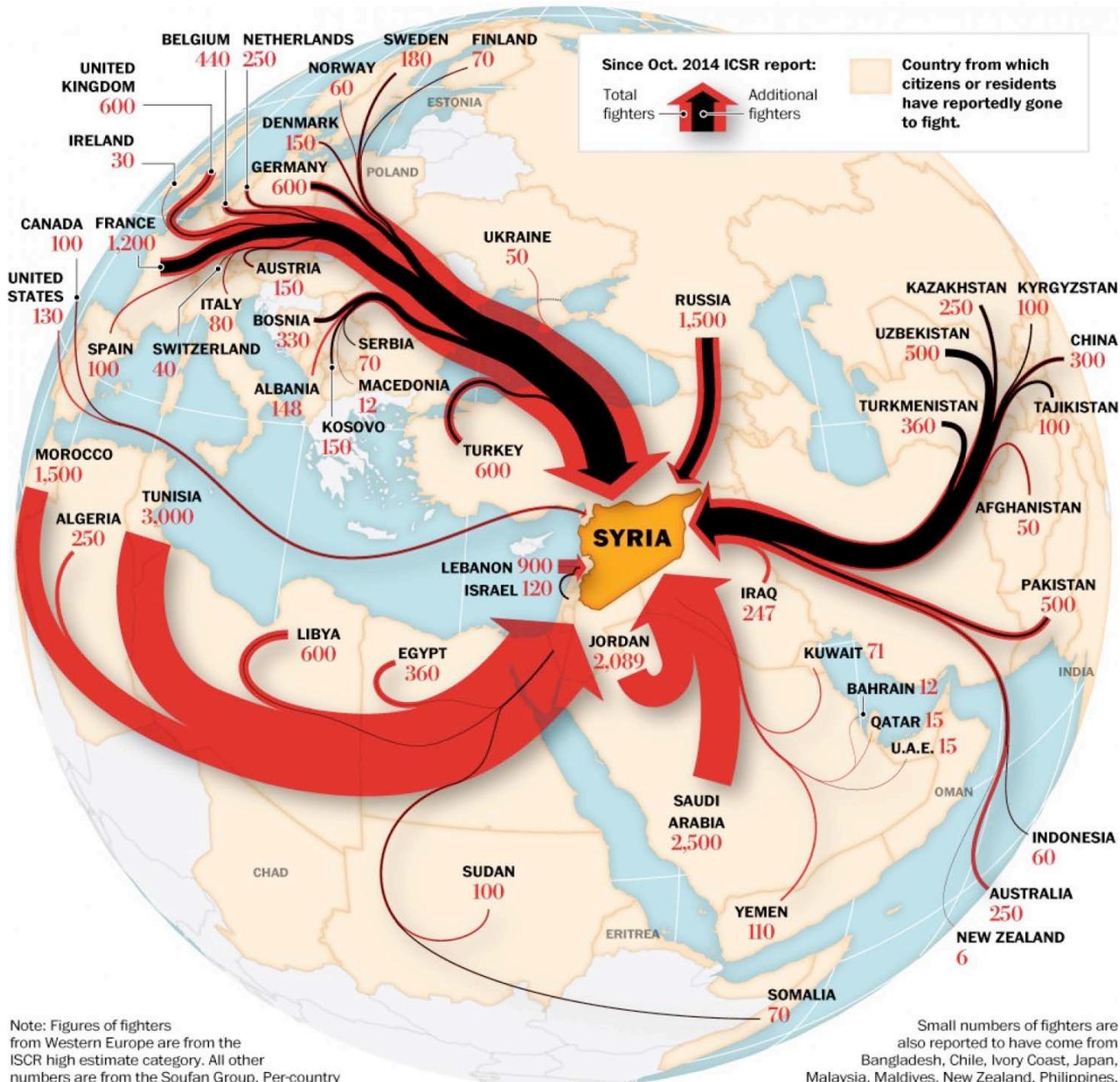
- FTFs from Russia and Central Asia have increased an estimated 300% since June 2014
- Regionally, Saudi Arabia (2,500), Turkey (2,100), and Jordan (2,000) are estimated to have produced the most FTFs.
- Personal-recruitment pitches made by ISIL members or sympathizers are often just as compelling as social-media appeals, especially in extremist hotbeds, such as the Pankisi Gorge in Georgia and Arab-immigrant enclaves in France and Belgium. The French government estimated that, as of October, 1,700 FTFs had traveled from France to fight for ISIL.
- The western Balkans are increasingly serving as a transit hub for FTFs seeking to join ISIL in Iraq and Syria. In November, the New America Foundation released a report on 474 FTFs from 25 Western countries (defined as select countries in Europe and North America, as well as Australia and New Zealand). Of the 474 FTFs included in the study, 83 were U.S. citizens.



December 2013 to August 2014

http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle_east/the-islamic-state-is-fraying-from-within/2015/03/08/0003a2e0-c276-11e4-a188-8e4971d37a8d_story.html

**TOTAL:
21,632**



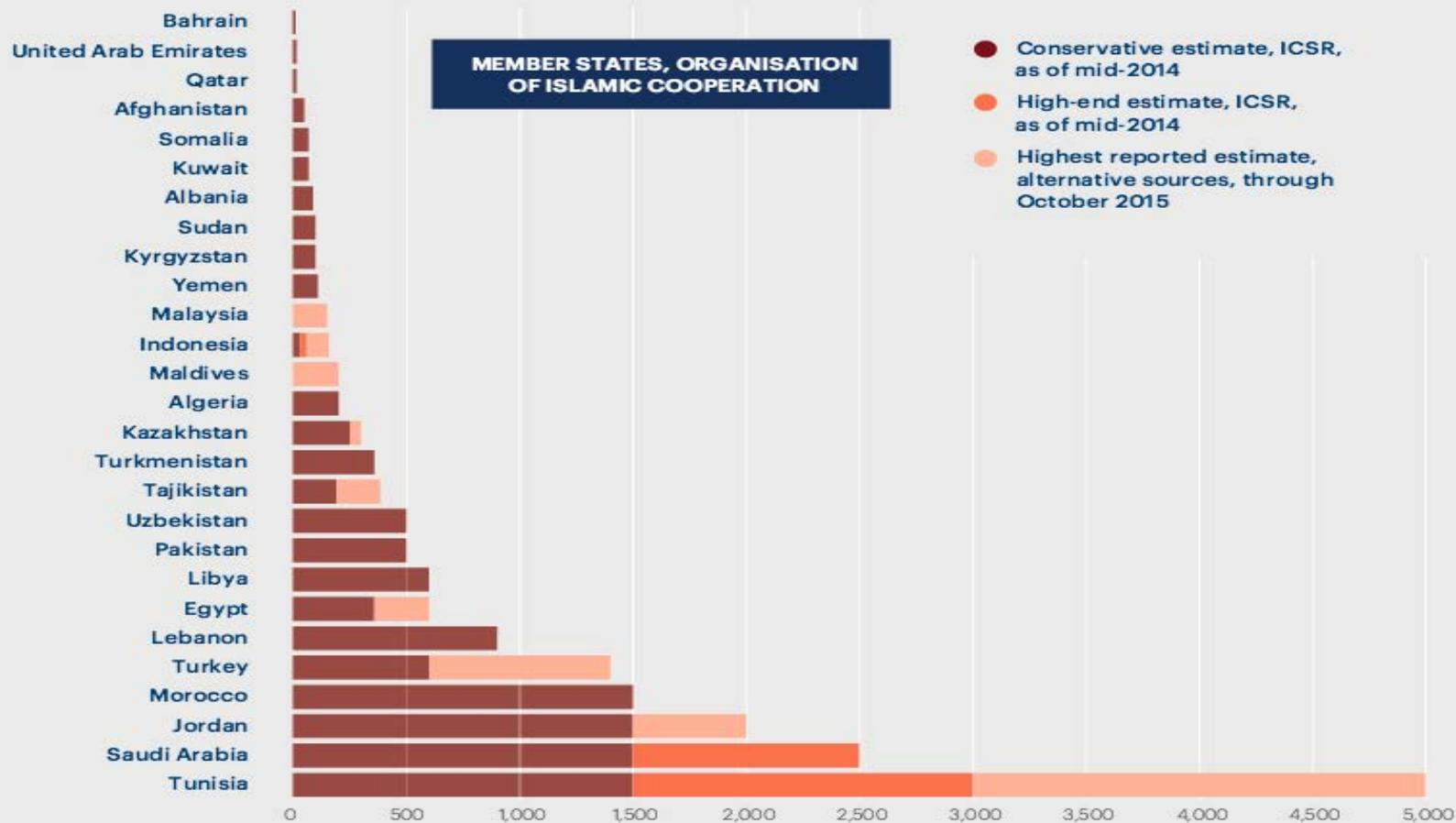
Note: Figures of fighters from Western Europe are from the ICSR high estimate category. All other numbers are from the Soufan Group. Per-country fighter estimates determined from a date range of December 2013 to the second half of 2014.

Small numbers of fighters are also reported to have come from Bangladesh, Chile, Ivory Coast, Japan, Malaysia, Maldives, New Zealand, Philippines, Senegal, Singapore and Trinidad and Tobago. These countries are not shown because they are off the map.

Uncertain Foreign Fighter Numbers: 2014 to 2015 - I

FOREIGN FIGHTERS IN IRAQ AND SYRIA FROM ORGANISATION OF ISLAMIC COOPERATION COUNTRIES, 2015

The majority of foreign fighters in Iraq and Syria come from neighbouring Middle Eastern and North African states, as well as Turkey. Tunisia has the greatest number of departing foreign fighters of any country in the world.



Source: IEP, ICSR

*ICSR High-end estimate for the UK as of December 2014.

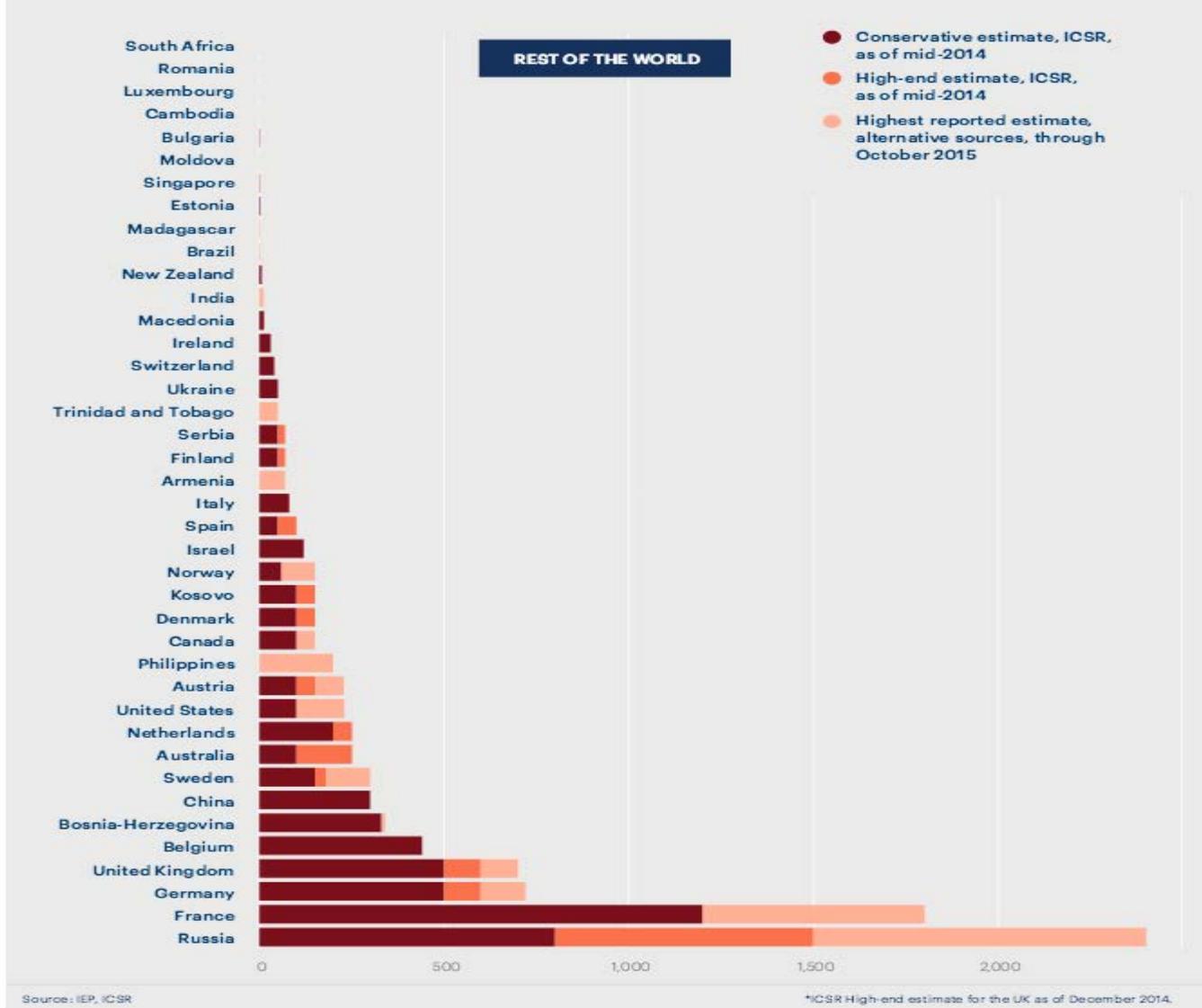
NOTE: Estimates represent the best available figure for the number of fighters who have ever left the country, to join any armed group, including but not limited to ISIL. These figures do not reflect those who may have been arrested, been killed or have returned to their country of origin. See Annex D for more data sources.

Source: Vision of Humanity. *Global terrorism Index Report, 2014*

http://static.visionofhumanity.org/sites/default/files/2015%20Global%20Terrorism%20Index%20Report_0_0.pdf, p. 46.

Uncertain Foreign Fighter Numbers: 2014 to 2015 - II

Among countries where Muslims are not in the majority, Russia and Western Europe have the highest numbers of fighters known to have travelled to Iraq and Syria.

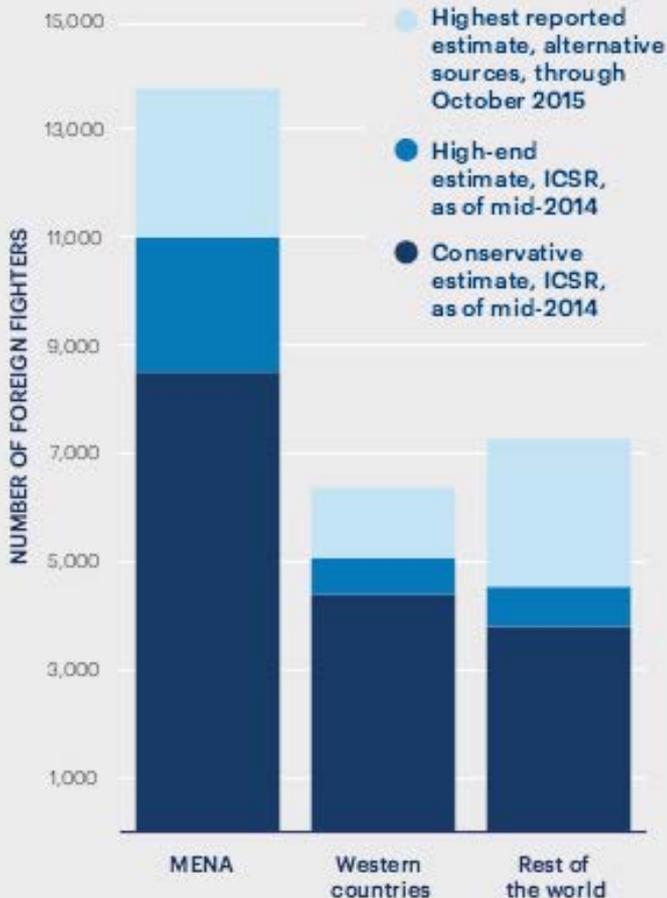


Source: Vision of Humanity. *Global terrorism Index Report, 2014*
http://static.visionofhumanity.org/sites/default/files/2015%20Global%20Terrorism%20Index%20Report_0_0.pdf, p. 46.

NOTE: Estimates represent the best available figure for the number of fighters who have ever left the country, to join any armed group, including but not limited to ISIL. These figures do not reflect those who may have been arrested, been killed or have returned to their country of origin. See Annex D for more data sources.

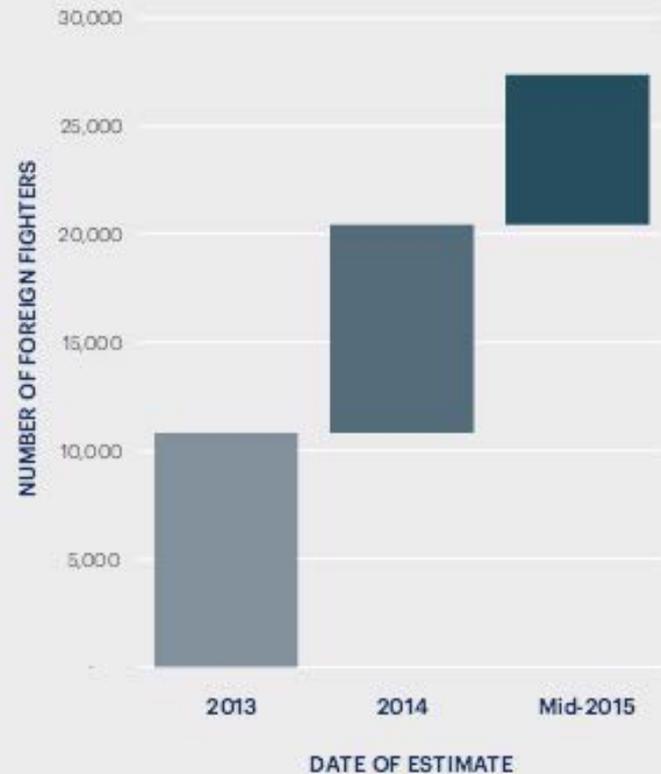
Foreign Fighters in Iraq and Syria: 2013 to 2015

The majority of foreign fighters in Iraq and Syria come from the Middle East and North Africa. Western countries include Europe, the United States, Canada and Australia.



Source: IEP, ICSR

The total number of foreign fighters believed to have joined armed groups in Iraq and Syria more than doubled from December 2013 to October 2015. Figures are cumulative totals. Numbers are estimates only based on IEP calculations from a variety of sources.



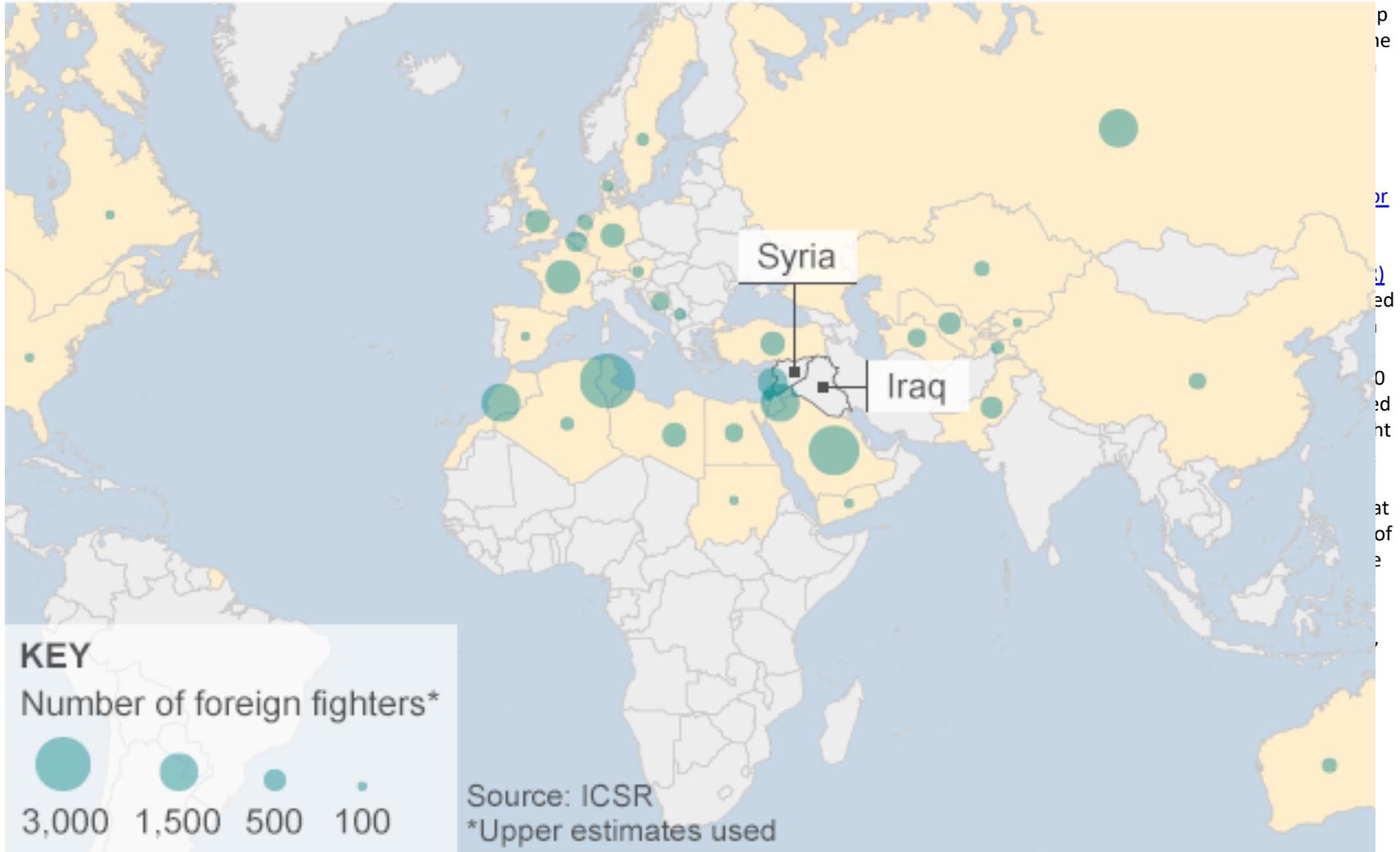
Source: IEP, ICSR

Source: Vision of Humanity. *Global terrorism Index Report*, 2014

http://static.visionofhumanity.org/sites/default/files/2015%20Global%20Terrorism%20Index%20Report_0_0.pdf, p. 48.

BBC Map of Foreign Fighters in Iraq and Syria: No As of Dates

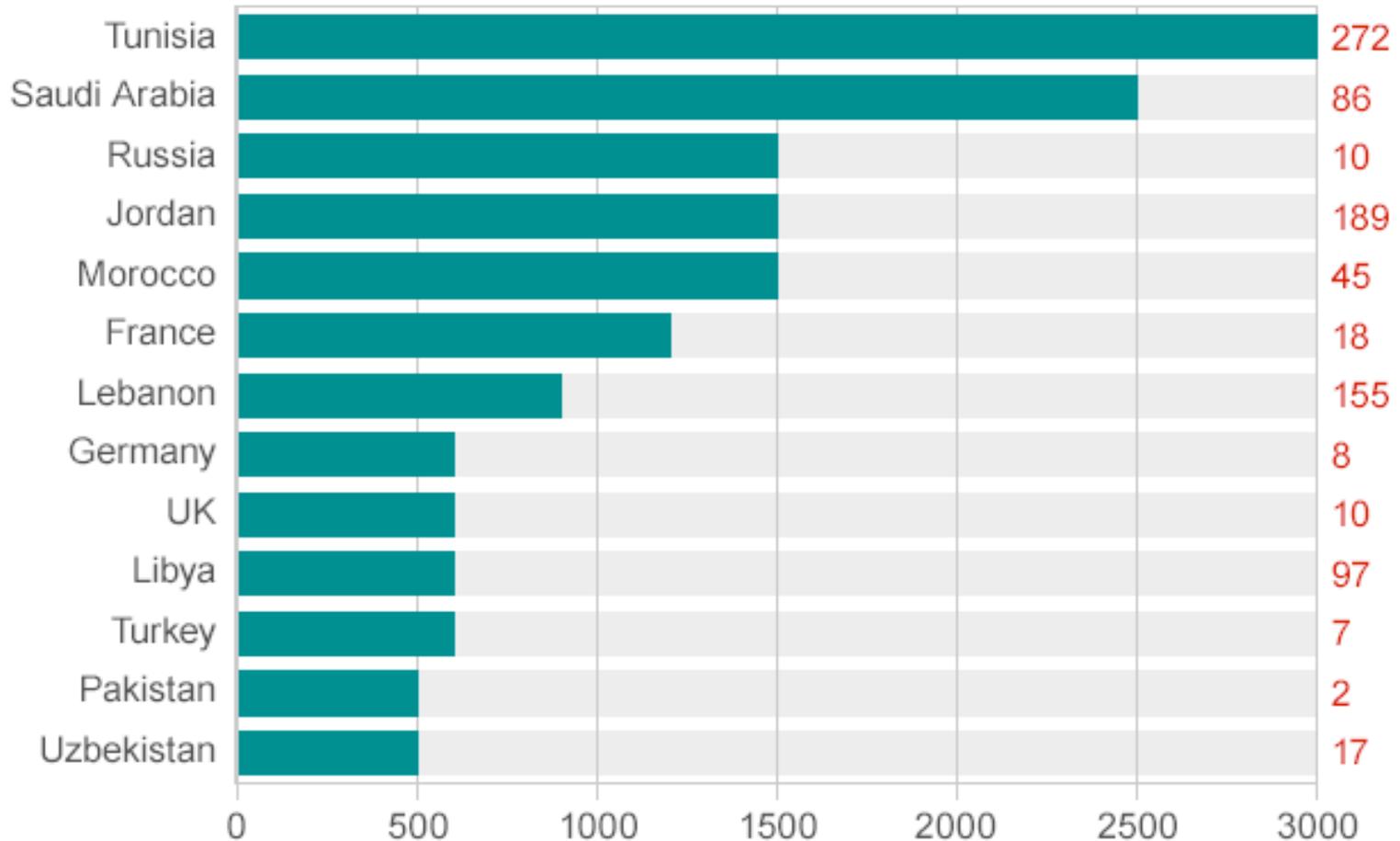
Origin of foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq



Foreign Fighters are Negligible Part of Population Base: 5/2015

Foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq

Per million
population

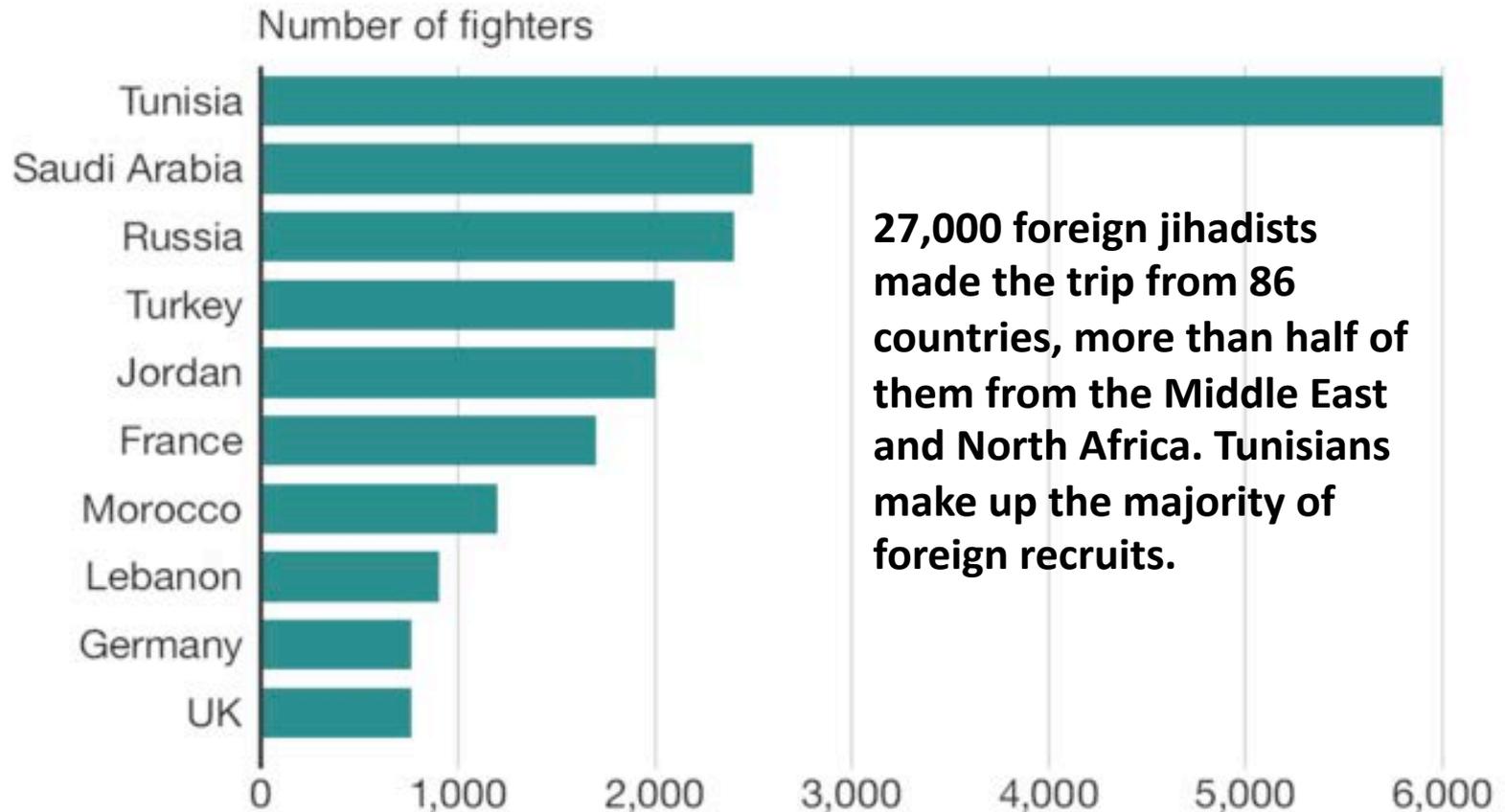


Note: Upper estimates used. Countries with fewer than 500 fighters not included

Source: ICSR, CIA World Factbook

Foreign Fighters are Negligible Part of Population Base: 12/2015

Nationalities of foreign fighters



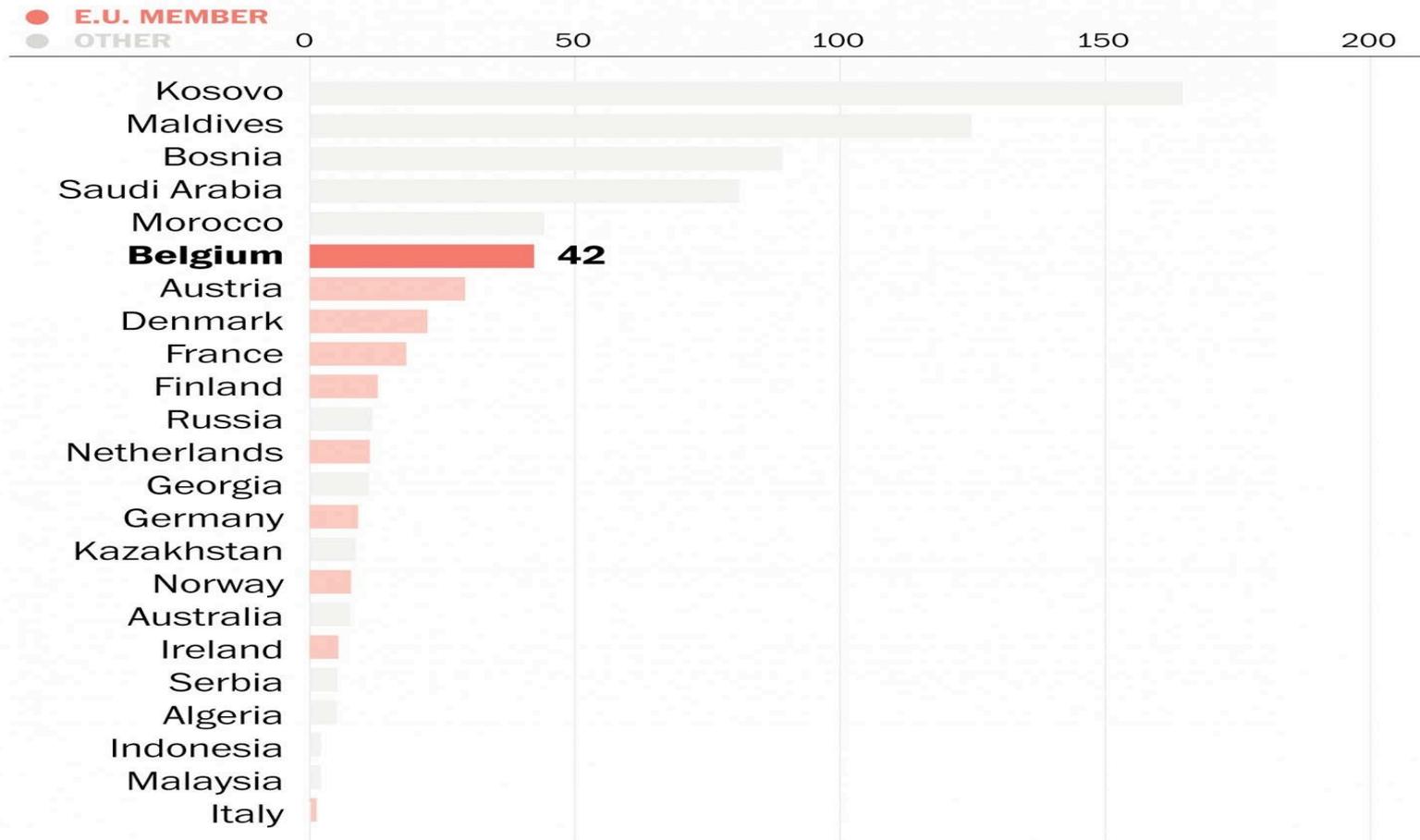
Source: The Soufan Group (December 2015)



Washington Post Estimate of Foreign Fighters: March 2016

Where Islamic State foreign fighters come from

Foreign fighters per 1 million people



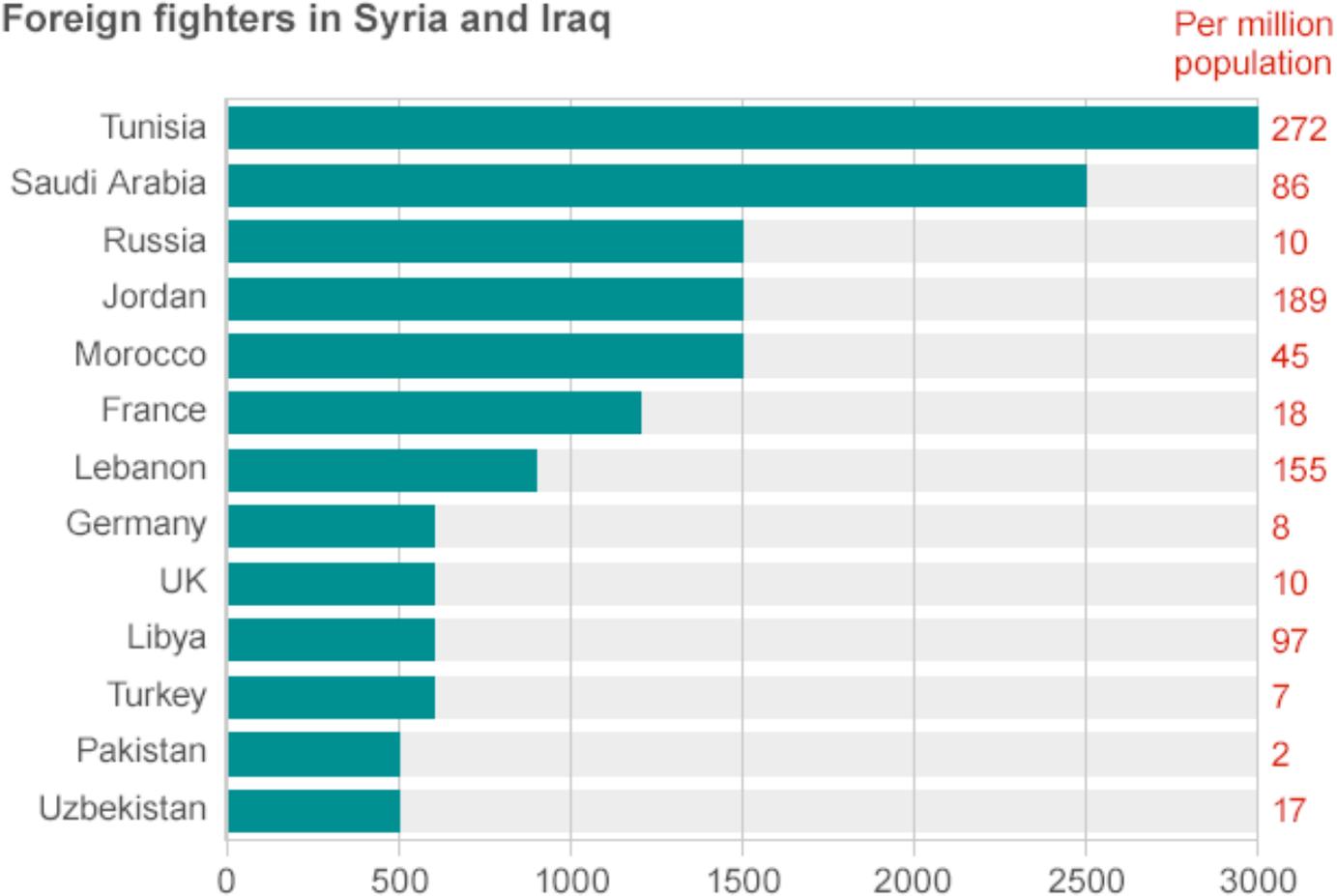
Source: The Count of Emmejihad/Guy Van Vlierden

THE WASHINGTON POST

Source: Washington Post, https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/how-vulnerable-is-the-united-states-to-a-brussels-like-attack/2016/03/22/3a848992-f03e-11e5-a61f-e9c95c06edca_story.html.

BBC Estimate of Foreign Fighters in Iraq and Syria: No As of Dates

Foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq



Per million population

The US Central Intelligence Agency believes IS may have up to 31,000 fighters in the region, many of whom are foreign recruits.

Figures from the London-based [International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence \(ICSR\)](#) and the New York-based [Soufan Group](#) show an estimated 20,000 fighters from almost 80 countries have travelled to Syria and Iraq to fight with extremist groups.

The figures suggest that while about a quarter of the foreign fighters are from the West, the majority are from nearby Arab countries, such as Tunisia, Saudi Arabia and Jordan and Morocco.

Note: Upper estimates used. Countries with fewer than 500 fighters not included

Source: ICSR, CIA World Factbook

Wikipedia Estimate of Foreign Fighters: 1/2016

Number of nationals fighting for ISIL [edit]

Note List does not include nationals of Iraq and Syria (except for nationals of Iraqi Kurdistan).

-  Saudi Arabia: 7,000^[54]
-  Tunisia: 2,400–5,000^{[51][54]}
-  Russia: 2,400^[55]
-  Morocco: 1,500^[56]–2,000^[57]
-  Jordan: 1,500^{[56][58]}
-  United Kingdom: 500–1,500^{[59][60]}
-  France: 1,200^[56]
-  Turkey: 600^[56]–1,000^[50]
-  Lebanon: 900^[56]
-  Libya: 600^[56]
-  Germany: 500–600^[56]
-  Egypt: 360^[56]–600^[61]
-  Iraqi Kurdistan: 85–600^[62]
-  Indonesia: 514^[63]
-  Pakistan: 500^[56]
-  Uzbekistan: 500^[56]
-  Belgium: 440^[56]
-  Turkmenistan: 360^{[56][64]}
-  Serbia: 350^[65]
-  Bosnia and Herzegovina: 330^[56]
-  China: 300^{[56][66]}
-  Azerbaijan: 100–300^[67]
-  Australia: 250^[56]
-  Kazakhstan: 250^[56]
-  Netherlands: 200–250^[56]
-  Kyrgyzstan: 100^[56]–200^[68]
-  Algeria: 200^[56]
-  Kosovo: 200^{[69][70]}
-  Philippines: 200^[71]
-  Tajikistan: 190^[56]
-  Sweden: 150–180^[56]
-  Austria: 100–150^[56]
-  Denmark: 100–150^[56]
-  South Africa: 140^[72]
-  Yemen: 110^[56]
-  Canada: 100^[56]–130^[73]
-  Sudan: 100^[56]
-  United States: 100^{[49][56]}
-  Georgia: 50–100^[74]
-  Spain: 50–100^[56]
-  Albania: 90^[56]
-  Italy: 80^[56]
-  Israel: 40–80^{[75][76]}
-  Kuwait: 70^[56]
-  Somalia: 70^[56]
-  Finland: 50–70^[56]
-  Norway: 60^[56]
-  Afghanistan: 50^[56]
-  Iran: 50^[77]
-  Ukraine: 50^[56]
-  Ireland: 40^[78]
-  Switzerland: 40^[56]
-  New Zealand: 6^[56]–40^[79]
-  Malaysia: 20–30^[80]
-  India: at least 23 (6 died)^{[81][82][83]}
-  Qatar: 15^[56]
-  United Arab Emirates: 15^[56]
-  Bahrain: 12^[56]
-  Portugal: 12^[84]
-  Macedonia: 12^[56]
-  Ghana: 10^[85]
-  Japan: 9^[86]
-  Poland: 6–8^[87]
-  Maldives: +7^[9]
-  Croatia: 2^[88]
-  Singapore: 2^[89]
-  South Korea: 1^[90]
-  Chile: 1^[91]
-  Latvia: 1^[92]
-  Estonia: 1^[93]

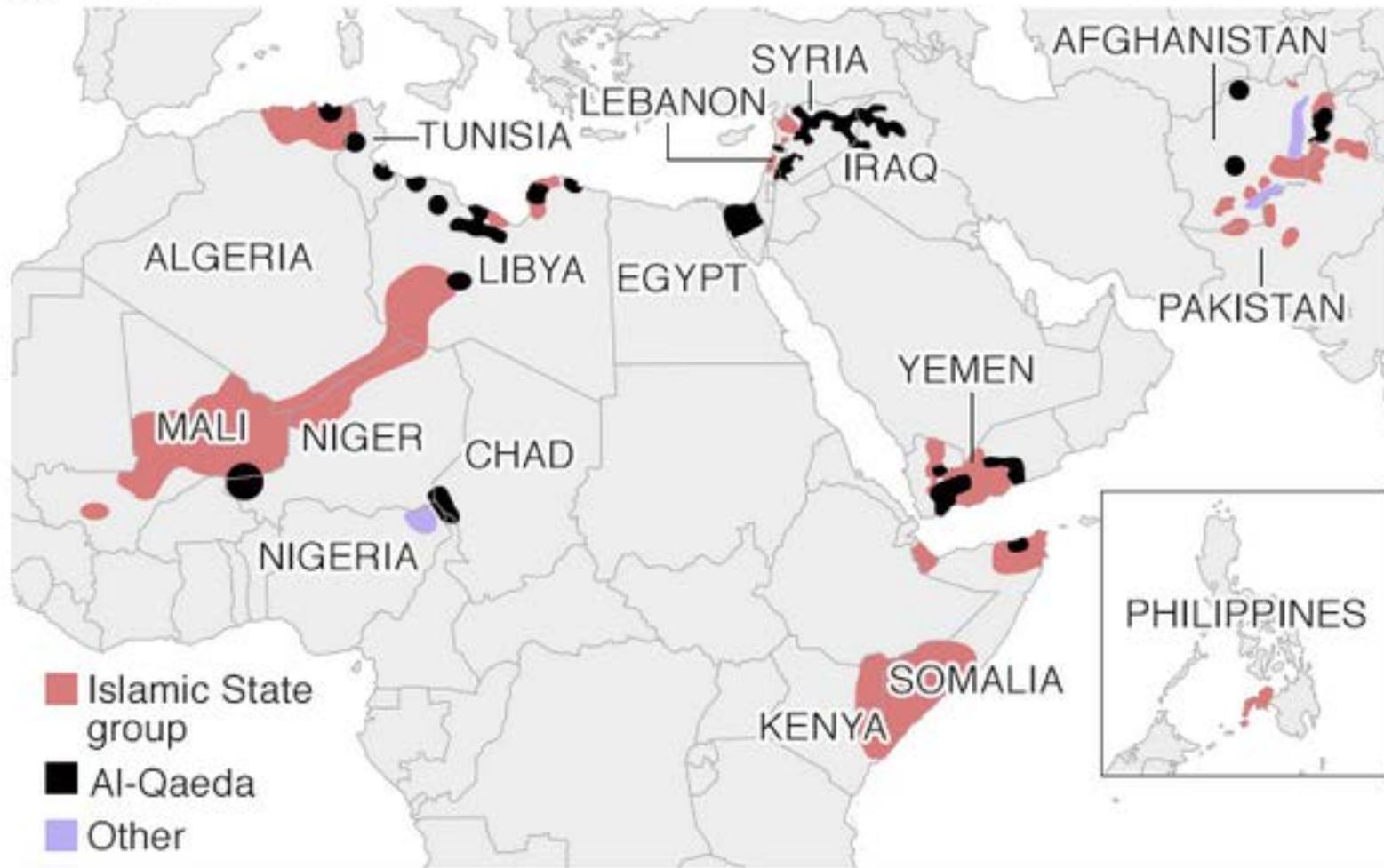
Wikipedia Estimate of ISIS Foreign Fighters in Syria and Iraq: As of 8/2016

-  Tunisia: 5,000^[57]
-  Saudi Arabia: 2,500
-  Russia: 2,719^[62]
-  Jordan: 2,000^[63]
-  France: 1,800
-  Morocco: 1,500
-  Turkey: 1,400
-  Tajikistan: 1000
-  Lebanon: 900
-  Germany: 700
-  United Kingdom: ~600^[64]
-  Libya: 600
-  Egypt: 600^[65]
-  Iraqi Kurdistan: 85–600^[66]
-  Indonesia: 514^[67]
-  Pakistan: 500
-  Uzbekistan: 500
-  Belgium: 440
-  Turkmenistan: 360^[68]
-  Serbia: 350^[69]
-  Bosnia and Herzegovina: 330
-  China: 300^[70]
-  Azerbaijan: 100–300^[71]
-  Kazakhstan: 300
-  Sweden: 250-300
-  Australia: 250
-  United States: 250^{[72][73]}
-  Netherlands: 200–250
-  Kyrgyzstan: 100–200^[74]
-  Algeria: 200
-  Kosovo: 200^{[75][76]}
-  Malaysia: 200^[77]
-  Austria: 100–150
-  Denmark: 100–150
-  South Africa: 140^[78]
-  Yemen: 110
-  Canada: 100–130^[79]
-  Palestine: 100
-  Sudan: 100
-  Macedonia: 100^[80]
-  Georgia: 50–100^[81]
-  Spain: 50–100
-  Albania: 90
-  Trinidad and Tobago: 89
-  Italy: 80
-  Israel: 40–80^{[82][83]}
-  Kuwait: 70
-  Somalia: 70
-  Finland: 50–70
-  Norway: 60
-  Afghanistan: 50
-  Iran: 50^[84]
-  Ukraine: 50
-  Ireland: 40^[85]
-  Switzerland: 40
-  New Zealand: 6–40^[86]
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-  Bangladesh : 24
-  Argentina: 23
-  India: 23^{[87][88][89]}
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-  United Arab Emirates: 15
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-  Portugal: 12^[90]
-  Ghana: 10^[91]
-  Slovakia: <10^[92]
-  Japan: 9^[93]
-  Poland: 6–8^[94]
-  Maldives: 7^[9]
-  Philippines: 3^[95]
-  Croatia: 2^[96]
-  Singapore: 2^[97]
-  Brazil: 2^[98]
-  South Korea: 1^[99]
-  Chile: 1^[100]
-  Latvia: 1^[101]
-  Cyprus: 1
-  Oman: 1
-  Estonia: 1^[102]

As of September 29, 2015, the CIA estimated that 30,000 foreign fighters had joined ISIS.[60] As of October 2015, 21% came from Europe, 50% from the Middle East or North Africa, and 29% from elsewhere.

List does not include nationals of Iraq and Syria (except for nationals of Iraqi Kurdistan).

Primary operating areas of Sunni extremist groups in 2017



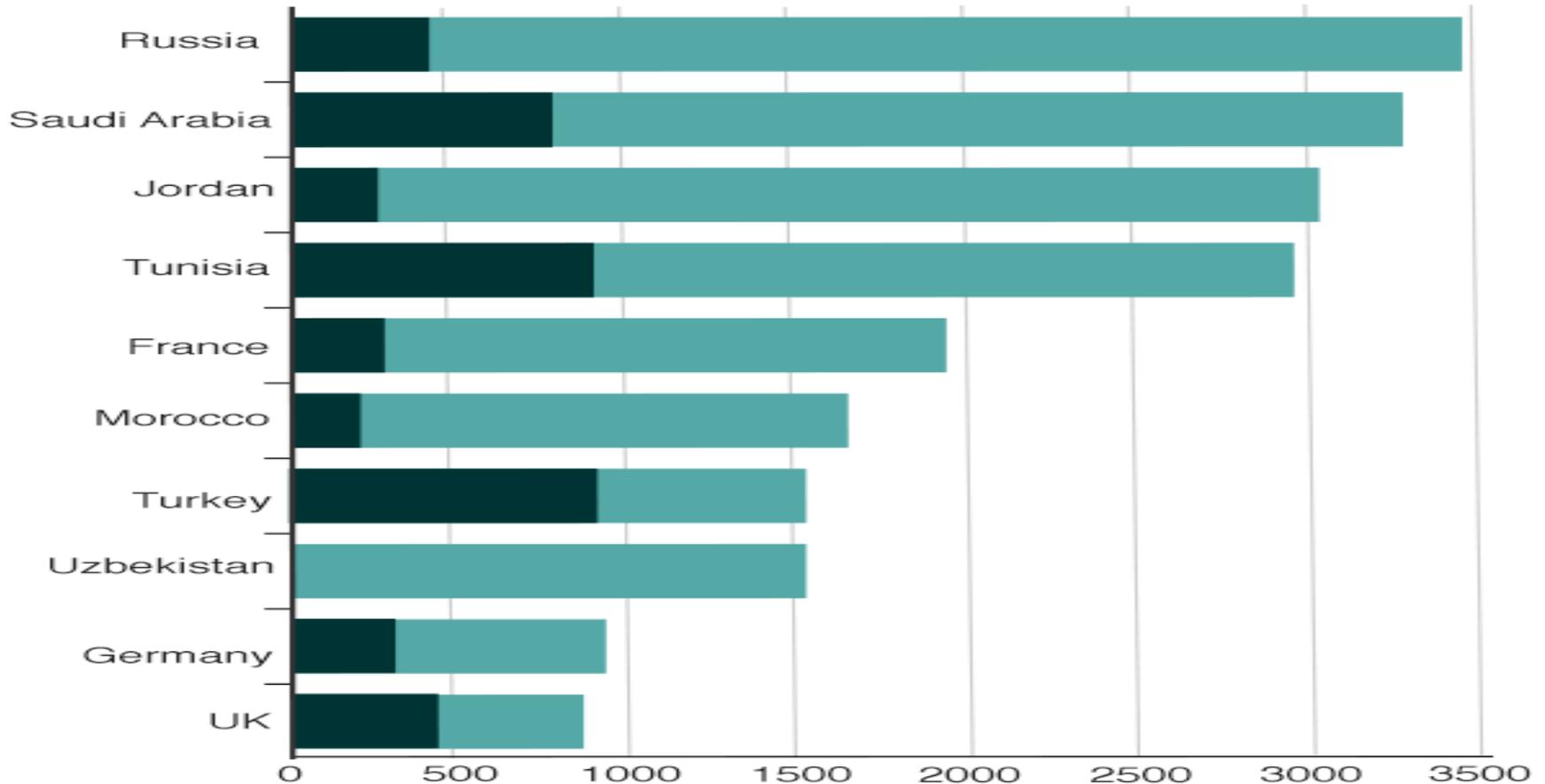
Source: US Office of the Director of National Intelligence

BBC

BBC Estimate of Foreign Fighters in Iraq and Syria: Soufan Group: October 2017

Nationalities of IS foreign fighters

■ Total number of foreign fighters ■ Returned fighters



*Most numbers are approximate and are dated between Mar 2016 and Aug 2017. In the case of Uzbekistan there is no data for returned fighters.

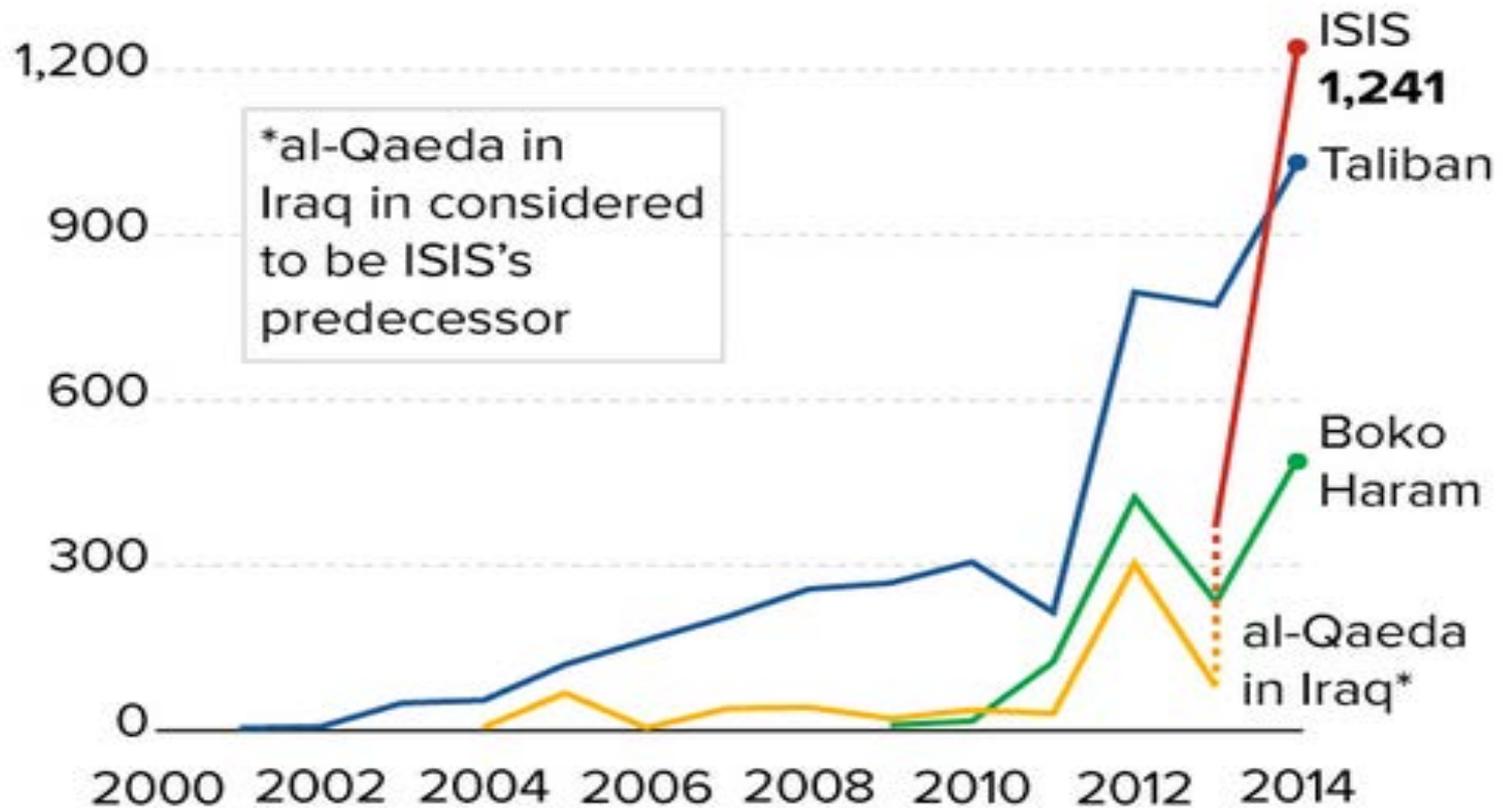
Source: The Soufan Group (Oct 2017)

BBC

ISIS and Al Qaida

The Rise of ISIS: 2000-2014 - I

ISIS's attacks are growing faster than attacks by other terrorist organizations. From 2013–2014 the number of attacks by ISIS increased 233 percent from 373 to 1,241.



SOURCE
Global Terrorism Database



IEP Estimate of ISIS vs. Al Qa'ida: 2000-2015

In 2015 there were 28 countries that had ISIL affiliations, whereas 12 countries had al-Qa'ida affiliates.



Source: IEP

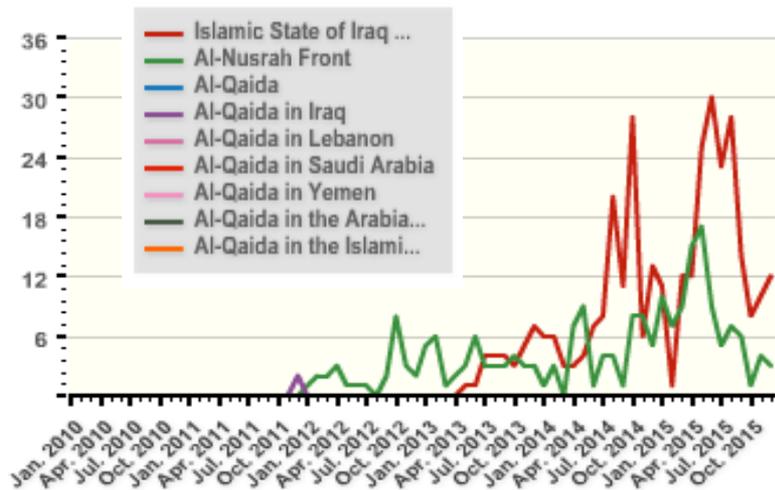
In three years ISIL and affiliated groups have killed nearly 30,000 from terrorism. That is a similar number to what al-Qa'ida and affiliated groups have killed over the last eight years.



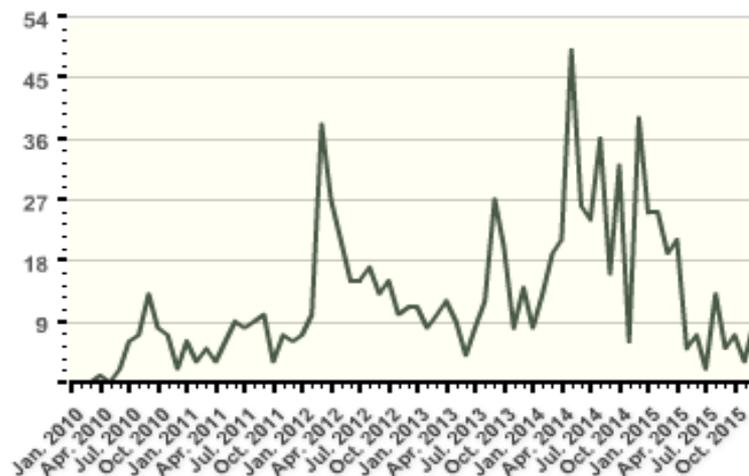
Source: Adapted from Institute for Economics and Peace. *Global terrorism Index 2016*, <https://www.google.com/search?q=institute+for+economics+and+peace+global+terrorism+index&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8>, p. 59

ISIL, Al Qaida, Al Nusra Attacks by Country: 2010-2015

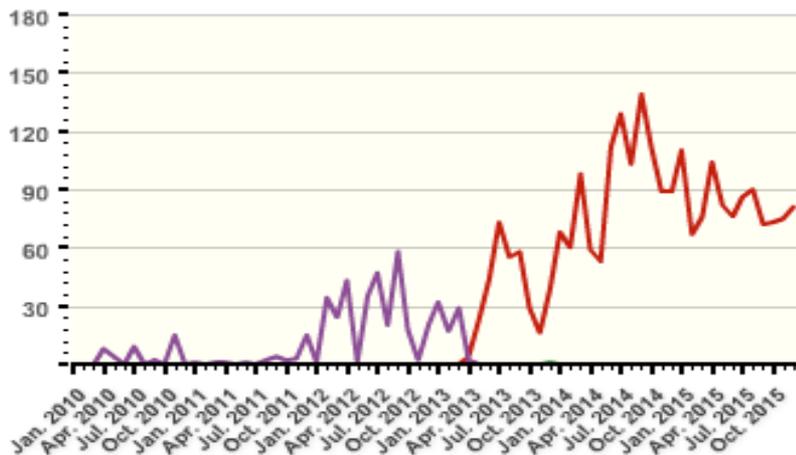
Syria: 533 Incidents



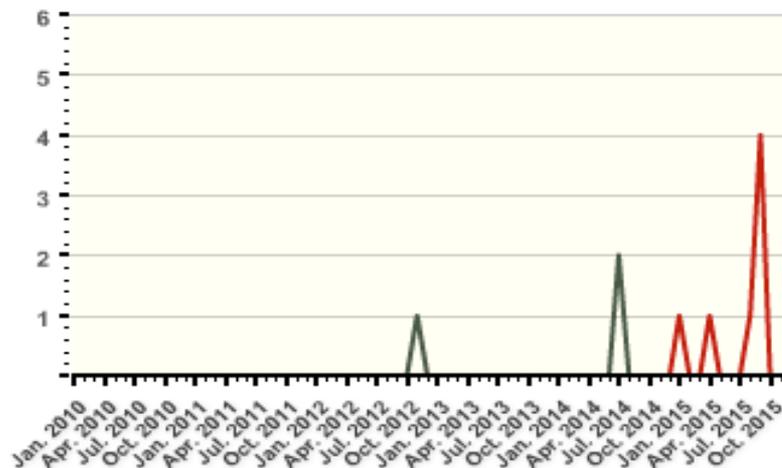
Yemen: 893 Incidents



Iraq: 2,896 Incidents



Saudi Arabia: 10 Incidents

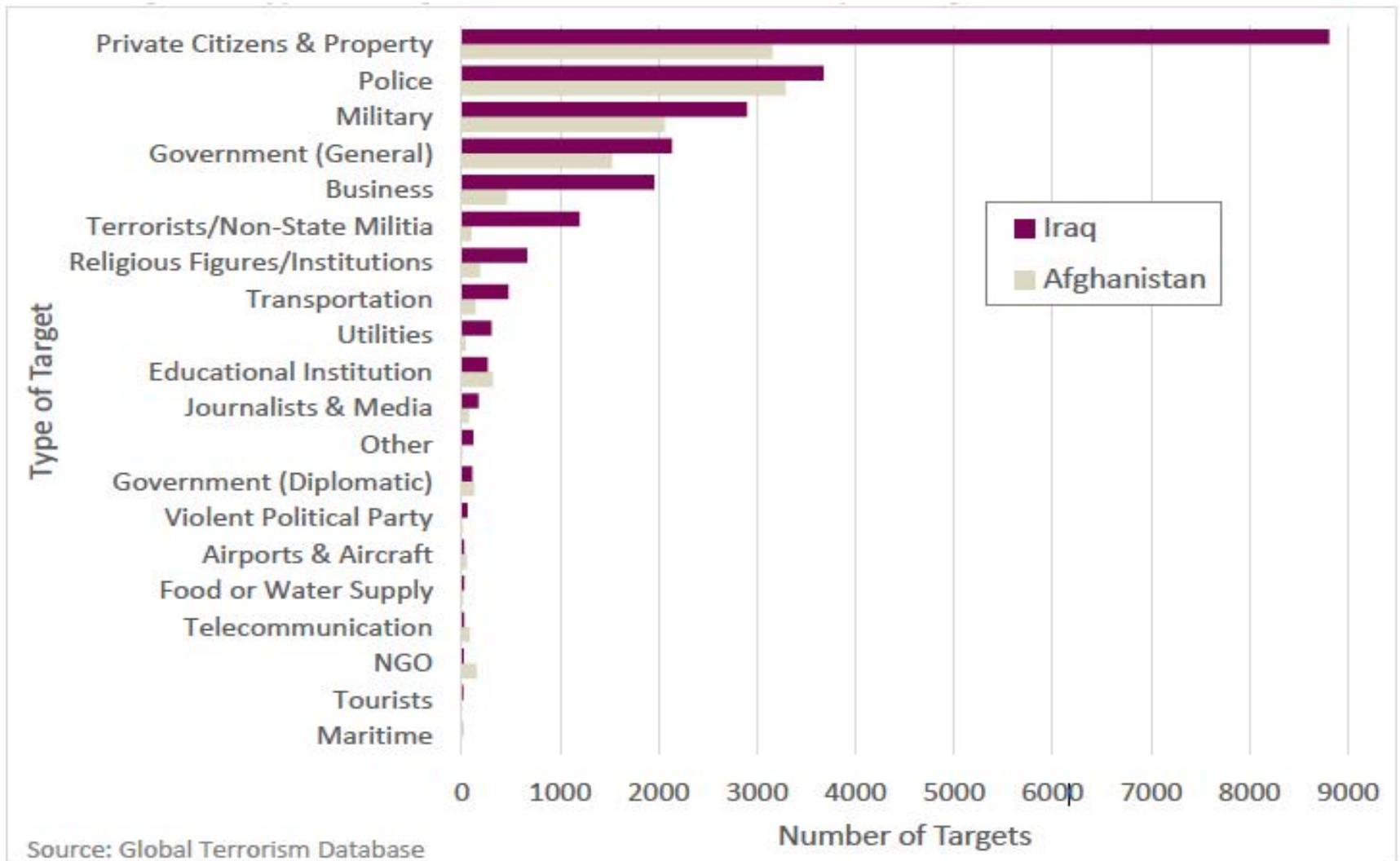


Perpetrators: (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL); Al-Nusra Front; Al-Qaida; Al-Qaida in Iraq; Al-Qaida in Lebanon; Al-Qaida in Saudi Arabia; Al-Qaida in Yemen; Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP); Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)); All incidents regardless of doubt.

Source: START,

https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?charttype=pie&chart=attack&casualties_type=&casualties_max=&start_year=2015&start_month=1&start_day=1&end_year=2015&end_month=12&end_day=31

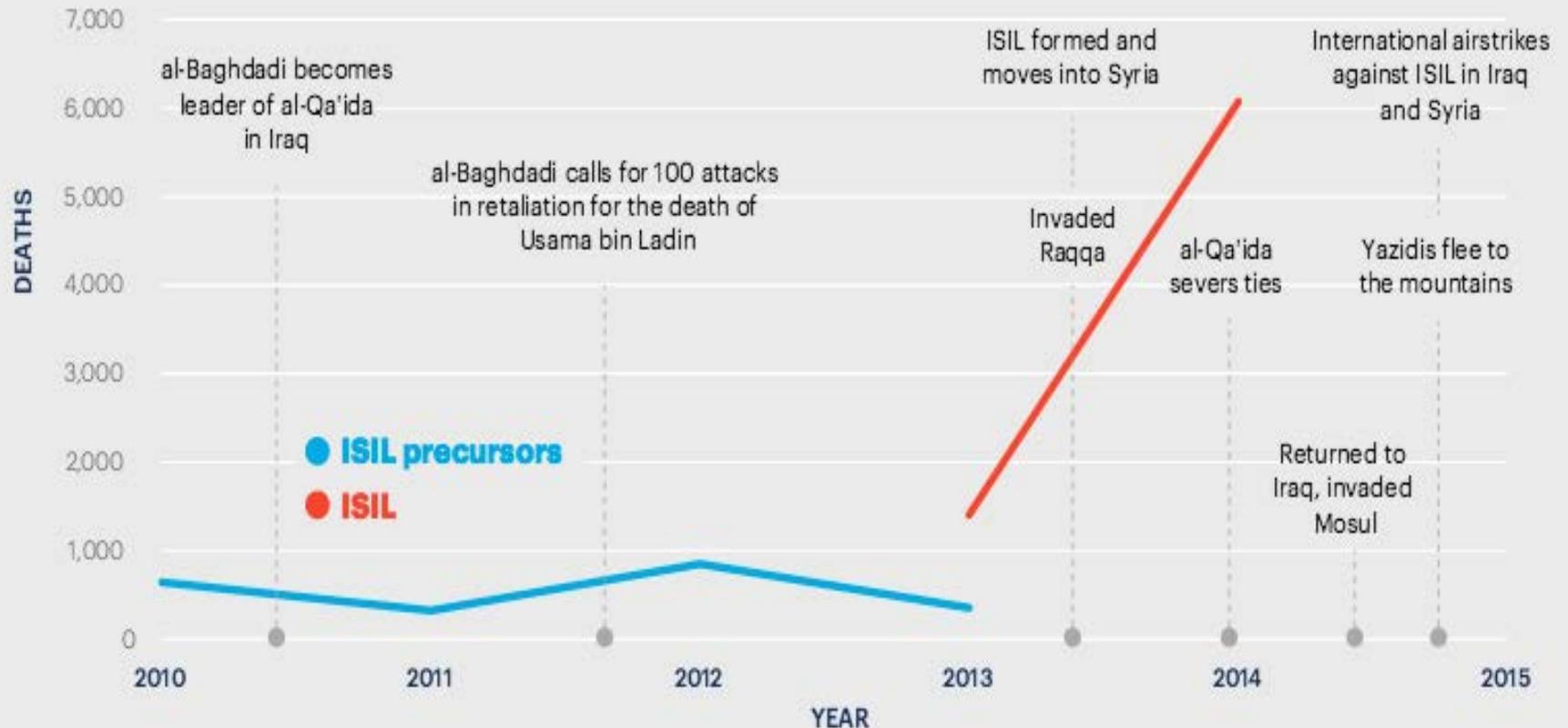
Types of targets of terrorist attacks in Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004 - 2016



Source: Source: Erin Miller and Michael Distler, *Mass Casualty Explosives Attacks in Iraq and Afghanistan*, START Background Report, University of Maryland, June 2017,

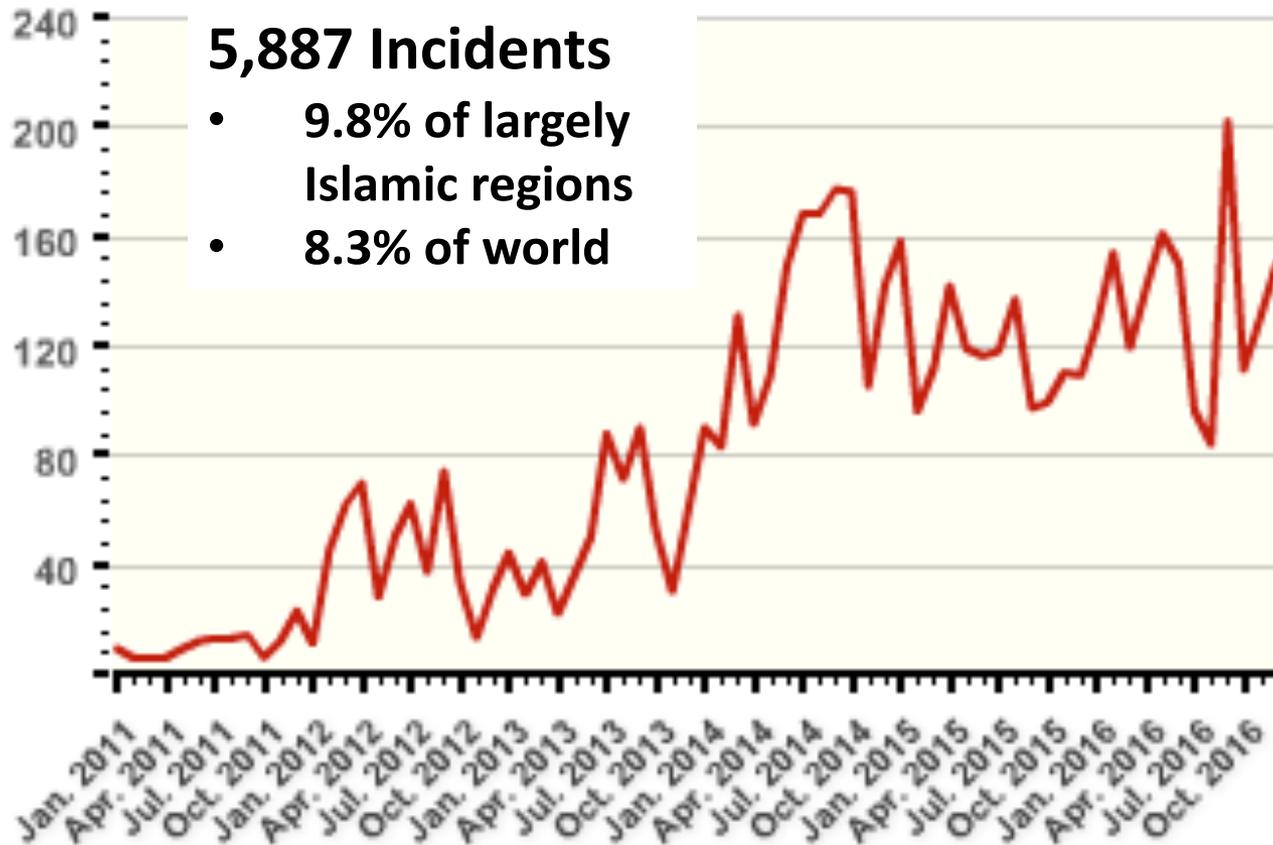
AQIM and ISIS/ISIL Deaths: 2010-2014

ISIL is a much more deadly terrorist group than any of its precursor groups. Precursors to ISIL are the Islamic State of Iraq (ISI) and al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI).



Source: START GTD

All Al Qaida and Islamic State Terrorist Attacks Worldwide 2011-2016

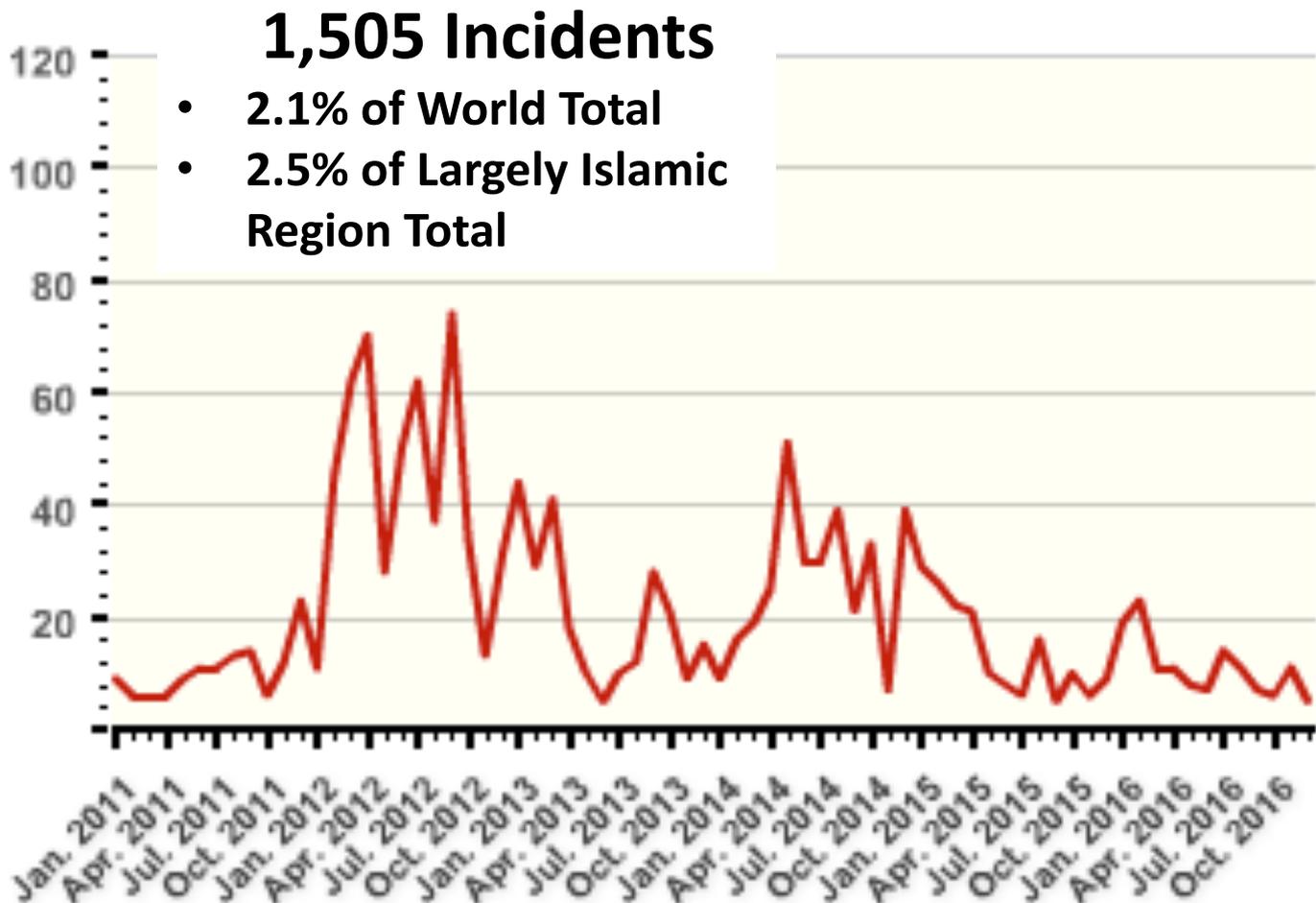


Source: START,

https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?start_yearonly=2011&end_yearonly=2016&start_year=&start_month=&start_day=&end_year=&end_month=&end_day=&asmSelect0=&asmSelect1=&perpetrator=20029&perpetrator=40151&dtp2=all&success=yes&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=All incidents regardless of doubt.

Perpetrators: (Al-Qaida; Al-Qaida Kurdish Battalions (AQKB); Al-Qaida Network for Southwestern Khulna Division; Al-Qaida Organization for Jihad in Sweden; Al-Qaida in Iraq; Al-Qaida in Lebanon; Al-Qaida in Saudi Arabia; Al-Qaida in Yemen; Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP); Al-Qaida in the Indian Subcontinent; Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM); Islamic State in Bangladesh; Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS); Islamic State of Iraq (ISI); Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL))

All Elements Labeled as Al Qaida Causing Terrorist Attacks Worldwide 2011-2016



Source :START data base. All incidents regardless of doubt. Includes Al-Qaida; Al-Qaida Kurdish Battalions (AQKB); Al-Qaida Network for Southwestern Khulna Division; Al-Qaida Organization for Jihad in Sweden; Al-Qaida in Iraq; Al-Qaida in Lebanon; Al-Qaida in Saudi Arabia; Al-Qaida in Yemen; Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP); Al-Qaida in the Indian Subcontinent; Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM); Al-Qaqa Brigade.

https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?start_yearonly=2011&end_yearonly=2016&start_year=&start_month=&start_day=&end_year=&end_month=&end_day=&asmSelect0=&perpetrator=40151&ctp2=all&success=yes&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=
All incidents regardless of doubt.

ISIS

START Assessment of ISIS: 2016

- **The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) was responsible for more attacks and deaths than any other perpetrator group in 2016. In particular, ISIS carried out 20% more terrorist attacks in Iraq, and caused 69% more total deaths in Iraq, compared to 2015. Beyond Iraq and Syria, ISIS and perpetrator groups that have pledged allegiance to ISIS carried out attacks in more than 20 different countries. In addition to Boko Haram in West Africa, the most active of the ISIS affiliates were located in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt, Libya, and Yemen.**
- **Of the attacks for which perpetrator information was reported in 2016, 19% were carried out by ISIS. (Note: Attacks attributed to ISIS in the Statistical Annex dataset exclude those attributed to specific declared branches of ISIS such as those operating in Egypt, Libya, and West Africa. They also do not include attacks carried out by unaffiliated individuals who might have been inspired by ISIS.) Additionally, 13% of attacks in 2016 were carried out by the Taliban.**
- **ISIS (+17%) and al-Shabaab (+47%) carried out more terrorist attacks in 2016 than they did in 2015. However, while al-Shabaab's lethality decreased (11% fewer total deaths in 2016), the total number of deaths caused by ISIS increased 48% and the number of people kidnapped or taken hostage by ISIS increased 75% in 2016, compared to 2015.**
- **While ISIS was responsible for 19% fewer terrorist attacks in Syria (122 in 2016 compared to 150 in 2015), the number of attacks carried out by ISIS in Iraq increased by 20% (932 in 2016 compared to 775 in 2015). The lethality of these attacks increased 69% (7,338 total deaths in 2016, compared to 4,341 in 2015).**
- **Furthermore, the geographic reach of attacks by ISIS and its affiliates continued to grow in 2016. The number of attacks attributed to ISIS outside of Iraq and Syria increased 80%, from 44 in 2015 to 79 in 2016. This does not include attacks attributed to other organizations that have pledged allegiance to ISIS. In addition to Boko Haram in West Africa, the most active of these ISIS affiliates were located in Afghanistan/Pakistan, Egypt, Libya, and Yemen.**

START Assessment of ISIS: 2015

For more than a decade, the organization now known as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), or simply the Islamic State, has carried out deadly terrorist attacks. Beginning as a small network led by Jordanian Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, the first terrorist attack attributed to this group was the assassination of American diplomat Laurence Foley in Amman, Jordan in October 2002. Since then, the group initially known as Tawhid and Jihad (Jama'at al-Tawhid w'al-Jihad (the Party of Monotheism and Jihad)) has undergone a complex evolution, including name changes, leadership changes, and shifts in allegiance to other Salafi-jihadist organizations, most notably al-Qaida. In addition, the reach of ISIL's violence surpasses its own membership, to include attacks carried out by other groups and individuals who have pledged allegiance to ISIL regardless of whether or not formal ties exist.

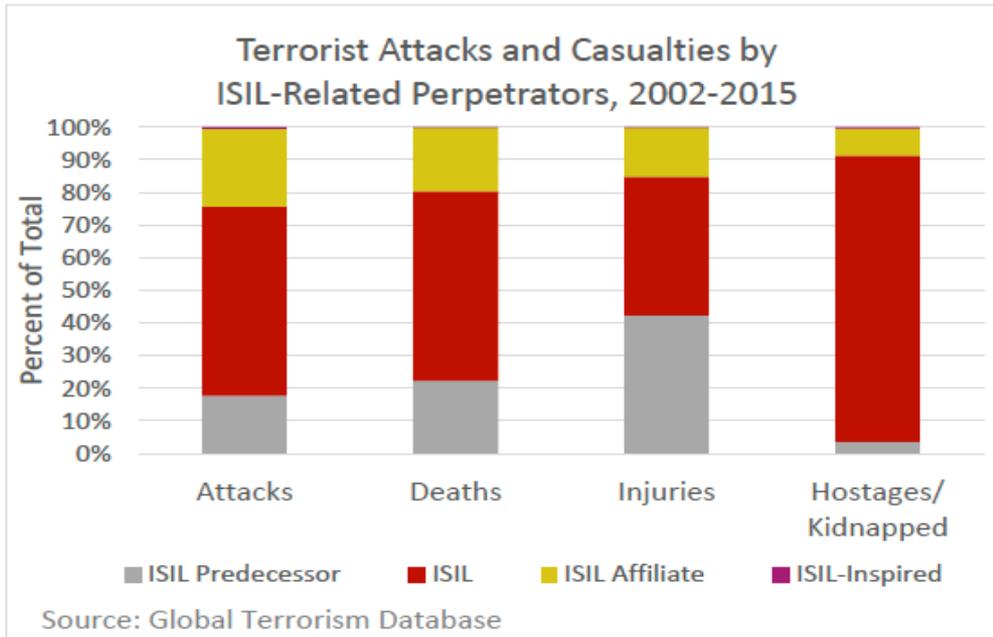
This complexity makes it difficult to comprehensively and systematically place into context the violence of one of the most active and deadly terrorist organizations in recent history. For the purpose of this report, we have classified the terrorist attacks in the Global Terrorism Database (GTD) into four ISIL-related perpetrator categories:

- **ISIL Predecessor:** attacks by organizations that were part of the ISIL lineage prior to adoption of the ISIL name in 2013
- **ISIL:** attacks by operatives of the “core” of the organization, based in and primarily active in Iraq and Syria
- **ISIL Affiliate:** attacks by organizations that have declared allegiance to ISIL1
- **ISIL-Inspired:** attacks by individuals who have indicated that they were motivated by allegiance to ISIL
- **ISIL-Related:** any of the above

This report presents data that illustrate the dynamics of ISIL-related terrorism over time and place, from 2002 to 2015. In particular, we investigate trends in the number of attacks and deaths caused by ISIL-related terrorism over time, the geographic spread of ISIL-related terrorism, and patterns of tactics, targets, and lethality of ISIL-related terrorism.

Source: START, *Patterns of Islamic State-Related Terrorism, 2002—2015*, Background Report, https://mail.google.com/_scs/mail-static/_js/k=gmail.main.en.sXDiEpUnPe0.O/m=m_i,t/am=nhGPDGD-3_uDcS0DgK70kQrz3n--fSo7drnH_-8DR0IV4P_N_h_A_8FetlUC/rt=h/d=1/rs=AHGWq9CdJPOUaWlXcEmxR9Kqg0GbqzX_ow, and <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/1566f42d2a1e0a99>.

START: ISIS, Affiliate, and Predecessor Attacks: 2002-2015



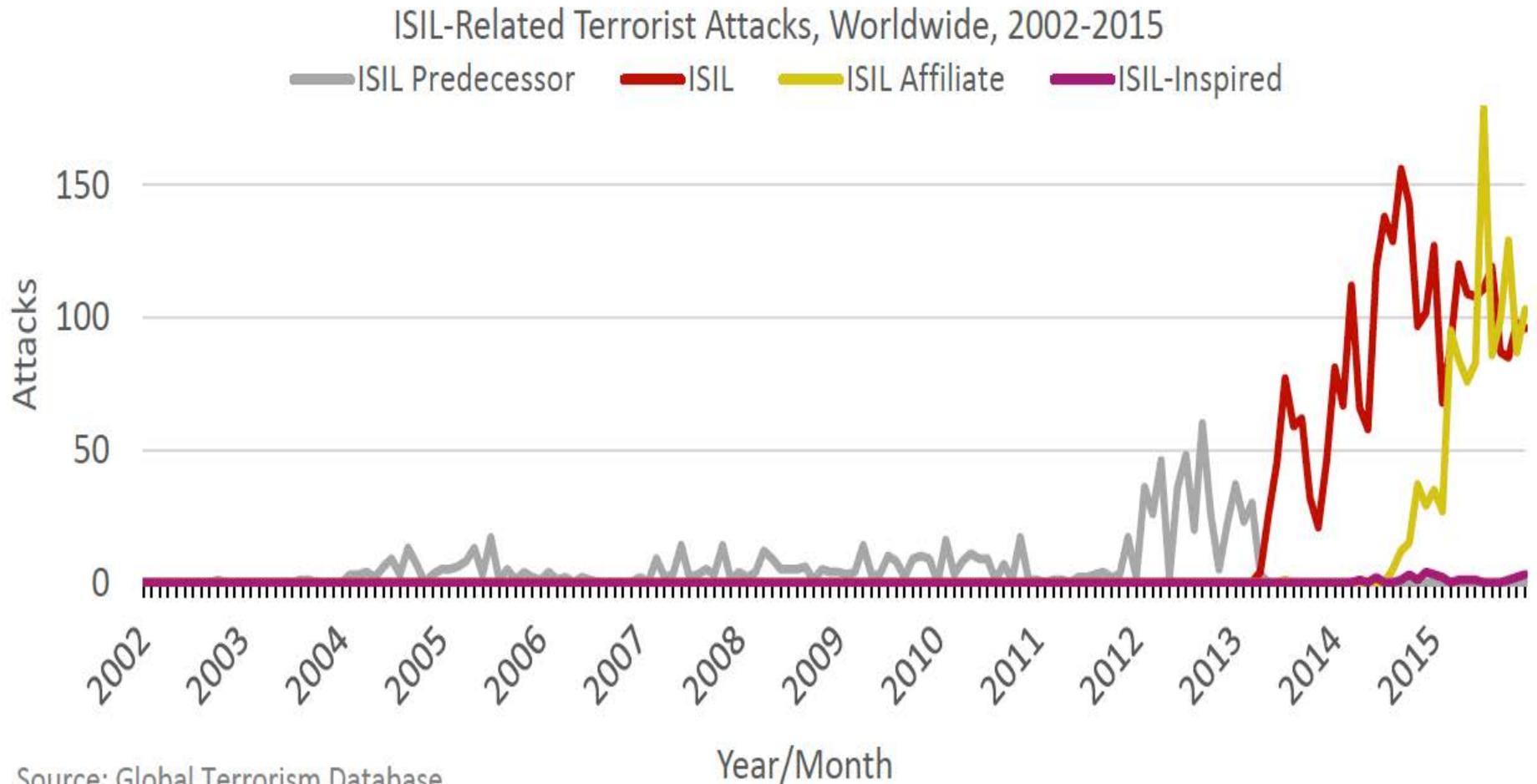
- Between 2002 and 2015, more than 4,900 terrorist attacks were carried out by groups or organizations affiliated with ISIS
- The attacks caused more than 33,000 deaths and 41,000 injuries (including perpetrator casualties), and involved more than 11,000 individuals held hostage or kidnapped.
- Excluding incidents where the perpetrator group was not identified, these attacks represented 13 percent of all terrorist attacks worldwide, 26 percent of all deaths, 28 percent of all injuries, and 24 percent of all kidnap victims or hostages due to terrorism during the same time period
- “Core” ISIL was responsible for the majority of attacks (58%), deaths (58%), and especially hostages (88%), compared to ISIL predecessor groups, ISIL-affiliated groups, and individuals inspired by ISIL. Attacks carried out by ISIL and ISIL predecessor groups each comprised 42 percent of all injuries caused in ISIL-related terrorist attacks.
- Although attacks carried out by individuals who claimed allegiance to ISIL have drawn considerable media attention in recent months, these perpetrators were responsible for less than 1 percent of all ISIL-related attacks and casualties between 2002 and 2015. In addition, attacks carried out by individuals inspired by ISIL were 74 percent less deadly on average than ISIL-related attacks in general (1.9 deaths per attack on average, compared to 7.3).

Between October 2002 and April 2013, ISIL predecessors (primarily known as al-Qaida in Iraq (AQI) and the Islamic State of Iraq (ISI)) carried out attacks almost exclusively in Iraq (95%). An additional 5 percent of attacks carried out by the perpetrator organizations that would become ISIL took place in Syria beginning in December 2011.

Initially sources attributed responsibility for the attacks in Syria to AQI, and in 2012 al-Nusra Front began claiming responsibility for attacks in Syria. In addition, four attacks were carried out in Jordan—one in 2002 (by Tawhid and Jihad) and three in 2005 (by AQI). Two men reportedly linked to AQI carried out an attack in the United Kingdom in 2007.

In April 2013, ISI leader Abu Bakr al Baghdadi announced the expansion of ISI to include al-Nusra Front in Syria.³ Although al-Nusra Front’s leadership ultimately rejected this alliance, and al-Qaida leadership subsequently disowned ISIL

START: Attacks - ISIL, Affiliates, and Inspired: 2010-2015



ISIL Predecessor: attacks by organizations that were part of the ISIL lineage prior to adoption of the ISIL name in 2013

ISIL: attacks by operatives of the "core" of the organization, based in and primarily active in Iraq and Syria

ISIL Affiliate: attacks by organizations that have declared allegiance to ISIL1

ISIL-Inspired: attacks by individuals who have indicated that they were motivated by allegiance to ISIL

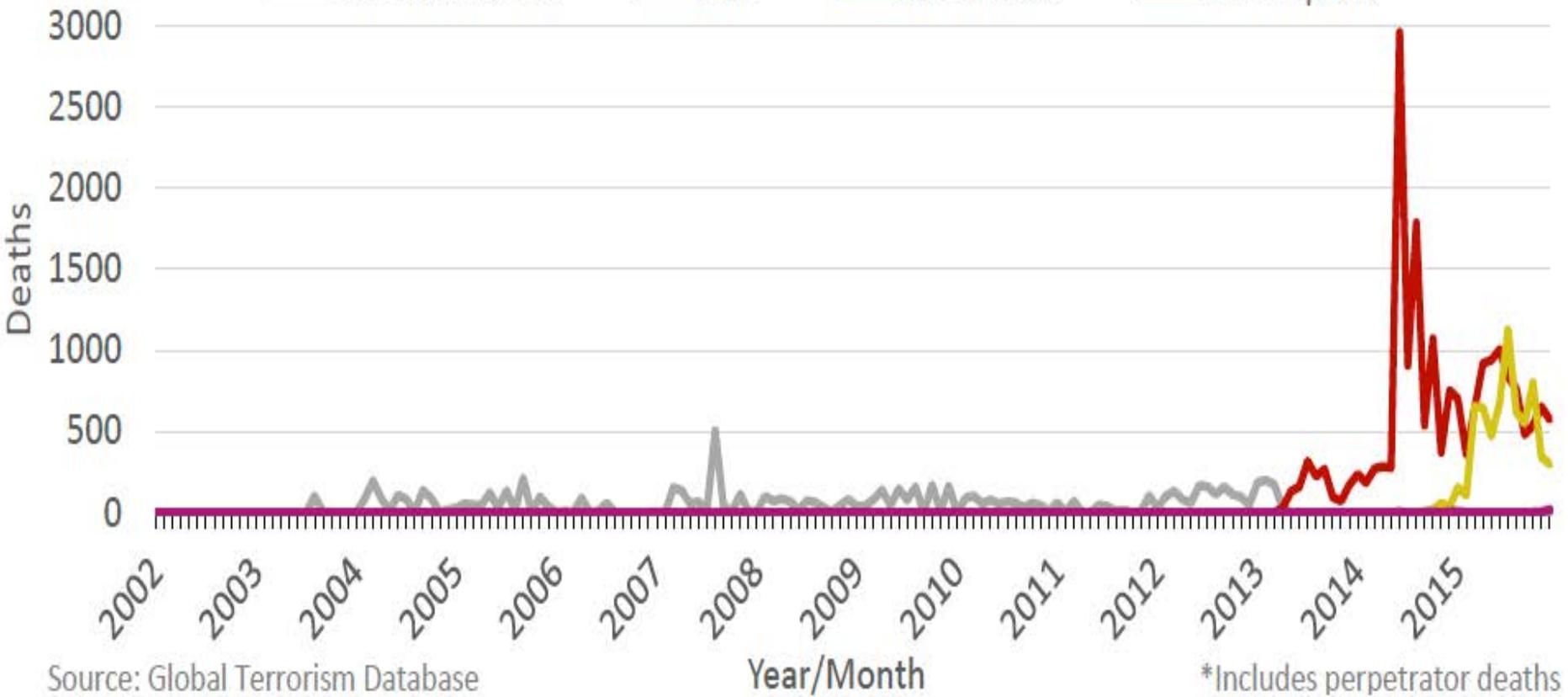
ISIL-Related: any of the above

Source: Adapted from START, *Patterns of Islamic State-Related Terrorism, 2002--2015*, <http://www.start.umd.edu/>.

START: Deaths - ISIL, Affiliates, and Inspired: 2010-2015

Deaths from ISIL-Related Terrorist Attacks, Worldwide, 2002-2015*

ISIL Predecessor ISIL ISIL Affiliate ISIL-Inspired



Source: Global Terrorism Database

*Includes perpetrator deaths

Keeping in mind the potential impact of increasing access to media sources on which the GTD is based, we encourage readers to interpret trends over time with caution. For more information please see: Jensen, M. (2013, November 25). The benefits and drawbacks of methodological advancements in data collection and coding: Insights from the Global Terrorism Database (GTD). Retrieved from <http://start.umd.edu/news/discussion-point-benefits-and-drawbacks-methodological-advancements-data-collection-and-coding>

Source: Adapted from START, *Patterns of Islamic State-Related Terrorism, 2002--2015*, <http://www.start.umd.edu/>.

START: ISIS Attack Patterns: 2010-2015

Attack Patterns of ISIL-Related and Non-ISIL-Related Terrorist Attacks, 2002-2015

	Total Attacks	% Lethal	Total Deaths per Attack	% Suicide	% Hostages/ Kidnapping	% Coordinated Attacks
ISIL-Related	4943	74.7	7.3	19.3	11.5	38.5
<i>ISIL Predecessors</i>	877	81.6	8.6	23.8	6.2	51.7
<i>ISIL</i>	2858	75.7	7.5	19.0	12.8	38.6
<i>ISIL-Affiliated</i>	1182	67.1	5.8	17.2	12.5	29.2
<i>ISIL-Inspired</i>	26	84.6	1.9	0.0	11.5	11.5
Non-ISIL-Related	78345	51.4	2.1	4.6	7.5	13.3
Total	83288	52.7	2.4	5.4	7.8	14.8

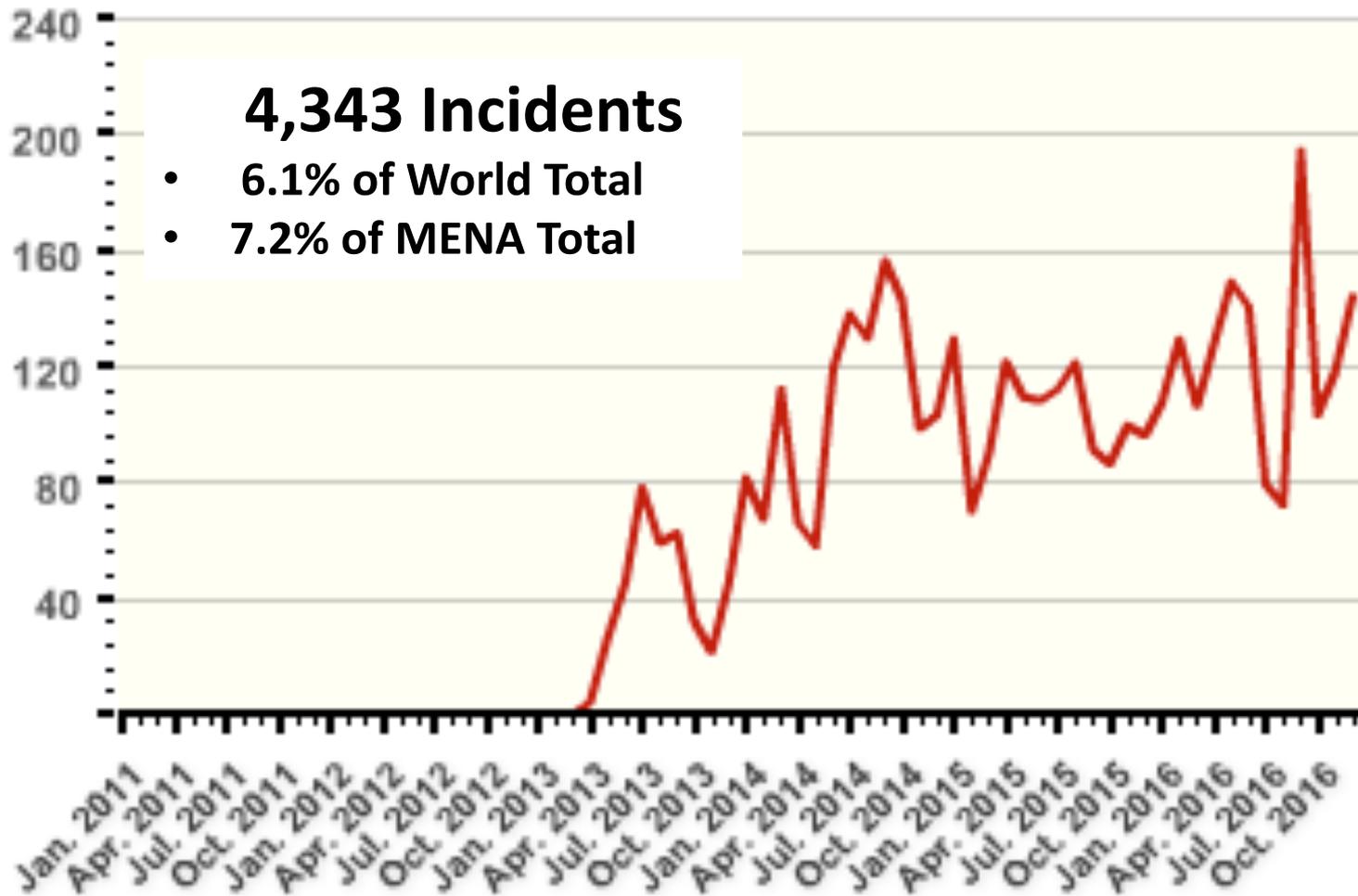
While approximately half (51%) of attacks carried out by perpetrators not linked to ISIL were lethal, three-quarters (75%) of ISIL-related attacks were deadly. The highest proportion of lethal attacks were those carried out by ISIL-inspired individuals, whose attacks resulted in at least one death 85 percent of the time. Note, however, that despite this relatively high prevalence of deadly attacks, the average lethality of attacks carried out by ISIL-inspired individuals between 2002 and 2015 was 1.9 deaths per attack. This is much more similar to the lethality of attacks by perpetrators not linked to ISIL (2.1 deaths per attack). In contrast, the average number of deaths per attack carried out by ISIL predecessor groups was 8.6, the average number of deaths caused by attacks carried out by ISIL “core” was 7.5, and attacks by ISIL affiliated groups caused 5.8 deaths per attack, on average.

None of the attacks by ISIL-inspired individuals were suicide attacks, compared to approximately 24 percent of attacks by ISIL predecessors, 19 percent of attacks by ISIL “core,” and 17 percent of attacks by ISIL affiliates. Nearly two-thirds (63%) of the weapons used in the ISIL-inspired attacks were firearms. Seven of these attacks involved “melee” weapons—knives or other sharp objects. Two involved explosives, and in one of these (the San Bernardino attack in the United States), the explosives failed to detonate. Two attacks involved vehicles used as weapons.

In addition to the prevalence of suicide attacks, ISIL-related terrorist attacks between 2002 and 2015 were also distinguished by the frequent taking of hostages and commission of multi-part events comprised of coordinated attacks. In approximately 12 percent of ISIL-related attacks, including those carried out by individuals inspired by ISIL, the assailants either kidnapped victims or held hostages at the site of the attack. This tactic was 50 percent more prevalent in ISIL-related attacks than in attacks that were not linked to ISIL.

Likewise, the prevalence of coordinated attacks was three times as high for ISIL-related attacks (39% of all attacks were part of a coordinated event) compared to attacks that were not carried out by ISIL-linked perpetrators (13%). In general, attacks that were part of a coordinated event were 22 percent deadlier, on average, than isolated attacks. However, with respect to ISIL-related attacks, those that were part of coordinated events were actually 38 percent *less* deadly, on average, compared to isolated attacks. This somewhat counter-intuitive finding stems from the fact that ISIL and its predecessors have carried out a number of exceptionally deadly isolated attacks, causing hundreds of casualties.

ISIL/ISIS/Daesh Terrorist Attacks Worldwide 2011-2016



Source :START,

https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?start_yearonly=2011&end_yearonly=2016&start_year=&start_month=&start_day=&end_year=&end_month=&end_day=&asmSelect0=&perpetrator=40151&dtp2=all&success=yes&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=
All incidents regardless of doubt.

Perpetrators: Perpetrators: (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)) Rises to 4347 if include Islamic State of Iraq

IHS Jane's: ISIS in 2016

Scope: Transnational

Orientation: Sunni Islamic

Objective: Revolutionary

A total of 4,236 attacks were claimed by, or attributed to, the Islamic State in open sources in 2016, underlining the group's status as the most prolific non-state armed group worldwide. Despite ongoing heavy territorial pressure on the group in Iraq, Syria, and Libya, the recorded number of attacks increased by 28% from 2015, highlighting the extent of the group's resistance and ongoing capabilities, as well as its transition to insurgent operations in recaptured areas and punitive operations. While Iraq and Syria accounted for 84% of Islamic State attacks worldwide, this was down from 92% in 2015, underlining the expanding presence of its affiliates, in addition to proliferating lone actors operating in the West.

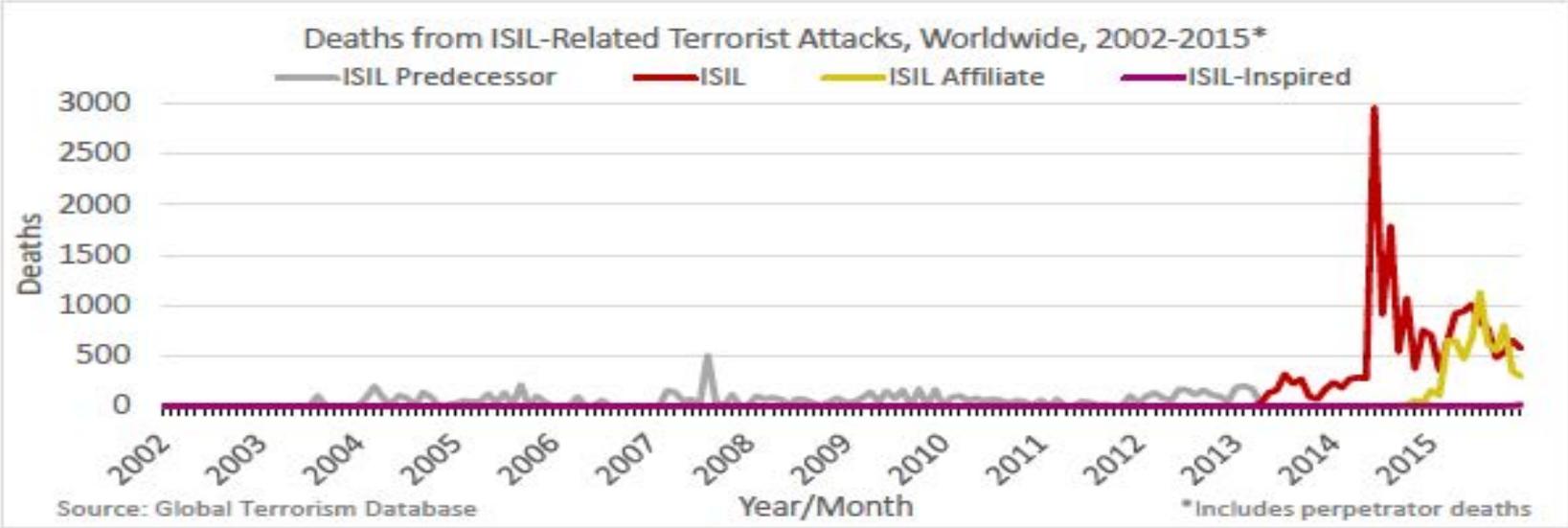
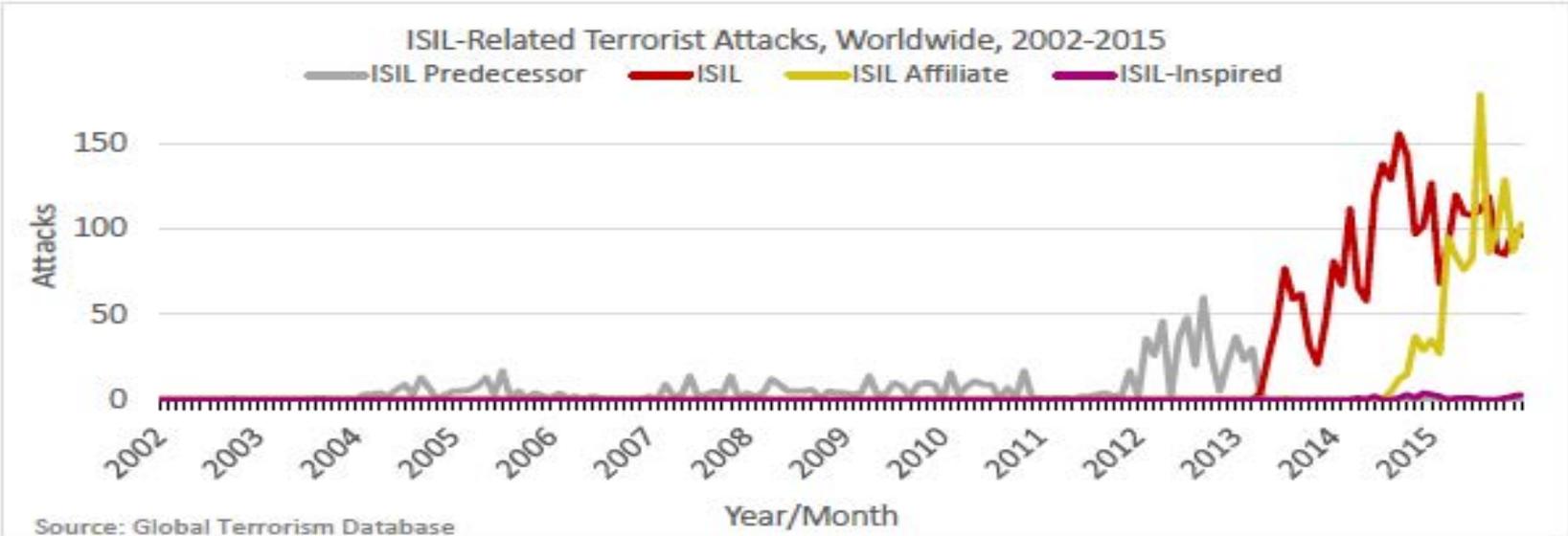
Countries in which the group is active:

- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Belgium
- Cameroon
- Chad
- Egypt
- France
- Germany
- India
- Indonesia
- Iraq
- Israel
- Jordan
- Lebanon
- Libya
- Malaysia
- Niger
- Nigeria
- Pakistan
- Philippines
- Russian Federation
- Saudi Arabia
- Somalia
- Syria
- Tunisia
- Turkey
- United States
- Yemen

ISIS "Provinces"



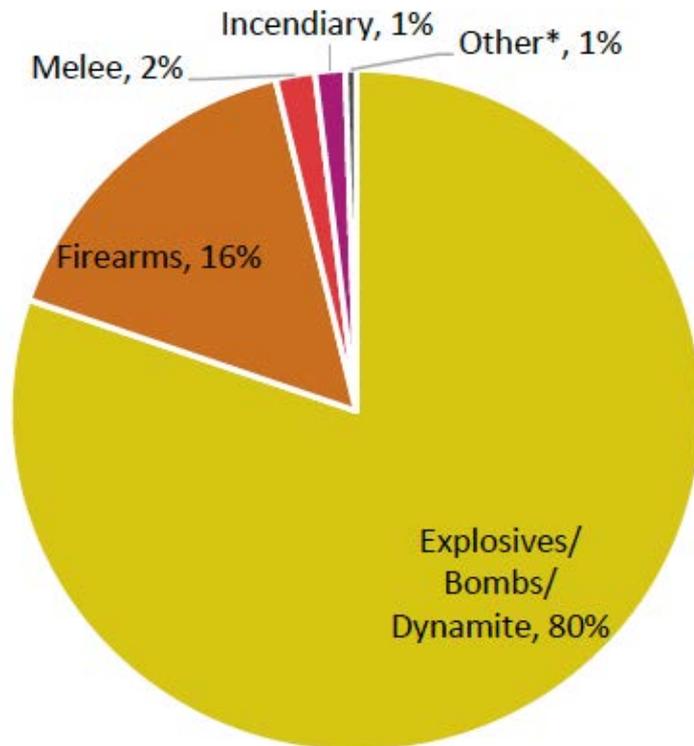
ISIS Attacks vs. Deaths: 2002-2015



Source: Erin Miller, Sheehan Kane, William Kammerer, and Brian Wingenroth: *Patterns of Islamic State-Related Terrorism, 2002--2015*; START, August 2016

START: Weapons Uses in ISIS Attacks: 2013-2015

Weapons Used in ISIL Attacks, 2013-2015



Global Terrorism Database

*Includes Chemicals, Vehicles, and Sabotage Equipment

In comparison to global patterns during the same time period, the weapons used by ISIL in terrorist attacks between 2013 and 2015 were disproportionately explosives rather than firearms and incendiaries.

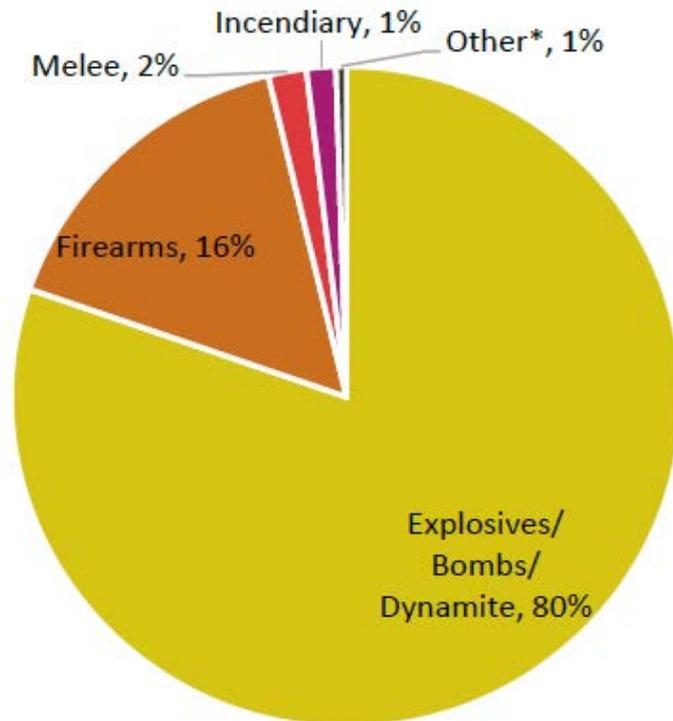
Specifically, the vast majority (80%) of weapons used in ISIL's attacks were explosives, compared to 58 percent of weapons used worldwide. An additional 16 percent of weapons used by ISIL were firearms, compared to 33 percent globally, and 2 percent involved "melee" weapons (usually sharp or blunt objects).

Only 1 percent of the weapons used in ISIL's attacks were incendiaries, much lower than the usage of incendiary weapons in 6 percent of terrorist attacks worldwide.

Chemicals, vehicles as weapons, and sabotage equipment comprised less than 1 percent of the weapons used in attacks by ISIL between 2013 and 2015. Note, however, that recent reports indicate that ISIL's use of chemical weapons became more common in 2016.⁹

Weapons in ISIS Attacks: 2013-2015*

Weapons Used in ISIL Attacks, 2013-2015

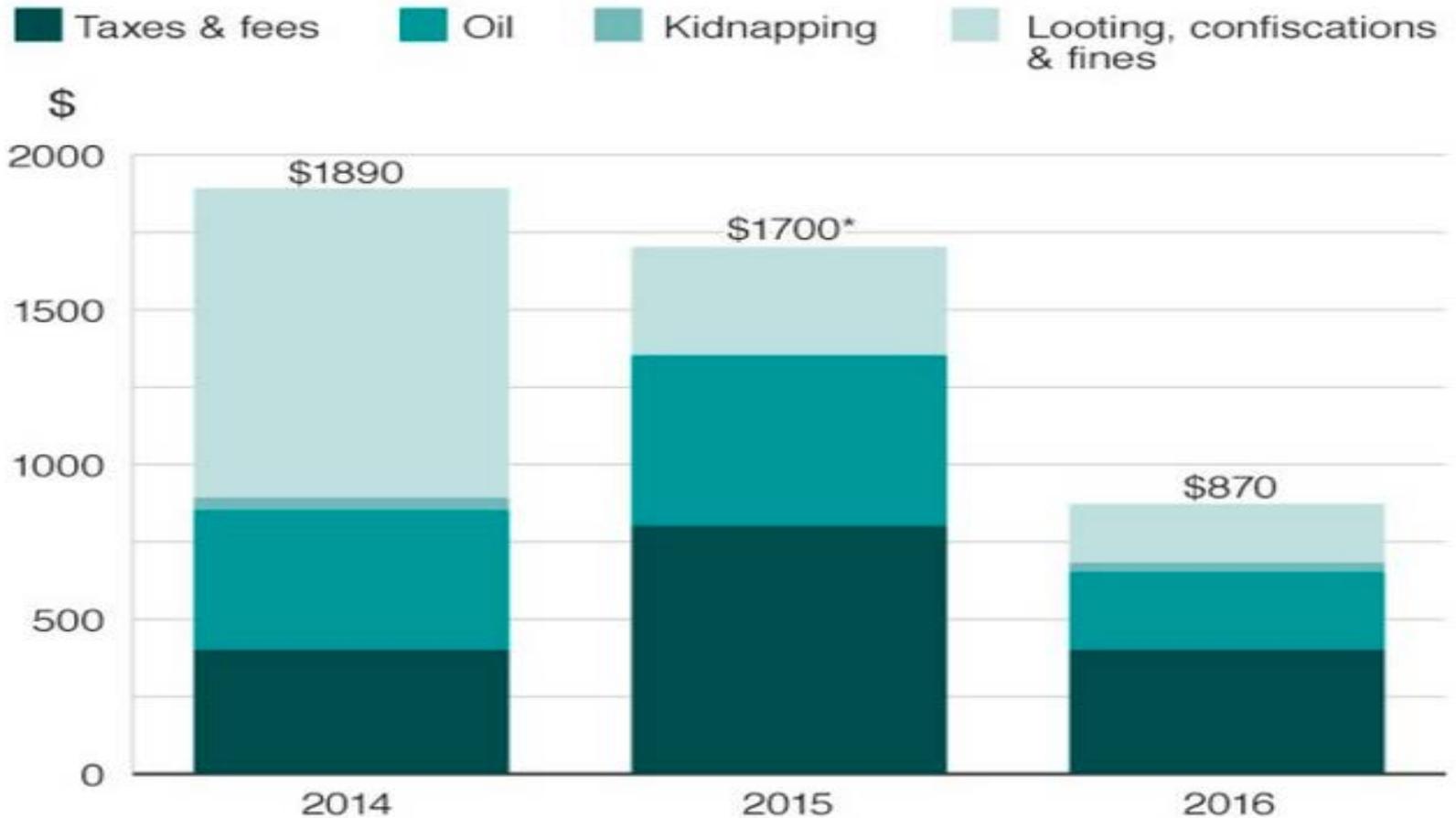


Global Terrorism Database

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- Note, however, that recent reports indicate that ISIL's use of chemical weapons became more common in 2016. quarters of all attacks carried out by ISIL.

ISIS Revenues: 2014-2016



*2015 kidnapping figure is unknown

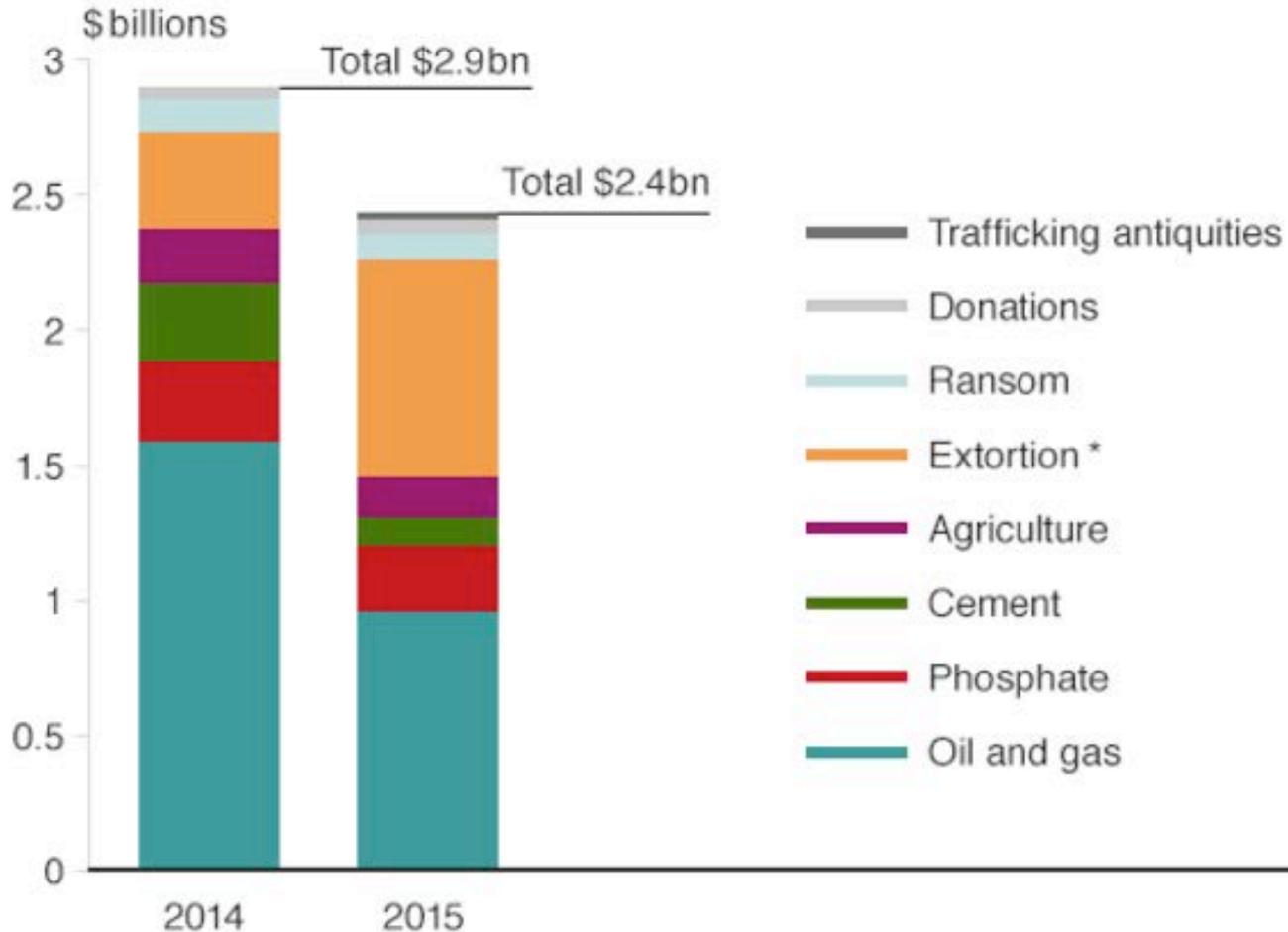
Note: Amounts shown are upper estimates. Other income comes from the sale of antiquities and foreign donations, but is not thought to be significant.

Source: ICSR



BBC Graph of ISIS Revenue: 2014 vs. 2015

Islamic State revenue

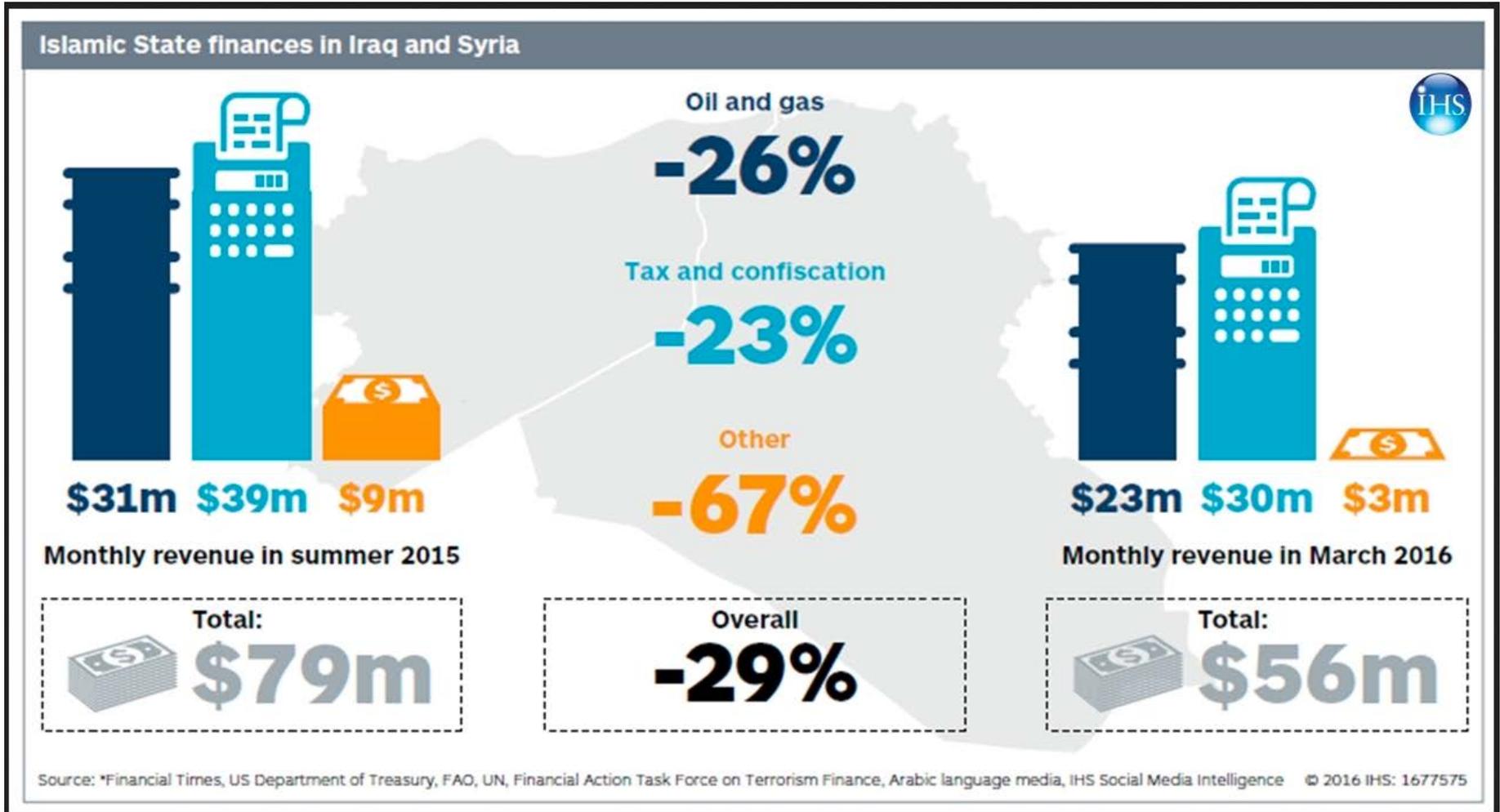


*Extortion includes taxes, fees and fines

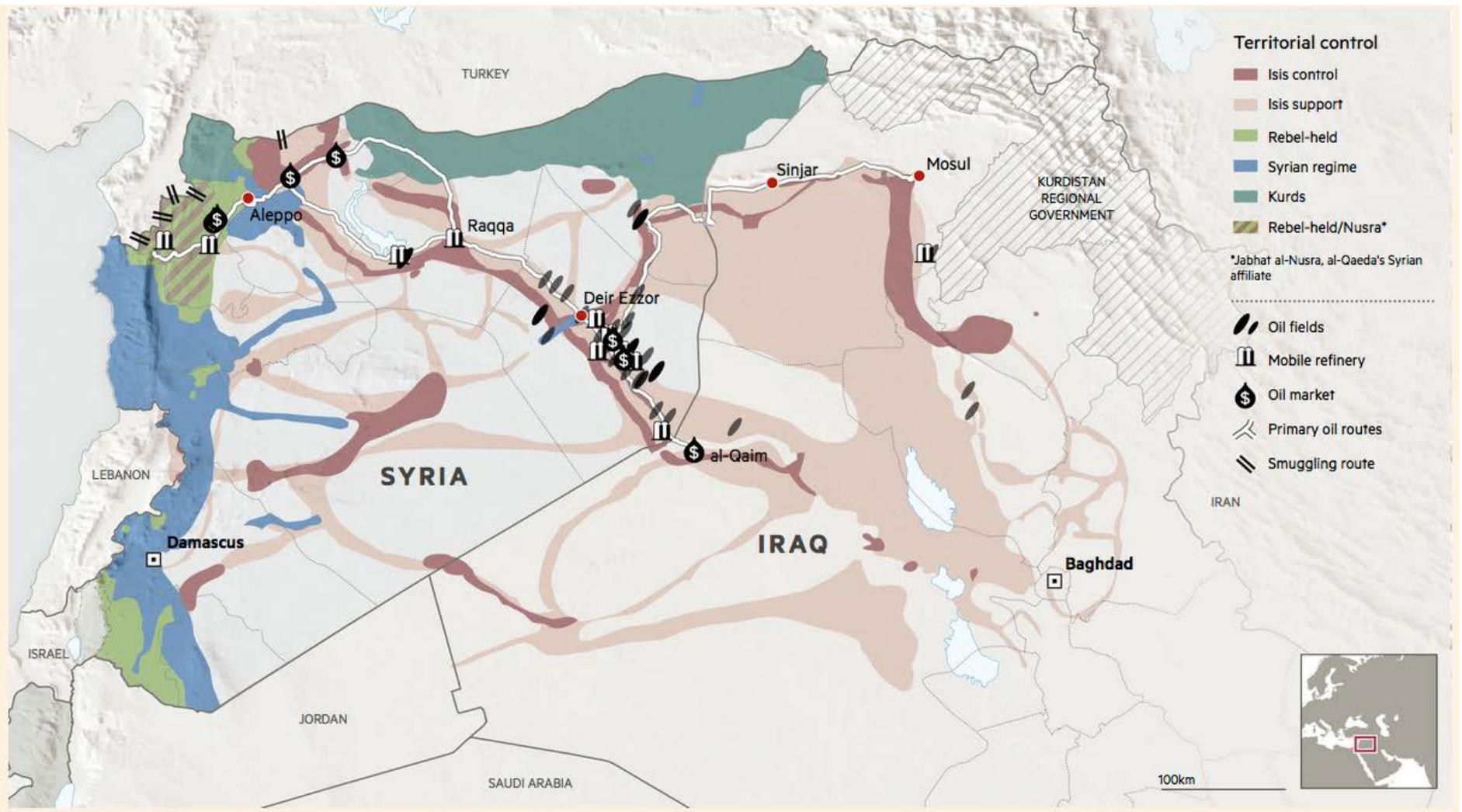
Source: CAT, June 2016



IHS Jane's Graph of ISIS Revenue: Summer 2015 vs. March 2016



Financial Times Map of ISIS Oil Trade, February 2016

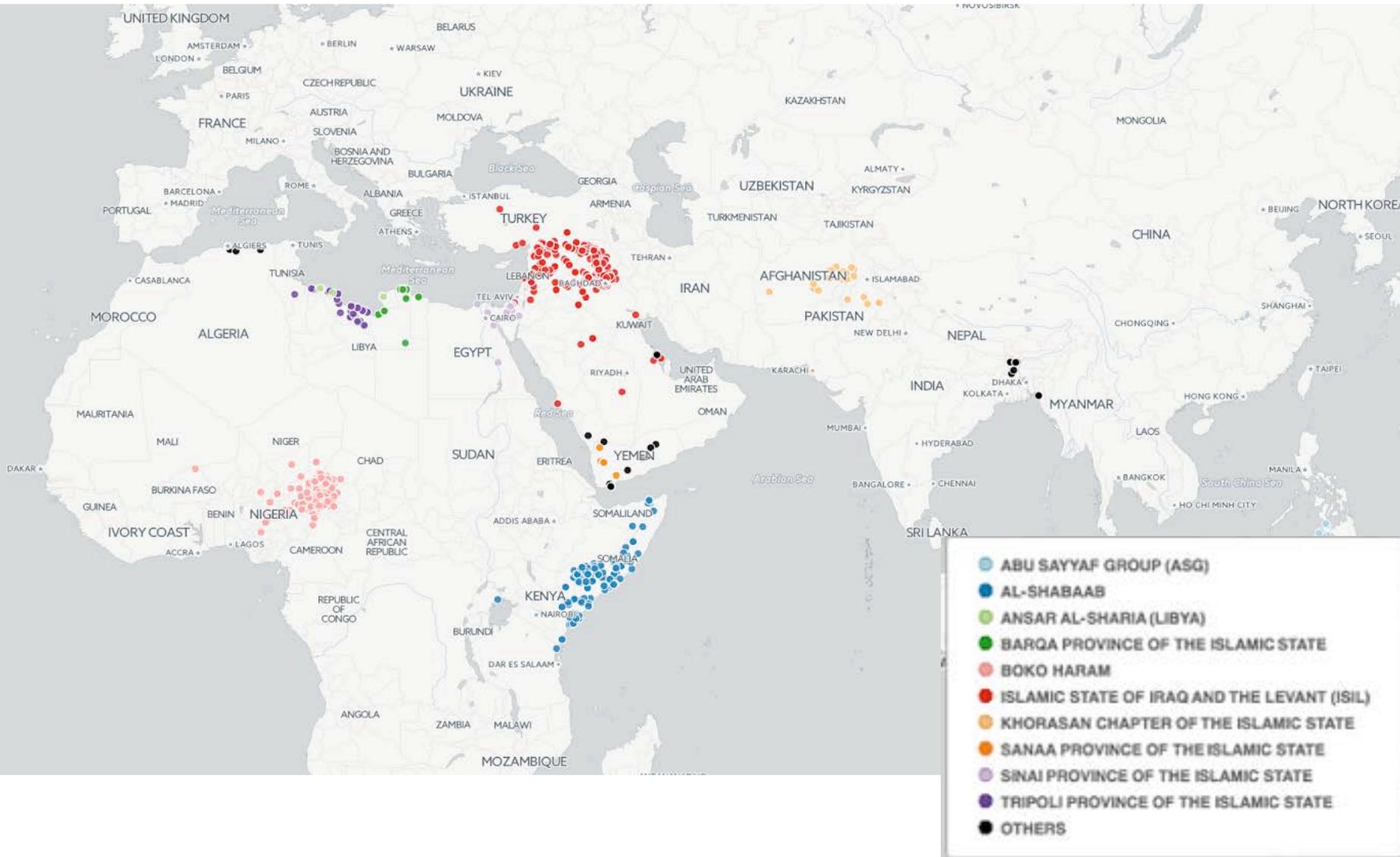


ISIS Affiliates

ISIS Affiliates – 2014-2015

Adan-Abyan Province of the Islamic State	Jund al-Khilafah (Tunisia)
Algeria Province of the Islamic State	Jundallah
Ansar Al-Khilafa (Philippines)	Khorasan Chapter of the Islamic State
Bahrain Province of the Islamic State	Lahij Province of the Islamic State
Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement (BIFM)	Mujahidin Indonesia Timur (MIT)
Barqa Province of the Islamic State	Najd Province of the Islamic State
Boko Haram	Okba Ibn Nafaa Brigade
Caucasus Province of the Islamic State	Sanaa Province of the Islamic State
Fezzan Province of the Islamic State	Shabwah Province of the Islamic State
Hadramawt Province of the Islamic State	Sheikh Omar Hadid Brigade
Hijaz Province of the Islamic State	Sinai Province of the Islamic State
Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)	Supporters of the Islamic State in Jerusalem
Islamic State in Bangladesh	Supporters of the Islamic State in the Land of the Two Holy Mosques
Jamaah Ansharut Daulah	Tehrik-e-Khilafat
Jund al-Khilafa (Algeria)	Tripoli Province of the Islamic State

START Estimate of ISIS Affiliate Attacks in 2015



Source: **Max Markusen**, Project Manager, Research Associate, Dracopoulos iDeas Lab | Arleigh A. Burke Chair in Strategy, CSIS |

ISIS Role in Worldwide Attacks: 2002-2015

Attack Patterns of ISIL-Related and Non-ISIL-Related Terrorist Attacks

	Total Attacks	% Lethal	Total Deaths per Attack	% Suicide	% Hostages/ Kidnapping	% Coordinated Attacks
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Total	83288	52.7	2.4	5.4	7.8	14.8

START: Active ISIS Affiliates: 2014-2015

Ten Most Active ISIL Affiliates, 2014-2015

Perpetrator Group	Location	Total Attacks	Total Deaths	Perpetrators Killed	Total Hostages/ Kidnapped
Boko Haram	West Africa	397	4242	1001	405
Sinai Province of the Islamic State	Egypt	173	624	168	33
Tripoli Province of the Islamic State	Libya	145	184	28	239
Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement (BIFM)	Philippines	136	105	37	4
Barqa Province of the Islamic State	Libya	94	230	23	66
Khorasan Chapter of the Islamic State	Af/Pak	86	390	184	142
Sanaa Province of the Islamic State	Yemen	29	304	12	0
Tehrik-e-Khilafat	Pakistan	14	8	0	0
Islamic State in Bangladesh	Bangladesh	13	8	1	0
Adan-Abyan Province of the Islamic State	Yemen	11	33	4	1

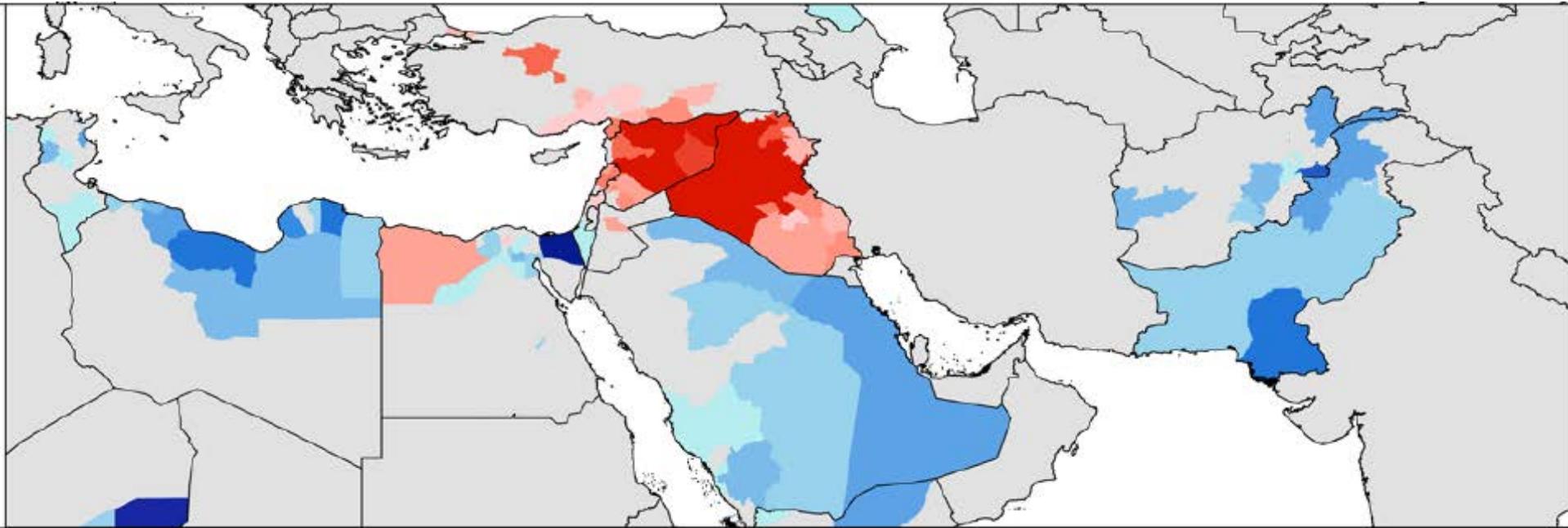
As new and established organizations began making declarations of allegiance to ISIL, the network expanded dramatically. In 2014, 11 ISIL-affiliated perpetrator groups carried out terrorist attacks in eight different countries, and in 2015 a total of 27 ISIL-affiliated groups carried out attacks in 20 different countries. The 10 most active ISIL affiliates are listed in the table below, along with information about their attack patterns. Note that for organizations that existed prior to pledging allegiance to ISIL, such as Boko Haram, the table includes only those attacks that they carried out as ISIL affiliates. Thus, the time periods included for each group are not directly comparable.

The ISIL affiliates responsible for the most terrorist attacks and deaths are certainly those that were the most well-established organizations prior to indicating their allegiance to ISIL, and/or had declared allegiance to ISIL the earliest. These include Boko Haram in Nigeria, the Sinai Province (formerly Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis) in Egypt, and BIFM in the Philippines. ISIL's presence in Libya was precipitated by Libyan fighters returning from Iraq and Syria—militants who had organized as the Islamic Youth Shura Council, which splintered from Ansar al-Sharia.¹⁰

Terrorist attacks by both ISIL and ISIL affiliates were characterized by a high proportion of perpetrator deaths—24 percent and 23 percent of total deaths, respectively—compared to attacks that were not linked to ISIL, in which 17 percent of all deaths were perpetrator deaths. The affiliates whose attacks resulted in the highest proportion of perpetrators among those killed were the Khorasan Chapter in Afghanistan and Pakistan (47% of those killed in attacks were perpetrators), BIFM (35%), the Sinai Province (27%), and Boko Haram (24%). More than one-fifth (22%) of the Boko Haram and Sinai Province assailants who were killed died in suicide attacks. Attacks in which especially large numbers of perpetrators were killed typically involved numerous assailants attacking a security target, or security forces responding to a major attack targeting civilians.

A key distinction of the attacks by ISIL-inspired perpetrators, all of which occurred in 2014 and 2015, is that they took place in locations where terrorist attacks were relatively rare compared to where ISIL and ISIL affiliates were typically active. Eight of the ISIL-inspired attacks took place in the United States, six in France, four in Australia, two in Denmark, two in Canada; the Gaza Strip, Bosnia-Herzegovina, the United Kingdom, and the Philippines each experienced one ISIL-inspired attack.

START Map of Deaths: ISIL, Affiliates, and Inspired : 2010-2015 - II



Fatalities from attacks by
ISIL and **ISIL-affiliated groups**



ISIL-inspired attacks

An interactive version of this map is available at <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/interactive/ISILmap.html>

Source: Adapted from START, *Patterns of Islamic State-Related Terrorism, 2002--2015*, <http://www.start.umd.edu/>.

Islamic State affiliates outside Iraq and Syria

al-Qaeda affiliates
 Areas outside Syria and Iraq in which the Islamic State has declared a wilayat, or state, of the caliphate



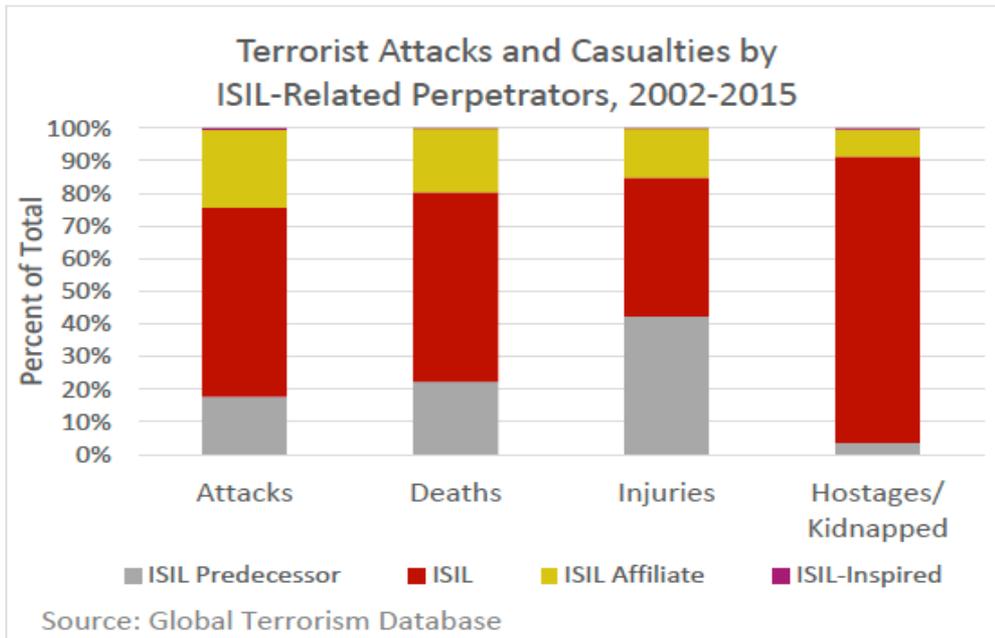
Sources: The Soufan Group, news reports

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MILES

THE WASHINGTON POST

WP
Estimate
of
10/2015

ISIS, Affiliate, and Predecessor Attacks: 2002-2015



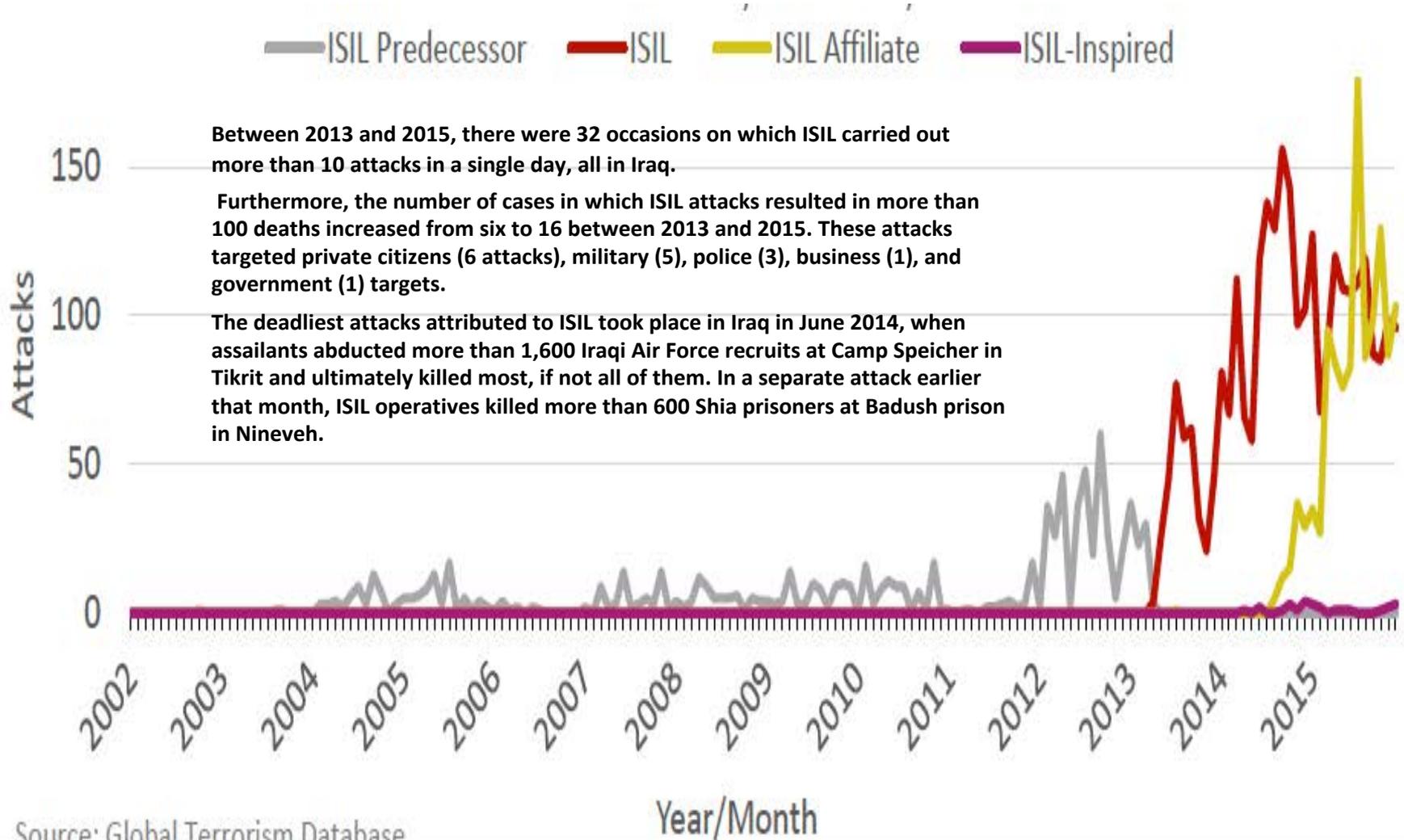
Between October 2002 and April 2013, ISIL predecessors (primarily known as al-Qaida in Iraq (AQI) and the Islamic State of Iraq (ISI)) carried out attacks almost exclusively in Iraq (95%). An additional 5 percent of attacks carried out by the perpetrator organizations that would become ISIL took place in Syria beginning in December 2011.

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In April 2013, ISI leader Abu Bakr al Baghdadi announced the expansion of ISI to include al-Nusra Front in Syria.³ Although al-Nusra Front's leadership ultimately rejected this alliance, and al-Qaida leadership subsequently disowned ISIL

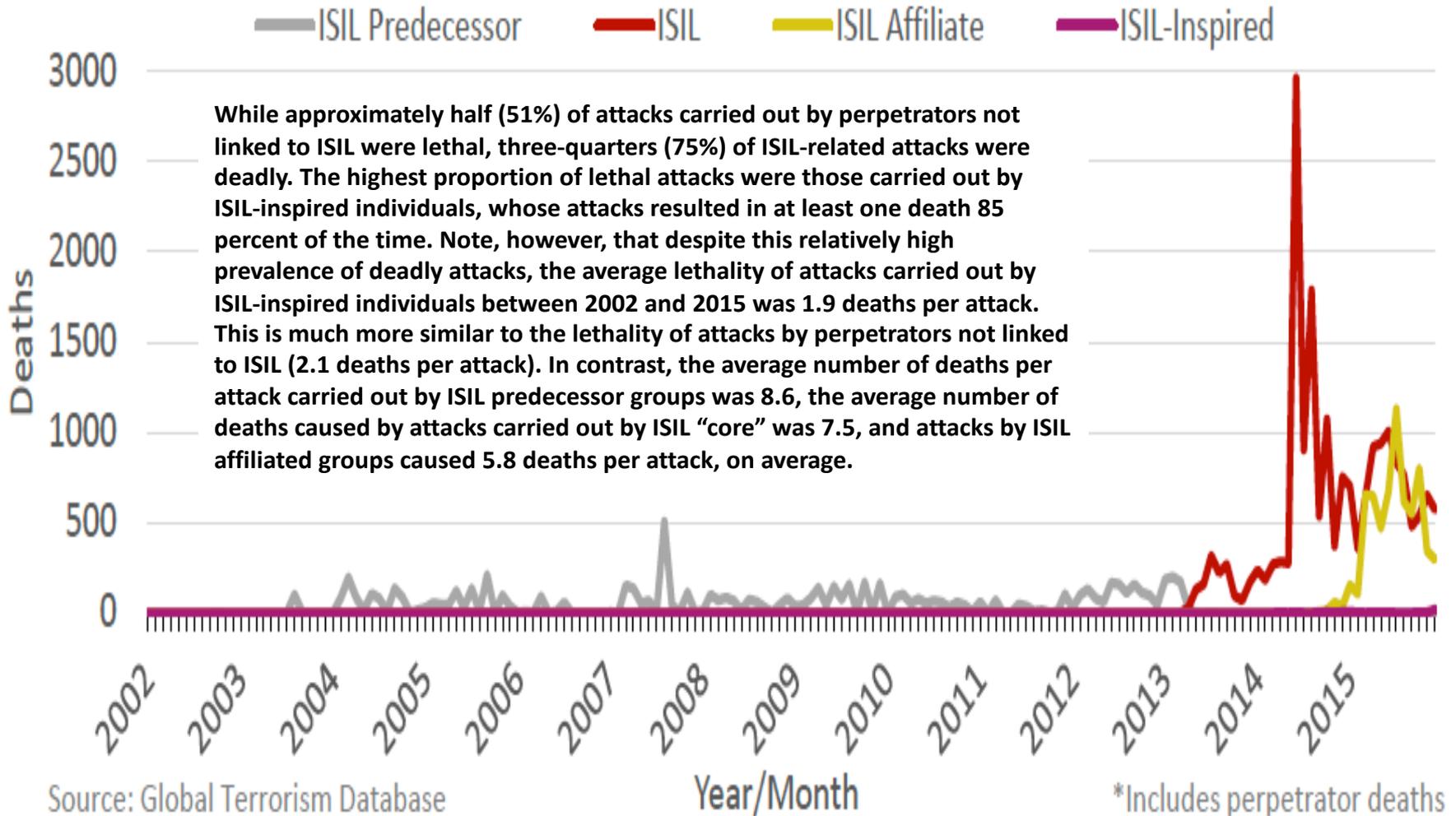
- Between 2002 and 2015, more than 4,900 terrorist attacks were carried out by groups or organizations affiliated with ISIS
- The attacks caused more than 33,000 deaths and 41,000 injuries (including perpetrator casualties), and involved more than 11,000 individuals held hostage or kidnapped.
- Excluding incidents where the perpetrator group was not identified, these attacks represented 13 percent of all terrorist attacks worldwide, 26 percent of all deaths, 28 percent of all injuries, and 24 percent of all kidnap victims or hostages due to terrorism during the same time period
- “Core” ISIL was responsible for the majority of attacks (58%), deaths (58%), and especially hostages (88%), compared to ISIL predecessor groups, ISIL-affiliated groups, and individuals inspired by ISIL. Attacks carried out by ISIL and ISIL predecessor groups each comprised 42 percent of all injuries caused in ISIL-related terrorist attacks.
- Although attacks carried out by individuals who claimed allegiance to ISIL have drawn considerable media attention in recent months, these perpetrators were responsible for less than 1 percent of all ISIL-related attacks and casualties between 2002 and 2015. In addition, attacks carried out by individuals inspired by ISIL were 74 percent less deadly on average than ISIL-related attacks in general (1.9 deaths per attack on average, compared to 7.3).

ISIS-Related Terrorist Attacks, Worldwide, 2002-2015

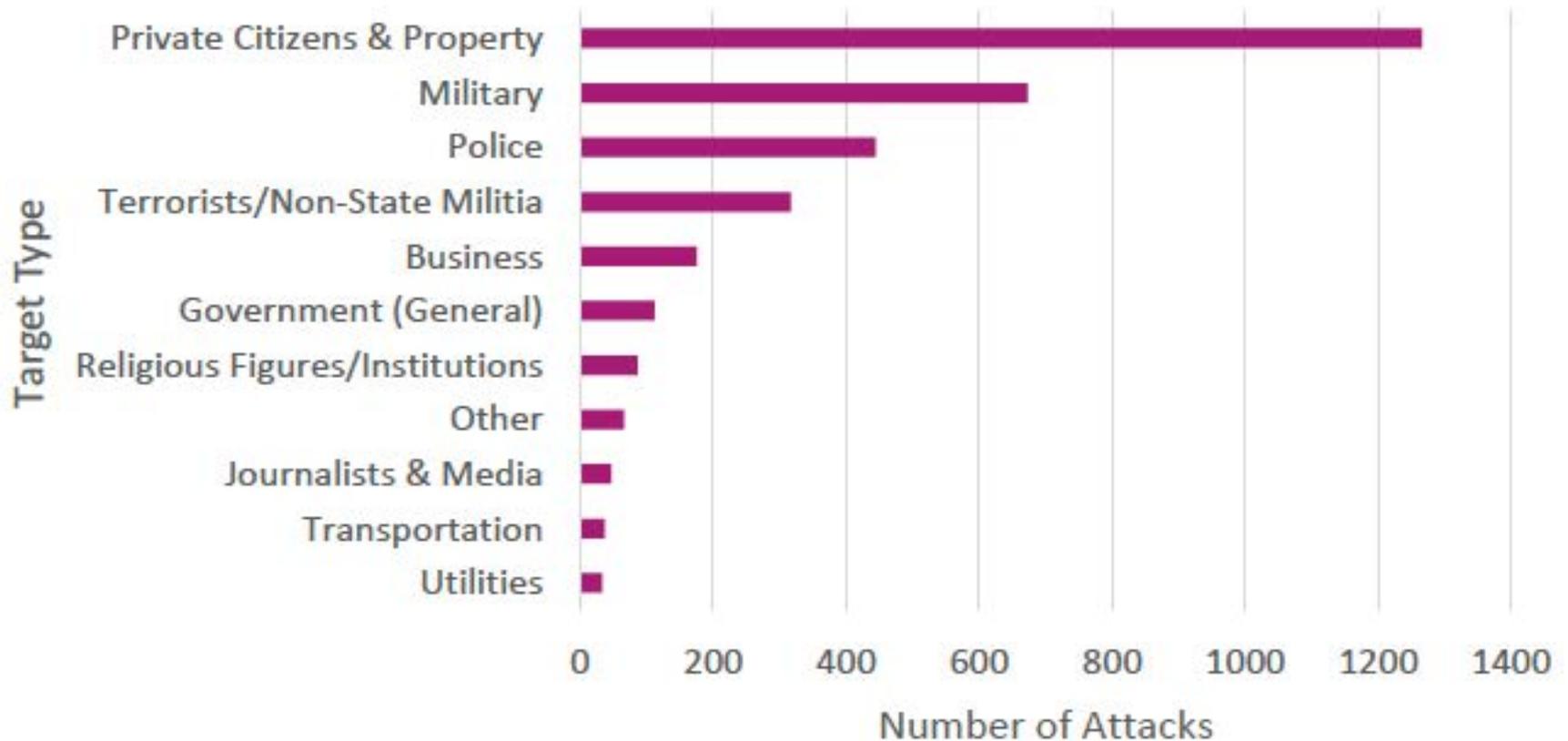


Source: Global Terrorism Database

Deaths from ISIS-Related Terrorist Attacks, Worldwide, 2002-2015*



Targets of ISIS Attacks: 2013-2015*

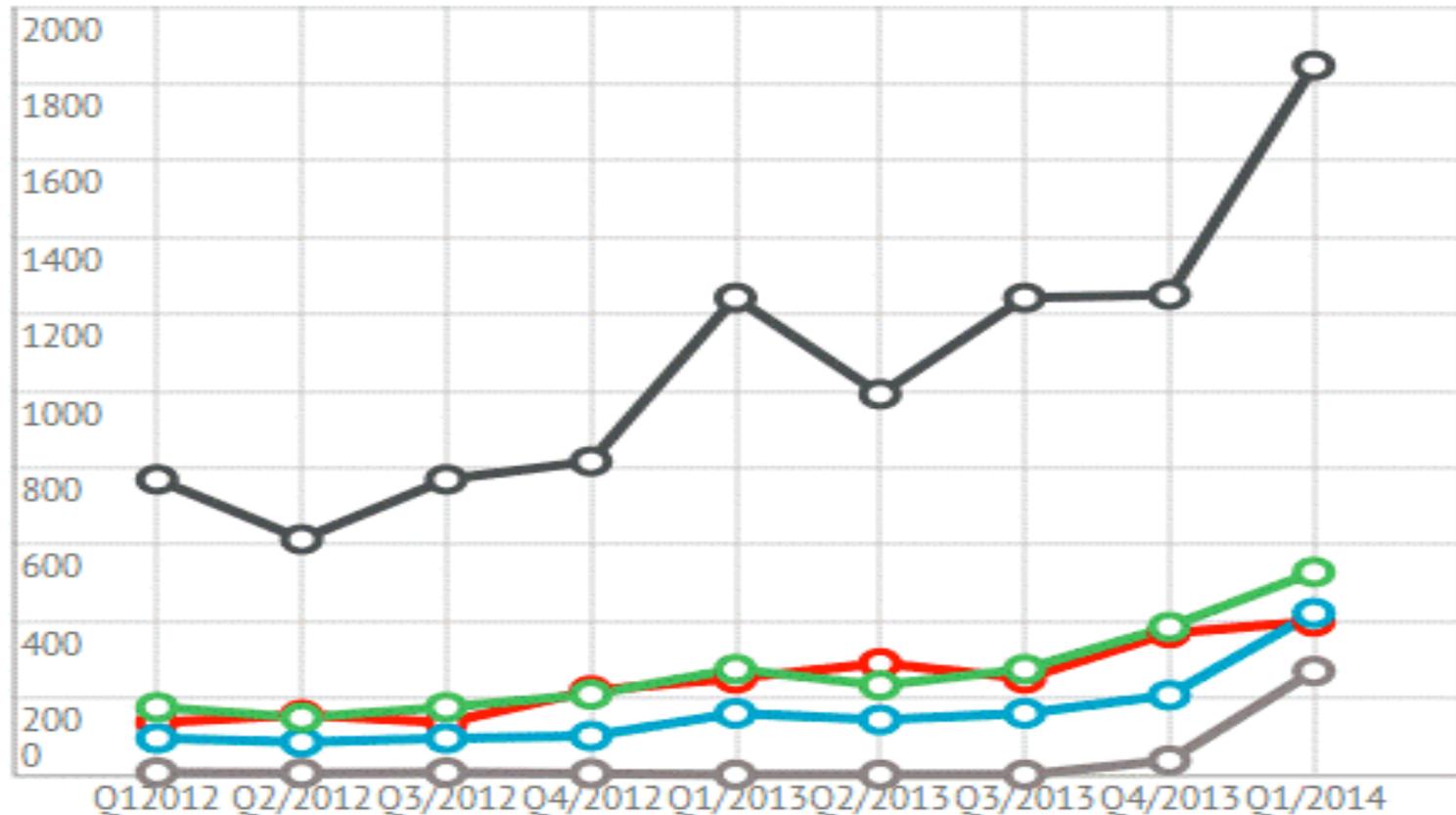


The most frequent targets of ISIL attacks between April 2013 and the end of 2015 were private citizens and property (39%). Perhaps most notably, attacks primarily targeting private citizens resulted in more than 6,100 people held hostage or kidnapped. Available sources indicate that approximately 1,200 of these victims were subsequently released. The remaining victims were either killed or their status is unknown.

Along with private citizens and property, military targets (21%) and police targets (14%) comprise nearly three-quarters of all attacks carried out by ISIL.

Source: START, *Patterns of Islamic State-Related Terrorism, 2002–2015*, Background Report, https://mail.google.com/_scs/mail-static/_js/k=gmail.main.en.sXDiEpUnPe0.O/m=m_i,t/am=nhGPDGD-3_uDcS0DgK70kQrz3n--fSo7drnH_-8DROIV4P_N_h_A_8FetiUC/rt=h/d=1/rs=AHGWq9CdJPOUaWLXcEmxR9Kqg0GbzX_ow, and <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/1566f42d2a1e0a99>.

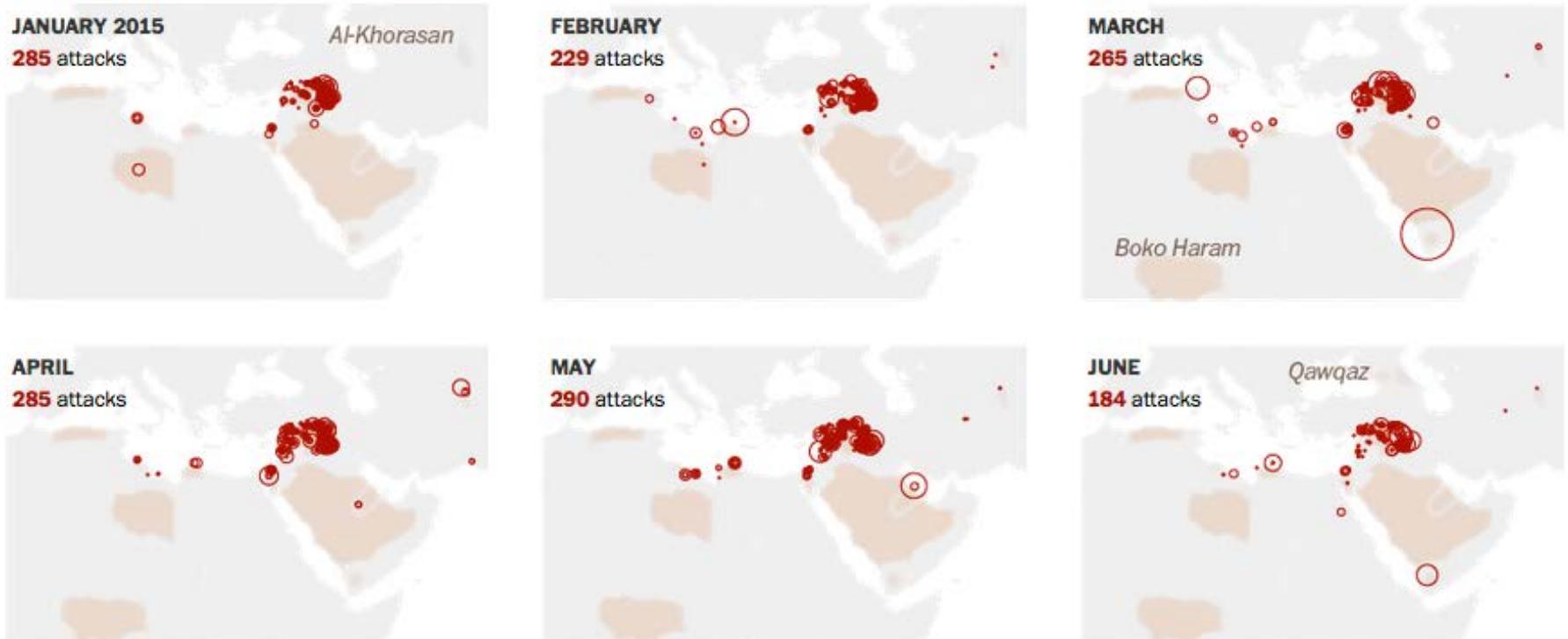
Preferred ISIS Attack Methods: 2000-2014 - II



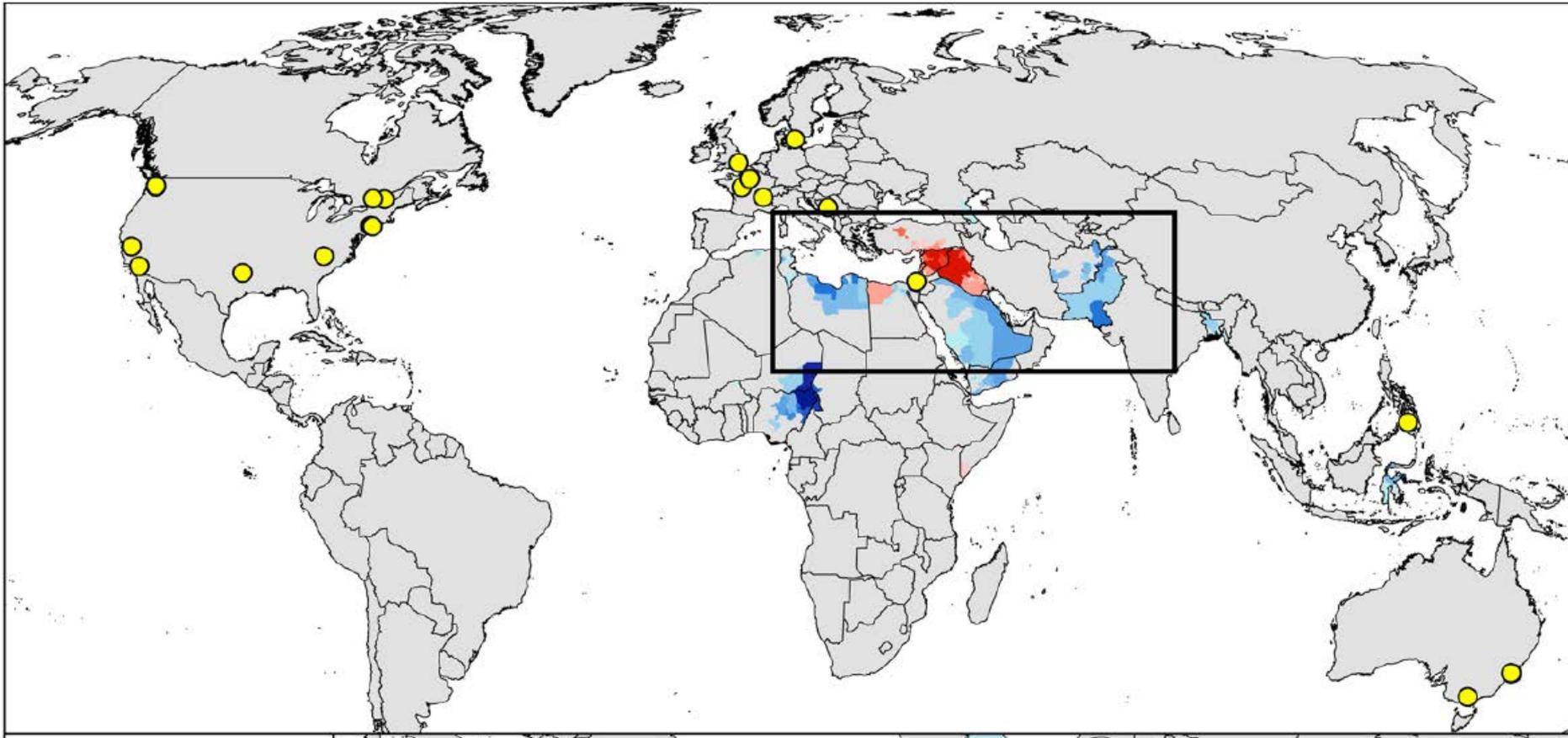
IED
Assassination/execution
Rockets & mortar fire
Housing: burning, bombing, trapping...
Sniper kills



ISIS Terrorist Attacks: January –June 2014



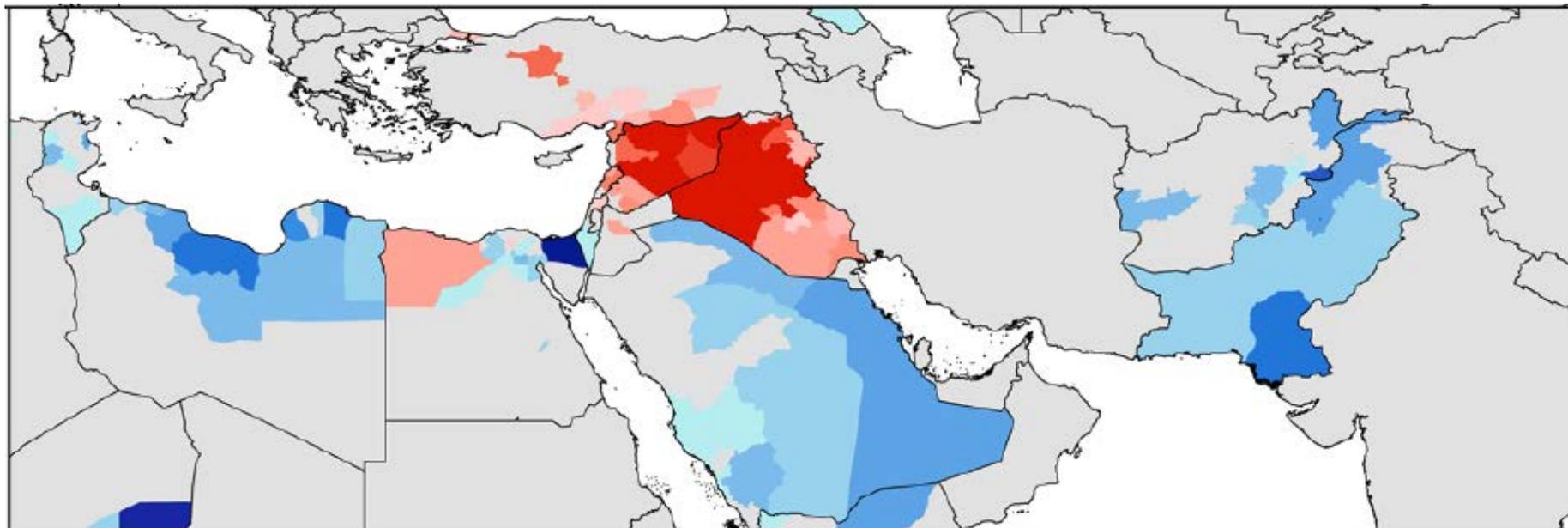
Mapping ISIS-Related Terrorist Attacks, Worldwide, 2013-2015*



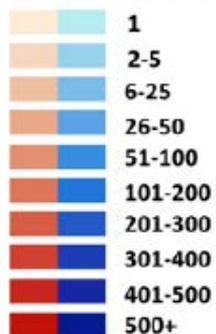
The first attack carried out by an individual reportedly inspired by ISIL, though not directly linked to the organization, took place in April 2014 in the United States. In Seattle, an assailant shot and killed a civilian and later claimed he had done so in response to U.S. military involvement in Iraq and Afghanistan.. Two months later, the same assailant carried out similar attacks in Seattle and West Orange, New Jersey before being apprehended, tried, and convicted. A total of 26 attacks, marked in yellow on the map above, were carried out in 2014 and 2015 by individuals inspired by ISIL. These attacks killed 50 people, including 13 perpetrators, and took place primarily in the United States (8 attacks), France (6), Australia (4), Denmark (2), and Canada (2).

Source: START, *Patterns of Islamic State-Related Terrorism, 2002—2015*, Background Report, https://mail.google.com/_scs/mail-static/_js/k=gmail.main.en.sXDiEpUnPe0.O/m=m_i,t/am=nhGPDGD-3_uDcS0DgK70kQrz3n--fSo7drnH_-8DROIV4P_N_h_A_8FetIUC/rt=h/d=1/rs=AHGWq9CdJPOUaWLXcEmxR9Kqg0GbqzX_ow_ and <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/#inbox/1566f42d2a1e0a99>.

Mapping ISIS-Related Terrorist Attacks, MENA, 2013-2015*



Fatalities from attacks by ISIS and ISIS-affiliated groups



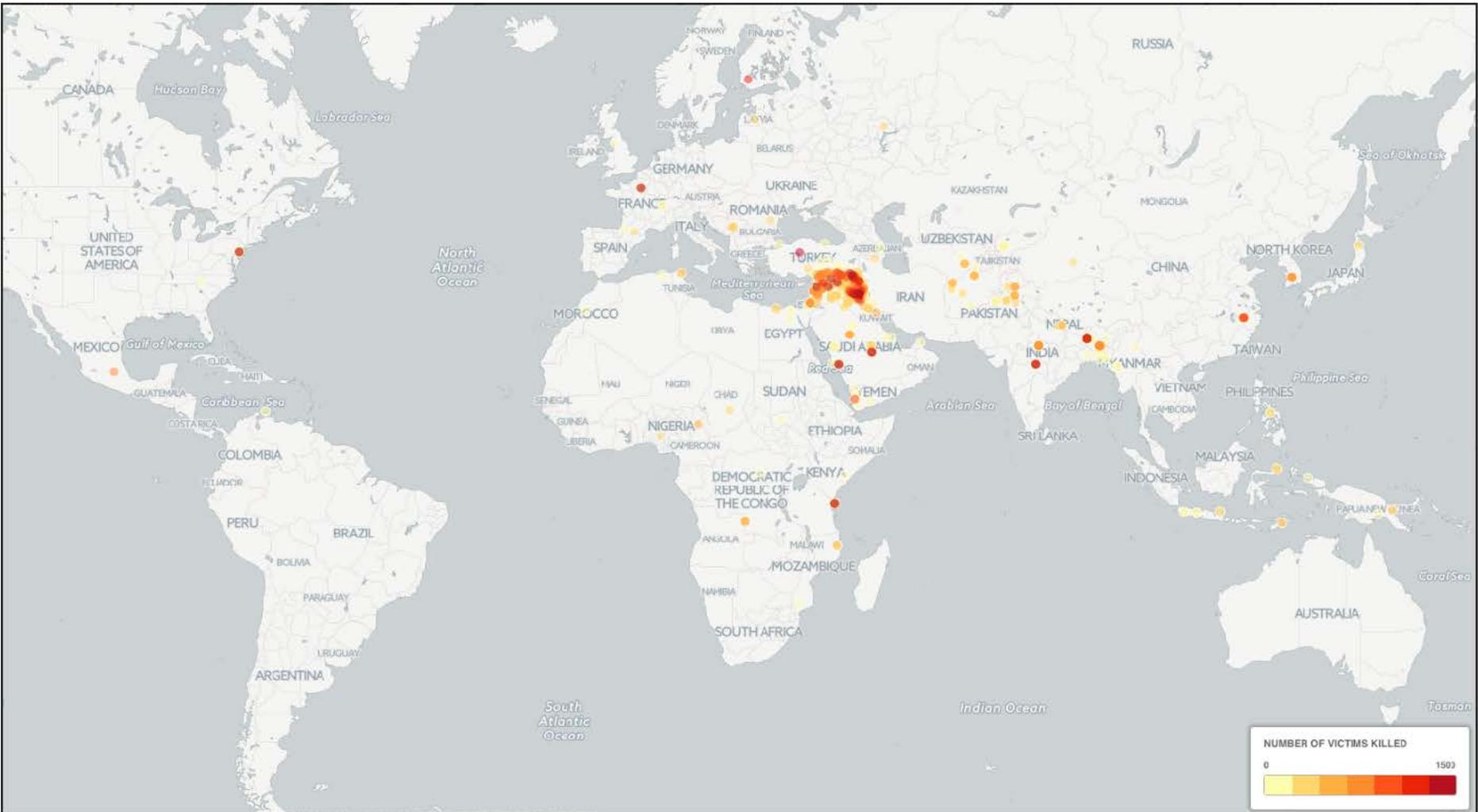
ISIS-inspired attacks

From May 2013 through the end of the year, ISIL carried out an average of 46 attacks per month. In 2014, the frequency of attacks more than doubled to 106 attacks per month, and in 2015, ISIL carried out 102 terrorist attacks per month. Like attacks by its predecessors, ISIL's terrorist attacks between 2013 and 2015 (shown in red on the map) were heavily concentrated in Iraq (86%) and Syria (12%).⁵ ISIL was also responsible for terrorist attacks in neighboring countries such as Lebanon (1%) and Turkey (1%), as well as in Bahrain, Belgium, Egypt, France, Israel, Jordan, Libya, and Somalia, each of which comprised less than 1 percent of ISIL's terrorist attacks.

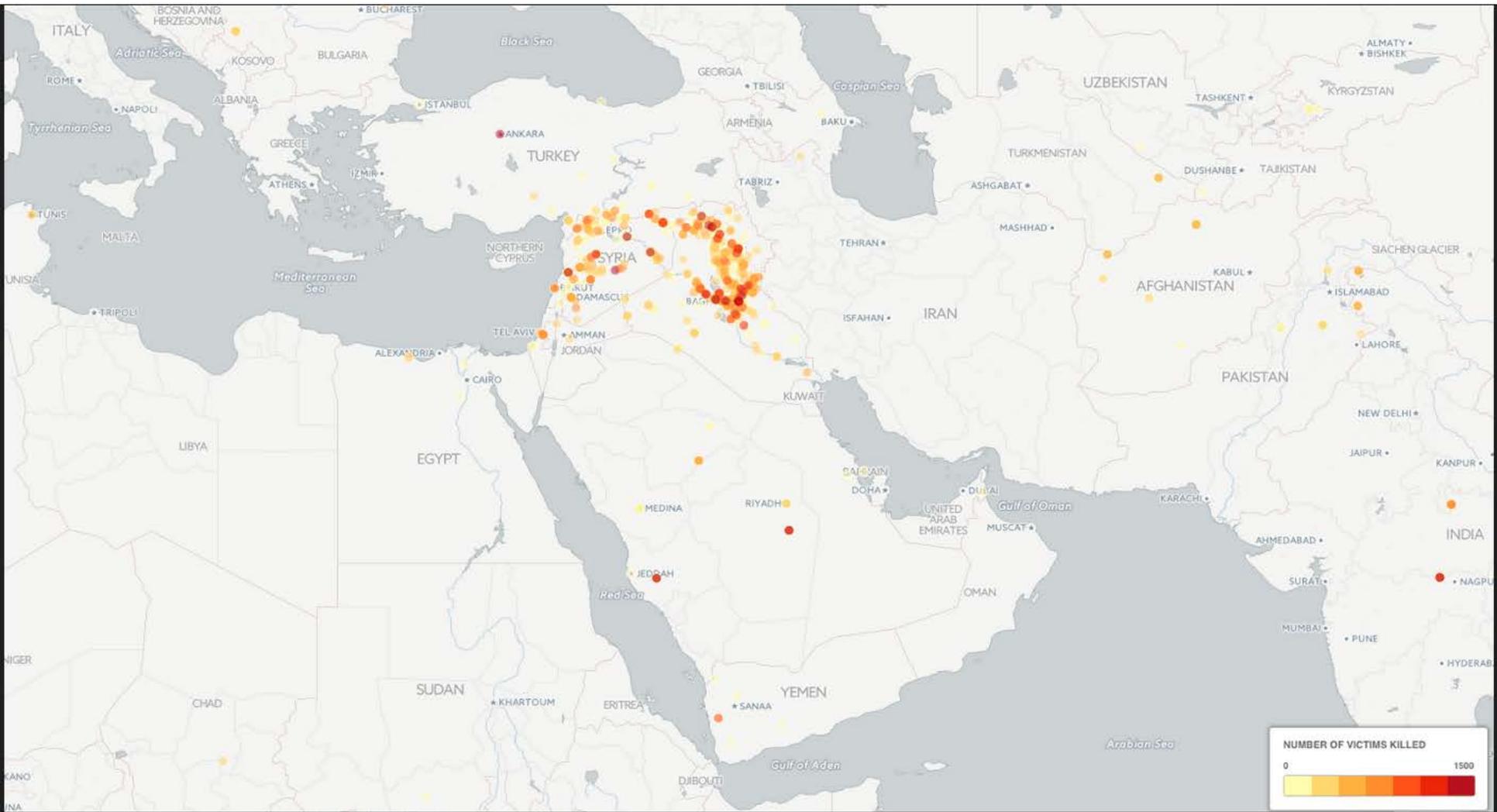
In mid-2014, increasing numbers of attacks were carried out by new and existing organizations that pledged allegiance to ISIL, described here as ISIL affiliates. Among the first of these organizations to declare allegiance to ISIL was the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Movement (BIFM), active in the Philippines. In August 2014, BIFM spokesperson Abu Misry Mama stated "We have an alliance with the Islamic State and Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi."⁶ Later that year, the Barqa Province of the Islamic State and the Tripoli Province of the Islamic State emerged in Libya, while Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis in Egypt pledged allegiance to ISIL and became the Sinai Province of the Islamic State.

Terrorist activity of ISIL affiliates increased dramatically in March 2015 the extremely violent Nigerian organization Boko Haram, announced "allegiance to the caliph." Following this development, Boko Haram's terrorist activity was a significant driver of the overall trend of violence carried out by ISIL affiliated groups. In 2015, each of these ISIL-affiliated groups—Boko Haram, Sinai Province, Tripoli Province, Barqa Province, and BIFM—ranked among the 20 most active perpetrator organizations worldwide in terms of number of attacks.

ISIS Global Fatalities: 2015



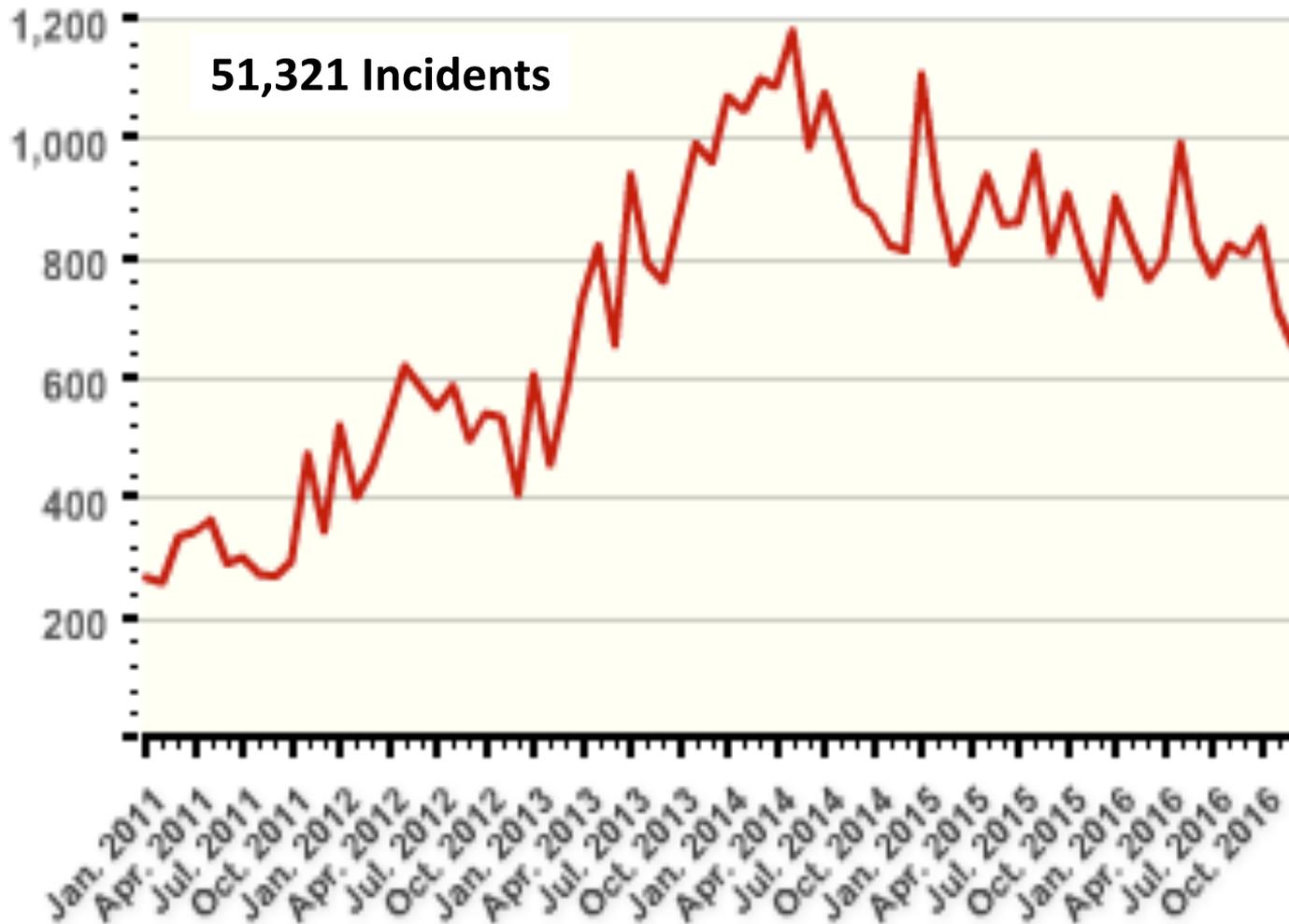
ISIS MENA and South Asia Fatalities: 2015



Terrorism and U.S. Wars: Syria and Iraq

All Incidents in MENA and South Asia Regions: 2011-2016

51,321 Incidents



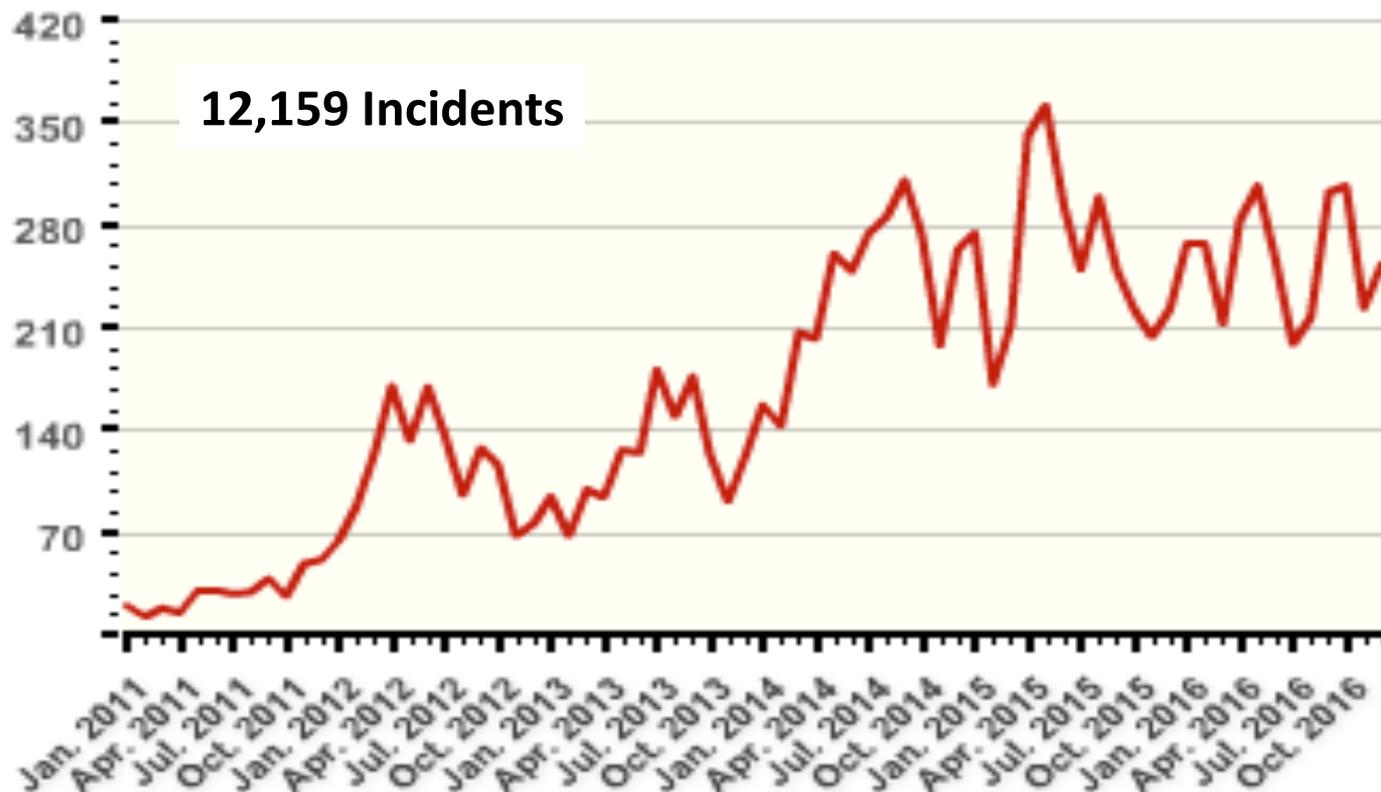
Years: (between 2011 and 2016), All incidents regardless of doubt.

Source: START,

https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?charttype=pie&chart=attack&casualties_type=&casualties_max=&start_year=2015&start_month=1&start_day=1&end_year=2015&end_month=12&end_day=31

Incidents From Major Groups U.S. is Fighting in MENA and South Asia Regions: 2011-2016

Perpetrators: (Al-Nusrah Front; Al-Qaida in Iraq; Al-Qaida in Lebanon; Al-Qaida in Saudi Arabia; Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP); Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM); Al-Shabaab; Badr Brigades; Haqqani Network; Houthi extremists (Ansar Allah); Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS); Islamic State of Iraq (ISI); Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL); Taliban; Taliban (Pakistan))



Source: START, Years: (between 2011 and 2016), All incidents regardless of doubt.

https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?charttype=pie&chart=attack&casualties_type=&casualties_max=&start_year=2015&start_month=1&start_day=1&end_year=2015&end_month=12&end_day=31

The Broader Kurdish Issue: 2017



Estimated number of Kurds (per country)

TURKEY

14.3 million



18% of Turkish population

IRAQ

5.6 million



15% of Iraqi population

IRAN

8.2 million



10% of Iranian population

SYRIA

1.5 million

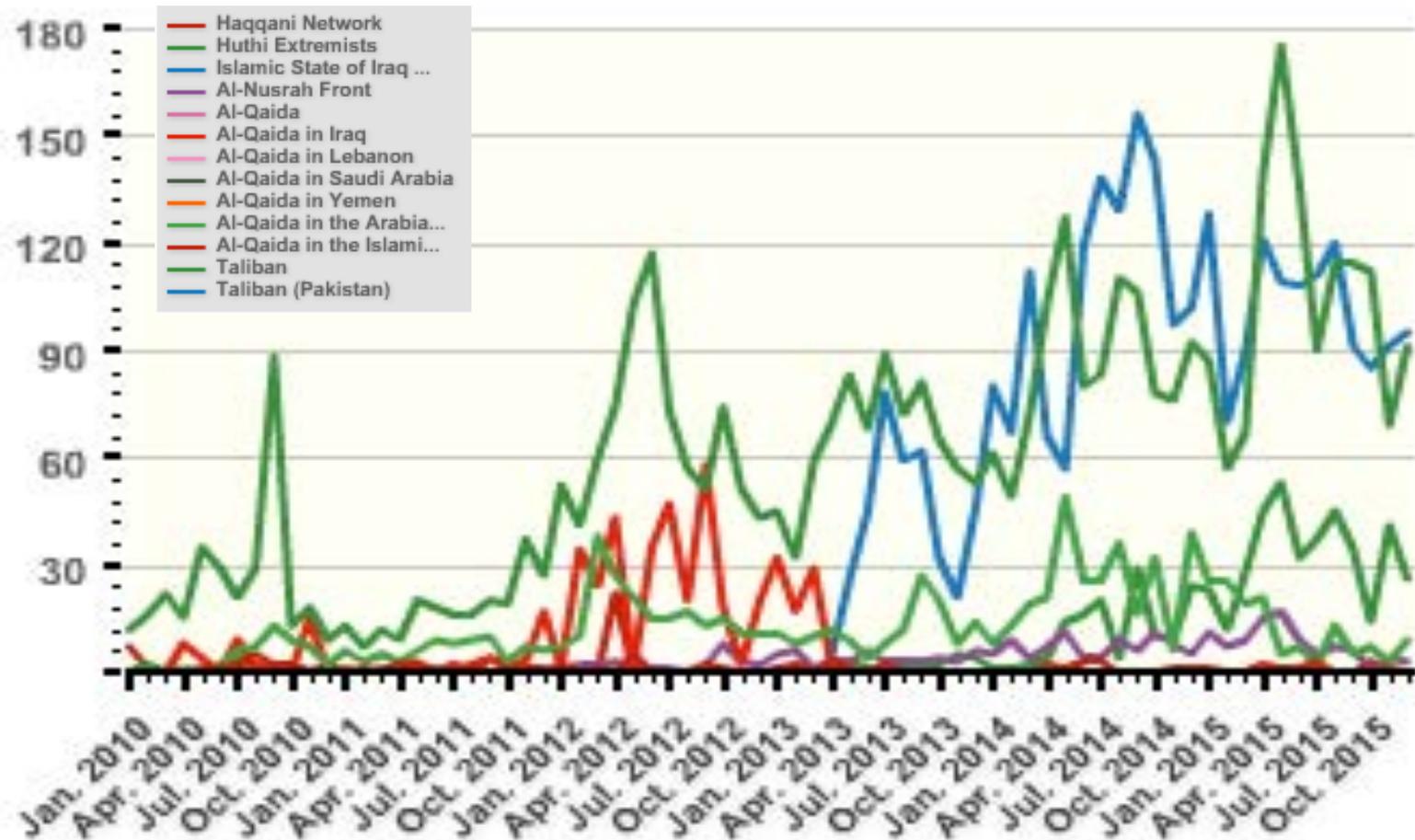


9% of Syrian population

Source: CIA

GENE THORP/THE WASHINGTON POST

Incidents From Major Groups U.S. is Fighting in MENA and South Asia Regions: 2010-2015

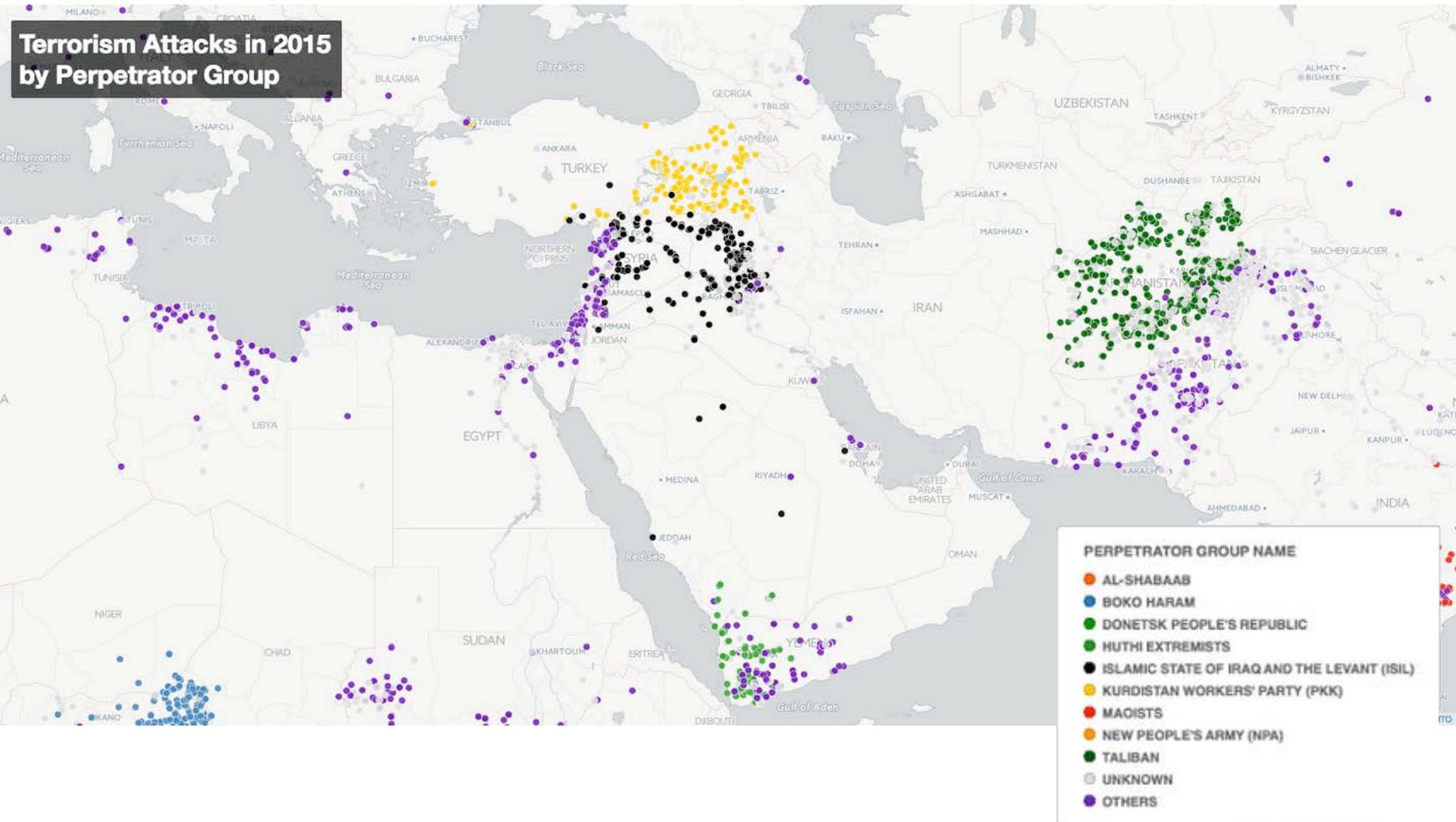


Total of 9,482 between 2010 and end 2015; Includes Haqqani Network; Huthi Extremists; Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL); Al-Nusra Front; Al-Qaida; Al-Qaida in Iraq; Al-Qaida in Lebanon; Al-Qaida in Saudi Arabia; Al-Qaida in Yemen; Al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP); Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM); Taliban; Taliban (Pakistan))

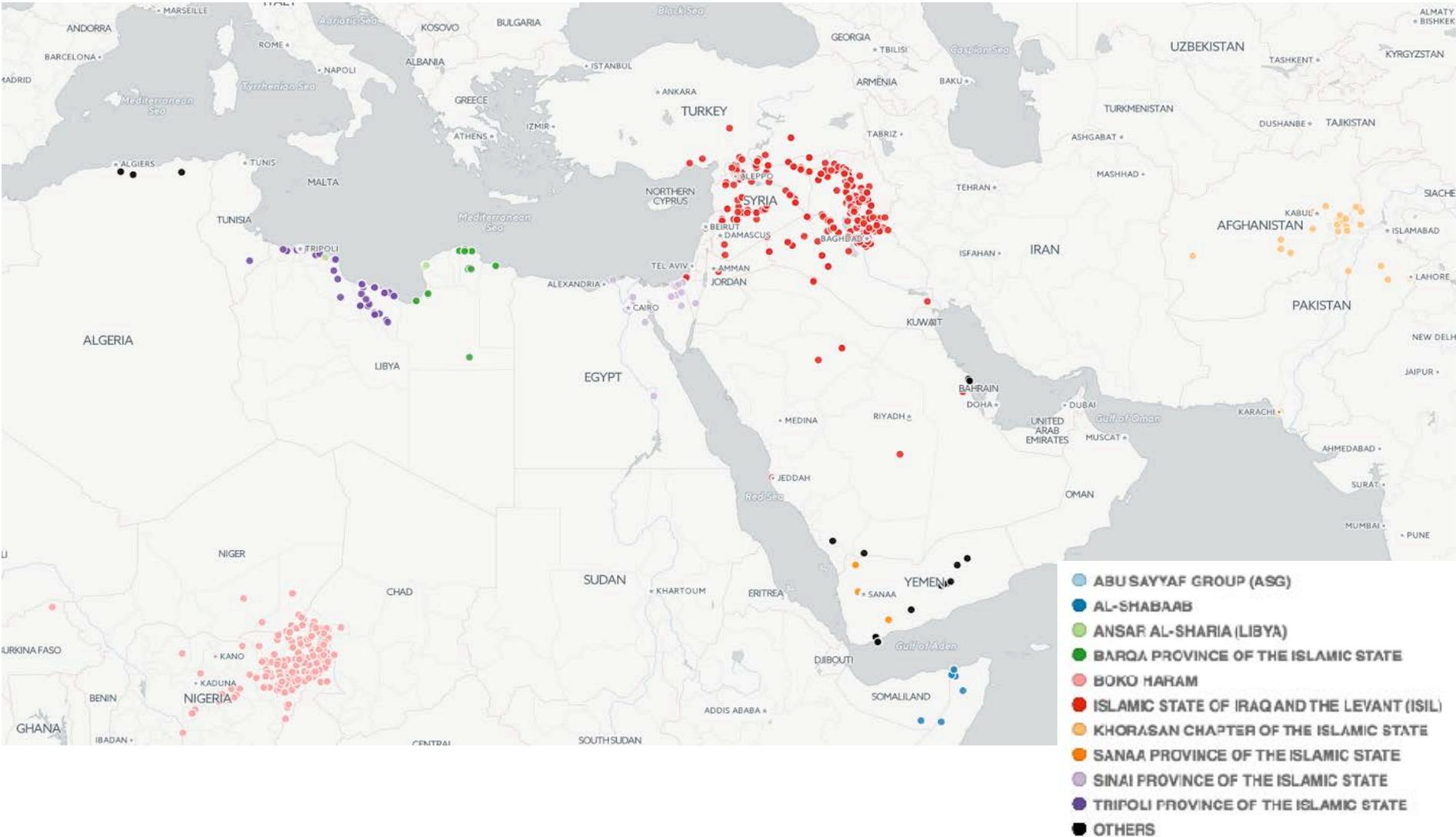
Source: START,

https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?charttype=pie&chart=attack&casualties_type=&casualties_max=&start_year=2015&start_month=1&start_day=1&end_year=2015&end_month=12&end_day=31

START Estimate of Attacks In/ or near U.S. Combat in 2015

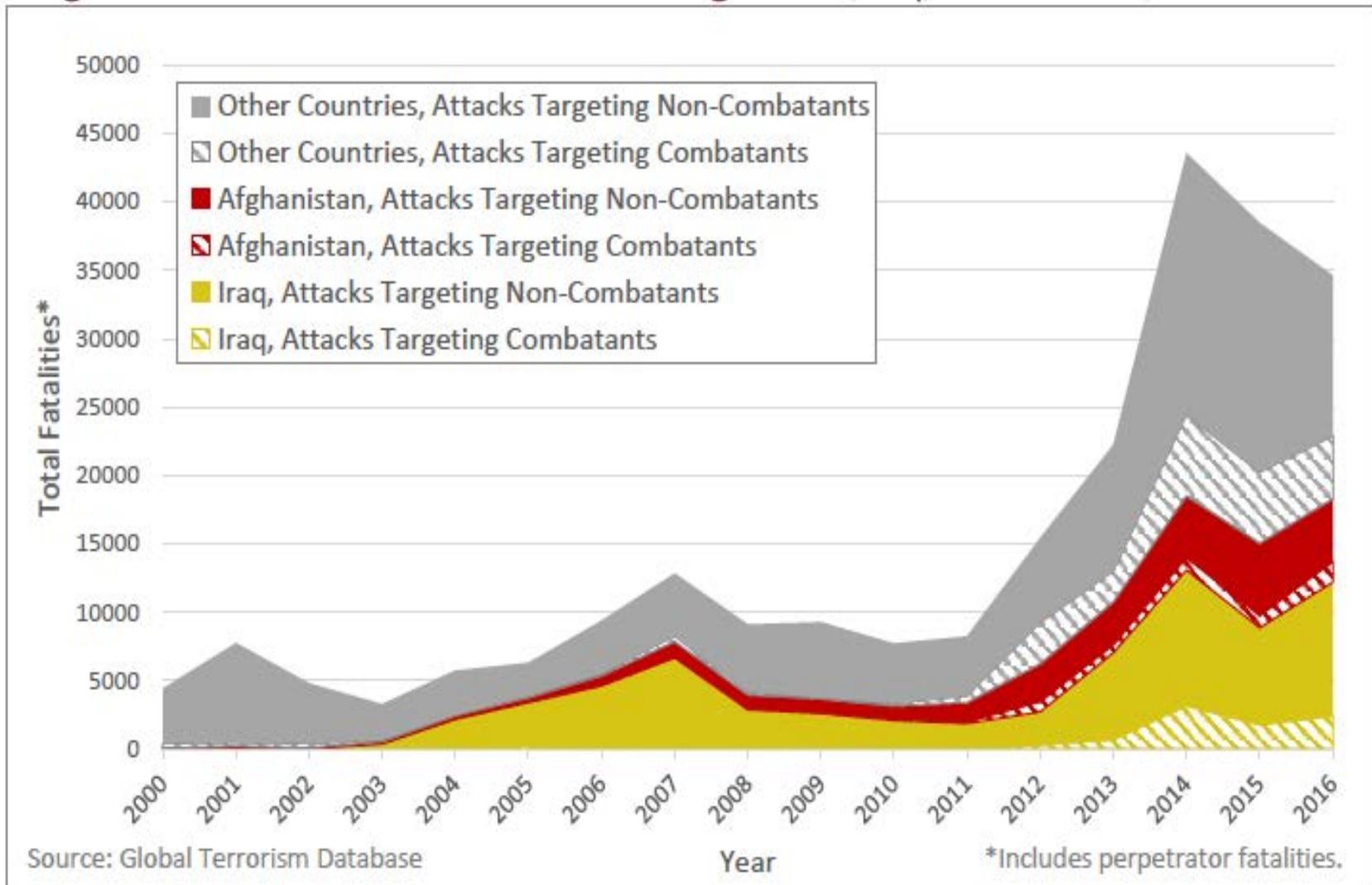


START Estimate of ISIS & Affiliate Attacks in Key U.S. Combat Areas 2015



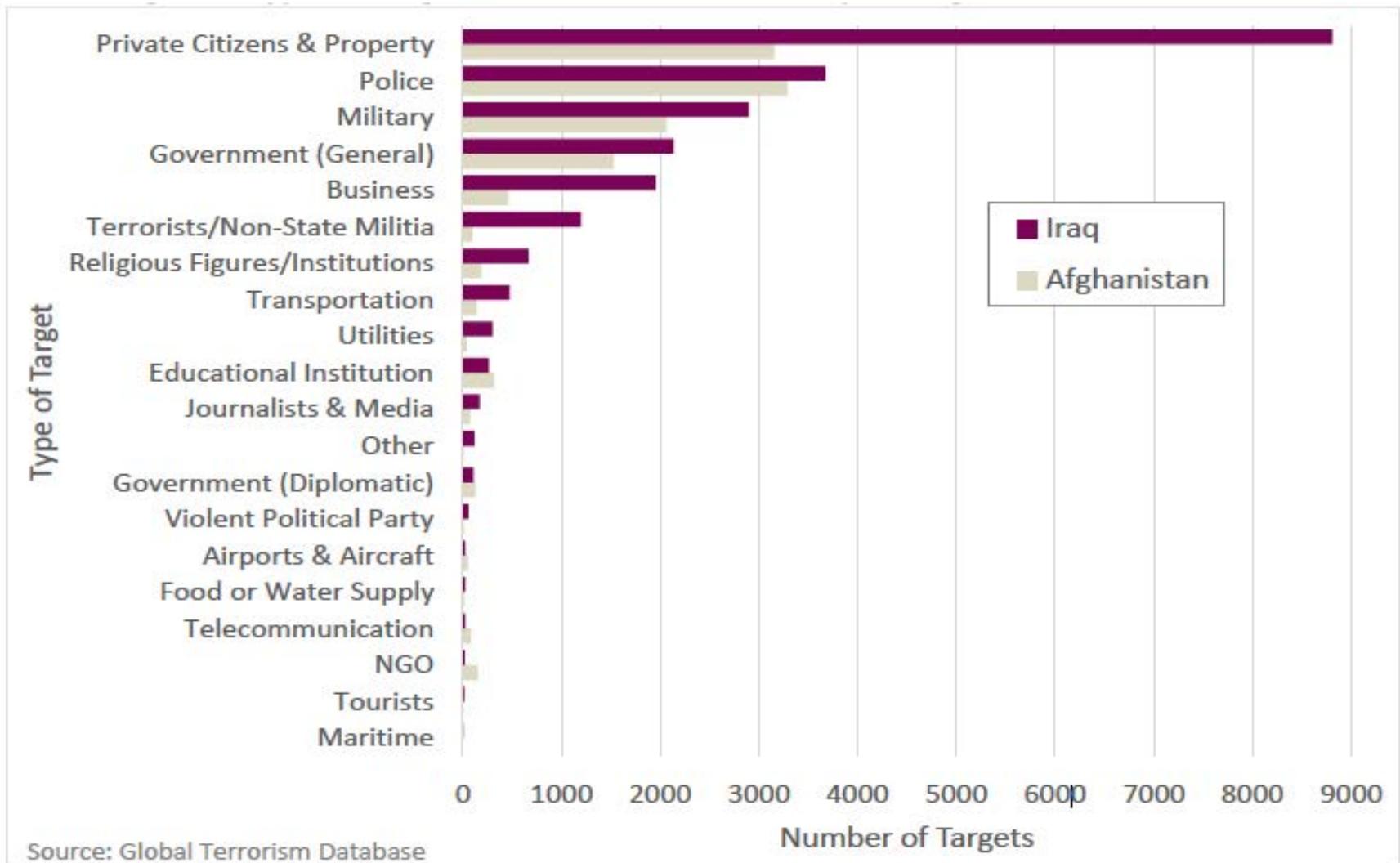
Key Trends in Terrorism: Worldwide and In Iraq and Afghanistan

Total fatalities in terrorist attacks in Afghanistan, Iraq, and worldwide, 2000 – 2016



Source: Source: Erin Miller and Michael Distler, *Mass Casualty Explosives Attacks in Iraq and Afghanistan*, START Background Report, University of Maryland, June 2017,

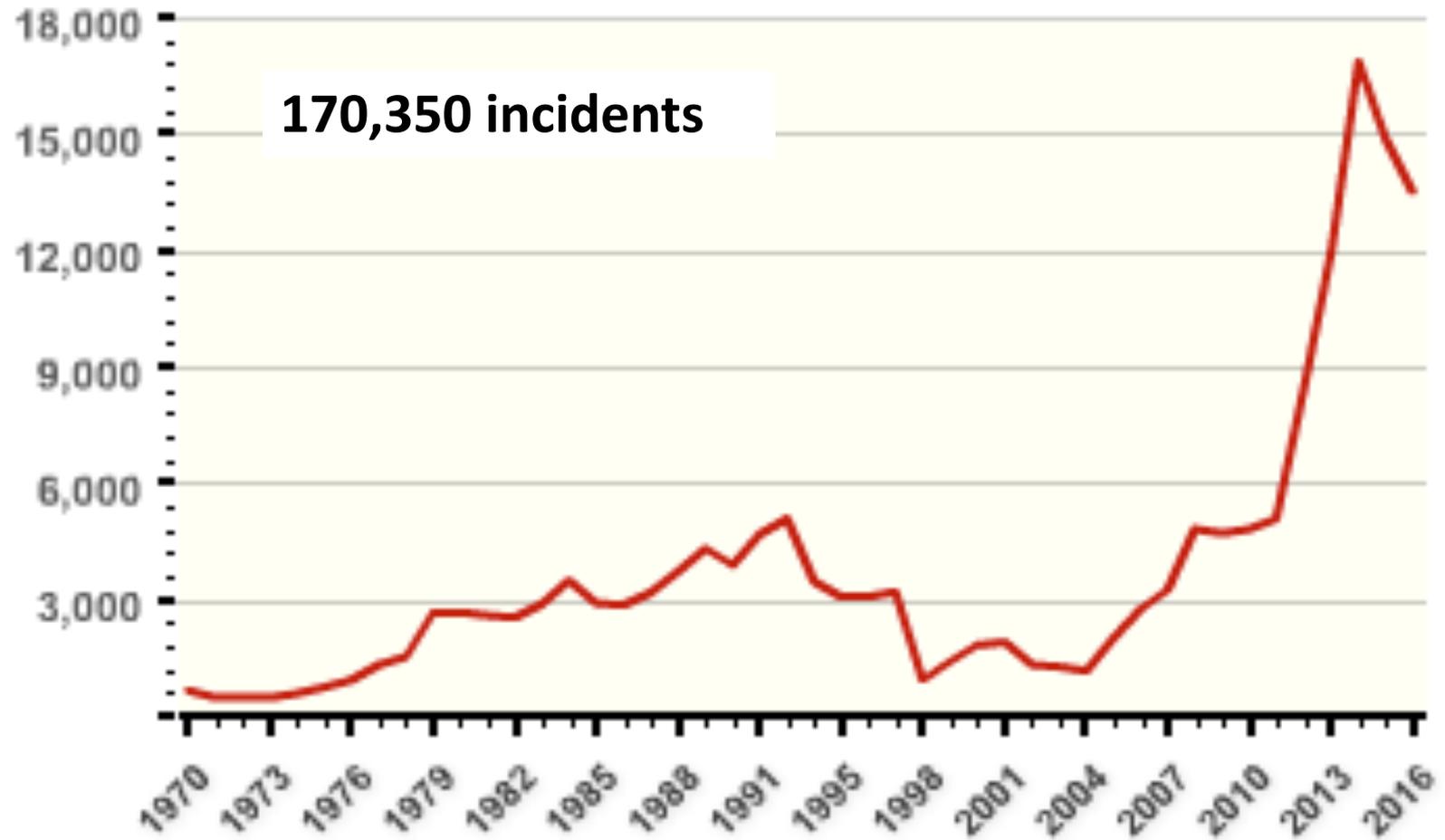
Types of targets of terrorist attacks in Iraq and Afghanistan, 2004 - 2016



Source: Source: Erin Miller and Michael Distler, *Mass Casualty Explosives Attacks in Iraq and Afghanistan*, START Background Report, University of Maryland, June 2017,

Estimates of Global Trends in Levels of Terrorist Attacks: 1970-2016

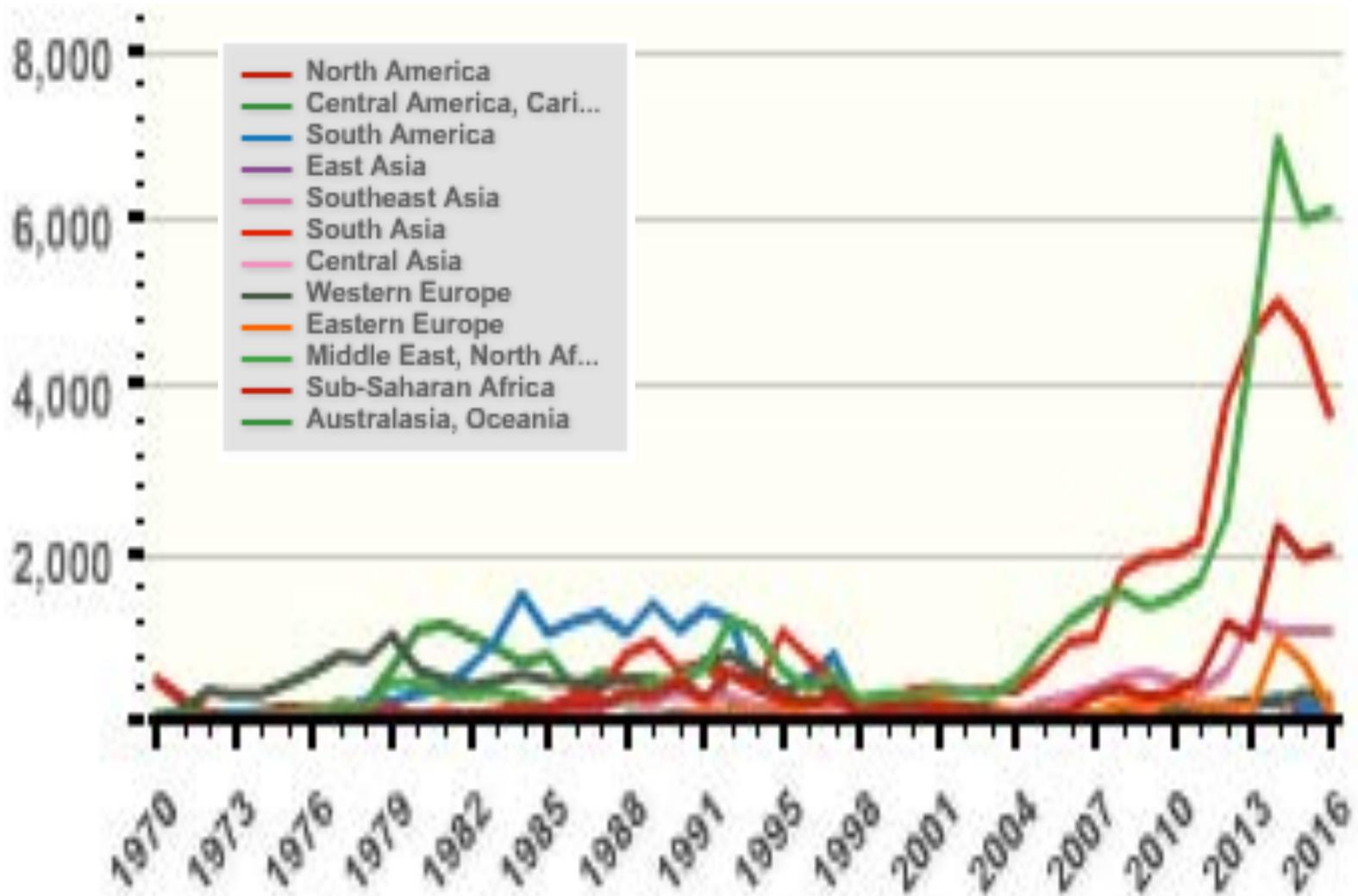
Number of Terrorist Attacks Worldwide 1970-2016



Source: START Data Base,

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?start_yearonly=1970&end_yearonly=2016&start_year=&start_month=&start_day=&end_year=&end_month=&end_day=&asmSelect0=&asmSelect1=&ctp2=all&success=yes&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=

Number of Terrorist Attacks Worldwide 1970-2016

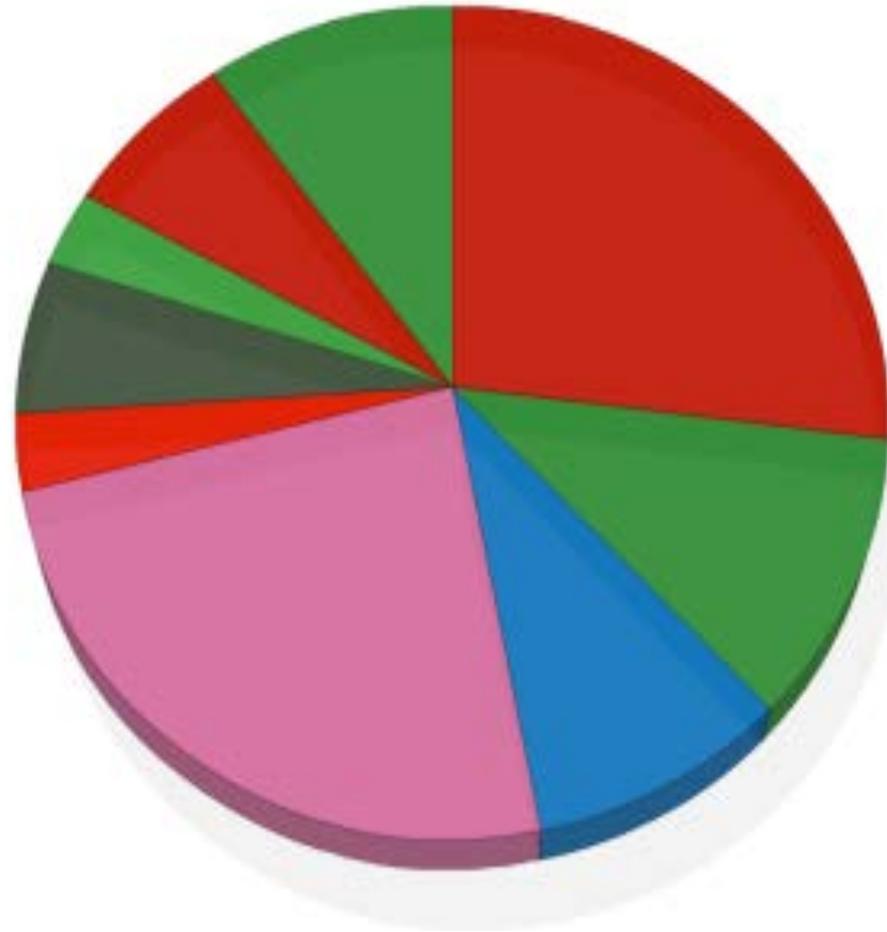


Source: START Data Base,
 Years: (between 1970 and 2016)
 All incidents regardless of doubt.

Region: (North America; Central America & Caribbean; South America; East Asia; Southeast Asia; South Asia; Central Asia; Western Europe; Eastern Europe; Middle East & North Africa; Sub-Saharan Africa; Australasia & Oceania)

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?chart=regions&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=&start_yearonly=1970&end_yearonly=2016&ctp2=all®ion=12,2,7,4,9,10,1,3,6,5,11,8

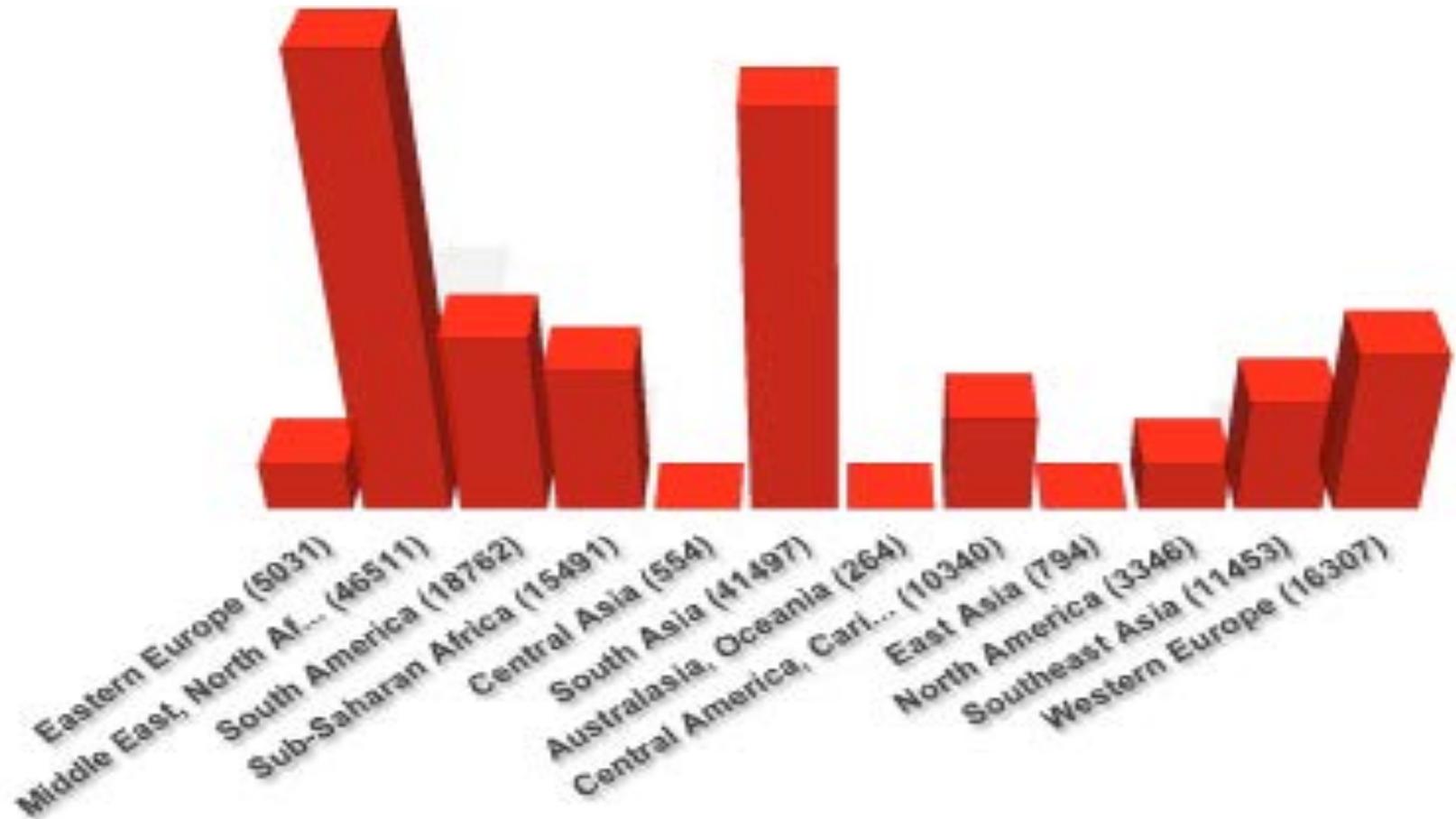
Number of Terrorist Attacks Worldwide 1970-2016 (170,350 Incidents)



Source: START Data Base, All incidents regardless of doubt.

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?charttype=pie&chart=regions&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=&start_yearonly=2011&end_yearonly=2016&ctp2=all®ion=12,2,7,4,9,10,1,3,6,5,11,8

Number of Terrorist Attacks Worldwide 1970-2016 (170,350 Incidents)

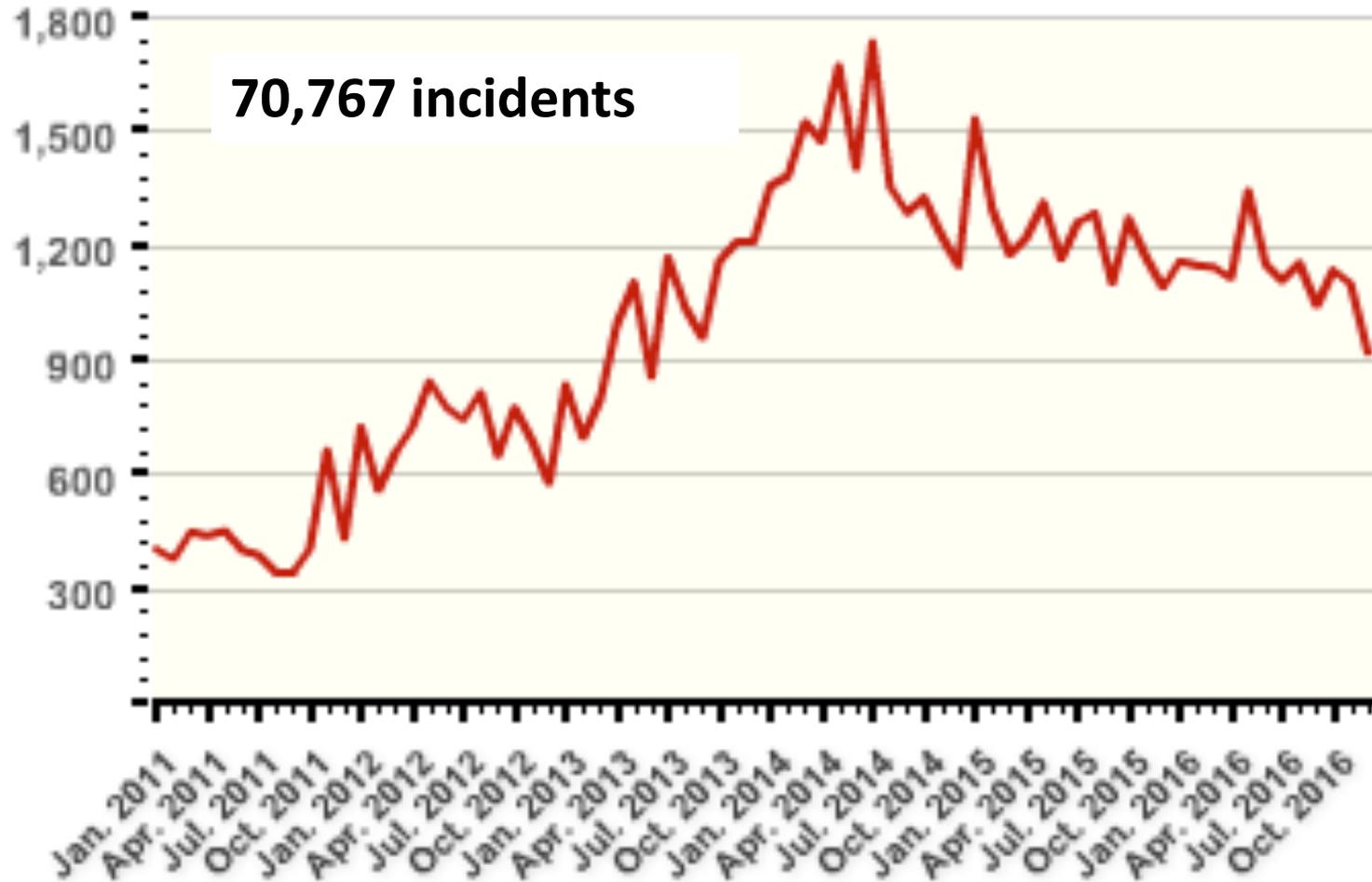


Source: START Data Base, All incidents regardless of doubt.

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?charttype=pie&chart=regions&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=&start_yearonly=2011&end_yearonly=2016&dtp2=all®ion=12,2,7,4,9,10,1,3,6,5,11,8

Estimates of Global Trends in Levels of Terrorist Attacks: 1970-2016

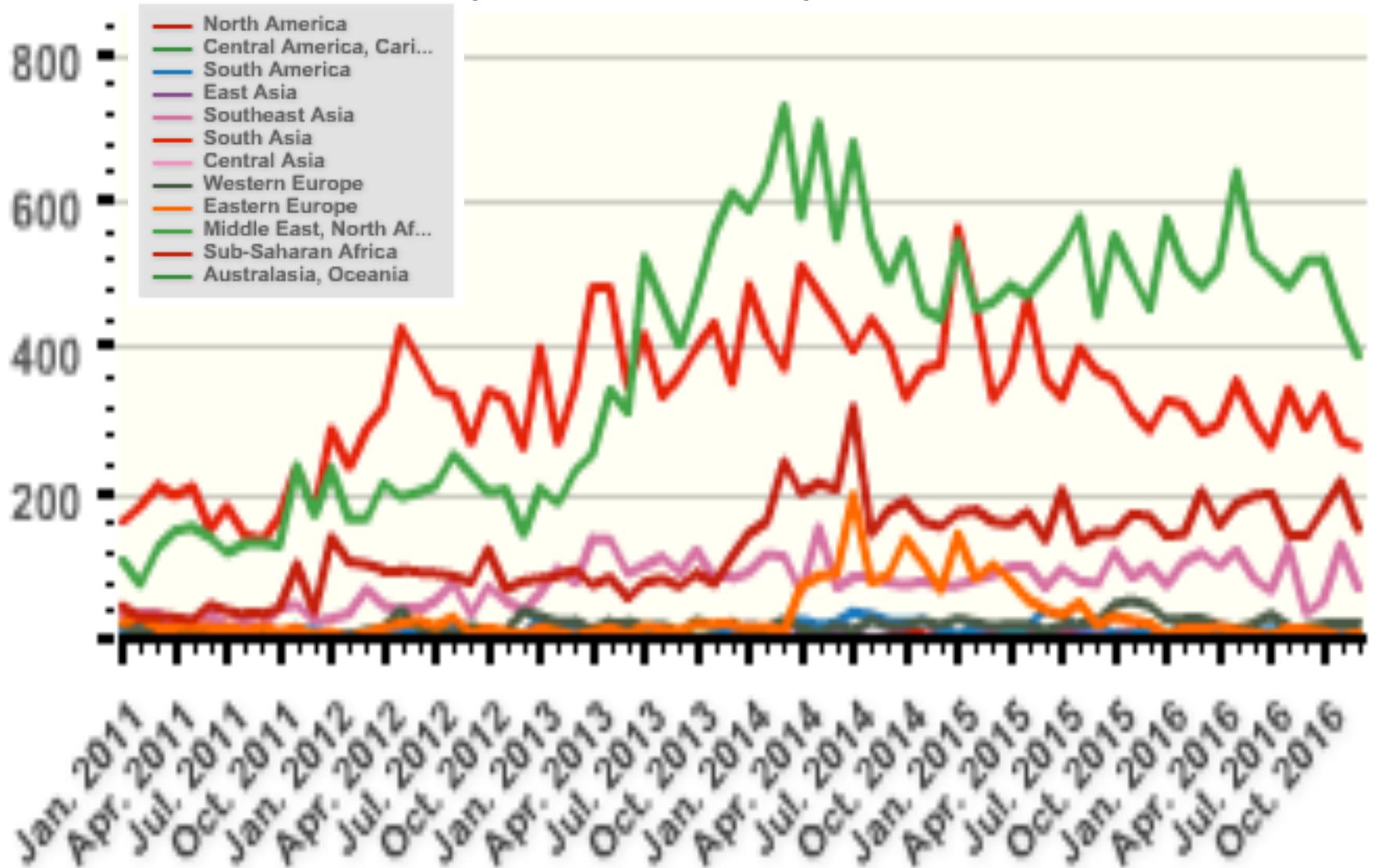
Number of Terrorist Attacks Worldwide 2011-2016



Source: START Data Base, All incidents regardless of doubt.

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?start_yearonly=1970&end_yearonly=2016&start_year=&start_month=&start_day=&end_year=&end_month=&end_day=&asmSelect0=&asmSelect1=&ctp2=all&success=yes&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=

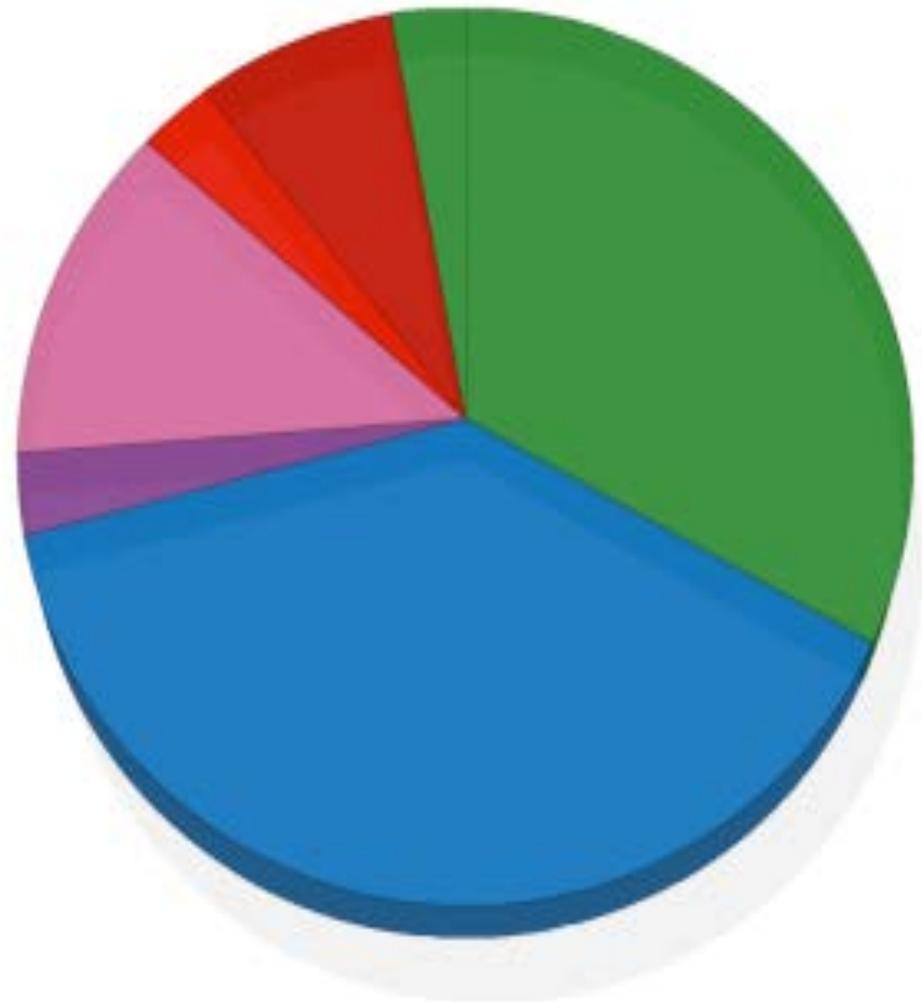
Number of Terrorist Attacks by Region Worldwide 2011-2016 (70,767 Incidents)



Source: START Data Base, All incidents regardless of doubt.

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?charttype=pie&chart=regions&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=&start_yearonly=2011&end_yearonly=2016&ctp2=all®ion=12,2,7,4,9,10,1,3,6,5,11,8

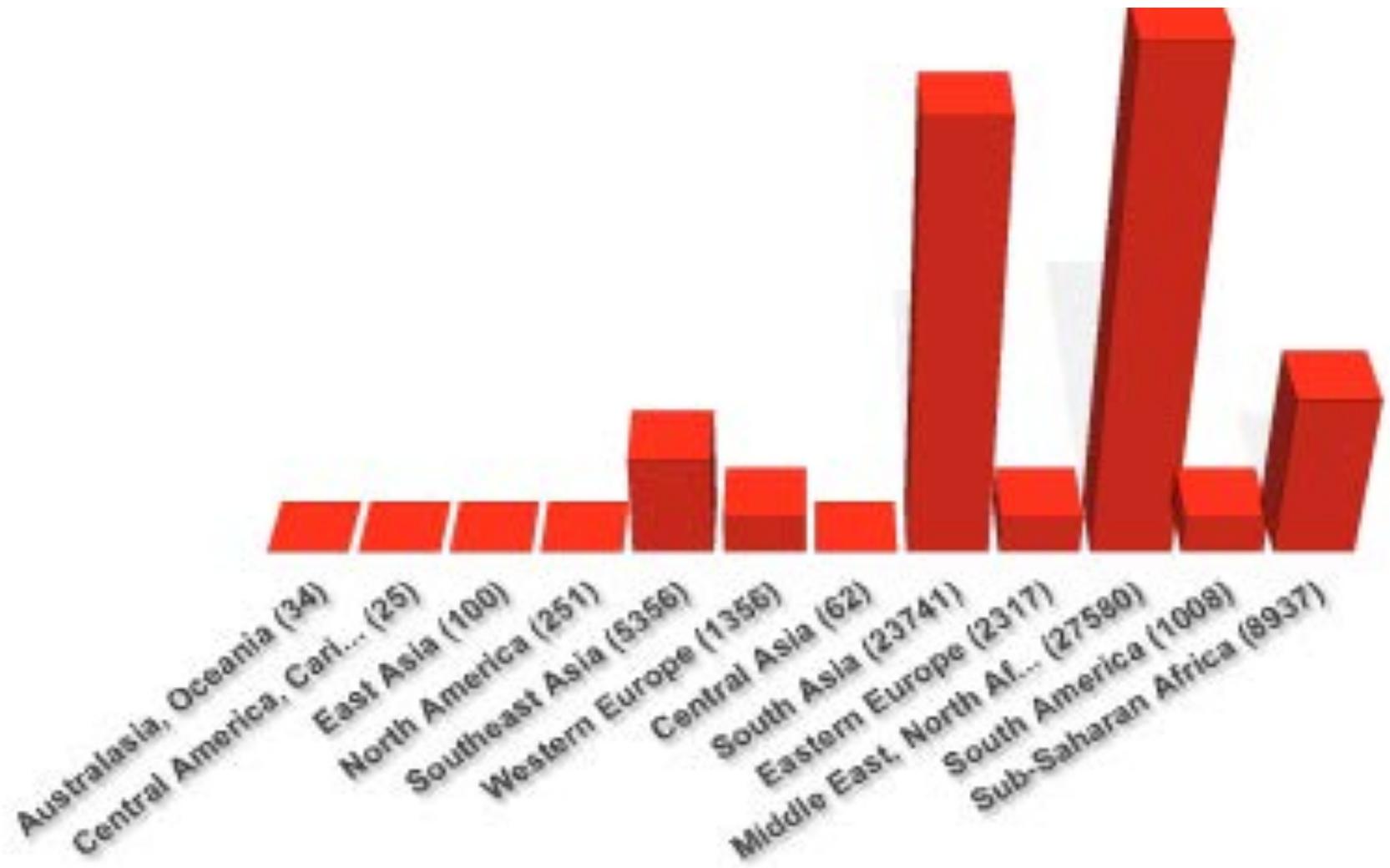
Number of Terrorist Attacks Worldwide 2011-2016



Source: START Data Base, All incidents regardless of doubt.

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?charttype=pie&chart=regions&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=&start_yearonly=2011&end_yearonly=2016&dtp2=all®ion=12,2,7,4,9,10,1,3,6,5,11,8

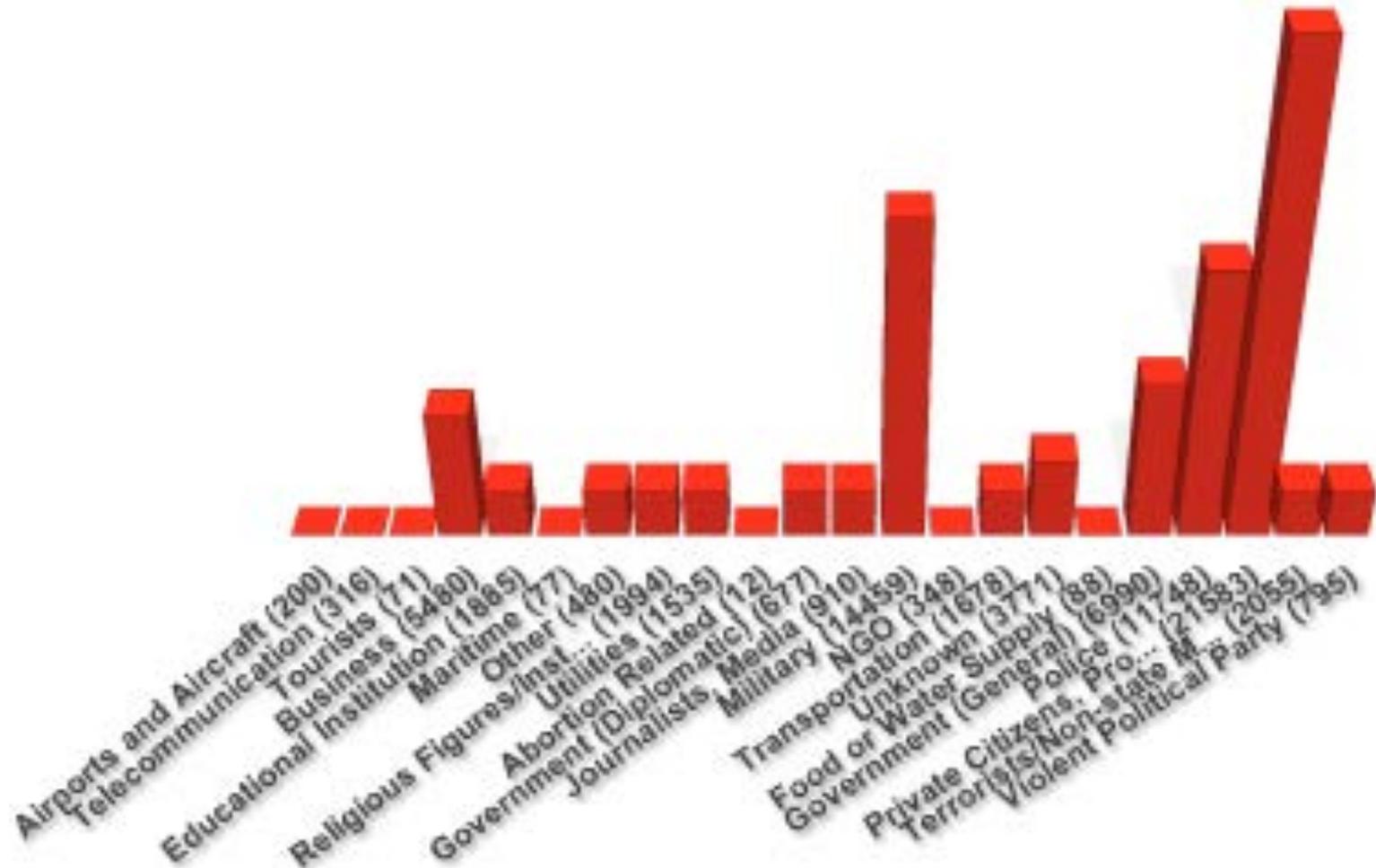
Number of Terrorist Attacks Worldwide 2011-2016 (70,767 Incidents)



Source: START Data Base, All incidents regardless of doubt.

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?charttype=pie&chart=regions&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=&start_yearonly=2011&end_yearonly=2016&ctp2=all®ion=12,2,7,4,9,10,1,3,6,5,11,8

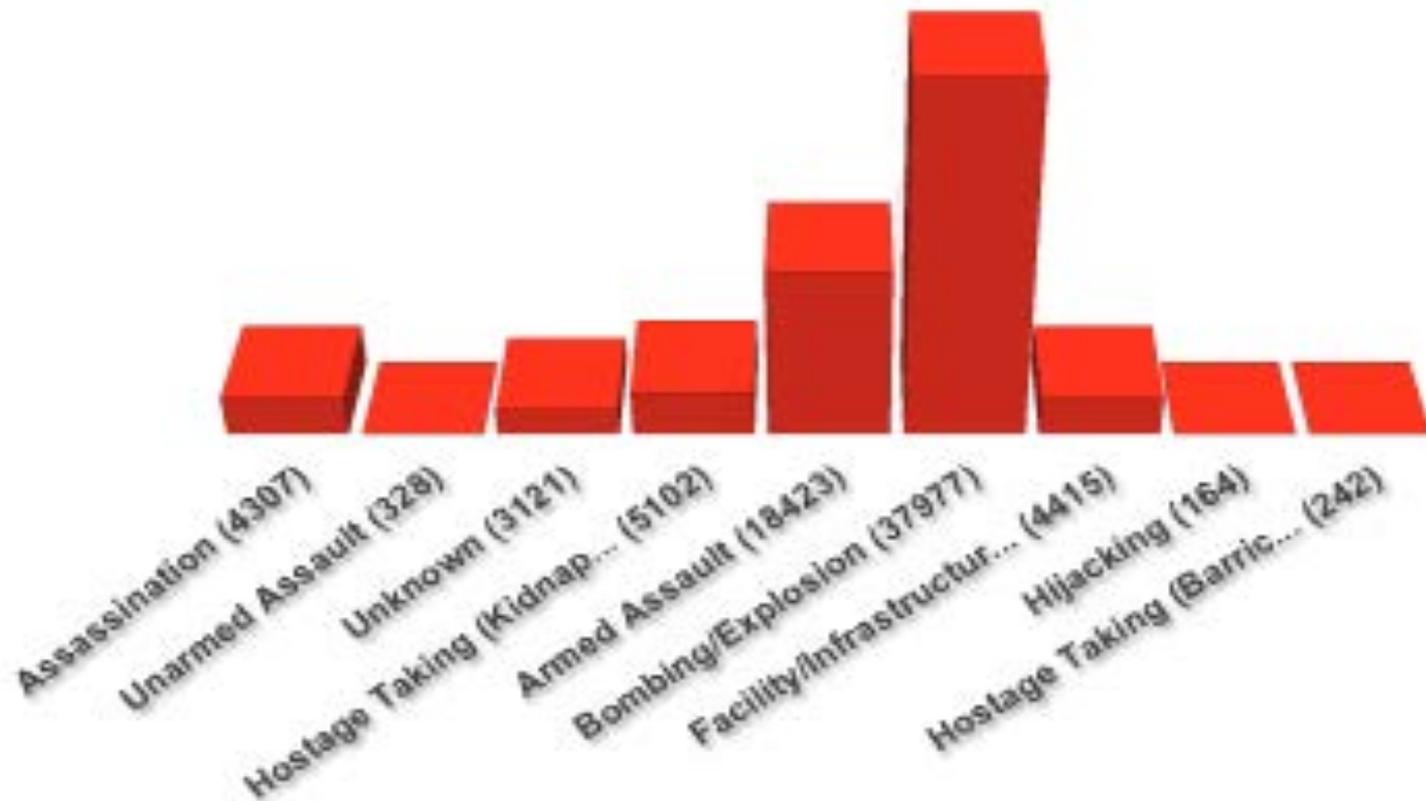
Target Type Worldwide 2011-2016



Source: START Data Base, All incidents regardless of doubt.

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?charttype=bar&chart=target&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=&start_yearonly=2011&end_yearonly=2016&ctp2=all®ion=12,2,7,4,9,10,1,3,6,5,11,8

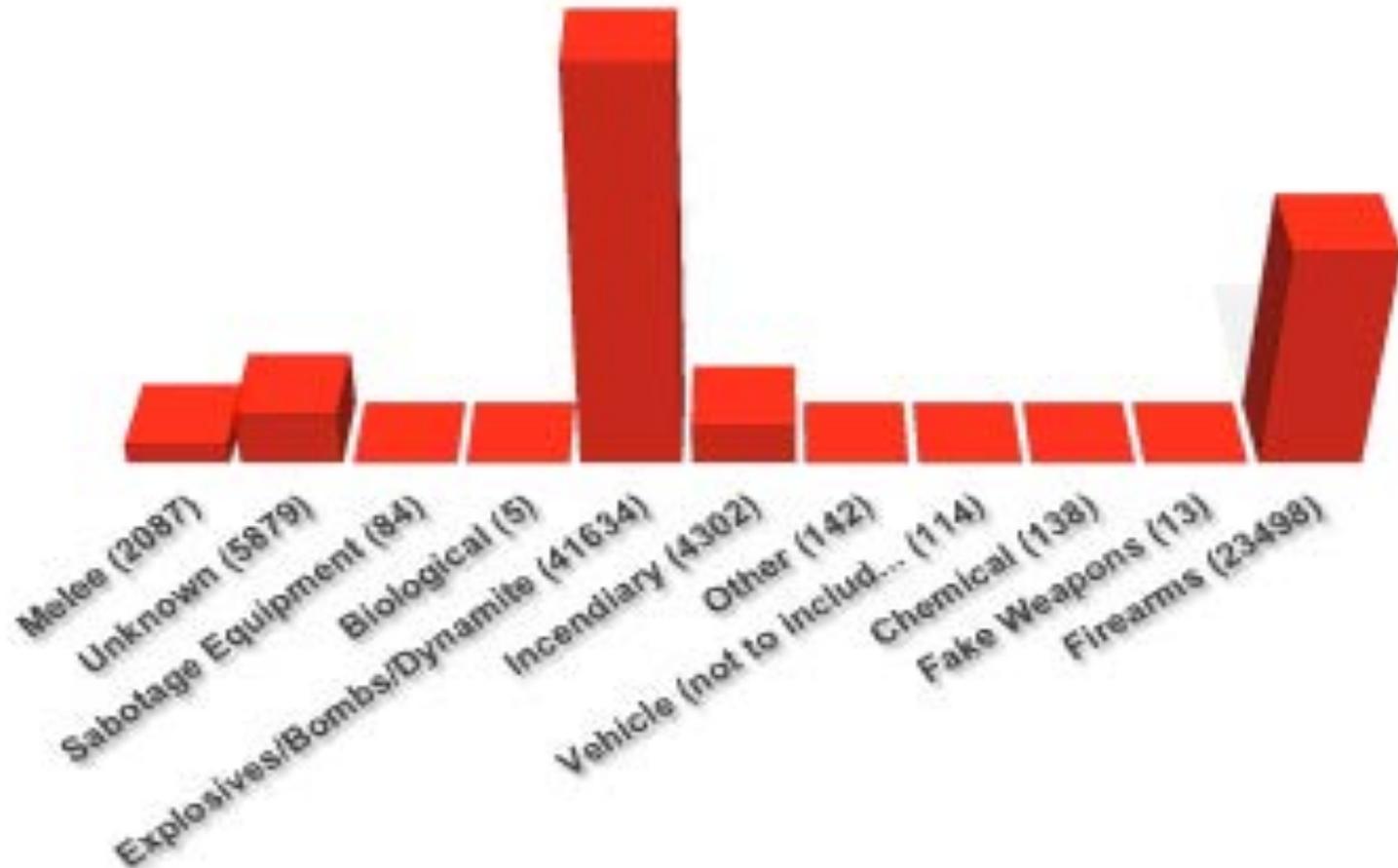
Attack Type Worldwide 2011-2016



Source: START Data Base, All incidents regardless of doubt.

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?charttype=bar&chart=target&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=&start_yearonly=2011&end_yearonly=2016&ctp2=all®ion=12,2,7,4,9,10,1,3,6,5,11,8

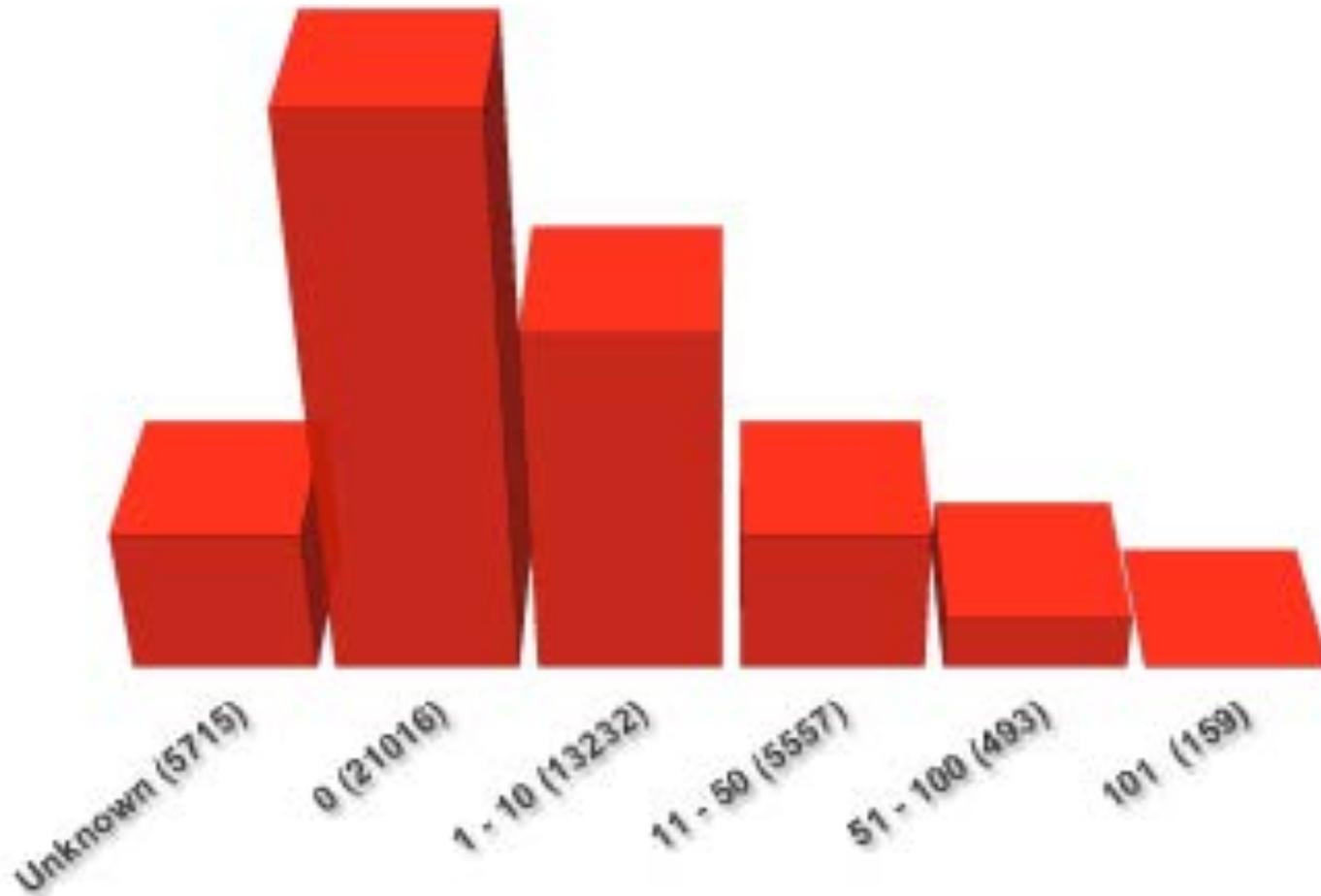
Weapons Type Worldwide 2011-2016



Source: START Data Base, All incidents regardless of doubt.

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?charttype=bar&chart=target&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=&start_yearonly=2011&end_yearonly=2016&dtp2=all®ion=12,2,7,4,9,10,1,3,6,5,11,8

Casualties Per Incident Worldwide 2011-2016



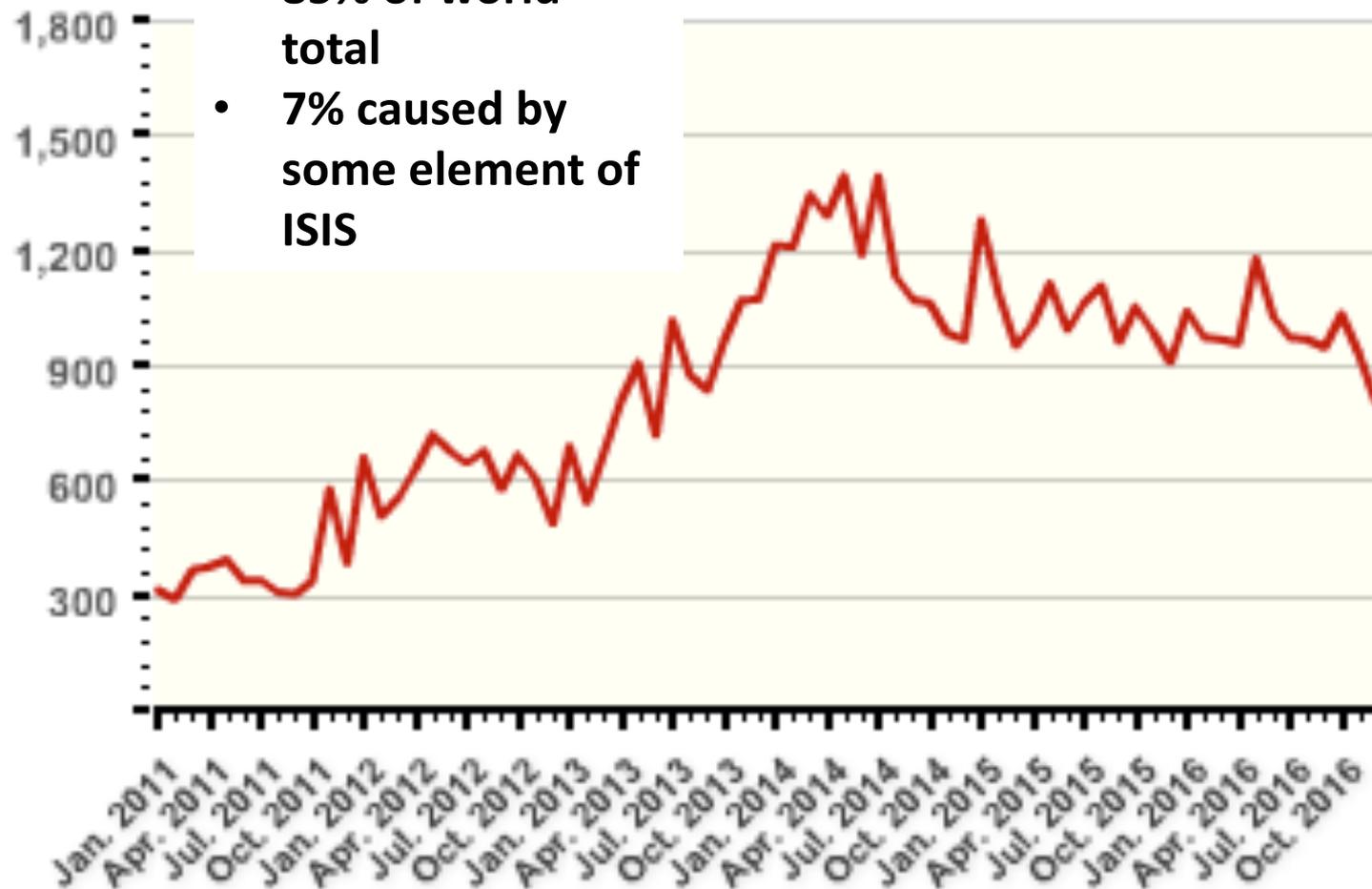
Source: START Data Base, All incidents regardless of doubt.

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?charttype=bar&chart=target&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=&start_yearonly=2011&end_yearonly=2016&ctp2=all®ion=12,2,7,4,9,10,1,3,6,5,11,8

Terrorist Attacks in Heavily Islamic Regions: 2011-2016

60,320 Incidents

- 85% of world total
- 7% caused by some element of ISIS



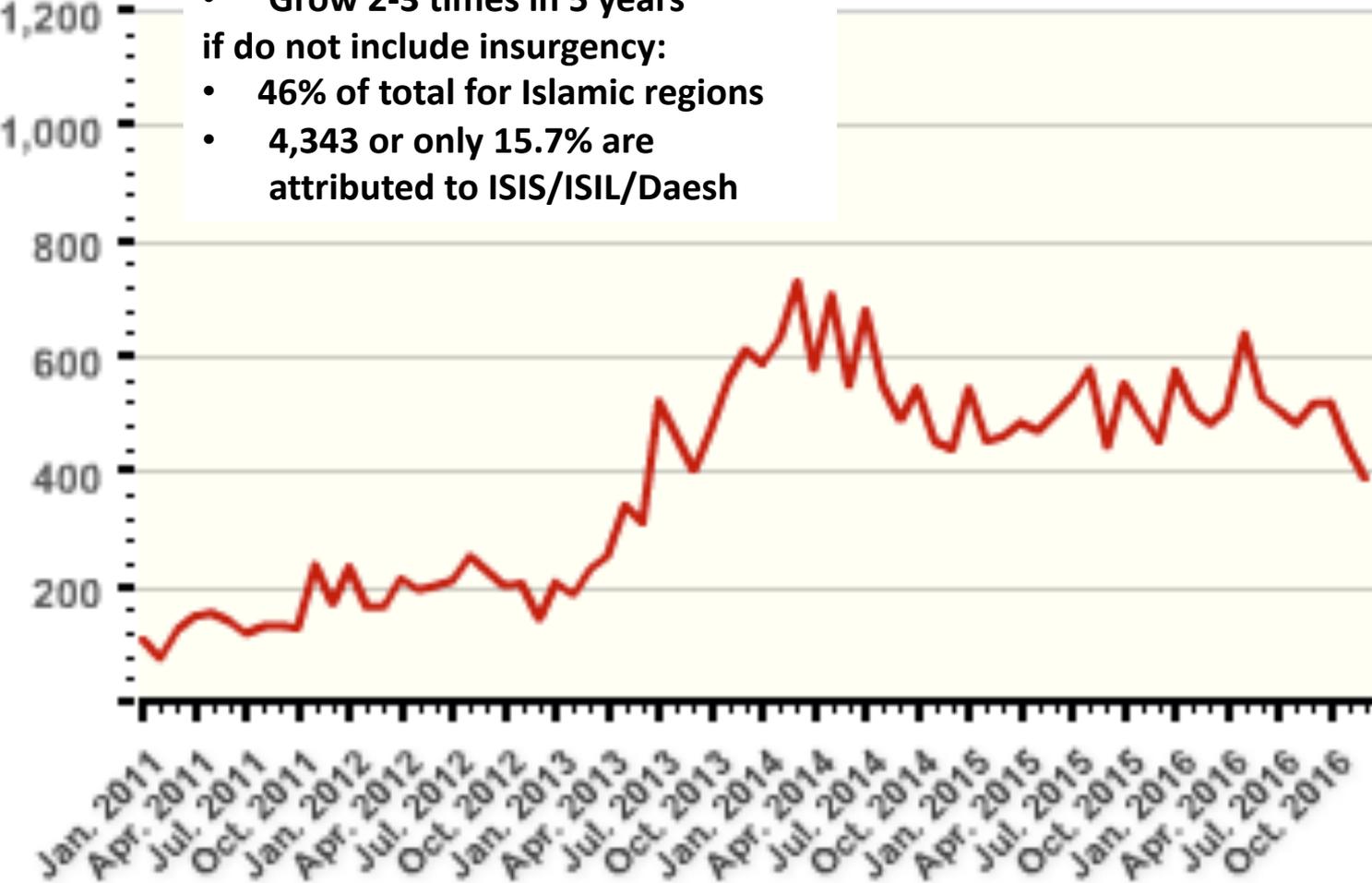
Source: START database,

https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?start_yearonly=2011&end_yearonly=2015&start_year=&start_month=&start_day=&end_year=&end_month=&end_day=&asmSelect0=&asmSelect1=&ctp2=all&success=yes&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=

Terrorism in the MENA Region: 2010-2016

27,580 Incidents

- Grow 2-3 times in 5 years if do not include insurgency:
- 46% of total for Islamic regions
- 4,343 or only 15.7% are attributed to ISIS/ISIL/Daesh



Source: START Data Base, https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?start_yearonly=2011&end_yearonly=2016&start_year=&start_month=&start_day=&end_year=&end_month=&end_day=®ion=10&asmSelect0=&asmSelect1=&dtp2=all&success=yes&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=

Levels and Patterns in Terrorism in 2016

START Significant Trends and Data - 2016

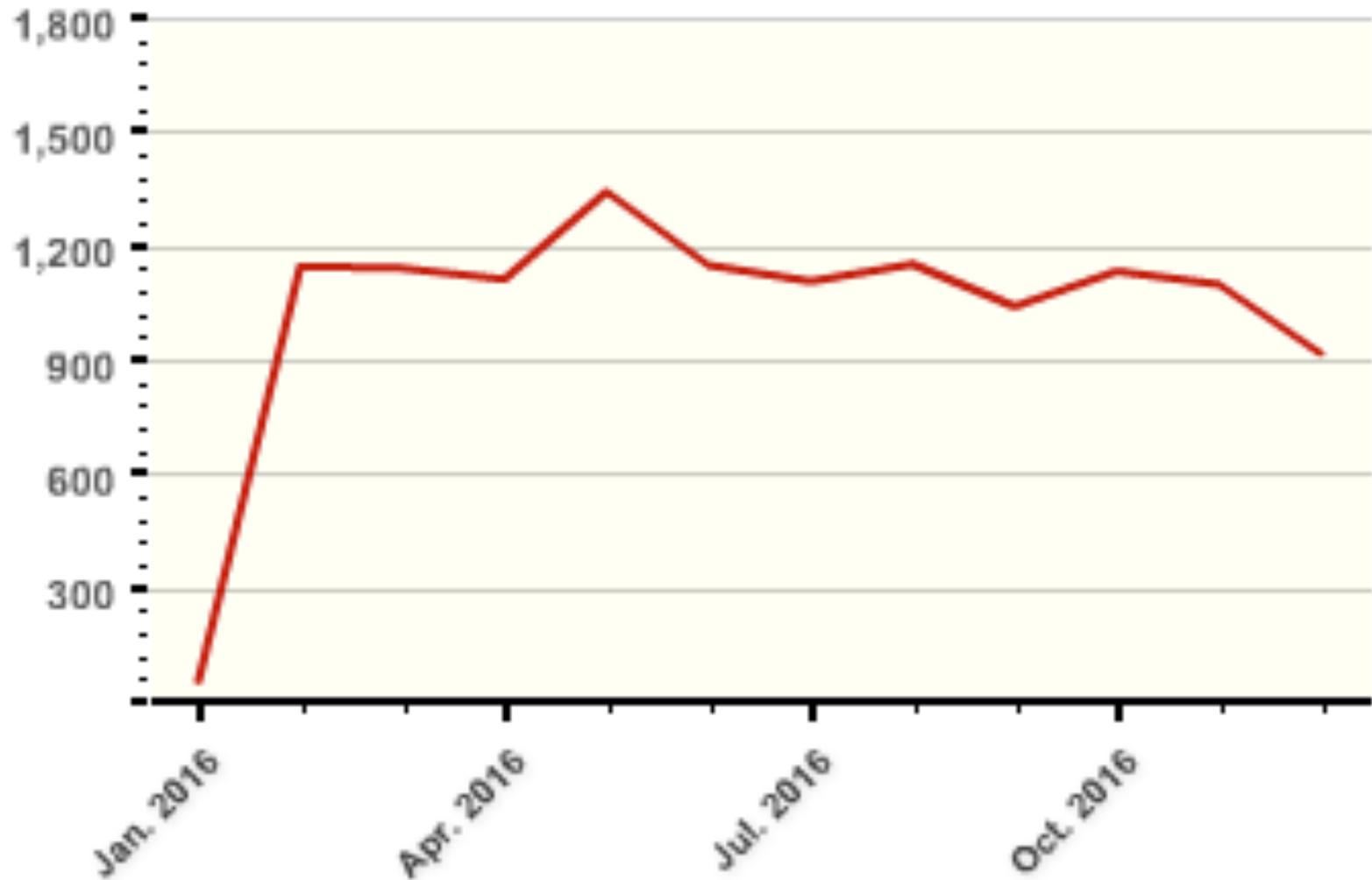
- **The total number of terrorist attacks in 2016 decreased by 9% and total deaths due to terrorist attacks decreased by 13%, compared to 2015. This was largely due to fewer attacks and deaths in Afghanistan, Syria, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Yemen. Twenty-six percent of all deaths in 2016 were perpetrator deaths, up from 24% in 2015.**
- **In several countries, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, Somalia, South Sudan, and Turkey, terrorist attacks and total deaths increased in 2016.**
- **Although terrorist attacks took place in 104 countries in 2016, they were heavily concentrated geographically. Fifty-five percent of all attacks took place in five countries (Iraq, Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, and the Philippines), and 75% of all deaths due to terrorist attacks took place in five countries (Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, Nigeria, and Pakistan).**
- **The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) was responsible for more attacks and deaths than any other perpetrator group in 2016. In particular, ISIS carried out 20% more terrorist attacks in Iraq, and caused 69% more total deaths in Iraq, compared to 2015. Beyond Iraq and Syria, ISIS and perpetrator groups that have pledged allegiance to ISIS carried out attacks in more than 20 different countries. In addition to Boko Haram in West Africa, the most active of the ISIS affiliates were located in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt, Libya, and Yemen.**
- **The number of attacks in which victims were kidnapped or taken hostage continued to decline in 2016; however, the number of kidnapping victims and hostages continued to increase. Like in 2015, this was primarily due to a small number of attacks involving exceptionally large numbers of victims.**
- **In 2016, a total of 11,072 terrorist attacks occurred worldwide, resulting in more than 25,600 total deaths and more than 33,800 people injured. These casualty figures include more than 6,700 perpetrator deaths and 1,600 perpetrator injuries. In addition, more than 15,500 people were kidnapped or taken hostage.**

- In past years (2012, 2013, and 2014), total attacks and casualties worldwide generally peaked in May or June, coinciding with the onset of spring “fighting season” in Afghanistan. In 2015, considerable decreases elsewhere obscured the influence of increasing terrorist attacks in Afghanistan on global statistics. However, in 2016 the peak in May was largely a result of a sharp increase in the number of terrorist attacks in Iraq (309 attacks). Unlike previous years, the number of attacks in Afghanistan showed little indication of seasonal influence, instead decreasing fairly steadily throughout the year.
- Of the 25,621 people killed in terrorist attacks in 2016, 6,755 (26%) were perpetrators of terrorist attacks. Perpetrators killed themselves intentionally in suicide attacks, unintentionally while attempting to carry out attacks, or were killed by security forces or victims responding to attacks. This is a 6% decrease in the number of perpetrator deaths, compared to 2015.
- Terrorist attacks took place in 104 countries in 2016; however, they were heavily concentrated geographically. Fifty-five percent of all attacks took place in five countries (Iraq, Afghanistan, India, Pakistan, and the Philippines), and 75% of all deaths due to terrorist attacks took place in five countries (Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria, Nigeria, and Pakistan).
- Several countries that have routinely experienced large numbers of terrorist attacks in recent years observed considerable decreases in total attacks in 2016, compared to 2015. These included Pakistan (-27%), Afghanistan (-22%), Nigeria (-21%), and Yemen (-21%), and to a lesser extent Syria (-6%) and the Philippines (-2%).
- In contrast, Iraq, which has experienced more terrorist attacks than any other country each year since 2013, saw a 23% increase in total attacks in 2016. Other top-ranked countries that experienced increases in total attacks in 2016 included Somalia (+49%), Turkey (+17%), and India (+16%).
- Overall, global patterns produced a net decrease of 9% in terrorist attacks worldwide between 2015 and 2016.
- Several countries that were not among those with the most attacks nonetheless saw considerable increases in 2016. These included Saudi Arabia (+129%, from 48 attacks in 2015 to 110 attacks in 2016).

- In Bangladesh, terrorist violence increased 296% between 2014 and 2015, coinciding specifically with the anniversary of disputed 2014 elections. Data for 2016 indicated that this was an isolated pattern, as Bangladesh saw a sharp decrease (-82%, from 461 attacks in 2015 to 85 attacks in 2016).
- The total number of people injured due to terrorist attacks worldwide declined 10% in 2016. However, this global statistic obscures a great deal of regional variation. For example, Yemen (-69%), Nigeria (-67%), and Afghanistan (-19%) saw large decreases in the number of people injured in 2016.
- By contrast, in Turkey (+176%), Somalia (+104%), Pakistan (+29%), India (+27%), and Iraq (+12%) there were large increases in the total number of people injured due to terrorist attacks in 2016.
- While worldwide attacks, the total number of deaths, and the total number of people injured decreased in 2016, the number of people kidnapped or taken hostage in terrorist attacks worldwide increased 26%.
- In 2016, there were three countries in which more than 1,000 people were kidnapped or taken hostage: Iraq (8,586; +114%); Afghanistan (1,673; +48%), and Syria (1,406; -5%).
- The sharp increase in Iraq – where the already high number of people kidnapped or taken hostage more than doubled in 2016 – was entirely the result of two particular events. In June 2016, Kata'ib Hizballah claimed responsibility for abducting 1,500 displaced civilians in Al-Anbar governorate. In August 2016, 3,000 displaced civilians were abducted in Kirkuk governorate in an attack attributed to ISIS. These two attacks involved more hostages than any other event in the Statistical Annex dataset. They are followed by the January 2013 attack during which 850 hostages were held by Al-Mua'qi'oon Biddam Brigade in Algeria, and a third 2016 attack in December in Aleppo, Syria, in which Hizballah held 800 hostages.
- Several of the countries that experienced the most terrorism saw decreases in the number of people kidnapped or taken hostage in terrorist attacks in 2016. These included Turkey (-87%), Nigeria (-69%), India (-63%), and Yemen (-62%).

Attacks in 2016

12,384 Incidents



Source: START Data Base, All incidents regardless of doubt.

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?start_yearonly=&end_yearonly=&start_year=2016&start_month=1&start_day=31&end_year=2016&end_month=12&end_day=31&asmSelect0=&asmSelect1=&dtp2=all&success=yes&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=

Attacks by Region in 2016

12,384 Incidents

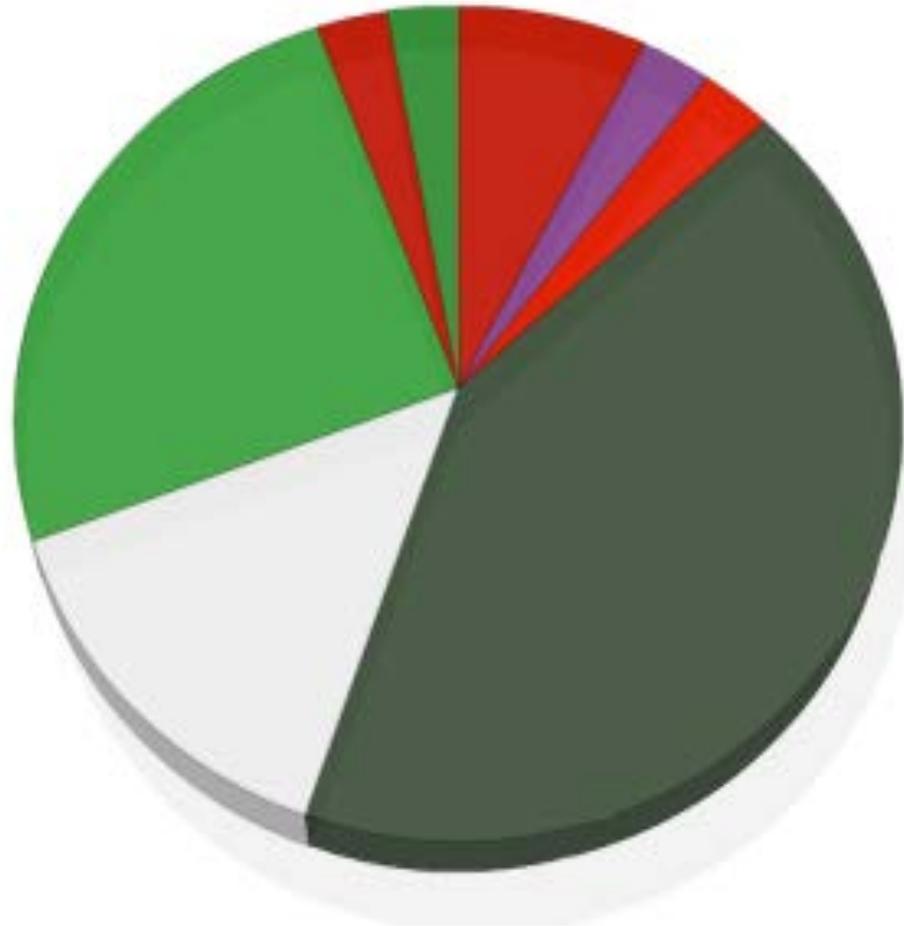


Source: START Data Base, All incidents regardless of doubt.

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?start_yearonly=&end_yearonly=&start_year=2016&start_month=1&start_day=31&end_year=2016&end_month=12&end_day=31&asmSelect0=&asmSelect1=&dtp2=all&success=yes&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=

Attacks by Region in 2016

12,384 Incidents

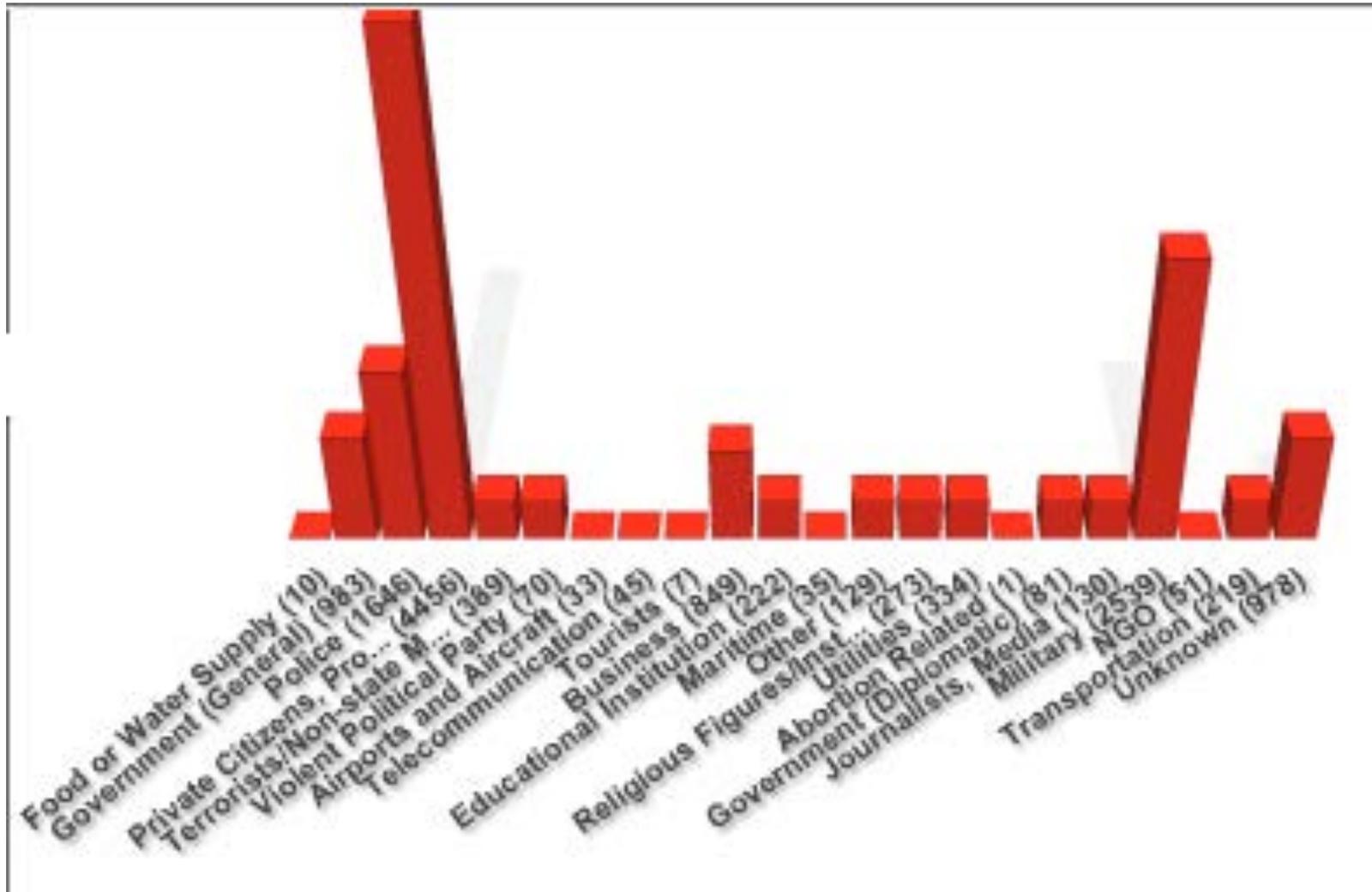


Source: START Data Base, All incidents regardless of doubt.

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?start_yearonly=&end_yearonly=&start_year=2016&start_month=1&start_day=31&end_year=2016&end_month=12&end_day=31&asmSelect0=&asmSelect1=&dtp2=all&success=yes&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=

Target Type in 2016

12,384 Incidents

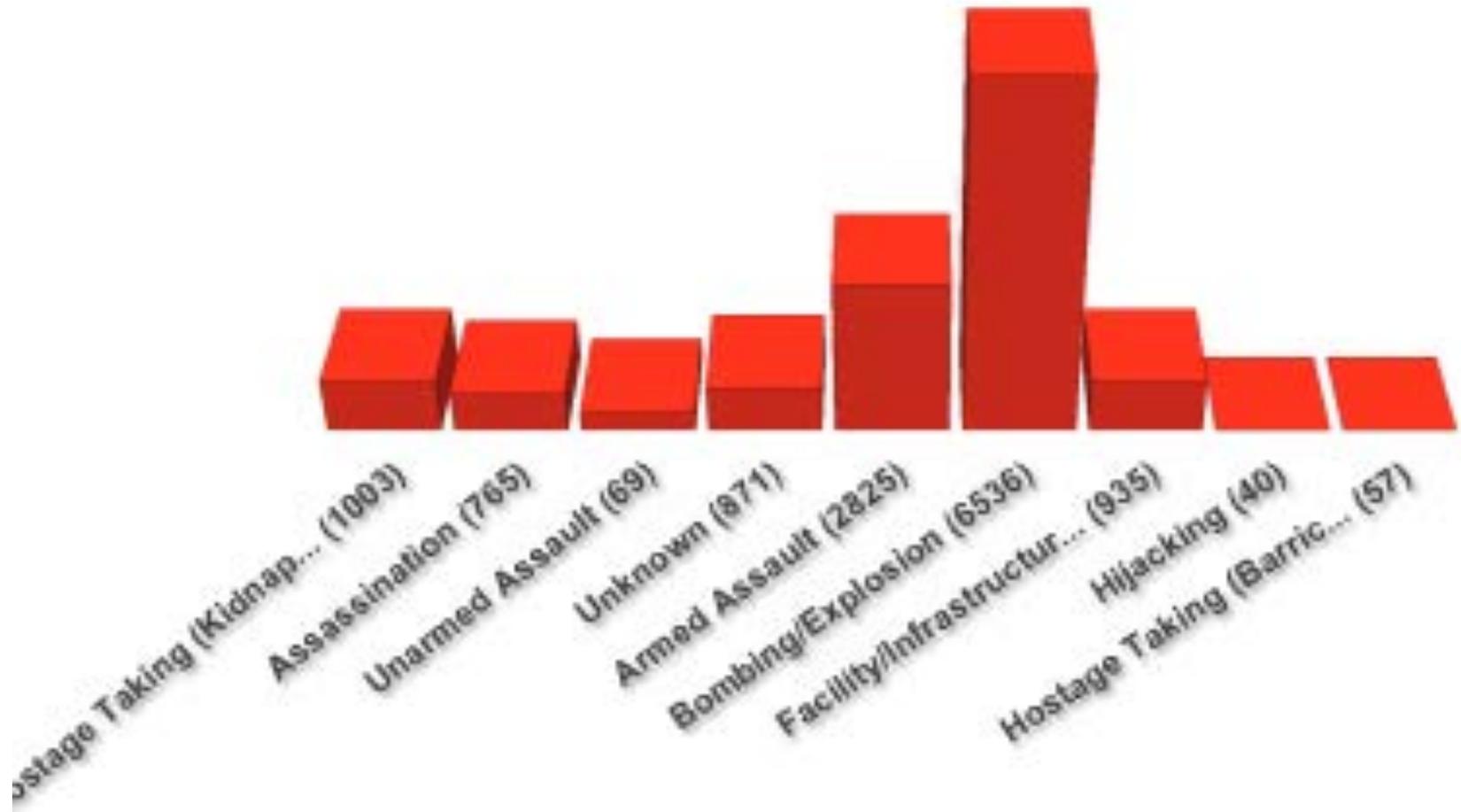


Source: START Data Base, All incidents regardless of doubt.

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?start_yearonly=&end_yearonly=&start_year=2016&start_month=1&start_day=31&end_year=2016&end_month=12&end_day=31&asmSelect0=&asmSelect1=&dtp2=all&success=yes&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=

Attacks Type in 2016

12,384 Incidents

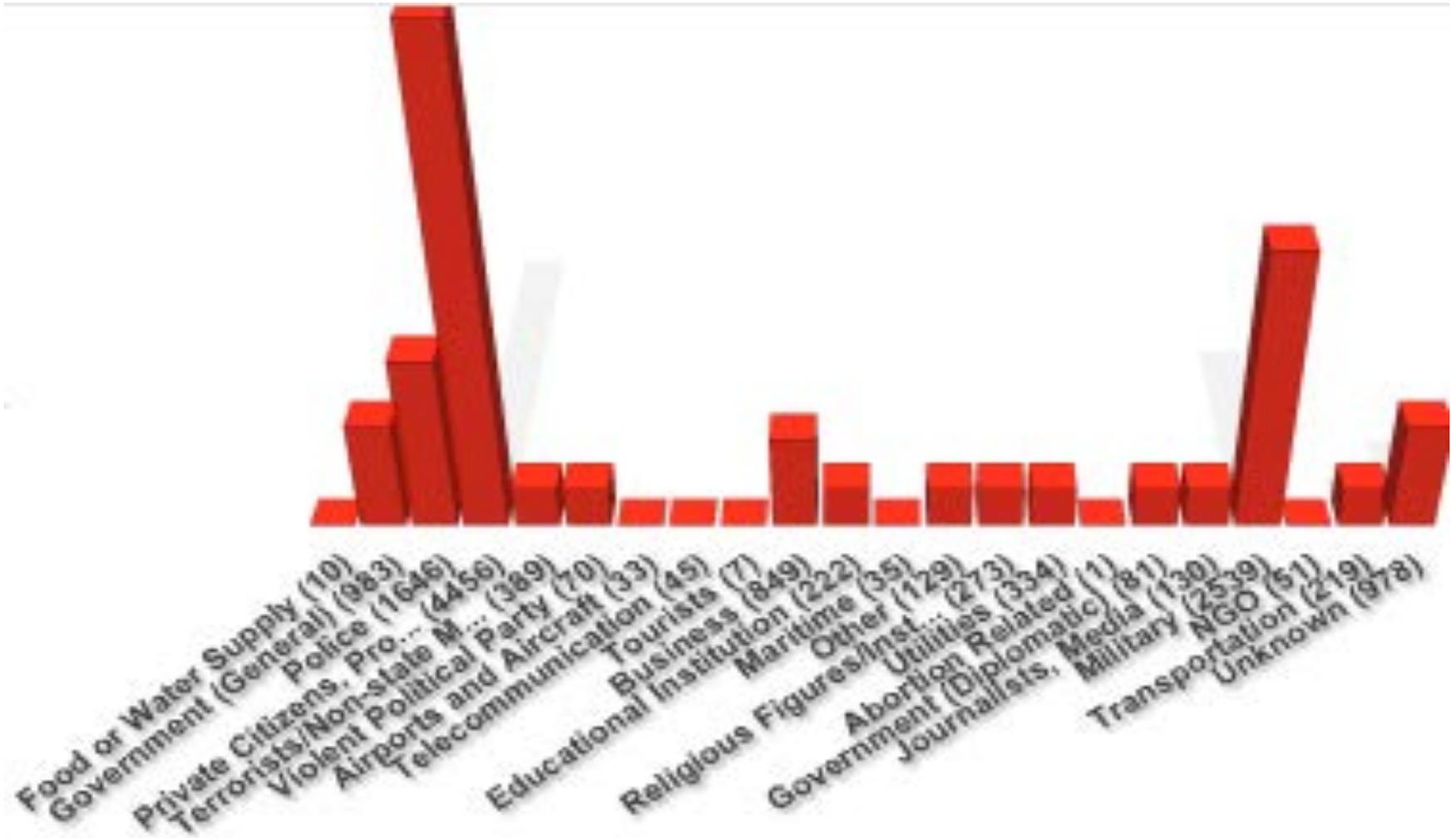


Source: START Data Base, All incidents regardless of doubt.

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?start_yearonly=&end_yearonly=&start_year=2016&start_month=1&start_day=31&end_year=2016&end_month=12&end_day=31&asmSelect0=&asmSelect1=&ntp2=all&success=yes&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=

Weapons Type in 2016

12,384 Incidents



Source: START Data Base, All incidents regardless of doubt.

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?start_yearonly=&end_yearonly=&start_year=2016&start_month=1&start_day=31&end_year=2016&end_month=12&end_day=31&asmSelect0=&asmSelect1=&dtp2=all&success=yes&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=

Ten countries with the most terrorist attacks, 2016

	Total Attacks		Total Deaths*		Deaths per Attack*		Total Injured*		Injured per Attack*		Total Kidnapped/ Hostages	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Iraq	2965	2417	9764	6973	3.44	3.01	13314	11900	4.74	5.25	8586	4008
Afghanistan	1340	1716	4561	5312	3.58	3.24	5054	6250	4.03	3.99	1673	1134
India	927	798	337	289	0.38	0.38	636	500	0.73	0.66	317	866
Pakistan	734	1010	955	1087	1.34	1.11	1729	1338	2.43	1.37	450	279
Philippines	482	490	272	260	0.58	0.54	418	430	0.90	0.90	216	127
Nigeria	466	588	1832	4940	4.35	9.13	919	2786	2.66	7.70	265	858
Syria	363	387	2088	2767	6.42	7.91	2656	2830	9.16	9.63	1406	1476
Turkey	363	309	657	337	1.81	1.11	2282	828	6.37	2.78	18	141
Yemen	363	460	628	1517	1.89	3.90	793	2599	2.44	6.97	173	456
Somalia	359	241	740	659	2.18	3.05	943	463	2.91	2.28	373	161
Worldwide	11072	12121	25621	29424	2.44	2.56	33814	37419	3.32	3.40	15543	12264

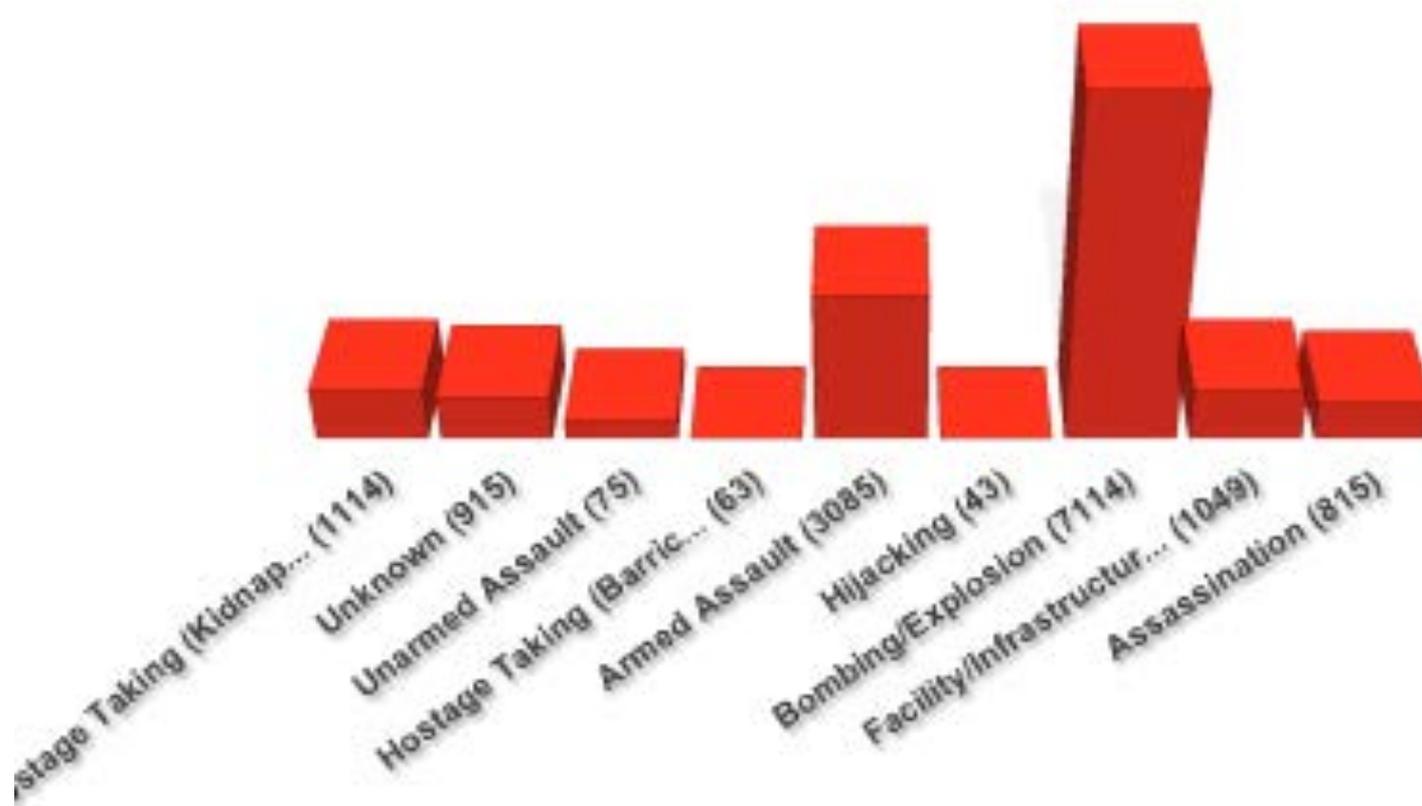
***Includes perpetrators**

In 2016, a total of 11,072 terrorist attacks occurred worldwide, resulting in more than 25,600 total deaths and more than 33,800 people injured. These casualty figures include more than 6,700 perpetrator deaths and 1,600 perpetrator injuries. In addition, more than 15,500 people were kidnapped or taken hostage.

Source: START Annex of Statistical Information, *Country Reports on Terrorism 2016*, July 2017, p. 5

Attack Types in 2016

13,488 Incidents



Source: START Data Base,

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?charttype=bar&chart=attack&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=&start_year=2016&start_month=1&start_day=1&end_year=2016&end_month=12&end_day=31&dtp2=all&sAttack=1,0&attack=2,1,3,7,4,5,6,8,9

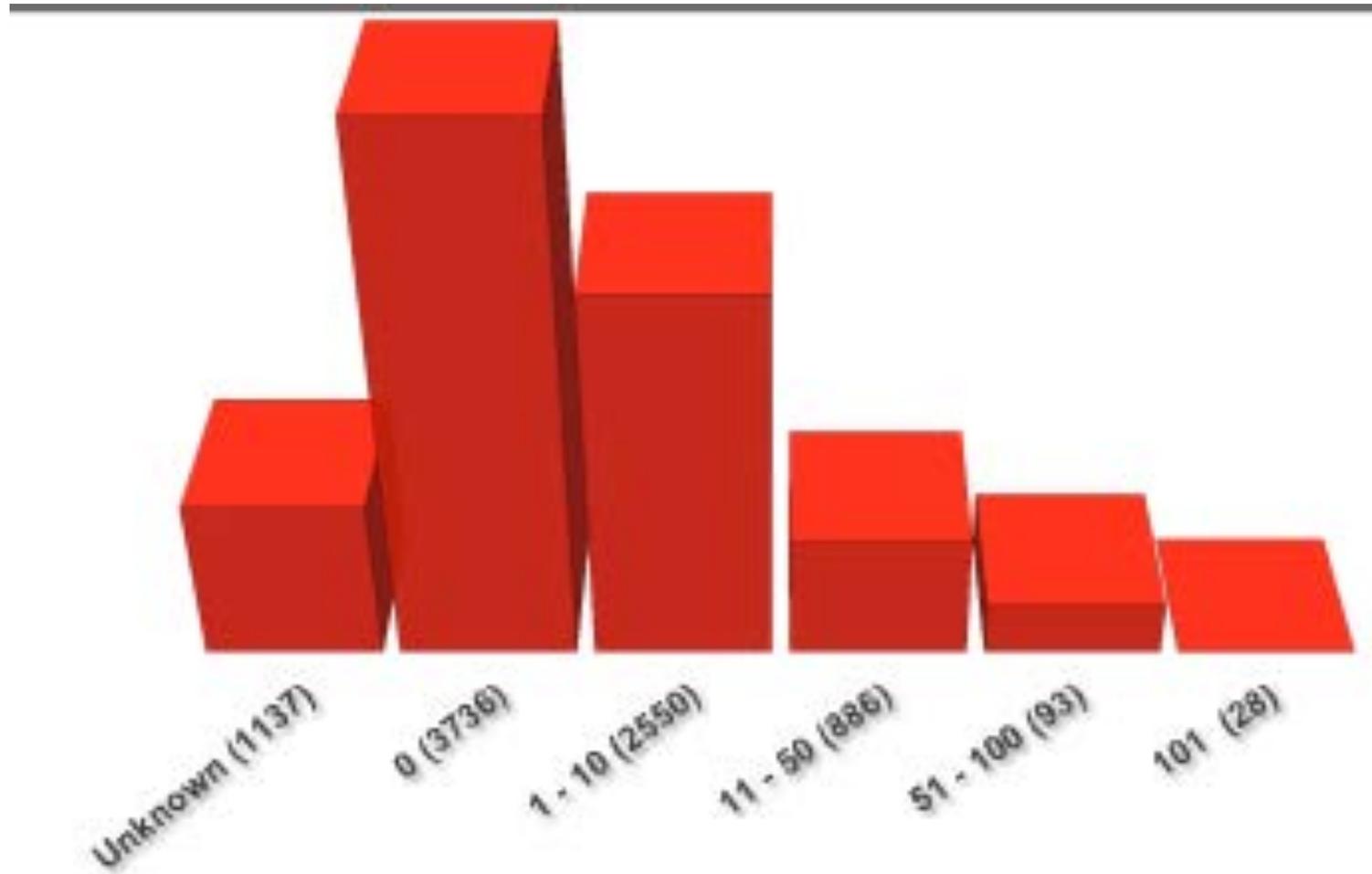
Targets of terrorist attacks worldwide, 2016

Target Type	Number of Targets
Private Citizens & Property	4734
Police	1760
Government (General)	1016
Business	946
Military	558
Terrorists/Non-State Militia	366
Utilities	344
Religious Figures/Institutions	292
Educational Institution	232
Transportation	228
Other	142
Journalists & Media	125
Government (Diplomatic)	92
Violent Political Party	74
NGO	52
Telecommunication	50
Maritime	33
Airports & Airlines	32
Food or Water Supply	12
Tourists	11
Abortion Related	1
Total	11100

Source: START Annex of Statistical Information, *Country Reports on Terrorism 2016*, July 2017, p. 17

Casualties Per Incident in 2016

12,384 Incidents



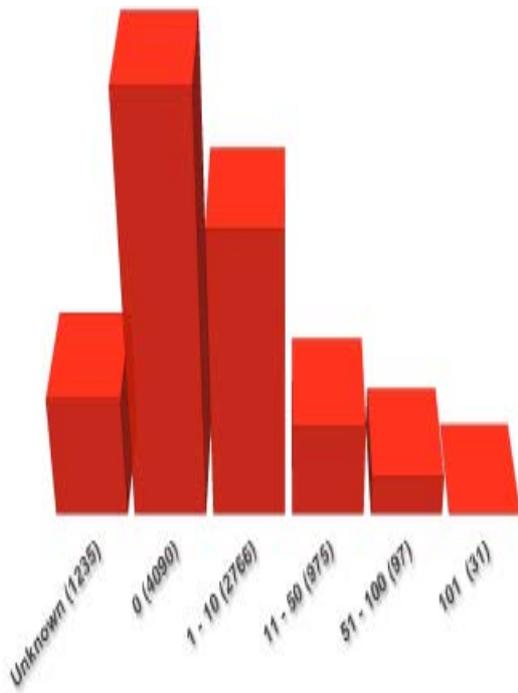
Source: START Data Base, All incidents regardless of doubt.

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?start_yearonly=&end_yearonly=&start_year=2016&start_month=1&start_day=31&end_year=2016&end_month=12&end_day=31&asmSelect0=&asmSelect1=&ctp2=all&success=yes&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=

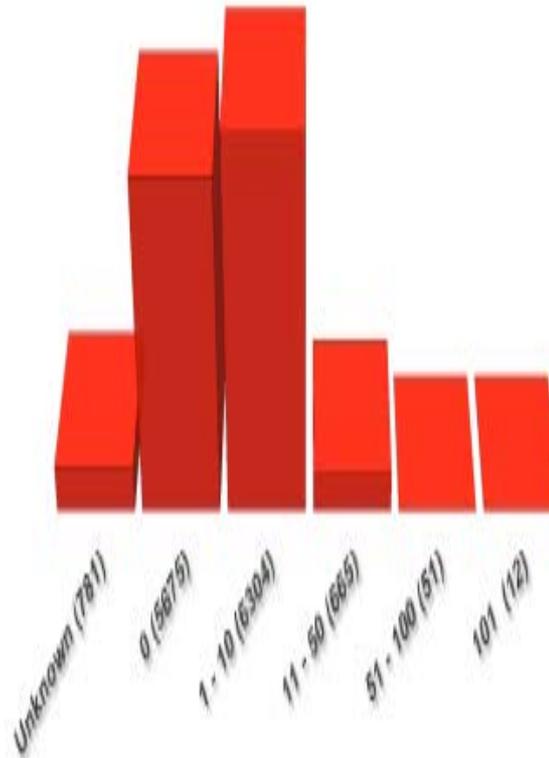
Casualties Per Incident in 2015

13,488 Incidents

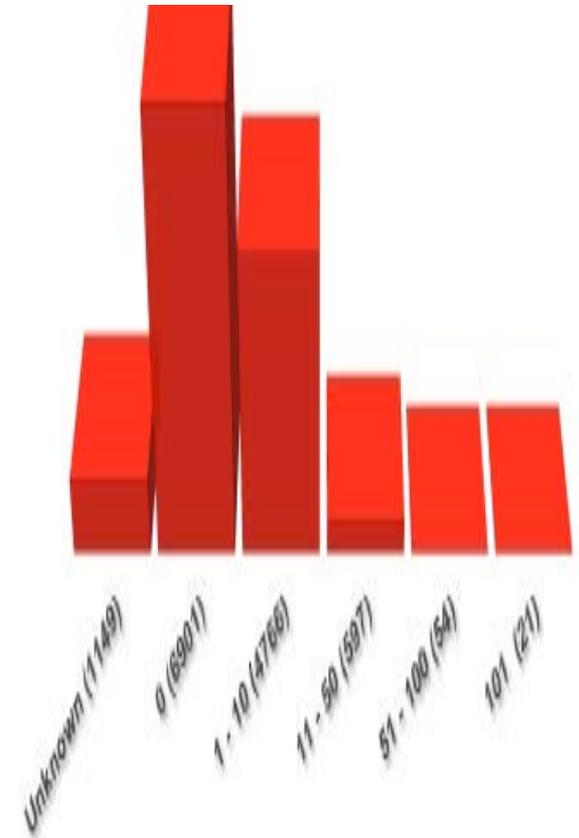
Total



Killed



Injured



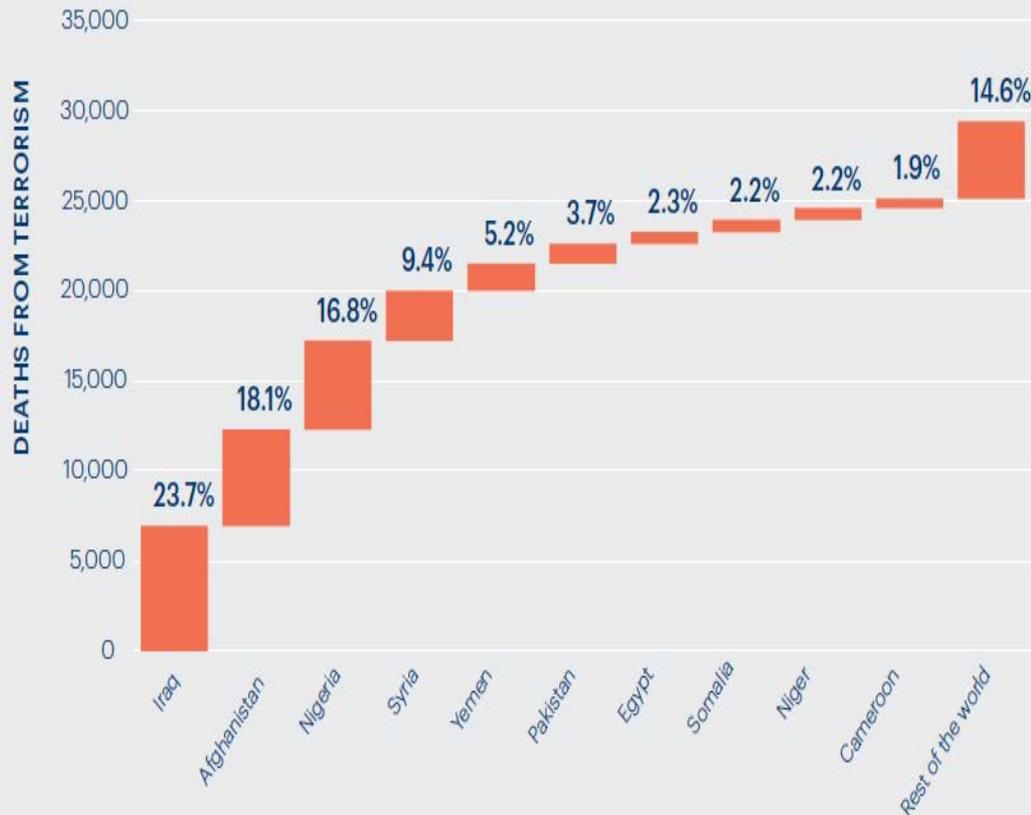
NOTE: Killed and injured greatly exceed total, reasons are not clear.

Source: START Data Base,

http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?charttype=bar&chart=target&casualties_type=b&casualties_max=&start_year=2016&start_month=1&start_day=1&end_year=2016&end_month=12&end_day=31&dtp2=all&sAttack=1,0

Countries with Highest Death Rate in 2015

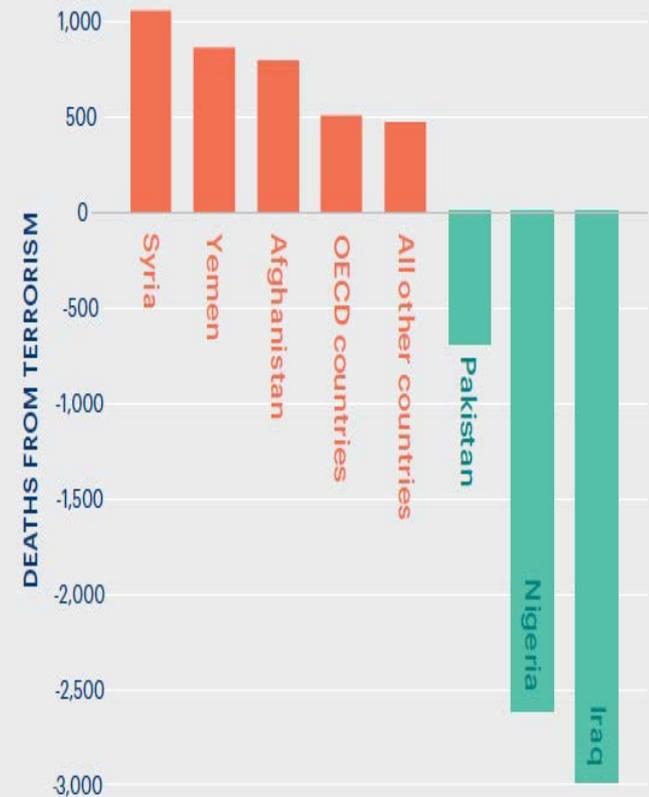
2015 saw Niger and Cameroon among the ten countries with the most deaths from terrorism for the first time.



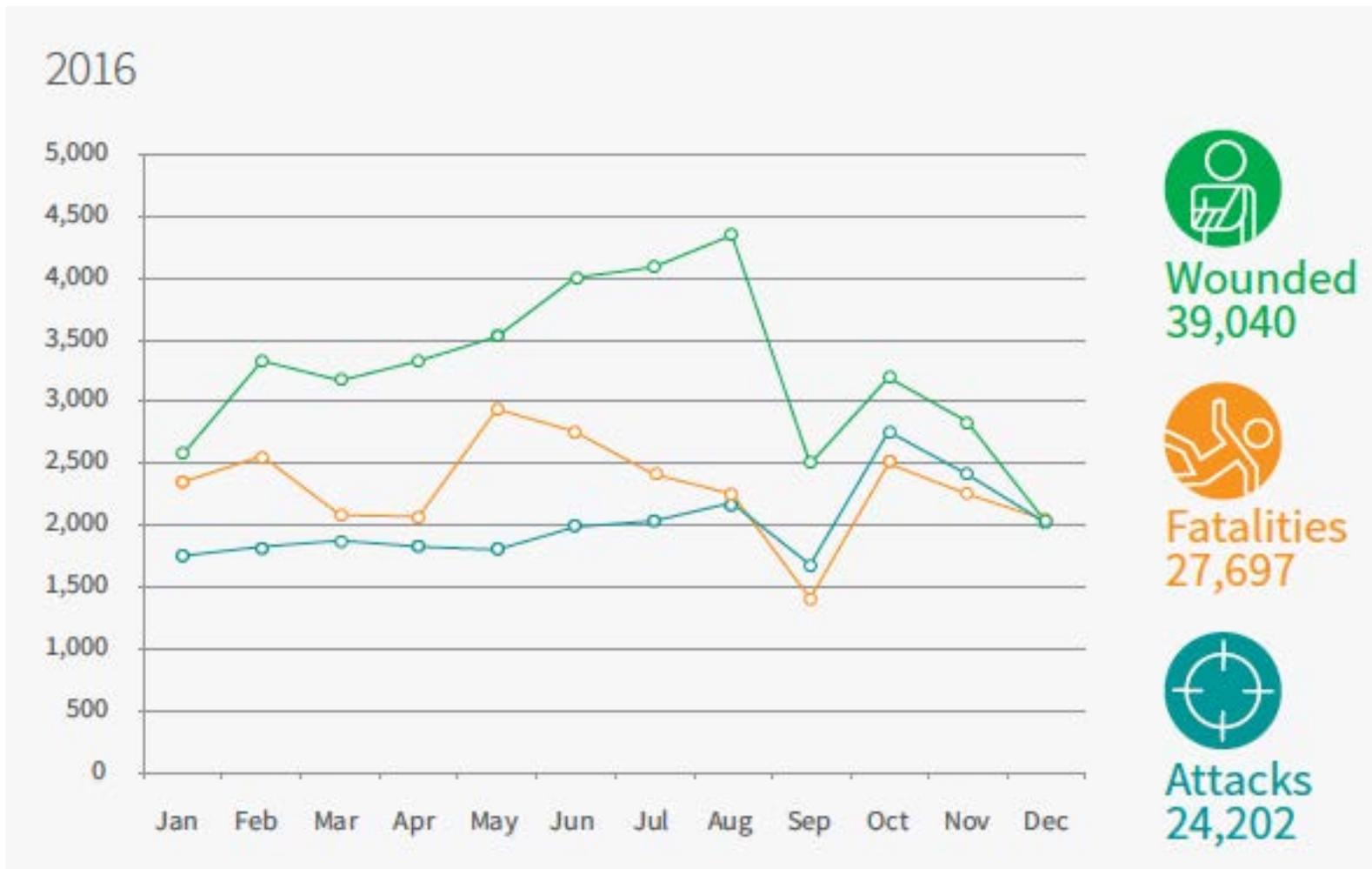
Source: START GTD, IEP calculations

CHANGES IN DEATHS FROM TERRORISM, 2014-2015

Iraq, Nigeria and Pakistan recorded decreases in the number of deaths from terrorism in 2015. However, many other countries experienced increases, notably OECD countries.

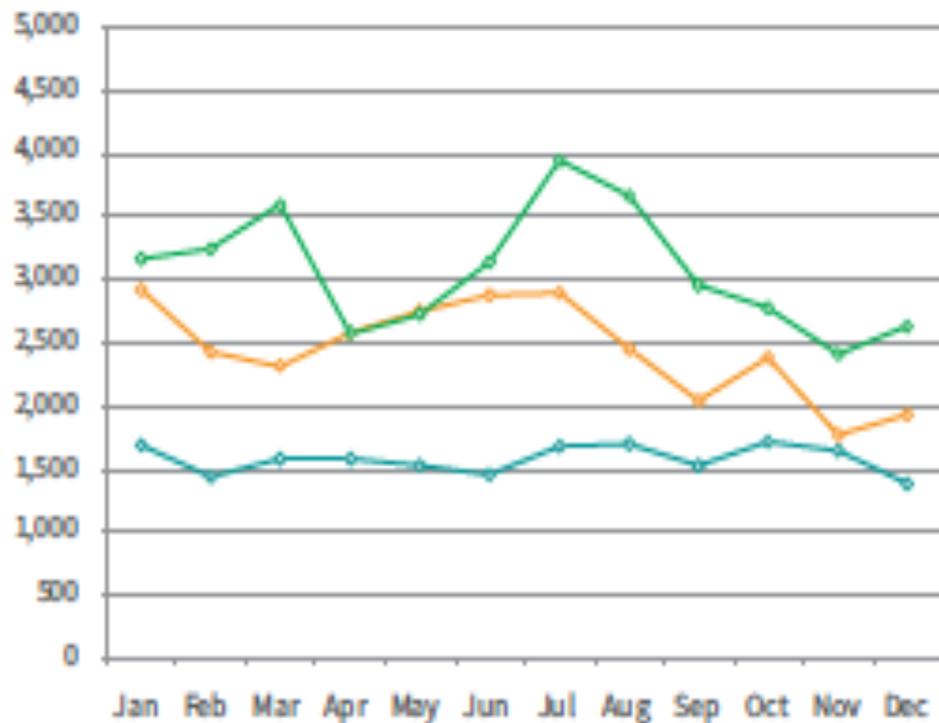


IHS Jane's 2016 Global Trends



IHS Jane's 2015 Global Trends

2015



	2016	2015
 Wounded	39,040	36,839
 Fatalities	27,697	29,384
 Attacks	24,202	18,985

Key Perpetrators of Terrorism in 2016

START Perpetrator Summary 2016 - I

- Information about perpetrators was reported in source materials for 52% of terrorist attacks in 2016. A total of 334 groups and organizations were identified as perpetrators of terrorist attacks, compared to 288 in 2015. This includes approximately 100 groups and organizations that had not previously been identified as perpetrators in the Global Terrorism Database.
- In 35% of the attacks for which there was information about perpetrator groups, an organization explicitly claimed responsibility. For the remaining attacks, source documents attributed responsibility to a particular group or groups based on reports from authorities or observers.
- Of the attacks for which perpetrator information was reported in 2016, 19% were carried out by ISIS. (Note: Attacks attributed to ISIS in the Statistical Annex dataset exclude those attributed to specific declared branches of ISIS such as those operating in Egypt, Libya, and West Africa. They also do not include attacks carried out by unaffiliated individuals who might have been inspired by ISIS.) Additionally, 13% of attacks in 2016 were carried out by the Taliban.
- ISIS (+17%) and al-Shabaab (+47%) carried out more terrorist attacks in 2016 than they did in 2015. However, while al-Shabaab's lethality decreased (11% fewer total deaths in 2016), the total number of deaths caused by ISIS increased 48% and the number of people kidnapped or taken hostage by ISIS increased 75% in 2016, compared to 2015.
- Terrorist violence by Maoist extremists in India remained fairly consistent between 2015 and 2016 with respect to the number of attacks, the number of deaths, and the number of people injured. However the number of people kidnapped or taken hostage by Maoist extremists in India decreased 76%.
- In contrast, the number of terrorist attacks carried out by the Taliban in 2016 decreased 23% compared to 2015, and the total number of deaths caused by the Taliban's terrorist attacks decreased 20%. Likewise, the number of attacks carried out by Houthi extremists decreased 9%, and there was a dramatic decrease in the casualties caused by terrorist attacks attributed to Houthi extremists: total deaths declined 62%, total injuries declined 67%, and the number of people kidnapped or taken hostage declined 65% between 2015 and 2016.

START Perpetrator Summary 2016 - II

- **Note, however, that terrorist attacks by Houthi extremists increased in Saudi Arabia in 2016. There were 56 attacks carried out by Houthi extremists in Saudi Arabia, compared to nine in 2015. The majority of these attacks (80%) involve explosive projectiles (e.g., rockets, mortars) fired at civilian and military targets.**
- **While ISIS was responsible for 19% fewer terrorist attacks in Syria (122 in 2016 compared to 150 in 2015), the number of attacks carried out by ISIS in Iraq increased by 20% (932 in 2016 compared to 775 in 2015). The lethality of these attacks increased 69% (7,338 total deaths in 2016, compared to 4,341 in 2015).**
- **Furthermore, the geographic reach of attacks by ISIS and its affiliates continued to grow in 2016. The number of attacks attributed to ISIS outside of Iraq and Syria increased 80%, from 44 in 2015 to 79 in 2016. This does not include attacks attributed to other organizations that have pledged allegiance to ISIS. In addition to Boko Haram in West Africa, the most active of these ISIS affiliates were located in Afghanistan/Pakistan, Egypt, Libya, and Yemen.**

Five perpetrator groups with the most attacks worldwide, 2016

	Total Attacks		Total Deaths*		Total Injured*		Total Kidnapped/ Hostages	
	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015
Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS)**	1133	969	9114	6178	7671	6608	8379	4805
Taliban	848	1104	3615	4535	3572	4758	1498	975
Maoists/Communist Party of India - Maoist (CPI-Maoist)	336	347	174	177	141	156	171	707
Al-Shabaab	332	226	740	836	921	561	375	559
Houthi Extremists	267	292	374	978	568	1704	137	387

* Includes perpetrators

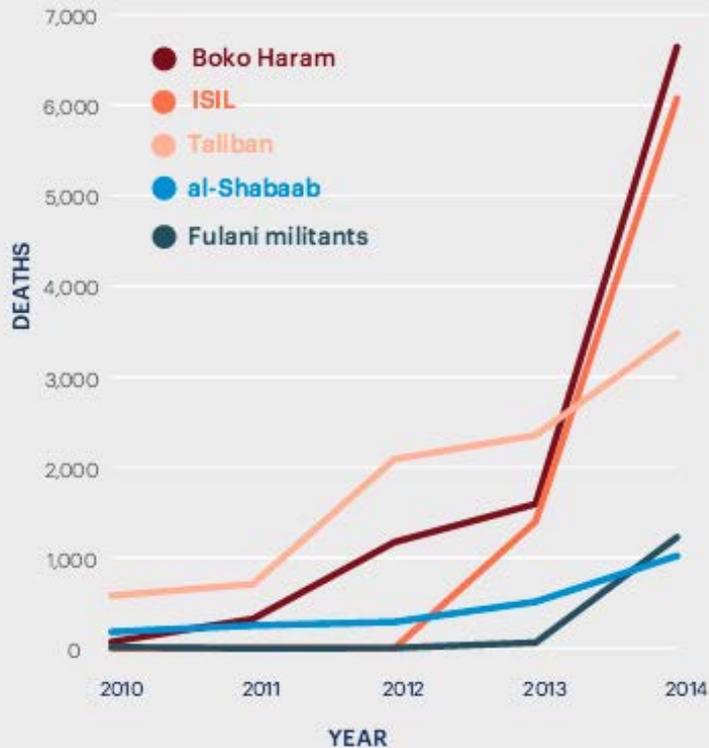
** Excludes attacks attributed to branches of ISIS or ISIS-inspired individuals

IHS Jane's Top 10 Perpetrators in 2016

Movement	Attack Numbers	Description
Islamic State	4,236	Attacks increased 28% over 2015. 84% were in Syria and Iraq versus 92% in 2015, reflecting expansion of affiliates and "lone wolf" attacks.
Donetsk Peoples Republic	3,417	Pro-Russian Separatist Group in Ukraine. Six-fold increase in attacks over 2015. Centered in Donetsk and Luhansk. 124 fatalities.
Luhansk Peoples Republic	734	Pro-Russian Separatist Group in Ukraine. More than twice the level of attacks in 2015
Jabat Fatah al Sham (Al Nusra)	687	Operates in Syria. Changed names after split (?) with Al Qaida in July 2016. 20% increase in attacks over 2015.
Partiya Karkeren	585	Kurdish, centered in Turkey. More than twice attacks in 2015. Kurdistan (PKK) Broadening from rural to urban attacks.
Ansar Allah	558	Houthi group in Yemen. Almost double attacks over 2015. 20% of attacks in Saudi. Used anti-ship missiles in Bab el Mandab.
Qiwatt Suriyya al-Dimogratiiyya (QSD)	547	The Syrian Democratic Forces are a U.S. backed coalition led by the Kurdish Yekineyen Parastina Gel which has separately carried out 110 attacks
Taliban	533	Taliban attacks rose by 15 in 2016. It has failed to take provincial capitals, but steadily expanded its influence in other areas.
Harakat al-Shabaab al Mujahideen	388	Operates in Somalia. A 64% increase in attacks in 2016. Many mass casualty attacks using vehicles in populated areas like Mogadishu.
Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPHM)	355	5% increase in attacks in 2016 (14% overall increase in India). Largely focused on attacks on security forces,

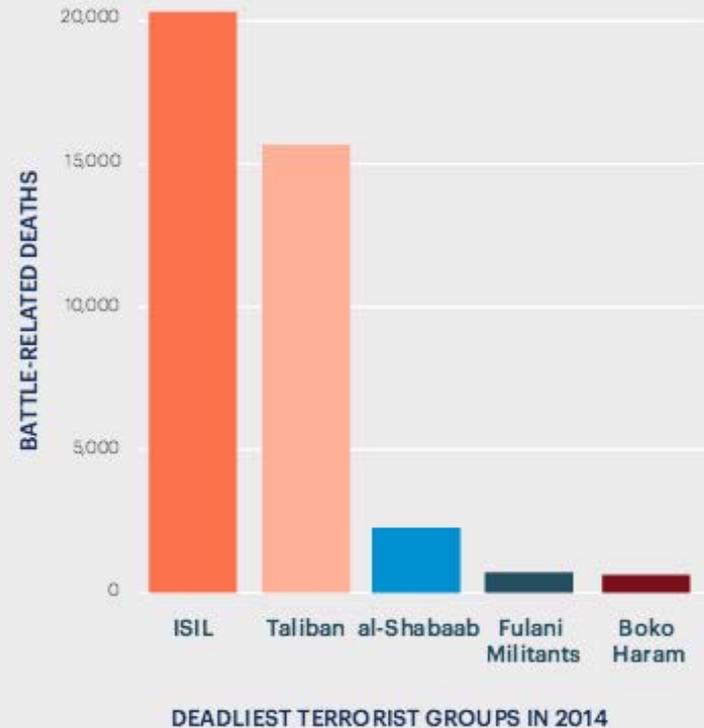
Impact of Key Terrorist Groups: 2014

Both Boko Haram and ISIL dramatically increased their death tolls from 2013 to 2014.



Source: START GTD

The five most deadly terrorist groups are also responsible for deaths not categorised as terrorism. ISIL is the deadliest terrorist group and was in conflicts which killed over 20,000 people in 2014.

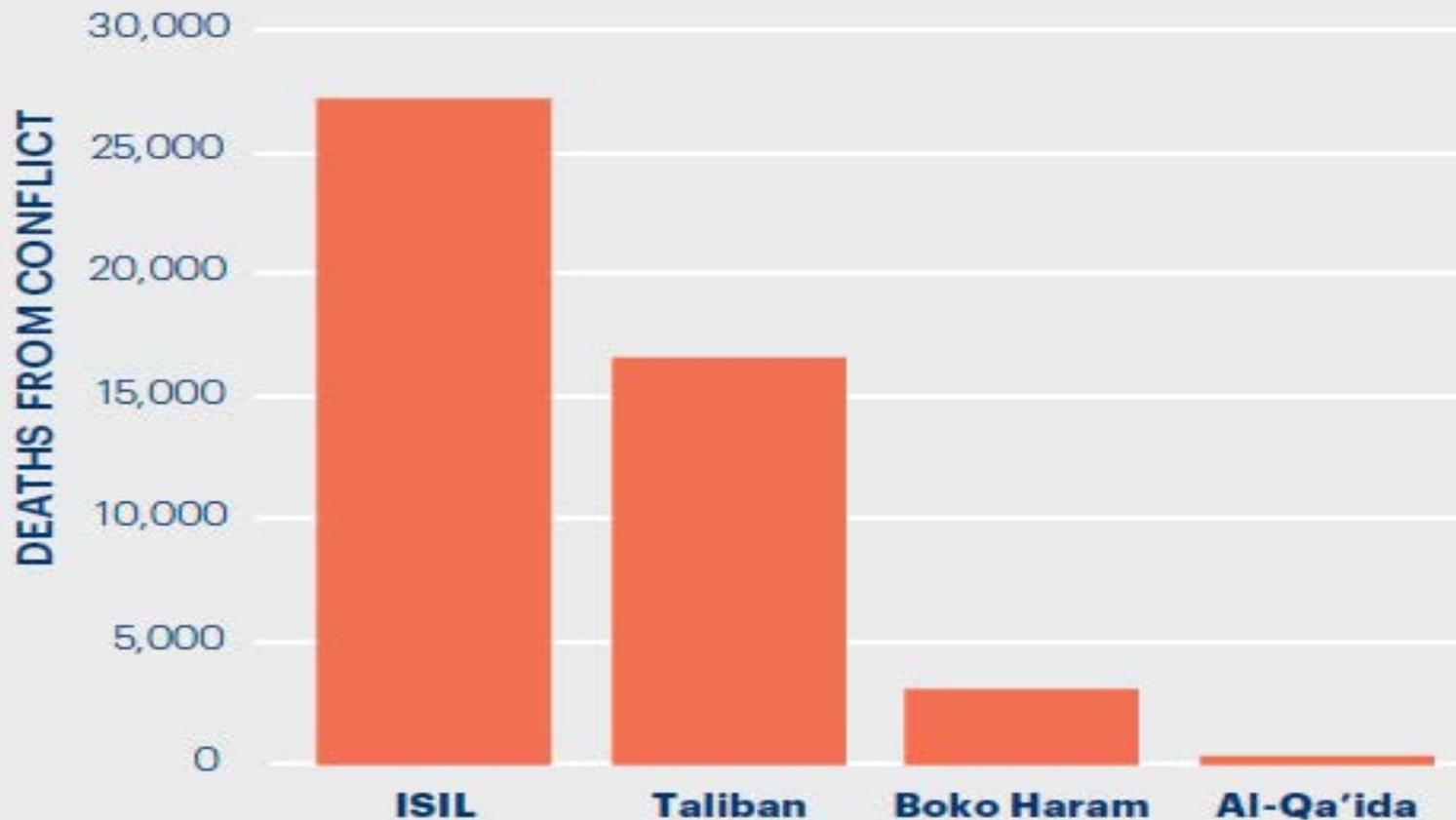


Source: UCDP

NOTE: There were 53,948 battle-related deaths recorded between the Assad regime and Syrian insurgents which includes ISIL amongst other groups. This means the figures of battle-related deaths for ISIL are likely to be much higher.

Battle-Related Deaths by Terrorist Group

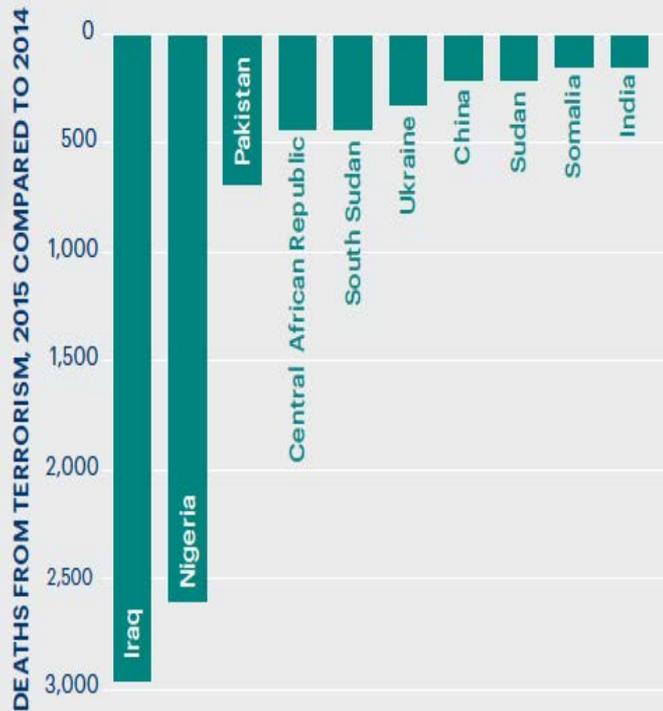
ISIL and the Taliban account for the majority of battle related deaths.



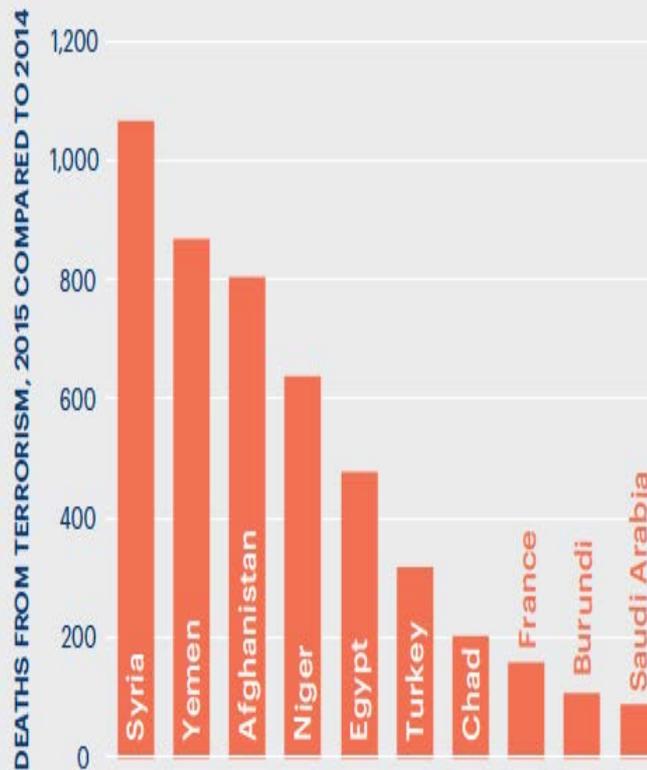
Source: UCDP Battle Related Deaths, IEP calculations

Increases and Decreases in Deaths by Country: 2014-2015

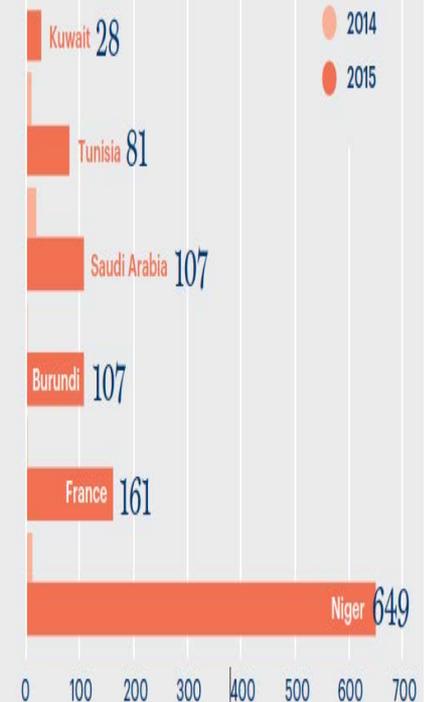
Iraq and Nigeria had the largest reductions in deaths from terrorism from 2014 to 2015, with both countries recording more than 2,500 fewer deaths last year.



Three countries had an increase of more than 800 deaths: Syria, Yemen and Afghanistan.



Niger had the largest increase in deaths from terrorism last year, due to increased activity by Boko Haram.



Source: START GTD, IEP calculations

Sources, Analytic Cautions and Challenges

Key Challenges and Problems In the Metrics of Terrorism

- **No agreed definition of terrorism or other how to define and measure any key metric.**
- **Reliance on media sources or unstated sources. Cancellation of NCTC and all official public reporting on trends and data.**
- **Radical differences in level of reporting by region, lack of credible data in Central and East Asia.**
- **No reporting on state terrorism, large scale killing of civilians in countries like Syria.**
- **Failure to report ranges in many key areas of large-scale uncertainty – particularly perpetrators and casualties.**
- **Failure to clearly distinguish between insurgency and terrorism.**
- **Labeling of asymmetric threats and enemies as terrorist, regardless of methods of attack.**
- **Failure to distinguish ethnicity, sect, tribe and other key data in patterns of terrorism in reporting.**
- **Constant changes in method of analysis and reporting, and unclear historical comparability of data shown.**
- **Lack of clear handling of hate crimes in collecting terrorism data.**
- **Focus on ideology and religion rather than full range of causes of terrorism.**

Surveying Terrorism in 2016

This analysis provides a comparative overview of some of the leading open source different metrics for measuring the patterns in global and regional terrorism in 2016, how terrorism varies by region, and the relative impact of extremism.

It should be stressed that it relies on summary graphs, charts, and maps to explore a range of metrics that have many key limitations and problems, and where the caveats and definitions used by each source require a reader seeking to fully understand the trends presented in this report to examine to examine the sources listed, read the description of how the data are collected, defined, and presented and the supporting narrative.

Drawing on the START Data Base and Other Sources

The report draws heavily on the START data base maintained by the University of Maryland and used by the State Department in its annual country reports on terrorism. (<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/>) The START database is now the closest thing available to an official U.S. data base, and is the primary source of most U.S. media, research center, and academic estimates.

It also draws heavily on the summary public reporting of IHS Janes, the EU and Europol, and the work of the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) and its *Global Terrorism Index 2016*. The IEP also makes use of START, but is a source of independent estimates and narrative analyses, and makes independent assessments of the impact of terrorism and its economics.

(<https://www.google.com/search?q=institute+for+economics+and+peace+global+terrorism+index&ie=utf-8&oe=utf-8>.)

Key Challenges and Problems In the Metrics of Terrorism

Many of the broad trends presented in this study seem valid, and comparative views are presented where major differences exist between sources. However, no analysis can overcome the fact that the START data base and most open source reporting rely heavily on media reporting and have major gaps and uncertainties that are normally clearly recognized in their detailed description of their database and its supporting analyses.

Reporting varies sharply for given countries in a given region, but is particularly weak in the areas where many governments fail to allow accurate reporting on terrorism in their media. Useful as the START data base and other independent analyses are, relying on public reporting leaves major problems and gaps in the data available, particularly in East and Central Asia.

Broader Problems in the Data and Reporting

Moreover, cataloguing the trends, methods of analysis, and data from the wide range of sources used in in this survey has revealed a much wider range of problems. It is clear there may be critical problems in the ways many analysts approach terrorism and counterterrorism:

- The definition of “terrorism” used in many sources is not clearly stated, and it is often politicized.**
- Most sources do not show how they separate terrorism” from insurgency, internal conflicts, and low-intensity conflict. The rising level of such violence in the MENA and other regions is either treated as terrorism or not addressed.**
- Sources vary in attempting to estimate uncertainty, and many do not fully explain their methodology and source of data.**
- Reporting on state-sponsored terrorism is extremely erratic and is limited largely to criticism that focuses on a few hostile powers in ways that are highly politicized and lacking in detail. No effort is made to estimate state covert action or terrorism against given elements of its population, or the widespread use of military forces to kill and terrorize civilians by regime like the Assad regime in Syria.**

- **As a result, virtually all terrorism and extremism reporting focuses on non-state actors.**
- **Excessive repression in the name of counterterrorism -- and state activities that amount to de facto state terrorism -- are not reported as terrorism even when they clearly have such impacts. These problems in the counterterrorism activity of various states – some U.S. partners and allies – are only officially reported – if at all -- in the State Department annual human rights report and reports by various human rights NGOs.**
- **No clear source or method exists to estimate the impact of terrorism in creating refugees, internally displaced persons, lasting human and humanitarian impacts, collateral damage, and economic impacts.**
- **Casualty data are highly uncertain. Most sources only attempt to count casualties caused by non-state actors. They often confuse terrorism with insurgency and internal power struggles, and many sources only address killed, rather than injured or wounded.**
- **Incident counts and casualty data are also erratic, and the other impacts of extremism and terrorism such as intimidation, extortion, torture, and misuse of the justice system cannot be quantified and no reliable methodology exists for estimating areas of geographic influence.**

- **There is no reliable way to estimate the impact of terrorism in areas dominated or controlled by various groups of non-state actors, and once again, insurgent groups the U.S. sees as enemies are often labeled as “terrorists” regardless of the fact they are insurgents using forms of irregular warfare which are not “terrorism” per se and/or are reacting to abuses by the governments they are challenging.**
- **Most sources do not identify attackers, attacks, and targets by sect, ethnicity, and tribe. It is impossible to trace the patterns of violence that drive terrorism, and reporting often does not distinguish clear between terrorism and hate crimes.**
- **Perpetrator data are often very uncertain, and estimates vary sharply from source to source.**
- **Both the identification of the perpetrators and the level of affiliation with given terrorist groups are often uncertain, and many assessments do not attempt to deal explicitly with these uncertainties.**
- **Most sources have made major changes in their method of analysis and reporting overtime, and the historical comparability of data shown is often uncertain.**

- **Most data are global or nationwide. It is generally difficult to trace the patterns within given parts of what often are deeply divided countries or movements that cross national borders.**
- **The impact of key regional, ethnic, sectarian, tribal, and other internal conflicts may or may not be reported as terrorism and are not addressed by source, cause, or reasons for choosing given targets.**
- **No reliable data exist on foreign volunteers, on international flows of terrorist activity, and on the overall patterns in extremism.**
- **The actual date of many sources is not specified or unclear.**
- **Aside from chronologies – whose content differs sharply from source to source – reporting – the nature of how attacks are being selected for reporting and defined as terrorism is often unclear.**
- **Most sources seem to undercount countries where there is limited media reporting on any form of dissent. This lead to low figures for Central Asia and parts of East Asia, and suspiciously low totals for a large number of countries.**
- **Scattered small attacks on various ethnic groups, sects, tribes, and minorities often add up to major cumulative levels of violence and terrorism over time, but are not generally reported as terrorism unless some terrorist group claims**

responsibility and are catalogued as hate crimes. The end result is often massively undercount the actual level of violence by Islamist extremists, sectarian and ethnic fighters, and tribal violence.

- There is no clear source of comparative data on the size, cost, nature, and comparative effectiveness of various counterterrorism efforts by country and international organization.**
- Only limited snapshots exist of the factors that cause terrorism, insurgency, and internal violence. Key factors like population pressure, “youth bulges,” underemployment and unemployment, critical problems in governance, corruption, barriers to development, critical problems in income distribution.**
- Cronyism and nepotism, repression and failed rule of law, internal discrimination, and alienation of key segments of the population, are rarely addressed except in human rights reporting.**
- Comparative assessment of efforts to address the level of Islamic extremism in given countries and areas -- and to address the efforts to counter such extremism on a religious, ideological, and political basis – also are limited snapshots of part of the problems and efforts involved. Many are special interest efforts supporting a given proposed approach or solution**
-

- **Some broad measures of the cost-effectiveness of the U.S. counter terrorism effort – and its strength and weaknesses -- are provided by the Department of Homeland security, but these cover only a small part of part of the U.S. domestic effort, however, and do not cover overseas contingency operations. The basic focus of DHS effectiveness data is immigration and border/coastal security.**