



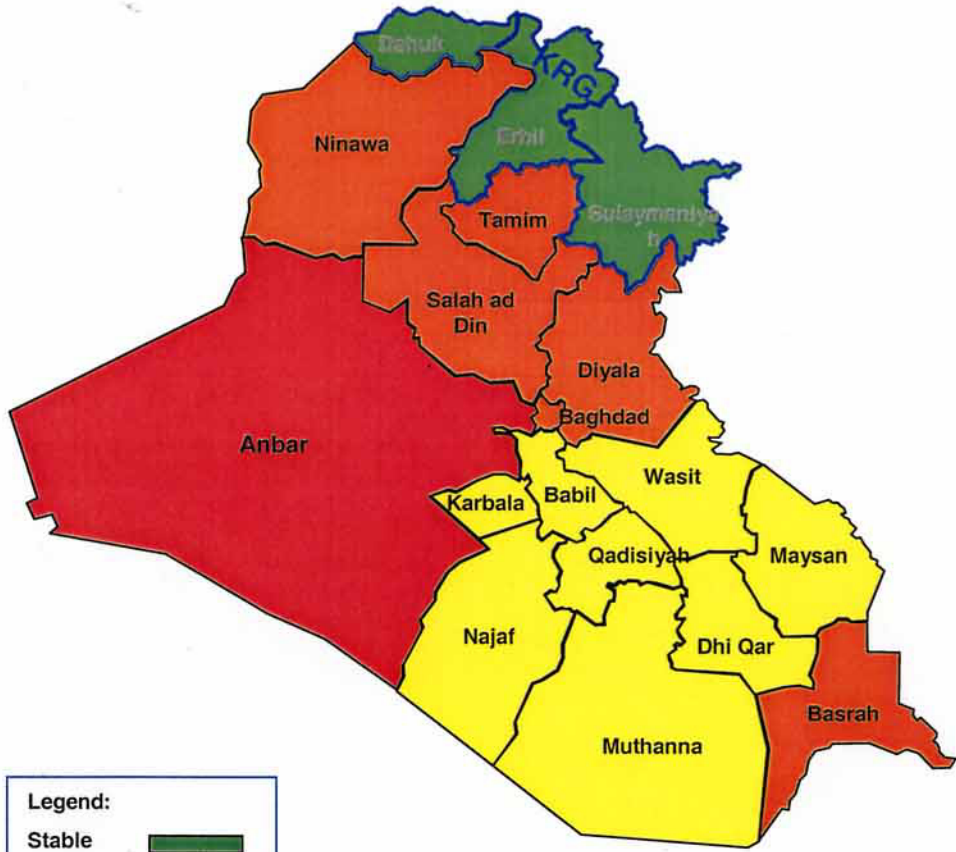
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# Provincial Stability Assessment

31 January 2006



**Stability = Governance + Security + Economics**



Legend:

Stable	Green
Moderate	Yellow
Serious	Orange
Critical	Red

- **Summary of governance, security and economic situations in each province** (based on input from MNC-I C9 field assessments, MNF-I security assessments and REO/SET political assessments).
- **Stable.** Denotes a province that has:
  - a fully functioning government;
  - strong economic development that supports job creation; and
  - a semi-permissive security environment where local security forces maintain the rule of law.
- **Moderate.** Denotes a province that has:
  - a government that functions, but has areas of concern in areas such as the ability to deliver services, the influence of sectarian elements, etc.;
  - an economy that is developing slowly, but in which unemployment is still a serious concern; and
  - the security situation is under control, but where conditions exist that could quickly lead to instability.
- **Serious.** Denotes a province that has:
  - a government that is not fully formed or that is not capable of serving the needs of its populace;
  - economic development is stagnant with high unemployment; and
  - a security situation marked by routine AIF activity, assassinations and extremism.
- **Critical.** Denotes a province that has:
  - a government that is not functioning or not formed, or that is only be represented by a single strong leader;
  - an economy that does not have the infrastructure or government leadership to develop and is a significant contributor to instability; and,
  - a security situation marked by high levels of AIF activity, assassinations and extremism.



# Stability Assessment



## Kurdish Region

-  **Governance:** Stable government with close coordination between government and security forces. Rule of law established and functioning.
-  **Security:** No significant AIF activity. Local security forces restraining crime and terrorism within the established legal system.
-  **Economics:** Foreign investment increasing and overall level of economic development is sound.

**OVERALL:** 

## Ninawa Province

-  **Governance:** Governor is overshadowed by strong Kurdish Vice-Governor. Outdated laws hinder the performance of Provincial Council and members are unsure of their responsibility to their constituents
-  **Security:** Inter-ethnic violence and AIF activity remain high.
-  **Economics:** High unemployment and poor infrastructure combine to depress economy

**OVERALL:** 



# Stability Assessment



## Tamim Province



**Governance:** Governor unofficially accountable to the Kurdish political parties. Provincial Council members have not fully grasped their duties and responsibilities. Deputy Governor position is unfilled due to deadlock between Arab and Turcoman blocs on the Provincial Council.



**Security:** Inter-ethnic violence and suspicions and post-election tensions remain high.



**Economics:** High unemployment. Requires private sector development and growth in agribusiness.

**OVERALL:** 

## Salah ad Din Province



**Governance:** Provincial government functioning, but is weak in providing essential services.



**Security:** Ongoing tribal conflict adds to relatively high level of tension within the province. AIF attacks against ISF remain a concern.



**Economics:** Infrastructure unable to support economic development; Provincial Council has yet to develop a plan to address.

**OVERALL:** 



# Stability Assessment



## Diyala Province



**Governance:** The top provincial offices are divided up between Shi'as, Sunnis, and Kurds, leading to consistent infighting. Governor often makes decisions without consultation with the Council, but he is accountable to them for the decisions he makes. Rule of law requires continued emphasis.



**Security:** Attacks of intimidation and assassinations continue nearly unabated, targeting ISF, PC and civilians



**Economics:** Economy continues to grow, but unemployment remains very high

**OVERALL:** 

## Baghdad Province



**Governance:** Strong and growing influence of SCIRI party on the Provincial Council.



**Security:** Assassinations and intimidation of public officials, ISF and civilians occur frequently. Criminal activity is a major contributor to the overall level of violence.



**Economics:** High unemployment and weak infrastructure have hindered economic development. National Assembly interference in Provincial Council impedes its ability to act to improve economic growth.

**OVERALL:** 



# Stability Assessment



## Anbar Province

**Governance:** The Governor is the dominant figure in all decision making and governance functions. Provincial Council has minimal control over Governor's actions. IPS and courts system incapable of adequately supporting the rule of law. Significant intimidation of PC members.

**Security:** Insurgent activity against ISF increasing; security situation is negatively impacting redevelopment efforts.

**Economics:** Infrastructure incapable of supporting small business development. Little opportunity for growth.

**OVERALL:** 

## Babil Province

**Governance:** Little transparency and accountability of provincial government. Governor very dominant in dealings with other members of Provincial Council. Strong Iranian influence apparent within Council. Provincial Council attempting to place party loyalist in Police Chief position.

**Security:** Ethnic conflict in North Babil. The Provincial Council no longer claims responsibility for this area, claiming to have ceded it to Baghdad province. Crime is a major factor within the province.

**Economics:** Infrastructure problems are affecting the growth of the private sector; unemployment remains high.

**OVERALL:** 



# Stability Assessment



## Najaf Province



**Governance:** Iranian influence on provincial government of concern. However, government is capable of maintaining stability within the province and providing for the needs of its populace.



**Security:** AIF activity reduced to a level that ISF can control without CF assistance. There is growing tension between Madia Milita and Badr Corps that could escalate. Recent targeting of CF resulted in 5 US deaths.



**Economics:** Growth improving, but unemployment remains a concern at above 10%. Tourism offers bright prospect for future growth.

**OVERALL:**

## Karbala Province



**Governance:** Government is functioning and improving. However, it appears to be increasing association with the Iranian Government. The local population is cognizant of the large presence of Iranians in Karbala and are concerned about their growing influence.



**Security:** AIF activity reduced to a level that ISF can control without CF assistance. Suicide attacks are infrequent, but have occurred within the last 30 days, killing over 70 people in one event.



**Economics:** Growth improving, but unemployment remains a concern at above 10%

**OVERALL:**



# Stability Assessment



## Qadisiyah Province



**Governance:** Provincial Council ineffective at providing essential services; dominant Governor meddles in all areas of government; rule of law corrupted and bureaucratic.



**Security:** Security situation is manageable by local ISF with some support from CF.



**Economics:** Slowly improving economic picture; unemployment is biggest concern.

**OVERALL:** 

## Wasit Province



**Governance:** Governor is weak and appears more interested in furthering his own and the DAVA party's interest than in improving local government's responsiveness to the people.



**Security:** Manageable, but high level of smuggling activity and tensions between Badr Corps and JAM could lead to a worsening situation.



**Economics:** Unemployment in the province remains high; economic development has not been addressed to the extent required.

**OVERALL:** 



# Stability Assessment



## Muthanna Province



**Governance:** Rule of law is weak due to inadequate prison facilities. Understanding of roles within government structures needs emphasis. A very dominant Governor, but Provincial Council is able to function effectively.



**Security:** ISF operate in a relatively permissive environment.



**Economics:** Poorest province in Southern Iraq

**OVERALL:** 

## Maysan Province



**Governance:** Governance capacity is improving with DFID assistance; however, rule of law hindered due to a lack of adequate prison facilities.



**Security:** Large number of experienced local militia present. Camp Abu Naji experiences frequent IDF attacks and British patrols are frequently subject to harassing fire.



**Economics:** Little capacity to jump start its economy

**OVERALL:** 



# Stability Assessment



## Basrah Province



**Governance:** Slowly getting started, the provincial government often attempts to assert its influence beyond its authority.



**Security:** High level of militia activity including infiltration of local security forces. Smuggling and criminal activity continues unabated. Intimidation attacks and assassination are common.



**Economics:** Unemployment in the province remains high; economic development hindered by weak government.

**OVERALL:** 

## Dhi Qar Province



**Governance:** Sound governance processes and interaction between political parties. Require strengthening of lines of communication between various entities of Provincial government.



**Security:** Strong JAM and OMS presence, but few significant attacks. CF experience occasional harassing attacks.



**Economics:** A number of new enterprises have started, but unemployment remains a continuing problem.

**OVERALL:** 