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Iraq After the Election: Measuring the Course of the War

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Alban Dafa

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August 11, 2010

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Key Challenges in 2010

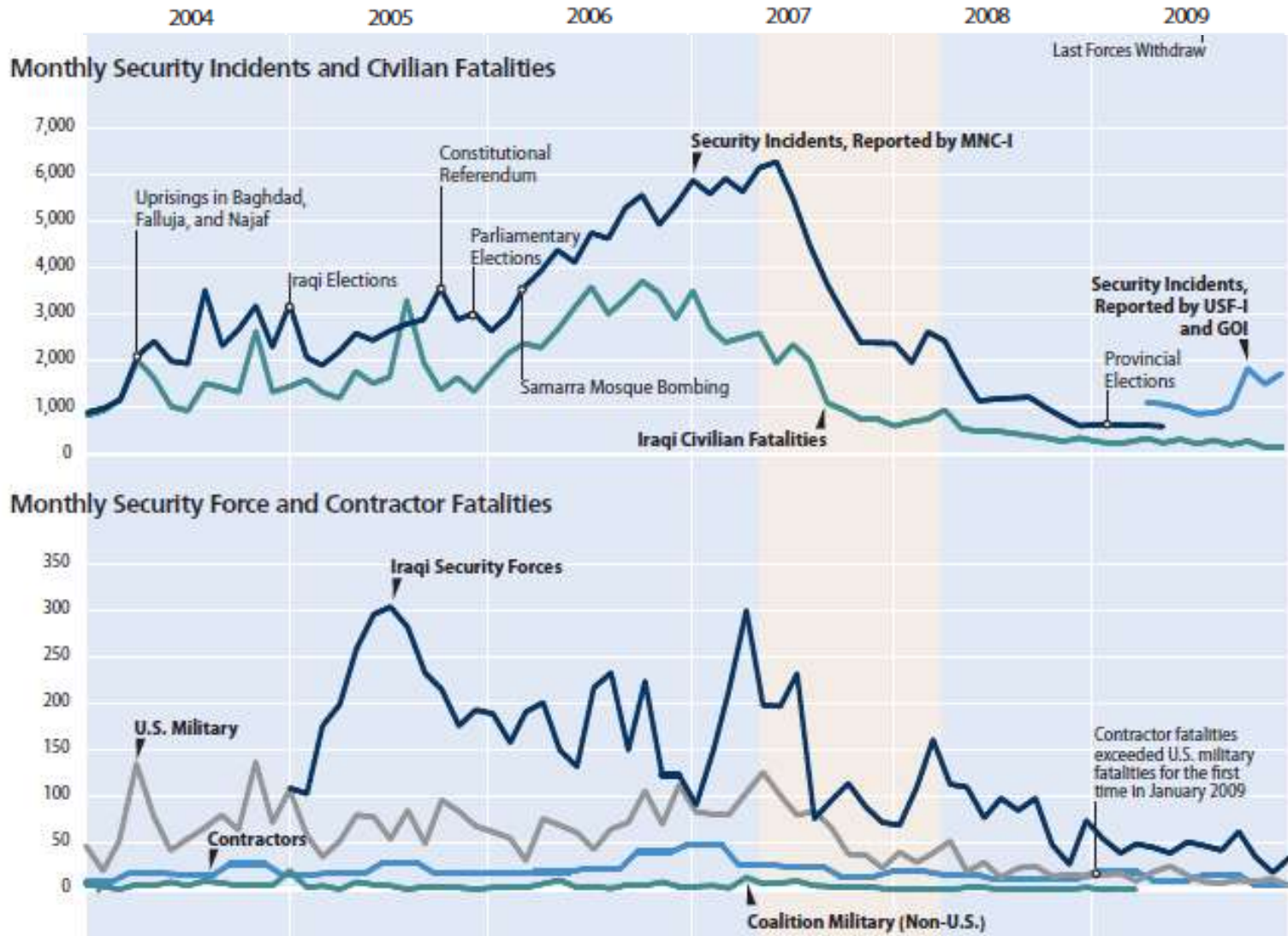
- **Paralysis by democracy : lack of national unity government**
- **Lack of government effectiveness and capacity at every level**
- **Remnants of insurgency and possible revival**
- **Sectarian and ethnic challenges**
- **Budget crisis, crippled economy, loss of foreign aid**
- **Halt in progress in developing Iraqi security forces**
- **Coming US withdrawal**
- **Uncertain neighbors**

Overall Trends in the Patterns of Violence: 2003-2010

Security Developments

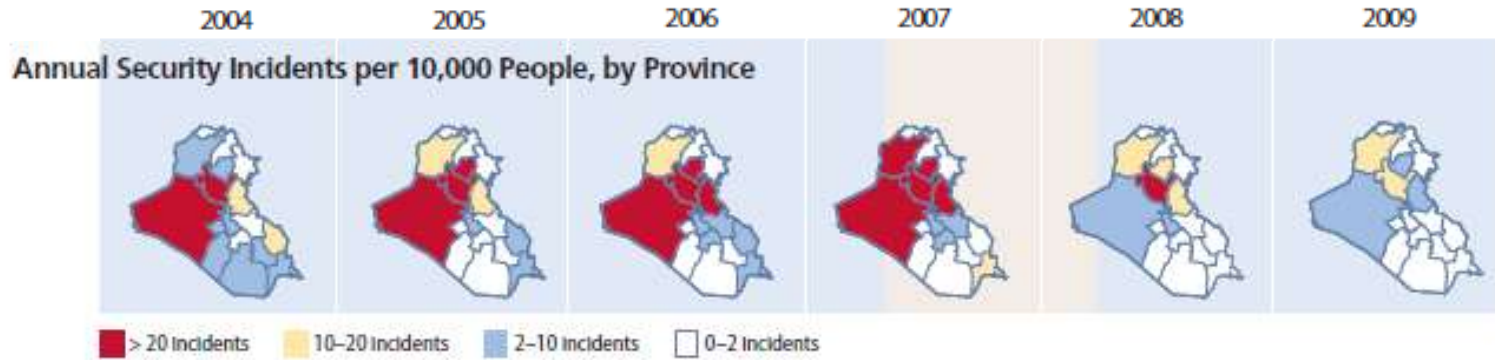
- **Number of attacks remains at low levels but have risen since “paralysis by election.”.**
- **Post Election Violence Targets**
 - **Political Leaders , Foreign Embassies & Consulates**
 - **Notably, Judge Mohammed Abdel Ghaffur**
 - **Sunni Awakening Members**
 - **Apartments & local Shiite Mosques**
 - **Shiite pilgrims targeted in e attacks in key areas like Karbala**
 - **Attacks on high visibility targets: Central Bank of Iraq, Al-Arabyia News Station**
- **Al Qaida – Serious blow to Al Qaida Senior Leadership (AQSL)**
 - **Abu Omar al-Baghdadi**
 - **Abu Ayab al-Masri**
- **Troop withdrawal consistent with 50,000 personnel on ground by Aug, '10**
- **ISF – Iraqi Security Forces**
 - **Reaching authorized numbers of 680,000**
 - **Special Forces Ops are trained, however, the remaining are not.**
- **SOI – Sons of Iraq unable to transition into GOI because of lack of education**

Iraqi Security Patterns: 2004-2009

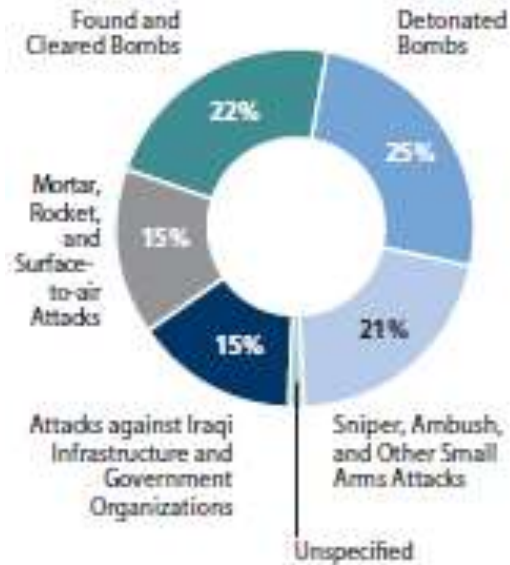


Source: SIGIR Quarterly Report, January 30, 2010, p. 42

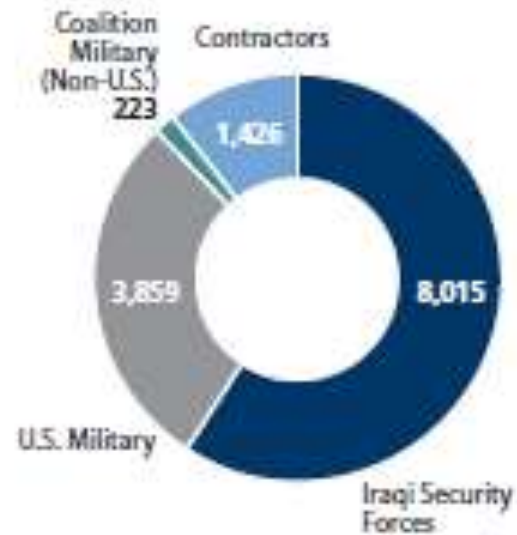
Iraqi Security Patterns: 2004-2009



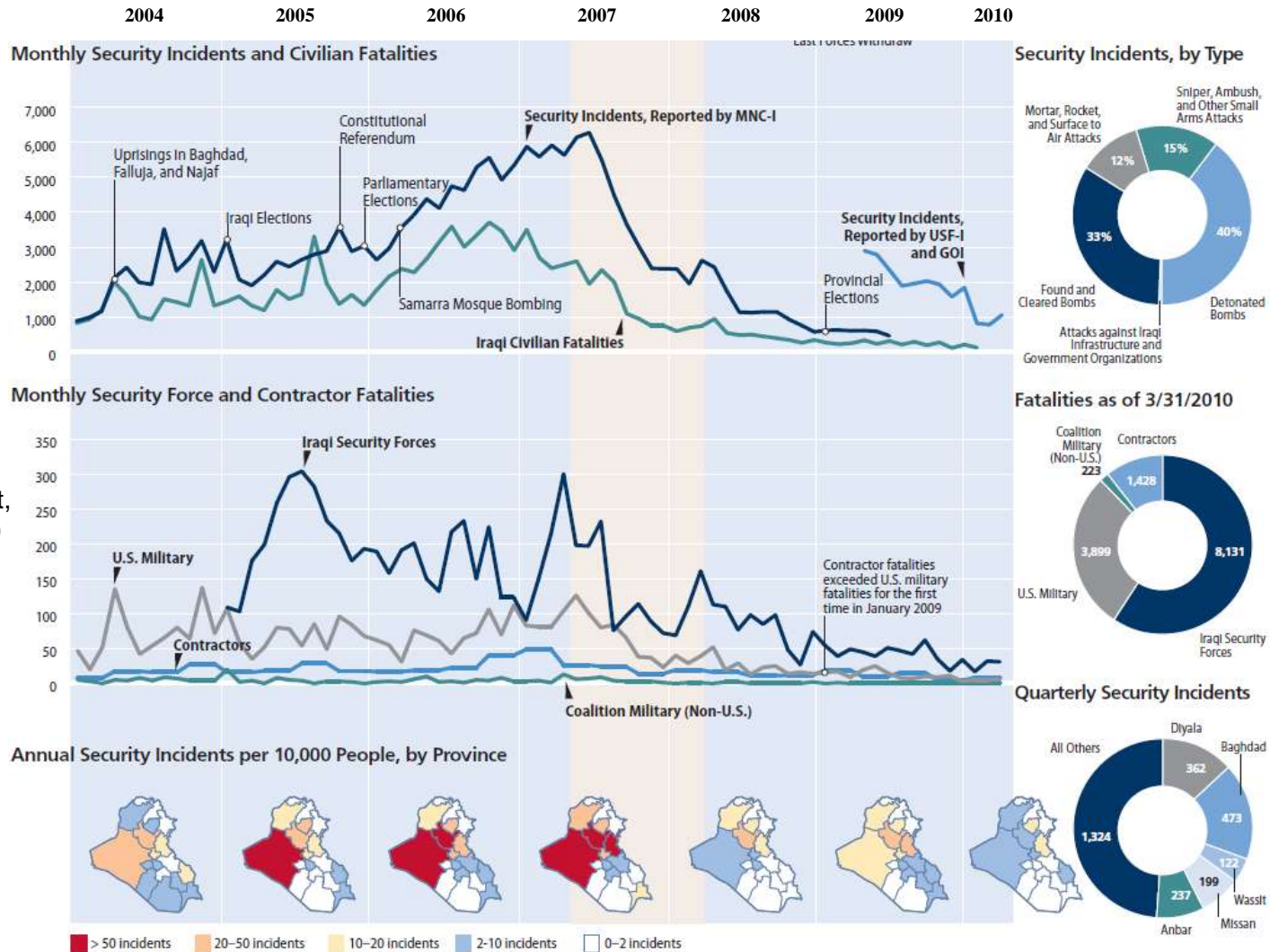
Security Incidents, by Type



Cumulative Fatalities



Patterns of Violence : 2004-2010 (March Report)



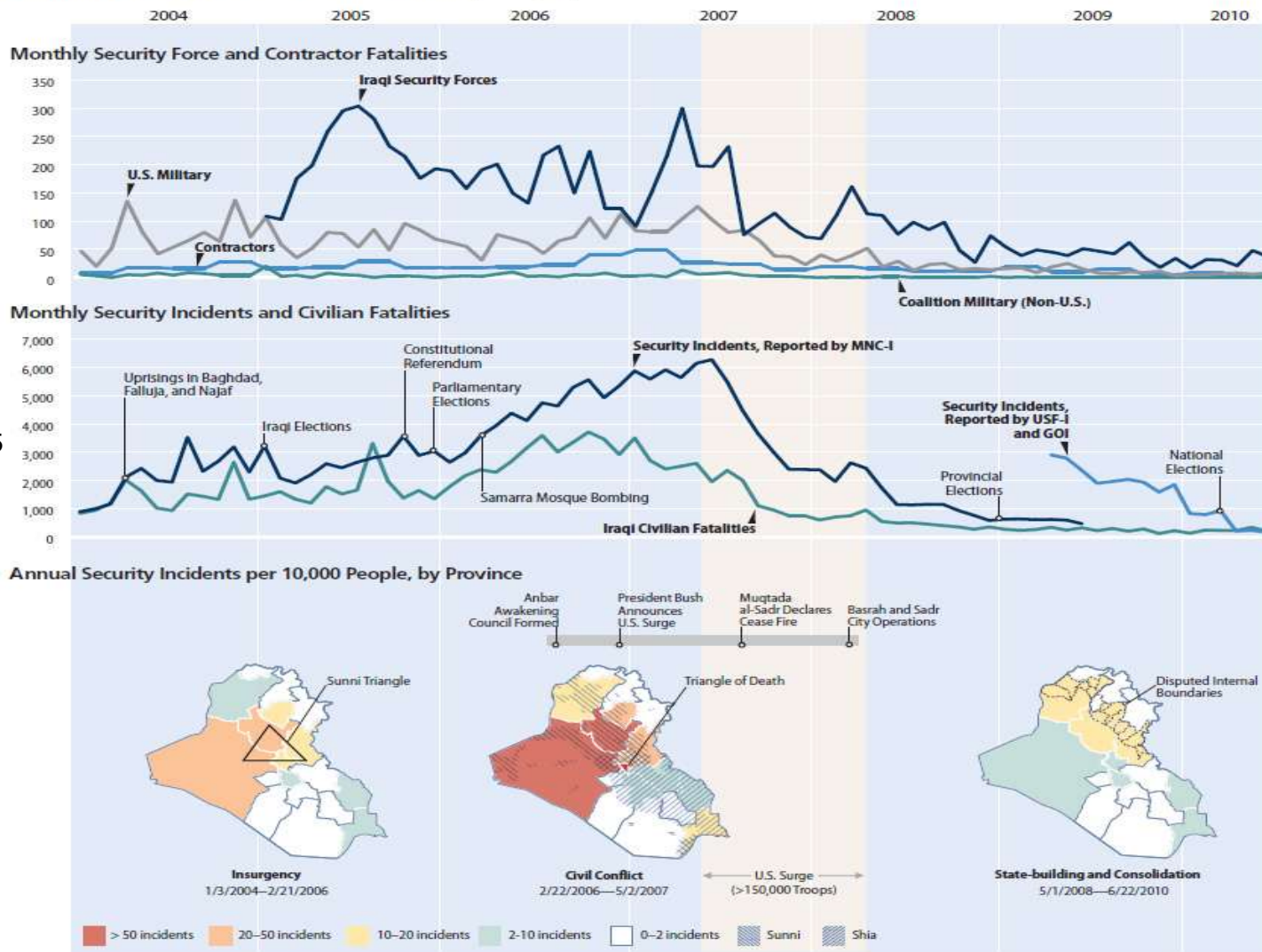
Note: Data not audited. Numbers affected by rounding. "U.S. Surge" denotes period when at least 150,000 U.S. troops were in Iraq. The MOI and MOD historical line represents trained forces; the totals represent assigned forces. Total fatalities for the ISF exclude fatalities before 1/4/2005 because of lack of data. Security incidents data from two sources are displayed: MNC-I, for 1/1/2004-6/24/2009, and USF-I for 4/1/2009-3/26/2010 (USF-I incorporates GOI reports).

Sources: DoD, *Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq*, 2/2006-9/2009; DoL, responses to SIGIR data calls, 1/5/2010 and 4/1/2010; Brookings Institution, *Iraq Index*, 3/30/2010, pp. 3, 5, and 13; SIGIR, *Quarterly and Semiannual Reports to the United States Congress*, 4/2009, 10/2009 and 1/2010; GOI, response to SIGIR data call, 12/21/2009; MNF-I, responses to SIGIR data calls, 10/6/2008 and 7/2/2009; CENTCOM, responses to SIGIR data calls, 1/10/2009 and 2/22/2010; USF-I, responses to SIGIR data call, 3/31/2010 and 4/1/2010.

Source: SIGIR Quarterly Report, April 2010. p. 49

Patterns of Violence: 2004-2010 (July Report)

FIGURE 2.18
SECURITY INCIDENTS AND FATALITIES IN IRAQ, 1/2004-6/2010



Source: SIGIR Report, July 30, 2010. p. 55

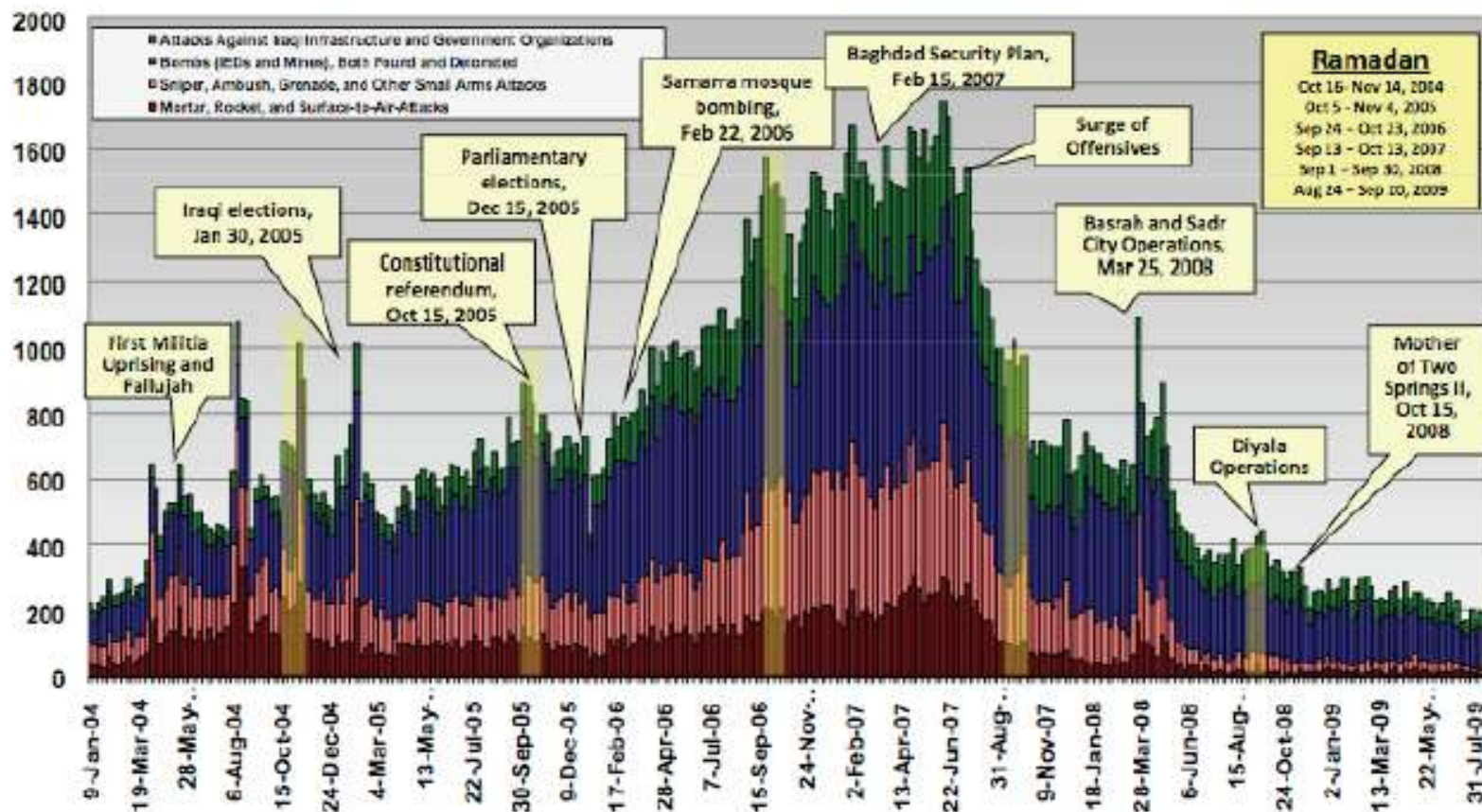
Note: Data not audited. Numbers affected by rounding. "U.S. Surge" denotes period when at least 150,000 U.S. troops were in Iraq. ISF fatality data for deaths that occurred before 1/4/2005 is not available. Security incidents data from two sources are displayed: MNC-I, for 1/1/2004-6/24/2009 and USF-I for 4/1/2009-3/26/2010 (USF-I Incorporates GOI reports).

Sources: DoD, *Measuring Stability and Security in Iraq*, 2/2006-9/2009; DoL, responses to SIGIR data calls, 1/5/2010, 4/12/2010, and 7/7/2010; Brookings Institution, *Iraq Index*, 6/30/2010, pp. 3, 5, 13; SIGIR, *Quarterly Reports to the United States Congress*, 4/2009, 10/2009, and 1/2010; GOI, response to SIGIR data call, 12/21/2009; MNF-I, responses to SIGIR data calls, 10/6/2008, 7/2/2009, 3/31/2010 and 4/1/2010; CENTCOM, responses to SIGIR data calls, 1/10/2009 and 2/22/2010; USF-I, responses to SIGIR data calls, 3/31/2010 and 7/7/2010.

Patterns of Violence: 2004-2010 (July Report)

- **Security incidents during April–June 2010 averaged 7 per day, down 76% from last quarter and 92% from the same period last year.**
- **On June 20, a car-bomb explosion killed 26 people outside the Trade Bank of Iraq.**
- **On June 19, security forces killed two demonstrators in Basrah and wounded two others. The demonstrations were sparked by the lack of electricity.**
- **On June 13, extremists conducted a commando-style raid on the Central Bank of Iraq. Fifteen bank employees and seven militants were killed in a firefight with the ISF.**
- **There is increasing tension in the north due to the conflict between the PKK and Turkey.**

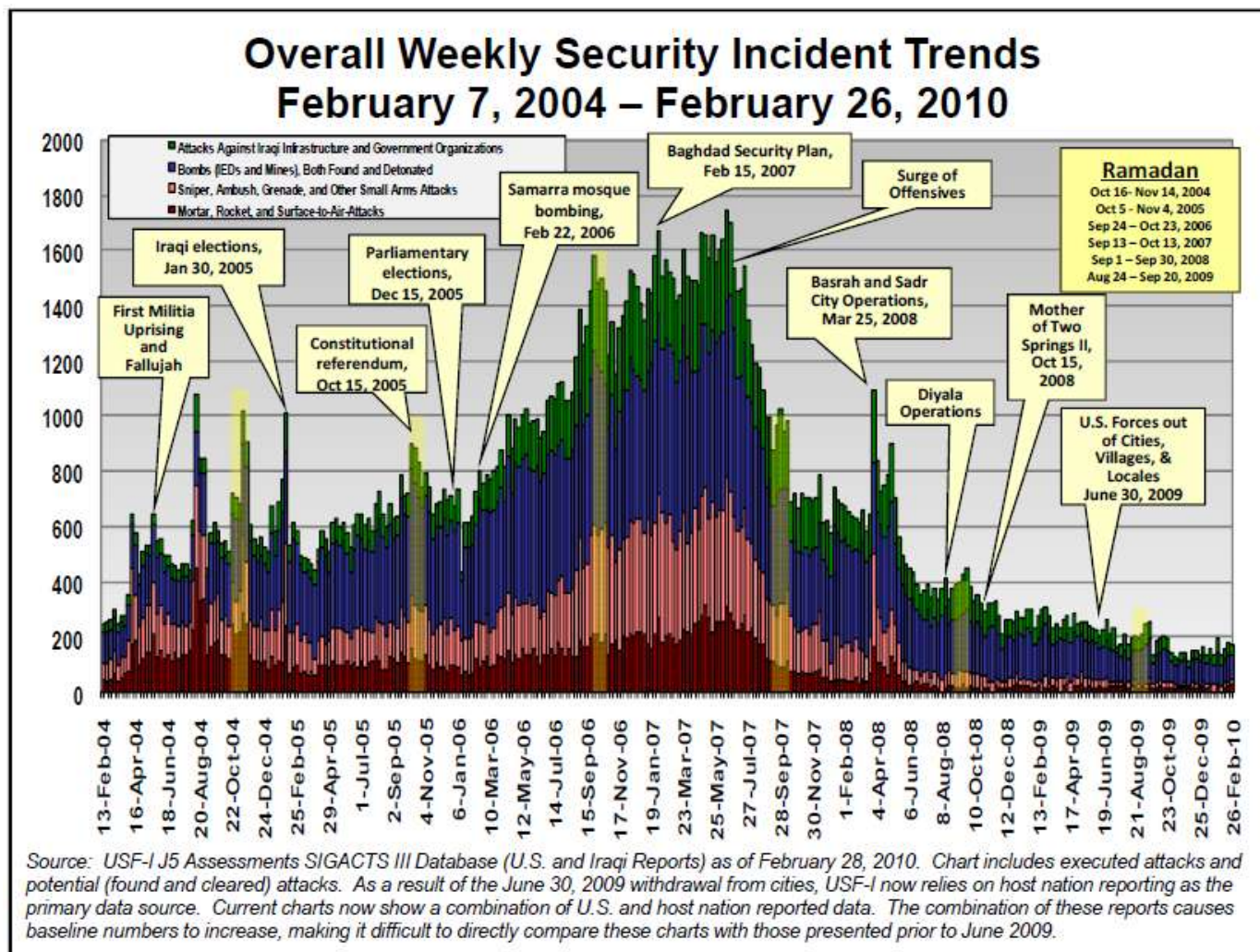
Major Security Incidents: 2004-7/2009



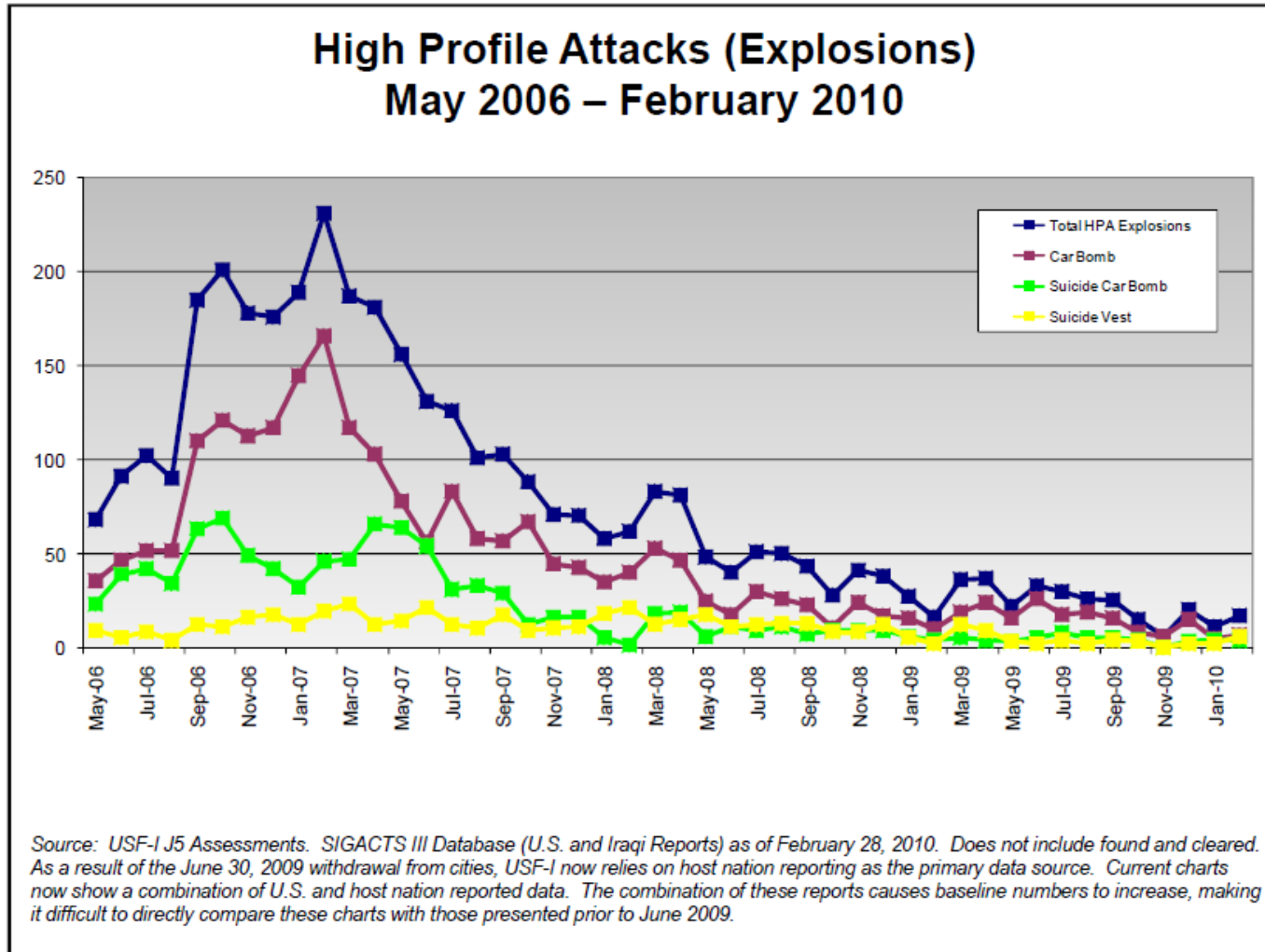
Source: MNF-I SIGACTS III Database (Coalition and Iraqi Reports) as of August 28, 2009. Chart includes executed attacks and potential (found and cleared) attacks. As a result of the June 30, 2009 withdrawal from cities, U.S. forces must now rely on host nation reporting as the primary data source. Current charts now show a combination of Coalition and host nation reported data. The combination of these reports causes baseline numbers to increase, making it difficult to directly compare these charts with those presented in previous publications of this report.

Source: USCENTCOM 9.28.09

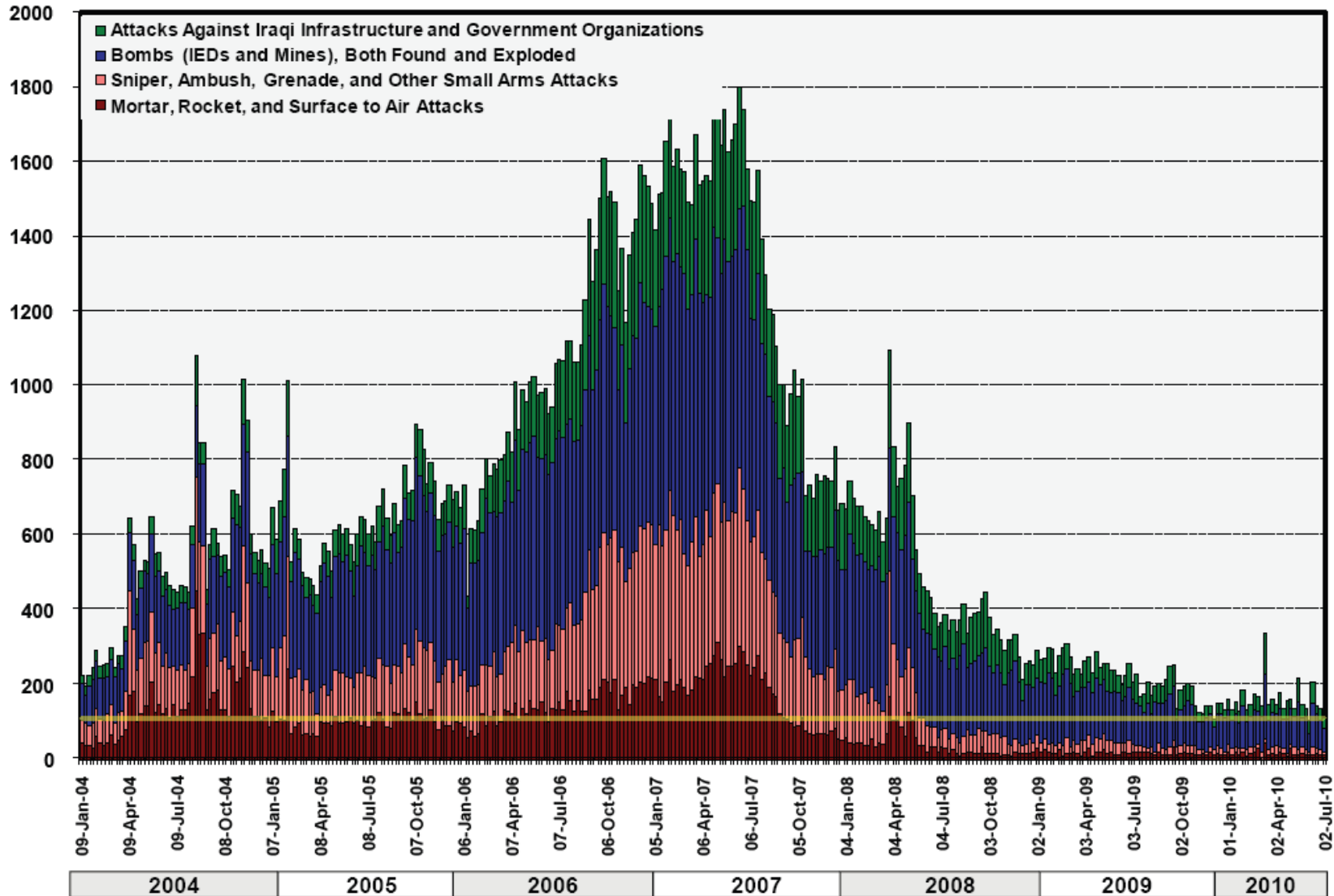
Major Security Incidents: 2004- 2/2010



Iraqi High Profile Attacks: 2006 - 2010



Major Security Incidents: 2004-7/2010

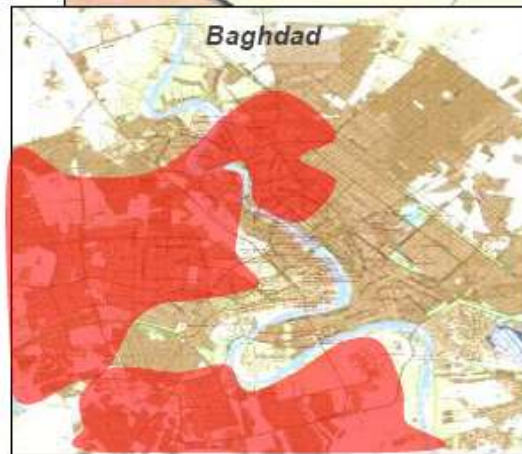
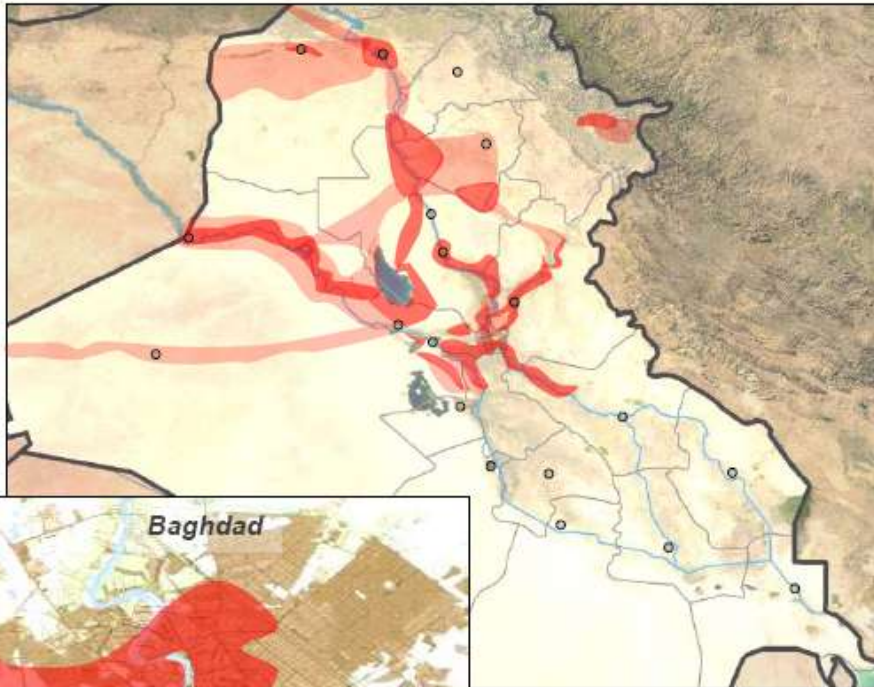


Source: USF-I/USCENTCOM, 7-10

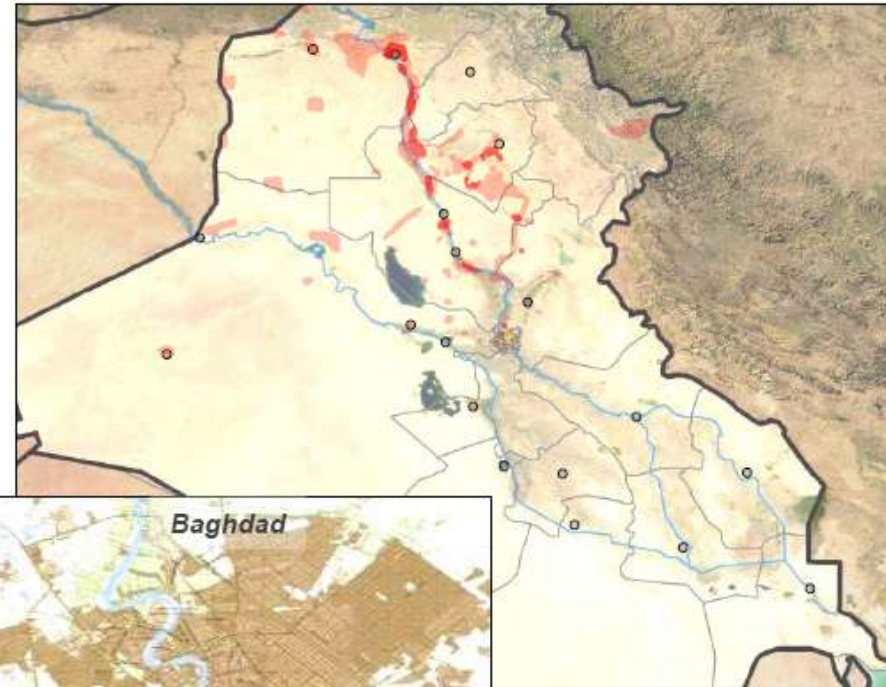
Mapping the Key Patterns of Violence: 2003-2010

Al Qa'ida in Iraq -- Winter 2006 vs. Fall 2008

Winter 2006-2007



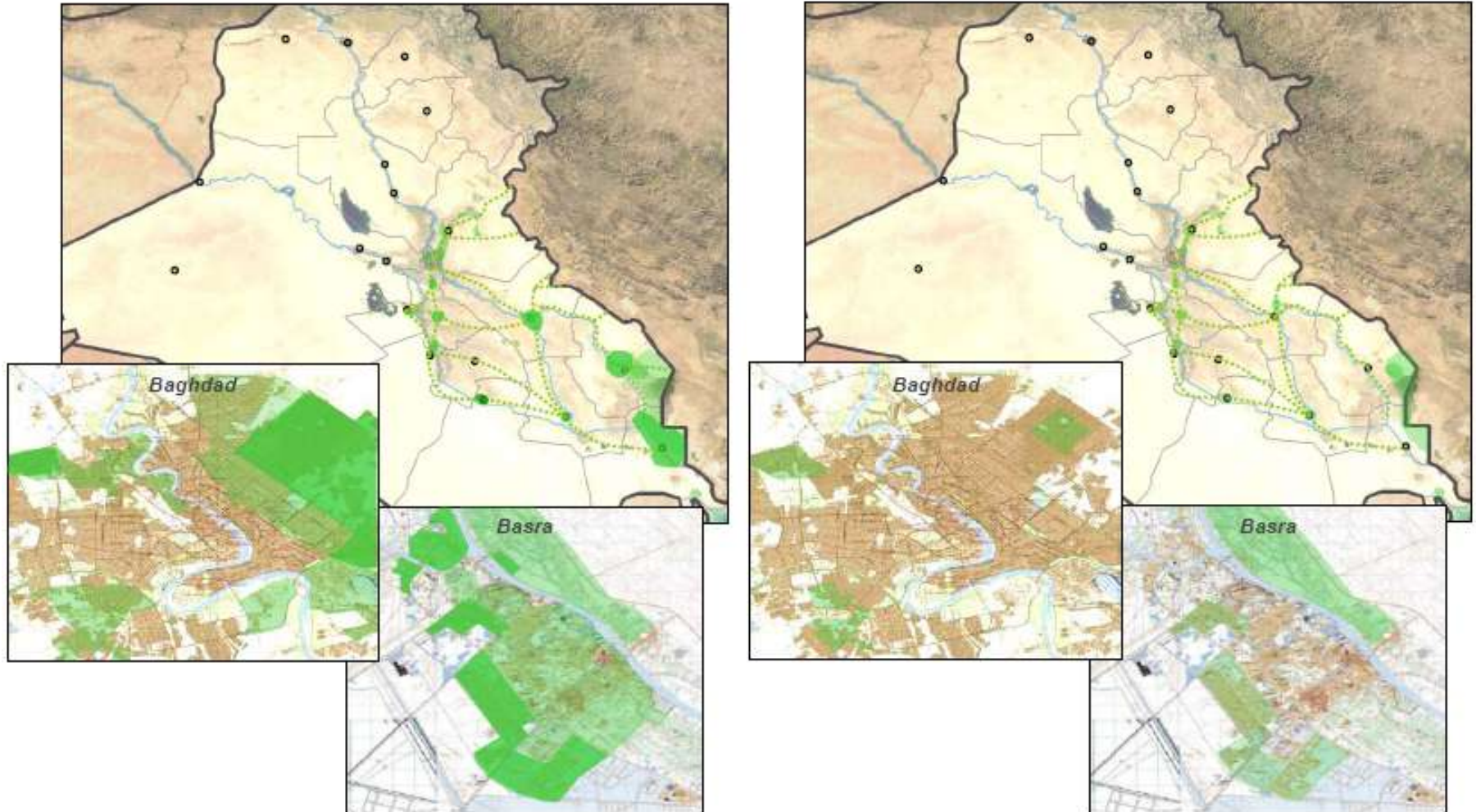
Fall 2008



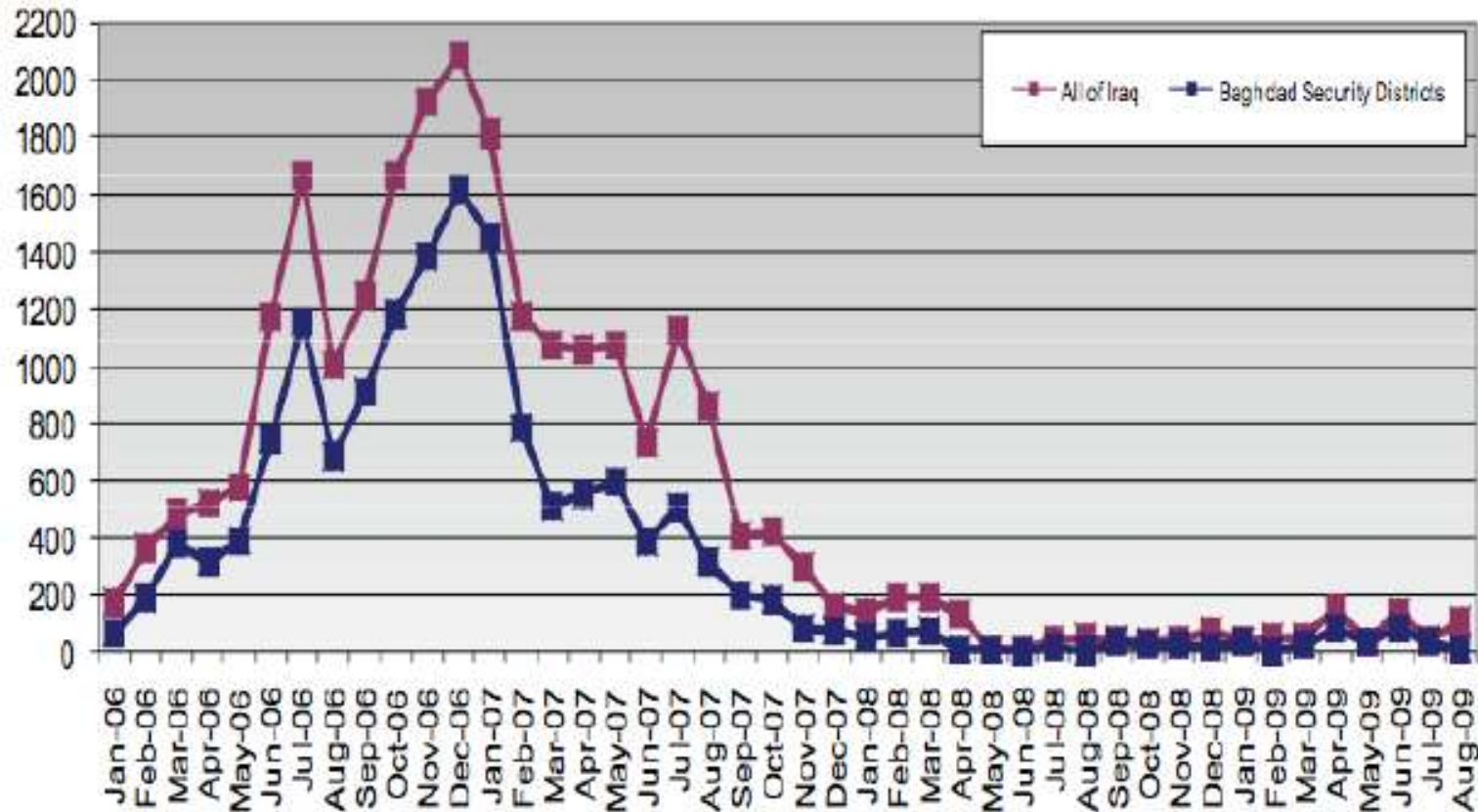
Key Areas of Shi'ite Extremist Activity: Winter 2007 vs. Fall 2008

Winter 2007-2008

Fall 2008

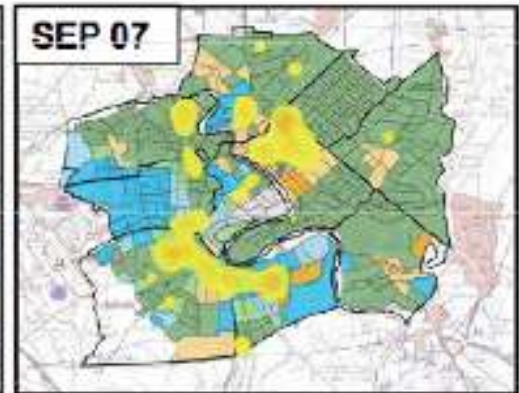
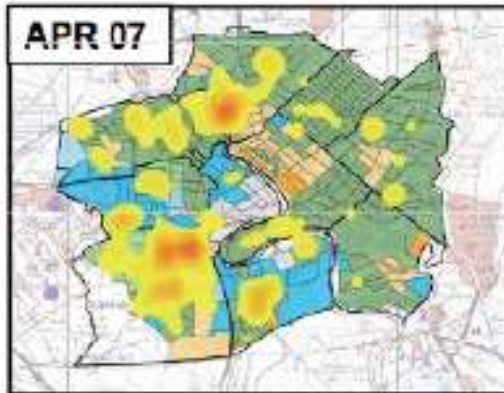
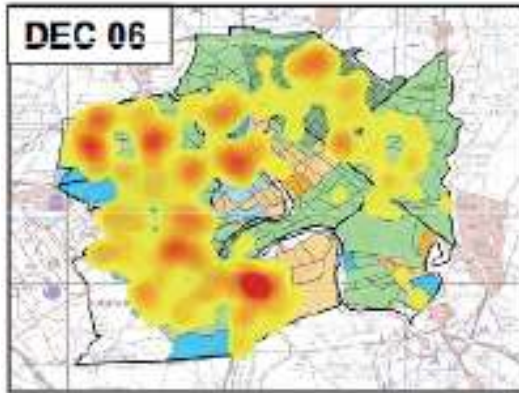


Ethno-Sectarian Deaths, January 2006 - August 2009

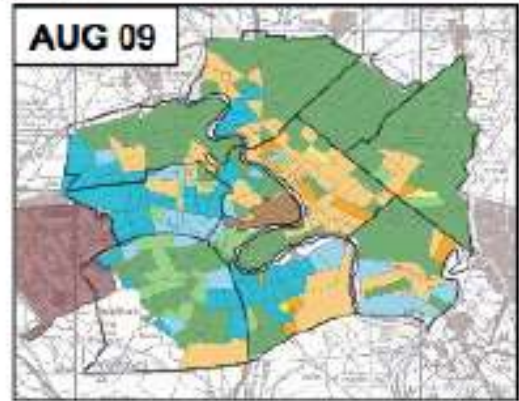
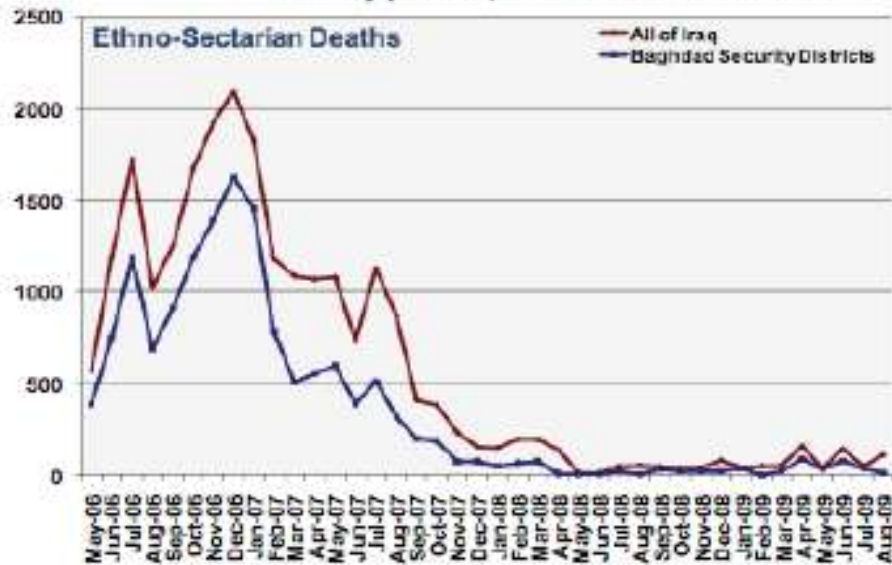


Source: MNF-I CJ5 Assessments CIOC Trends Database (Coalition and Iraqi Reports) as of August 31, 2009. As a result of the June 30, 2009 withdrawal from cities, U.S. forces must now rely on host nation reporting as the primary data source. Current charts now show a combination of Coalition and host nation reported data. The combination of these reports causes baseline numbers to increase, making it difficult to directly compare these charts with those presented in previous publications of this report.

Ethno-Sectarian Violence: 2006 -2009

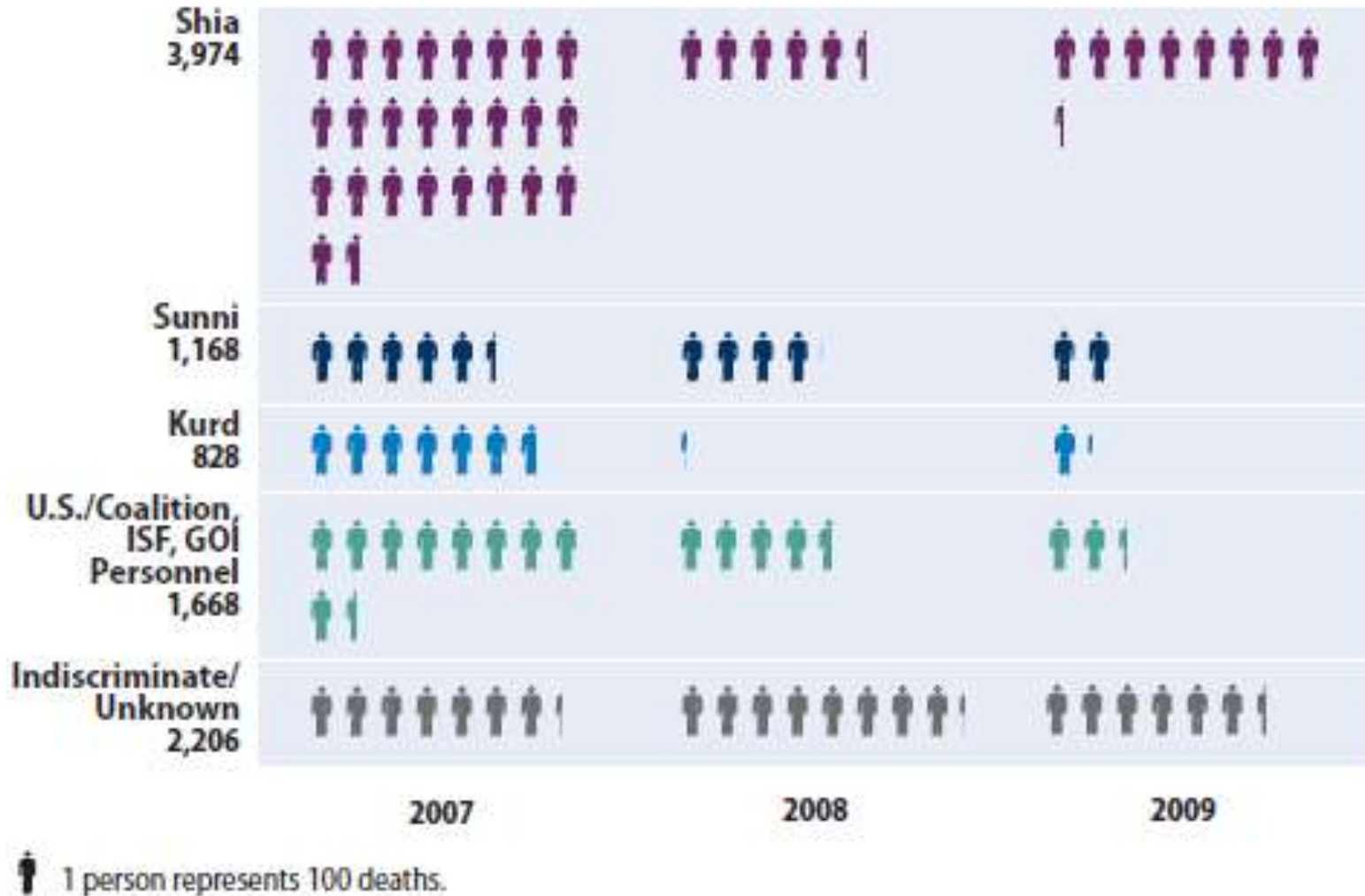


Density plots depict incidents of ethno-sectarian deaths.

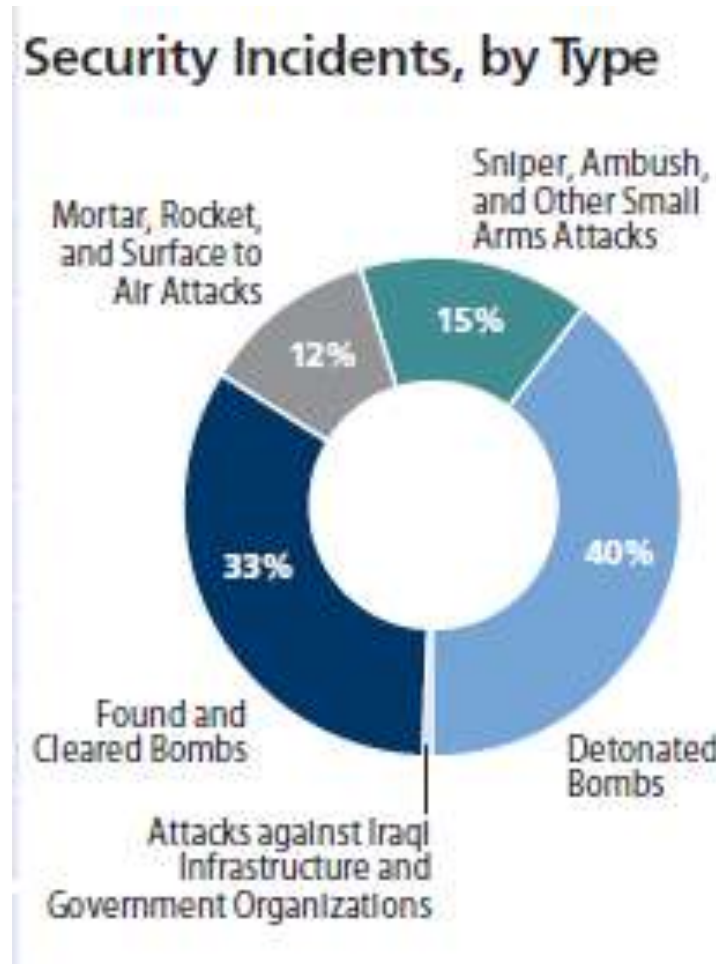


Sources: CIOC Trends (CF and Iraqi reports) as of 05-Sep-09; weekly beginning 01-May-06

Who Has Been the Target: 2007-2009

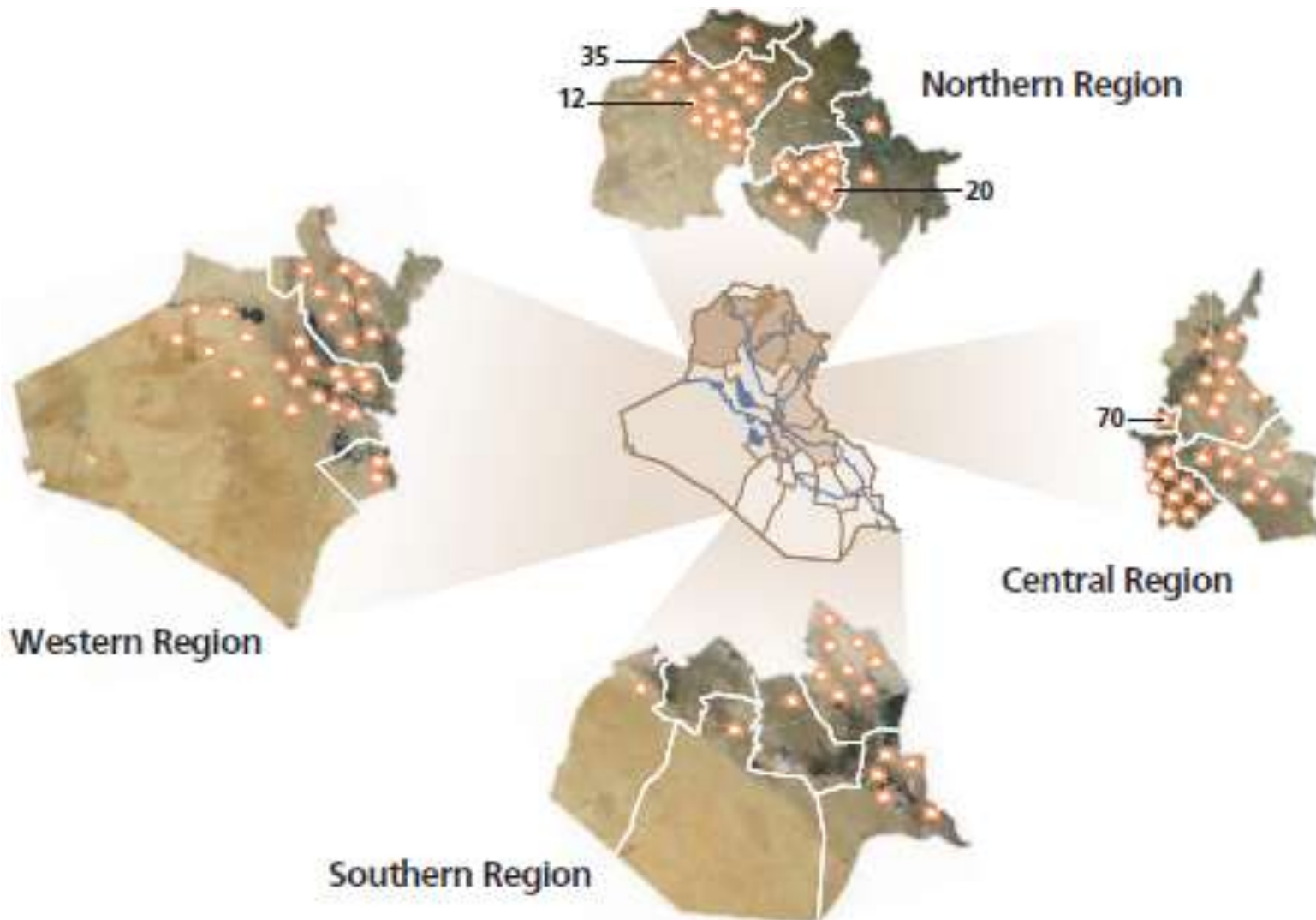


Iraqi Security Incidents



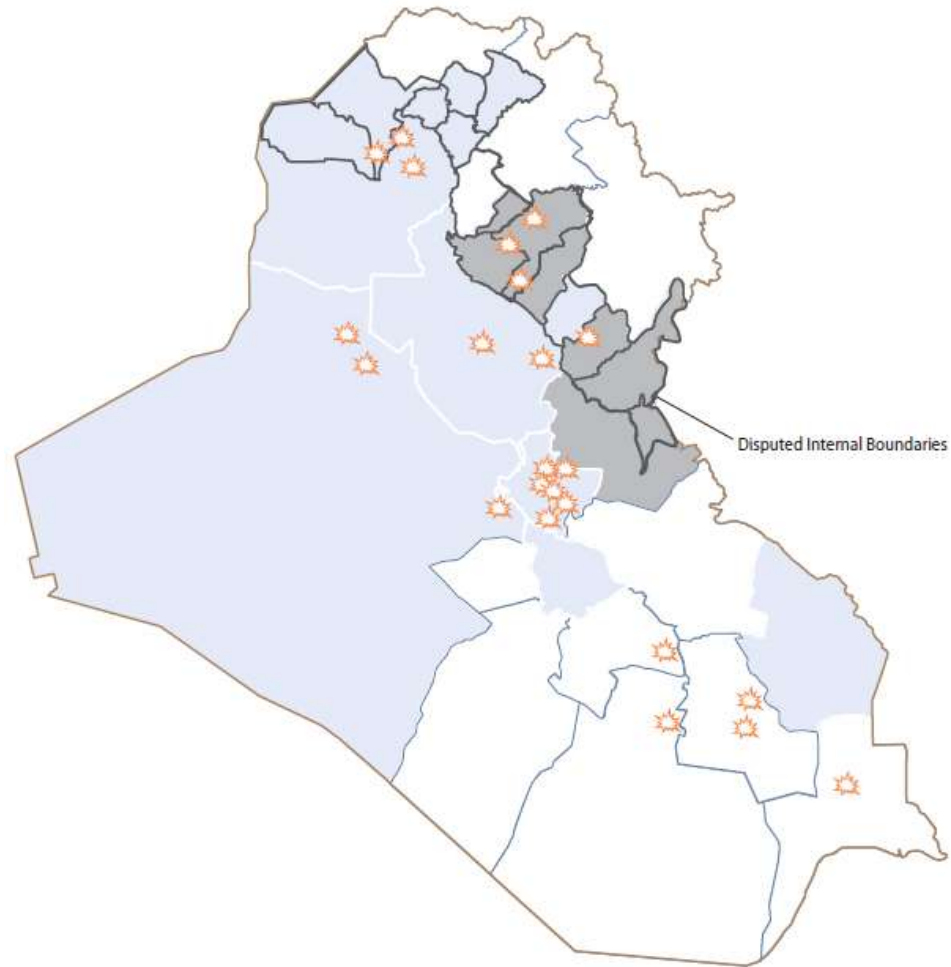
- Found and Cleared more bombs (from 11% to currently 33%) compared to the January Report
- Attacks due to mortar, rocket, and surface to air attacks decreased by 3 percent to 12%
- Sniper, Ambush, and other small arms attacks decreased by 8 percent
- Detonated bombs grew by 15%

Insurgent, JAM, and Iranian Activity: Late 2009



Where The Risks Are

SIGNIFICANT SECURITY INCIDENTS, BY REGION, 1/1/2010–3/31/2010

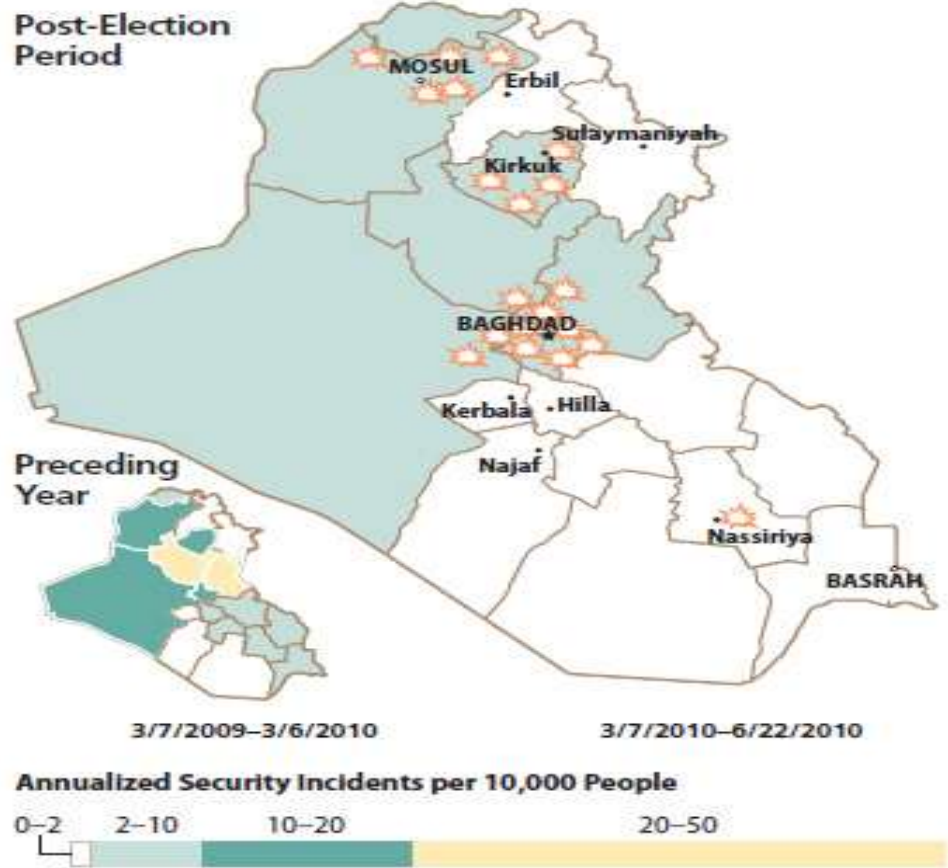


Source: SIGIR Quarterly Report, April 2010. p. 48

Sources: USF-I, response to SIGIR data call, 3/31/2010; SIGIR analysis of open sources as well as official English and Arabic documents, studies, maps, and satellite imagery.

Where The Risks Are

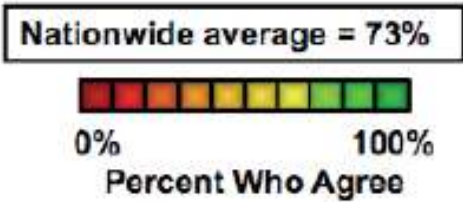
FIGURE 2.19
SECURITY INCIDENTS IN IRAQ, 3/7/2010–7/18/2010



Sources: MNF-I, responses to SIGIR data calls, 10/6/2008 and 7/2/2009; CENTCOM, response to SIGIR data call, 1/10/2009; USF-I, responses to SIGIR data calls, 4/1/2010, 3/31/2010, and 7/1/2010; SIGIR analysis of GOI and U.S. government documents and open source information in English and Arabic.

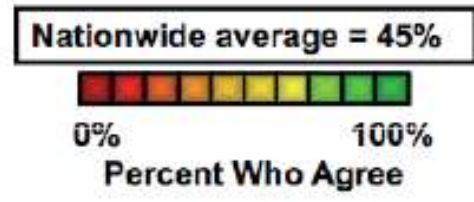
Iraqi Views of Security and Travel: July 2009

Neighborhoods are Secure



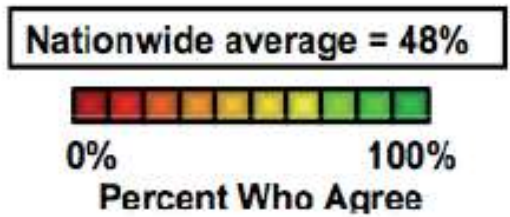
July 2009

Travel is Safe

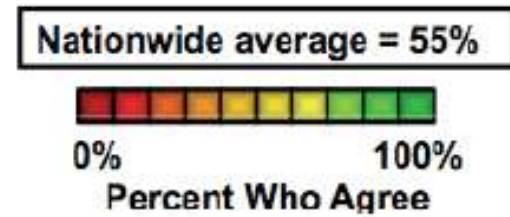


Iraqi Views of ISF and Stability: July 2009

Government Security Efforts are Effective

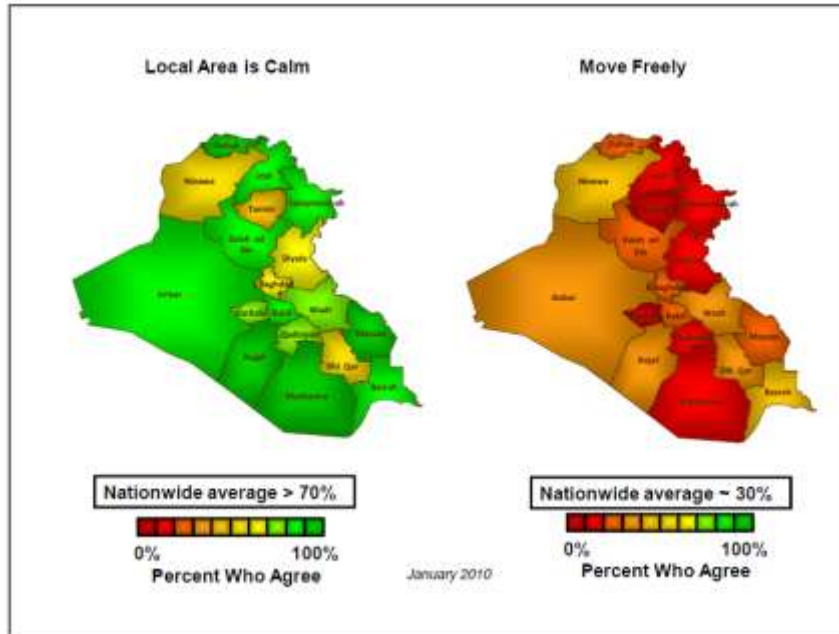


Iraq is Stable

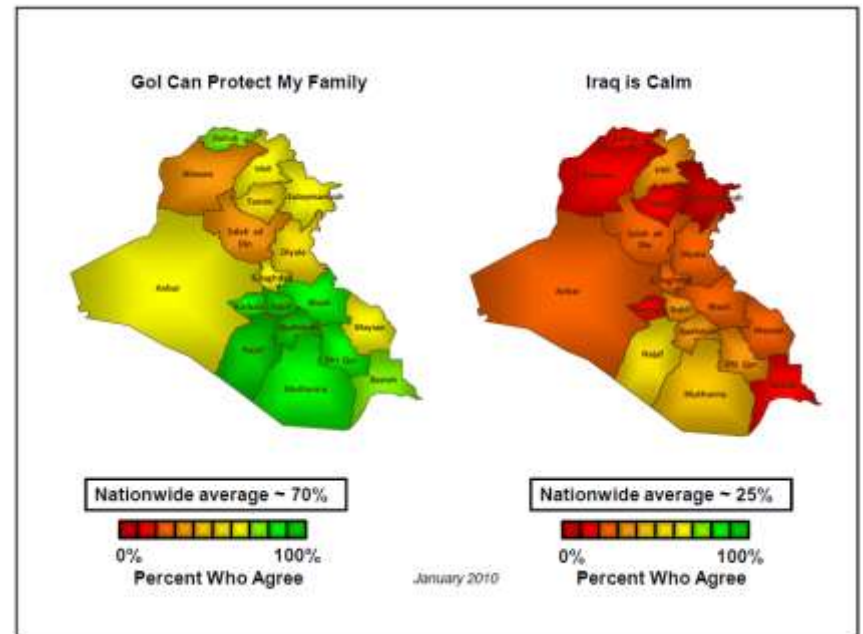


July 2009

Levels of Security and Travel: April 2010

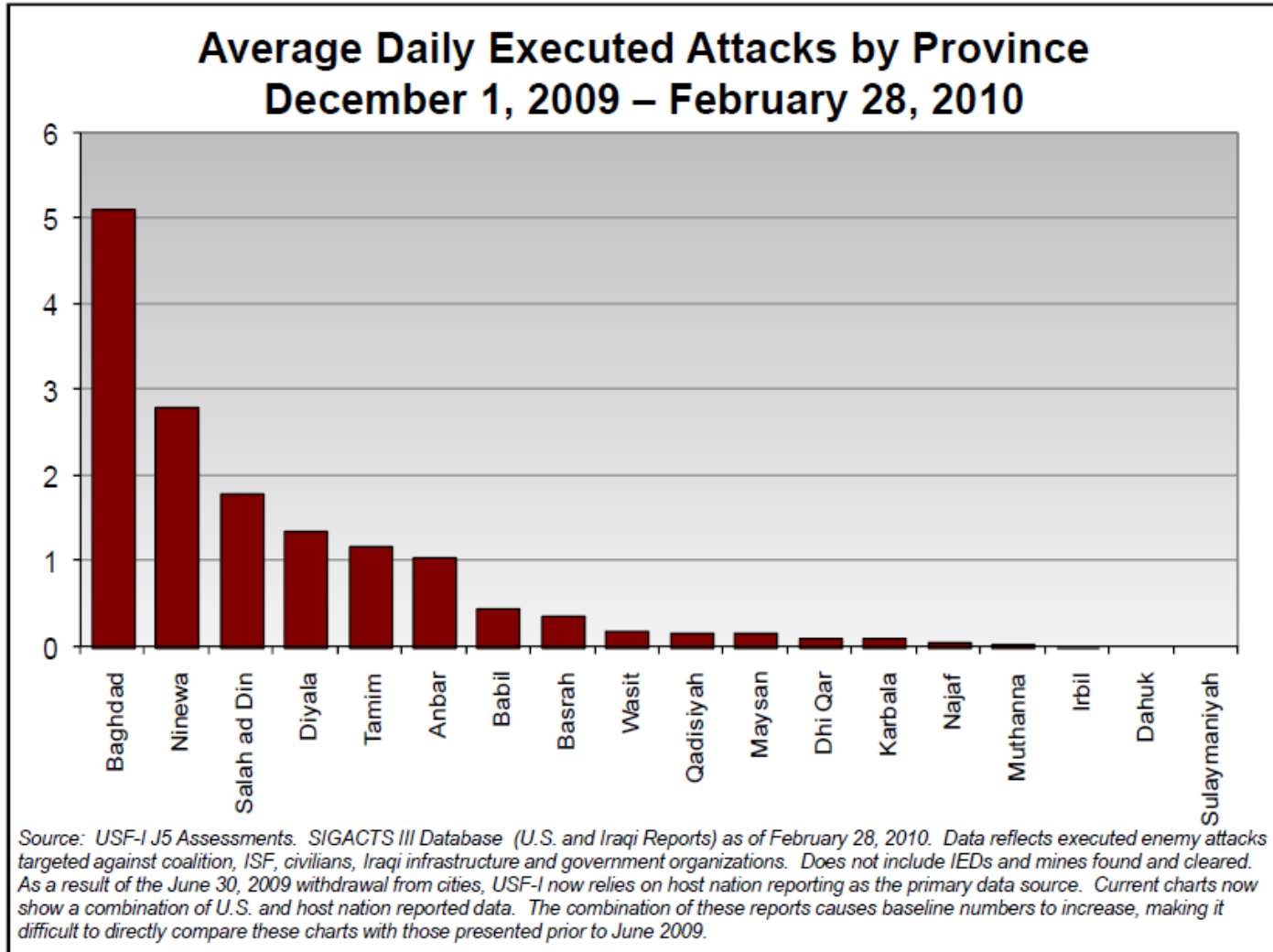


Source: DoD Quarterly Report, April 29, 2010 p. 37



Source: DoD Quarterly Report, April 29, 2010 p. 38

Attacks by Province: 12/09 – 2/10



Iraqi Security Patterns: 10/21/09 to 1/13/10

October 2009

				5	0	0
13	32	0	41	0	0	0
16	0	22	65	0	94	7
2	0	31	5	4	3	5
630	5	2	18	3	3	25

November 2009

8	0	0	21	22	6	3
0	2	4	0	8	8	1
13	24	7	2	0	0	14
16	4	6	50	4	0	0
3	2					

December 2009

		16	2	11	5	6
6	51	310	5	0	3	7
3	4	9	7	3	0	1
4	0	5	11	20	132	6
12	2	4	30	2		

January 2010

				5	27	
3	19	0	8	8	0	0
0	0	4	8	138	0	2
3	5	0	37			

Wednesday, October 14: 9 Iraqis killed and 56 wounded during armed attack in Baghdad and bombings in Kerbala.

Friday, October 16: 14 Iraqis killed and 80 wounded during an attack on a mosque in Telafar.

Sunday, October 25: 132 Iraqis killed and at least 500 wounded in explosions outside of the Ministry of Justice and Baghdad Provincial Council headquarters building.

Saturday, October 31: 23 Iraqis wounded during attacks in Baghdad and Mosi

Wednesday, November 4: More than 20 Iraqis injured during a series of explosions in Baghdad.

Thursday, November 5: 2 Iraqis killed and 20 wounded during attacks in Mosul, Ramadi, and Hilla.

Monday, November 16: 24 Iraqis killed during attacks in Kirkuk, Baghdad, and Abu Ghraib.

Wednesday, November 25: Approximately 50 Iraqis wounded in bombings in Kerbala and Baghdad.

Monday, December 7: 7 Iraqis killed and 41 wounded during an explosion in Sadr City in Baghdad.

Tuesday, December 8: At least 110 Iraqis killed and 200 wounded in a series of attacks in Baghdad that targeted GOI facilities.

Friday, December 25: 25 Iraqis killed and more than 100 wounded in bombings in Hilla.

Wednesday, December 30: 23 Iraqis killed during an attack in Ramadi, in which the governor of Anbar was wounded.

Saturday, January 2: 2 Iraqis killed and 24 wounded in attacks in Mosul and Baghdad.

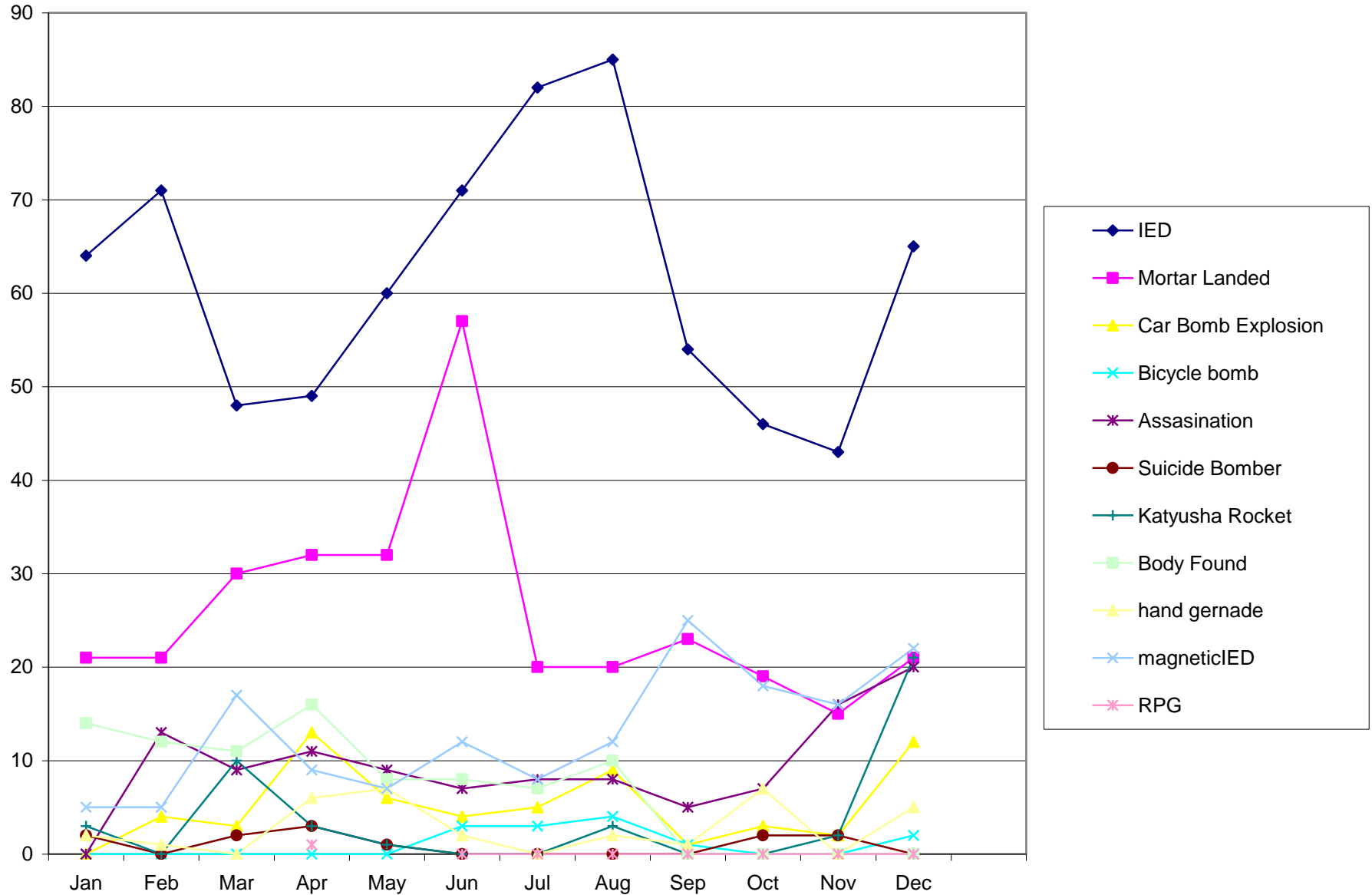
Thursday, January 14: Approximately 27 Iraqis killed and 111 wounded in a series of bombings in Najaf.

Wednesday, January 20: Approximately 36 Iraqis injured during an attack in Mosul.

SELECTED INSURGENT BOMBINGS OF KEY GOI FACILITIES, 8/2009–1/2010

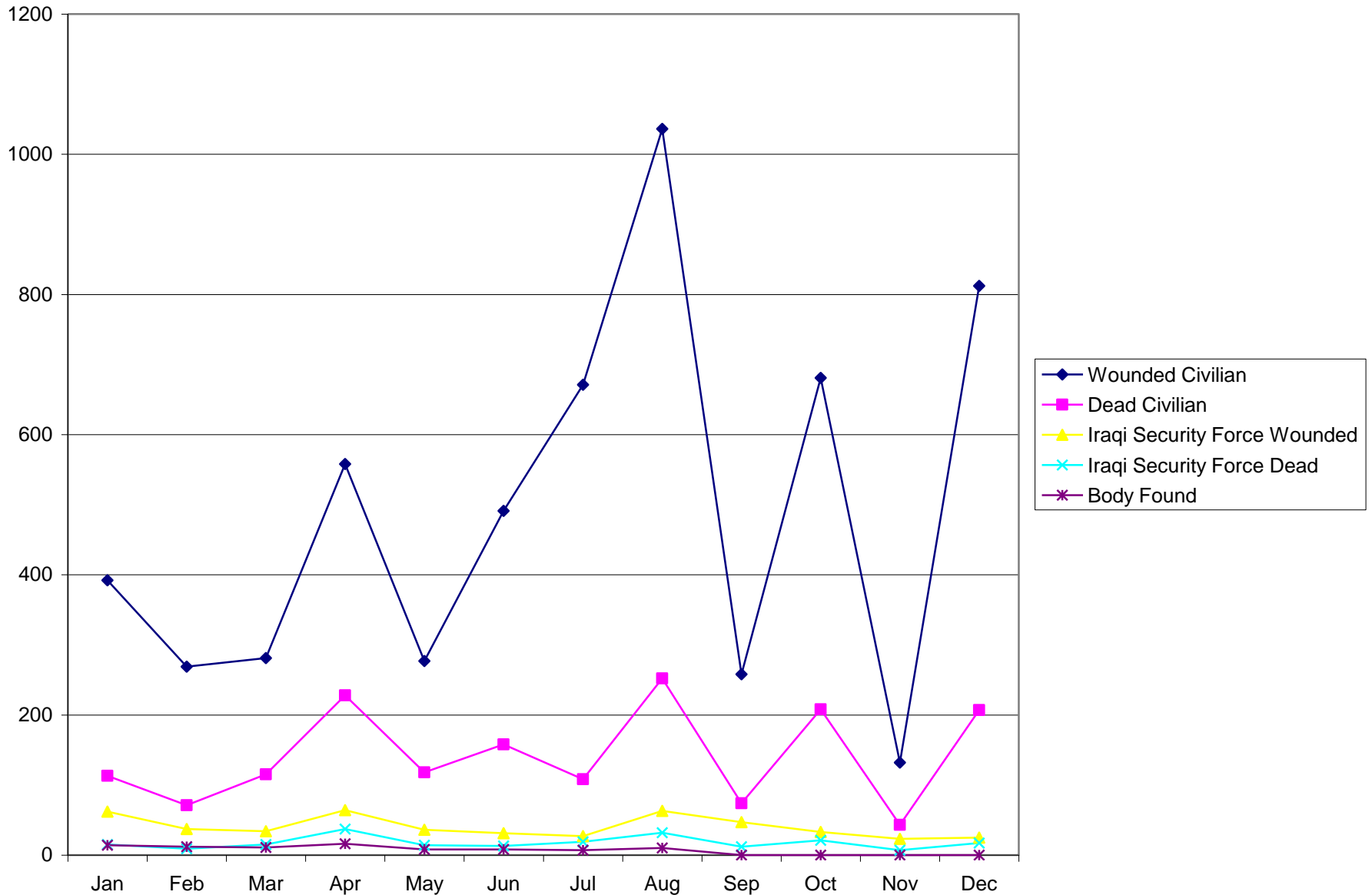


Attacks Per Month By Type in Baghdad: 2009



Source: Senior Iraqi official

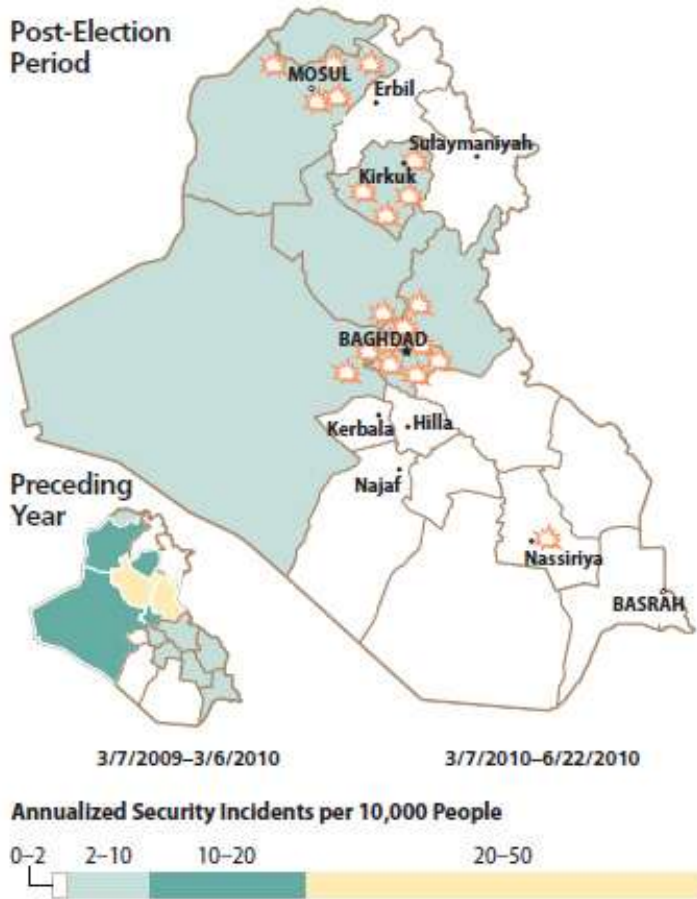
Iraqi Casualties By Type in Baghdad: 2009



Source: Senior Iraqi official

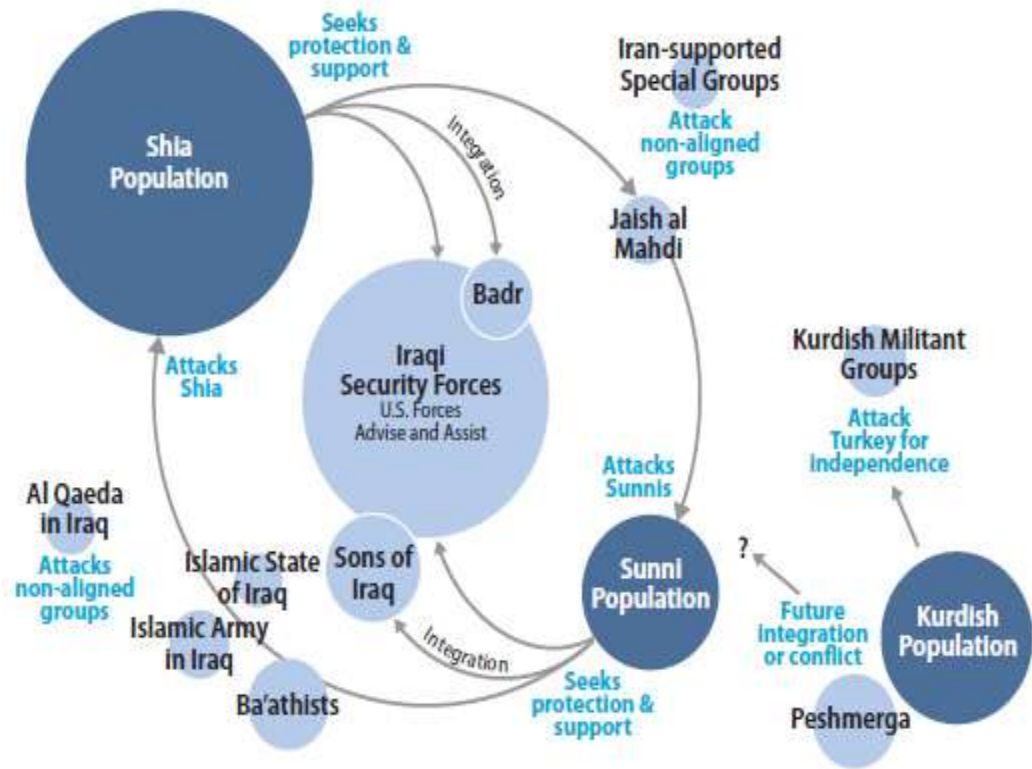
Post Election Cycles of Violence: March-July 2010

FIGURE 2.19
SECURITY INCIDENTS IN IRAQ, 3/7/2010–7/18/2010



Sources: MNF-I, responses to SIGIR data calls, 10/6/2008 and 7/2/2009; CENTCOM, response to SIGIR data call, 1/10/2009; USF-I, responses to SIGIR data calls, 4/1/2010, 3/31/2010, and 7/1/2010; SIGIR analysis of GOI and U.S. government documents and open source information in English and Arabic.

FIGURE 2.20
CYCLE OF VIOLENCE IN IRAQ



Sources: David Kilcullen, *The Accidental Guerrilla: Fighting Small Wars in the Midst of a Big One*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2009; David C. Gompert, Terrence K. Kelly, and Jessica Watkins, *Security in Iraq: A Framework for Analyzing Emerging Threats as U.S. Forces Leave*, Santa Monica: RAND Corporation, 2010.

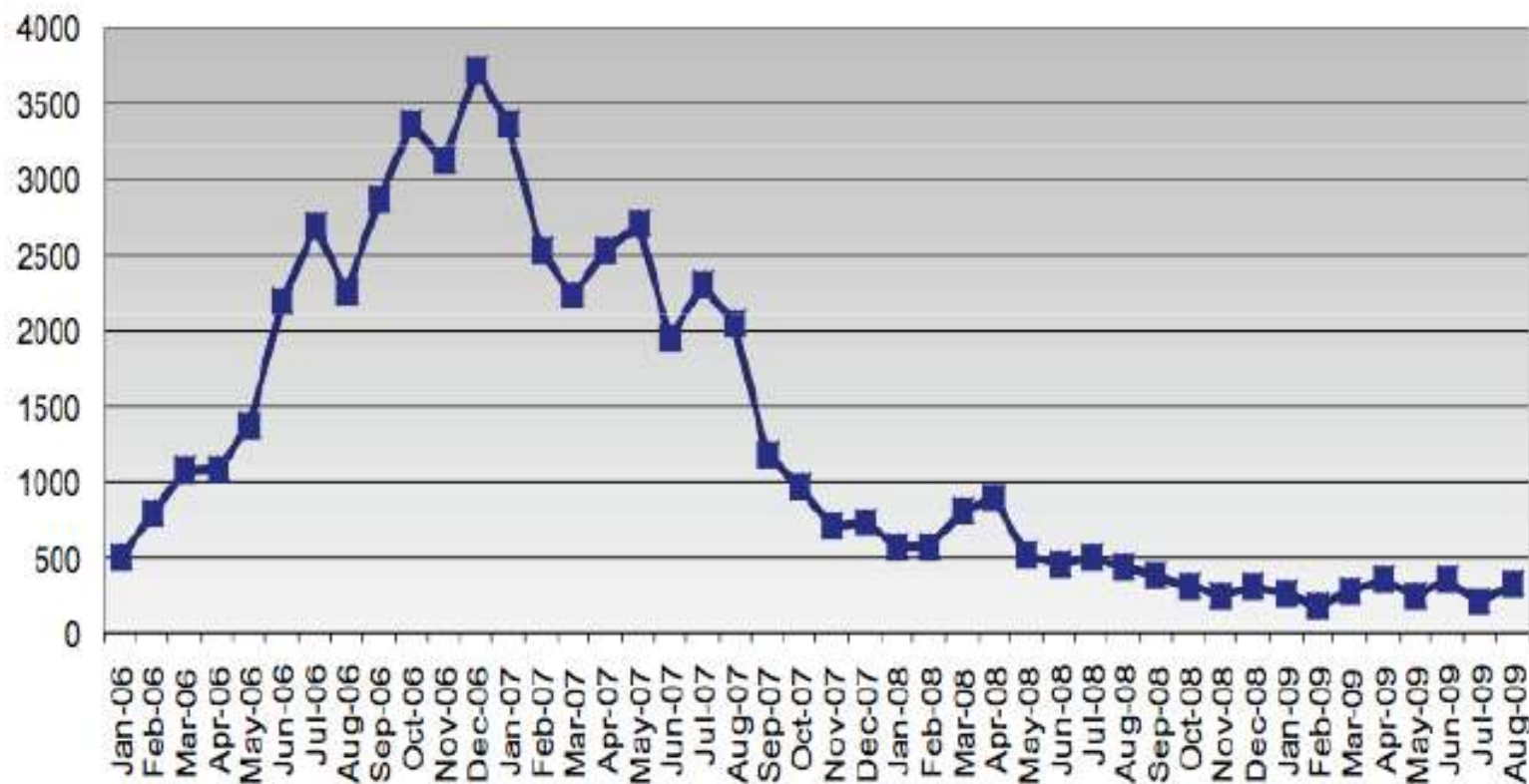
Different Estimates of Casualty Trends: 2003-2010

Deaths in Iraq, 2007 – July 2010

	Shiite	Sunni	Kurd	IND*	UNKN	Iraqi Sec. Forces	US/Coalit. Forces	Iraqi Government	Monthly/Annual Totals
2007 Total	2575	549	675	391	342	649	182	117	5480
2008 Total	566	413	25	542	285	364	50	61	2306
2009 Total	833	206	128	516	130	190	19	36	2058
January (2010)	0	0	0	49	1	13	0	13	76
February (2010)	112	0	0	2	0	9	0	9	132
March (2010)	11	16	0	90	0	21	0	0	138
April (2010)	89	5	0	56	3	3	0	0	156
May (2010)	117	0	2	25	6	10	0	0	160
June (2010)	4	17	0	44	11	21	2	0	99
July (2010)	104	45	0	11	4	15	0	4	183
2010 Total	333	38	2	266	21	77	2	22	761

Source: The Brookings Institution, Iraq Index, July 28, 2010.

Civilian Deaths, January 2006 - August 2009

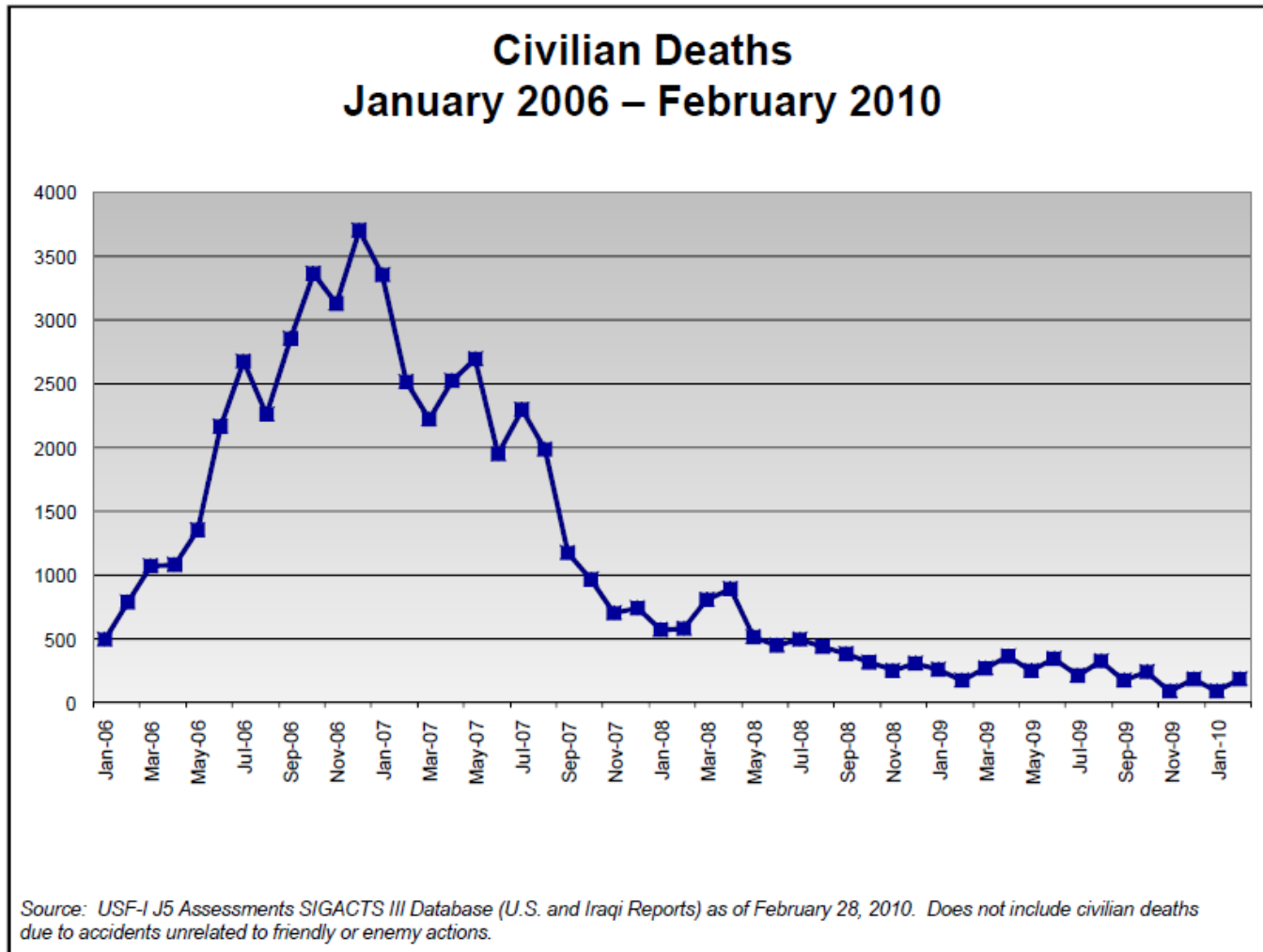


Source: MNF-I CJ5 Assessments SIGACTS III Database (Coalition and Iraqi Reports) as of August 31, 2009. Does not include civilian deaths due to accidents unrelated to friendly or enemy actions. As a result of the June 30, 2009 withdrawal from cities, U.S. forces must now rely on host nation reporting as the primary data source. Current charts now show a combination of Coalition and host nation reported data. The combination of these reports causes baseline numbers to increase, making it difficult to directly compare these charts with those presented in previous publications of this report.

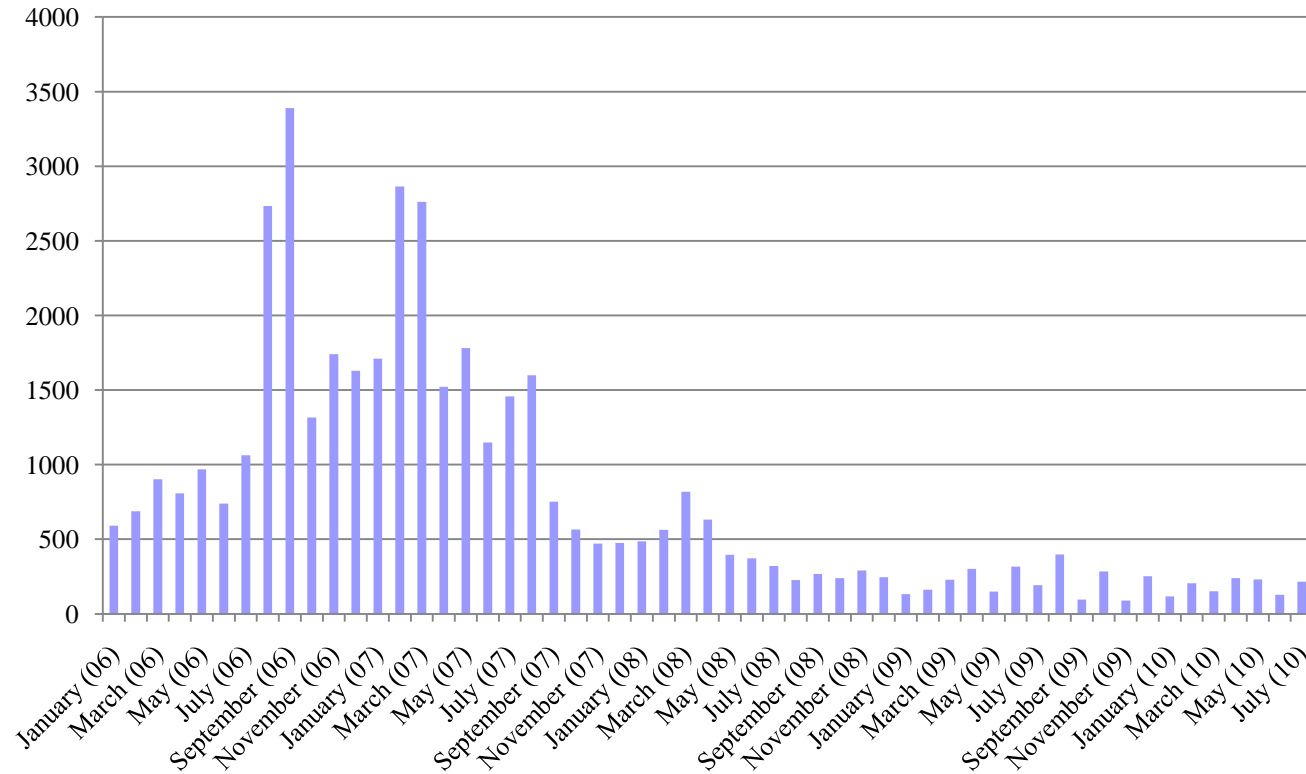
Source: USCENTCOM 9.28.09

Source: USCENTCOM 9.28.09

Iraqi Civilian Deaths: 2006 - 2010

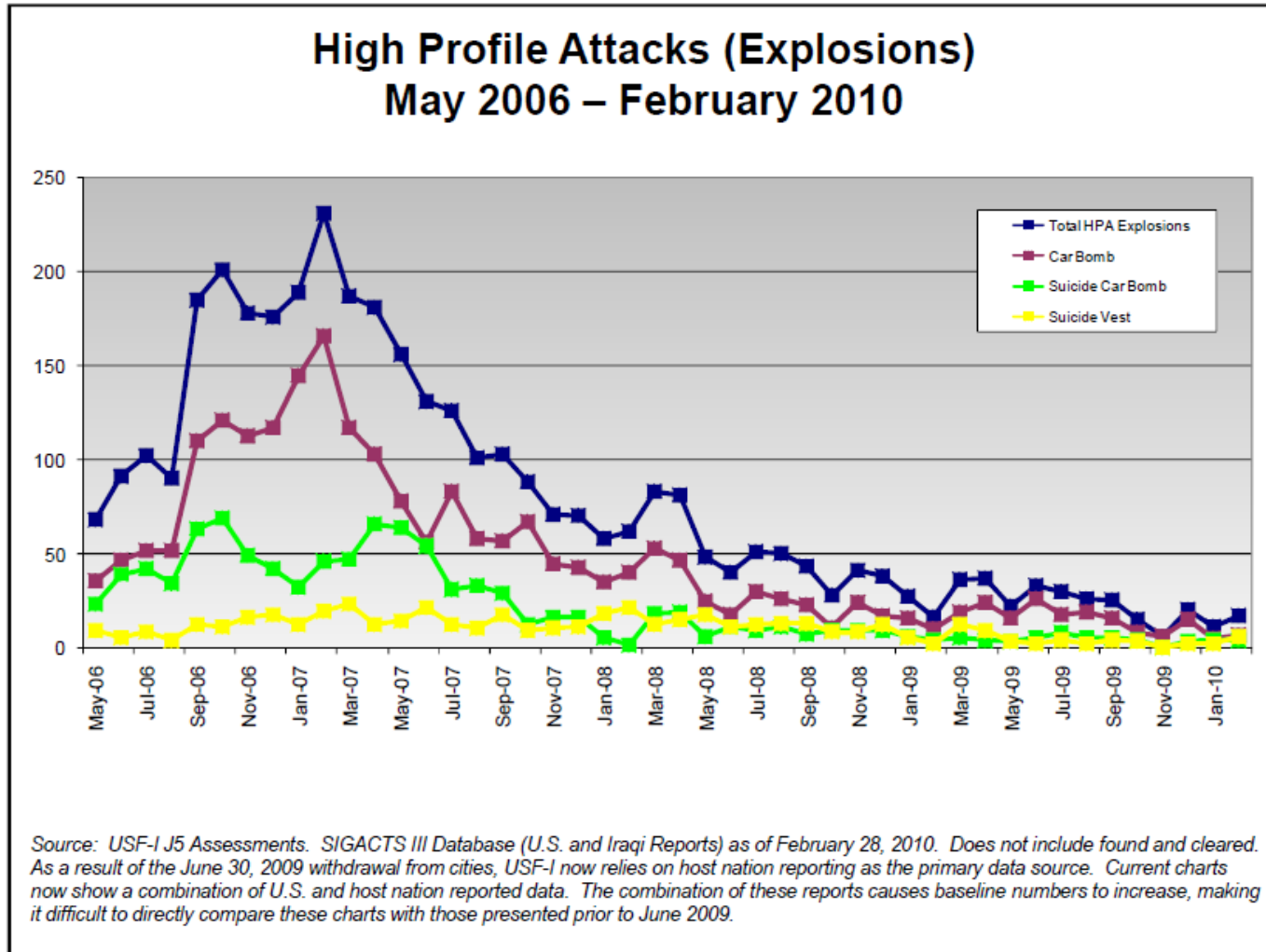


Civilian Deaths in Iraq, January 2006 – July 2010

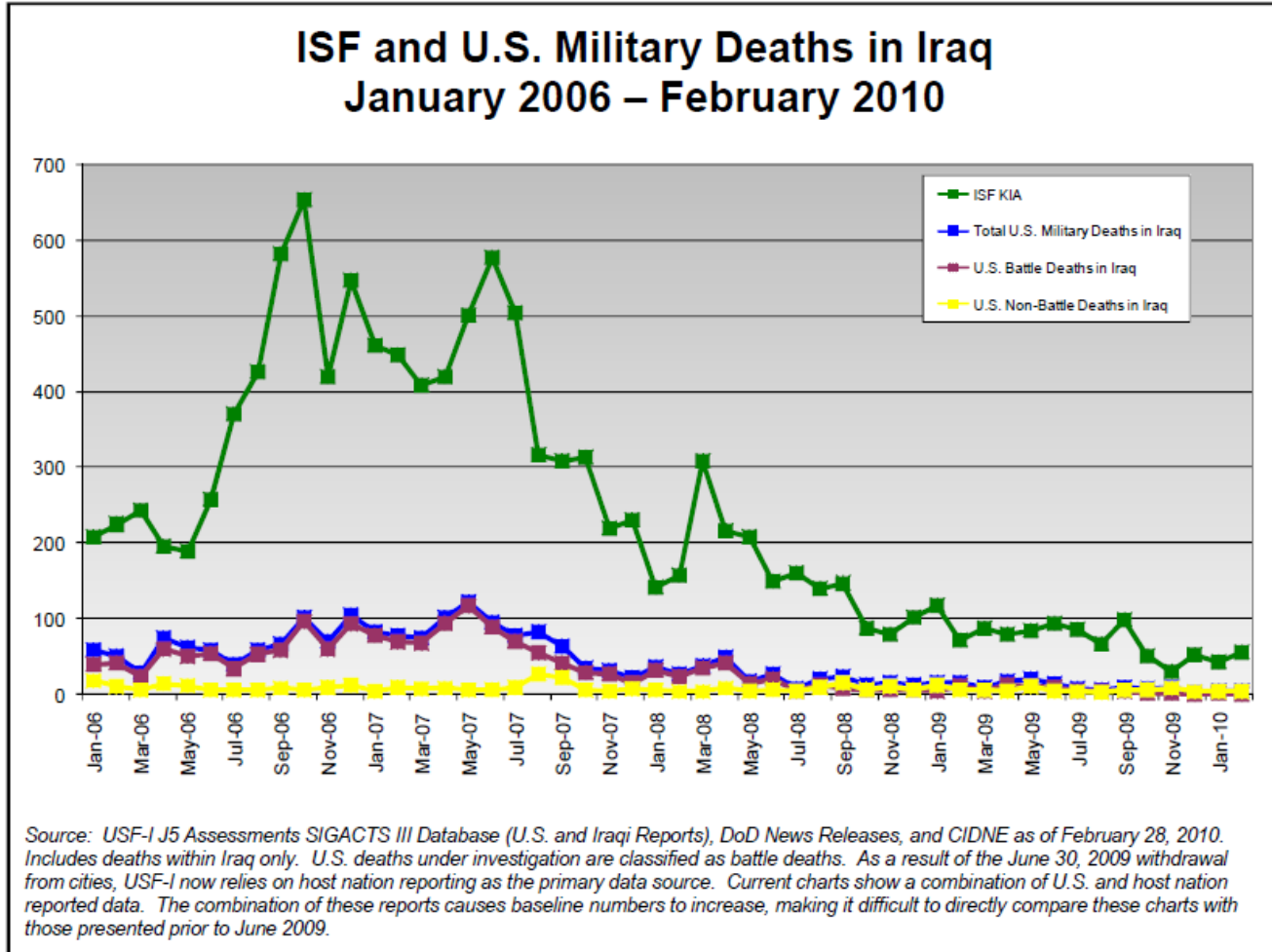


Data source: <http://www.icasualties.org/iraq/index.aspx>

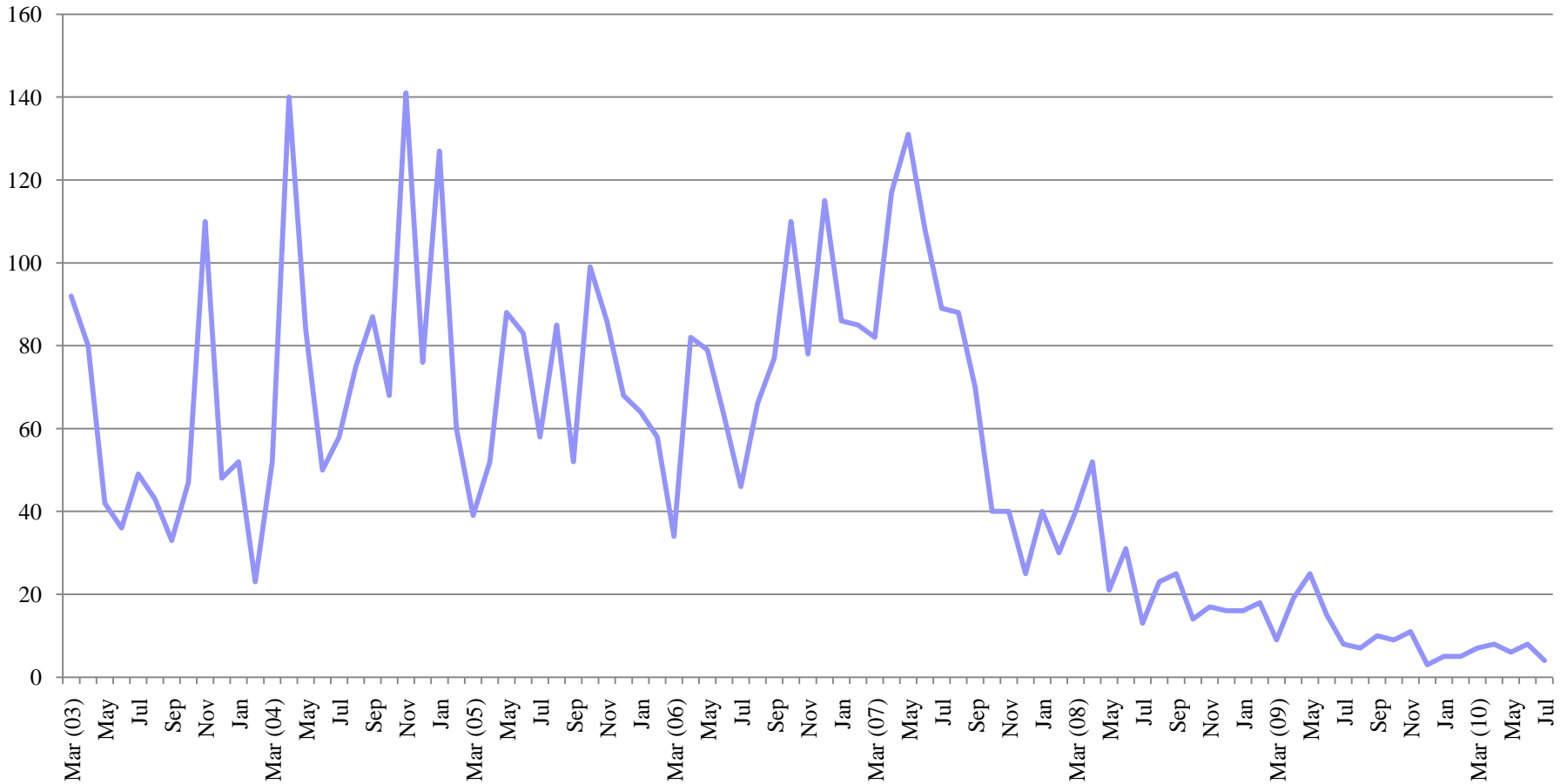
Iraqi High Profile Attacks: 2006 - 2010



US and Iraqi Military Deaths: 2006 – 2/2010



U.S. Military Deaths in Iraq, March 2003 – July 2010



Source: <http://icasualties.org/Iraq/ByMonth.aspx>

OIF U.S. Casualty Status

OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM (OIF) U.S. CASUALTY STATUS *

FATALITIES AS OF: August 9, 2010, 10 a.m. EDT

	Total Deaths	KIA	Non-hostile	WIA RTD**	WIA Not RTD**
OIF U.S. Military Casualties	4,404	3,480	924	17,922	13,980
OIF DoD U.S. Civilian Casualties	13	9	4		
Totals	4,417	3,489	928	17,922	13,980

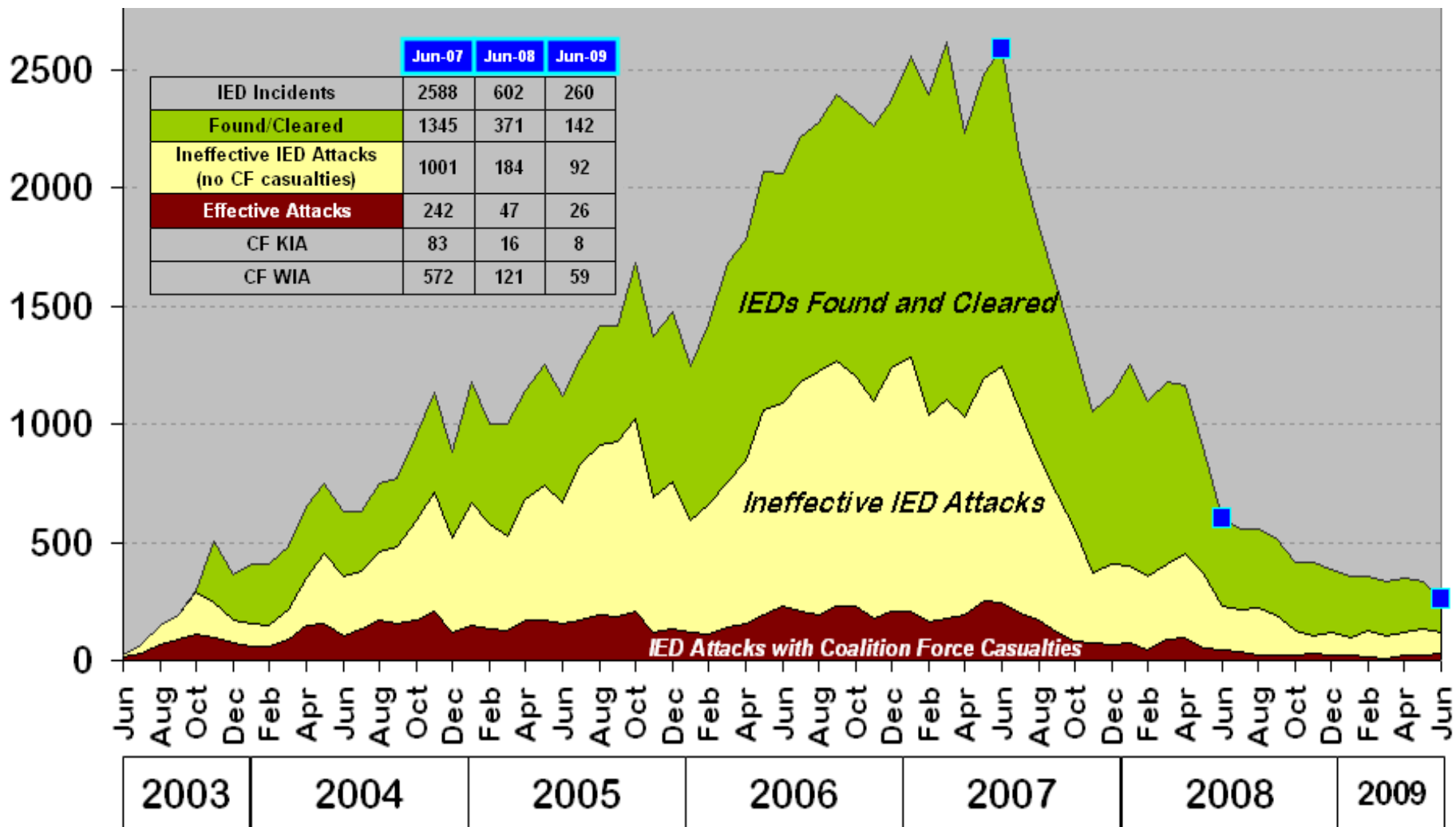
*OPERATION IRAQI FREEDOM includes casualties that occurred on or after March 19, 2003 in the Arabian Sea, Bahrain, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Persian Gulf, Qatar, Red Sea, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates. Prior to March 19, 2003, casualties in these countries were considered OEF.

**These columns indicate the number of servicemembers who were Wounded In Action (WIA) and Returned to Duty within 72 hours AND WIA and Not Returned to Duty within 72 hours. To determine the total WIA figure, add the columns "WIA RTD" and "WIA Not RTD" together. These figures are updated on Tuesday unless there is a preceding holiday.

Source: <http://www.defense.gov/news/casualty.pdf>

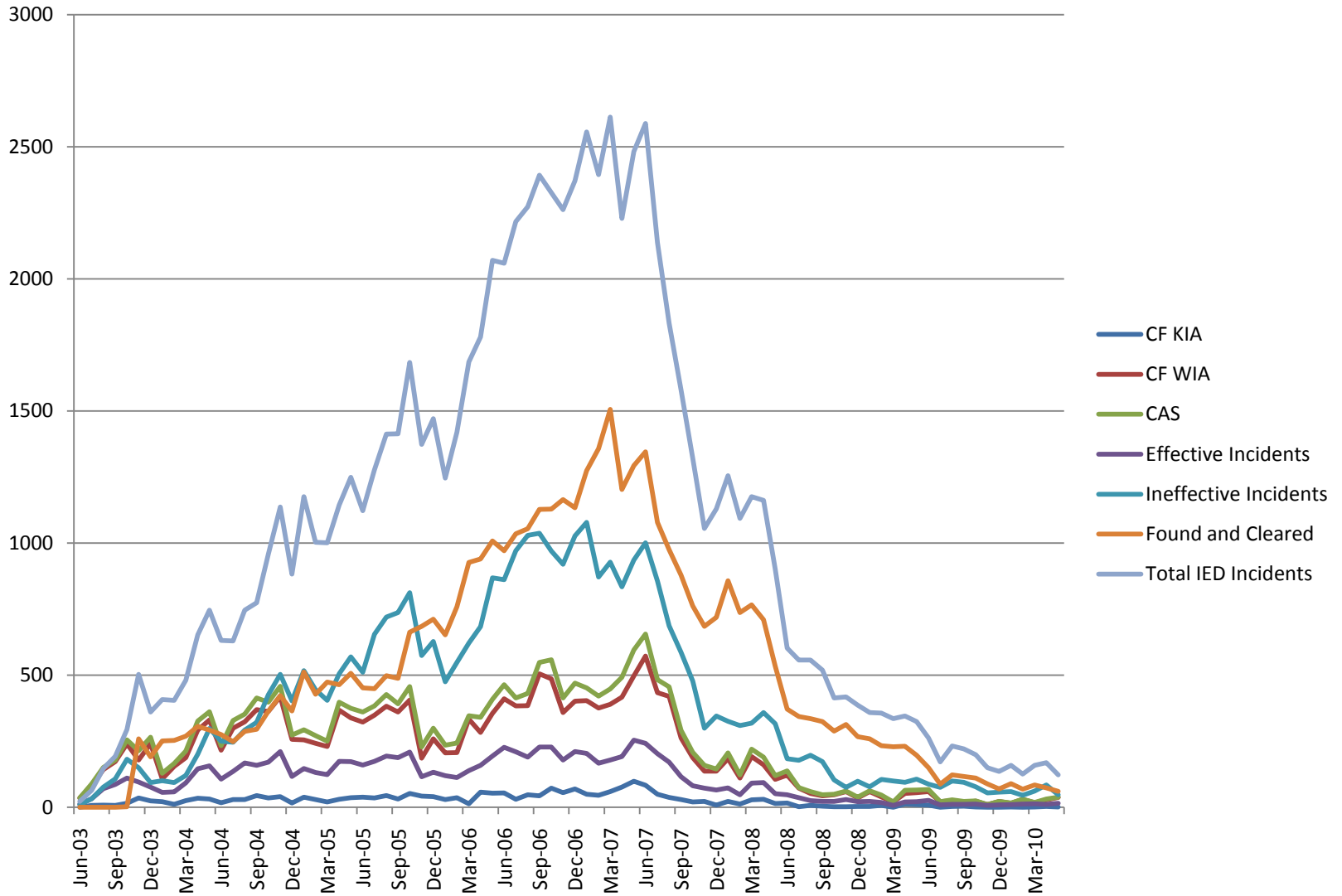
IEDs and Weapons Caches: 2003- 2010

Iraq - IED Incident Trends – Coalition Force (U)



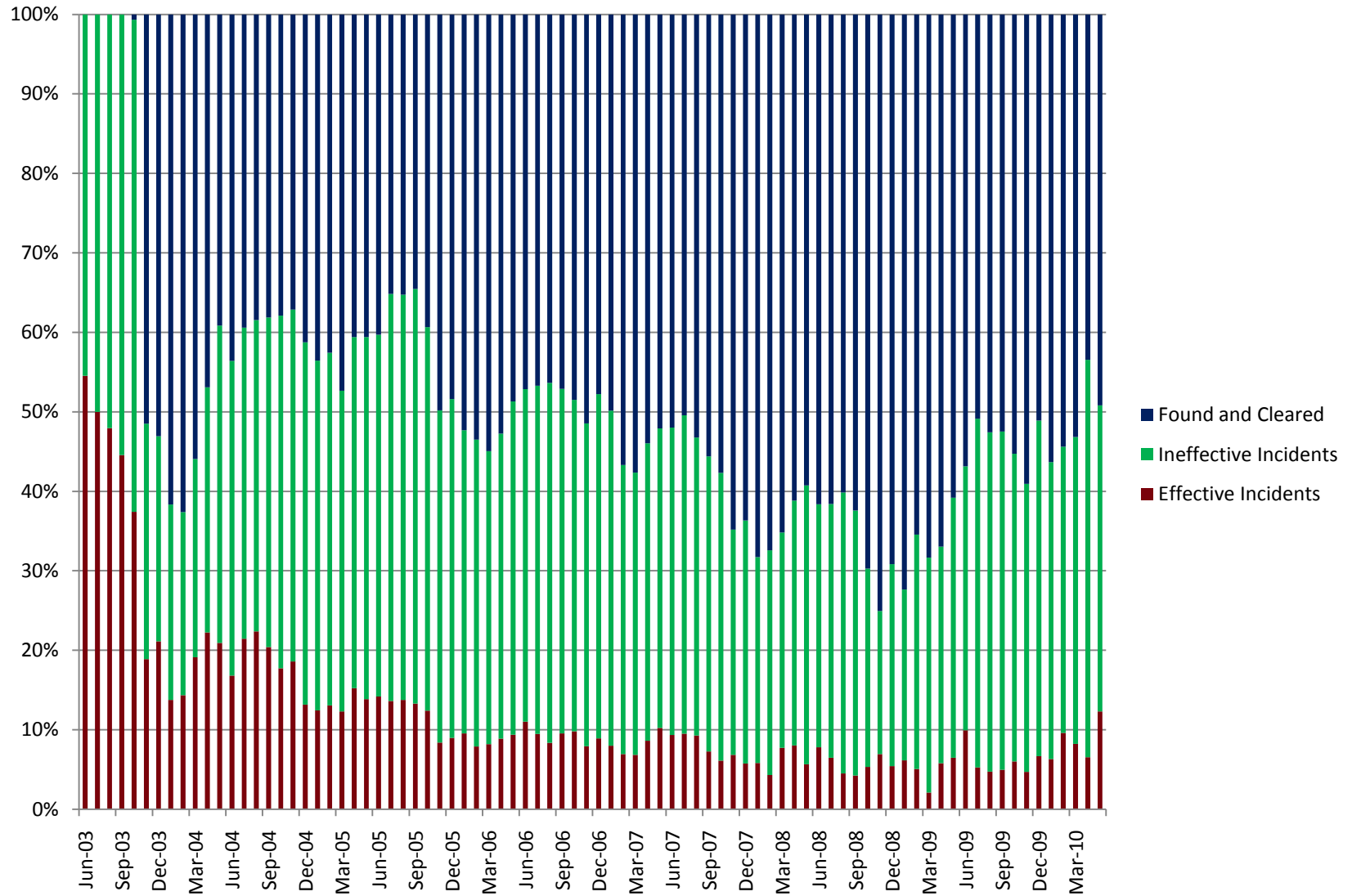
Incident counts based on preliminary data for June 2009

IED Incidents and Casualty Figures



Source: JIEDDO

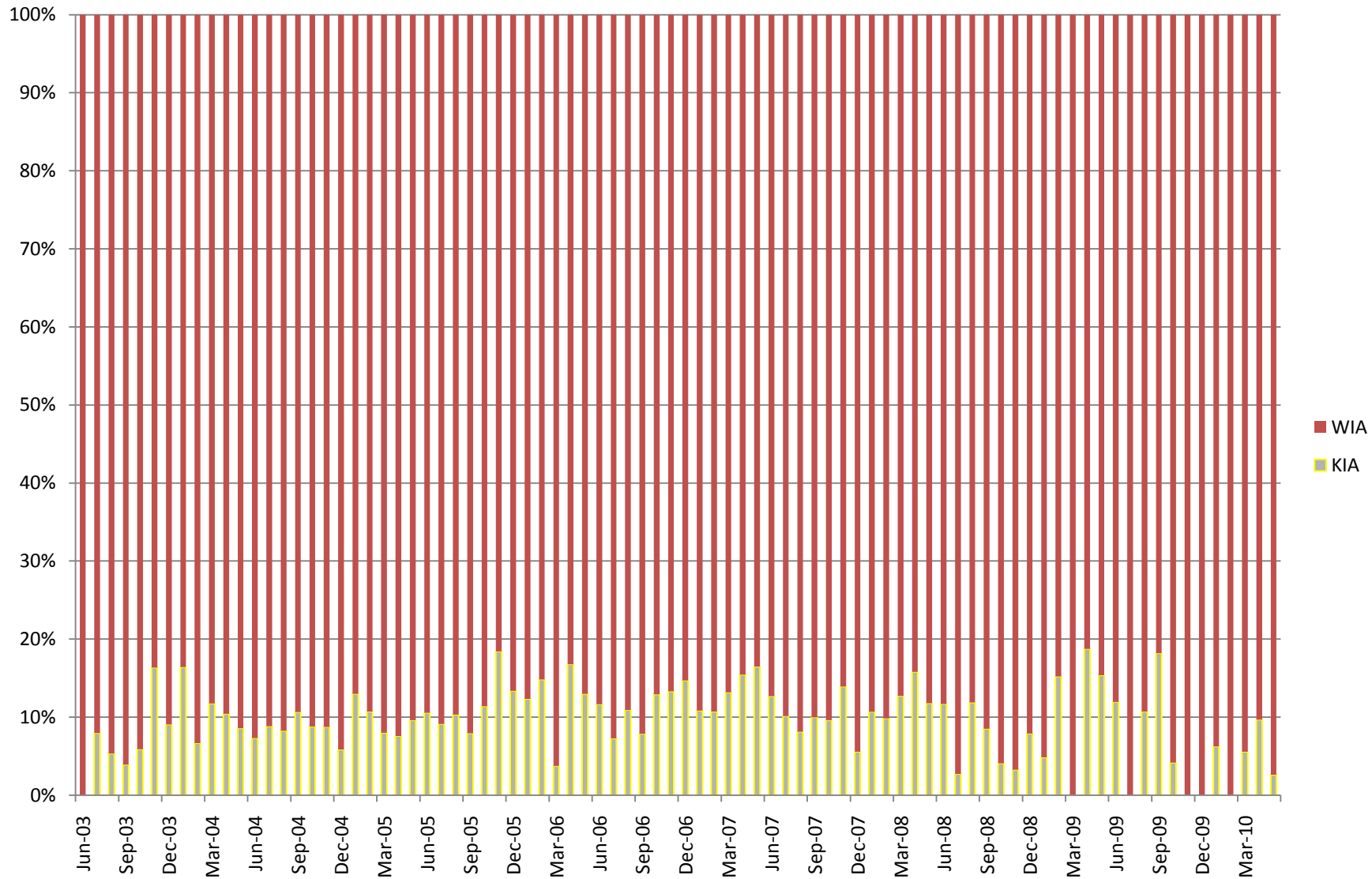
Relative Frequency of IED Incident Types



Source: JIEDDO

Lethality of IEDs Over Time

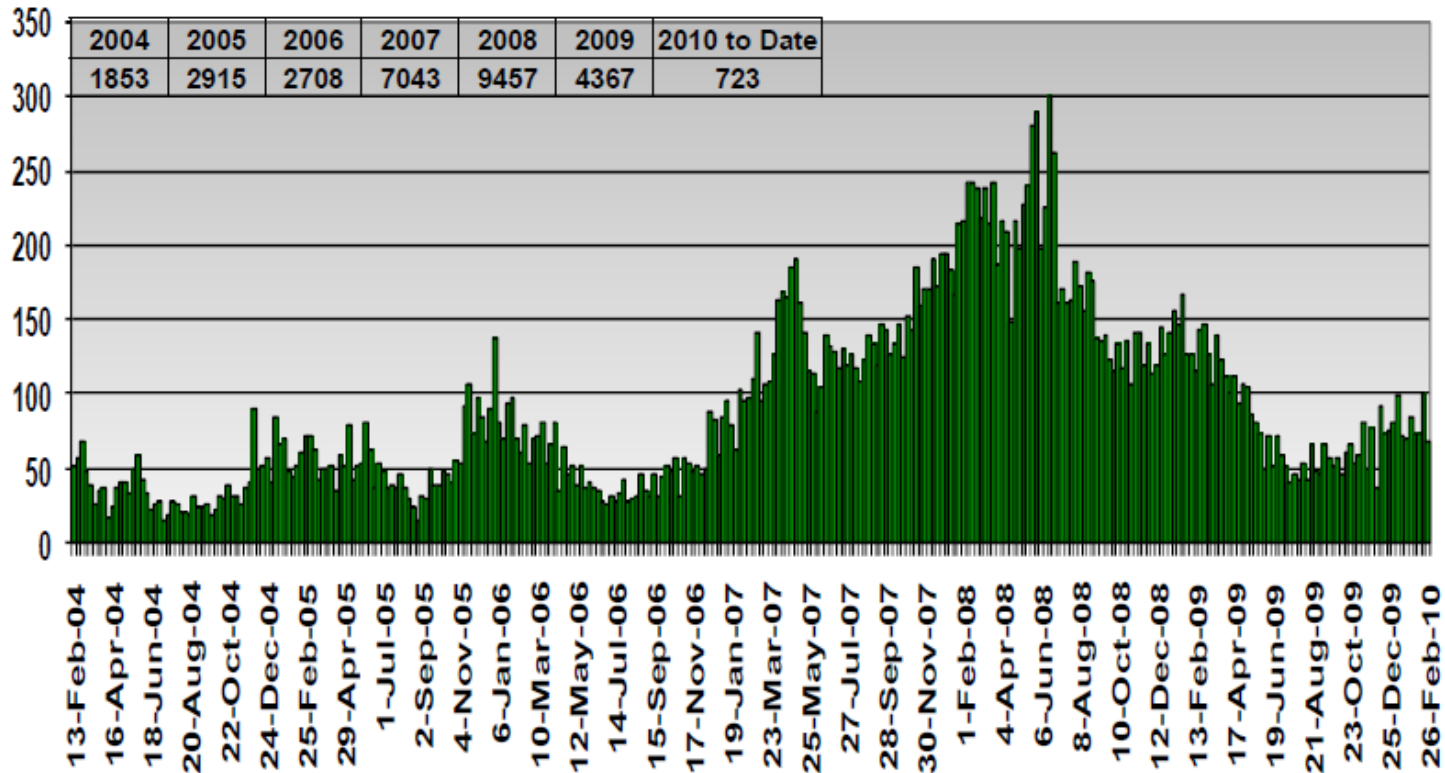
2003 - 2010



Source: JIEDDO

Weapons Caches: 2004 - 2/2010

Weapons Caches Found by Coalition and Iraqi Forces February 7, 2004 – February 26, 2010



Source: USF-I J5 Assessments. SIGACTS III Database (U.S. and Iraqi Reports) as of February 28, 2010. Chart includes caches and explosive remnants of war. As a result of the June 30, 2009 withdrawal from cities, USF-I now relies on host nation reporting as the primary data source. Current charts now show a combination of U.S. and host nation reported data. The combination of these reports causes baseline numbers to increase, making it difficult to directly compare these charts with those presented prior to June 2009.