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On January 31, 2009, Iraqis took to the polls in their country’s first provincial elections since 2005. Protected by Iraqi Security Forces in fortified polling areas, 51% of registered voters turned out to elect their representatives to the Provincial Councils. Security measures—including road, border crossing, and airport closures—proved effective in curbing violence and preventing any significant disruptions to the voting process. Nationwide, no major attacks were reported, and the elections demonstrated Iraq’s increased ability to manage a large-scale electoral process, implement effective security measures, and combat electoral fraud. Among countries in the region that have recently held elections, Iraq had one of the lowest percentages of ballots that were declared invalid (Figure 3.1).

In reference to the iconic ink stains symbolizing Iraq’s electoral debut as a democratic state, Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki announced, “The purple fingers have returned to build Iraq.” In total, 14,431 candidates and 440 political parties competed for Provincial Council seats in 14 of Iraq’s 18 provinces. The provinces that make up Kurdistan (Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyah) and the oil-rich province of Tameem—disputed among Kurds, Arabs, and Turkomen—have yet to hold provincial elections. For a breakdown of ethnoreligious demographics by province, see Figure 3.2.

**Provincial Council Election Process**

Provincial Councils elect provincial leaders and the Provincial Council speaker by majority vote. Under the Provincial Powers Law, the councils enact provincial laws and allocate funds for public projects. The council and provincial governor may appoint and dismiss local security officials, and under the law, 14 council committees must be maintained to oversee public

---

**Figure 3.1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Invalid Ballots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Morocco</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Algeria</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Israel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraq (January 2009)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

administration in a number of sectors, including water, sewage, energy, reconstruction, finance, budget, real estate, and logistics.\textsuperscript{515} Provincial Council election results were certified at the end of March 2009, and councils began to convene in the second week of April.\textsuperscript{516}

Iraq’s Independent High Electoral Commission (IHEC) accepted 440 Iraqi political parties to run candidates for the 2009 provincial elections. Some of these parties are represented in the 36 political blocs that were also approved by the commission on November 14, 2008.\textsuperscript{517}
electoral process. The Arab League, Japan, and other international missions in Iraq also deployed observers to 7,000 polling centers throughout Iraq.\textsuperscript{521} The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) established an Electoral Team of 19 that provided IHEC with recommendations on topics including logistics, operations for procurement and training, data entry, complaints, public outreach, coordination, and security.\textsuperscript{522} USAID has also provided $100 million in training and guidance to IHEC and its 18 Governorate Election Offices.\textsuperscript{523} Additional U.S. support for elections was provided by the U.S. Embassy-Baghdad, MNF-I, and non-governmental organizations, including the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, the International Research and Exchanges Board, the National Democratic Institute, and the International Republican Institute.\textsuperscript{524}

Before passage of the Provincial Powers Law, each province had 41 Provincial Council seats, except for Baghdad, which had 51. Now the number of seats on each Provincial Council is determined by population—25 seats plus one seat for every 200,000 residents over 500,000.\textsuperscript{518} For more details, see Table 3.1.

Under the 2008 Provincial Election Law, minorities must be represented in three of Iraq’s provinces.\textsuperscript{519} In Baghdad, one seat is reserved for a Christian and one for a Mandaen. Three seats—for a Christian, a Shabak, and a Yazidi—are required in Ninewa, and one seat is held for a Christian in Basrah. In addition, at least 25% of elected candidates must be women.\textsuperscript{520}

**Provincial Election Results**

Table 3.1 shows the number of seats and candidates by province. More than 200,000 domestic observers and 400 international monitors from the United States, European Union, and Turkey supported the electoral process. The Arab League, Japan, and other international missions in Iraq also deployed observers to 7,000 polling centers throughout Iraq.\textsuperscript{521} The United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI) established an Electoral Team of 19 that provided IHEC with recommendations on topics including logistics, operations for procurement and training, data entry, complaints, public outreach, coordination, and security.\textsuperscript{522} USAID has also provided $100 million in training and guidance to IHEC and its 18 Governorate Election Offices.\textsuperscript{523} Additional U.S. support for elections was provided by the U.S. Embassy-Baghdad, MNF-I, and non-governmental organizations, including the International Foundation for Electoral Systems, the International Research and Exchanges Board, the National Democratic Institute, and the International Republican Institute.\textsuperscript{524}

### Table 3.1

**Number of Seats and Candidates, By province**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Number of Seats</th>
<th>Number of Candidates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah Al-Din</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>690</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasit</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qadissiya</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerbala</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Najaf</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muthanna</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thi-Qar</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missan</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basrah</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>3,912</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note:* Kurdistan and Tameem did not hold elections in January 2009.

For the results of the election by ethnoreligious group, see Table 3.2.

**2005 Election vs. 2009 Election**
The results of the 2009 provincial elections mark a significant shift in Iraq’s political climate since 2005. Prime Minister al-Maliki’s more secular State of Law Coalition, a spinoff of the Dawa party, dominated the 2009 election, gaining a plurality of seats in 6 of 14 provinces (Babylon, Baghdad, Basrah, Thi-Qar, Qadissiya, and Was-sit). In Missan, Muthanna, and Najaf, the State of Law Coalition finished in a deadlock with the Iranian-backed Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq (ISCI). Aside from these stalemates—and in stark contrast to its clear victories in 7 of these 14 provinces in 2005—ISCI failed to achieve lone majority status in any of the provinces in 2009.

Baghdad province, in particular, saw substantial political change in 2009. Prime Minister al-Maliki’s State of Law Coalition took 28 of the

### Table 3.2

**Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Ethnoreligious Group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Shia</th>
<th>Sunni</th>
<th>Secular/Moderate</th>
<th>Christian</th>
<th>Kurd</th>
<th>Shabak</th>
<th>Yazidi</th>
<th>Mandaeen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>NORTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nineva</td>
<td>59.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>32.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah Al-Din</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anbar</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>86.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>51.7</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>68.4</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CENTRAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wasit</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td>63.3</td>
<td>23.3</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qadissiya</td>
<td>82.1</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerbala</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Najaf</td>
<td>78.6</td>
<td></td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muthanna</td>
<td>57.7</td>
<td></td>
<td>42.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SOUTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thi-Qar</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missan</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basrah</td>
<td>85.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: Numbers affected by rounding; Kurdistan and Tameem did not hold elections in January 2009.*

**RECONSTRUCTION BY PROVINCE**

**Figure 3.3**

**Election Results, by Party, 2005 and 2009**


**Figure 3.4**

**Election Turnout, 2005 vs. 2009**

Note: Numbers affected by rounding. Although Kurdistan and Tameem held elections in 2005, they did not hold elections in 2009 and are not included in the list. Total Turnout includes only the 14 voting provinces.

hybrid list voting format allowed Iraqis to select their preferred candidate and that candidate’s party list—as opposed to the closed-list system used in 2005, which allowed voters to choose only their preferred party. Winning parties would then choose individual representatives. The new system improved voter options, but also increased the complexity of the voting process, which led to confusion for some voters.  

To prevent voter fraud, separate voter lists were maintained at each polling station—similar to the system used in the United States—preventing individuals from voting at more than one polling location. During the 2005 elections, the voter registry was centralized (that is, several polling stations would receive the same list of names from a general area), allowing individuals to vote multiple times at different polling locations.  

Nationwide, fewer registered voters cast their ballots in 2009 than in 2005; however, four fewer provinces held elections this year (Dahuk, Erbil, Sulaymaniyah, and Tameem). The 2009 elections saw a voter turnout of 51%, or 7.5 million of 14.9 million registered voters, in 14 provinces. In 2005, 58% of Iraqis, or more than 8 million of nearly 14 million registered voters in 18 provinces, cast their ballots. UNAMI reports that controls to prevent fraud and the population fluctuations attributable to displaced Iraqis may also have affected turnout.  

In a direct comparison of the 14 provinces that voted in both the 2005 and 2009 elections, actual voter turnout appears to have increased by more than 1%. For turnout of registered voters, by province, see Figure 3.4.  

IHEC Chairman Faraj al-Haidary observed that the 2009 provincial elections brought a larger and more diverse field of political parties, coalitions, and candidates because, in part, of a lack of political-sectarian boycotts that had affected previous elections. Additionally, a new
PROVINCIAL RECONSTRUCTION TEAMS

Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) were established in October 2005 to encourage local initiatives across Iraq.531 The PRTs also assess provincial progress in five categories—governance, political development, reconciliation, economic development, and rule of law—using a Capability Maturity Model (CMM).532 In general, the CMM uses specific indicators to evaluate organizational processes.533 For Iraq, the CMM evaluates provincial progress toward self-reliance.534

Between 2008 and 2009, according to the PRTs’ assessments, 10 provinces improved their economic and political development processes, with the most progress occurring in the political development category. Overall, six provinces have achieved a performing assessment in that category—only one step away from self-reliance. However, as of February 2009, only two provinces had reached self-reliant status in any category. More than a year ago, Muthanna province reached self-reliance in reconciliation, and Wasit province jumped from beginning to self-reliant in the same category in just one year.535

In the last year, Kerbala province improved across all five categories. Diyala and Missan provinces made the least progress; both lag all other provinces, achieving only one sustaining ranking each.536

Figure 3.5 shows provincial progress in each of these categories between February 2008 and February 2009.

SIGIR has issued four audit reports on PRTs, identifying a lack of clearly defined objectives and performance measures.537 In a report issued in January 2009, SIGIR highlighted measures taken by the Office of Provincial Affairs to improve objectives as well as performance measurements. In its audit of April 2009, SIGIR initially focused on the cost of operating individual PRTs and the overall program. SIGIR learned early on that agencies involved are not required to capture these costs at either the program or individual PRT level. Consequently, SIGIR modified its objectives for the report issued this quarter to identify the major program cost categories, estimate program costs using available cost information, and assess the feasibility and usefulness of tracking PRT costs.

SIGIR found that although not formally required to track PRT costs, the Departments of State and Defense were able to identify some of the major costs of their PRT operations in these categories: security, salaries, life support, and operations. SIGIR did not include the cost of programs managed by the PRTs. Using that information, SIGIR estimates that FY 2008 PRT costs in Iraq were at least $373 million. However, this estimate substantially understates total costs because DoD provided security services and personnel whose costs are not included in the estimate.

Complete data on PRT operating costs are not available because DoS and DoD—the two largest contributors—are not required to segregate their PRT costs from their other operating costs. As a result, neither department has a process to capture PRT costs. DoS and DoD officials said that with additional effort, their existing financial systems could be used to track and identify most PRT costs. They also agreed that PRT cost data would be useful to managers for budgeting and other decision-making processes related to the PRT program.

SIGIR concluded that the PRT program is a large civil-military interagency effort that may grow and continue to be used in other
contingency reconstruction operations. But U.S. agencies are not required to capture PRT costs, so they are not routinely tracked. As the U.S. Embassy in Iraq normalizes operations, application of U.S. government accounting standards to the PRT program is important to assist in budgeting and other decision-making processes. Furthermore, historical PRT cost data could be useful in planning and implementing other reconstruction operations using PRTs. The DoS financial systems already appear to have the capability to track major cost categories, and although other cost categories—such as DoS personnel, security movement, and some DoD costs—will be more difficult to track, they could be estimated at an aggregate level.
Each of Iraq’s 18 provinces elects its own Provincial Council, and although most public services are provided through the central ministries, the provinces also receive a separate budget allocation. The United States funds projects to support individual provinces as well. Table 3.3 compares the provinces according to several population, funding, and security indicators. For snapshot references, please see the endnotes.

### Table 3.3

**Selected Comparisons of Iraq’s Provinces**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Province</th>
<th>Population a</th>
<th>Displaced Population b</th>
<th>Population Returned c</th>
<th>% Unemployed in 2008 d</th>
<th>IRRF Project Costs e</th>
<th>ISFF Project Costs e</th>
<th>ESF Project Costs e</th>
<th>CERP Project Costs e</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>North Kurdistan (Dahuk, Erbil, and Sulaymaniyyah)</td>
<td>3,878,000</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>16.7%</td>
<td>$158.07</td>
<td>$17.65</td>
<td>$22.95</td>
<td>$25.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninewa</td>
<td>2,820,000</td>
<td>332,668</td>
<td>3,630</td>
<td>20.9%</td>
<td>$158.26</td>
<td>$129.03</td>
<td>$10.10</td>
<td>$68.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tameem</td>
<td>1,129,000</td>
<td>94,296</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>15.7%</td>
<td>$573.98</td>
<td>$103.40</td>
<td>$110.45</td>
<td>$152.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salah Al-Din</td>
<td>1,158,000</td>
<td>122,152</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>21.9%</td>
<td>$360.53</td>
<td>$98.10</td>
<td>$83.18</td>
<td>$190.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Anbar</td>
<td>1,427,000</td>
<td>146,907</td>
<td>18,606</td>
<td>17.4%</td>
<td>$364.83</td>
<td>$579.74</td>
<td>$72.21</td>
<td>$297.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala</td>
<td>1,323,000</td>
<td>632,762</td>
<td>37,296</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
<td>$350.00</td>
<td>$185.81</td>
<td>$13.40</td>
<td>$160.73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baghdad</td>
<td>6,995,000</td>
<td>3,433,384</td>
<td>158,082</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>$455.61</td>
<td>$227.19</td>
<td>$117.9</td>
<td>$156.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wassit</td>
<td>1,056,000</td>
<td>11,926</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>13.6%</td>
<td>$288.53</td>
<td>$55.51</td>
<td>$23.66</td>
<td>$66.51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Babylon</td>
<td>1,574,000</td>
<td>48,841</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>$124.70</td>
<td>$12.08</td>
<td>$20.26</td>
<td>$119.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Qadissiya</td>
<td>1,033,000</td>
<td>5,580</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>15.9%</td>
<td>$137.71</td>
<td>$30.37</td>
<td>$11.22</td>
<td>$79.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerbala</td>
<td>902,000</td>
<td>24,204</td>
<td>1,782</td>
<td>19.1%</td>
<td>$105.00</td>
<td>$0.95</td>
<td>$18.54</td>
<td>$57.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Najaf</td>
<td>1,113,000</td>
<td>13,236</td>
<td>612</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td>$169.24</td>
<td>$23.43</td>
<td>$14.29</td>
<td>$38.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Muthanna</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>10,684</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>30.5%</td>
<td>$396.03</td>
<td>$3.94</td>
<td>$19.36</td>
<td>$38.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thi-Qar</td>
<td>1,687,000</td>
<td>19,008</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>36.5%</td>
<td>$436.90</td>
<td>$19.40</td>
<td>$14.95</td>
<td>$26.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missan</td>
<td>944,000</td>
<td>6,902</td>
<td>3,756</td>
<td>17.3%</td>
<td>$174.25</td>
<td>$39.16</td>
<td>$28.65</td>
<td>$32.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basrah</td>
<td>2,408,000</td>
<td>131,705</td>
<td>2,790</td>
<td>18.8%</td>
<td>$648.16</td>
<td>$66.35</td>
<td>$40.02</td>
<td>$109.15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

c Number of Iraqis displaced from their homes who have returned to that province between September and December 2008. U.S. Embassy, response to SIGIR data call, 3/27/2009.
e Includes only ongoing and completed projects. Total project costs for the various funds are as reported in IRMS; they do not represent actual obligations or expenditures. Numbers affected by rounding. IRMS, Global Benchmark, 4/1/2009.
**Iraqi Funding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$3,701.49</td>
<td>$3,702.10</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>$1,989.83</td>
<td>$1,042.07</td>
<td>$731.81</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>$538.43</td>
<td>$197.11</td>
<td>36.6%</td>
<td>$699.44</td>
<td>$557.90</td>
<td>$517.41</td>
<td>511</td>
<td>219</td>
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<tr>
<td>$285.52</td>
<td>$108.19</td>
<td>37.9%</td>
<td>$890.67</td>
<td>$739.97</td>
<td>$503.45</td>
<td>184</td>
<td>73</td>
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<tr>
<td>$243.47</td>
<td>$112.25</td>
<td>46.1%</td>
<td>$766.04</td>
<td>$648.95</td>
<td>$557.76</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>138</td>
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<tr>
<td>$367.15</td>
<td>$199.68</td>
<td>54.4%</td>
<td>$661.64</td>
<td>$540.28</td>
<td>$417.37</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td>$443.11</td>
<td>$124.81</td>
<td>28.2%</td>
<td>$745.18</td>
<td>$634.28</td>
<td>$549.92</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1,433.52</td>
<td>$670.66</td>
<td>46.8%</td>
<td>$4,091.55</td>
<td>$3,782.30</td>
<td>$2,818.16</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>293</td>
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<td>$217.59</td>
<td>$117.16</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
<td>$400.64</td>
<td>$269.94</td>
<td>$264.25</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$409.09</td>
<td>$259.83</td>
<td>63.5%</td>
<td>$512.37</td>
<td>$272.46</td>
<td>$200.81</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>$240.45</td>
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<td>31.5%</td>
<td>$500.44</td>
<td>$189.97</td>
<td>$132.08</td>
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<td>$164.03</td>
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<td>$140.81</td>
<td>$122.97</td>
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<tr>
<td>$328.18</td>
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<td>75.7%</td>
<td>$446.46</td>
<td>$215.62</td>
<td>$168.26</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$226.94</td>
<td>$60.77</td>
<td>26.8%</td>
<td>$899.97</td>
<td>$492.57</td>
<td>$463.56</td>
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<tr>
<td>$377.09</td>
<td>$124.84</td>
<td>33.1%</td>
<td>$1,433.57</td>
<td>$981.55</td>
<td>$536.78</td>
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<tr>
<td>$194.59</td>
<td>$168.09</td>
<td>86.4%</td>
<td>$502.97</td>
<td>$244.59</td>
<td>$208.70</td>
<td>39</td>
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<tr>
<td>$660.04</td>
<td>$287.37</td>
<td>43.5%</td>
<td>$2,821.43</td>
<td>$2,510.46</td>
<td>$1,930.32</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5 Total number of attacks occurring within the province 10/1/2008–12/31/2008. CENTCOM, response to SIGIR data call, 1/10/2009.
KURDISTAN

Population: 3.9 million
U.S. Infrastructure Projects: 545
Project Costs: $468.40 M
2008 GOI Budget Allocation: $3,701.49 M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>37%</th>
<th>34%</th>
<th>21%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunni</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Construction of an Emergency Hospital in Erbil City
- Obligated: $12,656,629 (ESF)
- Expended: $2,766,454
- Projected Cost to Complete: $9,890,174
- Anticipated Completion Date: 12/6/2009

The Construction of an Emergency Hospital in Erbil City will provide approximately 100 additional beds to the emergency facilities of the city. The project costs include $1.7 million to buy medical equipment and a 90-day training plan covering operation and maintenance of the facility and equipment.

U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Completed Project Count</th>
<th>Completed Project Cost</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Count</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>$213.02</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Infrastructure</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>$11.15</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$0.08</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation and Communications</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>$6.23</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$0.67</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>218</td>
<td>$231.93</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$5.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>539</strong></td>
<td><strong>$462.41</strong></td>
<td><strong>6</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5.99</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Construction of an Emergency Hospital in Zakho City
- Obligated: $2,621,687 (ESF)
- Expended: $1,423,103
- Projected Cost to Complete: $1,977,653
- Anticipated Completion Date: 6/14/2009

The Construction of an Emergency Hospital in Zakho City will provide Zakho City (with a population of approximately 100,000) with its only emergency hospital. Currently, all emergency cases must be referred to the Dahuk City Emergency Hospital, which is 56 kilometers from Zakho. In addition to building the hospital, the project will provide technical training for a facility manager and long-term maintenance workers to sustain the facility and equipment.

Integrated Operations and Maintenance Program for the Dokan-Sulaymaniyah City Water Supply Network
- Obligated: $5,102,700
- Expended: $0
- Initial Cost-to-Complete Estimate: $5,102,700
- Anticipated Completion Date: 12/17/2009

The Integrated Operations and Maintenance Program will provide a critical sustainment program for the Dokan-Sulaymaniyah City water network, which draws its water from Lake Dokan. The current water system is only operating at 40% capacity, providing a few hours of water delivery each day. The operations and maintenance program will provide technical training for long-term management and support staff working in the Dokan-Sulaymaniyah network’s three main pump stations and support facilities.
Ninewa Election Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>Seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al-Hadbaa National List</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraternal Ninewa List</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraqi Islamic Party</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Shabaki</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ishtar National List</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yazidi Movement for Reform &amp; Progress</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>37</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Election Turnout Comparison

- 2005: 17%
- 2009: 60%

Artesian Water Wells

- Obligated: $288,112 (QRF)
- Expended: $96,000
- Initial Cost-to-Complete Estimate: $218,000
- Anticipated Completion Date: 5/2009

In response to a shortage of drinking and irrigation water, PRT Ninewa is supporting the construction of two wells in the district of Al-Qosh. As of March 31, 2009, the sites for both wells have been chosen, based on a study of the area’s geology. The quality of the water has been tested to verify its potability. Members of PRT Ninewa visited one well site to inspect the work and speak with the lead engineer for the project. The PRT plans to conduct health-awareness training before the wells are completed. The anticipated completion date for the well project is mid-May 2009.

Population: 2.8 million

U.S. Infrastructure Projects: 1,088
- Project Costs: $301.43 M
- 2008 GOI Budget Allocation: $538.43 M

Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect

- Shia: 15%
- Sunni: 40%
- Kurd: 35%
- Christian: 10%
- Other: 8%

Total Security Incidents, by Month

- Jan 2004: 0
- Feb 2004: 275
- Mar 2004: 275
- Apr 2004: 1,275
- May 2004: 550
- Jun 2004: 675
- Jul 2004: 775
- Aug 2004: 900
- Sep 2004: 775
- Oct 2004: 675
- Nov 2004: 550
- Dec 2004: 450
- Jan 2005: 450
- Feb 2005: 450
- Mar 2005: 450
- Apr 2005: 450
- May 2005: 450
- Jun 2005: 450
- Jul 2005: 450
- Aug 2005: 450
- Sep 2005: 450
- Oct 2005: 450
- Nov 2005: 450
- Dec 2005: 450
- Jan 2006: 450
- Feb 2006: 450
- Mar 2006: 450
- Apr 2006: 450
- May 2006: 450
- Jun 2006: 450
- Jul 2006: 450
- Aug 2006: 450
- Sep 2006: 450
- Oct 2006: 450
- Nov 2006: 450
- Dec 2006: 450
- Jan 2007: 450
- Feb 2007: 450
- Mar 2007: 450
- Apr 2007: 450
- May 2007: 450
- Jun 2007: 450
- Jul 2007: 450
- Aug 2007: 450
- Sep 2007: 450
- Oct 2007: 450
- Nov 2007: 450
- Dec 2007: 450
- Jan 2008: 450
- Feb 2008: 450
- Mar 2008: 450
- Apr 2008: 450
- May 2008: 450
- Jun 2008: 450
- Jul 2008: 450
- Aug 2008: 450
- Sep 2008: 450
- Oct 2008: 450
- Nov 2008: 450
- Dec 2008: 450
- Jan 2009: 450
- Feb 2009: 450
- Mar 2009: 450
- Apr 2009: 450
- May 2009: 450
- Jun 2009: 450
- Jul 2009: 450
- Aug 2009: 450
- Sep 2009: 450
- Oct 2009: 450
- Nov 2009: 450
- Dec 2009: 450
- Jan 2010: 450
- Feb 2010: 450
- Mar 2010: 450
- Apr 2010: 450
- May 2010: 450
- Jun 2010: 450
- Jul 2010: 450
- Aug 2010: 450
- Sep 2010: 450
- Oct 2010: 450
- Nov 2010: 450
- Dec 2010: 450
- Jan 2011: 450
- Feb 2011: 450
- Mar 2011: 450
- Apr 2011: 450
- May 2011: 450
- Jun 2011: 450
- Jul 2011: 450
- Aug 2011: 450
- Sep 2011: 450
- Oct 2011: 450
- Nov 2011: 450
- Dec 2011: 450

U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th>Completed Project Count</th>
<th>Completed Project Cost</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Count</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
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<td>$114.73</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$2.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Infrastructure</td>
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<td>$6.97</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$0.08</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Communications</td>
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<td>$63.85</td>
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<td>$0.45</td>
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<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
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<td>$22.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,075</td>
<td>$276.64</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>$24.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TAMEEM

Population: 1.1 million

U.S. Infrastructure Projects: 645
Project Costs: $619.76 M
2008 GOI Budget Allocation: $285.52 M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Religious Group</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shia</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunni</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurd</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christian</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Type</th>
<th>Completed Project Count</th>
<th>Completed Project Cost (Millions)</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Count</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Cost (Millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>$37.32</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Infrastructure</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas</td>
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<td>$186.96</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation and Comm.</td>
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<td>$19.18</td>
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<td>$1.18</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
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<td>$40.36</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>$1.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>621</strong></td>
<td><strong>$579.93</strong></td>
<td><strong>24</strong></td>
<td><strong>$39.83</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Al-Wasiti 11-kV Underground Feeders**

The goal of this project was to increase system reliability by installing and testing four new underground feeders to the electricity network of the city of Kirkuk. The new lines can hold 50% of the burden carried by the older lines and provide the system with the opportunity for further growth in the coming years. More than 200,000 people live in the area serviced by these new lines.

**Primary Healthcare Centers**

SIGIR performed inspections in Tameem this quarter at the Shiqaq Hai Musalla and Hai Tiseen Primary Healthcare Centers (PHCs), which received IRRF funding. Both PHCs were operational during the inspections, which revealed minor structural issues and equipment that was not in service because either it was not placed into operation or the staff was not trained to operate it.

**Kirkuk Community Reconciliation Initiative #1**

- Projected Cost to Complete: $1,900,000
- Award Date: 8/27/2008
- Anticipated Completion Date: 9/18/2009

The Kirkuk Community Reconciliation Initiative aims to create entertainment and relaxation spots for the more than 400,000 residents of Kirkuk city. The ESF/PRDC-funded project plans to provide the materials, labor, and equipment to build 13 parks in the city. Each park will include a soccer field, a playground, and a picnic area. As of March 27, 2009, the project is 20% complete: the contractor is building exterior fences in 3 of the parks.

**Total Security Incidents, by Month**

Exterior and entrance to the Shiqaq Hai Musalla Primary Healthcare Center.
Salah Al-Din Election Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>SEATS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Accordance Front</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraqi National List</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraqi National Project List</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Iraqi Project Fronts</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholars and Intellectuals of Iraq Group</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraqi Turkoman Front</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberation and Construction Front</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Salah Al-Din List</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fraternity and Peaceful Coexistence List</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Law Coalition</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Election Turnout Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Turnout</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>65%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Technical Training Center and Program

- Obligated & Expended: Center: $2,518,809; Program: $4,681,230
- Initial Cost-to-Complete Estimate: Center: $2,518,809; Program: $4,681,230
- Anticipated Completion Date: 10/2009

The Salah Al-Din PRT is working with USACE to develop a Technical Training Center (TTC) and Technical Training Program (TTP) for the provincial government. The program will offer advanced training to technical professionals on operating, maintaining, and managing provincial public works infrastructure. The first TTC structure is being constructed with assistance from the Iraq Transition Assistance Office and USACE, and all subsequent construction will be funded by the GOI. When completed, the TTC will include a two-story building to house classrooms and administrative offices, a dormitory, and a cafeteria.
ANBAR

Population: 1.4 million
U.S. Infrastructure Projects: 1,742
Project Costs: $525.08 M
2008 GOI Budget Allocation: $367.15 M

5% Shia
5% Sunni

Election Turnout Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Turnout</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dairy Collection Facility

- Obligated: $280,000 (CERP)
- Initial Cost-to-Complete Estimate: $280,000
- Anticipated Completion Date: 10/2009

The CERP-supported program, Land O’ Lakes Dairy Development for Iraqi Women, is constructing a Modular Milk Collection Center in Amariyah, Anbar. In addition to providing a source of sustainable income for these farmers, the plant’s training program aims to extend industry knowledge to the surrounding communities as part of a wider effort to build the capacity of the dairy system across Iraq.

SIGIR Inspections

SIGIR inspected the Sagrah School project in Anbar this quarter. The school was reconstructed using CERP funds. SIGIR inspectors found that new and existing construction at the site appeared sound.

Anbar Election Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awakening of Iraq and Independents</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraqi National Project List</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alliance of Intellectuals and Tribes</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Movement for Reform and Development</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraqi National List</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraqi Tribes List</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraqi National Unity</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect

- Shia: 14%
- Sunni: 86%

Total Security Incidents, by Month

- 2004: 1,000
- 2005: 1,000
- 2006: 2,000
- 2007: 2,000
- 2008: 1,000
- 2009: 1,000

U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Completed Project Count</th>
<th>Completed Project Cost</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Count</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>435</td>
<td>$201.04</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>$52.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Infrastructure</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>$3.92</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation and Communications</td>
<td>474</td>
<td>$61.31</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>$9.20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>673</td>
<td>$128.45</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>$68.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,637</td>
<td>$394.73</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>$130.35</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Diyala Election Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>SEATS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>National Accordance Front</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraqi National Project List</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurdistan Alliance</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraqi National List</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State of Law Coalition</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diyala National Coalition</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Reform Trend</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>29</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Election Turnout Comparison

2005: 34%  
2009: 57%

Shia: 25%  
Sunni: 55%  
Kurd: 10%  
Other: 10%

U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Completed Project Count</th>
<th>Completed Project Cost</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Count</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>133</td>
<td>$77.15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$2.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Infrastructure</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>$6.24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$2.89</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Communications</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>$22.61</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>$0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>345</td>
<td>$147.59</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>$3.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>733</strong></td>
<td><strong>$256.48</strong></td>
<td><strong>34</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6.69</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Al Atheem PHC is in the final stage as it awaits signatures and closeout documentation. This project will improve the Iraqi health care system in Diyala, providing health care services to an estimated 100 people per day. The Ministry of Health has already started occupying the building.
Population: 7.0 million

U.S. Infrastructure Projects: 2,979
Project Costs: $2,911.40 M
2008 GOI Budget Allocation: $1,433.52 M

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State of Law Coalition</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Accordance Front</td>
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<td>Independent Liberals Trend</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraqi National Project List</td>
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<tr>
<td>Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Reform Trend</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Rafedein List</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Hussein Zahroun al-Saberi</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Karkh Water Treatment Plant

- Projected Cost to Complete: $8,140,000 (ESF)
- Award Date: 7/21/2007
- Anticipated Completion Date: 6/2009

The rehabilitation of the Karkh Water Treatment Plant in Baghdad is expected to allow the plant to generate its own power to sustain water production. Upon completion, the plant is expected to process an estimated 48% of Baghdad’s total water supply.

SIGIR Inspections

SIGIR inspected the Khandek Intermediate School project this quarter, which used Economic Support Fund (ESF) funding to rehabilitate and expand the school. SIGIR determined that the school was working at full capacity, but identified some structural deficiencies. SIGIR also performed an inspection of the Suroor Elementary School project and found that construction was adequate.

Baghdad Election Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Seats</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>National Accordance Front</td>
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<td>Independent Liberals Trend</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>Iraqi National List</td>
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<td>Iraqi National Project List</td>
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<td>Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Reform Trend</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Rafedein List</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ali Hussein Zahroun al-Saberi</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect

- Shia: 77%
- Sunni: 19%
- Other: 4%

Total Security Incidents, by Month

- January 2004: 5,000
- January 2005: 3,000
- January 2006: 1,500
- January 2007: 900
- January 2008: 450
- January 2009: 200

U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Completed Project Count</th>
<th>Completed Project Cost</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Count</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Cost</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation and Communications</td>
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Wassit Election Results

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<th>SEATS</th>
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<tr>
<td>Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq</td>
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<td>Independent Liberals Trend</td>
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Election Turnout Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As Shuahmiyah Pump Station

- Obligated: $910,000
- Expended: $781,825
- Initial Cost-to-Complete Estimate: Phase One: $910,000; Overall: $3,000,000
- Anticipated Completion Date: Phase One–6/2009

The U.S. Agency for International Development is working with Participatory Irrigation Management (PIM) and the As Shuahmiyah Agricultural and Water Users Association to provide sustainable technical assistance for the As Shuahmiyah Pump Station in Wassit. The pump station is expected to service approximately 40,000 Iraqis. As of March 31, 2009, two large generators in the pump station had been replaced, and some additional equipment had been provided to the Agricultural and Water Users Association.

Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect

- Sunni: 11%
- Shia: 89%

Total Security Incidents, by Month

- January 2004: 0
- February 2004: 0
- March 2004: 0
- April 2004: 0
- May 2004: 0
- June 2004: 2
- July 2004: 0
- August 2004: 0
- September 2004: 0
- October 2004: 0
- November 2004: 0
- December 2004: 0
- January 2005: 0
- February 2005: 0
- March 2005: 0
- April 2005: 0
- May 2005: 0
- June 2005: 0
- July 2005: 0
- August 2005: 0
- September 2005: 0
- October 2005: 0
- November 2005: 0
- December 2005: 0
- January 2006: 0
- February 2006: 0
- March 2006: 0
- April 2006: 0
- May 2006: 0
- June 2006: 0
- July 2006: 0
- August 2006: 0
- September 2006: 0
- October 2006: 0
- November 2006: 0
- December 2006: 0
- January 2007: 0
- February 2007: 0
- March 2007: 0
- April 2007: 0
- May 2007: 0
- June 2007: 0
- July 2007: 0
- August 2007: 0
- September 2007: 0
- October 2007: 0
- November 2007: 0
- December 2007: 0
- January 2008: 0
- February 2008: 0
- March 2008: 0
- April 2008: 0
- May 2008: 0
- June 2008: 0
- July 2008: 0
- August 2008: 0
- September 2008: 0
- October 2008: 0
- November 2008: 0
- December 2008: 0
- January 2009: 0
- February 2009: 0
- March 2009: 0

U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Completed Project Count</th>
<th>Completed Project Cost</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Count</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Cost</th>
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<tr>
<td>General Infrastructure</td>
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<td>$10.23</td>
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<td>229</td>
<td>$28.36</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>594</strong></td>
<td><strong>$102.03</strong></td>
<td><strong>13</strong></td>
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Babylon Election Results

<table>
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<td>State of Law Coalition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Liberals Trend</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Reform Trend</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraqi Commission for Independent Civil Society Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iraqi National List</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent Justice Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent Ansar Bloc</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect

- **Shia**: 73%
- **Sunni**: 27%

Total Security Incidents, by Month

![Graph of security incidents by month]

U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Completed Project Count</th>
<th>Completed Project Cost</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Count</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation and Communications</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>$25.50</td>
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<td>$10.46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>$45.57</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>$8.78</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>638</strong></td>
<td><strong>$200.77</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
<td><strong>$19.53</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Babylon Hospital Equipment Project

- Obligated: $50 million (Globus Relief); $5 million (GOI); $197,550 (QRF)
- Initial Cost-to-Complete Estimate: Not provided
- Anticipated Completion Date: 9/30/2009

The Babylon Hospital Equipment Project will provide more than $50 million in medical equipment and supplies to 12 hospitals and 1 rehabilitation center in Babylon. Facilities will be furnished with hospital room furniture, operating tables, anesthesia machines, portable EKG machines, cardiac monitors, and defibrillators. The equipment will be provided by Globus Relief, a humanitarian non-profit organization that supplies reusable medical equipment to developing countries. To participate in this program, the GOI was required to provide a $5 million letter of credit. The United States provided a small Quick Response Fund (QRF) grant.

Al Qasssem Hospital, one of the recipients of equipment through the Babylon Hospital Equipment Project. (OPA photo)
Qadissiya Election Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>SEATS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State of Law Coalition</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraqi National List</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Reform Trend</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Liberals Trend</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Loyalty Party</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Fadhila Islamic Party</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>28</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Election Turnout Comparison

- 2005: 69%
- 2009: 58%

The **Al-Noor Primary Healthcare Center (PHC)** will serve approximately 10,000 local citizens. This 300-square-meter facility will offer examination rooms and physicians’ offices, as well as a vaccination room, mother-child care treatment room, health education department, and pharmacy.

**Population:**
- **1.03 million**

**U.S. Infrastructure Projects:**
- **447**
- **$141.63 M**

**2008 GOI Budget Allocation:**
- **$240.45 M**

**Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect**

- Shia: 86%
- Sunni: 14%
- Other: 1%

**Total Security Incidents, by Month**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>Mar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects**
- **Electricity**
  - Completed Project Count: 110
  - Completed Project Cost: $60.45
  - Ongoing Project Count: 2
  - Ongoing Project Cost: $26.33

- **General Infrastructure**
  - Completed Project Count: 62
  - Completed Project Cost: $2.65
  - Ongoing Project Count: -
  - Ongoing Project Cost: -

- **Transportation and Communications**
  - Completed Project Count: 74
  - Completed Project Cost: $20.76
  - Ongoing Project Count: 2
  - Ongoing Project Cost: $0.99

- **Water and Sanitation**
  - Completed Project Count: 184
  - Completed Project Cost: $27.50
  - Ongoing Project Count: 13
  - Ongoing Project Cost: $2.96

**Total**
- Completed Project Count: 430
- Completed Project Cost: $111.36
- Ongoing Project Count: 17
- Ongoing Project Cost: $30.28
KERBALA

Population: 902,000
U.S. Infrastructure Projects: 196
Project Costs: $96.09 M
2008 GOI Budget Allocation: $164.03 M

Population Breakdown:
- Shia: 85%
- Kurd: 15%

Kerbala Election Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Seats</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yousef Majid al-Habboubi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hope of al-Rafedein</td>
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<tr>
<td>State of Law Coalition</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Liberals Trend</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>27</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect

- Shia: 100%
- Kurd: 0%

Total Security Incidents, by Month

- January 2004: 70
- February 2004: 35
- March 2009: 7

U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Completed Project Count</th>
<th>Completed Project Cost</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Count</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Cost</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>$46.59</td>
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<td>$0.40</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Infrastructure</td>
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<td>–</td>
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<td>Transportation and Communications</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>$92.37</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3.72</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Al Hussainiyah Road Widening

- Projected Cost to Complete: $554,000
- Award Date: 8/28/2008
- Planned Completion Date: 3/9/2009

The *Al Hussainiyah Road* widening project will help to lessen congested traffic flow in the Hussainiyah District of Kerbala. The paved road width will be increased from 9 meters to 13 meters with a median strip. The scope of the project also includes a storm water drainage system and concrete sidewalks. All roads into the city of Kerbala were closed during the February 2009 religious pilgrimage, causing delays in construction.

Al Hussainiyah Road. (USACE photo)
PROVINCIAL SNAPSHOT

NAJAF

Najaf Election Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State of Law Coalition</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Liberals Trend</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Wafa’a for Najaf</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Reform Trend</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Najaf Union</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Election Turnout Comparison

- 2005: 73%
- 2009: 55%

Kufa University

- Obligated and Expended: $2,687,212 (ESF)
- Initial Cost-to-Complete Estimate: $2,795,884
- Completion Date: 3/21/2009
- Final Cost: $2,911,938

Although Kufa University has been the primary center for higher education in Najaf province, the limited space provided was hindering learning for Kufa students. PRT Najaf instituted a project to construct four new buildings for the university. In addition, the university headquarters building was annexed, and the street with teacher housing was rehabilitated. Although the project was declared complete in March 2009, the contractor is still working to fix issues identified by USACE in its inspection of final construction.

U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Completed Project Count</th>
<th>Completed Project Cost</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Count</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Cost</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
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<td>$14.74</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Infrastructure</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>$4.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$0.00</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Communications</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>$13.55</td>
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<td>$0.70</td>
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<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>$35.93</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>$24.87</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>276</strong></td>
<td><strong>$111.97</strong></td>
<td><strong>16</strong></td>
<td><strong>$40.31</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Population: 1.1 million

U.S. Infrastructure Projects: 292
Project Costs: $152.27 M

2008 GOI Budget Allocation: $328.18 M

Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect

- 100% Shia

Total Security Incidents, by Month

- 2004: 120
- 2005: 60
- 2006: 0
- 2007: 0
- 2008: 0
- 2009: 0

APRIL 30, 2009 | REPORT TO CONGRESS | 127
MUTHANNA

Population: 650,000
U.S. Infrastructure Projects: 265
Project Costs: $227.94 M
2008 GOI Budget Allocation: $226.94 M

98% Shia
2% Sunni

Election Turnout Comparison

2005: 61%
2009: 61%

Al-Khidhir Slaughterhouse Project

- Obligated: $194,755 (QRF)
- Expended: $97,378
- Projected Cost to Complete: $97,377
- Anticipated Completion Date: 5/30/2009

PRT Muthanna is supporting construction of a slaughterhouse in the district of Al-Khidhir. The mayor has declared this facility a critical health necessity. Many local residents must slaughter animals in the streets or in their homes, often under less-than-sanitary conditions. The municipality has stated that it cannot enforce the law prohibiting these practices because it cannot provide a suitable alternative. The project is expected to provide new jobs for local residents.

Laying groundwork for the Al-Khidhir slaughterhouse. (OPA photo)

Muthanna Election Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>SEATS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State of Law Coalition</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Jumhour, the People’s List</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Reform Trend</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Liberals Trend</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gathering for Muthanna</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent National List</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independent Iraqi Professionals Gathering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle Euphrates Gathering</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>26</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect

- Shia: 78%
- Sunni: 14%
- Other: 9%

Total Security Incidents, by Month

U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>COMPLETED PROJECT COUNT</th>
<th>COMPLETED PROJECT COST</th>
<th>ONGOING PROJECT COST</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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<td>$15.02</td>
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<td>General Infrastructure</td>
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<td>$3.85</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$0.07</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Communications</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>$17.43</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>$151.17</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>262</strong></td>
<td><strong>$187.54</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Thi-Qar Election Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State of Law Coalition</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Liberals Trend</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Reform Trend</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Fadhila Islamic Party</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Learning new trades in Thi-Qar. (OPA photo)**

PRT Thi-Qar is working in association with the Peace and Love Society, a local non-governmental organization, to promote a training program for women. The program will include English and computer classes for 40 career women in Thi-Qar. A literacy component of the program will teach 30 women to read and write.

**Training Program for Women**

**Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect**

- Shia: 100%

**Total Security Incidents, by Month**

**U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Completed Project Count</th>
<th>Completed Project Cost</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Count</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>$94.87</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$11.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Infrastructure</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>$13.06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$0.43</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation and Communications</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>$20.59</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>$376.70</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$21.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>574</strong></td>
<td><strong>$505.64</strong></td>
<td><strong>15</strong></td>
<td><strong>$34.26</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Population:** 1.7 million

**U.S. Infrastructure Projects:** 589

**Project Costs:** $539.90 M

**2008 GOI Budget Allocation:** $377.09 M
**MISSAN**

**Population:** 944,000

**U.S. Infrastructure Projects:** 221

**Project Costs:** $111.92 M

**2008 GOI Budget Allocation:** $194.59 M

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**Missan Surgical Hospital**

- Obligated: $12,700,000 (ESF)
- Expended: $3,123,632
- Projected Cost to Complete: $9,576,367
- Anticipated Completion Date: 9/2009

Construction on the **Missan Surgical Hospital** is 26% complete. Upon completion, the hospital is expected to provide 80 new beds in the provincial capital city of Amara. SIGIR has performed an inspection on the Surgical Hospital, and plans to issue a report on its findings in the coming quarter.

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**Missan Election Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>SEATS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State of Law Coalition</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Liberals Trend</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Reform Trend</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>27</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Total Security Incidents, by Month**

---

**U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>COMPLETED PROJECT COUNT</th>
<th>COMPLETED PROJECT COST</th>
<th>ONGOING PROJECT COUNT</th>
<th>ONGOING PROJECT COST</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
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<td>$75.81</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Infrastructure</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>$6.32</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$0.06</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transportation and Communications</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>$7.43</td>
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<td>$0.68</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water and Sanitation</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>$21.13</td>
<td>–</td>
<td>–</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>218</strong></td>
<td><strong>$110.74</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1.18</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Basrah Election Results**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTY</th>
<th>SEATS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State of Law Coalition</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Justice and Unity Gathering</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Liberals Trend</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraqi National List</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraqi Islamic Party</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Fadhila Islamic Party</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chaldean Democratic Union Party</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>35</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Election Turnout Comparison**

- **2005**: 67%
- **2009**: 48%

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**Basrah Courthouse and Witness Protection Facility**

- Initial Cost-to-Complete Estimate: $10,000,001
- Expended: $10,976,677
- Completion Date: 9/25/2008

This quarter, SIGIR completed an inspection of the **Basrah Courthouse and Witness Protection Facility**, which will provide the Iraqi people with a two-story courthouse building and a single-story witness facility to assist in the judicial process. On September 25, 2008, USACE accepted the project from the contractor; however, as of January 6, 2009, the courthouse was not occupied and not hearing cases. GOI has recently provided furniture and equipment to the facility and it is currently being installed.

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**Percentage of Winning Candidates, by Sect**

- Shia: 91%
- Sunni: 6%
- Other: 3%

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**Total Security Incidents, by Month**

---

**U.S.-funded Infrastructure Projects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project</th>
<th>Completed Project Count</th>
<th>Completed Project Cost</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Count</th>
<th>Ongoing Project Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Electricity</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>$8.75</td>
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<tr>
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<td>$8.39</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$27.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil and Gas</td>
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<td>$531.15</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$1.82</td>
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<td>Transportation and Communications</td>
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<td>$169.16</td>
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<td>$12.39</td>
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<td>$50.60</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,402</td>
<td><strong>$1,472.05</strong></td>
<td>16</td>
<td><strong>$50.60</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Population**: 2.4 million

**U.S. Infrastructure Projects**: 1,418

**Project Costs**: $1,522.65 M

**2008 GOI Budget Allocation**: $660.04 M