The Islamic State Campaign: Maps and Charts

Anthony H. Cordesman

Last Updated: October 14, 2014

Photo: ALBERTO PIZZOLI/AFP/Getty Images
The Rise of the Islamic State and Foreign Volunteers
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.

Syria Civil War Map: August 2014

Source: Political Geography Now: http://www.polgeonow.com/search/label/syria
Syria Key Rebel Groups Near Aleppo: 9.14

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

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.


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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 Nineva to contain the anti-government demonstrations.

Claude: Since week one of the protests, forces from the Nineva Operations Command attempted on numerous occasions to close Alhur Square, the site of the anti-government demonstrations in Mosul.

On January 7, army vehicles ran over and wounded four people in an attempt to disperse protesters. On January 8, army forces opened fire, wounding four more demonstrators. In response, the Iraqi Federal Police 3rd Division was ordered to take over security of the west side of Mosul.

On January 9, forces from the 29th Mechanized Brigade of the Iraqi 7th Army Division closed the Tellab border crossing between Jordan and Iraq, citing unspecified security concerns.

On January 9, the Baghdad Operations Command deployed a force on the eastern edge of Fallujah.

On January 11, the Tigris Operations Command deployed the 11th Iraqi Army Division north of Tikrit to prevent demonstrations in Hawija.

Reports from January 11 state that Iraqi Army forces closed the Baghdad-Mosul highway near Taji.

Cordons: On January 7, forces from the Baghdad Operations Command established a cordon in Tarmiyah, north of Baghdad in order to prevent protesters from blockading the highway north. On January 11, security was heightened in Adhamiya to deter protests.

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

IS-led Sunni rebel activity
- Occupational presence / support
- August advance
- June advance

Kurdistan Government-controlled

Source: Institute for the Study of War, Syria Needs Analysis Project

Islamic State Advances: 6.2014

Jihadist fighters from the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria continue to overrun cities in Iraq.

Islamic State Advances: 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

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&imgrc=JJ3AAlaPqbkaqM%253A%253BVQ6NwgEmh2dfjM%253Bhttp%25253A%25252F%25252Fwww.studentnewsdaily.com%25252Fdaily-news-article%25252F25252Fwith-baghdad-in-jeopardy-u-s-mulls-next-move%25252F&source=iu&pf=m&imgrc=6qDewDaIEgER6M%253A%3B59dd_Jy9jn2p6M%3Bhttp%253A%252F%252Fwww.telegraph.co.uk%252Fgraphics%252FLightbox%252Fpublished%252F252F246%252Fimages%252FTHUMB.jpg%3Bhttp%253A%252F%252Fwww.telegraph.co.uk%252Fnews%252Fworldnews%252Fmiddleeast%252Firaq%252F10904851%252F%252FIraq-crisis-Obama-moves-US-forces-to-Iraq-live.html%3B940%3B650
Islamic State Advances: 8.2014

Institute for the Study of War, Vox,
http://www.vox.com/a/maps-explain-crisis-iraq
The Rise of the Islamic State

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

Strategic leadership

- Al-Baghdadi, the caliph
- Sharia (religious) council
- Shura (advisory) council
- Military council
- Security council

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

Wilayaat (provinces)

- Wali (provincial governors)
- Sharia (religious) council
- Shura (advisory) council
- Military council
- Security council

Qitahaat sectors (local districts)

Same structure repeated at local level

Source: IS investigation team

Origin of Islamic State Foreign Volunteers 18.9.14

Origin of foreign fighters in Syria and Iraq


KEY
Number of foreign fighters

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.

An estimated 15,000 militants from at least 80 nations are believed to have entered Syria to help overthrow the regime of President Bashar al-Assad according the CIA and studies by ISCR and The Soufan Group. Many of these fighters are believed to have joined units that are now part of the Islamic State. Western officials are concerned about what these individuals may do upon returning to their native countries.

After the Air Campaign Begins 8.8.14
Islamic State Massacres: 9.5.14

Reported massacres by the Islamic State

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Iraq</th>
<th>Total armed drone sorties</th>
<th>Total missiles fired by drones</th>
<th>Total drone strikes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>5,558</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>43</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>5,300</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>3,378</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>2,773</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012*</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>17,009</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>48</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Year to October 31, 2012

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 170,000 lbs) and two C-130 aircraft (max load 72,000 lbs each).

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."

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.

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

Bases for Strikes in Syria and Iraq


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)

- Mosul dam: 77
- Irbil: 16
- Irbil and Mosul Dam: 16
- Haditha: 14
- Sinjar: 12
- Irbil and Haditha: 5
- Amirli: 4
- Kawju, south of Sinjar: 2

Source: US CENTRAL COMMAND

Area of IS Influence: 9.10. 2014

Control of Terrain in Syria
9.11.14

Control of the urban terrain in Syria is parcelled among a number of armed groups, including the Syrian regime, opposition groups including Jabhat al-Nusra (JN), and the Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS). As of September 11, all three formations are on the offensive in various parts of the country. ISIS is currently on the offensive in northern Aleppo province, where it has seized a number of villages from rebels since August 2014. ISW has placed a watch on the Turkish border town of Azaz, a strategic asset for rebels that is threatened by ISIS advances in the area. ISW has also placed a watch on Kuweiriss Airbase and the Deir ez-Zour Military Airport, where there are indications of impending ISIS offensives. In central Syria, regime forces have retaken control of villages on their alternate supply route leading northwest out of Hama as part of a countercampaign against JN and other opposition groups. Opposition groups including JN are currently on the offensive in Quneitra province, where they have seized the border crossing at al-Quneitra as well as other regime installations in the province. Jabhat al-Nusra, the Syrian al-Qaeda affiliate, typically fighters alongside other opposition forces throughout the country. Other than a collection of small towns including Salqin and Darkush in Idlib province, JN does not control terrain independently of other opposition groups. ISW assesses that the area of Jizzah in Deraa province represents a JN stronghold and an area where the group might assert control in the future.

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.

Raqqa: 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 bombarded Islamic State training and logistics sites.

Iraq: The U.S. has conducted 194 airstrikes since Aug. 8.

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 finance center.
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.

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 peshmerga 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 international companies did not bid to...
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.

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.

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

Support zones: Where IS moves freely and attacks are often staged

Control zones: Where IS have defensible control

Attack zones: Where IS has participated in or perpetrated attacks

Latest airstrikes by U.S./ally nations

Previous strikes last week

Air Strikes:
28.9.14

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 attacks against...
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cumulative airstrikes in Iraq and Syria</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 Aug.</td>
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<td>273 Sept.</td>
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<tr>
<td>29</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Targets hit by airstrikes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Armed vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armored vehicles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighting positions, posts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other vehicles</td>
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<tr>
<td>59</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weapons and ammunition</td>
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<tr>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighters, ground units</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oil refineries</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tanks</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
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<tr>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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.

Airstrikes 1-2.10.14

**Kobane:** Has been under near-constant attack for more than two weeks. Militants appear to be making progress.

**Hit:** Islamic State fighters are reported to have raised their flag over the mayor’s office.

**Ramadi:** Islamic State forces attacked an army base but were repelled.

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

Rebel Activity Areas 1.10.14


IS-led Sunni rebel activity areas
- Control
- Attack
- Support

Kurdistan Government-controlled

Source: Institute for the Study of War
Air Strikes in Syria and Iraq 8.8.14 to 3.10.14

Air Strikes in Syria and Iraq 8.8.14 to 6.10.14

Air Strikes in Syria and Iraq: 8.10.14

Confirmed air strikes since 8 August 2014

Iraq 270  Syria 104*

* includes strikes against Khorasan

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

- Mosul Dam recaptured from IS
- Start of air strikes in Syria
- 6 strikes on Kobane

Source: US Central Command

Air Strikes in Syria and Iraq: 9.10.14

Confirmed air strikes
Since 8 August 2014

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

* includes strikes against Khorasan

- **US warship**
- **IS control**
- **IS support**

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

Water Wars in Iraq: Key Dams


Air strikes in Iraq and Syria

Iraq 284    Syria 147

Mosul Dam recaptured from IS
Start of air strikes in Syria
Strikes focus on Kobane

Source: US Central Command

Air Strikes in Syria and Iraq: 8.10.14

Situation in Iraq
30.9.14-1.10.14

On October 3, ISIS reportedly launched an attack on the Ba’thi Safa area, located near the Imam Sadiq Mohammad shrine in Balad district, southwest of Dhi Qar province. The attack began on the morning of October 3 and continued for several days, resulting in the death of five ISIS fighters and wounding three Iraqi soldiers. The attack was part of a broader campaign by ISIS to consolidate its control over areas in the Anbar province.

On October 5, a VBIED detonated in the western part of Baghdad, killing at least 13 individuals and injuring 47 others. The VBIED was reportedly loaded with more than 500 kilograms of explosives and was targeting a military compound in the western part of the city. The attack was part of a broader campaign by ISIS to disrupt military operations in the area.

On October 7, the Peshmerga launched an operation to retake the town of Bashir from ISIS. The operation was supported by the United States-led coalition and involved thousands of Peshmerga fighters. The operation resulted in the recapture of the town and the elimination of a significant ISIS stronghold in the area.

On October 9, a VBIED detonated in the western part of Baghdad, killing at least 13 individuals and injuring 47 others. The VBIED was reportedly loaded with more than 500 kilograms of explosives and was targeting a military compound in the western part of the city. The attack was part of a broader campaign by ISIS to disrupt military operations in the area.

On October 10, a VBIED detonated in central Samarra, killing six people. The VBIED was reportedly loaded with more than 500 kilograms of explosives and was targeting a military compound in the area. The attack was part of a broader campaign by ISIS to disrupt military operations in the area.

Control of Terrain in Iraq 2.10.14

Changes for October 2 update: The Islamic State of Iraq and al-Sham (ISIS) launched a complex attack on the city of Hit on the Euphrates River in Anbar province. It is confirmed that ISIS now controls parts of the city while Iraqi Security Forces and members of the Albu Nimr tribe are reportedly preparing an operation to reclaim ISIS-controlled parts.

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

Air Strikes in Syria and Iraq: 13.10.14

Air Strikes in Anbar: 13-14.10.14

Source: http://apps.washingtonpost.com/g/page/world/islamic-state-advances/1376/
Aid and the Humanitarian Crisis
Syria: Topography & District Structure

Source: UN OHCHR,
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 dehydration. 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 limited. 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 difficu
Syria: Refugee & IDP Map 1/2014

Iraq: The IDP Effect as of June

IRAQ - New IDPs Map by Province

Source: UNHCR
Syrian Refugees in Iraq as of August 2014

Iraq: The IDP Effect as of August 28

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

**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 Nineawa and Anbar continues to central and southern governorates (Kerbala, Najaf, Qadisiya, Baghdad, Basra), where local authorities are overstretched and unable to respond to increasing demands in basic services.

**DISPLACEMENT SINCE 9 JUNE**

**TIMELINE OF EVENTS**

**January**
Approximately 65,000 people are internally displaced due to fighting in Anbar Governorate.

**February**
Continued fighting increases the number of IDPs to approximately 140,000.

**March**
Intense fighting centres in Anbar Governorate cities of Fallujah and Ramadi, increases the number of IDPs to 380,000.

**June**
The conflict increases the number of IDPs from Anbar to 650,000 and from central and northern parts of Iraq to 650,000.

**July**
Access to basic services in areas controlled by armed groups deteriorating.

**August**
Violence in northern Iraq and several areas of the country has resulted in a decrease in the number of displaced Iraqis.

Source: OCHA Iraq @OCHAIraq, Aug 31, 2014 pic.twitter.com/FbMSBXc1c9
Syria: 9.3 Million of Concern: 2.9 Million Refugees Outside Country; 6.5+ Million IDPs = 52% of Total of 17.9 Million

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.
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.

Table 1. U.S. Foreign Assistance for Syria, FY2013-FY2015 Original Request

(In thousands of current dollars; fiscal year denotes source of funds)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>FY2013 (Actual)</th>
<th>FY2014 (Estimate)</th>
<th>FY2015 (Request)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ESF</td>
<td>20,780 (OCO)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>125,000 (OCO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INCLE</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>10,000 (OCO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NADR</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKO</td>
<td>38,620 (OCO)</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFP</td>
<td>18,338</td>
<td>n.a.</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>77,738</strong></td>
<td><strong>n.a.</strong></td>
<td><strong>155,000</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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) 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.

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

Q: Overall, do you support or oppose U.S. airstrikes against Sunni insurgents in Iraq?

- June: 45%
- August: 54%
- Now: 71%

**SITUATION WITH ISLAMIC STATE**

Q: How much do you see the Islamic State as a threat to the vital interests of the United States?

- Very serious threat: 59%
- Somewhat serious: 31%
- Not so serious: 5%
- Not at all serious: 2%
- No opinion: 2%

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Issue</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Republicans</th>
<th>Democrats</th>
<th>Independents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. airstrikes against Sunni insurgents in Iraq</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>67%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expanding strikes against insurgents in Syria</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. arming Kurdish military forces, who oppose the insurgents</td>
<td>58%</td>
<td>66%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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)

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.
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.

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. 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. 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/](http://www.csbaonline.org/publications/2014/09/estimating-the-cost-of-operations-against-isil/).
CBSA Costs of the Air Fight 29.9.14

Iraq’s Population and Ethnic and Sectarian Divisions
Iraq: The “Poor” Oil State with Terrible Income Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>CIA GDP Estimate, PPP</th>
<th>World Bank GDP Estimate, PPP</th>
<th>IMF GDP Estimate, PPP</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yemen</td>
<td>2,500</td>
<td>1,494</td>
<td>2,251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>7,100</td>
<td>6,625</td>
<td>7,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iran</td>
<td>13,200</td>
<td>7,228</td>
<td>12,444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>30,900</td>
<td>25,136</td>
<td>30,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>29,200</td>
<td>23,570</td>
<td>28,843</td>
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<td>UAE</td>
<td>29,600</td>
<td>41,692</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bahrain</td>
<td>29,100</td>
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<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>41,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Qatar</td>
<td>100,900</td>
<td>93,825</td>
<td>100,888</td>
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</table>
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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>HDI Value</th>
<th>HDI Rank</th>
<th>Life Expectancy at Birth</th>
<th>Expected Years of Schooling</th>
<th>Mean Years of Schooling</th>
<th>GNI per capita (PPP US$)</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iraq</td>
<td>0.590</td>
<td>131</td>
<td>69.6</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>5.6</td>
<td>3.557</td>
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<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td>0.713</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>13.6</td>
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<td>7.418</td>
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<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>0.782</td>
<td>57</td>
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<td>22,616</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arab States</td>
<td>0.652</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>8.317</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medium HDI</td>
<td>0.64</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>69.9</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>6.3</td>
<td>5,428</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Iraq: Population Pressure and “Youth Bulge”

Population in 2014: 32.6 million

Age Structure:
- Median age: 21.4 years
- 0-14 years: 36.7% (male 6,093,069/female 5,878,590)
- 15-24 years: 19.6% (male 3,237,212/female 3,142,202)

Labor Force: 8.9 million
Dependency Ratio = 76.2%
New entrants to the labor force each year
- Men = 332,000
- Women = 322,000
Iraq Population Density

Source: "Iraq: Country Profile," Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) map found in "Iraq: Population Density," Map Collection, Perry-Castañeda Library (PCL) at the University of Texas at Austin Jan. 2003
CNN Iraq Sectarian and Ethnic Map

BBC Iraq Sectarian and Ethnic Map

Iraq Sectarian and Ethnic Map

Syria’s Population and Ethnic and Sectarian Divisions
Syria Sectarian and Ethnic Map

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

Population data are based from 2008-2009 census or estimates

Source: Reuters