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The Islamic State Campaign: Maps and Charts

Anthony H. Cordesman

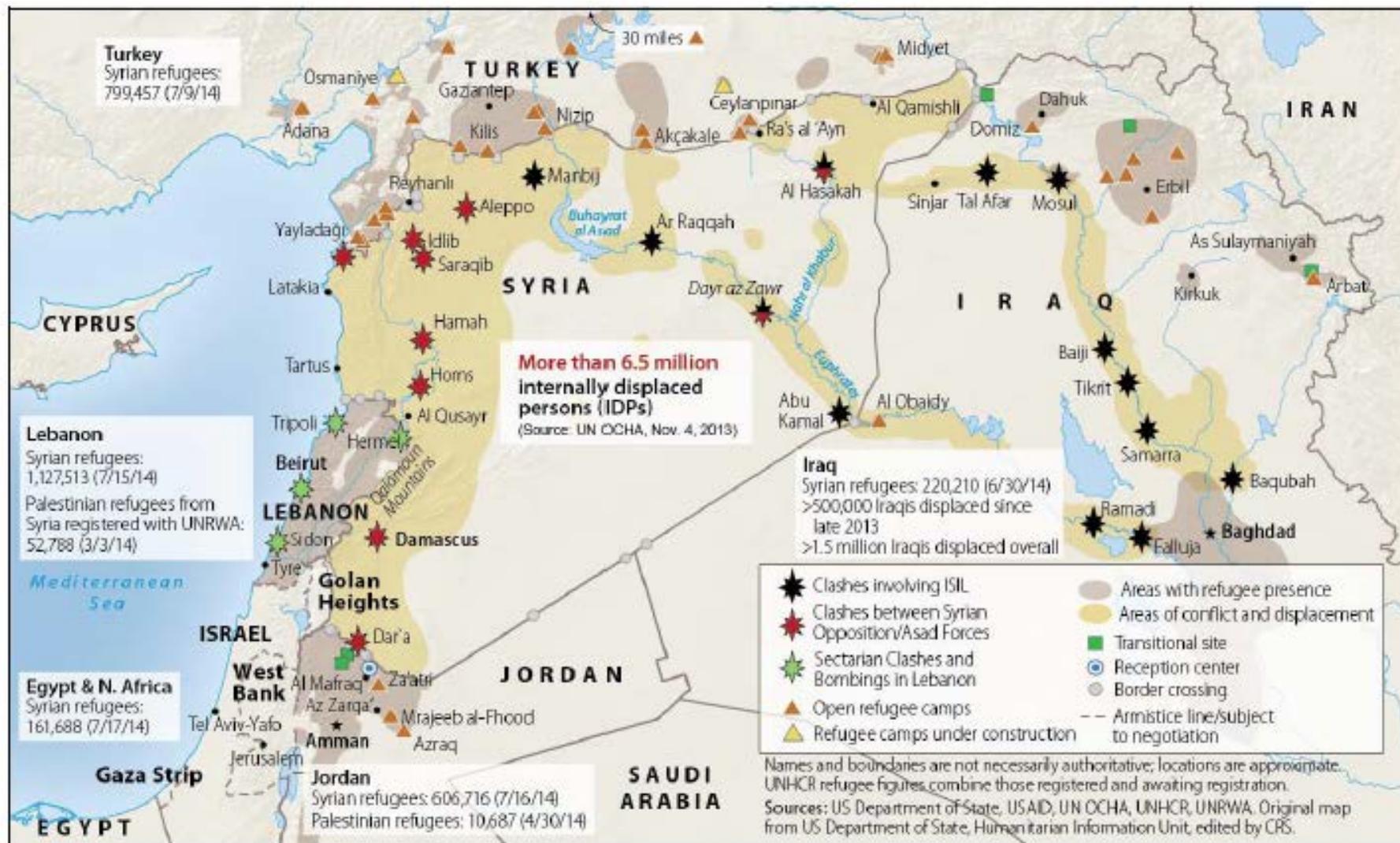
Last Updated: October 14, 2014

Photo: ALBERTO PIZZOLI/AFP/Getty Images

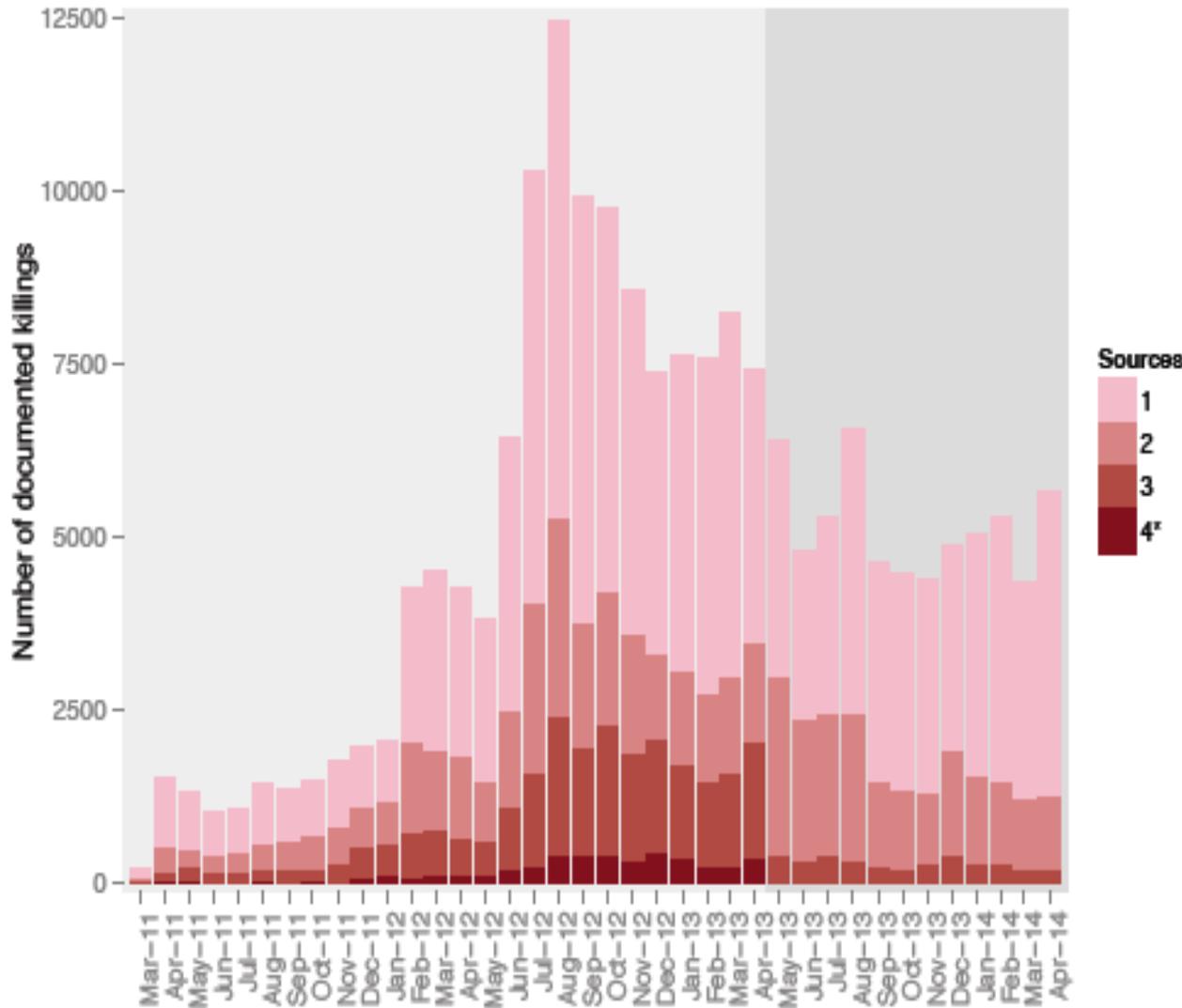
Emeritus Chair
In Strategy

The Rise of the Islamic State and Foreign Volunteers

Trends in Syrian, Iraqi & Regional Unrest: 9.14



Syria: Pattern in Civilian Casualties



The report considers documented killings ... This report finds that when the fully identified records from four documentation groups plus the Syrian Government were combined and duplicates identified, these five databases identified **191369 unique killings**.

- Sex of the Victims: Of the 191369 documented killings in this report, 85.1% are male, 9.3% are female, and 5.6% of records do not indicate the sex of the victim.

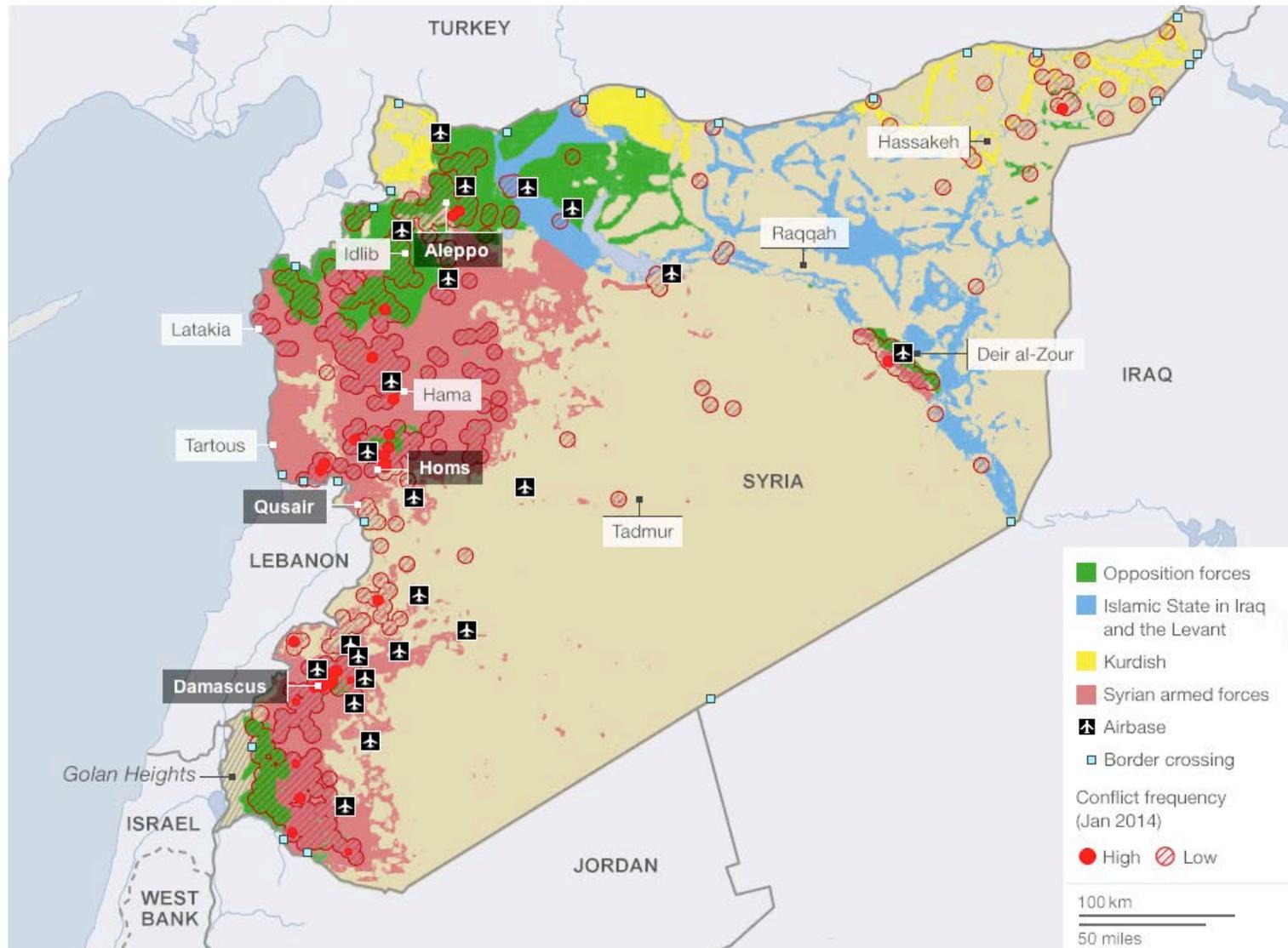
- Age of the Victims : Age is unknown for 83.8% of all records... However, the full enumeration does include 2165 records of victims 0-9 years old, and 6638 records of victims 10-18 years old.

- Location of Killing The three comprehensive non-governmental sources included in this report (the Syrian Center for Statistics and Research, the Syrian Network for Human Rights, and the Violations Documentation Centre) all record more killings in Rural Damascus than in other governorates.

- Combatant and Non-Combatant Status : the status of the victims as combatants or non-combatants is unknown for all but a few records, and consequently, combatant status is not assessed in this report.

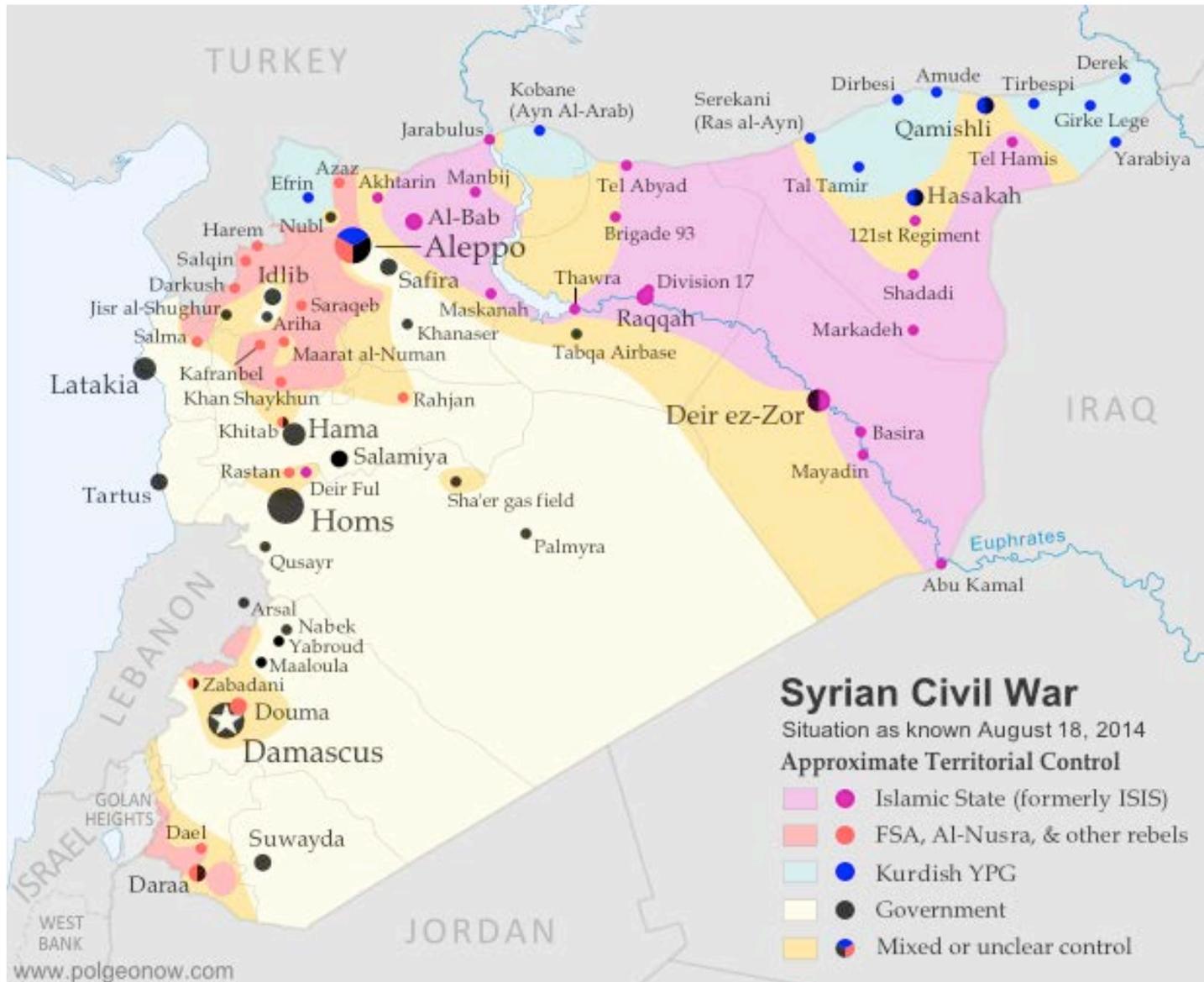
Source: Updated Statistical Analysis of Documentation of Killings in the Syrian Arab Republic Commissioned by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, August 2014, <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Countries/SY/HRDAGUpdatedReportAug2014.pdf>.

Syria: Civil War Map – Early 2014



Source: VOX, <http://www.vox.com/a/maps-explain-crisis-iraq>

Syria Civil War Map: August 2014



The Islamic State (IS, al-Dowla al-Islamiya) – Jihadi group that emerged in Iraq following 2003 U.S. invasion, currently controls much of western Iraq and eastern Syria and is viewed as extremist and hostile by other rebel groups, including all those below. Its previous names include the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria/the Levant (ISIS/ISIL), the Islamic State of Iraq, and al-Qaeda in Iraq; al-Qaeda cut ties with it in February 2014.

Jabhat al-Nusra (the Support Front): – Jihadi group affiliated with al-Qaeda; its strategic emphasis on partnership (and avoiding confrontation) with non-jihadi rebels distinguishes it from the more extreme IS. Al-Nusra cooperates with mainstream rebel groups against both the Assad regime and IS, though rebel concern with al-Nusra's territorial and ideological ambitions is rising.

The Islamic Front (al-Jabha al-Islamiya) – A national alliance of Syrian Islamist factions, its components include four of Syria's most prominent rebel groups: Jaish al-Islam, Saqour al-Sham, Liwa al-Towhid and Ahrar al-Sham. Of those, the latter two play major roles against the regime and IS in greater Aleppo:

1. Liwa al-Towhid (Unity Brigade): A dominant force in Aleppo's northern countryside and a key player in the city, its political discourse is salafi in name but flexible in implementation.
2. Ahrar al-Sham (Freemen of Syria): Among the strongest groups in the country, it is considered the Islamic Front's most hardline faction, though it pursues a pragmatic approach in the international and domestic political spheres that distinguishes it sharply from the more extreme al-Nusra.

Jaish al-Mujahidin (Mujahidin Army) – An alliance of factions that joined together to expel IS from Aleppo's western countryside in January 2014. More pragmatic than ideological, it is a key force on both anti-regime and anti-IS fronts in and around Aleppo.

Harakat Nour al-Din al-Zenki (Nour al-Din al-Zenki Movement) – A founding component of Jaish al-Mujahidin, it left the alliance in May 2014 and has since benefitted from the support of the Military Operations Center (MOC), run by the opposition's state backers, which has made it one of Aleppo's most important factions.

Harakat Hazm (Movement of Determination) – A non-ideological alliance formed in January 2014 and based primarily in Idlib province, it is among the MOC's principal beneficiaries. It expanded its role in Aleppo in mid-2014.

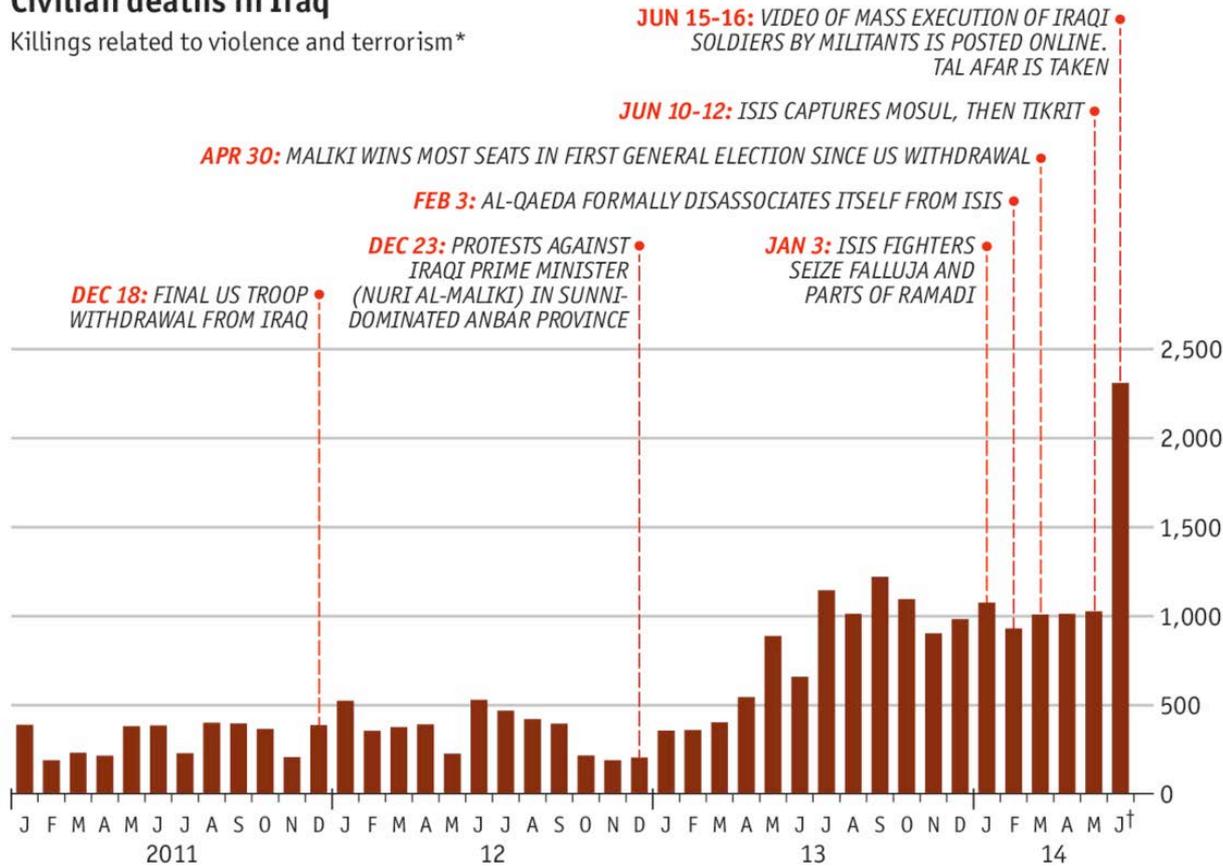
Faylaq al-Sham (Sham Legion) – A pragmatic alliance viewed as moderately Islamist, it has played a supporting role in Aleppo; in August 2014 joined the larger Islamic Front, Jaish al-Mujahidin, Nour al-Din al-Zenki and Hazm in the "Nahrawan al-Sham" operations room coordinating the fight against IS in Aleppo's northern countryside.

Syrian Revolutionaries Front (SRF, Jabhat Thuwar Souriya) – A non-ideological alliance led by prominent commander Jamal Marouf, it is strong in his base of Idlib province and has affiliate factions elsewhere but does not currently play a major role in Aleppo. It is among the main beneficiaries of MOC

Iraq: Rise in Civil War Casualties

Civilian deaths in Iraq

Killings related to violence and terrorism*



Source: Iraq Body Count, press reports; *The Economist*

*Preliminary data September 2013 to June 2014 †To June 16th

[Economist.com/graphicdetail](http://economist.com/graphicdetail)

Month	Civilian Casualties	Injured
July 2014	1186	1978
June 2014	1531	1763
May 2014	603	1108
April 2014	610	1311
March 2014	484	1104
February 2014	564	1179
January 2014	618	1052
December 2013	661	1201
November 2013	565	1186
October 2013	852	1793
September 2013	887	1957
August 2013	716	1936
July 2013	928	2109
June 2013	685	1610
May 2013	963	2191
April 2013	595	1481
March 2013	229	853
February 2013	418	704
January 2013	319	960
December 2012	230	655
November 2012	445	1306

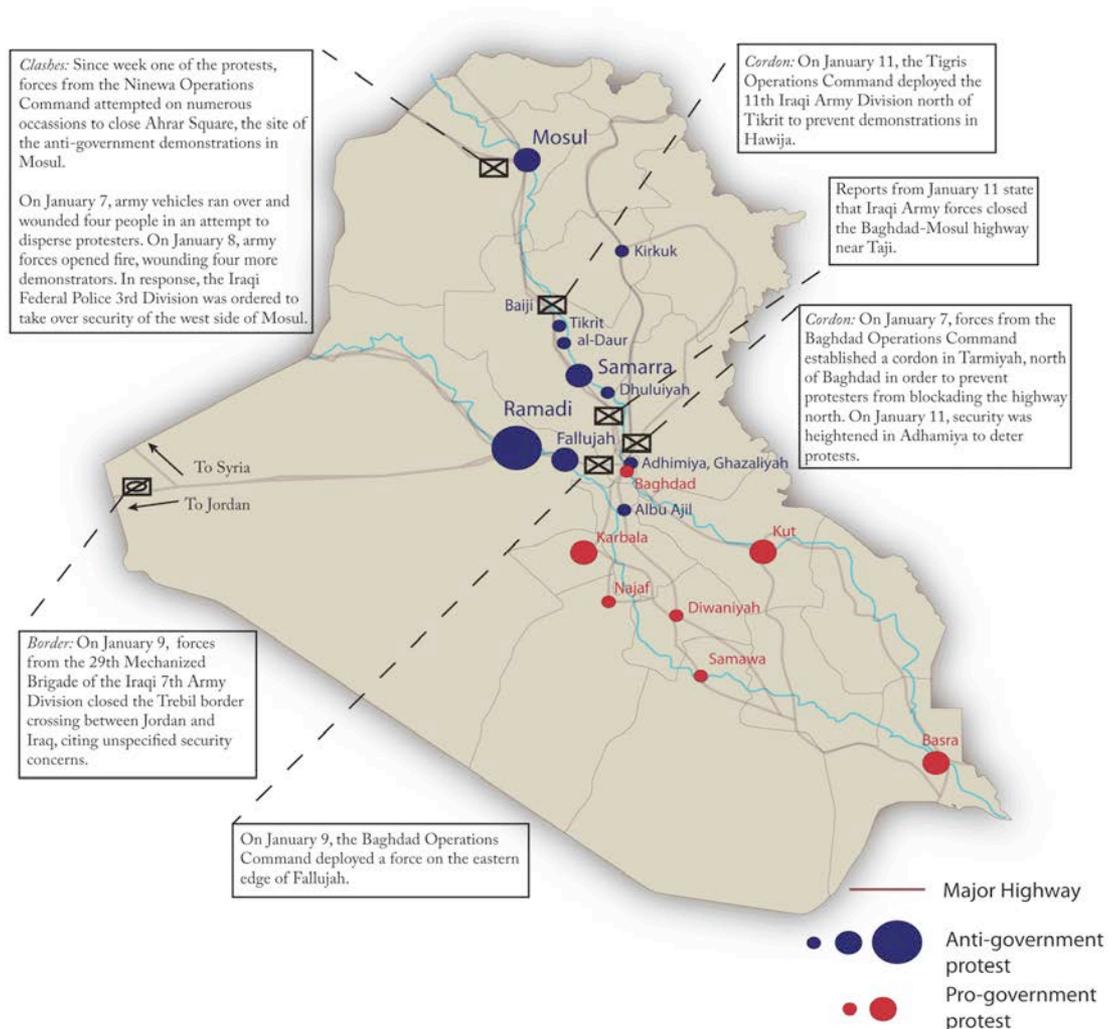
The number of civilians killed in July was 1,186 (including 106 civilian police), while the number of civilians injured was 1,511 (including 177 civilian police). A further 551 members of the Iraqi Security Forces, including Peshmerga and SWAT, were killed and 467 were injured (not including casualties from Anbar operation)...According to information obtained by UNAMI from the Health Directorate in Anbar, the total civilian casualties in Anbar up to 31 July inclusive were 198 killed and 611 injured, with 71 killed and 179 injured in Ramadi and 127 killed and 432 injured in Fallujah.

Source: VOX, <http://www.vox.com/a/maps-explain-crisis-iraq>; www.uniraq.org/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&id=2300:un-casualty-figures-for-july-2014-anbar-province-excluded&Itemid=633&lang=en

Protests in Iraq
Week 3: January 5 - January 11, 2013

Overview: As anti-government protests continued in Anbar, Ninewa, and Salah ad-Din, pro-government counter-protests were held in the southern cities of Karbala, Kut, Diwaniyah, Samawa, Najaf, and Basra. Additional military cordons were established in Anbar, Baghdad, Salah ad-Din, and Ninewa to contain the anti-government demonstrations.

Iraq: Sunni Protests 2013



Iraq: Civilian Casualties as of 8/2014

Baghdad, 1 September 2014 – According to casualty figures released today by UNAMI, a total of at least 1,420 Iraqis were killed and another 1,370 were injured in acts of terrorism and violence in August*.

The number of civilians killed was 1,265 (including 77 civilian police), while the number of civilians injured was 1,198 (including 105 civilian police). A further 155 members of the Iraqi Security Forces were killed, and 172 were injured (not including casualties from Anbar operation).

“In August alone the UN estimates that 600,000 people have been displaced while thousands continue to be targeted and killed by ISIL and associated armed groups simply on account of their ethnic or religious background”, said the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Iraq (SRSG), Mr. Nickolay Mladenov. “The true cost of this human tragedy is staggering”, he added.

“Despite the difficult conditions, urgent measures are being taken by the Government of Iraq, the Kurdistan Region of Iraq and the international community to alleviate the suffering of those fleeing the violence and to secure the return of displaced people to their places of origin in safety and dignity”, Mr. Mladenov added.

CAVEATS: Data do not take into account casualties of the current conflict in Anbar, for which we report separately the figures received from our sources, but which remain unverified by UNAMI. In general, UNAMI has been hindered in effectively verifying casualties from conflict areas and areas under the control of the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL) and associated armed groups. In some cases, UNAMI could only partially verify certain incidents. In addition to the verified figures provided below, UNAMI has also received, without being able to verify, reports of hundreds of casualties along with a large number of reports of civilians who have died from secondary effects of violence, having fled their homes but who perished from lack of access to water, food, medicines and health care in extreme weather conditions. These cases have not been included in the final tally. For these reasons, the figures reported are the absolute minimum number of casualties for the month of August - the actual figures could be significantly higher.

Civilian Casualties (killed and injured) per governorate

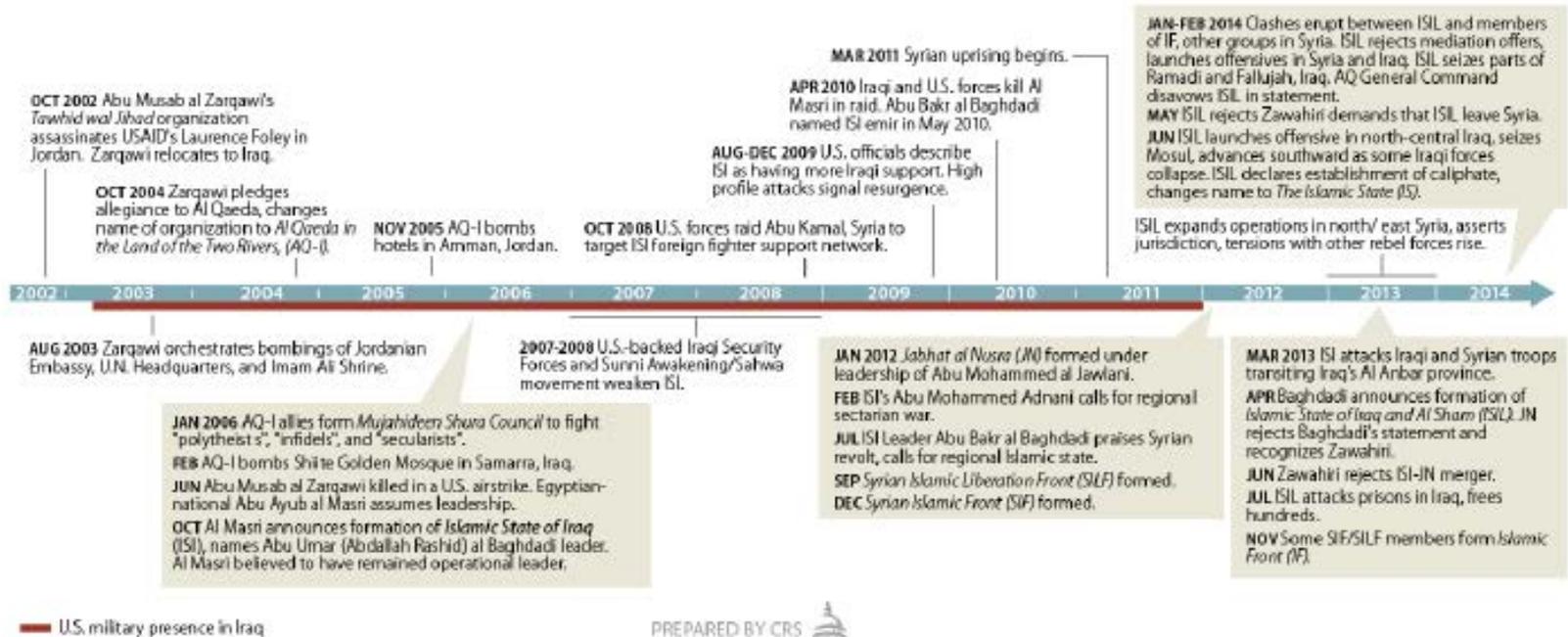
Anbar excluded, Baghdad was the worst affected Governorate with 857 civilian casualties (246 killed, 611 injured), followed by Nineveh (625 killed, 70 injured), Kirkuk (95 killed, 248 injured), Diyala (140 killed, 94 injured), Salahadin (105 killed, 103 injured).

Operations in Anbar

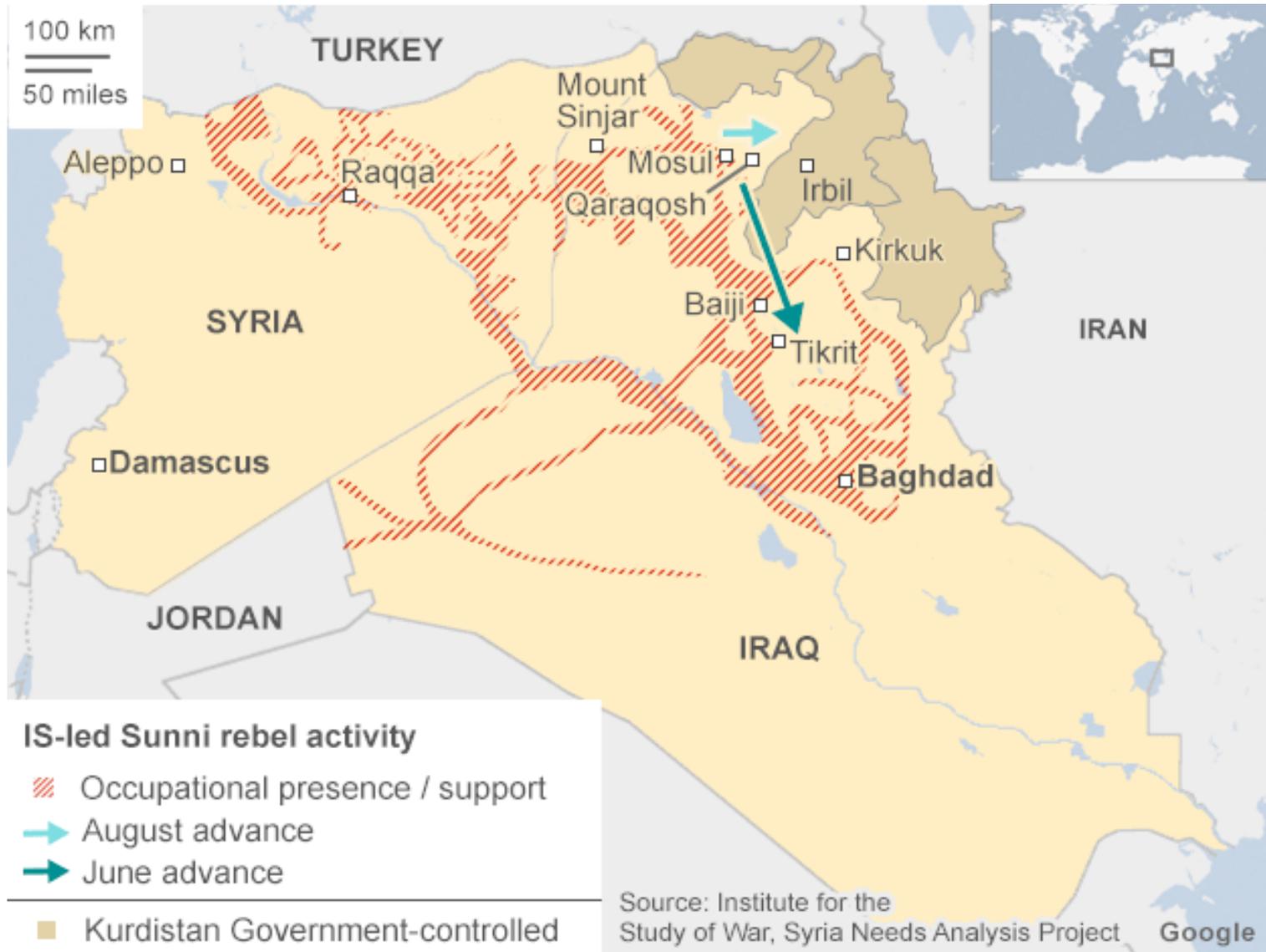
According to information obtained by UNAMI from the Health Directorate in Anbar, the total civilian casualties in Anbar up to 31 August, inclusive, were 268 killed and 796 injured, with 53 killed and 360 injured in Ramadi and 215 killed and 436 injured in Fallujah.

Source: UNAMI: <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?pli=1#inbox/148310bf4a3a12f0>

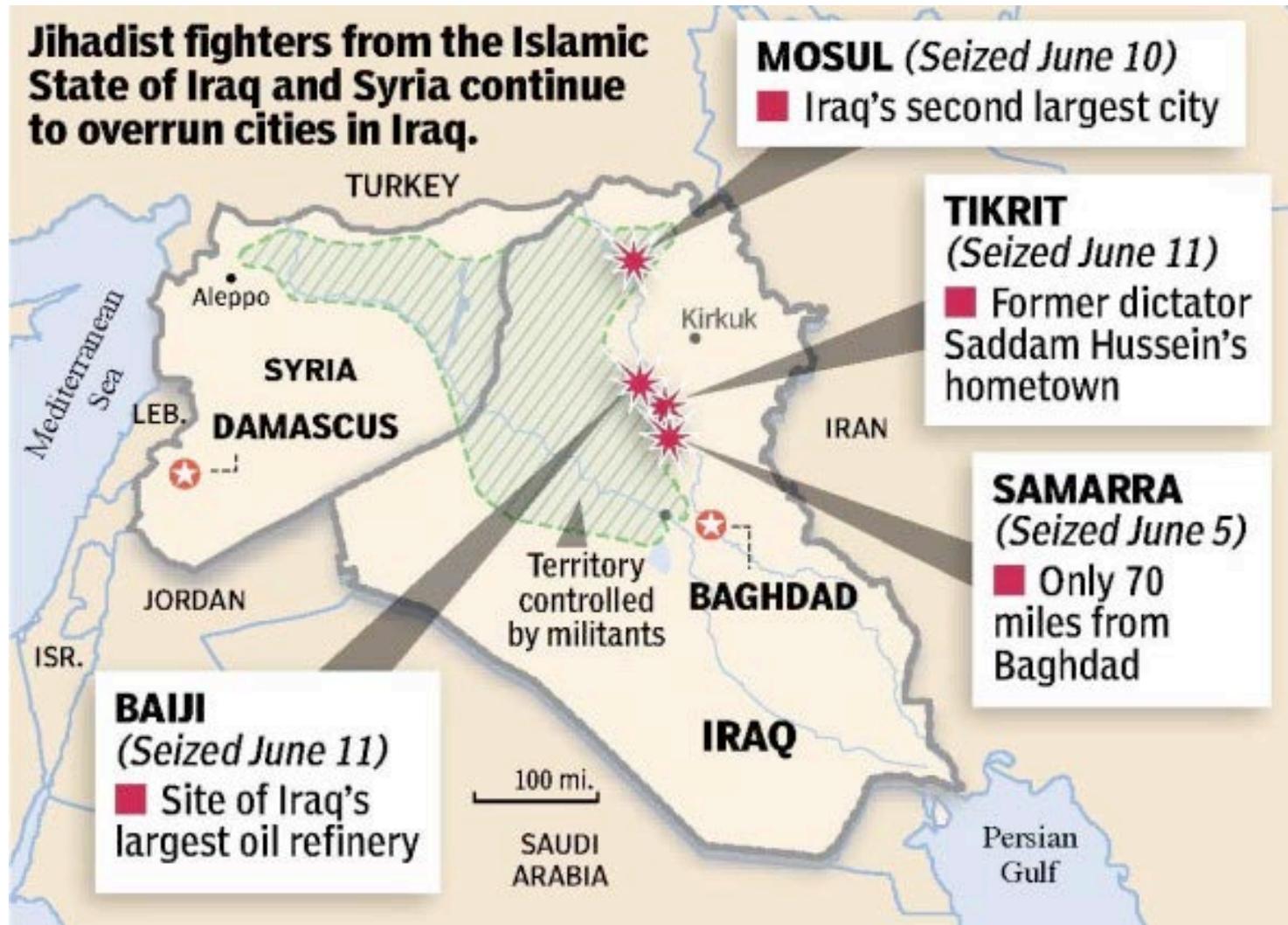
Evolution of IS/ISIL and Extremist Groups in Iraq and Syria, 2002-2014



Islamic State Map - BBC



Islamic State Advances: 6.2014

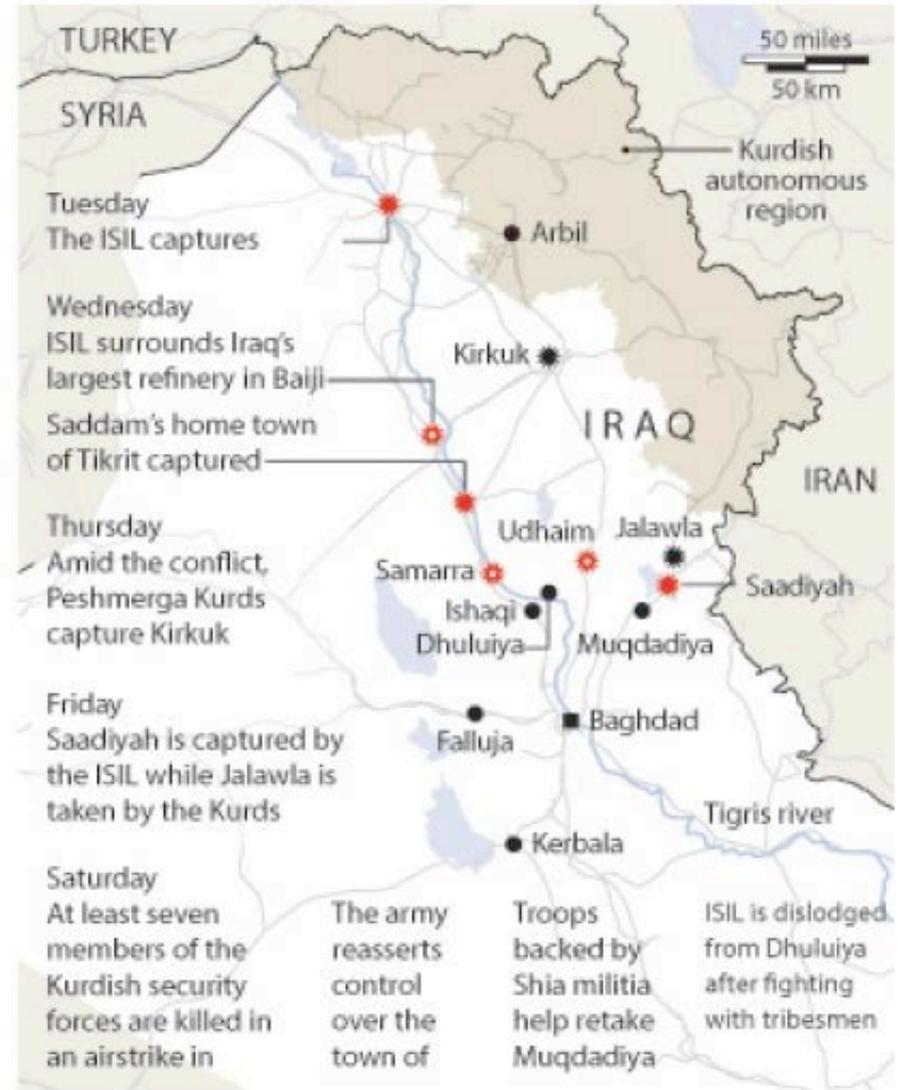


Islamic State Advances: 15.6.2014

Iraq crisis

An offensive by insurgents that threatens to dismember Iraq seemed to slow on Saturday after days of lightning advances, as government forces regained some territory in

Source: Reuters, June 6, 2014, https://www.google.com/search?q=Maps+of+ISIS,+ISIL+advances&client=firefox-a&hs=qTe&rls=org.mozilla:en-US:official&channel=sb&tbm=isch&imgil=JJ3AAAlaPqbkaqM%253A%253BVQ6NwgEmh2dfjM%253Bhttp%25253A%25252F%25252Fwww.studentnewsdaily.com%25252Fdaily-news-article%25252Fwith-baghdad-in-jeopardy-u-s-mulls-next-move%25252F&source=iu&pf=m&fir=JJ3AAAlaPqbkaqM%253A%252CVQ6NwgEmh2dfjM%252C_&usg=__SET3bnc3yjc6_xhYuFcRsBS7KE%3D&biw=1109&bih=833&ved=0CDUQyjc&ei=mq0qVJn0Hoz_yQTyjYLQBA#facrc=&imgdii=JJ3AAAlaPqbkaqM%3A%3BBGLbmvAVJ-IEh4M%3BJJ3AAAlaPqbkaqM%3A&imgrc=JJ3AAAlaPqbkaqM%253A%3BVQ6NwgEmh2dfjM%3Bhttp%253A%252F%252Fwww.studentnewsdaily.com%252Fwp-content%252Fuploads%252F2014%252F06%252Fsyria-iraq-isis.jpg%3Bhttp%253A%252F%252Fwww.studentnewsdaily.com%252Fdaily-news-article%252Fwith-baghdad-in-jeopardy-u-s-mulls-next-move%252F%3B555%3B413

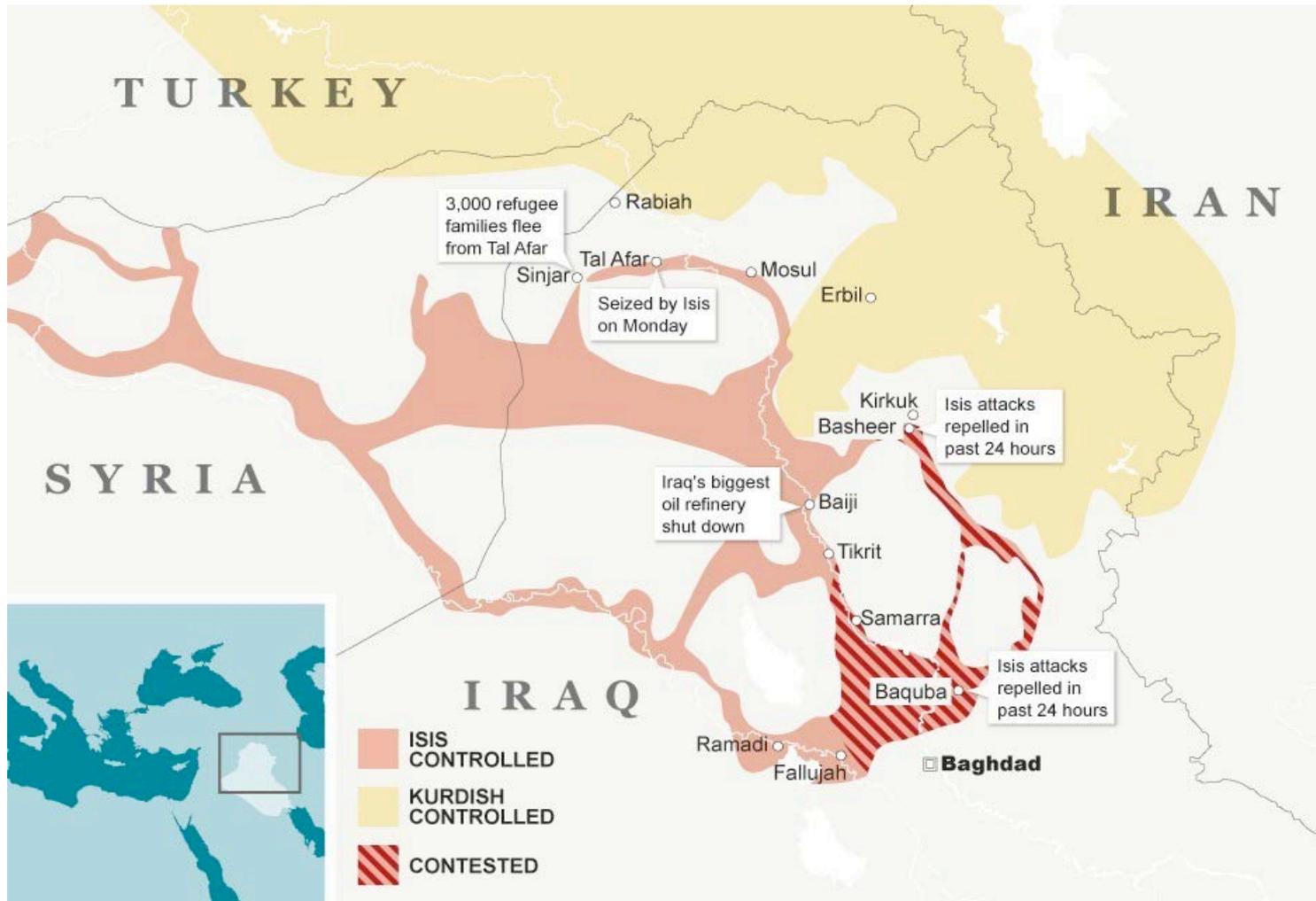


Source: Reuters

Staff, 15/06/2014

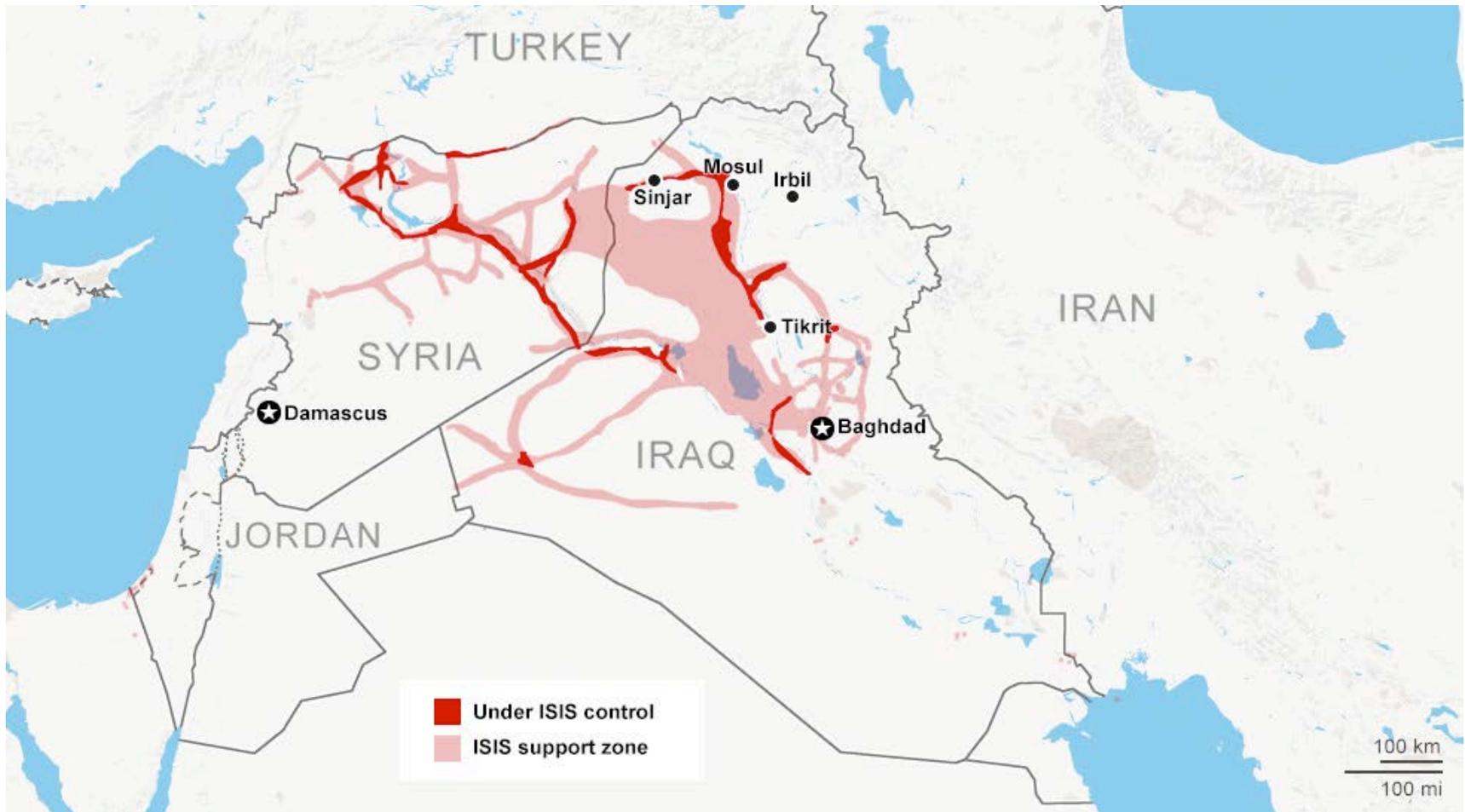
REUTERS

Islamic State Advances: 17.6.2014

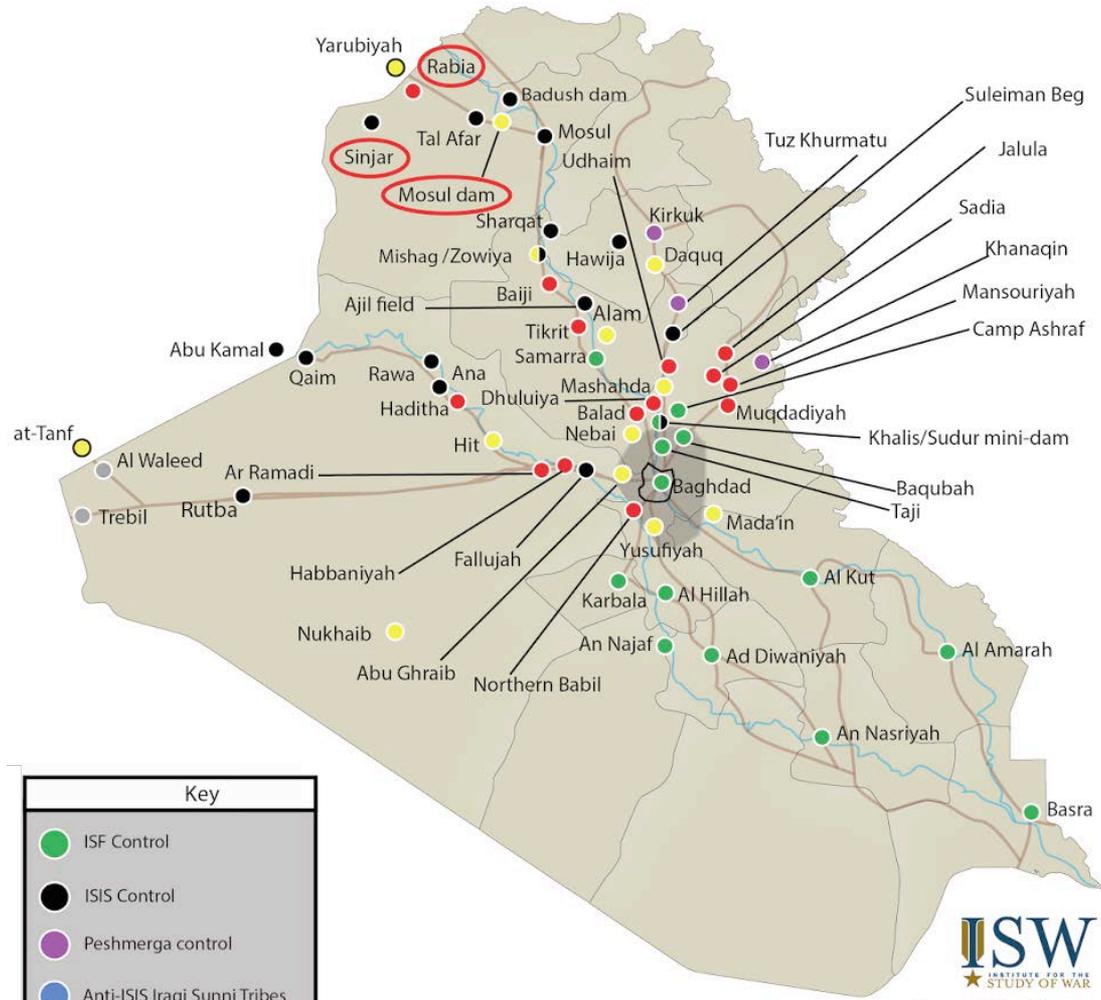


Source: /search?q=Maps+of+ISIS,+ISIL+advances&client=firefox-a&hs=qTe&rls=org.mozilla:en-US:official&channel=sb&tbm=isch&imgil=JJ3AAAlaPqbkaqM%253A%253BVQ6NwgEmh2dfjM%253Bhttp%25253A%25252F%25252Fwww.studentnewsdaily.com%25252Fdaily-news-article%25252Fwith-baghdad-in-jeopardy-u-s-mulls-next-move%25252F&source=iu&pf=m&fir=JJ3AAAlaPqbkaqM%253A%25252FCVQ6NwgEmh2dfjM%25252C_&usg=__SET3bnc3yjc6_xhYuFcRsBS7KE%3D&biw=1109&bih=833&ved=0CDUQyjc&ei=mq0qVJn0Hoz_yQTyjYlQBA#facrc=_&imgdii=_&imgcr=6qDewDalEgER6M%253A%3B59dd_Jy9jn2p6M%3Bhttp%253A%252F%252Fwww.telegraph.co.uk%252Fgraphics%252Flightbox%252Fpublished%252F246%252Fimages%252FTHUMB.jpg%3Bhttp%253A%252F%252Fwww.telegraph.co.uk%252Fnews%252Fworldnews%252Fmiddleeast%252Firaq%252F10904851%252Firaq-crisis-Obama-moves-US-forces-to-iraq-live.html%3B940%3B650

Islamic State Map - CNN



Islamic State Advances: 8.2014

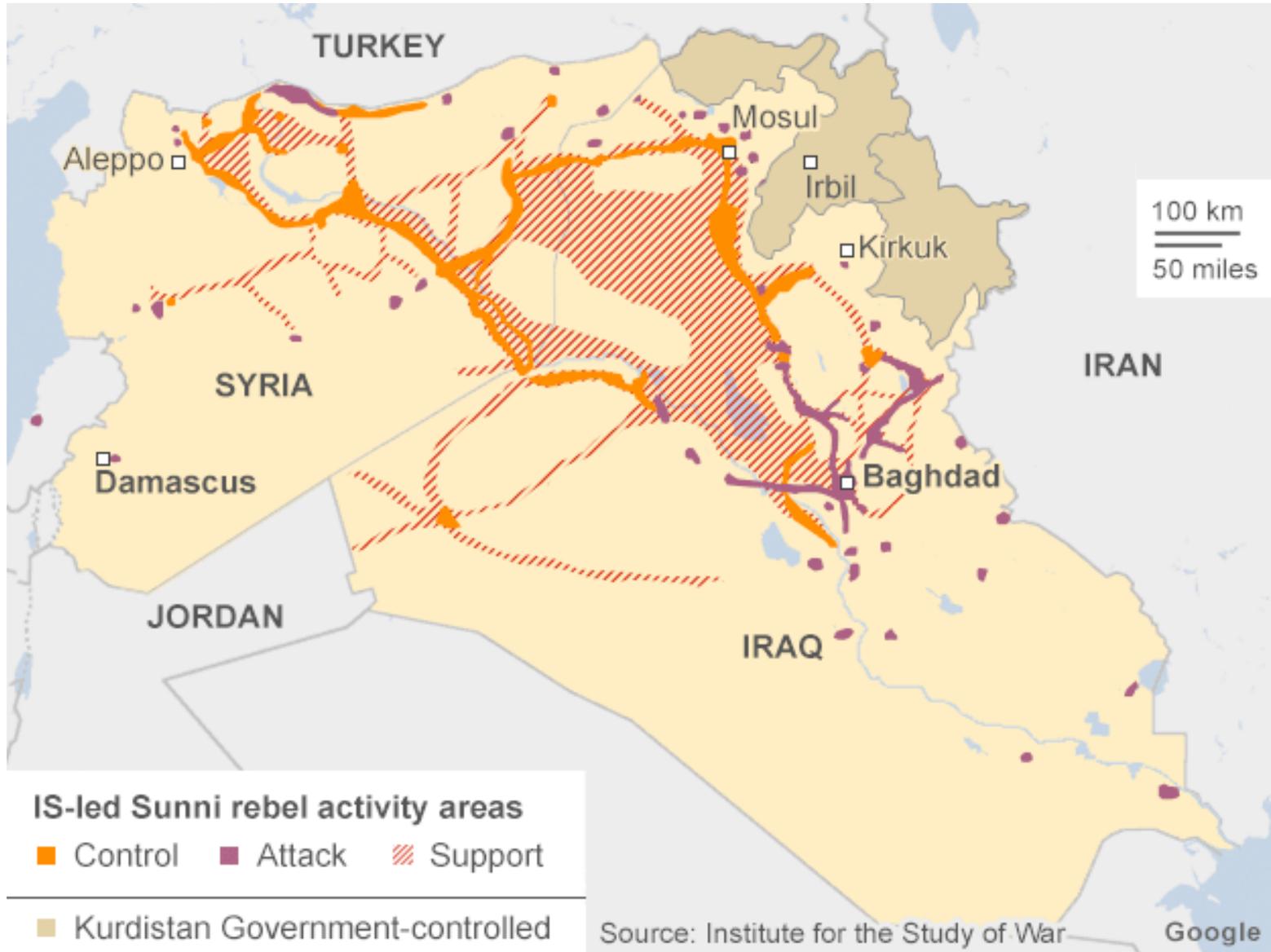


Key	
●	ISF Control
●	ISIS Control
●	Peshmerga control
●	Anti-ISIS Iraqi Sunni Tribes
●	Iraqi Tribes
●	Areas ISW is watching
●	Contested Area
●	Changes since last Control Map

Institute for the Study of War, Vox,
<http://www.vox.com/a/maps-explain-crisis-iraq>

ISW
 INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF WAR
 Content: ISW Iraq Team
 Graphics: Nichole Diebarry

The Rise of the Islamic State



Claims to a Caliphate



The areas where IS is operating largely match areas where its predecessor, al-Qaeda in Iraq (AQI), was active during the peak of the sectarian insurgency in 2006.

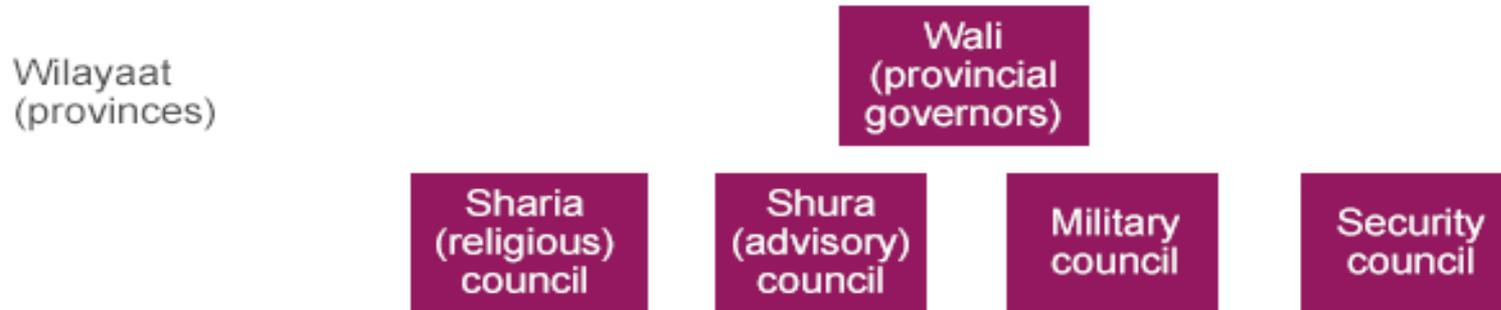
AQI was eventually suppressed through a combination of a surge in US troop numbers and Sunni tribesmen taking up arms to drive it out.

Structure of the Islamic State

Islamic State (IS) command structure



IS operates the same structure in nine provinces in Syria and seven in Iraq

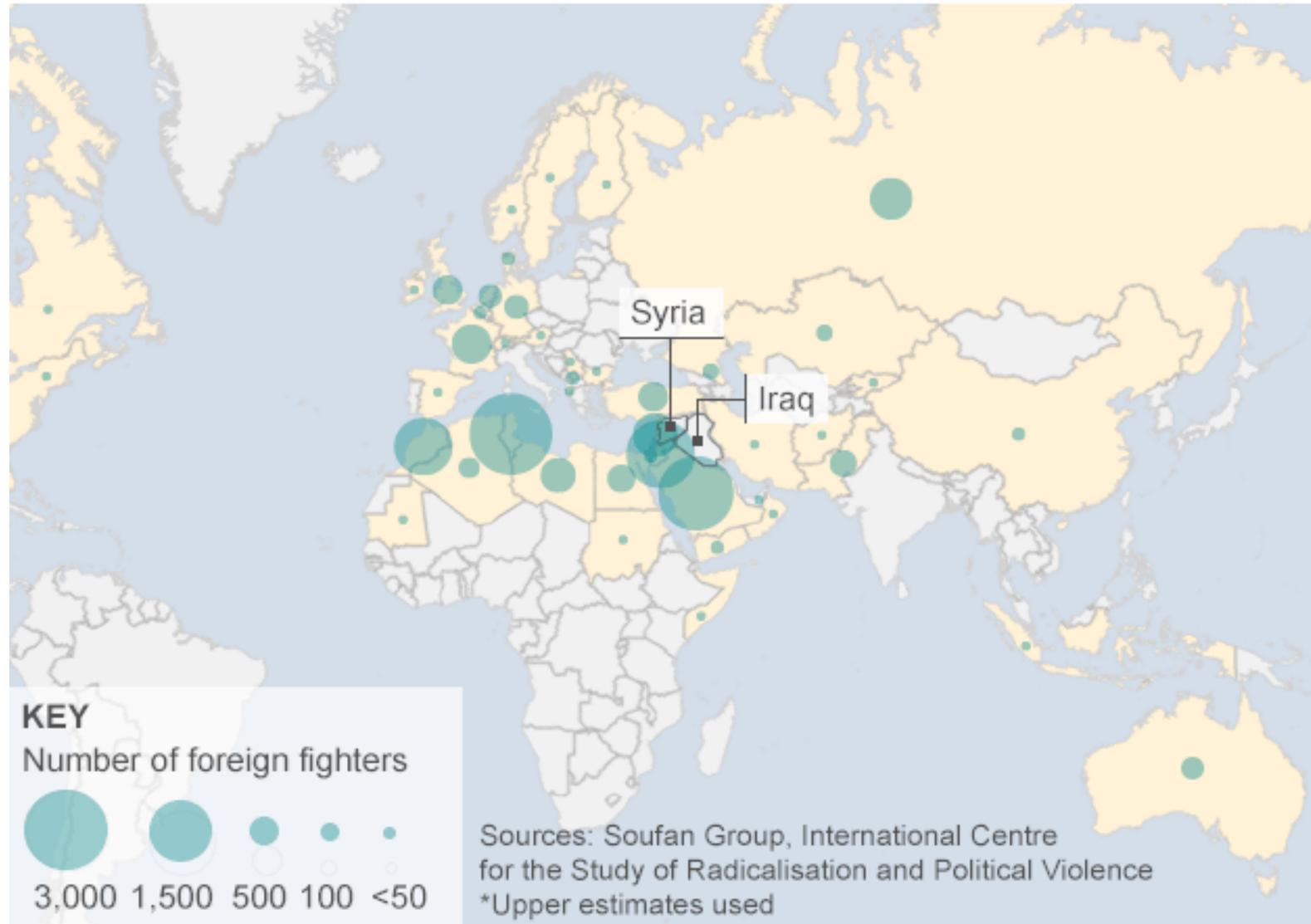


Qitahaat sectors (local districts)

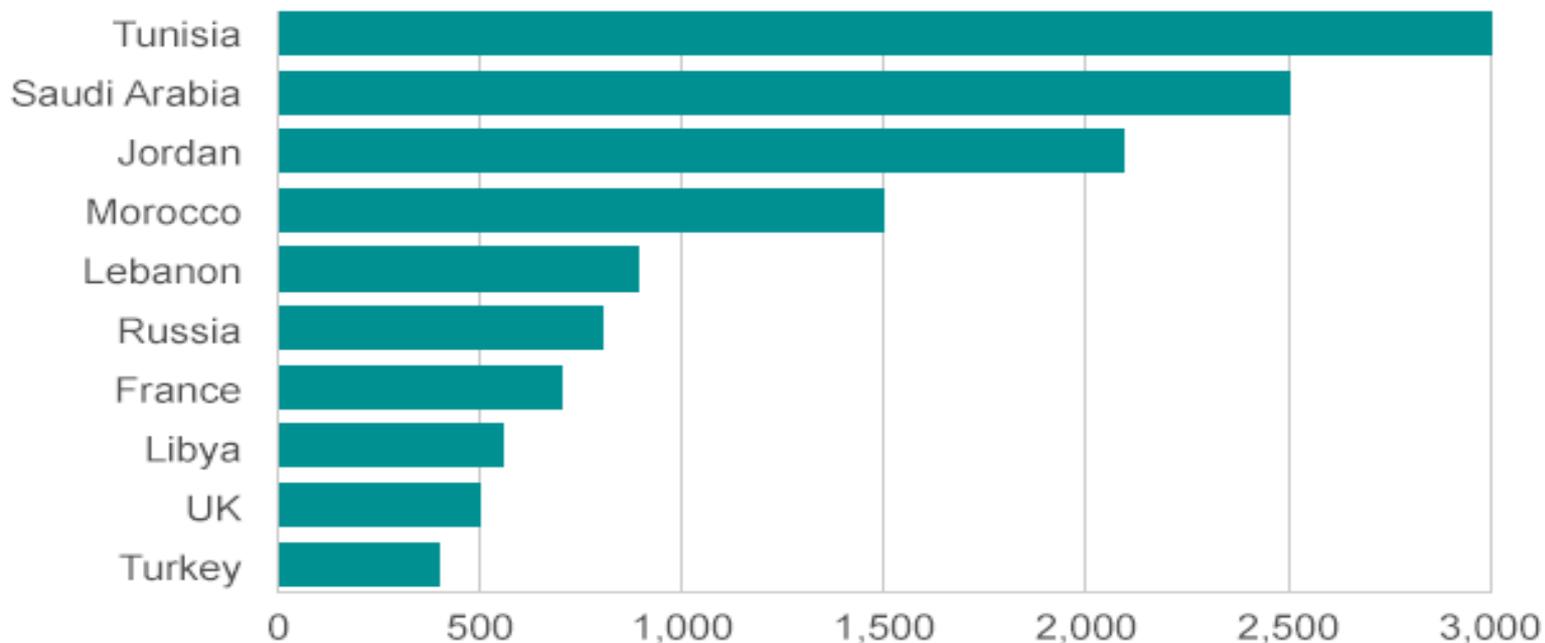
Same structure repeated at local level

Source: IS investigation team

Origin of foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq



Foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq

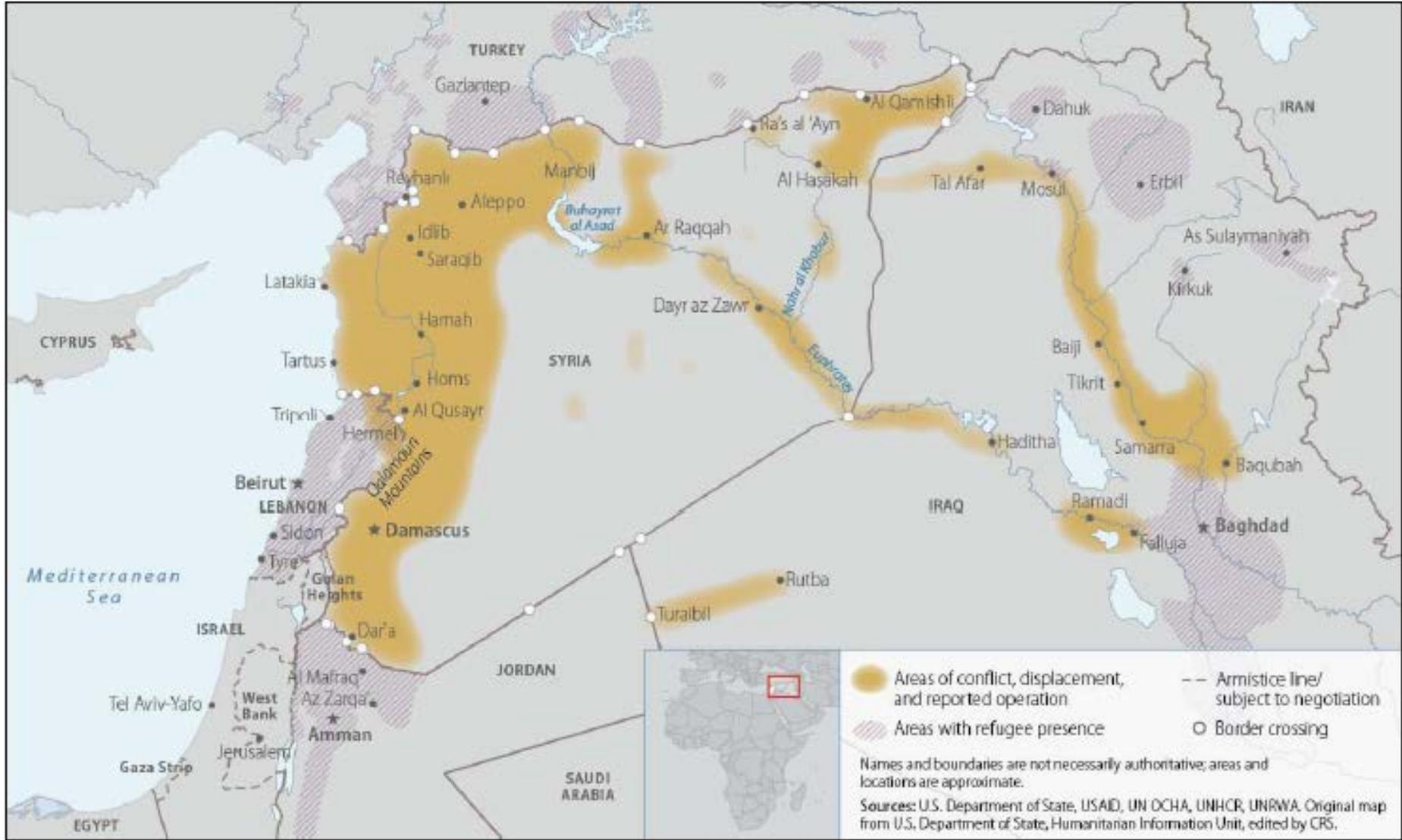


Sources: Soufan Group, International Centre for the Study of Radicalisation and Political Violence
Upper estimates used.

The US Central Intelligence Agency believes IS may have up to 31,000 fighters in Iraq and Syria - three times as many as previously thought. Among them are foreign recruits - the number of whom has surged since IS declared itself a caliphate in the summer. 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 12,000 fighters from almost 80 countries have travelled to Syria and Iraq to fight with extremist groups.

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

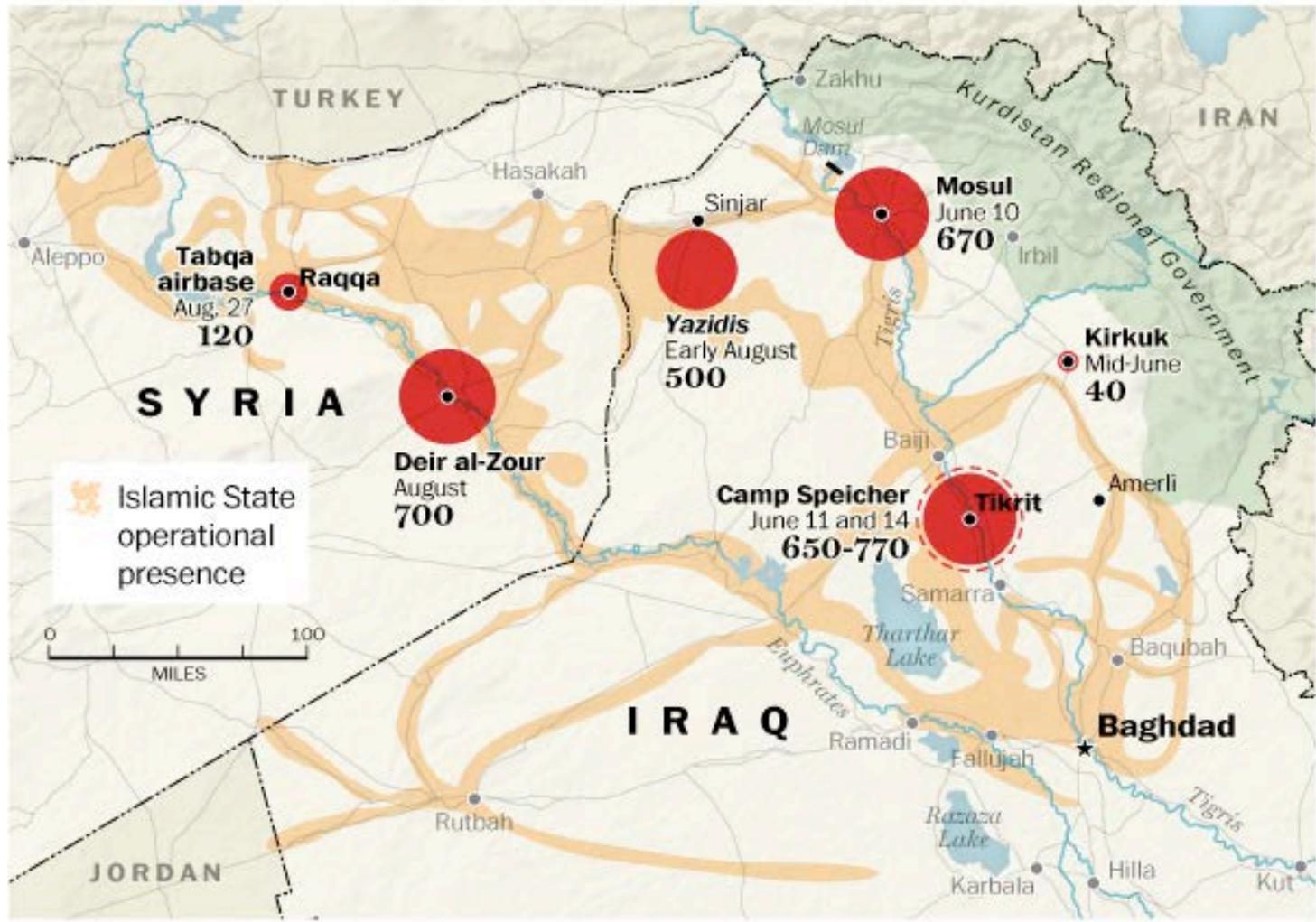
Al Nusra & Islamic State Operations: 10.10.14



After the Air Campaign Begins 8.8.14

Islamic State Massacres: 9.5.14

Reported massacres by the Islamic State



Sources: The Institute for the Study of War, the Long War Journal, news reports

THE WASHINGTON POST

Source: *Washington Post*, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/worldviews/wp/2014/09/05/map-islamic-states-brutal-massacres-in-syria-and-iraq/>.

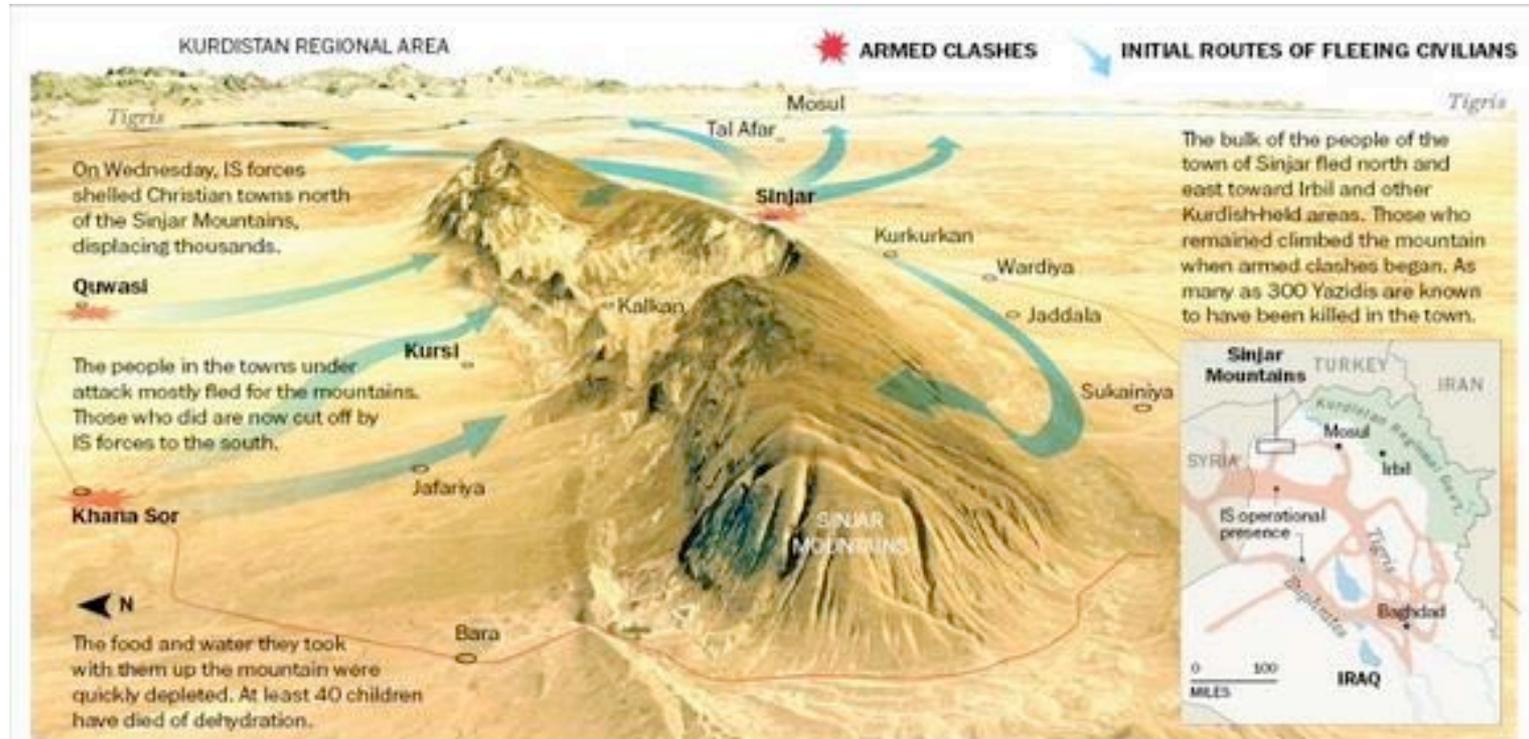
US Drone Strikes: 2008-2012

Iraq	Total armed drone sorties	Total missiles fired by drones	Total drone strikes
2008	5,558	60	43
2009	5,300	4	4
2010	3,378	0	0
2011	2,773	1	1
2012*	0	0	0
Total	17,009	65	48
* Year to October 31 2012			



Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=Air+strikes+Iraq,+graph&client=firefox-a&hs=GE&rls=org.mozilla:en-US:official&channel=sb&tbm=isch&imgil=7zDMTX3PNgppuM%253A%253Bli1-eBWontHWLM%253Bhttp%25253A%25252F%25252Fwww.mirror.co.uk%25252Fnews%25252Fworld-news%25252Fsee-warplanes-launch-air-raid-4027719&source=iu&pf=m&fir=7zDMTX3PNgppuM%253A%252Cii1-eBWontHWLM%252C_&usg=__F0yKnBXjVdoW5kdgA6sSH3NQxw0%3D&biw=1507&bih=793&ved=0CF4Qyjc&ei=LdAzVNzaB8GgyQSYoYL YDQ#facrc=_&imgdii=_&mgrc=iz64OW9sxQKYaM%253A%253BWeXNKuAdhQPw0M%253Bhttp%253A%252F%252Fwww.thebureauinvestigates.com%252Fwp-content%252Fuploads%252F2012%252F11%252FIraq-chart1-562x395.jpg%253Bhttp%253A%252F%252Fwww.thebureauinvestigates.com%252F2012%252F12%252F04%252Frevealed-us-and-britain-launched-1200-drone-strikes-in-recent-wars%252F%253B562%253B395

Sinjar Mountain Crisis: 8.8. 14



U.S. begins airdropping supplies

An initial U.S. airdrop that began Thursday included one C-17 (max load 170,900 lbs) and two C-130 aircraft (max load 72,000 lbs) each.



72 bundles of supplies were dropped to people above the town of Kursi. That is enough food and water for around 8,000 people.

Possible airstrikes

White House press secretary Josh Earnest said that airstrikes could be carried out near the Sinjar Mountains to "dislodge the forces" that are besieging the Yazidi refugees. The heavily armed militants "are marshalled at the base of the mountain, vowing to kill those who descend."

Sources: UNOCHA, Google Earth. Loveday Morris and Richard Johnson/The Washington Post. Published on August 8,

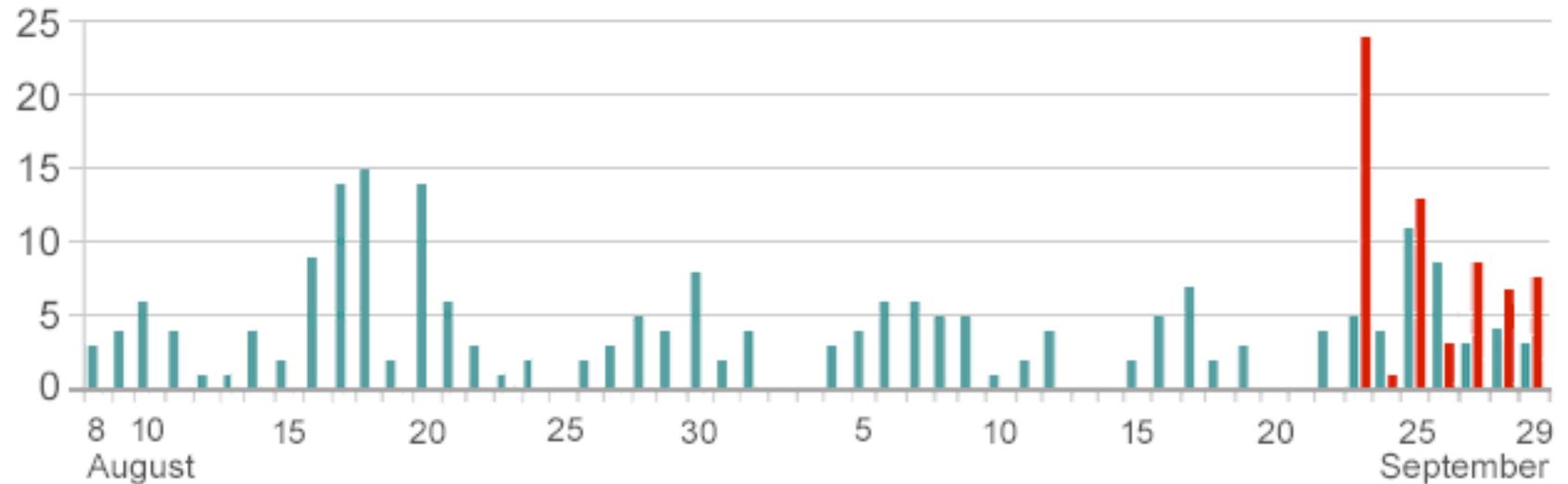
Source: https://www.google.com/search?q=Air+strikes+Iraq,+graph&client=firefox-a&hs=GE&rls=org.mozilla:en-US:official&channel=sb&tbm=isch&imgil=7zDMTX3PNgppuM%253A%253Bli1-eBWontHWLM%253Bhttp%25253A%25252F%25252Fwww.mirror.co.uk%25252Fnews%25252Fworld-news%25252Fsee-warplanes-launch-air-raid-4027719&source=iu&pf=m&fir=7zDMTX3PNgppuM%253A%252Cii1-eBWontHWLM%252C_&usg=__F0yKnBXjVdoW5kdgA6sSH3NQxw0%3D&biw=1507&bih=793&ved=0CF4Qyjc&ei=LdAzVNzaB8GgyQSYoYL YDQ#facrc=_&imgdii=7zDMTX3PNgppuM%3A%3B7hu3YHaVZclJM%3B7zDMTX3PNgppuM%3A&imgrc=7zDMTX3PNgppuM%253A%3Bli1-eBWontHWLM%3Bhttp%253A%252F%252Fi4.mirror.co.uk%252Fincoming%252Farticle4026236.ece%252Falternates%252Fs615b%252FIraq-air-strikes-map.jpg%3Bhttp%253A%252F%252Fwww.mirror.co.uk%252Fnews%252Fworld-news%252Fsee-warplanes-launch-air-raid-4027719%3B615%3B622

Air Strikes Per Day 8.8.14 to 29.9.14

Air strikes in Iraq and Syria

Iraq **226** Syria **63***

■ Iraq ■ Syria



* includes strikes against Khorasan

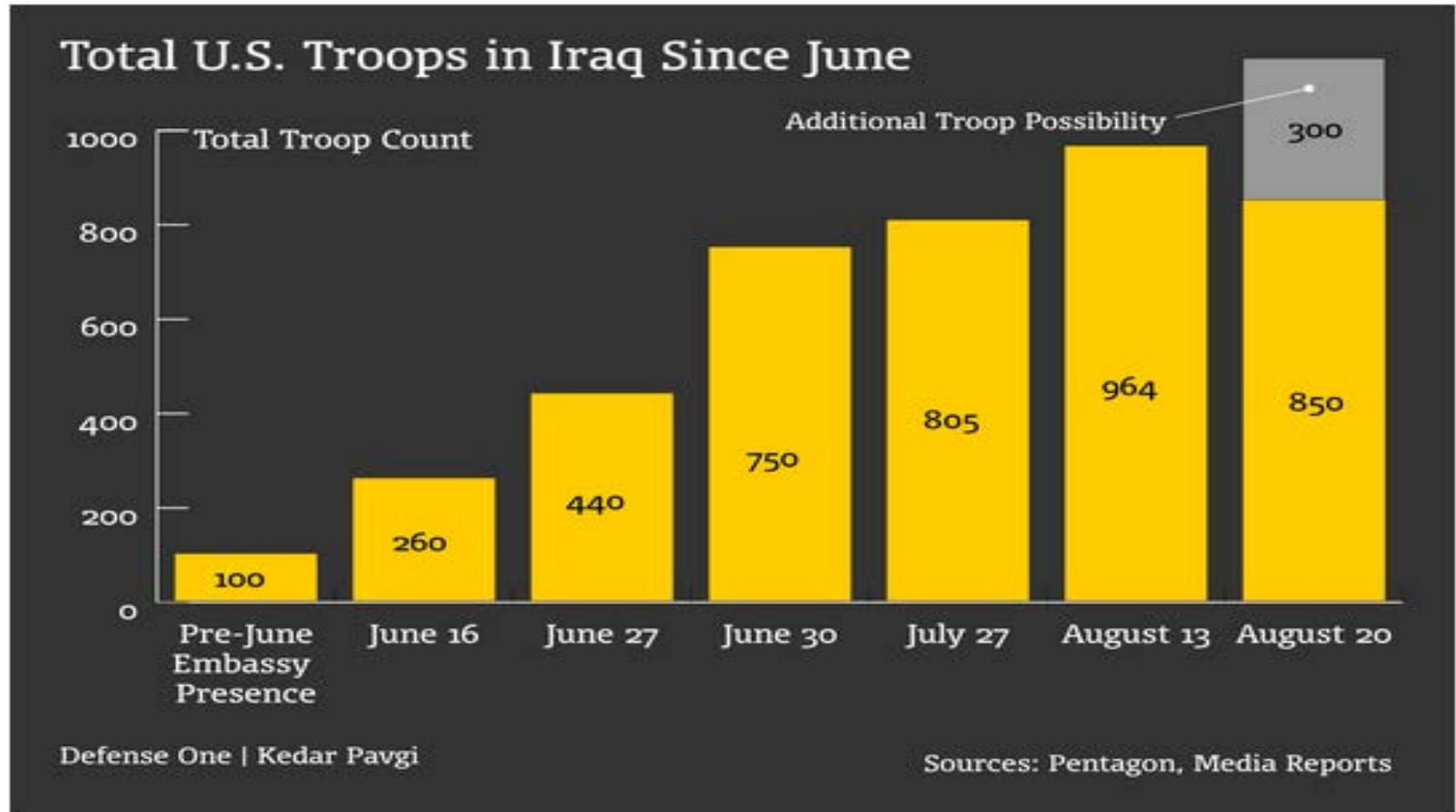
Source: US Central Command

The raids carried out by US, Saudi and UAE aircraft killed 14 of the group's fighters and five civilians in eastern Syria, activists said.

In total the US has carried out more than 200 attacks on IS targets in Iraq since 8 August. French jets joined the Iraq mission on 19 September, launching their first strikes in the north east of the country.

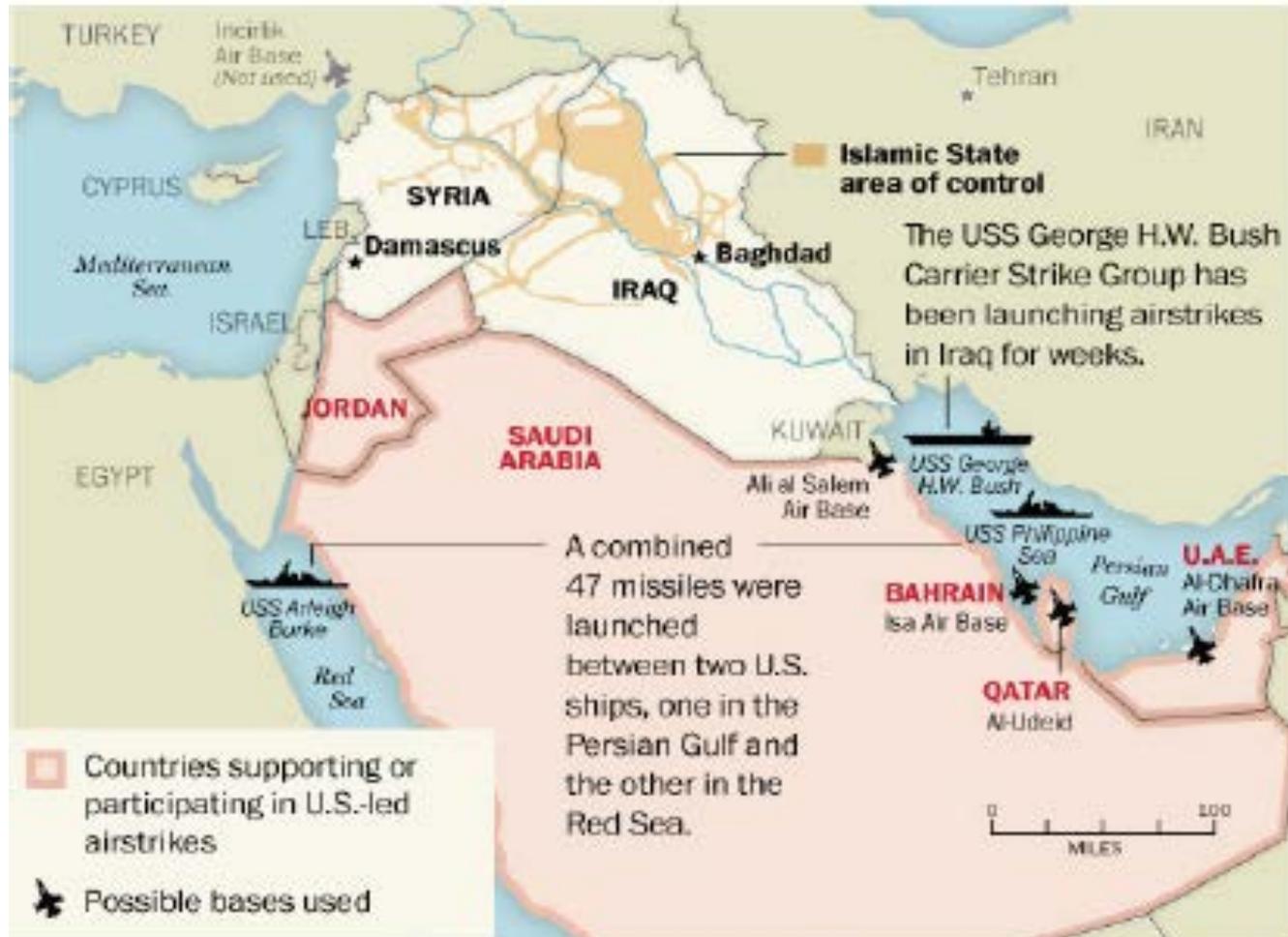
Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>.

Don't Nickel and Dime: Size the US Presence to the Need if the Iraqi Government Reforms



Source: Molly O'Toole, *Obama, Iraq and the Coming War Powers Fight With Congress*, Defense One, August 24, 2014, http://www.defenseone.com/politics/2014/08/obama-facing-war-powers-choice-over-iraq/92264/?oref=defenseone_today_nl

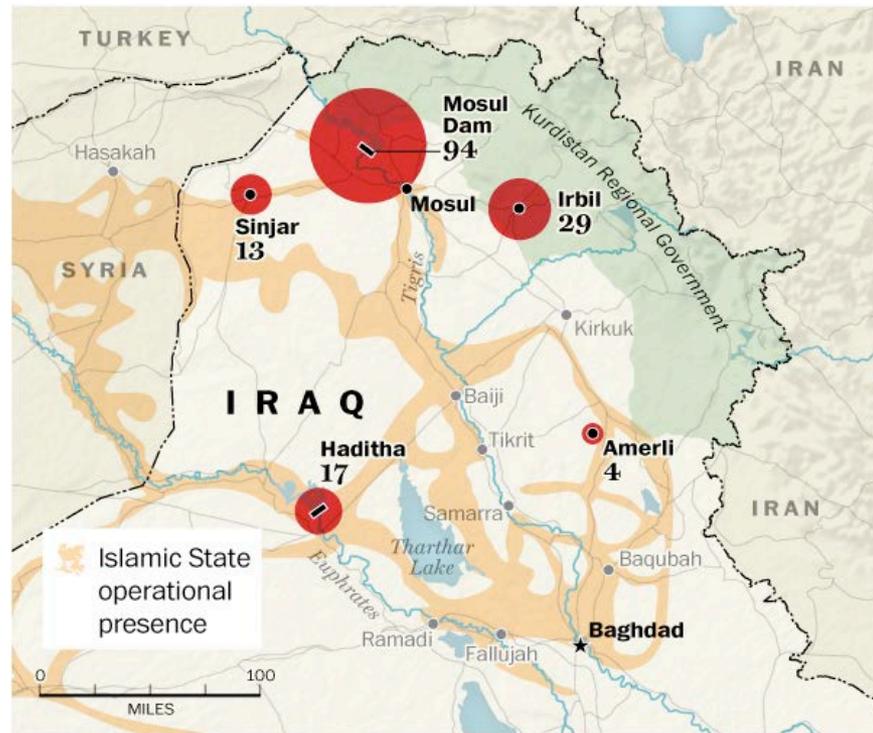
Bases for Strikes in Syria and Iraq



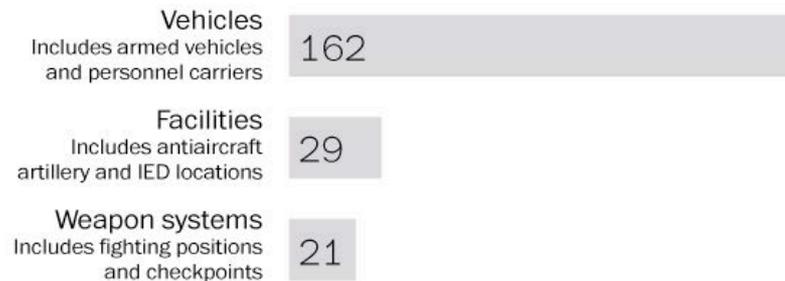
Sources: Pentagon, CENTCOM, the Institute for the Study of War, the Long War Journal, news reports. The Washington Post. Published on September 23, 2014, 11:54 a.m.

Source: Washington Post, September 24, 2014, http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/us-airstrikes-on-the-islamic-state-and-the-khorasan-group-in-syria-map/2014/09/23/820774a2-4336-11e4-9a15-137aa0153527_graphic.html.

Iraq: US Air Strikes to 9.10. 2014



Islamic State targets damaged or destroyed



Source: The Institute for the Study of War, the *Long War Journal*, news reports. *The Washington Post*. Published on September 11, 2014, 10:21 p.m., http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/us-airstrikes-in-iraq-targeting-islamic-state/2014/09/11/6498a5d2-3a1a-11e4-9c9f-ebb47272e40e_graphic.html.

Iraq: US Air Strikes by Region to 9.10. 2014

US airstrikes in Iraq by region

NB: some of the releases do not specify how many strikes hit specific regions, which is why some have been placed together (e.g. Irbil and Mosul dam)



SOURCE: US CENTRAL COMMAND

theguardian

Area of IS Influence: 9.10. 2014

Areas of Isis influence

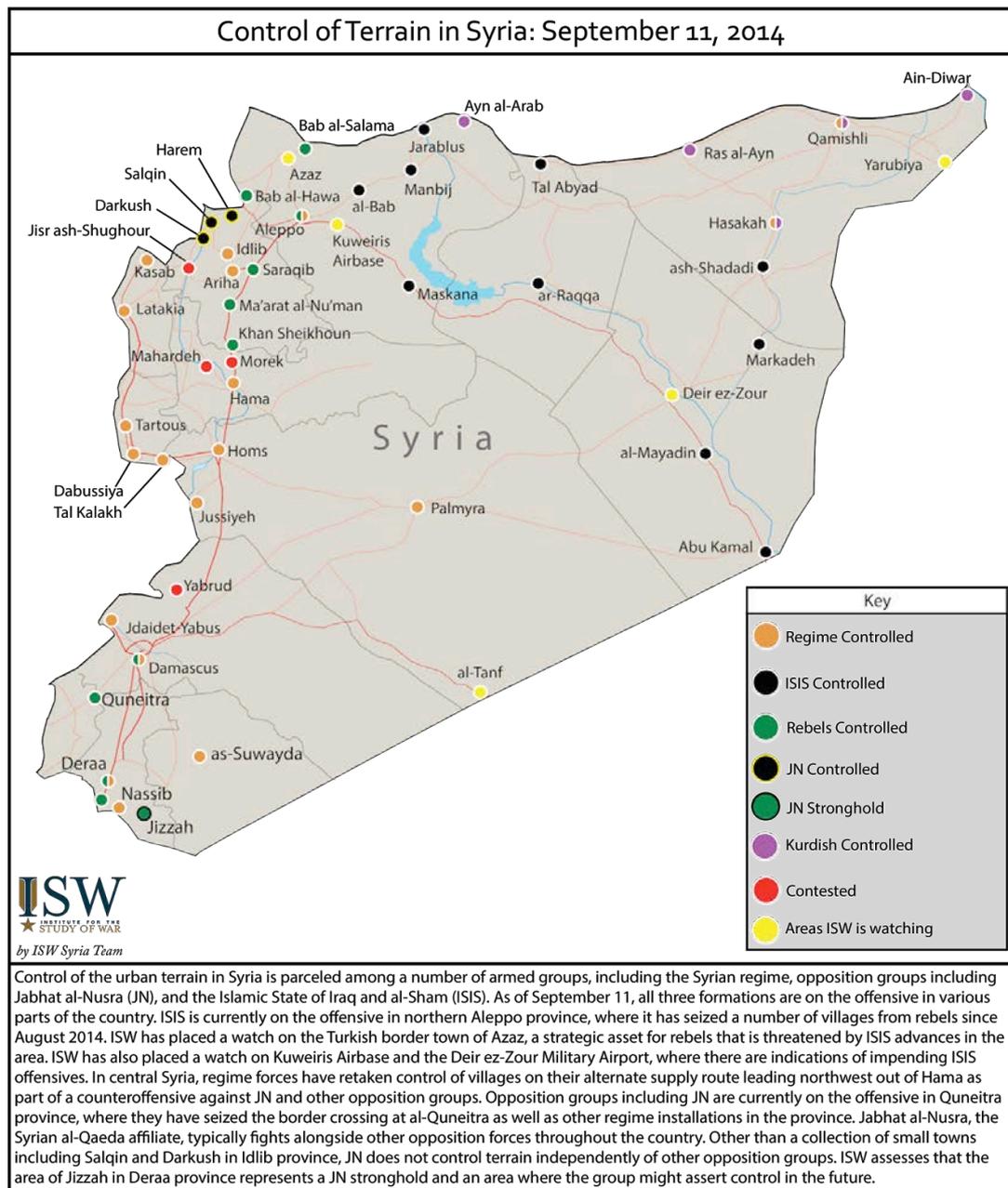
KEY | ◊ Towns controlled by Isis | Full control | Recurring attacks | Kurdish regional government



SOURCES: NYT, BBC, CAERUS ASSOCIATES, LONG WAR JOURNAL, INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF WAR

Source: The Guardian, <http://www.theguardian.com/news/datablog/2014/aug/27/us-military-isis-air-strikes-in-iraq-day-by-day-breakdown>

Control of Terrain in Syria 9.11.14

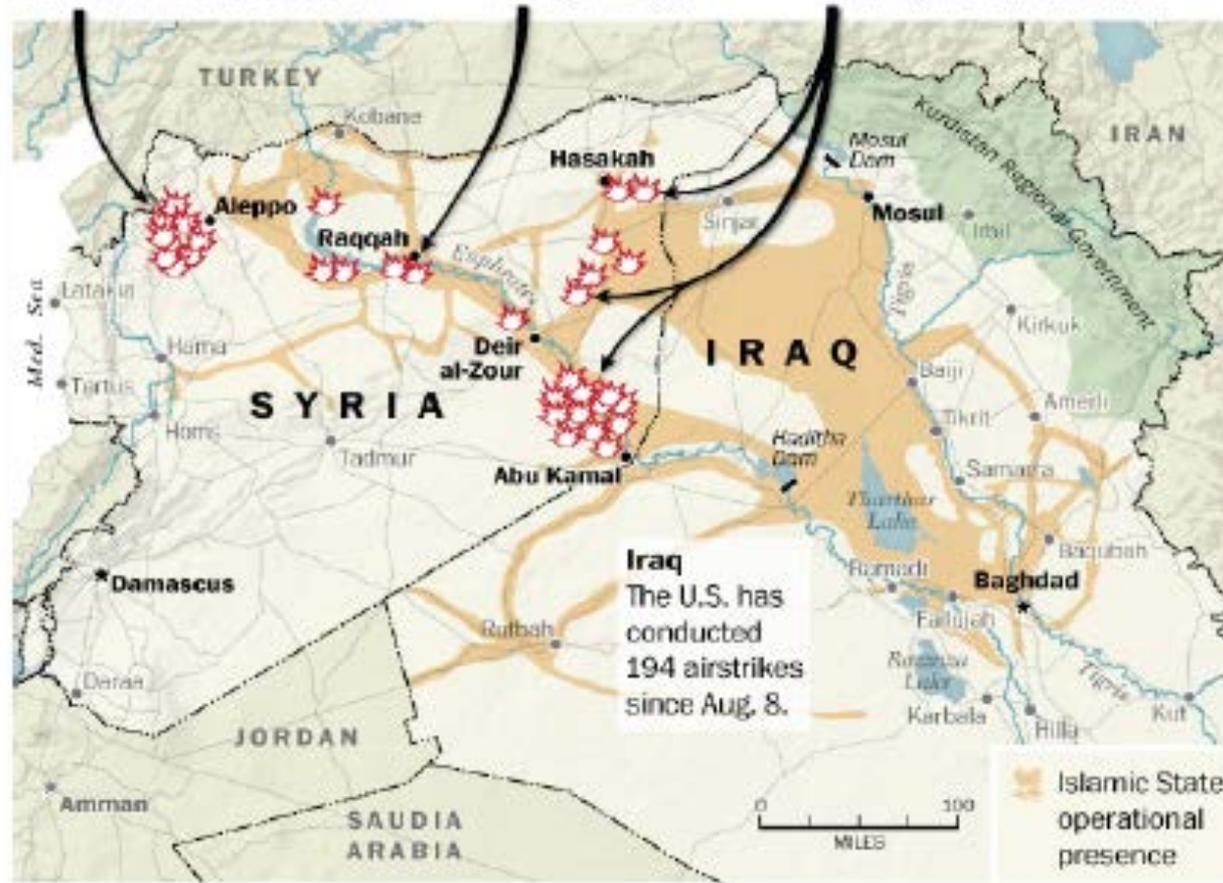


Strikes in Syria 22-23.9.14

West of Aleppo: Eight strikes targeted al-Qaeda's Khorasan group, a cell that recruits Western jihadists for what intelligence officials say is an "imminent" attack on the United States.

Raqqah: The Islamic State's headquarters in its self-proclaimed capital reportedly sustained heavy damage.

Deir al-Zour, Hasakah, Abu Kamal: GPS-guided missiles fired from F-18s launched from the USS George H.W. Bush bombed Islamic State training and logistics sites.



Source: Washington Post, September 24, 2014, http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/us-airstrikes-on-the-islamic-state-and-the-khorasan-group-in-syria-map/2014/09/23/820774a2-4336-11e4-9a15-137aa0153527_graphic.html.

Cruise Missile Strikes on Khorasan Terrorist Group in Syria 9.22-23.14



US launched a total of 47 missiles on the Khorasan terrorist group, from two destroyers, the USS Philippine Sea, a guided missile cruiser, and the USS Arleigh Burke, a destroyer.

The first ship was in the Arabian Gulf; the second in the Red Sea.

Part of 14 military strikes on Islamic State targets in Syria

US fighter jets, bombers and drones also dropped ordnance in Syria on militants, their training compounds, headquarters, storage facilities, supply trucks, armed vehicles and a ³⁸ finance center

Source Nikc O Malley, "Islamic State strikes: Khorasan network targeted by cruise missiles amid terror threat, ," *Sydney Morning Herald*, September 24, 2014, <http://www.smh.com.au/world/islamic-state-strikes-khorasan-network-targeted-by-cruise-missiles-amid-terror-threat-20140924-101520.html>; Dam Lamothe, "Tomahawk missiles the latest U.S. weapon used against Islamic State," *Washington Post*, September 23, 2014, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/checkpoint/wp/2014/09/23/tomahawk-missiles-the-latest-u-s-weapon-used-against-islamic-state/>;

Google, <https://www.google.com/search?q=Cruise+missile+strike+in+syria&client=firefox-a&hs=oxC&rls=org.mozilla:en-US:official&channel=sb&tbm=isch&imgil=TQy5DMUoZRpVMM%253A%253BFvfVtf23PI8DeM%253Bhttp%25253A%25252F%25252Fwww.news4jax.com%25252Fnews%25252Fus-world-news%25252Fal-qaedas-new-syrian-franchise-has-its-eye-on-the-west%25252F28194816&source=iu&pf=m&fir=TQy5DMUoZRpVMM%253A%252CFvfVtf23PI8DeM%253B>

Strikes in Syria 25.9.14



The Islamic State is estimated to [produce between 25,000 and 40,000 barrels](#) of oil a day, earning as much as \$1 million a day, according to industry experts.

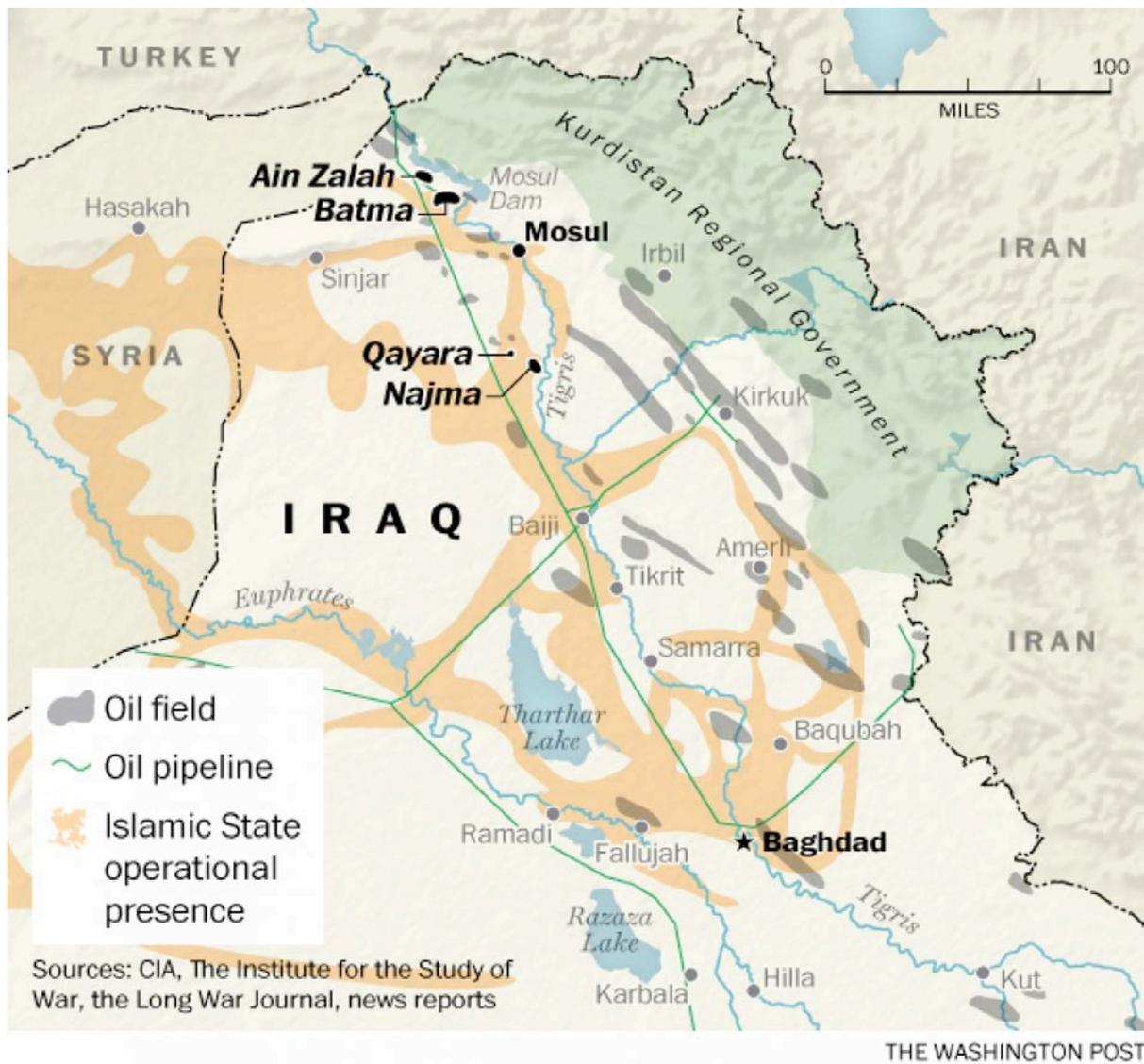
The attacks on the refineries came on a day when U.S. military forces reported hitting an Islamic State convoy in Syria near the Iraqi border and Syrian opposition groups reported heavy bombardment in areas near Turkey. American planes also carried out five airstrikes in Iraq, U.S. officials said.

Eight Islamic State vehicles were hit in an airstrike northwest of the border town of al-Qaim, [U.S. Central Command said](#). Syrian opposition activists said the coalition strikes occurred near Boukamal, where the Islamic State drove out other rebels in July after seizing the al-Qaim border crossing. Islamic State bases and checkpoints were also targeted later in the day, the Britain-based Syrian Observatory for Human Rights said.

The organization also said several aerial attacks were carried out near Kobane, a town on the border with Turkey that has been the site of [intense battles](#) in recent weeks between Islamic State fighters and militias from Syria's Kurdish region. It was unclear who carried out those reported airstrikes. U.S. military officials did not report launching attacks in the area near the Turkish border.

Source: Washington Post, September 25, 2014, http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/national-security/map-second-wave-of-us-airstrikes-in-syria/2014/09/24/4e140f42-444f-11e4-9a15-137aa0153527_graphic.html.

Islamic State Fighters Drawing on Oil Assets



Poor quality of crude oil in northern Iraqi fields and the steep cost of smuggling probably limited earnings to \$1 million a day over the summer.

Recent counteroffensives, international sanctions and crackdowns on smuggling might have reduced that figure to as little as \$250,000 a day.

Producing between 25,000 and 40,000 barrels a day from Syria and Iraq, Most being smuggled through Islamic State-controlled territory in Syria or through Kurdish territory to Turkey on trucks that carry nearly 2,000 barrels each.

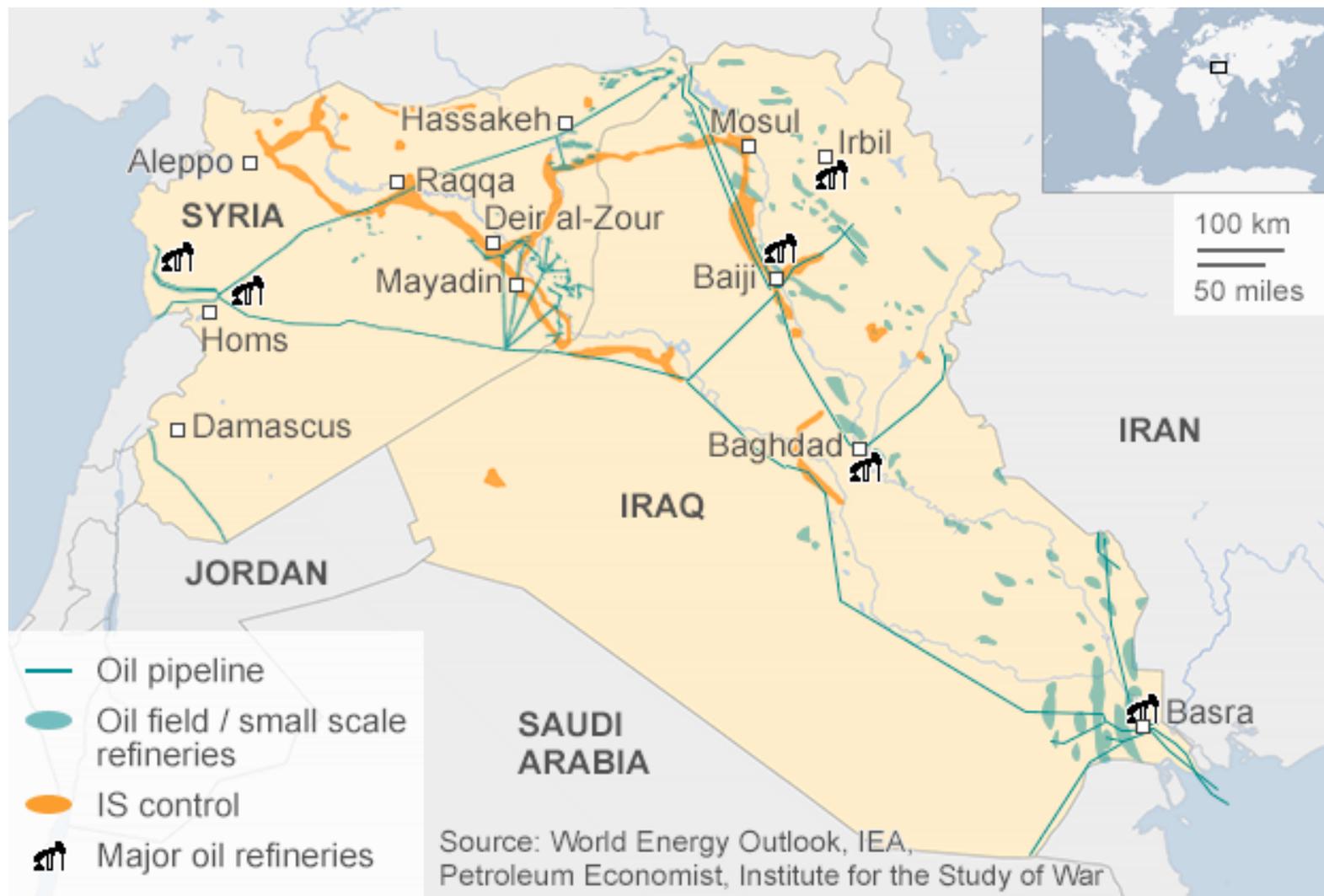
Kurdish oil that is trucked to Turkish ports usually sells for about \$50 to \$55 a barrel, the Islamic State is probably charging smugglers no more than \$40 a barrel,

The refining infrastructure is particularly important because of the poor quality of the crude oil produced in northern Iraq. The Islamic State seized five oil fields in mid-August and two from the Kurdistan Regional Government in late August, according to the International Energy Agency. Altogether they had a production capacity of about 80,000 barrels a day.

Kurdish troops recaptured the Ain Zalah and Butmah fields in northwestern Nineveh province. The Islamic State set fire to oil at Ain Zalah as it retreated from Kurdish pesh marga forces. Two other fields under the control of the Islamic State, Qaiyara and Najmah, are so small and the crude of such poor quality that

Source: Steven Mufson, *The Washington Post*. September 15, 2014, http://www.washingtonpost.com/business/economy/islamic-state-fighters-are-drawing-on-oil-assets-for-funding-and-fuel/2014/09/15/a2927d02-39bd-11e4-8601-97ba88884ffd_story.html

Syrian Oil Refineries Under Attack as of 24.9.14



The air strikes hit "small-scale" refineries in remote areas in the vicinity of Syrian cities such as Mayadin and Hassakeh, according to a [US Central Command statement](#).

These refineries are believed to be producing "between 300-500 barrels of refined petroleum per day", generating as much as \$2 million (£1.2m) per day for the militants, a [key source of revenue for IS](#).

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

Mosul Dam Target Area

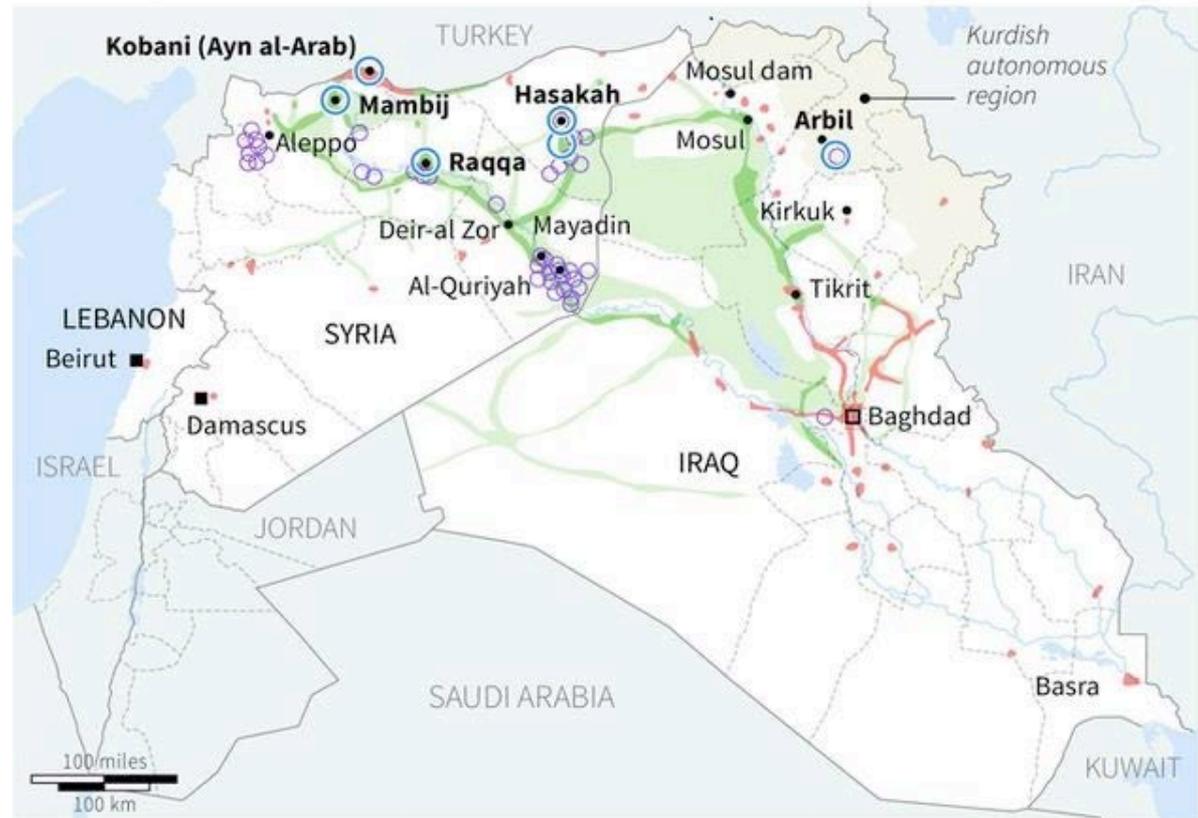


The Mosul Dam - a key strategic site seized by IS fighters but subsequently re-taken by Kurdish and Iraqi forces, supported by American air attacks. IS fighters have targeted a number of Iraqi dams during their advance, capturing the facility at Falluja in April. They went on to take Mosul in August, before US air strikes helped force them out later that month.
 Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>.

Airstrikes against IS

Air and missile strikes carried out by U.S.-led forces during the weekend, as reported by the U.S. Central Command and the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights.

Spread of Islamic State (IS) in Syria and Iraq



Sources: US Central Command; Institute for the Study of War. (Zone status as of September 10).

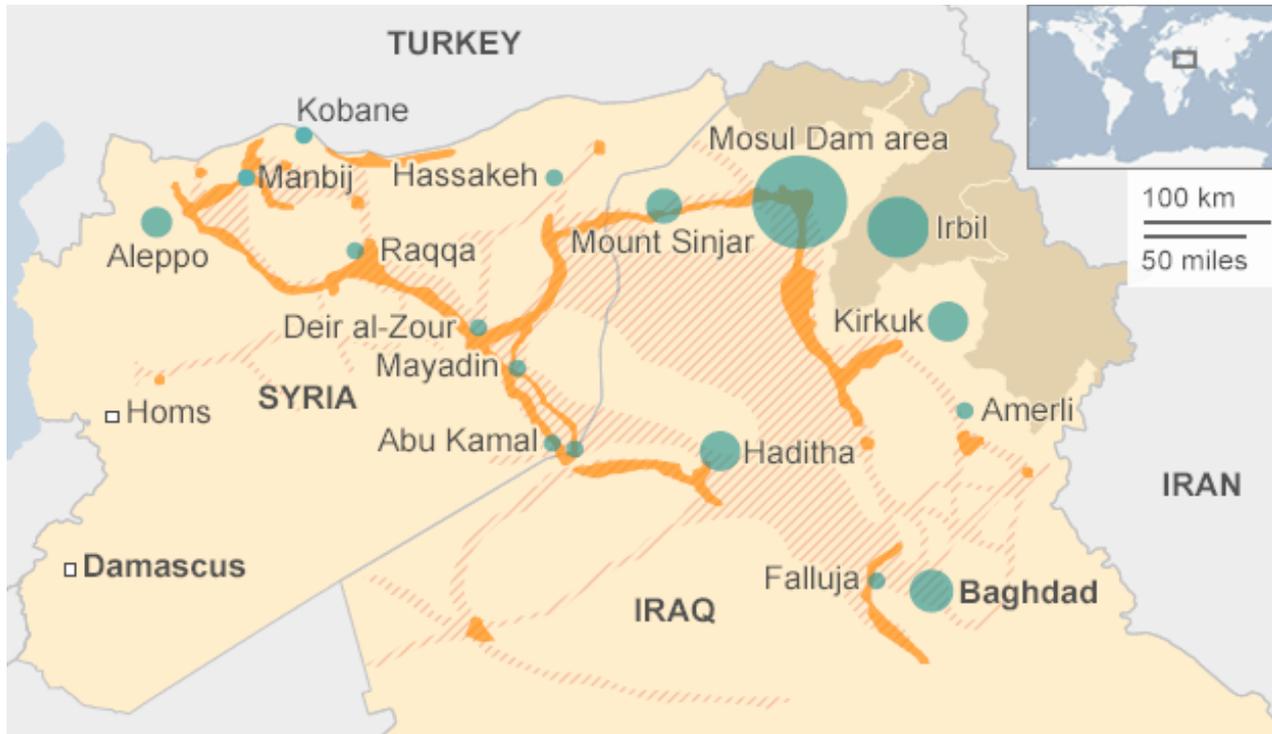
Staff, 28/09/2014

REUTERS

**Air
Strikes:
28.9.14**

Source: ABC News Australia, 28.9.2014, <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-09-29/map-of-air-strikes-in-iraq-and-syria/5776008> .

Air Strikes in Syria and Iraq 8.8.14 to 29.9.14



Confirmed air strikes since 8 August 2014

Iraq **226** Syria **63***

* includes strikes against Khorasan



100 50 20 10 Less than 10

- IS control
- IS support
- Kurdistan Government control

Source: Institute for the Study of War, US Central Command

The US with Bahrain, Jordan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates launched 14 strikes against IS in Syria, hitting a number of targets, including Raqqa, a stronghold in eastern Syria captured by the group in 2013.

Separately, US forces also carried out eight strikes against a network of al-Qaeda veterans named Khorasan who had established a safe haven west of Aleppo and were plotting imminent

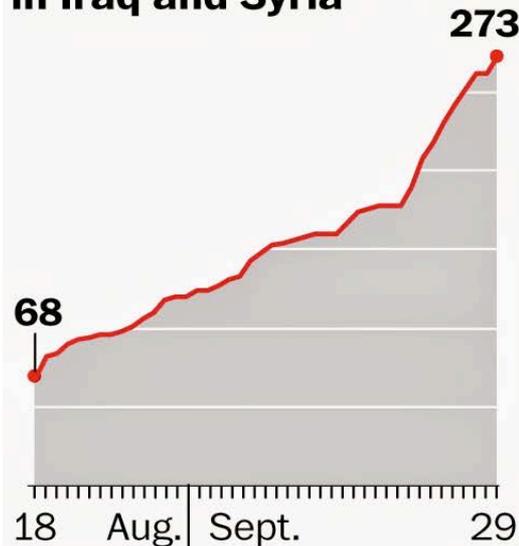
Source: BBC, "Islamic State crisis: Iraq air strikes 'halt IS advance'", 29 September 2014 Last updated at 10:50 ET; <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-29408101>.

Iraq: US Air Strikes by Target to 9.29. 2014

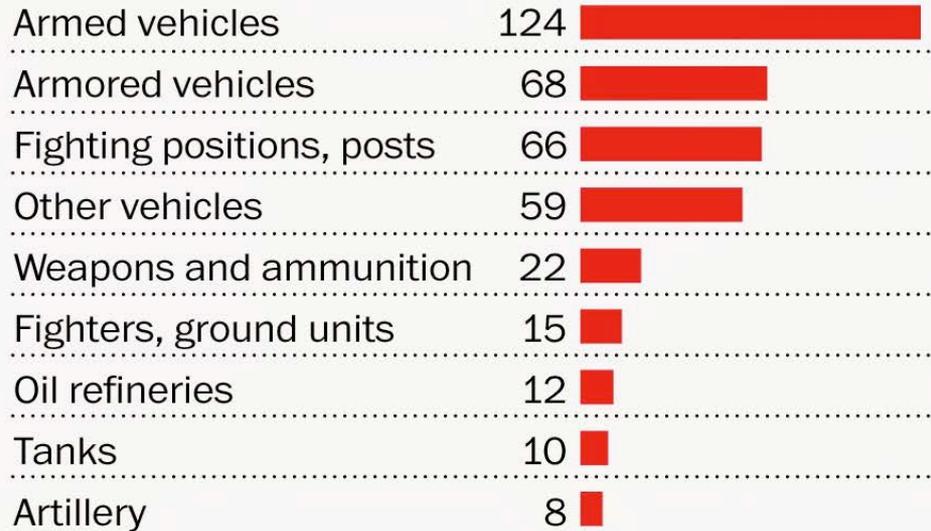
Airstrikes in Iraq and Syria

In addition to 222 known airstrikes launched in Iraq between Aug. 8 and Sept. 29, Syria experienced 51 attacks since Sept. 23. In some cases, one airstrike has hit multiple targets.

Cumulative airstrikes in Iraq and Syria



Targets hit by airstrikes



NOTE: The Defense Department began releasing cumulative data about airstrikes on Aug. 18.

Source: Reports from U.S. Central Command

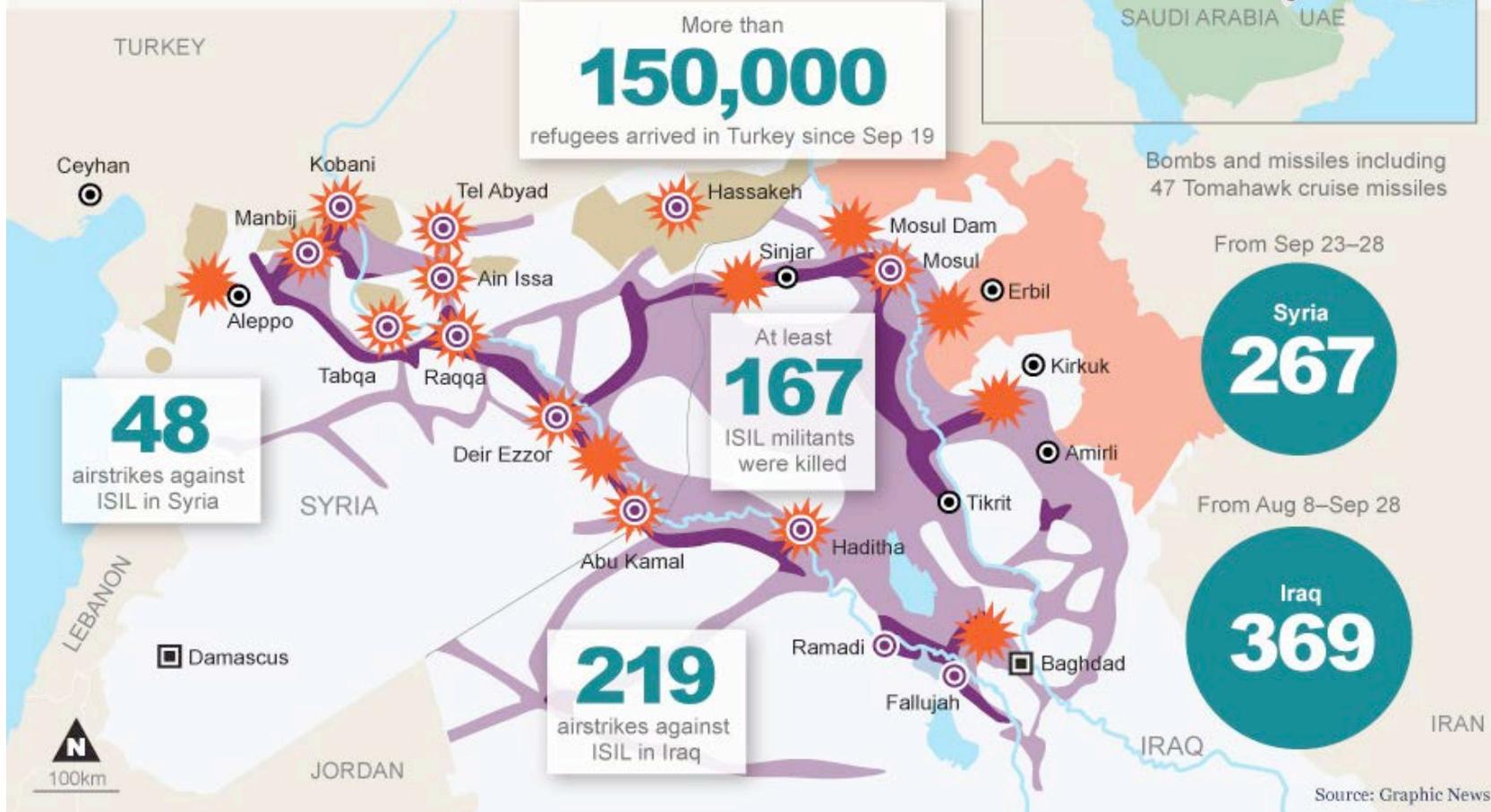
The Washington Post

Status of the War: 29.9.14

US and allies attack ISIL in Syria and Iraq

The US and five Arab countries have launched airstrikes against ISIL targets in Syria. The attacks used fighter jets, bombers and Tomahawk missiles. The US had already started airstrikes against ISIL in Iraq in August

- ISIL-controlled cities
- ISIL control
- ISIL support
- Iraqi Kurdish region
- Syrian Kurds
- ☀ US-led attacks



Source: Graphic News

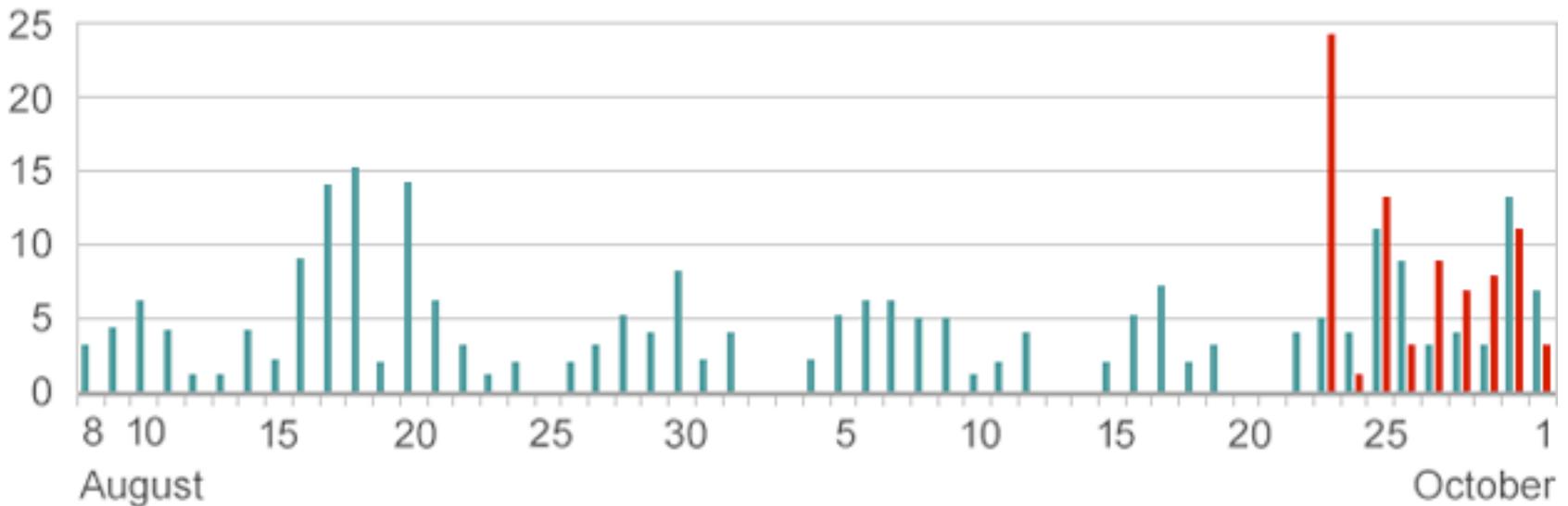
Source: "Graphic: Map of airstrikes on ISIL in Syria, Iraq," *The National*, September 29, 2014, <http://www.thenational.ae/world/graphic-map-of-airstrikes-on-isil-in-syria-iraq>.

Air Strikes in Syria and Iraq 8.8.14 to 1.10.14

Air strikes in Iraq and Syria

Iraq **246** Syria **77***

■ Iraq ■ Syria



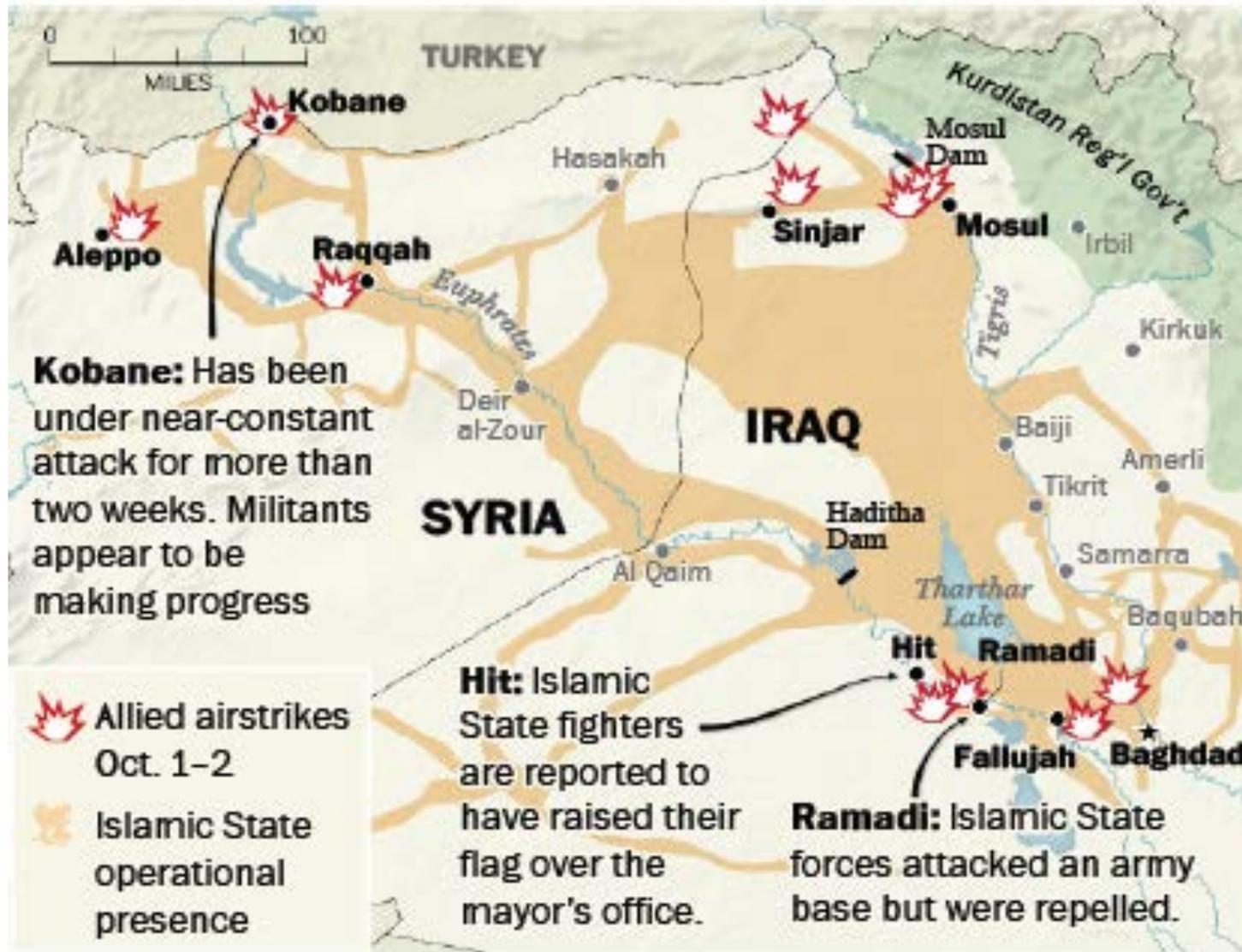
* includes strikes against Khorasan

Source: US Central Command

In total the US has carried out more than 200 attacks on IS targets in Iraq since 8 August. French jets joined the Iraq mission on 19 September, launching their first strikes in the north east of the country

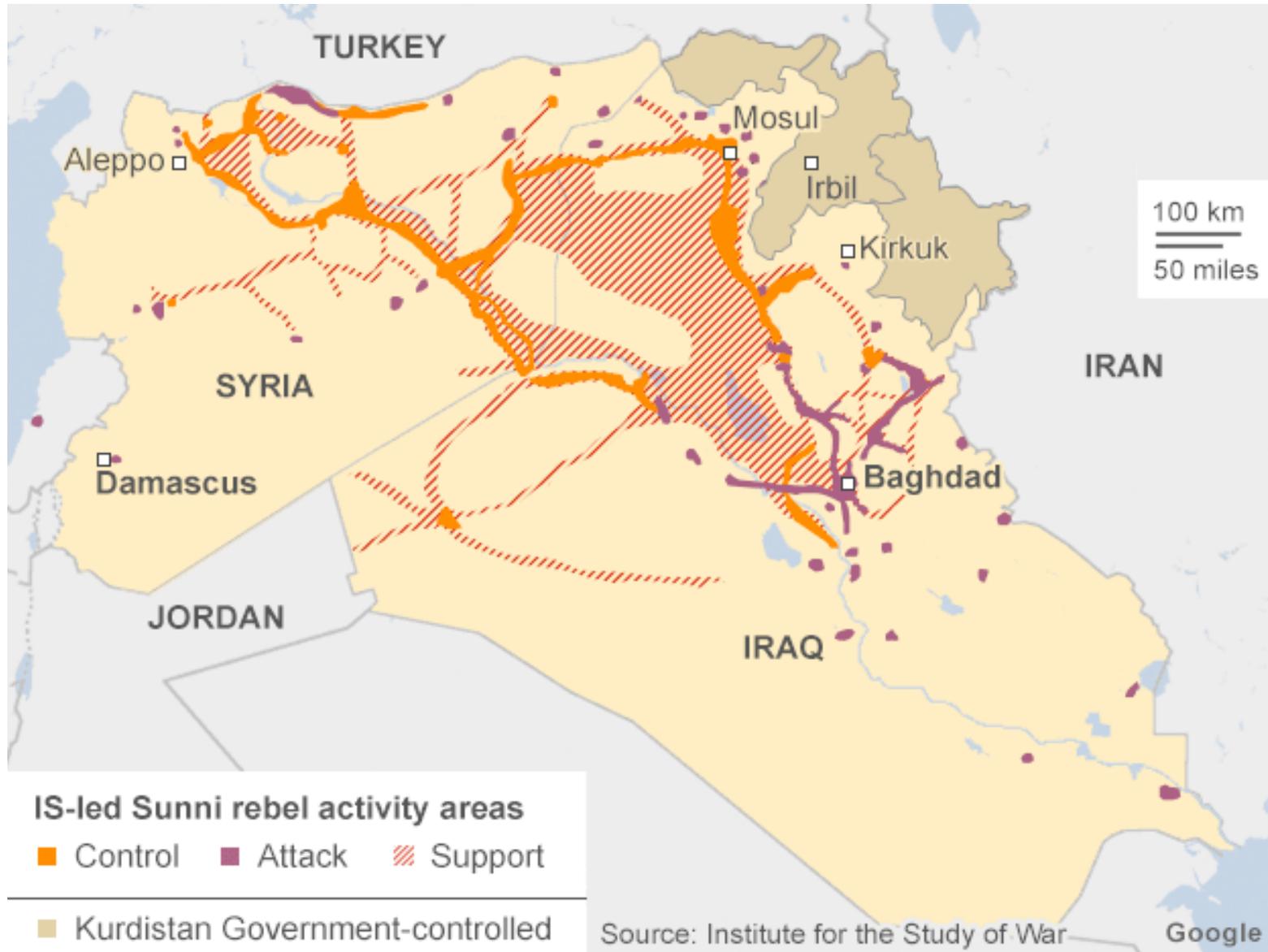
Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, 3 October, 2014;

Airstrikes 1-2.10.14



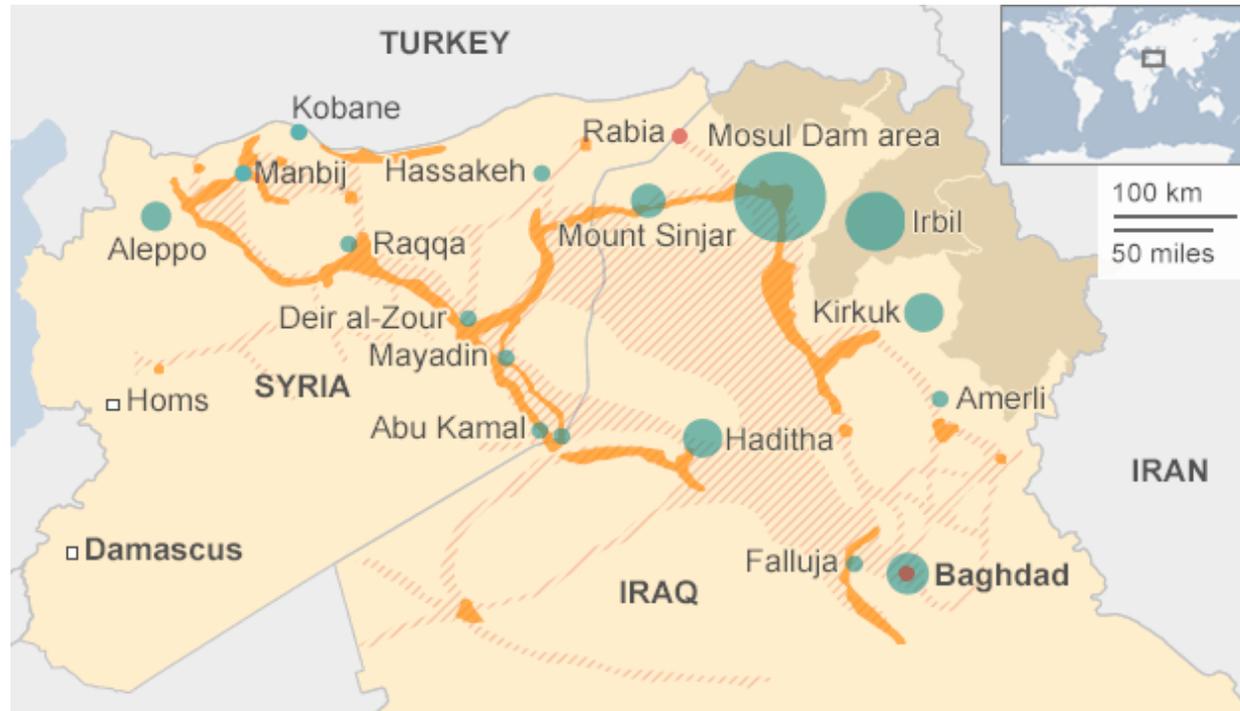
SOURCE: CENTCOM, The Institute for the Study of War, news reports.

Rebel Activity Areas 1.10.14



Source: BBC, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>, 3 October, 2014;

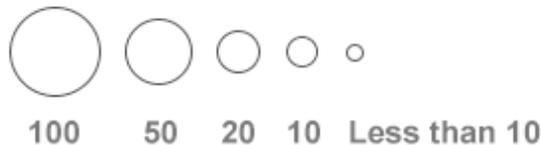
Air Strikes in Syria and Iraq 8.8.14 to 3.10.14



Confirmed air strikes since 8 August 2014

Iraq 246 Syria 77*

* includes strikes against Khorasan

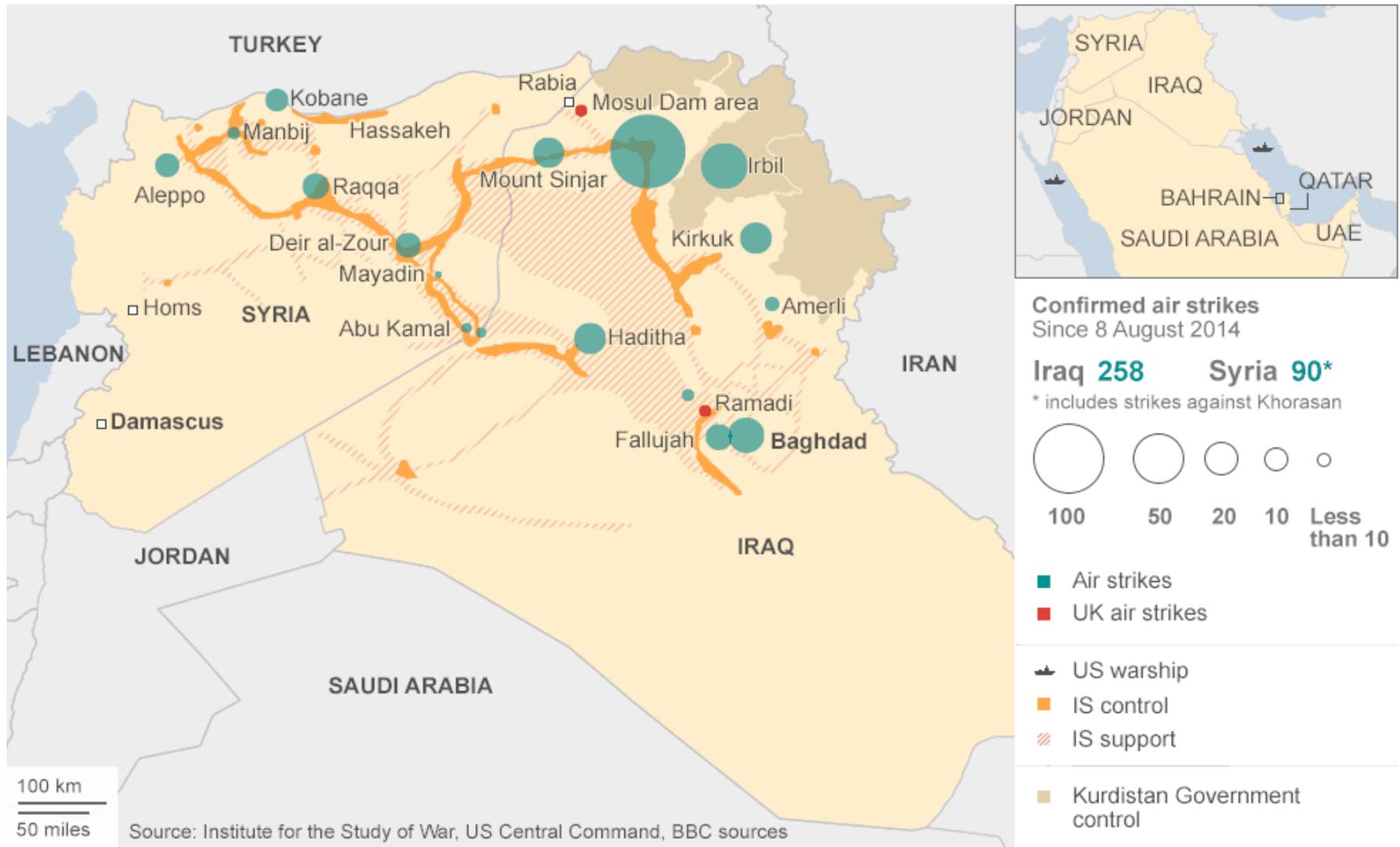


- Air strikes
- UK targets

- IS control
- ▨ IS support
- Kurdistan Government control

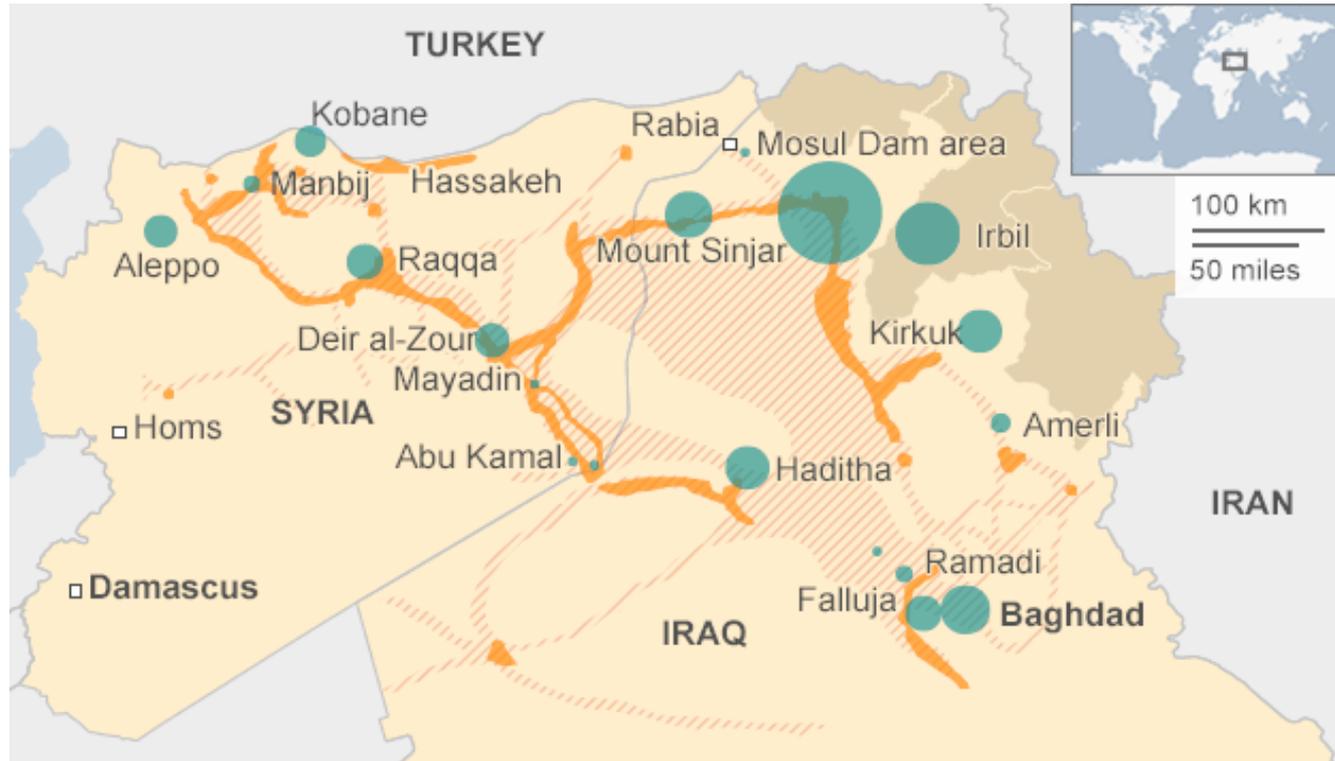
Source: Institute for the Study of War, US Central Command, MoD

Air Strikes in Syria and Iraq 8.8.14 to 6.10.14



Source: BBC, 7 October, 2014; <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-27838034>.

Air Strikes in Syria and Iraq: 8.10.14



Confirmed air strikes since 8 August 2014

Iraq 270 Syria 104*

* includes strikes against Khorasan



- IS control
- IS support
- Kurdistan Government control

Source:
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-29532291>

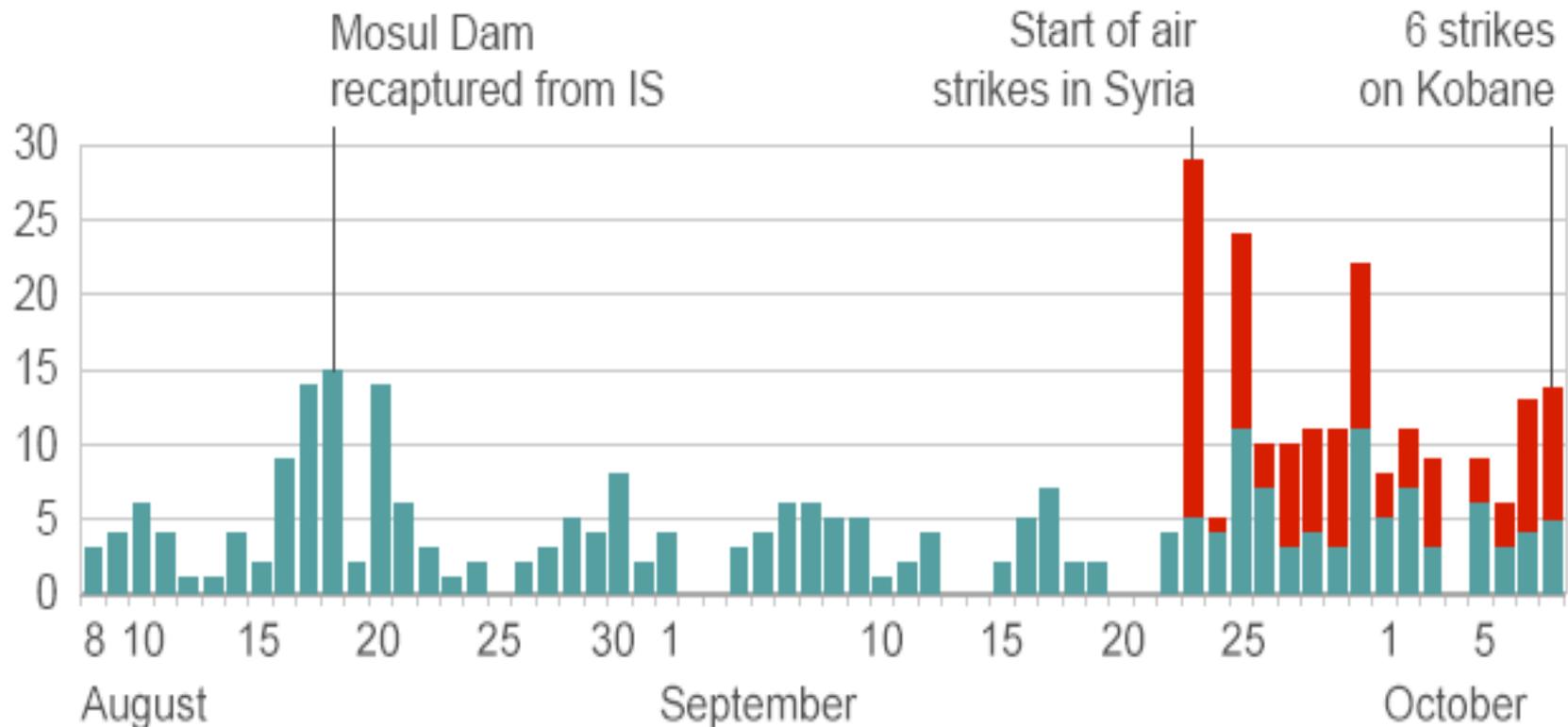
Source: Institute for the Study of War, US Central Command, MoD

Air Strikes in Syria and Iraq: 8.8.14-8.10.14

Air strikes in Iraq and Syria

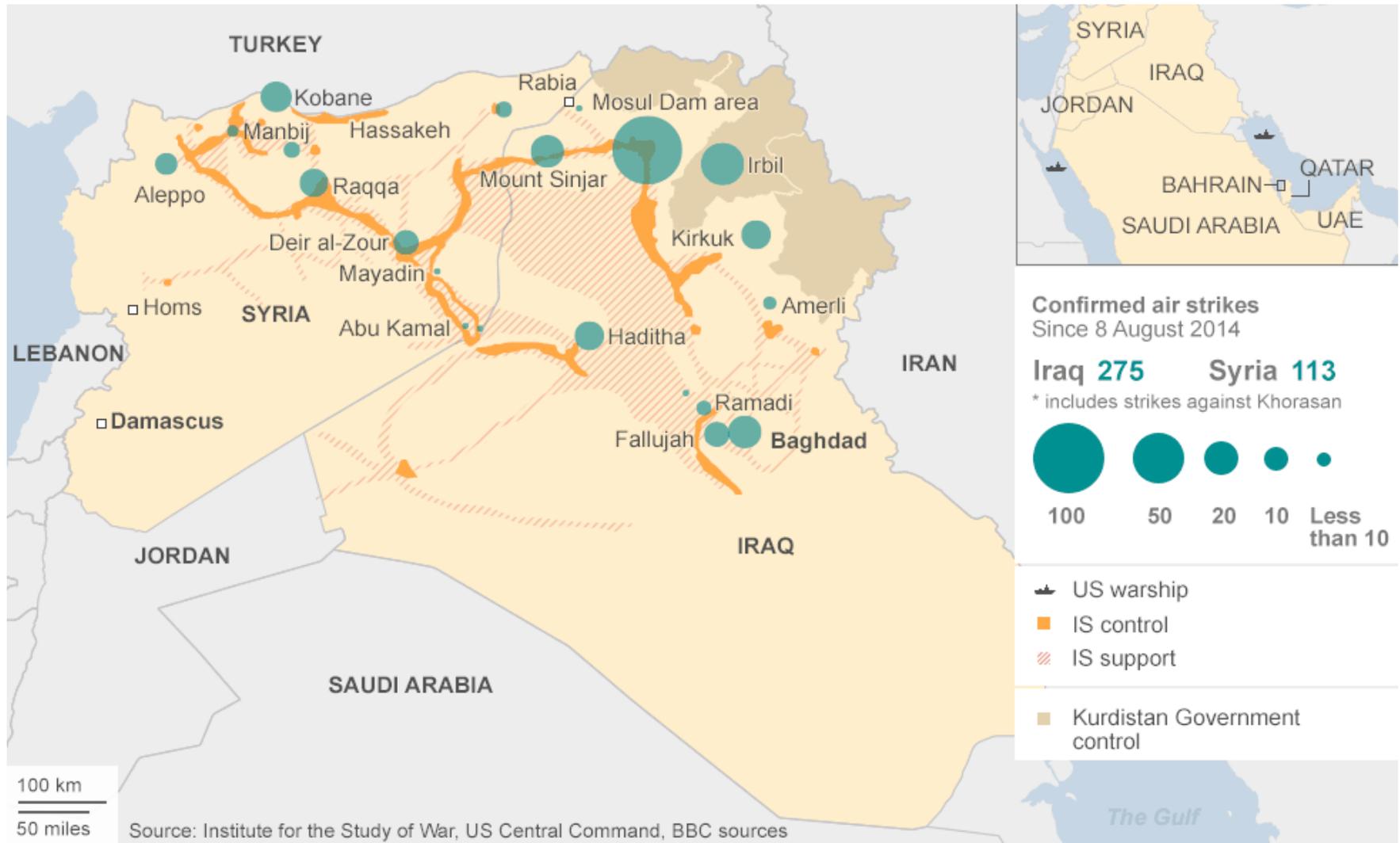
Iraq **275** Syria **113**

■ Iraq ■ Syria

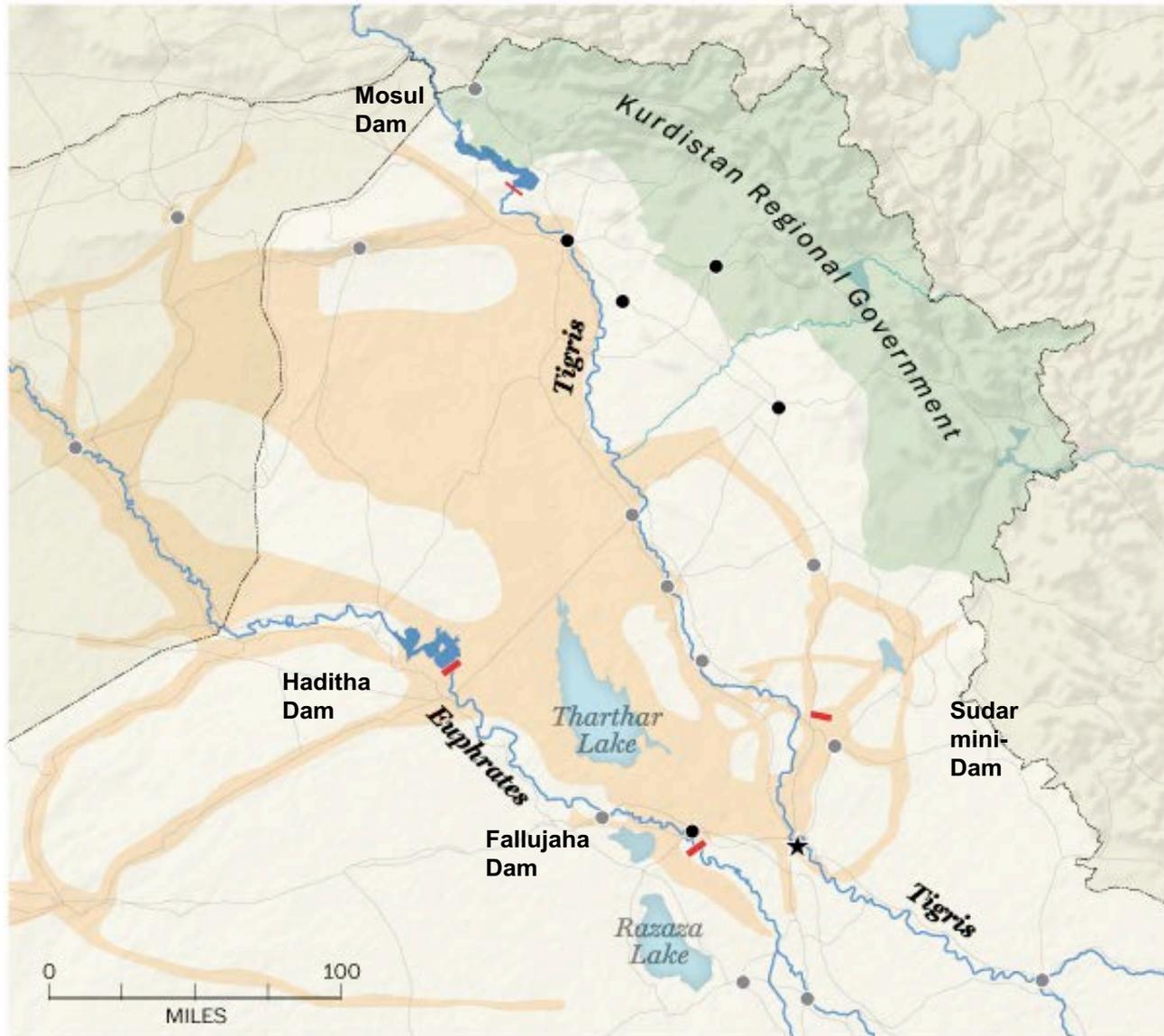


Source: US Central Command

Air Strikes in Syria and Iraq: 9.10.14



Water Wars in Iraq: Key Dams

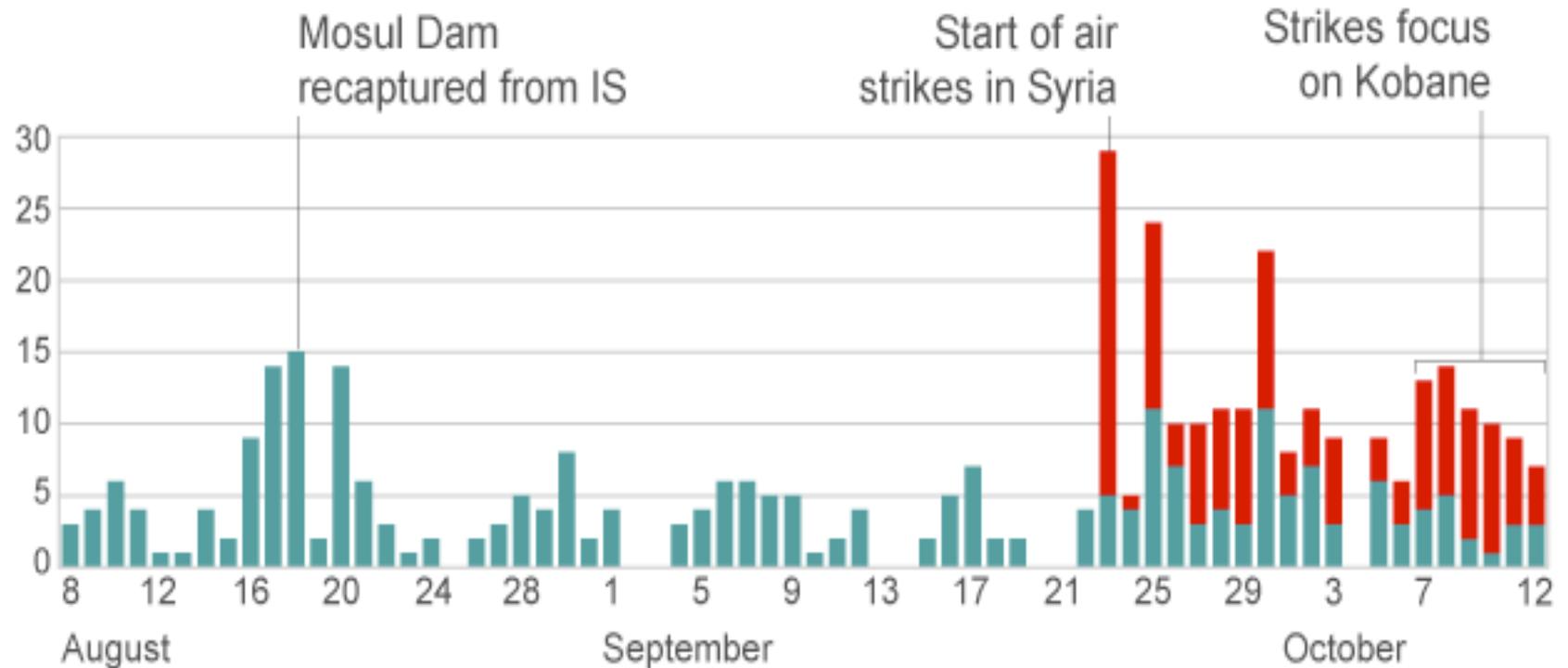


Source: Washington Post, <http://apps.washingtonpost.com/g/page/world/water-wars-in-iraq/1360/>.

Air Strikes in Syria and Iraq: 8.8.14-8.13.14

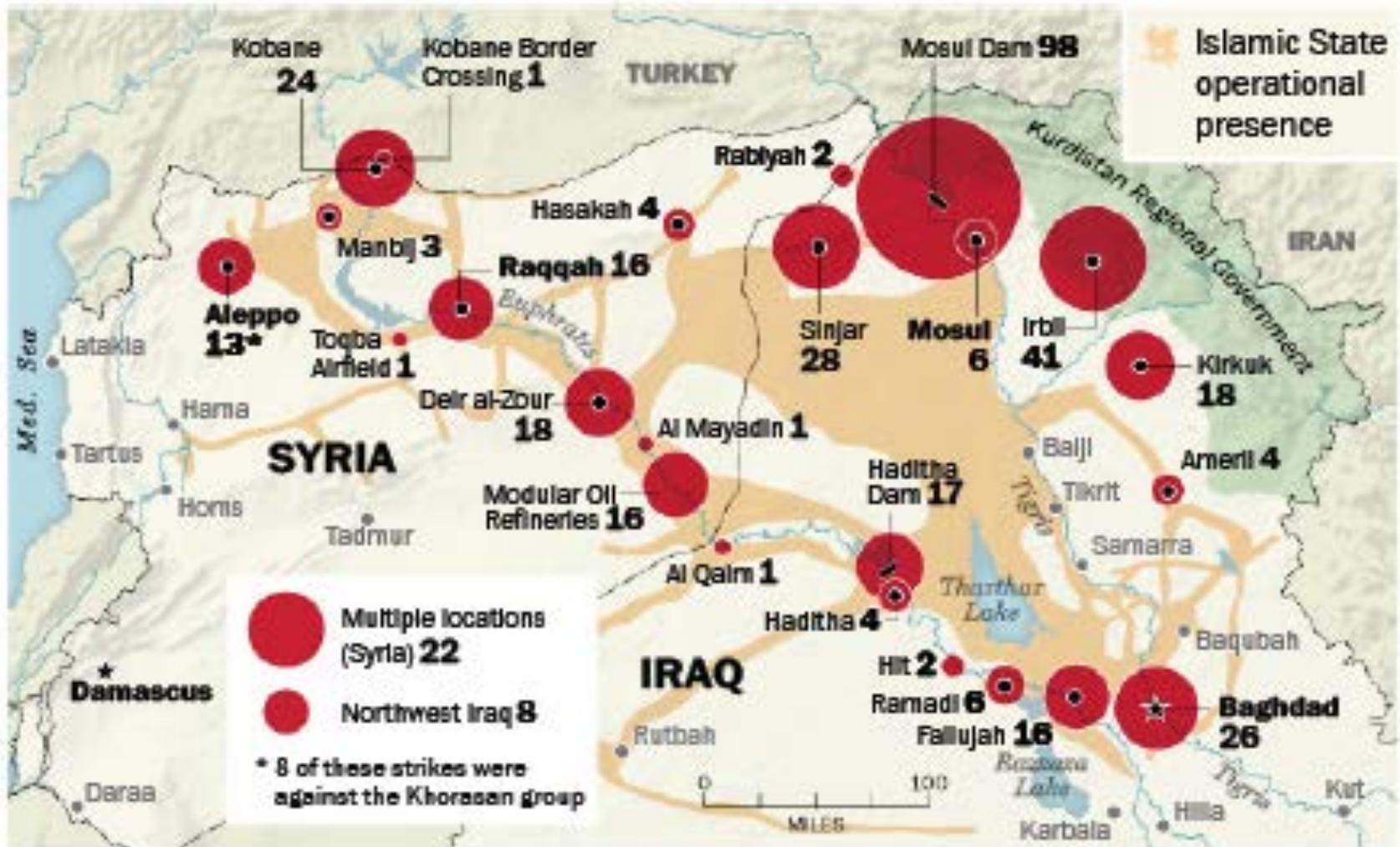
Air strikes in Iraq and Syria

Iraq **284** Syria **147**



Source: US Central Command

Air Strikes in Syria and Iraq: 8.10.14



SOURCE: Pentagon, CENTCOM, The Institute for the Study of War, news reports. GRAPHIC: Gene Thorp - The Washington Post.

Source: "U.S.-led airstrikes against the Islamic State, Aug. 8 to Oct. 8," Wasington Post, October 9, 2014, <http://apps.washingtonpost.com/g/page/world/us-led-airstrikes-against-the-islamic-state-aug-8-to-oct-8/1369/>.

Situation in Iraq 30.9.14- 1.10.14

1 On October 1, ISIS reportedly launched an attack on the Bani Saad area, located near the Imam Said Mohammed shrine in Balad district, southwest of Dhuluiya. The attack has been ongoing since the morning and ISIS used mortar rounds and medium and heavy weapons, killing and injuring 16 individuals. Sheikhs and major figures of Balad called for IA and IA aviation support to repel the attack. Also, ISIS launched an attack on an IP station, east of Balad which initiated clashes that resulted in the death of five and injured nine others from the IP and the Popular Mobilization which includes Iraqi Shia militias.

2 Leader of the Badr Organization Hadi al-Ameri stated that a joint force from the IA, Peshmerga, and Popular Mobilization, which includes Iraqi Shia militias, launched an operation from Tuz Khurmatu in eastern Salah ad-Din toward the Zarga bridge that connects Tikrit to Diyala and Salah ad-Din provinces. Ameri added that the force cleared five villages from ISIS on the way to the bridge. Ameri added that another attack was launched to clear villages west of Amerli.

3 On September 30, an SVBIED detonated at a joint checkpoint at the Salam Bridge east of Karbala, killing and wounding an unknown number of people. Also, a VBIED or a sound bomb detonated in the Bab al-Tawrij neighborhood of central Karbala, wounding six people.

4 On September 30, two VBIEDs detonated in parking garages in Babil province, one south of Hilla in al-Kifl and the other north of Hilla in Iskandariya. The VBIED in al-Kifl wounded seven people, while the VBIED in Iskandariya wounded eight people.

5 On September 30, ISIS launched a major attack on Dhuluiya, southeast of Samarra from the northern and the eastern axes. The Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) reportedly launched 23 mortars on the area and used one suicide bomber supported by gunmen. On October 1, IA Aviation reportedly targeted ISIS near Dhuluiya killing and injuring 40 ISIS members. Also on October 1, a source from the ISF in Salah ad-Din reported that "international airstrikes" targeted ISIS near Dhuluiya killing 30 ISIS members.

6 On October 1, a VBIED detonated in Baghdad al-Jadida of eastern Baghdad killing at least 13 individuals and injuring 47 others. On September 30, two VBIEDs detonated in the al-Hurriyah area of northern Baghdad. Also, rockets and mortar shells fell on al-Hurriyah, al-Shuala, and Sabaa al-Bour in northern Baghdad causing an unknown number of casualties. Reports indicate that nine people died and at least 40 others were wounded. Also, a VBIED detonated near a restaurant in Zafaraniyah, southeastern Baghdad, killing five people and wounding 12 others.

7 On September 30, the Peshmerga in Ninewa province launched an operation that reportedly reclaimed the town of Rabia from ISIS on the Iraq-Syria border. The Shammar tribe in Rabia supported the Peshmerga in their effort. The Peshmerga also launched an operation against ISIS positions in southern Kirkuk. The Peshmerga ministry denied media reports that indicated the participating of YPG and PKK forces in the operation.

8 On September 30, a joint force of Peshmerga fighters, Iraqi Police (IP), and volunteers supported by IA Aviation reportedly recaptured the villages of Saad, Khalid, and Wihda in Daquq district, south of Kirkuk, from ISIS militants after heavy clashes. The director of the Daquq district police, Chief Kawa Gharib, noted that the operation killed 15 ISIS militants and resulted in the death of three IP officers and two Peshmerga fighters, as well as injuring 18 other Peshmerga fighters.

9 On September 30, The mayor of Khalis, Uday Al-Khadran stated that ISIS flooded nine villages in the Shirwan area, east of Mansuriyah by diverting water from nearby rivers to prevent the advance of Iraqi Security Forces, volunteers, and tribal fighters.

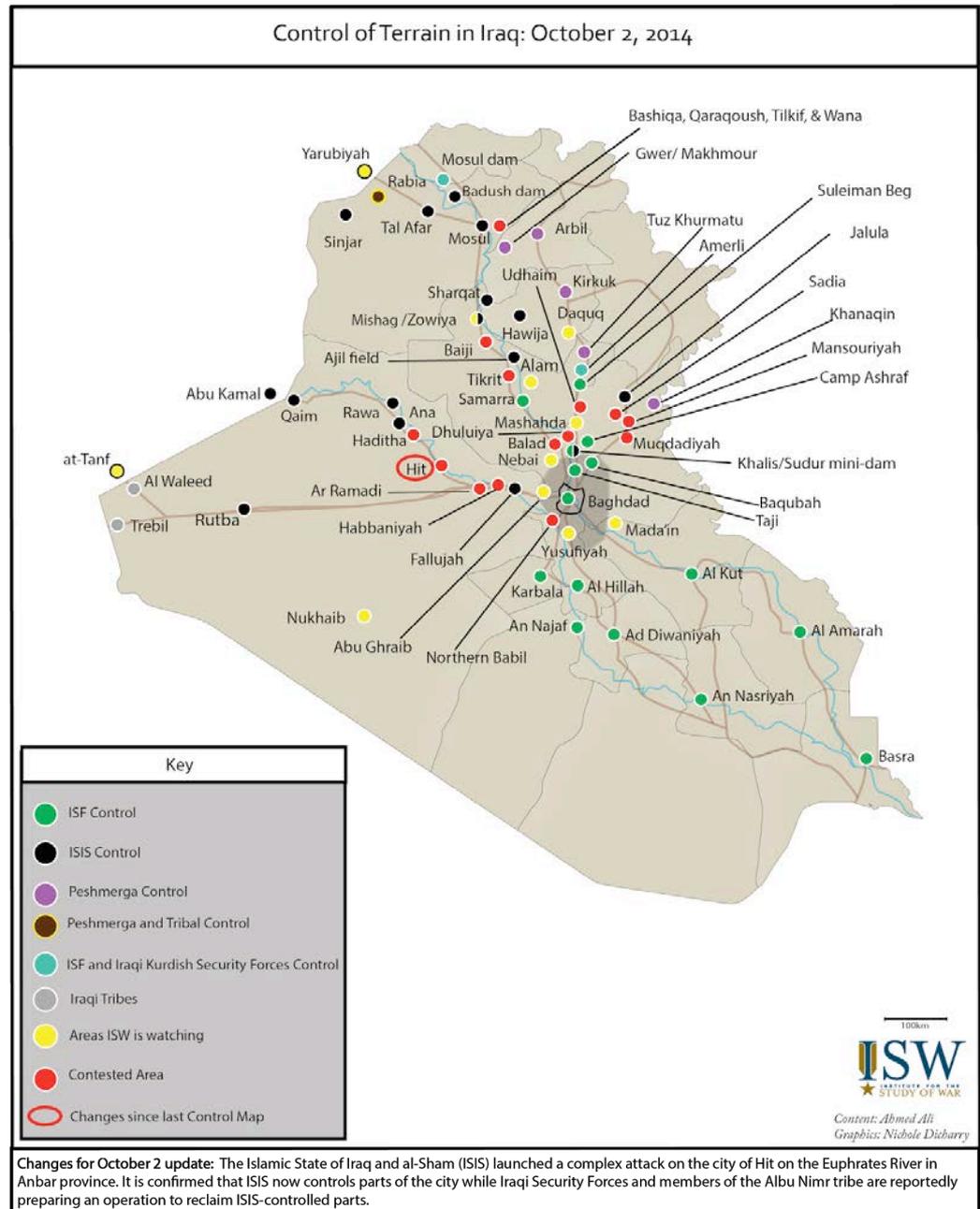
10 On September 30, a VBIED detonated in a garage near the al-Dakir Market in central Basra, wounding six people.

Legend:
 ● Major Cities
 ✈ Airstrikes
 ☠ SVBIED
 ☠ VBIED
 ✈ Armed Drones
 ☠ Major Clash
 □ Volunteers
 ● ISF
 ● ISIS
 ● Peshmerga
 ● Anti-ISIS Iraqi Sunni Tribes
 ● Iraqi Shi'a militias

ISW
 INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF WAR
 Content: Ahmad Ali and ISW Iraq Team
 Graphics: Nibala Dichary

There is an ongoing anti-ISIS effort in northern Iraq led by the Peshmerga and Iraqi Sunni tribes. The clearing of Rabia, on the Iraq-Syria border, is significant both due to the location of the area and the composition of anti-ISIS forces involved in the operation. The clearance of Rabia will allow for a potential operation to reclaim Sinjar and Tal Afar to its south, although the momentum of the combined Peshmerga and Shammar tribal effort will continue to be tested as the Shammar tribe will be hesitant to push beyond its power base of Rabia. The participation of the Shammar tribe in the Rabia operation signifies greater tribal involvement in the anti-ISIS effort resembling the ongoing anti-ISIS tribal effort in Dhuluiya, north of Baghdad. The Shammar role is additionally significant as the first major anti-ISIS tribal cooperation in Ninewa province. In response, ISIS will likely seek to violently neutralize any nascent tribal effort in other areas under its control as it has been doing in Kirkuk. Concurrently, ISIS's push north of Baghdad persists in order to control more territory and likely to cut off the ISF supply line between Baghdad and Samarra. As of now, ISIS is still able to maintain its momentum in the area.

Control of Terrain in Iraq 2.10.14



Syria Update: September 24 - October 02, 2014

1 September 24: The U.S. State Department designated two Syrian rebel groups as Specially Designated Terrorist Groups, including Jaysh al-Muhajireen wa al-Ansar, a Chechen-led foreign fighter group in Syria, and Harakat Sham al-Islam, a Moroccan-led foreign fighter group in Syria. These groups primarily operate in northwest Syria and are known to operate closely with JN.

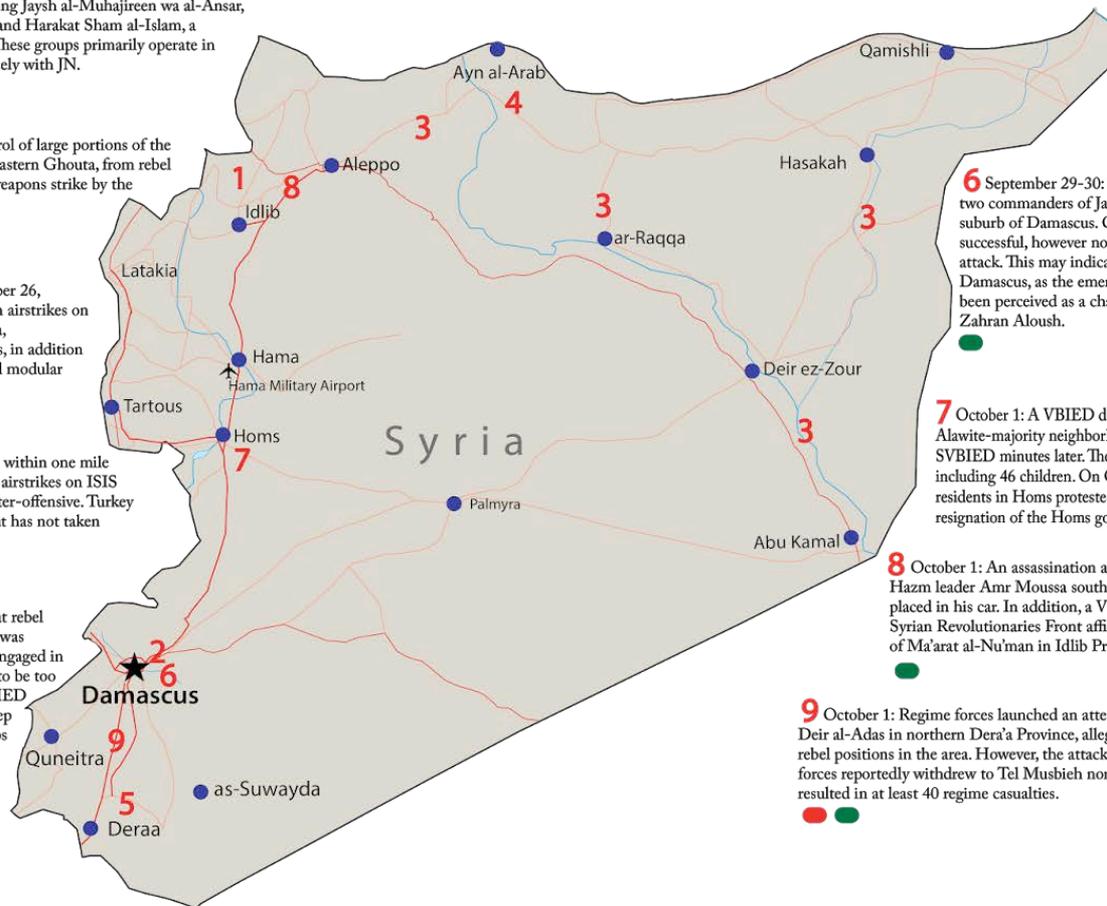
2 September 25: Regime forces seized control of large portions of the Adra district, northeast of Damascus city in Eastern Ghouta, from rebel and JN forces following an alleged chemical weapons strike by the regime on the area on September 24.

3 September 26 – October 2: Since September 26, CENTCOM has confirmed U.S. and coalition airstrikes on ISIS fixed and mobile targets across al-Hasaka, Deir ez-Zour, Aleppo, and ar-Raqqa provinces, in addition to strikes on a command and control node and modular refineries in ar-Raqqa.

4 September 26 – October 2: ISIS advanced within one mile of Ayn al-Arab city, despite U.S.-led coalition airstrikes on ISIS positions and YPG attempts to launch a counter-offensive. Turkey has massed tanks and soldiers at the border but has not taken military action against ISIS forces.

5 September 28: Three VBIEDs detonated at rebel positions in the Dera'a countryside. A fourth was reportedly discovered by rebel forces. JN has engaged in targeted attacks against rebel groups believed to be too closely aligned with the West. But a mini-VBIED wave in Dera'a, would indicate a significant step change in JN overt activity against rebel groups that it seeks to influence.

- Opposition Forces
- Pro-Regime Forces
- ISIS
- YPG
- U.S. - Led Coalition
- Jabhat al-Nusra (JN)



6 September 29-30: Two assassination attempts targeted two commanders of Jaysh al-Umma in the Eastern Ghouta suburb of Damascus. One attempt appears to have been successful, however no group has claimed credit for either attack. This may indicate competition among rebel groups in Damascus, as the emergence of Jaysh al-Umma may have been perceived as a challenge against Jaysh al-Islam leader Zahran Aloush.

7 October 1: A VBIED detonated outside a primary school in an Alawite-majority neighborhood of Homs City, followed by an SVBIED minutes later. The explosions killed at least 53 people, including 46 children. On October 2, several hundred Alawite residents in Homs protested at the victims' funeral, demanding the resignation of the Homs governor.

8 October 1: An assassination attempt successfully targeted Harakat Hazm leader Amr Moussa southwest of Aleppo City, using an IED placed in his car. In addition, a VBIED targeted the headquarters of a Syrian Revolutionaries Front affiliate in the village of Ehsim, northwest of Ma'arat al-Nu'man in Idlib Province, killing seven.

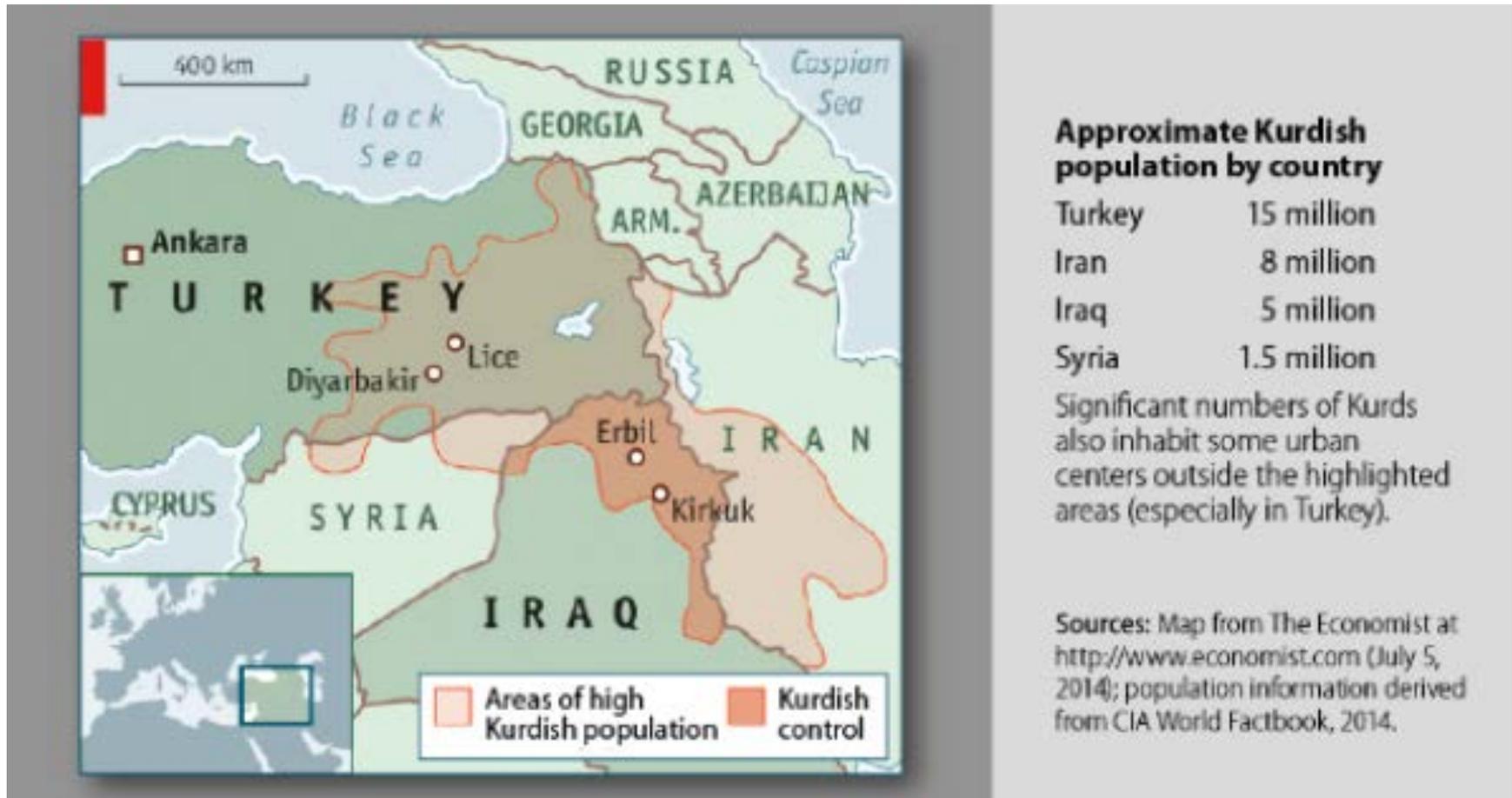
9 October 1: Regime forces launched an attempt to regain control over the town of Deir al-Adas in northern Dera'a Province, allegedly deploying chlorine gas against rebel positions in the area. However, the attack was halted by rebel forces, and regime forces reportedly withdrew to Tel Mushieh north of the town following clashes that resulted in at least 40 regime casualties.



by Jennifer Cafarella, Jessica D. Lewis, and Theodore Bell

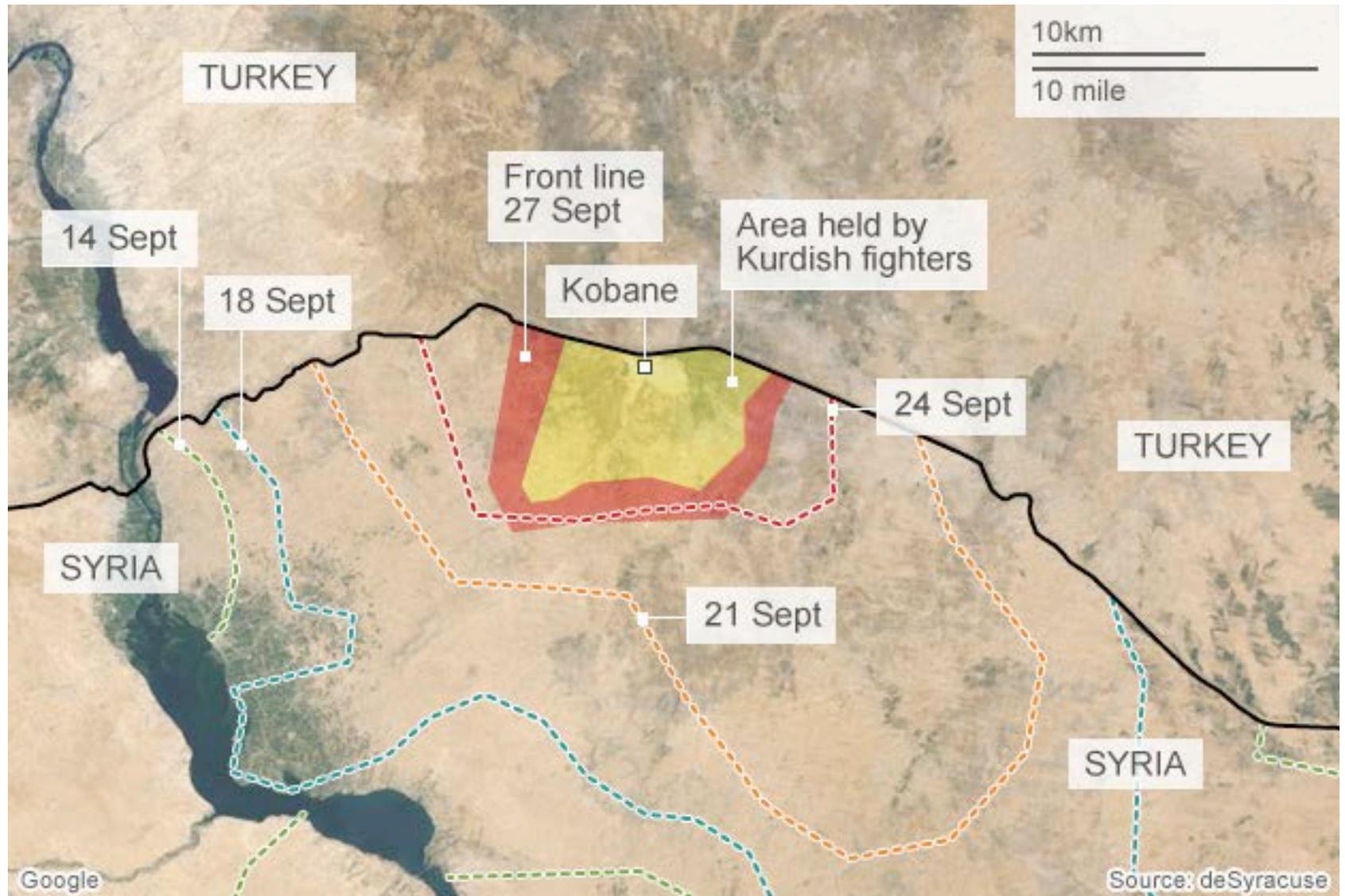
An assassination campaign against rebel commanders appears to have emerged in western Syria, with at least 12 assassination attempts since the beginning of September 2014. Targeted commanders have ranged from the hardline Salafist Ahrar al-Sham (HASI), to the less extreme Jaysh al-Umma, and finally to U.S.-backed rebels such as Harakat Hazm. While the attacks are unlikely the work of a single actor given the diversity of attack style and targets, the series of assassinations serves to undercut rebel leadership overall. In turn, these assassinations strengthen the influence of Jabhat al-Nusra (JN) over other rebel formations. The trend gives rise to several possibilities: first, JN may have decided to attack rebel commanders more overtly, including through the use of VBIEDs; second, ISIS may be activating multiple sleeper cells throughout Syria. Third, the Syrian regime may be responsible for some or all of these assassination attempts. JN and ISIS may be attacking from positions of strength to exploit recent gains and remove key nodes of Western influence within the Syrian opposition while airstrikes are ongoing. The regime may be attacking from a position of relative vulnerability, using targeted assassinations and chemical weapons to make up for its lack of sufficient ground forces.

CRS Map of Kurds

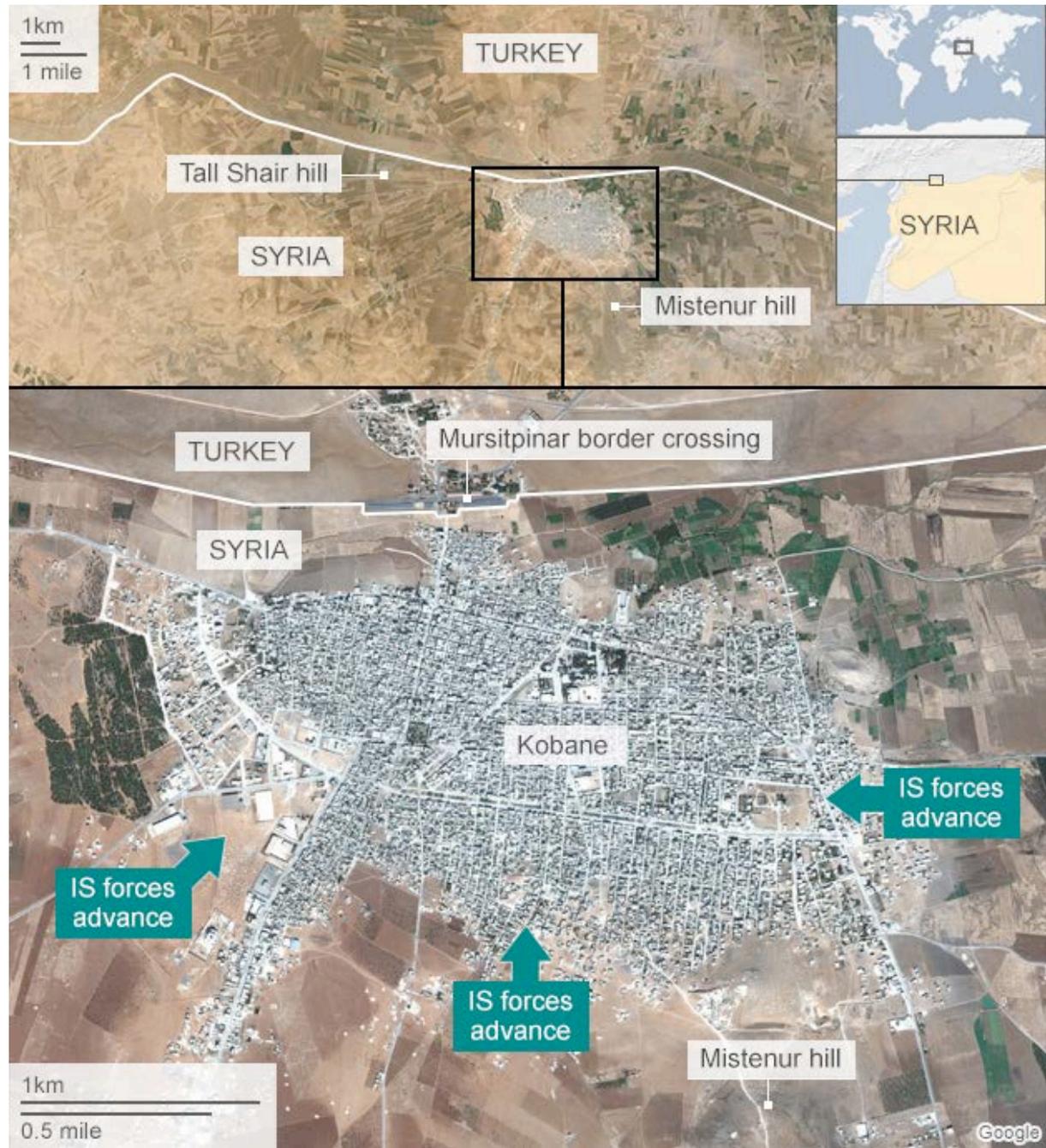


Source: Jim Zanotti, Specialist in Middle Eastern Affairs (jzanotti@crs.loc.gov, 7-1441), Kenneth Katzman, Specialist in Middle Eastern Affairs (kkatzman@crs.loc.gov, 7-7612), "The Kurds and Possible Iraqi Kurdish Independence," *CRS Insights* July 15, 2014 (IN10105)

Attack on Syrian Kurds in Kobane

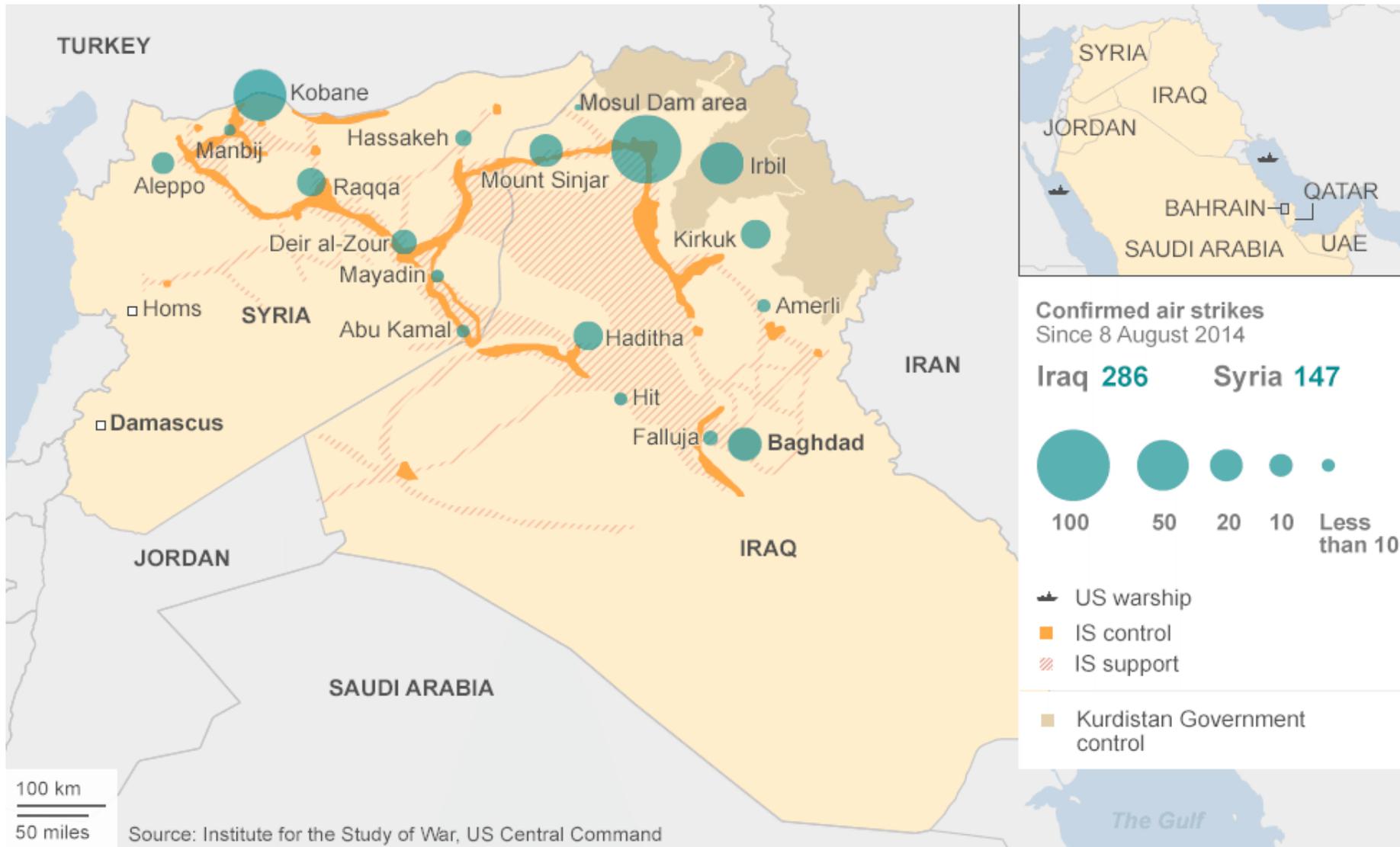


Satellite Image of Kobane 8.10.14

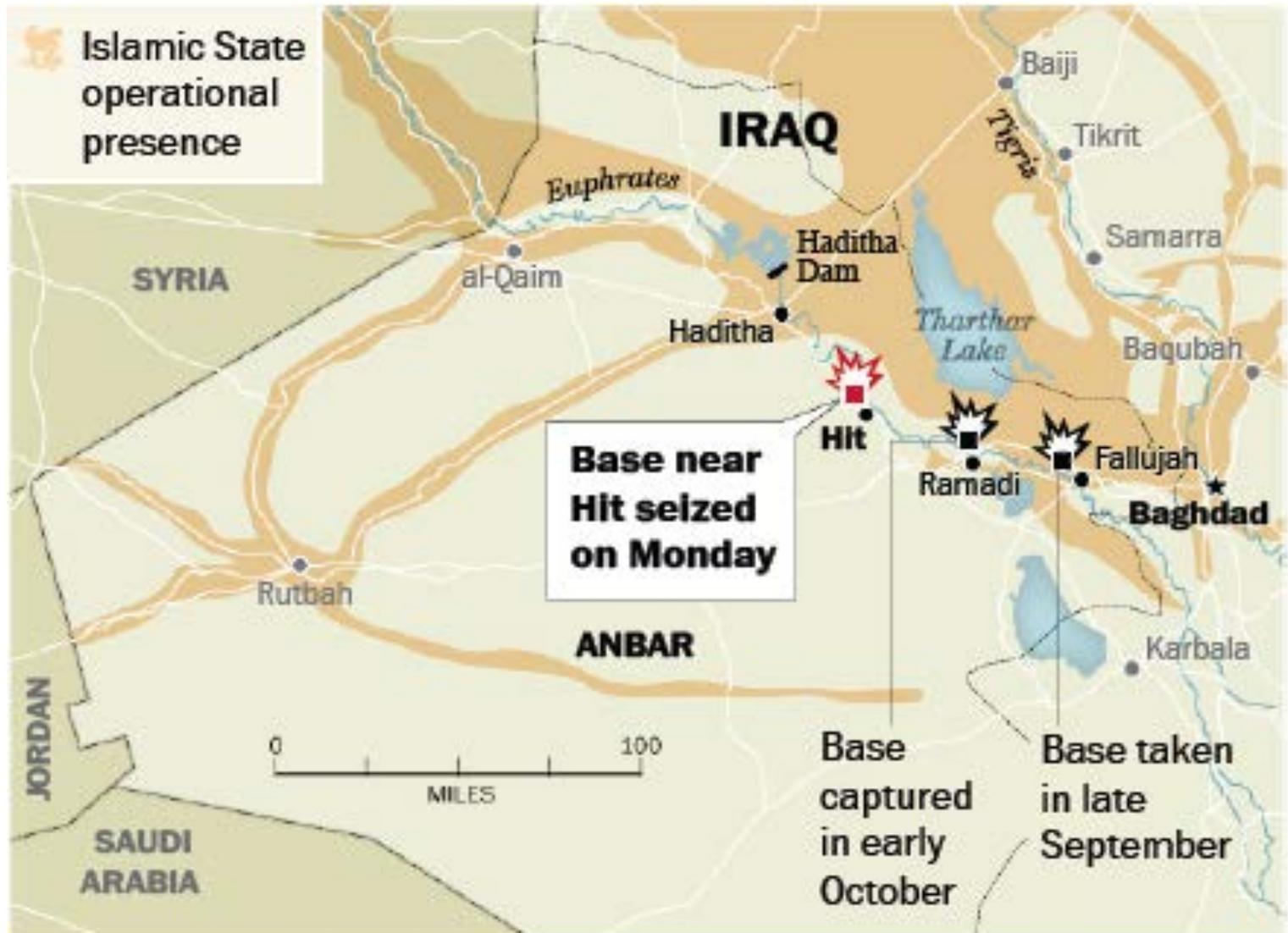


Source:
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-29532291>

Air Strikes in Syria and Iraq: 13.10.14



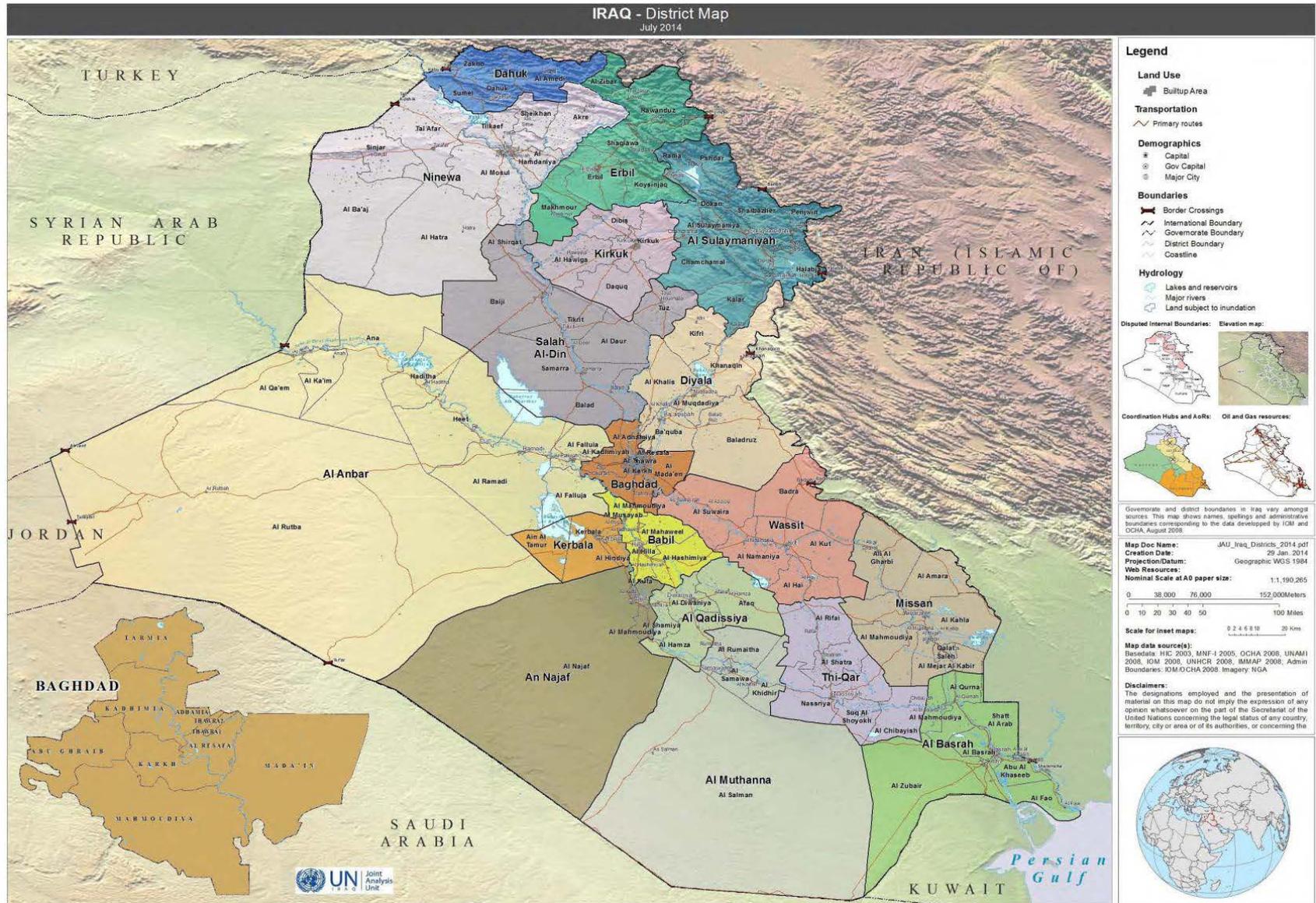
Air Strikes in Anbar: 13-14.10.14



SOURCE: Institute for the Study of War, news reports. GRAPHIC: Gene Thorp - The Washington Post.

Aid and the Humanitarian Crisis

Syria: Topography & District Structure



Syria: Casualties & IDPs to 1.9.14

Overall, at least 24,015 civilians have been killed or injured in Iraq during the first eight months of 2014. Of these, at least 8,493 civilians were killed and 15,782 were wounded. From the spread of the conflict from Anbar to other areas of Iraq, UNAMI/OHCHR recorded at least 11,159 civilian casualties between 1 June and 31 August. This number includes at least 4,692 civilians killed, and 6,467 wounded. The actual numbers could be much higher. Additionally, the number of civilians who have died from the secondary effects of violence, such as lack of access to basic food, water or medicine, after fleeing their homes or who remained trapped in areas under ISIL control or in areas of conflict are unknown. Children, pregnant women, persons with disabilities, and elderly people have been particularly vulnerable.

As of 30 August 2014, almost 1.8 million persons have been displaced within Iraq – 50 per cent (862,458) are in KR-I; 343,284 in Anbar; and 503,436 in other areas of Iraq. The Kurdistan Region Government (KRG) has established a number of camps within the region housing at least 26,000 people, while the remainder are housed within the communities where they have sought refuge, many in unfinished buildings, schools, mosques, churches, and other premises.

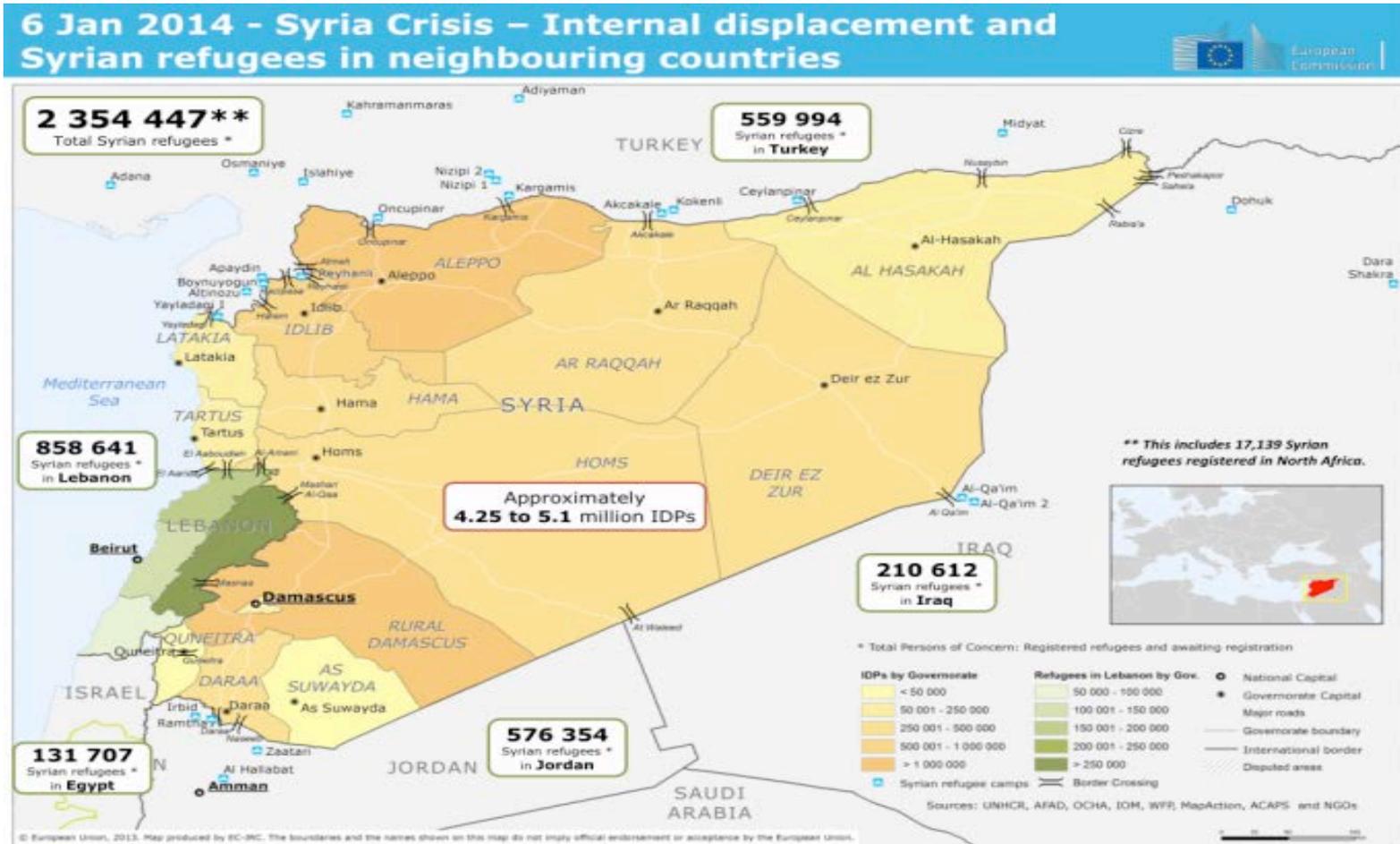
With the initial takeover of Mosul by ISIL on 10 June, some 500,000 people fled the city. On 22 July, the Chaldean Patriarch informed UNAMI that about 20,000 Christians had left Mosul and were sheltering with relatives and community members in different locations in the Ninewa Plains and KR-I...Beginning on 2 August, entire villages of ethnic and religious minorities began to flee from areas in Sinjar District, as well as Zummar and Rabeea'a sub-districts, in Tal Afar in Ninewa Governorate as ISIL fighters took control of the areas.

On 5 August, the United Nations International Child's Fund (UNICEF) reported that families who had fled to Jabal Sinjar, including up to 25,000 children, were in immediate need of assistance, including drinking water and sanitation services. It was also reported that around 40 Yezidi children had died as a consequence of hunger, thirst and dehydration⁹. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that as of 12 August, an estimated 20,000 to 30,000 people were still displaced in that area and access to them was limited¹⁰.

The advance of ISIL on 6 August into areas of the Ninewa Plains and Shirkhan District as far as Makhmour on the border of Erbil Governorate sparked a further mass exodus of up to 180,000 individuals into areas of KR-I and other areas of Iraq, including Christians, Shabak, Turkmen, Yezidi, Shi'a Arabs and Sunni Arabs. Following the raising of the siege of Jabal Sinjar on 14 August, tens of thousands of Yezidi civilians who had been trapped there had the opportunity to escape. Most fled via Syria with the assistance of the Syrian based YPG into KR-I.

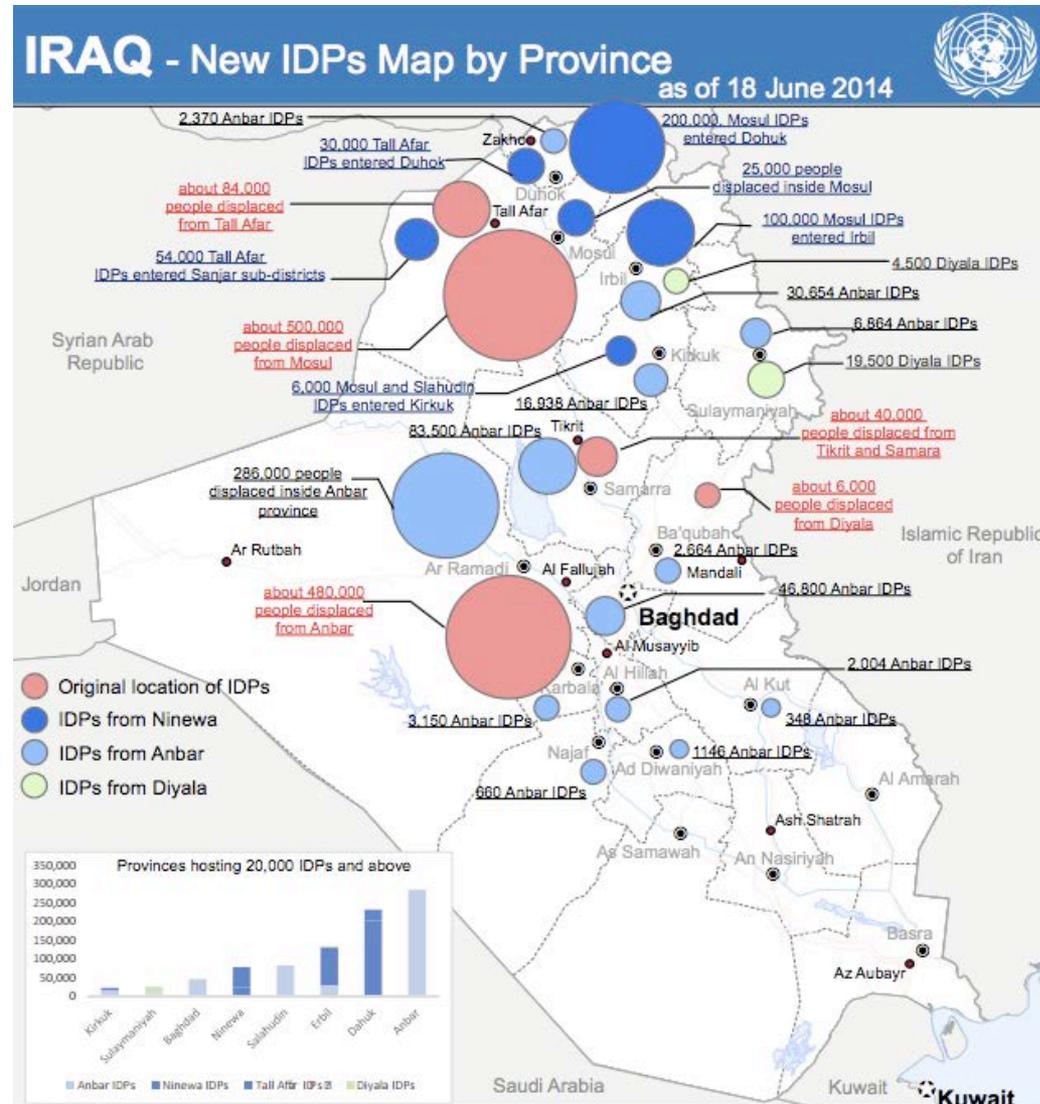
According to United Nations' agencies, two thirds of the displaced persons were located in areas under the control of ISIL and associated armed groups or were in areas affected by the conflict – rendering access to them for the provision of humanitarian assistance particularly difficult.

Syria: Refugee & IDP Map 1/2014

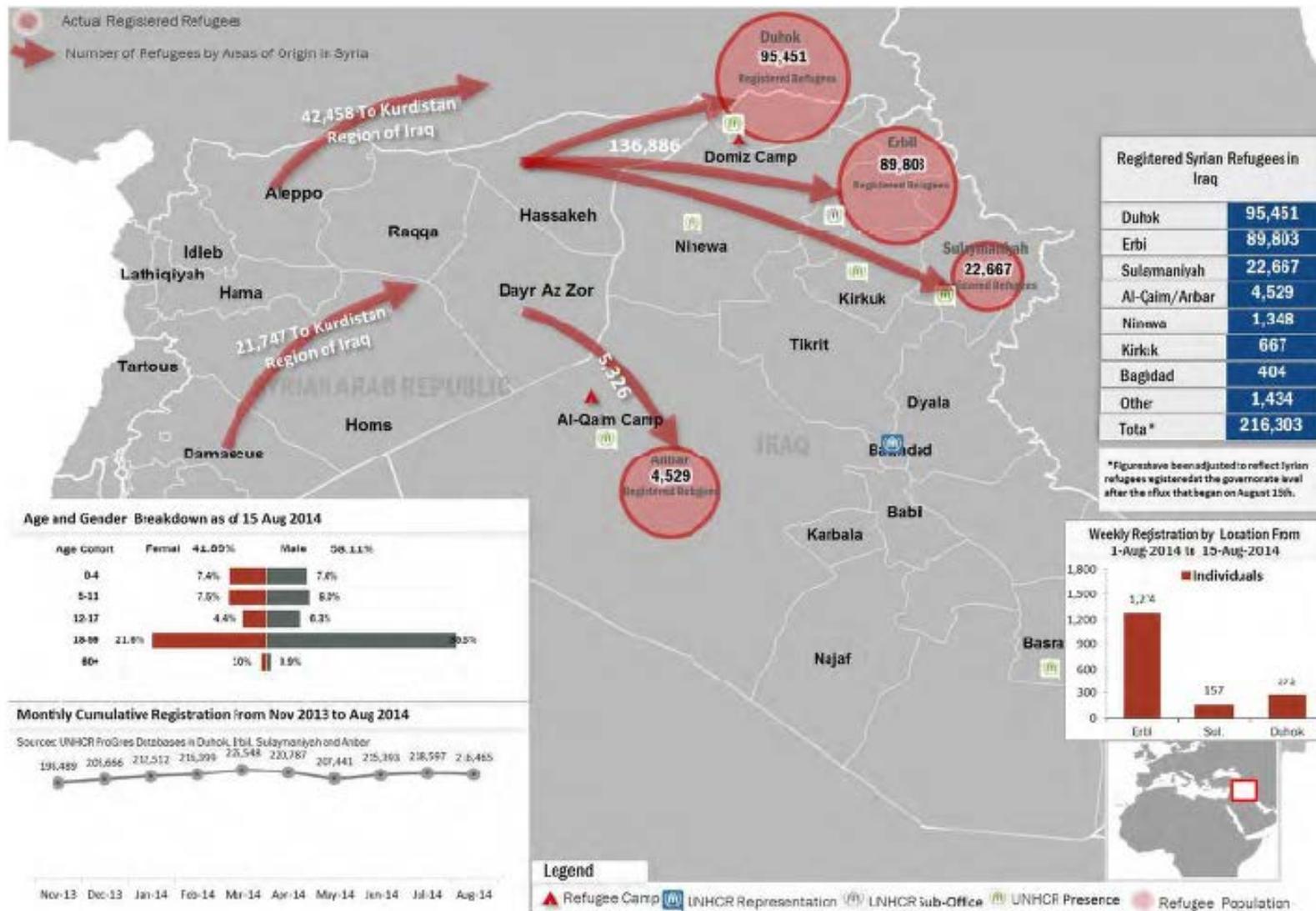


Source: http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=&imgrefurl=http%3A%2F%2Freliefweb.int%2Fmap%2Fsyrian-arab-republic%2F6-jan-2014-syria-crisis-internal-displacement-and-syrian-refugees&h=0&w=0&tbid=EUclISM_dUVjHM&zoom=1&tbnh=194&tbnw=259&docid=c1SDi7KbupD51M&tbn=isch&client=firefox-a&ei=-Hf7U9npJ8amyASGo4LwCA&ved=0CAIQsCUoAA

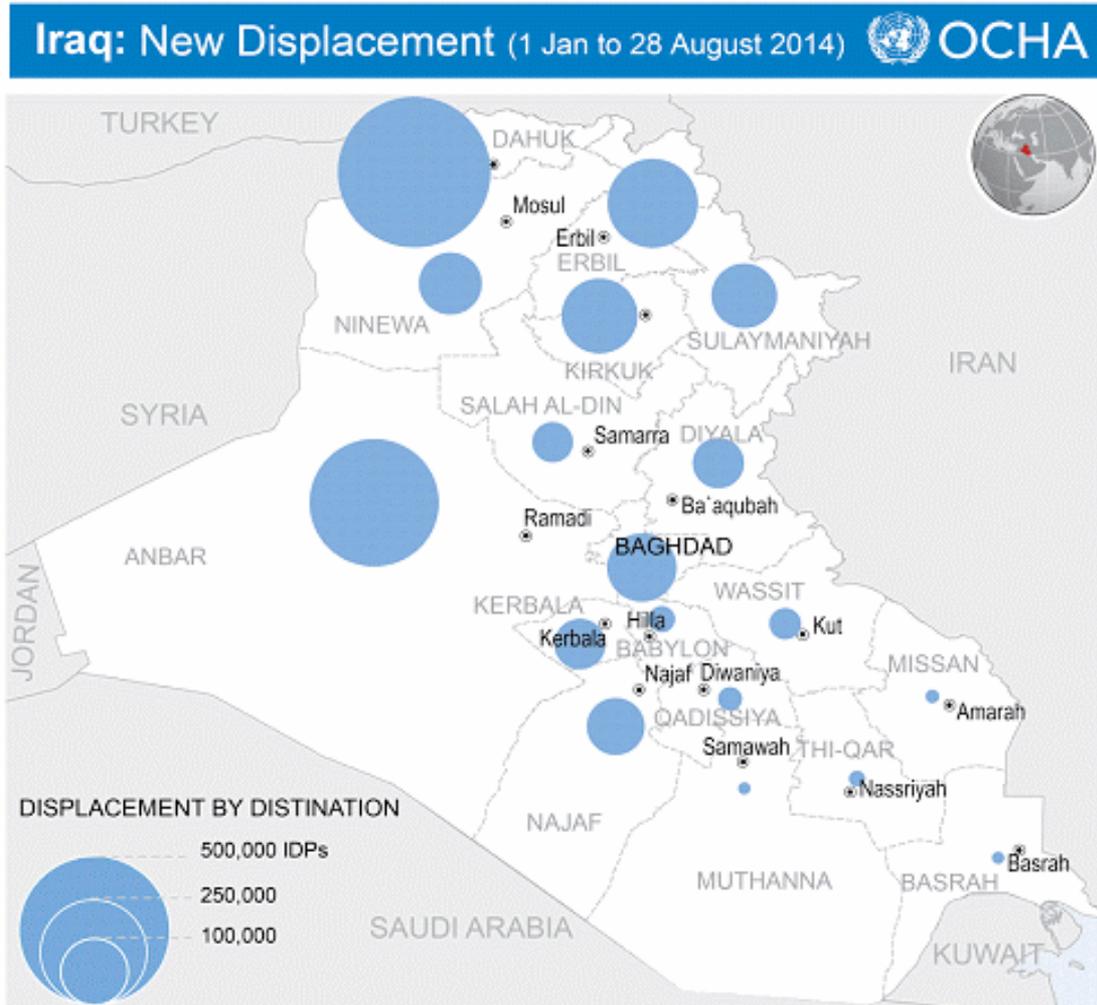
Iraq: The IDP Effect as of June



Syrian Refugees in Iraq as of August 2014



Iraq: The IDP Effect as of August 28



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The data for this map has a limited number of sources, including parties to the conflict. The data has not been independently verified and is subject to error or omission, deliberate or otherwise by the various sources. Due to the fluidity of the conflict, humanitarian access areas are likely to change.

Source: UNHCR, <https://mail.google.com/mail/u/0/?pli=1#search/map/148287df975f2b13?projector=1>

30 August 2014: A comprehensive count carried out jointly by the Kurdistan Region Government (KRG) and the United Nations indicates that some 850,000 Iraqis have been displaced and sought refuge in all three Kurdistan Region Governorates since January 2014. According to the Kurdistan Region Ministry of Planning and the International Organisation for Migration (IOM) the vast majority of the recently displaced people – 64 per cent - have sought refuge in the Duhok Governorate.

Of the 1.8M Iraqis displaced nationwide, it is estimated that over 600,000 people were displaced this month alone. This increase is due to an upsurge of violence in various parts of the country, particularly Ninewa, Diyala and Anbar.

The latest figures compiled by the KRG under the leadership of the Minister of Planning and IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix, show that the displaced population are now living in more than 1,000 sites in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq alone.

The latest waves of IDPs to the KR-I, more than 850,000 in 2014, plus some 216,000 Syrian refugees registered by the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), and previous large population movements of around 335,000 which took place prior to 2014, brings the total number of people who sought refuge in the KR-I to 1.4 million. These latest waves add to the very heavy burden borne by the people and government of the KR-I.

Duhok Governorate's seven districts now host over half a million people seeking shelter, food, water, medicine and protection after the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) seized territory in Sinjar and neighbouring communities prompting them to flee. Since

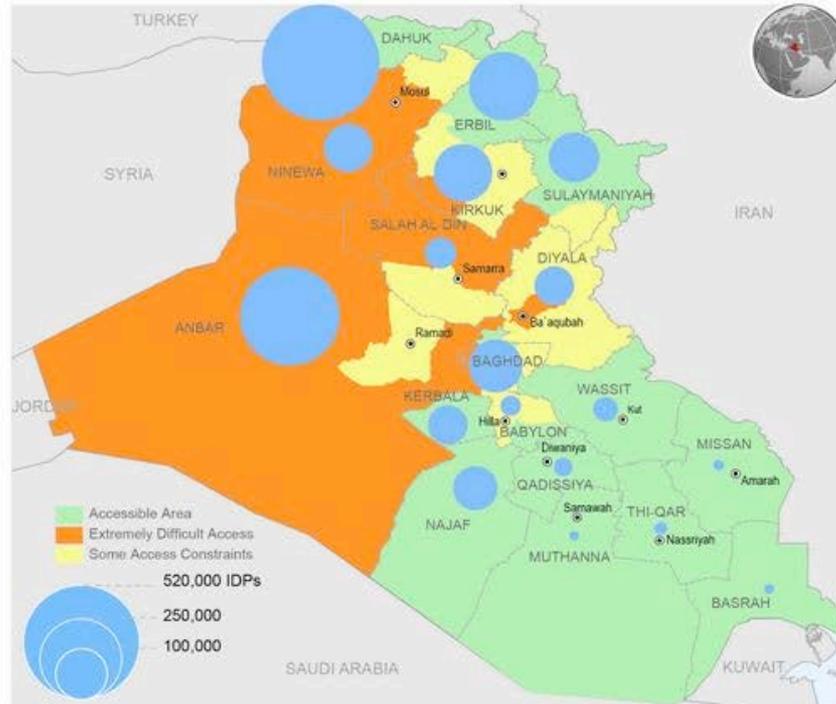
Iraq: Humanitarian Snapshot as of 8.28.14



Iraq: Displacement - Humanitarian Snapshot (as of 28 August 2014)

SITUATION OVERVIEW

As a result of massive displacement to northern Iraq since 3 August, the United Nations has increased its planning number of people displaced in Iraq to 1.8 million. This is an increase of 250,000 from the previous planning figure of 1.2 million. The IDP number does not include people displaced in Iraq before 2014, nor does it include the 225,000 Syrian refugees in northern Iraq. Population movement to Erbil and Dahuk governorates (Kurdistan Region) has been stabilizing. Local authorities in Dahuk report that there are now over 400,000 IDPs in the Governorate. Displacement from Ninewa and Anbar continues to central and southern governorates (Kerbala, Najaf, Qadissiya, Baghdad, Basra), where local authorities are overstretched and unable to respond to increasing demands in basic services.



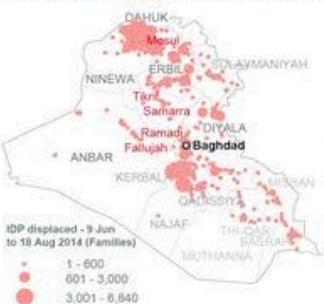
DISPLACEMENT¹

1.8 M estimated displaced since 1 Jan 2014

Estimated displaced by destination (in thousands)

Dahuk	520.4
Anbar	370.4
Erbil	184.0
Kirkuk	128.0
Baghdad	109.1
Sulaymaniyah	95.2
Ninewa	90.3
Najaf	74.7
Kerbala	60.3
Diyala	58.4
Salah al-Din	38.3
Wassit	22.8
Babylon	16.5
Qadissiya	13.4
Thi-Qar	6.4
Missan	4.5
Muthanna	3.6
Basrah	3.5

DISPLACEMENT SINCE 9 JUNE²



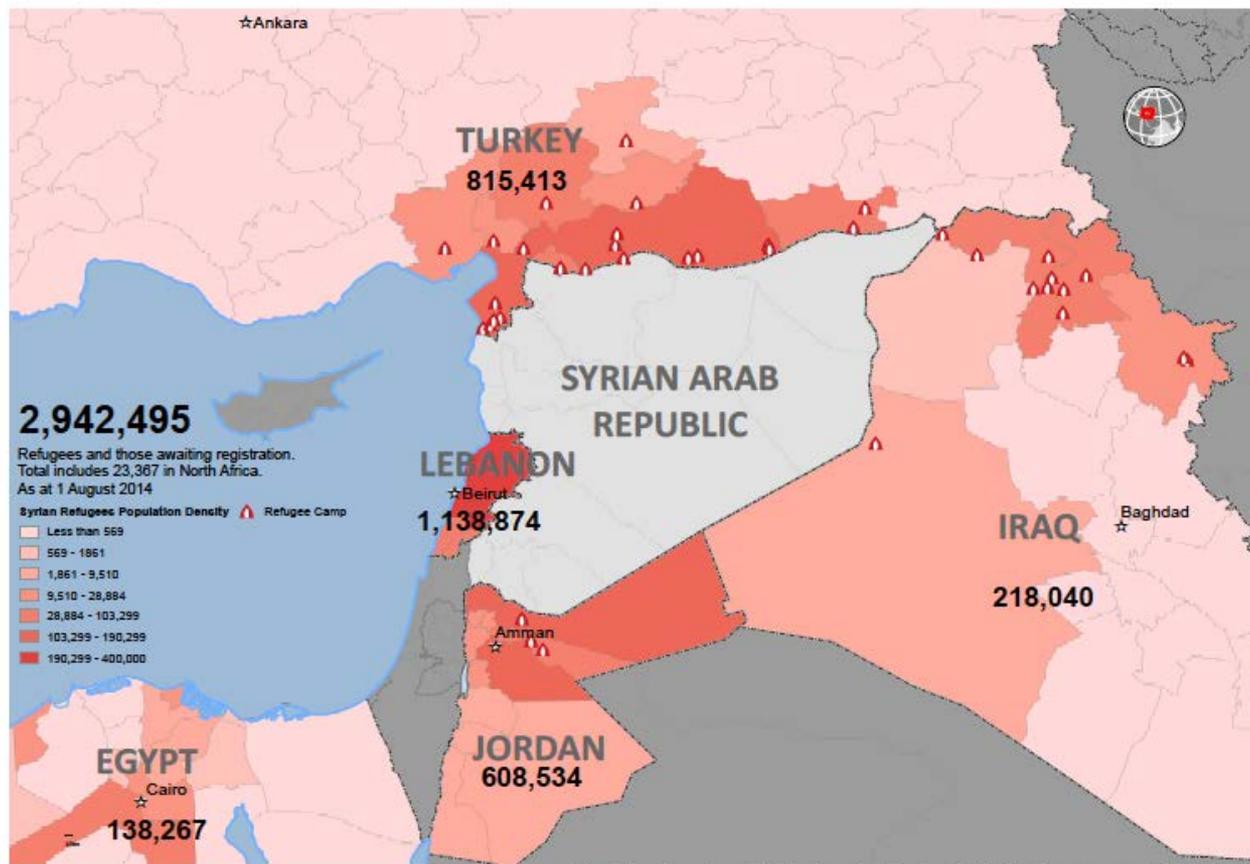
TIMELINE OF EVENTS³



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations. The data for this map has a limited number of sources, including parties to the conflict. The data has not been independently verified and is subject to error or omission, deliberate or otherwise by the various sources. Due to the fluidity of the conflict, control status is likely to change.

Creation date: 28 Aug 2014 Sources: 1. Iraq Humanitarian Country Team 2. IOM DTM 3. UNOCHA, UNHCR Feedback: iraqinfo@un.org iraq.humanitarianresponse.info www.reliefweb.int

Syria: 9.3 Million of Concern: 2.9 Million Refugees Outside Country; 6.5+ Million IDPs = 52% of Total of 17.9 Million

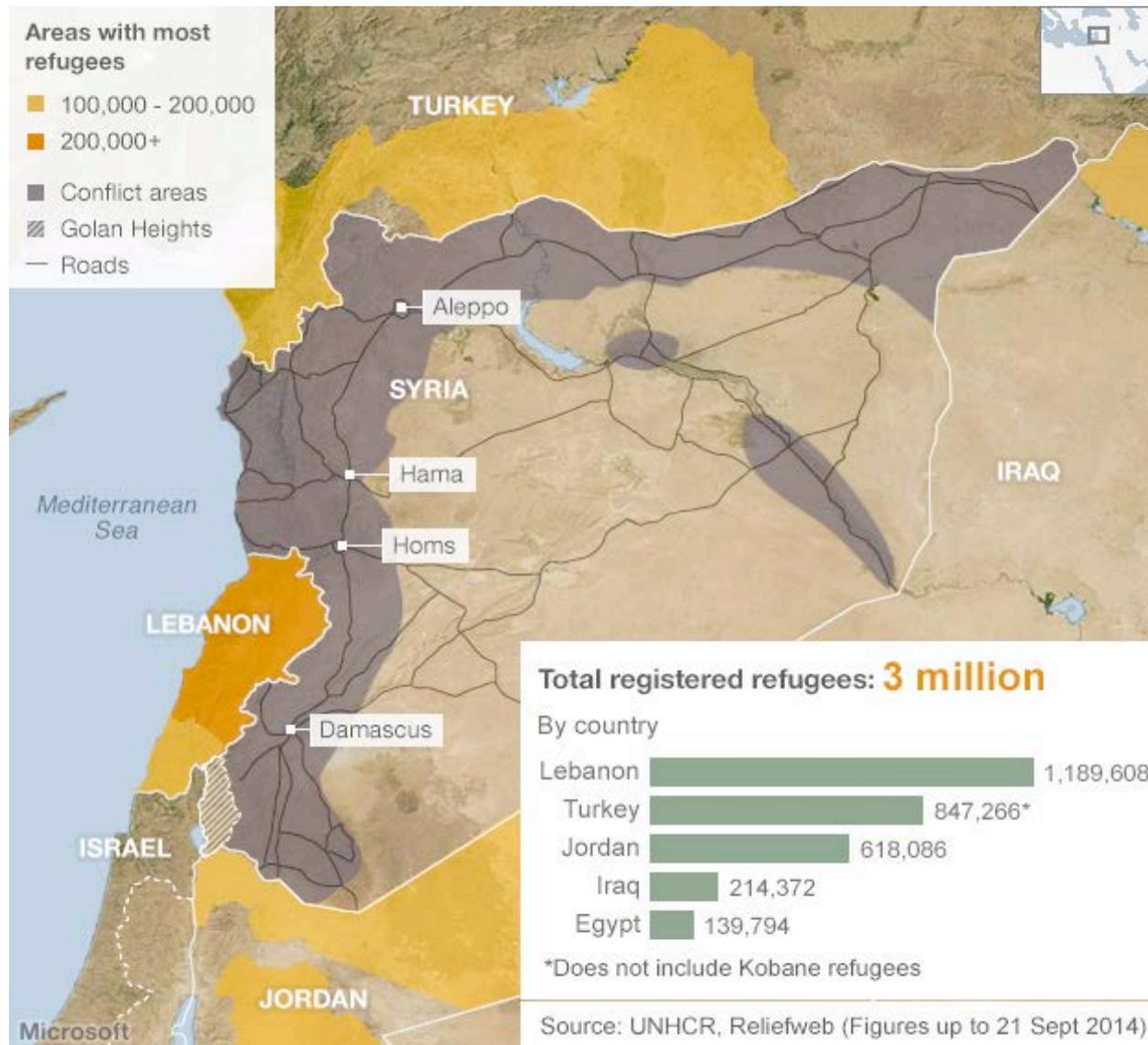


Statistical Snapshot*	
Residing in Syrian Arab Republic [1]	
Refugees [2]	149,292
Asylum Seekers [3]	2,495
Returned Refugees [4]	140,761
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) [5]	6,520,800
Returned IDPs [6]	0
Stateless Persons [7]	160,000
Various [8]	0
Total Population of Concern	6,973,348
Originating from Syrian Arab Republic [1]	
Refugees [2]	2,468,369
Asylum Seekers [3]	41,038
Returned Refugees [4]	140,761
Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) [5]	6,520,800
Returned IDPs [6]	0
Various [8]	9,400
Total Population of Concern	9,180,368

Notes * As at January 2014

Source: UNHCR, <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e486a76.html>; <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>.

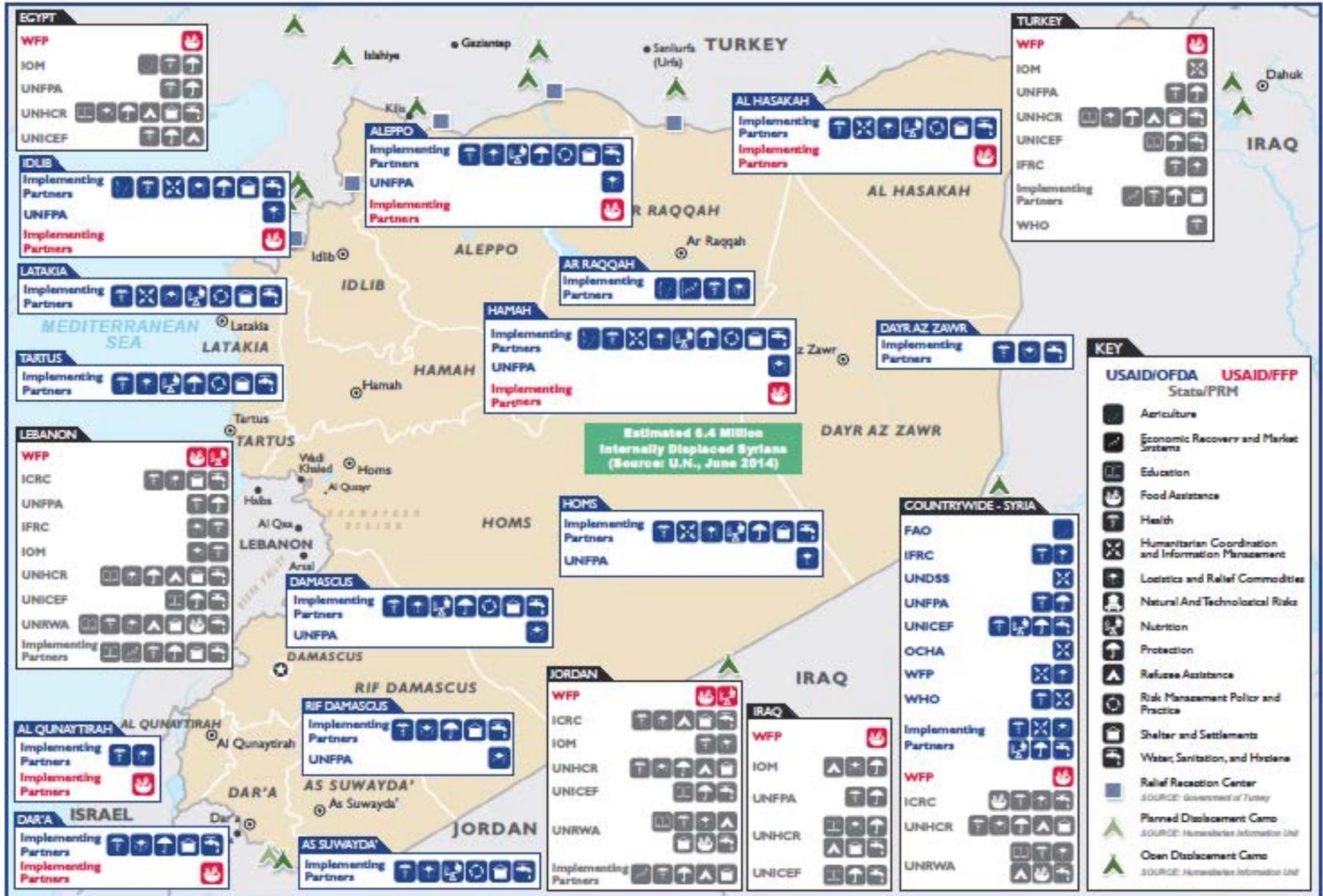
Syrian Refugees to 21.9.14



About three million people have fled abroad to escape the fighting in Syria. Most have gone to Lebanon and Turkey - but a significant number have also gone to Iraq.

In addition, the UN estimates there are 1.8m Iraqis who have been forced to leave their homes to escape the conflict with IS and are now living in temporary accommodation elsewhere in the country.

US Aid to Syria: As of 14.9.2014 - I



The boundaries and names used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the U.S. Government.

US Aid to Syria: As of 14.9.2014 - II

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

- 10.8 million People in Need of Humanitarian Assistance in Syria
- [5.5 million Children Affected by the Crisis in Syria](#)
- 6.4 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Syria
- 3+ million Syrians Displaced to Neighboring Countries

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO SYRIA HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE FY 2012 – 2014*

- USAID/OFDA: \$570,019,529
- USAID/FFP: \$971,715,017
- State/PRM \$1,359,865,086
- Total U.S. Government (USG) Assistance to the Syria Humanitarian Response: \$2,901,599,632
- Secretary of State John F. Kerry announced on September 12, 2014 the United States is providing nearly \$500 million in additional humanitarian aid to help those affected by the war in Syria. Total U.S. humanitarian assistance since the start of the conflict in March 2011 is now more than \$2.9 billion. The United States remains the single-largest donor of humanitarian aid for those affected by Syria crisis.
- Since the crisis began, the USG has provided more than \$1.4 billion to assist refugees and host communities in the region and more than \$1.4 billion to assist people in need across all 14 governorates inside Syria.
- Of the newly announced funds, USAID/FFP is contributing more than \$74.2 million for continued food assistance inside Syria and in the region through partnerships with the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- In addition, State/PRM is providing nearly \$322 million in new funding to meet the urgent needs of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and other persons of concern fleeing Syria including through education, shelter, emergency relief items, health services, gender-based violence prevention and response, psychosocial support activities, and WASH assistance.
- More than \$69 million of the State/PRM assistance will support activities inside of Syria and more than \$252 million will support humanitarian activities in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey.
- The additional funding also includes more than \$98 million from USAID/OFDA to support health care services, the distribution of emergency relief items, WASH programs, and protection activities across the country.
- Of the newly announced USG funding, more than \$99.5 million supports existing humanitarian aid operations carried out by NGOs conducting cross-border relief efforts that assist millions of conflict-affected Syrians

Source: <http://www.usaid.gov/crisis/syria>.

US Aid to Syria: CRS

Table 1. U.S. Foreign Assistance for Syria, FY2013-FY2015 Original Request
(In thousands of current dollars; fiscal year denotes source of funds)

Account	FY2013 (Actual)	FY2014 (Estimate)	FY2015 (Request)
ESF	20,780 (OCO)	n.a.	125,000 (OCO)
INCLE	0	n.a.	10,000 (OCO)
NADR	0	n.a.	20,000
PKO	38,620 (OCO)	n.a.	0
FFP	18,338	n.a.	0
Total^a	77,738	n.a.	155,000

Source: State Department and Foreign Operations, Congressional Budget Justification, FY2015.

Notes: FY2014 estimates for Syria spending were not available as of April 2014. Funds appropriated in fiscal years prior to FY2013 have supported U.S. assistance programs since 2011. n.a. = not available.

a. The FY2013 total figure does not reflect all of the \$287 million allocated for support to the Syrian opposition to date. The FY2015 Syria request includes, but the table does not show, \$1.1 billion within Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA-OCO) and International Disaster Assistance (IDA-OCO) accounts expected to be used for humanitarian assistance related to the Syria conflict.

Proposed Expansion of Lethal and Nonlethal Assistance

Congressional Proposals

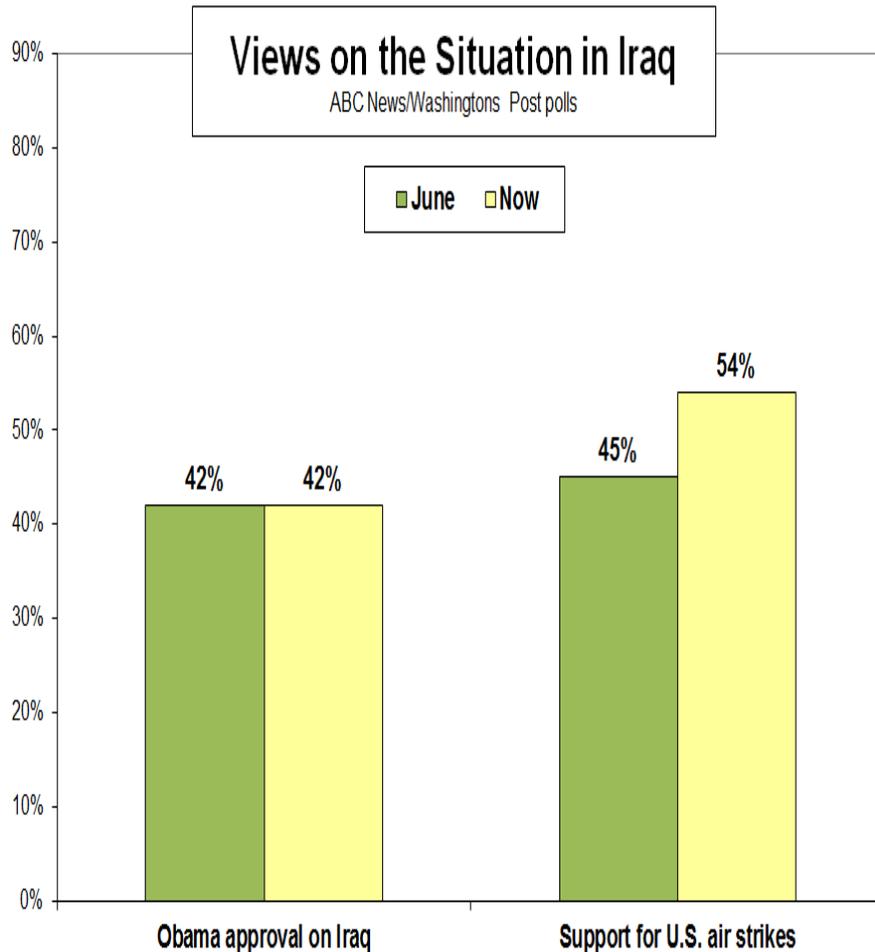
In the 113th Congress, proposals to authorize the expanded provision of nonlethal and lethal assistance in Syria with various provisos have been introduced or considered in committees, and would place various conditions on assistance, establish reporting requirements, grant diverse authorities, and set different time limitations.

- On September 15, the House Rules Committee approved consideration of an amendment introduced by Representative Howard "Buck" McKeon (hereinafter the McKeon Amendment)⁹⁷ to the proposed FY2015 continuing resolution (H.J.Res. 124) that represents a counterproposal to the President's revised request for assistance authority.
- The Senate Armed Services Committee reported version of the FY2015 National Defense Authorization Act (Section 1209 of S. 2410) would authorize the Department of Defense, with the concurrence of the State Department, to train and equip vetted members of select Syrian opposition forces for limited purposes through the year 2018.
- S. 960, the Syria Transition Support Act of 2013, was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as amended by a 15-3 vote in May 2013.
- H.R. 1327, the Free Syria Act of 2013, was introduced in March 2013.

⁹⁷ Available at: <http://www.usaid.gov/crisis/syria>
<http://www.rules.house.gov/amendments/MCKEON021915141612381238.pdf>.

Public Opinion Polls

No One Follows Where No One Leads: Need to Sustain Uncertain US Domestic Support



No meaningful support for conventional ground troops

Public divides on providing arms and ammunition to the Kurdish military forces who are opposing the insurgents, with 45 percent in favor, 49 percent opposed.

Increase in support for U.S. military action among Democrats and political independents – up by 10 and 8 points, respectively, while remaining largely stable and higher among Republicans. Similarly, support has increased by 8 to 12 points among liberals, moderates and those who say they’re “somewhat” conservative, while holding steady among strong conservatives.

Two-thirds of Democrats and 63 percent of liberals approve of the president’s handling of the situation, falling among political independents and moderates (to 37 and 44 percent, respectively) and plummeting to a quarter of conservatives and two in 10 Republicans.

In June, among Democrats who opposed air strikes, 74 percent also approved of his work on the issue; today it’s only 56 percent.

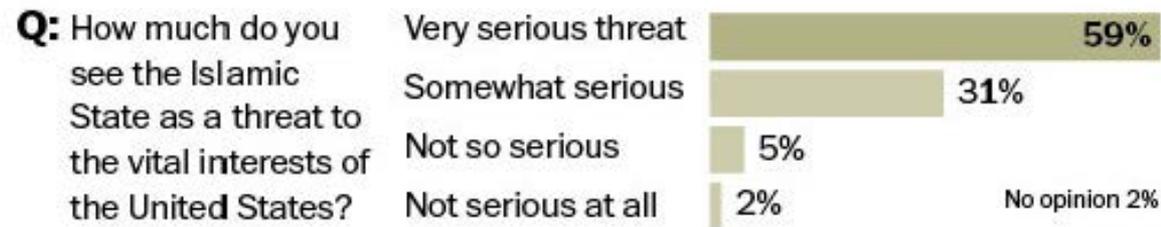
**ABC NEWS/WASHINGTON POST POLL: Iraq
EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE AFTER 7 a.m. Wednesday,
Aug. 20, 2014**

Rise in Support from June to August

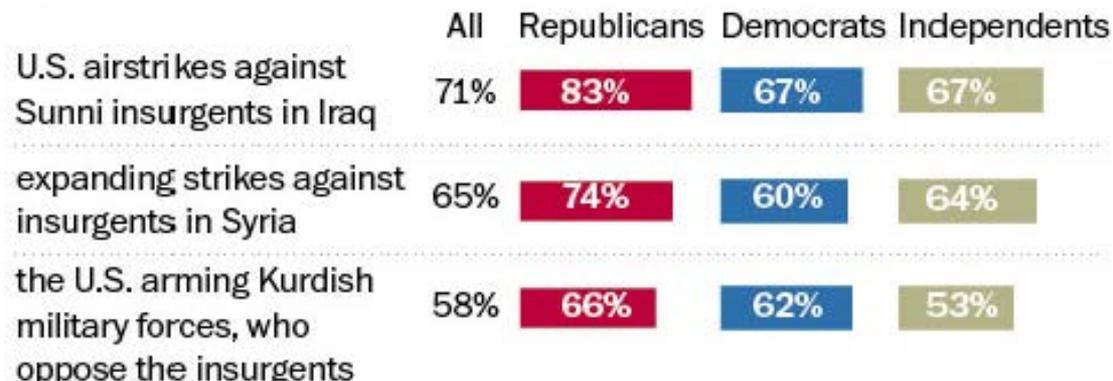
POLL Washington Post-ABC News poll



SITUATION WITH ISLAMIC STATE



Q: Overall, do you support or oppose . . . (% who support each)



Post-ABC Poll Results on Air Strikes 15.9.14

For the first time since January, President Obama is polling a 50 percent approval rating on an issue: his handling of the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria.

The newest [WaPo-ABC poll](#) shows 50 percent approve of Obama's handling of the Islamic State, as compared to 44 percent who disapprove. That's an improvement from August, when the question referenced only Iraq and not Syria, and 42 percent of Americans gave Obama a vote of confidence.

Obama's new polling heights come as Americans overwhelmingly approve of the airstrikes he ordered in Syria.

Seven in 10 Americans (70 percent) support the airstrikes -- up from 65 percent in early September.

His decision to send American forces to train Iraqi troops and coordinate airstrikes against the Islamic State in that country is less popular, but still gets positive marks: 53 percent support and 44 percent opposition.

The most supportive political group on each of these counts is Republicans, 80 percent of whom back the airstrikes in Syria and 60 percent of whom support the effort in Iraq. At the same time, these very same Republicans only give Obama a 30 percent overall approval rating on his handling of the Islamic State -- which depresses the topline number above.

Here's how Obama fares on previous foreign policy issues tested by WaPo-ABC polls this year:

- 46 percent: Malaysian Airline plane being shot down over Ukraine (7/27)
- 45 percent: situation in Afghanistan (6/1)
- 42 percent: situation in Iraq (8/17)
- 39 percent: situation between Israel and Palestinians (7/27)
- 39 percent: Bowe Bergdahl situation (6/8)
- 39 percent: situation with Iran (1/23)
- 38 percent: international affairs (9/7)
- 34 percent: situation involving Russia and Ukraine (4/27)
- 33 percent: situation in Syria (1/23)

Source: Aaron Blake, "**President Obama is winning on a foreign policy issue — for a change**," *Washington Post*, October 2, 2014, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/blogs/the-fix/wp/2014/10/01/president-obama-is-winning-on-a-foreign-policy-issue-for-a-change/>.

Post-ABC Poll Results on Military Intervention: 15.9.14

The results on military action align with longstanding public attitudes on military intervention, with lower-risk air strikes far preferred than more-committing ground combat.

Support for military action also can rely on the presence of a clear threat – which the public sees in ISIS (six in 10 in early September called it a “very” serious threat to U.S. vital interests) – and broad international participation, which Obama has worked to achieve.

Among groups, support for air strikes is almost the same among men and women, at 72 and 69 percent, respectively, despite customarily higher support for military action among men.

Support for sending U.S. forces in an advisory role reverts to form, dropping by 11 points among men but further, by 23 points, among women.

There are risks for Obama; sending advisers is least popular among some of his core support groups, including half or fewer of nonwhites, liberals, younger and lower-income adults, as well as women.

Young adults, age 18 to 29, also are comparatively skeptical about air strikes – 55 percent support them, vs. 80 percent of those age 50 and older.

Regardless of divisions about advisers on the ground, the poll indicates the level of public antipathy toward ISIS. Support for air strikes against the group in Iraq started at 45 percent in June, rose to 54 percent in August and then to 71 percent in early September, when 65 percent also said they’d support extending those strikes to Syria.

With that air campaign now underway, its 70 percent support reflects a broad level of agreement in fractious political times.

With that air campaign now underway, its 70 percent support reflects a broad level of agreement in fractious political times. Source: The Heritage Foundation, “Broad Backing of Air Strikes on ISIS Less for U.S. Forces and Advisers in Iraq,” ABC News, October 1, 2014, <http://abcnews.go.com/blogs/politics/2014/10/broad-backing-for-air-strikes-on-isis-less-for-u-s-forces-as-advisers-in-iraq/>.

Estimated Costs to the US of the Fight

CBSA Costs of the Total Fight: 29.9.14

The United States has likely spent between \$780 million and \$930 million in its military campaign against the Islamic State militant group so far, and it will likely cost between \$200 million and \$320 million per month going forward if conducted with about 2,000 U.S. service members on the ground, according to a new report published Monday.

Those costs would grow to between \$350 million and \$570 million per month if the pace of the airstrikes increases and 5,000 U.S. troops are deployed, according to the report, released by the independent Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments in Washington. On an annual basis, lower-intensity air operations could cost \$2.4 billion to \$3.8 billion per year, the report said. The annual cost would jump to between \$4.2 billion and \$6.8 billion if the pace of airstrikes increases and is sustained.

The United States reported completing about 220 airstrikes in Iraq since Aug. 8, and about 40 more in Syria since they [began Sept. 23](#). On Monday, the U.S. military announced that along with partner nations, it had launched eight airstrikes in Syria. Separately, the United States carried out three airstrikes in Iraq. In addition to the airstrikes, the U.S. Navy also has launched at least 47 Tomahawk cruise missiles, which each cost more than \$1 million, into Syria. Most of those were aimed at targets affiliated with the Khorasan Group.

- **A continued air campaign of similar scope: \$200 million to \$320 million per month**

The United States was carrying out about 60 air sorties per day to conduct surveillance over Iraq before it expanded operations into Syria, meaning even more are likely needed now. As time progresses, it's likely that the amount of airstrikes the U.S.-led coalition carries out will dwindle, but the aerial intelligence gathering will continue. There are currently about 1,600 U.S. service members deployed in Iraq as part of the mission, which will likely grow to about 2,000 personnel once the 1st Infantry Division headquarters arrives in Baghdad and Irbil, the city in Iraq's Kurdish region where the United States has a large presence.

- **A larger air campaign: \$350 million to \$570 million per month**

This assumes two things: the United States bumping up its campaign to about 120 surveillance flights and 150 airstrikes monthly, while expanding its presence on the ground to about 5,000 service members.

- **“Boots on the ground”: \$1.1 billion to \$1.8 billion per month**

This scenario has been [ruled out by President Obama](#). It assumes an even larger air campaign, with 150 surveillance flights and 200 targets hit monthly in Iraq and Syria. It also assumes 25,000 U.S. service members on the ground in Iraq and Syria, as [some have advocated](#). About 80 percent of the cost with scenario would come from sustaining the ground forces.

Source: Dan Lamothe, “Cost of U.S. campaign against the Islamic State likely closing in on \$1 billion,” *Washington Post*, September 24, 2014, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/checkpoint/wp/2014/09/29/cost-of-u-s-campaign-against-the-islamic-state-closing-in-on-1-billion/>.

CBSA Costs of the Future Fight

Table 1: Summary of Estimated Steady-State Costs Under Three Scenarios

Scenario	Monthly Cost	Annualized Cost
Lower-Intensity Air Campaign	\$200M - \$320M	\$2.4B - \$3.8B
Higher-Intensity Air Campaign	\$350M - \$570M	\$4.2B - \$6.8B
Boots on the Ground	\$1.1B - \$1.8B	\$13B - \$22B

1) Lower-Intensity Air Campaign

The first scenario assumes the tempo of air operations in steady-state settles to a level of 90 ISR sorties per day and 100 targets attacked per month. In comparison, the United States conducted an average of 60 ISR sorties per day in Iraq before operations expanded into Syria and has struck nearly 200 targets in the past month in both Iraq and Syria. These estimates reflect the likelihood that targets will grow more scarce and elusive over time, requiring sustained levels of airborne ISR coverage but fewer strikes. This scenario also assumes that U.S. ground forces in Iraq increase to 2,000 total personnel from the current level of roughly 1,600 to account for the planned deployment of a U.S. Army division level headquarters to command and control friendly forces. Given these assumptions, the steady-state cost of operations would likely be between \$200 and \$320 million per month.

2) Higher-Intensity Air Campaign

The second scenario assumes a higher steady-state level of air operations, with 120 ISR sorties per day and 150 targets attacked per month. It also assumes the level of U.S. ground forces in Iraq is expanded to 5,000 personnel, well above the level announced thus far. Using these assumptions, the monthly cost of operations would likely be between \$350 and \$570 million.

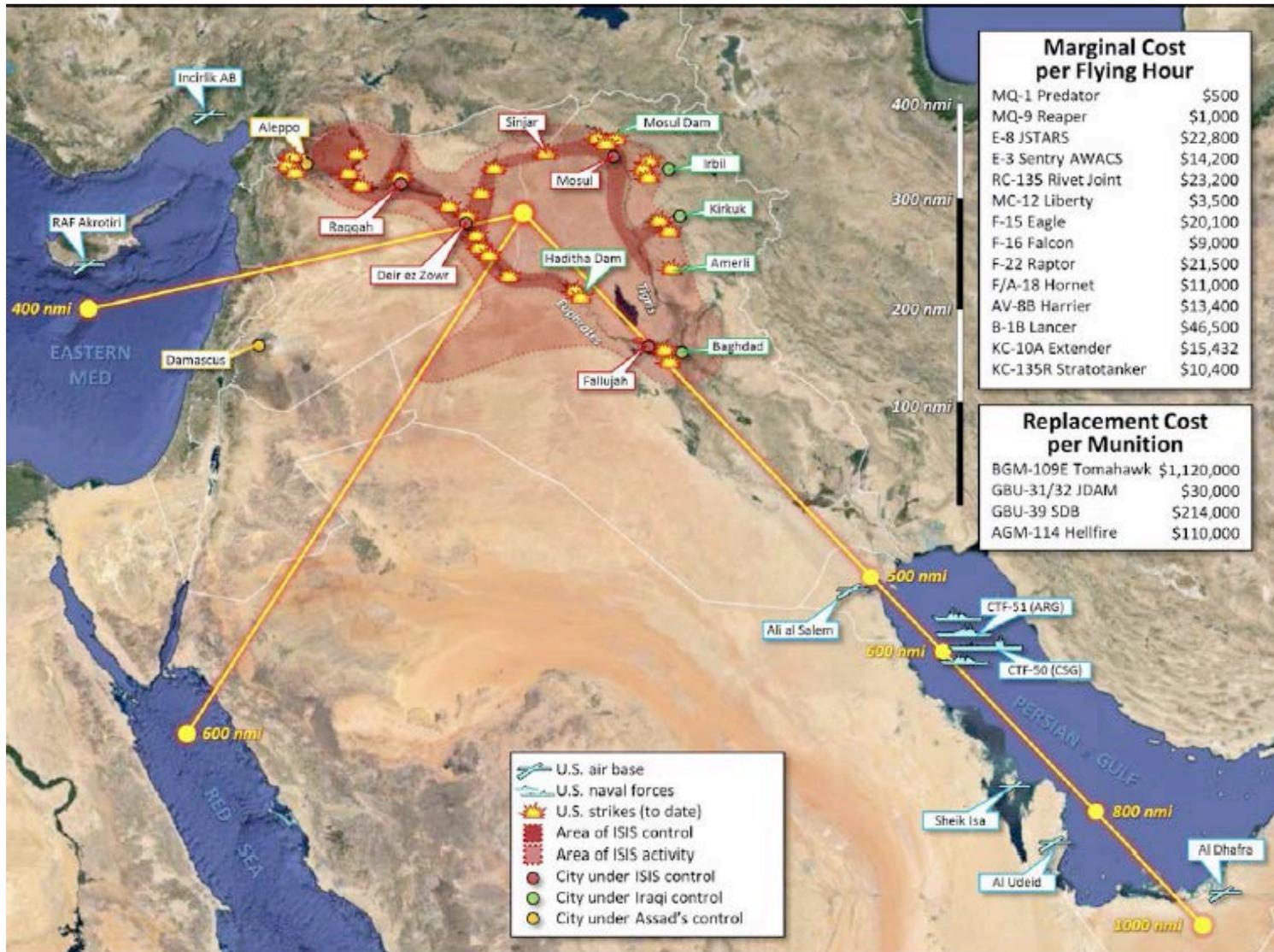
3) Boots on the Ground

The third scenario assumes an even higher level of steady-state air operations, with 150 ISR sorties per day and 200 targets attacked per month. More significantly, it assumes 25,000 U.S. ground personnel are deployed to Iraq and Syria, in line with some public recommendations.⁵ This force is assumed to consist of several thousand special operations forces at the “tip of the spear,” supported by a combat aviation brigade, two brigade combat teams, and other forces providing logistical and medical support, all based in Iraq and/or Syria. The higher steady-state level of air operations reflects the likelihood that U.S. forces on the ground would receive additional air support. Using these assumptions, the total monthly cost of air and ground operations would likely be between \$1.1 and \$1.8 billion, with roughly 80 percent of the cost coming from the sizeable ground component involved.

The cost of operations against ISIL could vary from \$200 million to \$1.8 billion per month depending on the level of air and ground operations involved, or \$2.4 billion to \$22 billion on an annualized basis. In comparison, annual spending peaked at \$164 billion in Iraq in FY 2008 and \$122 billion in Afghanistan in FY2011 (in FY 2015 dollars). In its most recent budget request, the Pentagon projects it will spend \$54 billion for Afghanistan in FY 2015, although much of this funding is likely not due to operations in Afghanistan.⁶

5. Stephen Harrison, J. Stillion, E. Lindsey, J. Cohn, *Estimating the Cost of Operations Against ISIL*, CBSA, September 2014, pp. 4-6, <http://www.csbaonline.org/publications/2014/09/estimating-the-cost-of-operations-against-isil/>.

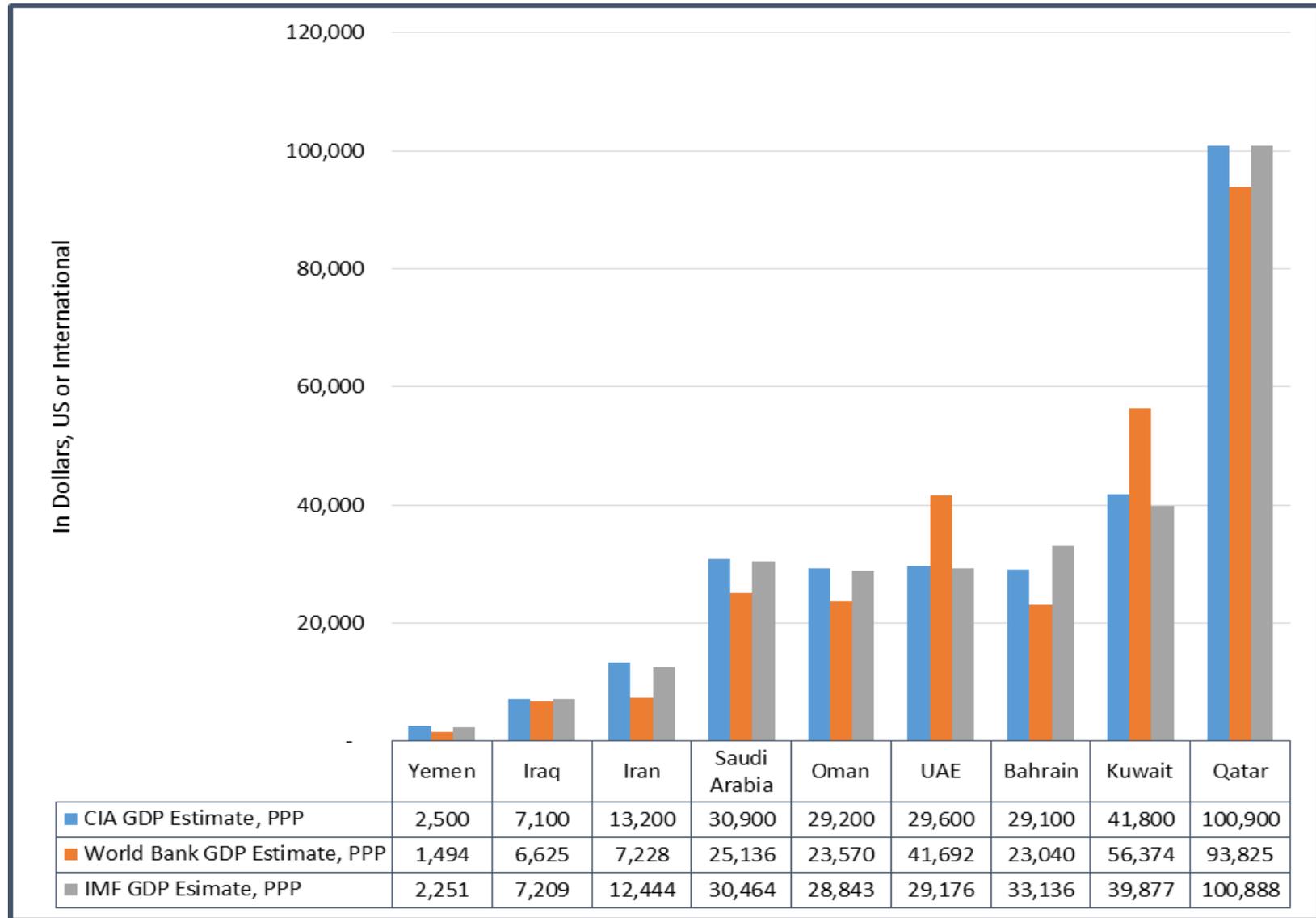
CBSA Costs of the Air Fight 29.9.14



Source: Washington Post, September 24, 2014, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/news/checkpoint/wp/2014/09/29/cost-of-u-s-campaign-against-the-islamic-state-closing-in-on-1-billion/>.

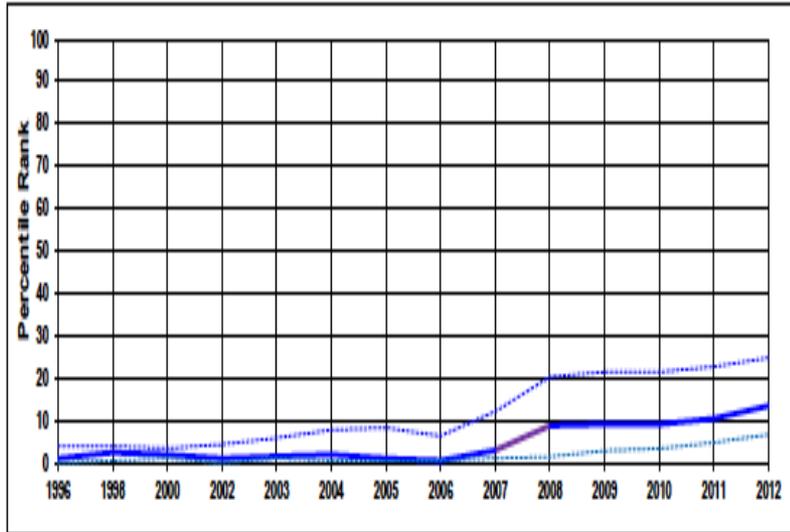
Iraq's Population and Ethnic and Sectarian Divisions

Iraq: The “Poor” Oil State with Terrible Income Distribution

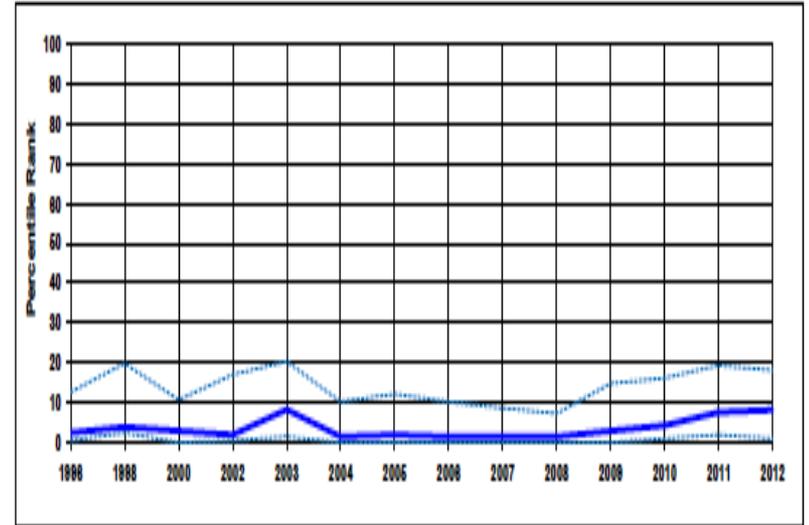


World Bank Governance Ratings

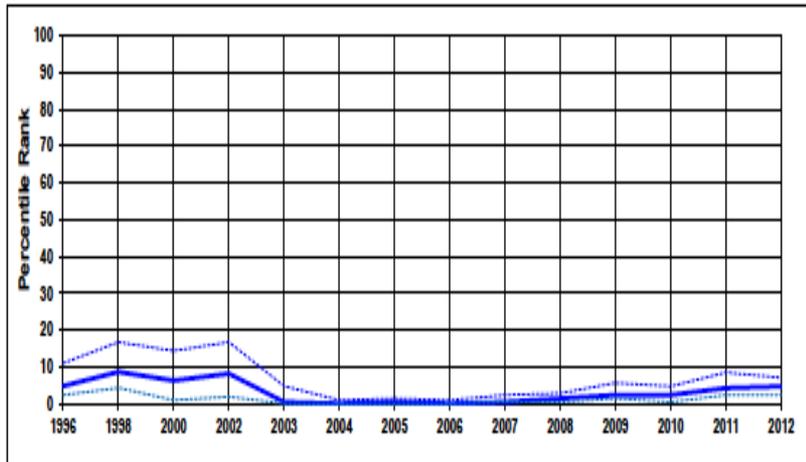
Aggregate Indicator: Government Effectiveness



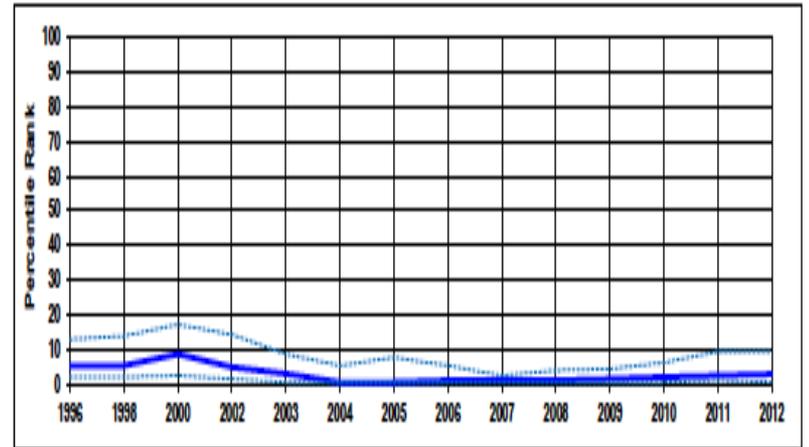
Aggregate Indicator: Control of Corruption



Aggregate Indicator: Political Stability and Absence of Violence



Aggregate Indicator: Rule of Law



Iraq: UN Estimates Human Development Far Worse than Syria

Figure 2: Trends in Iraq's HDI 2005-2012

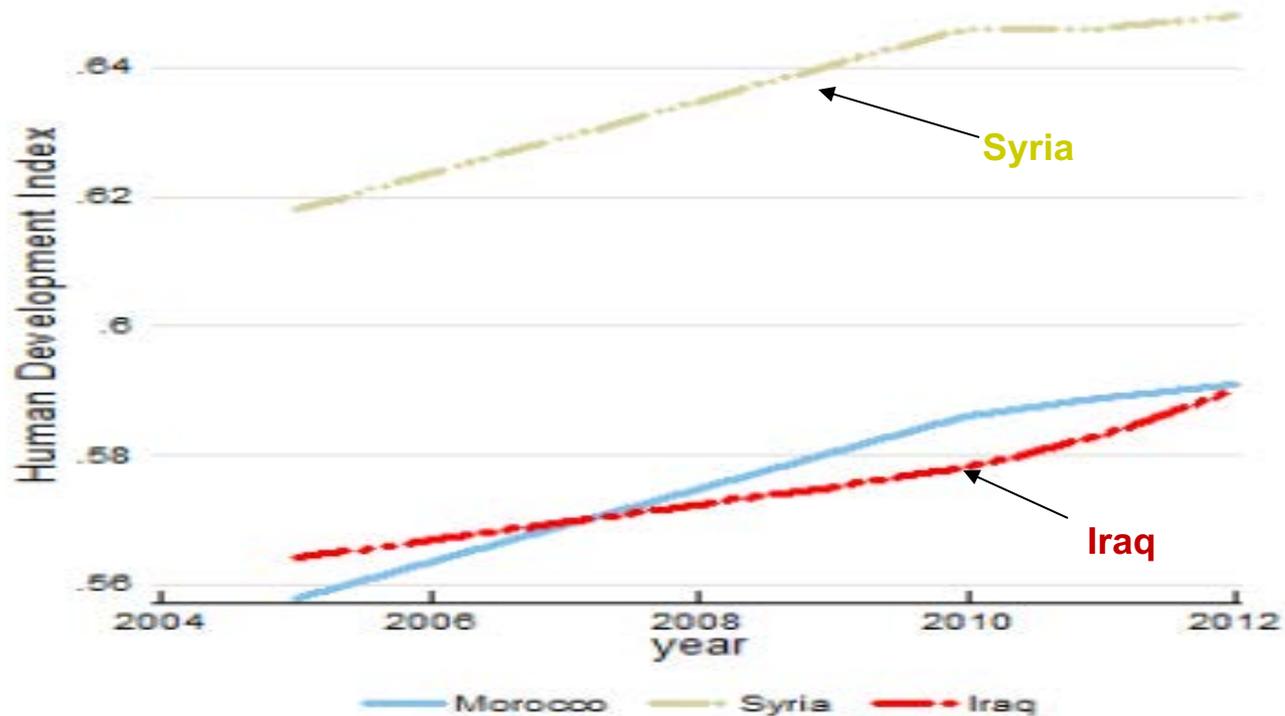
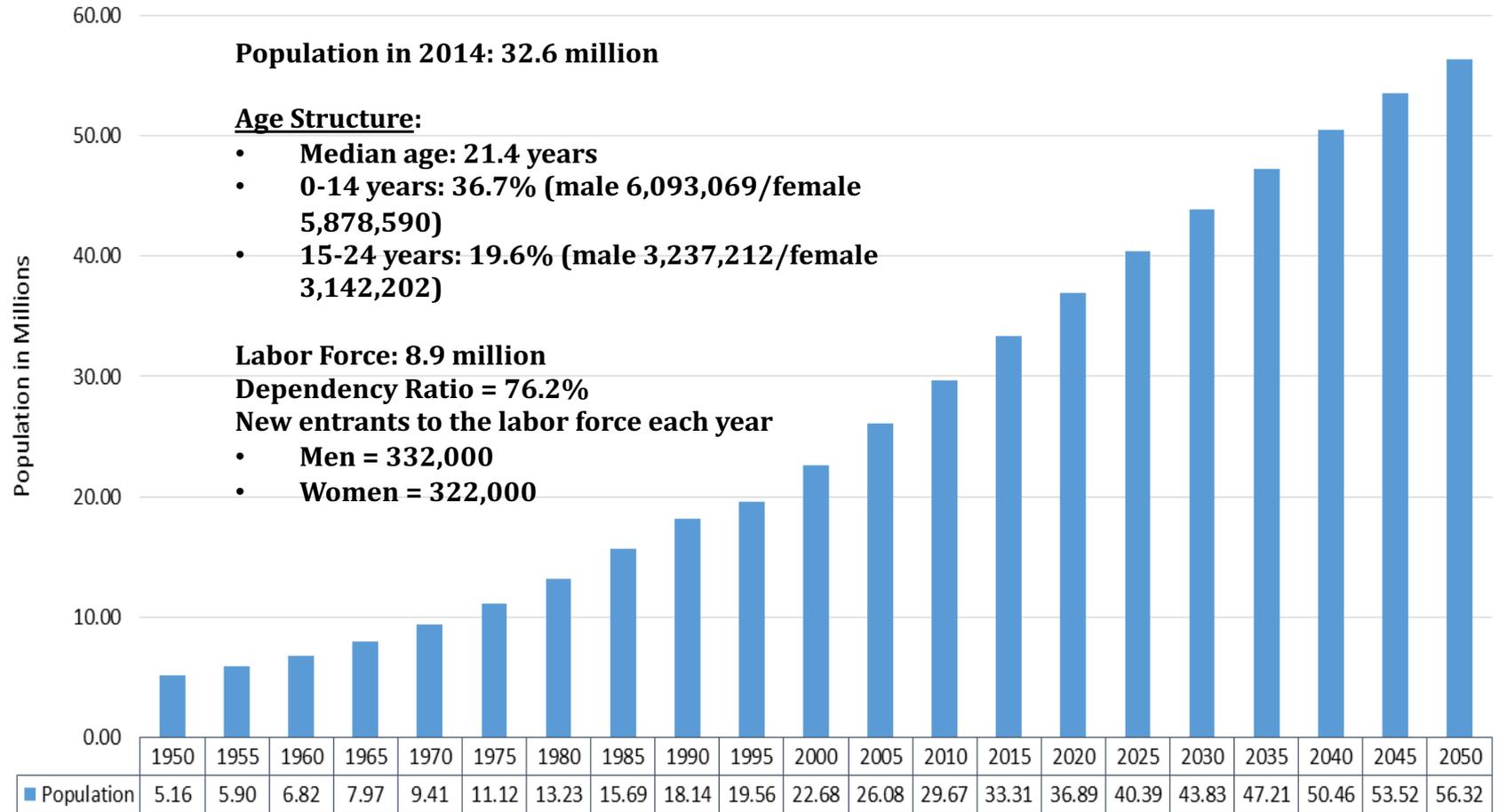


Table B: Iraq's HDI indicators for 2012 relative to selected countries and groups

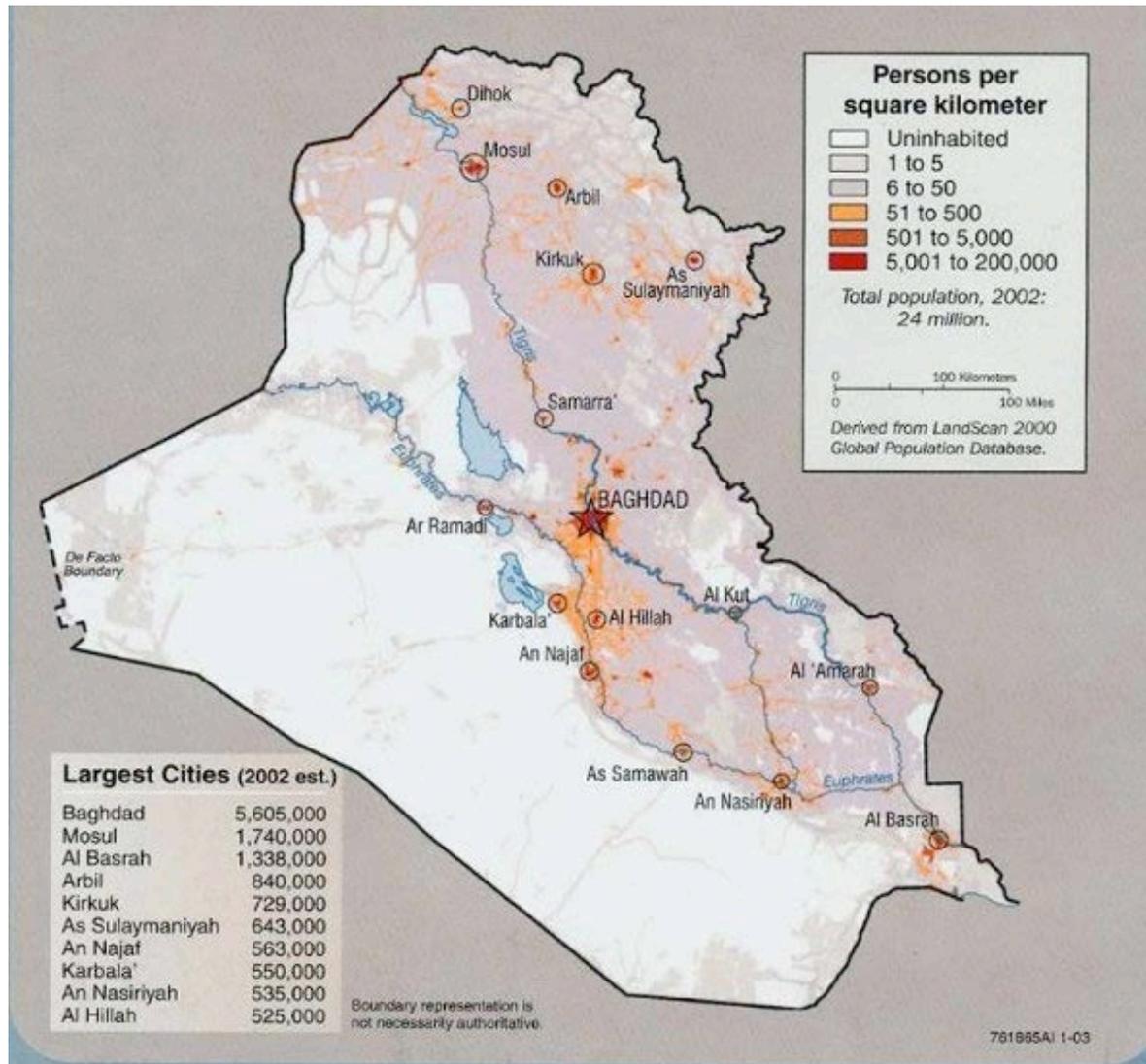
	HDI value	HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (PPP US\$)
Iraq	0.590	131	69.6	10.0	5.6	3,557
Algeria	0.713	93	73.4	13.6	7.6	7,418
Saudi Arabia	0.782	57	74.1	14.3	7.8	22,616
Arab States	0.652	—	71	10.6	6	8,317
Medium HDI	0.64	—	69.9	11.4	6.3	5,428

Iraq: Population Pressure and “Youth Bulge”

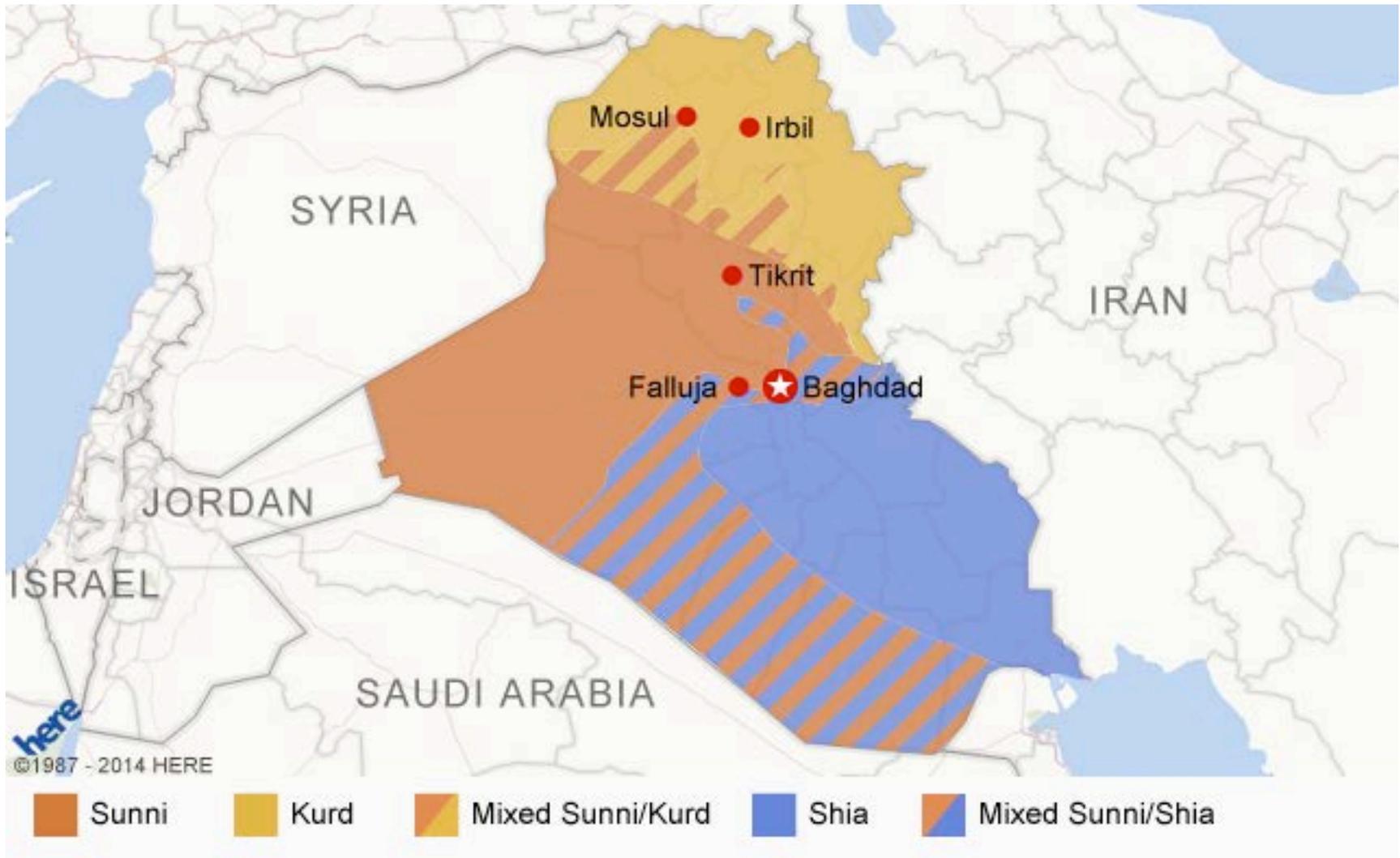
Population Trend in Iraq



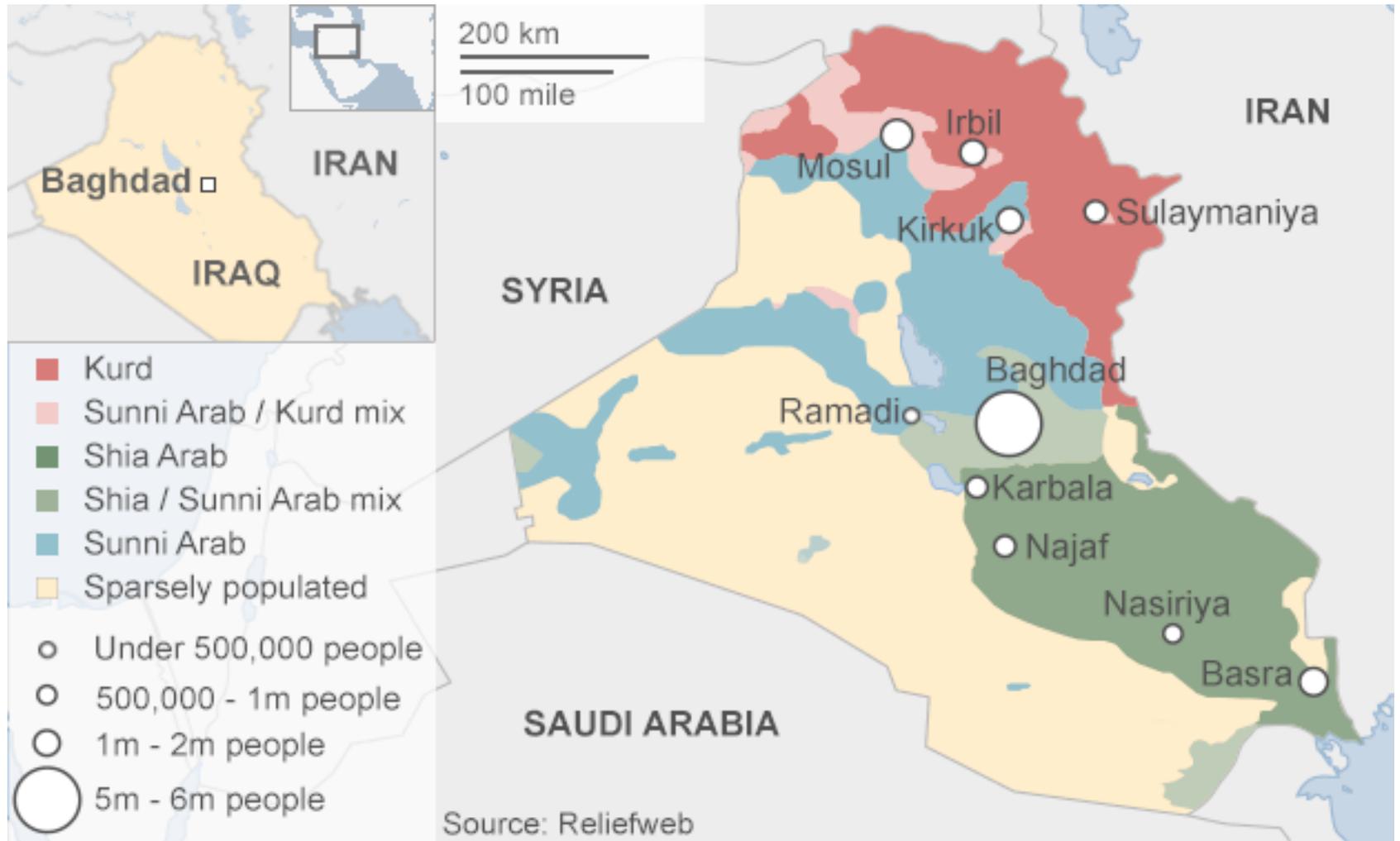
Iraq Population Density



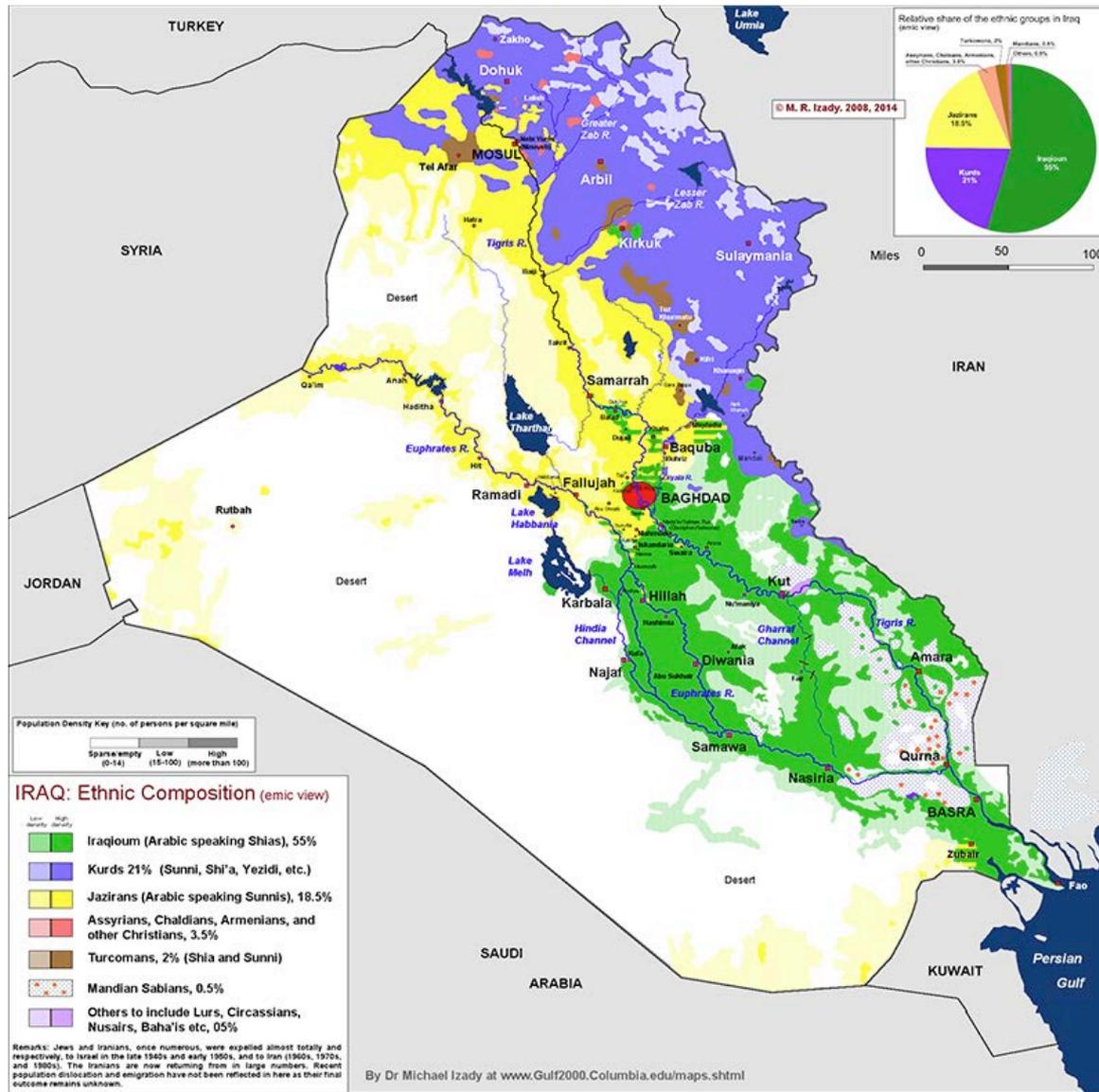
CNN Iraq Sectarian and Ethnic Map



BBC Iraq Sectarian and Ethnic Map

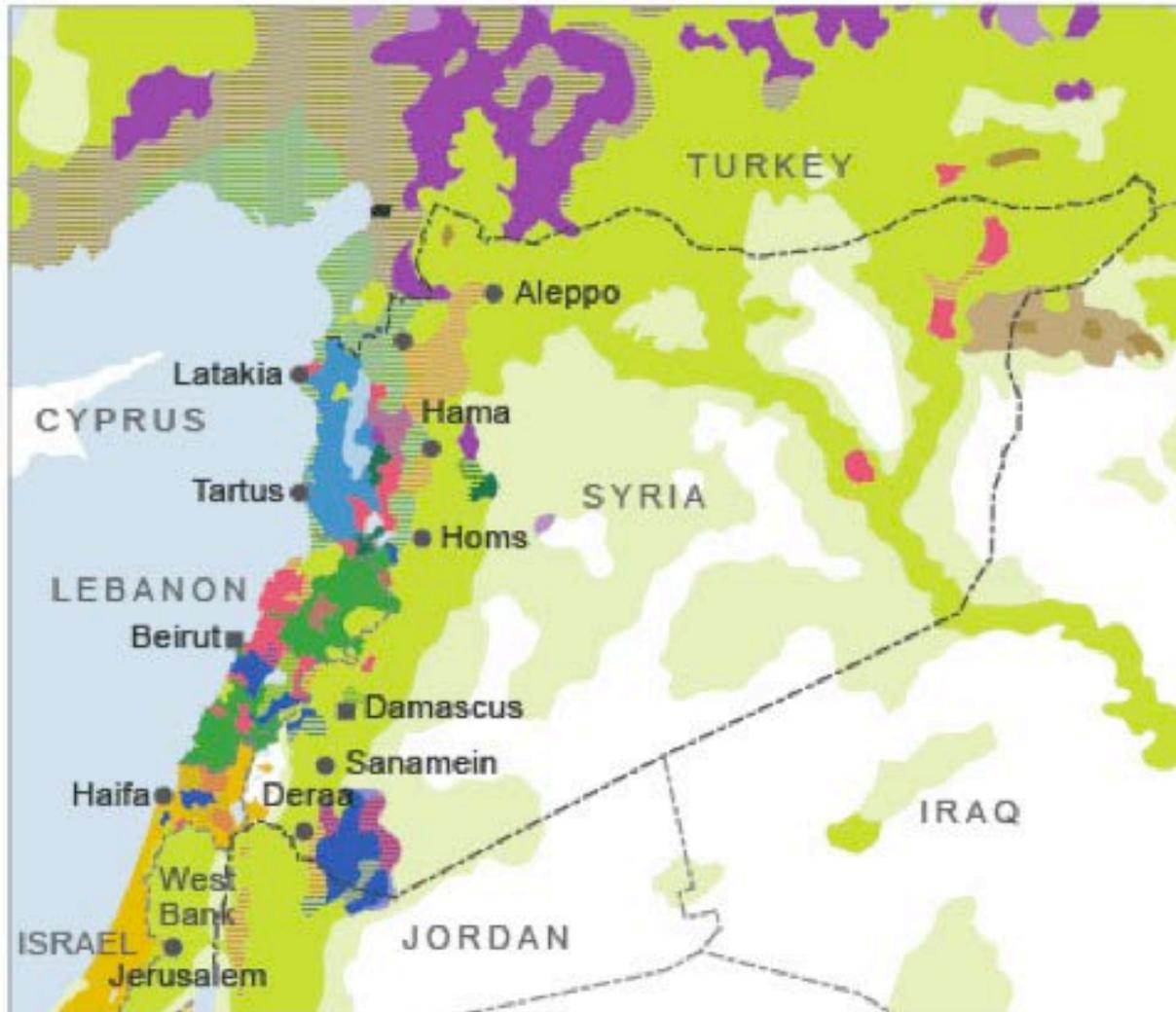


Iraq Sectarian and Ethnic Map

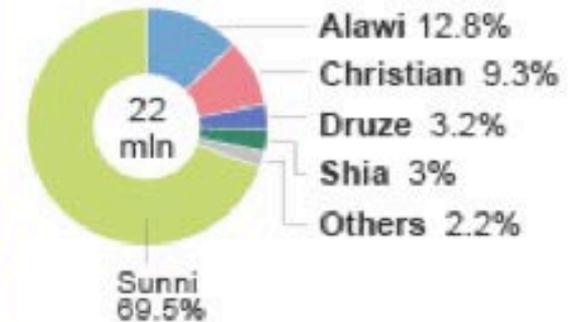


Syria's's Population and Ethnic and Sectarian Divisions

Syria Sectarian and Ethnic Map



RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN SYRIA as % of population



Islam

15-100 >100

- Sunni
- Shiism (Imami rite)
- Shiism (Ismaili rite)

Yazdanism

- Alawism
- Nusairism
- Alevism
- Yezidism

Others

- Christians
- Judaism
- Druze

view **DEATH TOLL**

Source: M. Izady - Gulf/2000 project, Columbia University

Population data are based from 2008-2009 census or estimates

Syria Sectarian and Ethnic Map

