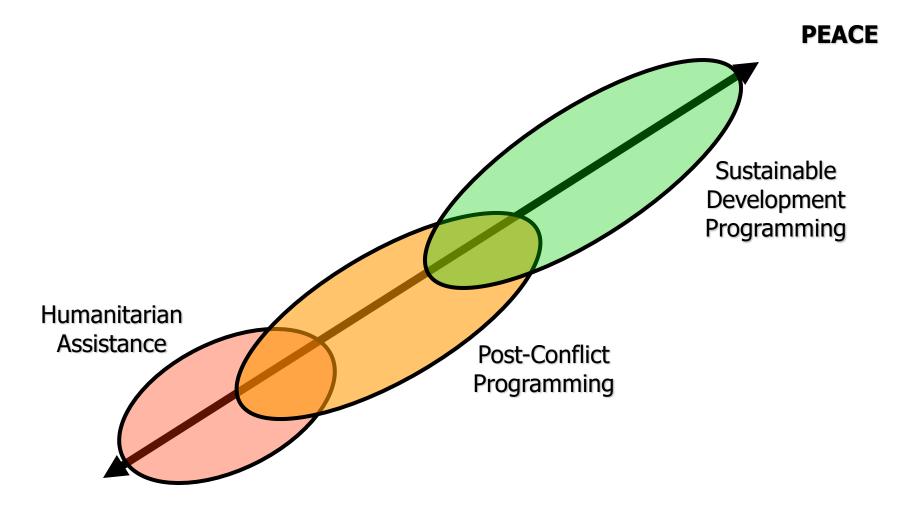
How USAID Works with COIN

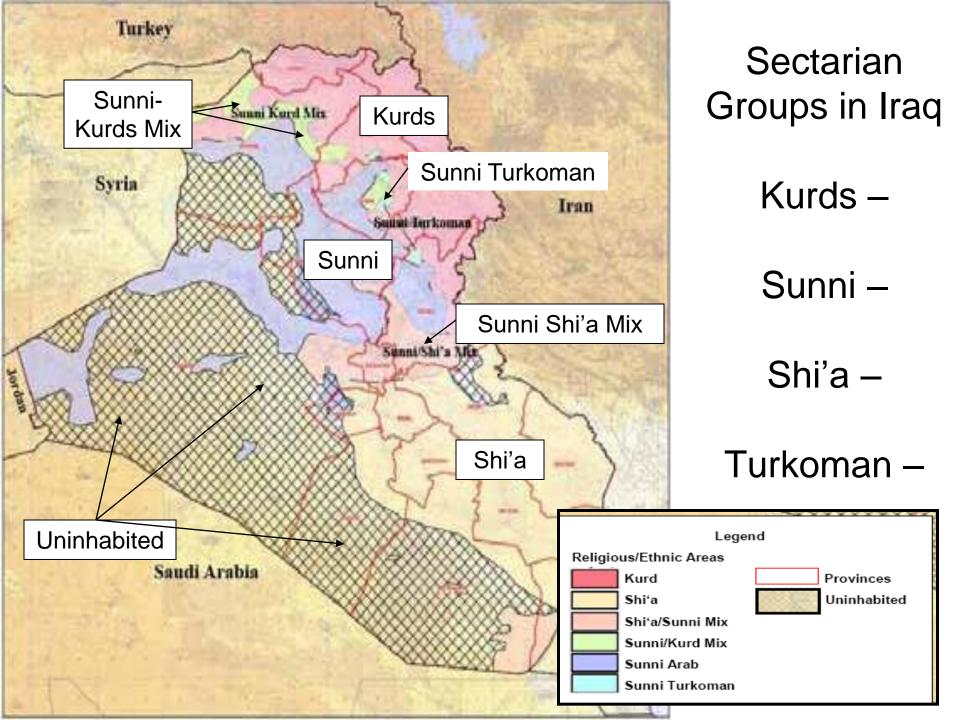


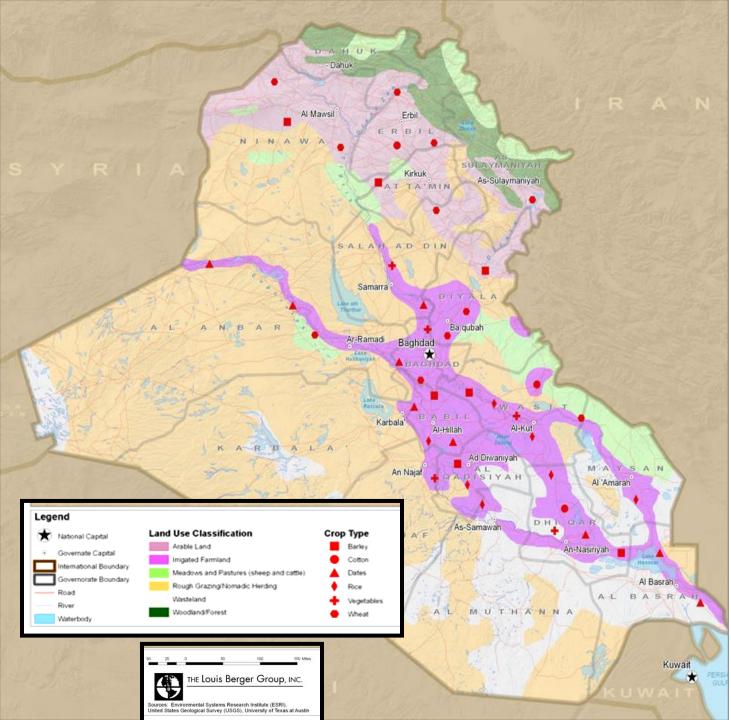
A Case Study of CERP, QRF & USAID Funding and Counterinsurgency Indicators in North Babil, Iraq Nov. 2006 – August 2008

Conflict-to-Peace Continuum



WAR/CONFLICT





USAID Iraq Agricultural Sector Support

Inma Project Iraq Rapid Assistance

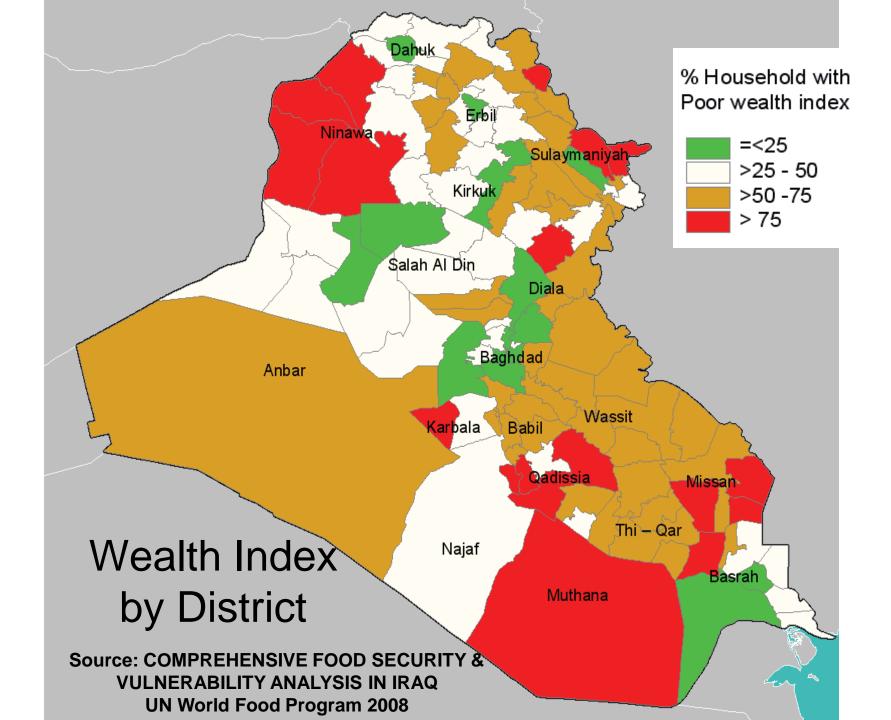
Project Community Stabilization

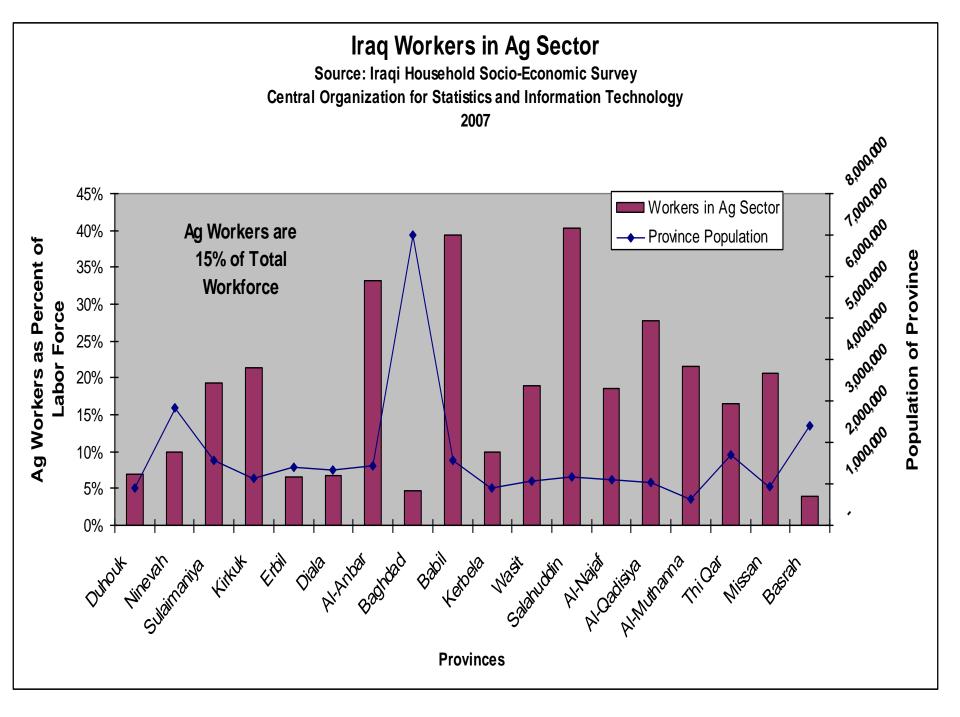
Project

Tatweer Project

Tijara

Michael Maxey Sr. Ag. Advisor Economic Growth and Ag. Office USAID Iraq

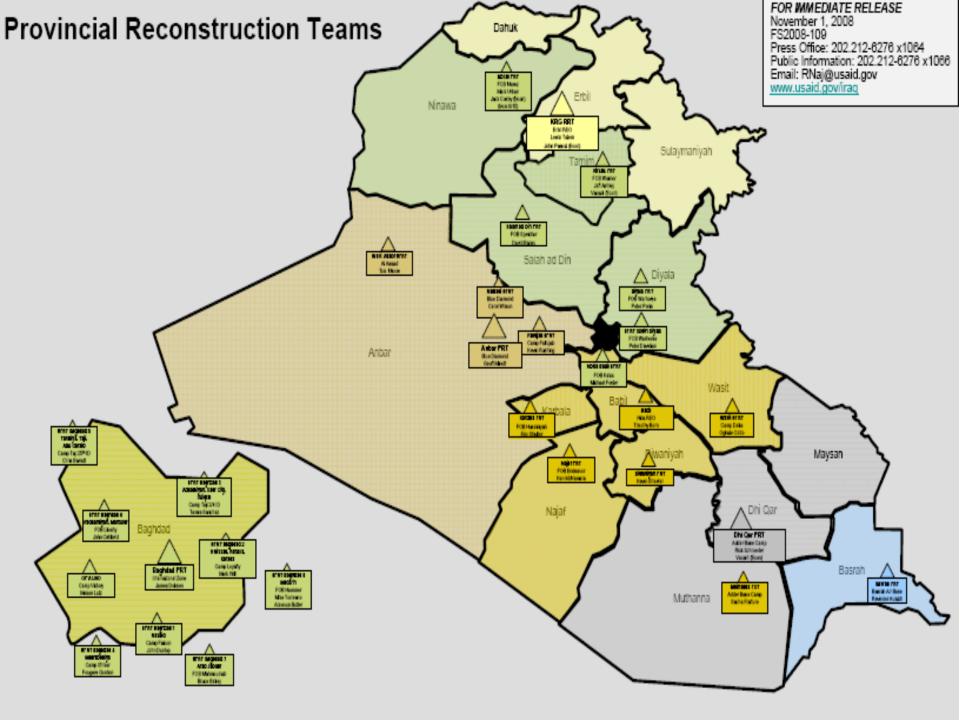


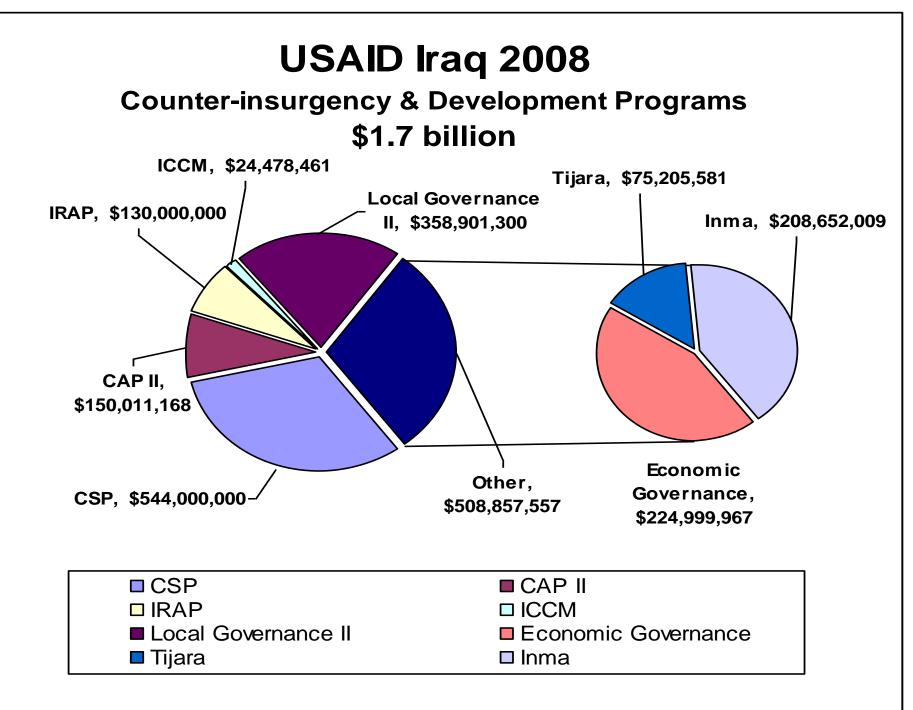


Violence by Governorate

No. of Daily Attacks by Insurgents* Feb. 2005 – Feb. 2008 Baghdad – 32.8% Al Anbar – 19.2% Salahuddin – 16.4% Diala – 12.1% Ninawa – 11.4% Kirkuk – 4.5% Al Basrah – 3.9% Babil - 2%

* Brookings Iraq Index Tracking Variables of Reconstruction & Security in Post-Saddam Iraq <u>http://www.brookings.edu/iraqindex</u>, April 2, 2009





Iraqi Rapid Assistance Program

 \$130 million – Approximately \$100 million available for projects developed at PRT and ePRT level.

Relatively small projects targeting high conflict areas.

• Counter-insurgency focus.

Community Stabilization Program

• \$544 million – Close coordination with PRt & ePRT

- Relatively small projects targeting high conflict areas.
- Counter-insurgency focus.

Community Action Program II

- \$150 million Info shared with PRT & ePRT (under radar screen)
 - Citizen Action Groups
 - Focus on local ownership
 - Focus on community mobilization

Local Governance II

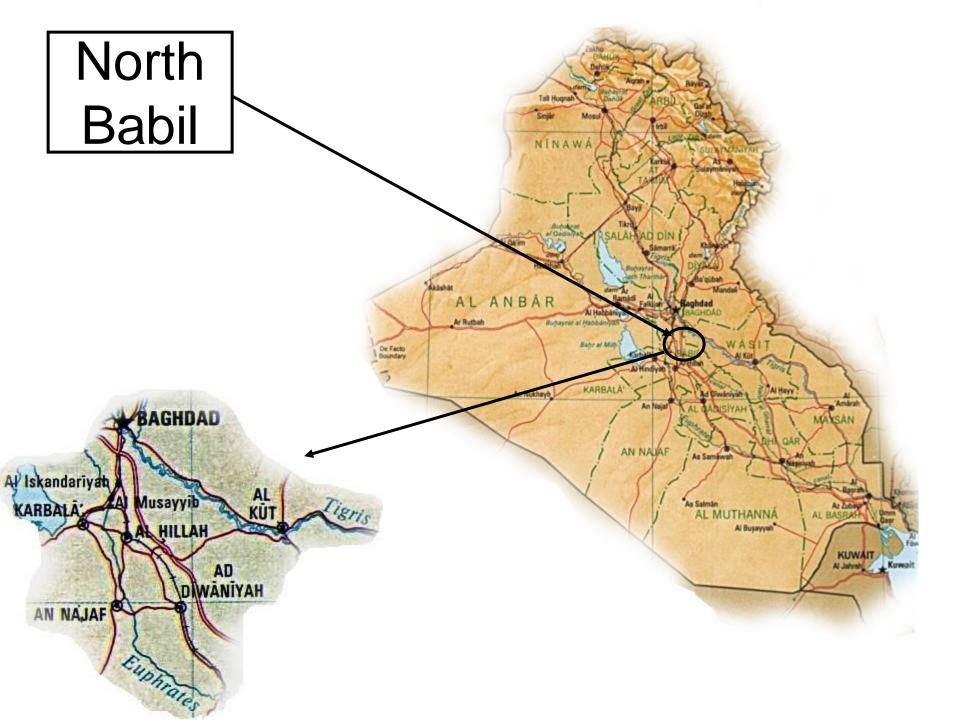
• \$359 million

Focus on local capacity building

• Technical assistance – governance, economic growth and essential services

Inma, Tijara & Economic Governance

- Longer term focus.
- Sustainable Development.
- Targets key markets & interventions.
 - Addresses larger sector issues.



Money as a Weapon

North Babil Counterinsurgency and Development Funding.

> \$34 million committed to essential services, social and economic development programs over a 10 month period – 12/2007 through 09/2008



Money as a weapon – fish farm program ePRT North Babil 2008.

What happened in North Babil?

- What was impact of CERP funding?
- Was there a different response to different types of CERP funding?
- What was the impact of Economic Development funding (USAID & QRF)?
- What other factors promoted greater local cooperation and a reduction in violence?

North Babil – Increase in USAID Funding – Feb. to Sept. 2008

USAID Programs – Feb. 2008 US\$2.6 million

Economic Development

Community Action Program (CAP) II – Small business financing, infrastructure improvement, & victim compensation. \$580,000 invested (Oct. 2007 – May 2008) benefitting 8,726 people.

<u>IZDIHAR</u> – Support provided for loc by ness training from Small Business Pever oment Center in Hillah. Non-USAD ds ed to finance business training in contain ion with the SBDC established by IZ UP. 2.

Governance

<u>Community Action Promittee (CAP) II</u> – School, health clinics and infrastructure improvement. \$1,923,000 in Oct. 2007 – May 2008) benefitting 34,1 eople.

Local or n vent Program (LGP) II – Over 1 hour training* provided to council mean staff in budget planning and execute participation in provincial planning process, and design of local economic development strategy. * 4 hrs training per week over 24 week period with average of 13 students per class

USAID Programs – September 2008 US\$13.4 million

Economic Development

Community Action Program (CAP) II – Expand small business financing, infrastructure improvement, & victim compensation. \$5,000 invested (Oct. 2007 – May 2008) benefitting 8,726 people.

<u>Community Stabilization Program</u> – Support provident Iskandariya Votech jobs training program. 1,000 additional students trained in the students trained in the student of the student in the student student in the student student is the student student in the student student is the student student student student is the student stud

<u>IRAP (Iraqi Rapid Assistance Program)</u> – en, ojects approved for \$3 million for business training, microfinan ento rketing programs, school supplies, and reconstruction.

INMA (Ag Production & Marketing am) – Approval and start of implementation of Iskandariya Fish Fish Farm (Hillah) to North Babil to sup ort production and marketing of 2,000 hectares of fish farms directly fitting 14,000. \$2.0 million invested in fish fingerlings contract to supply 3 n fingerlings to North Babil and conduct fish production demonstrations.

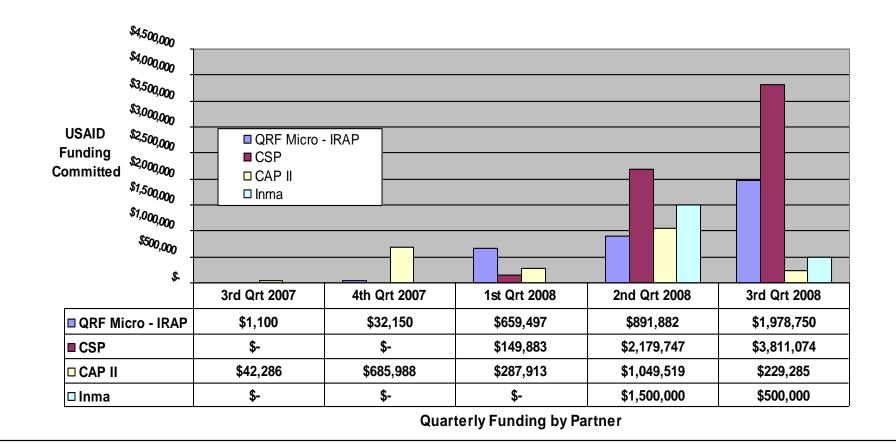
Governance

Community Action em (CAP) II – Expand school, health clinics, and infrastructure in overene. \$2.5 million invested through May 2008

Local Government (LGP) II – Expand training with strong focus on budget planning and execution, participation in provincial planning process, and design of local economic development strategy. Seek greater dedicated Technical Assistance for North Babil area.

USAID Quarterly Funding – North Babil August 2007 – September 2008

USAID Investment in ePRT North Babil Quarterly Commitment of Funding by USAID Partner August 2007 - September 2008



USAID Projects with Ag Sector Activities

Iraq Rapid Assistance Program



Kirkuk

AT TA'MIN

SULAYMANIYAR

As-Sulaymaniyah



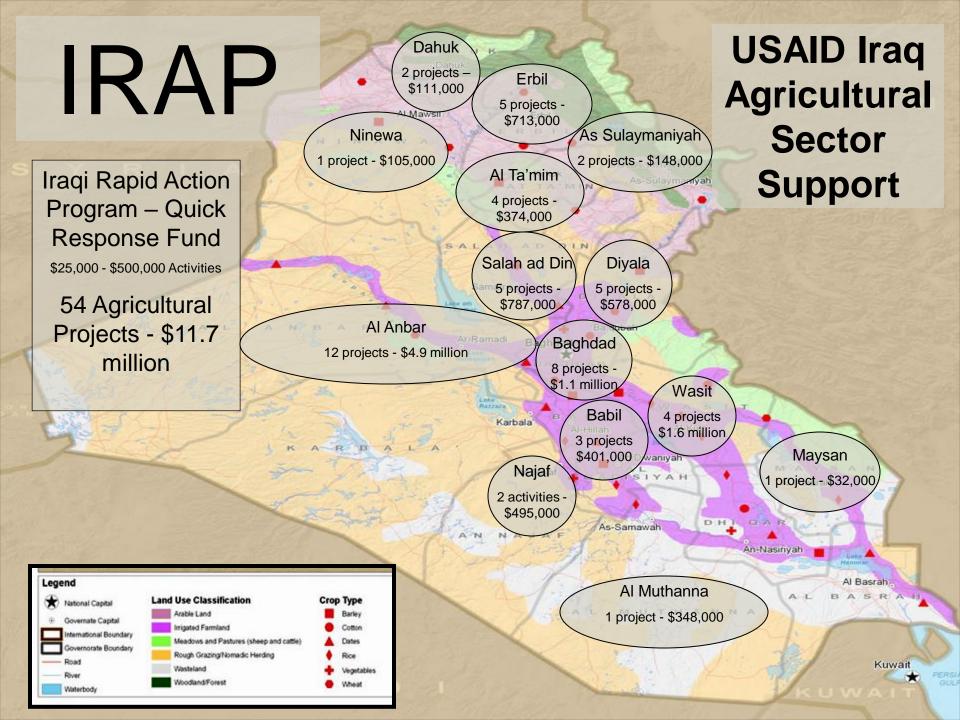


Al Basrah,

An-Nasiriyah

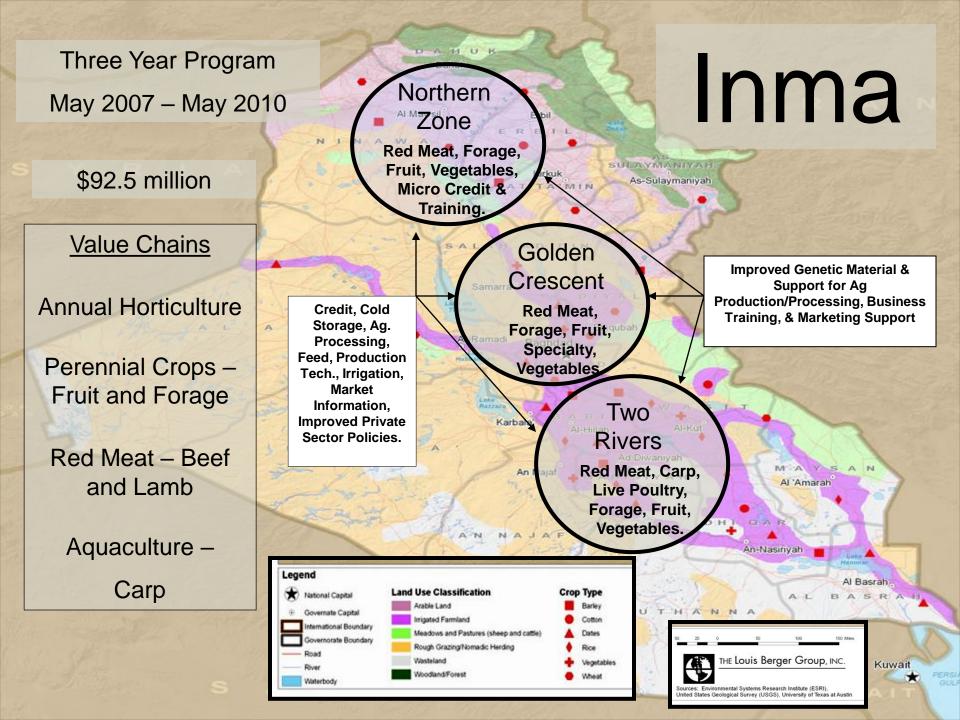
LBASRAH

Kuwait



IRAP Grants

Provinces	Grants	Value	Civil Society Conflict Mitigation	
Madain	5	525,690	Grants	Value
Mahmoudiyah	8	913,313		
North Babil	15	3,101,100	1	\$197,960
Babil	10	1,301,272		
Karbala	1	47,145		
Diwaniyah	2	147,510	1	\$40,892
Wasit	6	\$1,232,965		
Dhi Qar	3	\$339,125	1	\$135,183
Maysan	9	\$647,377		
Muthanna	3	\$562,285	1	\$167,075



latweer

U A H Dahuk

Al Mawsil

Legend

Road

Capacity Building Strategic Planning & **Budget Execution**

Samarra

Frbi

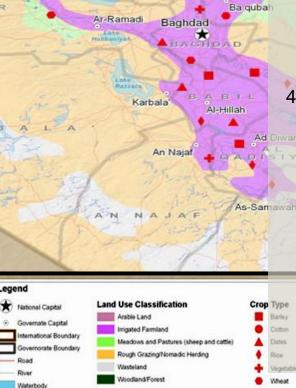
Ministry of Agriculture

4,200 employees trained 40 Train the Trainers graduated.

Capital project formulation process improved through the introduction of feasibility studies/other project management tools.

Ministry is a pilot for introduction of HRMS under the civil service project.

Self Assessment tool enabled ministry to start addressing internal structural weaknesses.



USAID Iraq **Agricultural** Sector SULAYMANIYAL As-Sulaymaniyah **Support**

Ministry of Water Resources

5,300 employees trained.

46 Train the Trainers Graduated. **MoWR** implements Ad Diwaniyah comprehensive organizational development activities.

> **Developing Strengthened** Irrigation districts at South Rashidiya and Taji.

USAID Support to SFA Ag Objectives

USAID Iraq Agricultural Sector Support

SFA Ag Priority Areas

Capacity Development/Strategic Policy

Resource Management

Enhance Private Sector

Agriculture Ext. and R&D

Karbal

USAID Agriculture Programs

Support for MoA Interaction w/Private Ag Sector – Genetic Material, Policy Issues Related to Increasing Ag Sector Competitiveness

Support for Participatory Irrigation Management & Policy Issues

Support to Value Chain Development

Al 'Amarah

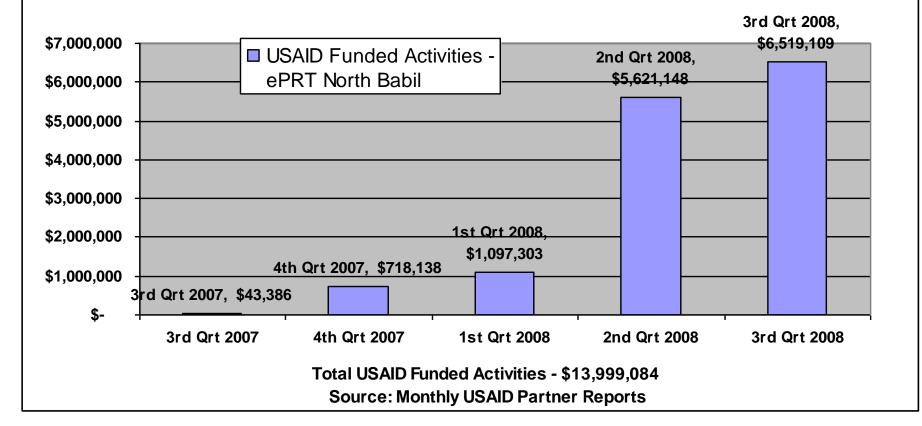
An-Nasiriyah

Demonstration Activities with Focus on Private Agribusiness & Linkages to MoA

Kuwait

USAID Funding – North Babil August 2007 – September 2008

USAID Activities - ePRT North Babil Quarterly USAID Funding August 2007 - September 2008



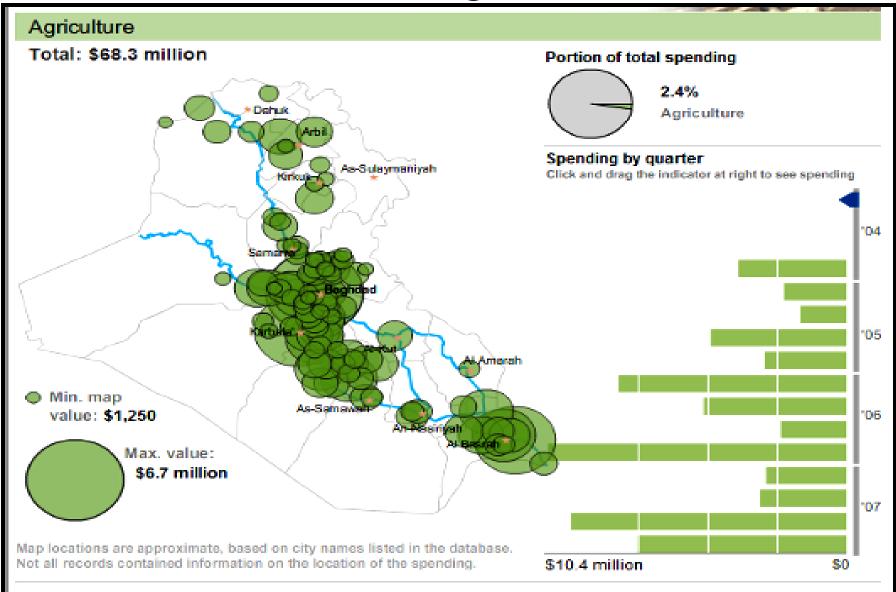
Impact of CERP, USAID and QRF Funding

"Can Hearts and Minds be Bought? The Economics of Counterinsurgency in Iraq"*

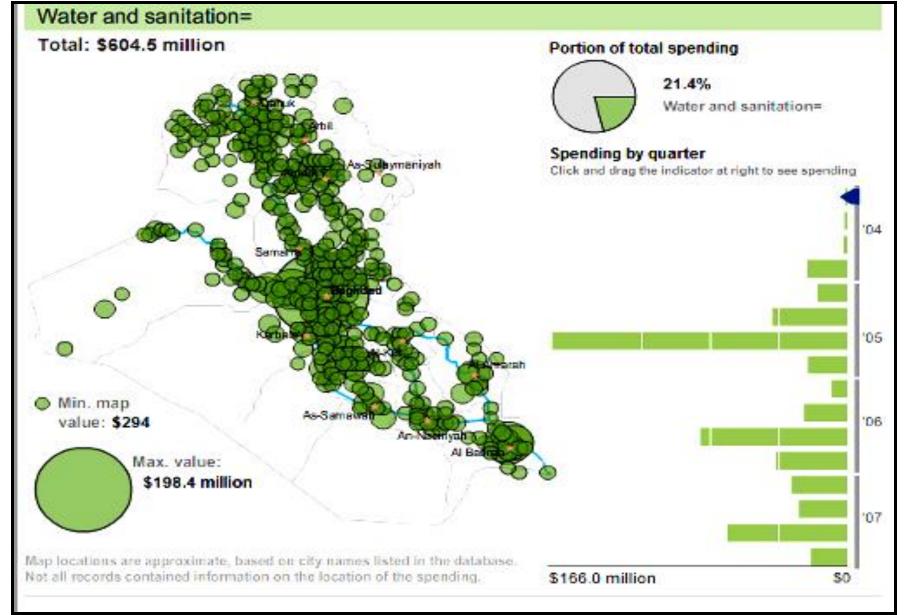
- Major Finding CERP funding in counterinsurgency areas increased the willingness of the people to cooperate with government forces.
- As government services and quality of life improved, local citizens shared more information with the government forces.
- As information sharing went up, effectiveness of counterinsurgency went up and violence (against government forces) went down.

*Study conducted by Eli Berman, UCSD; Jacob Shapiro, Princeton University; & Joseph Felter, USMA. Draft Paper available for download at http://www.princeton.edu/politics/events/repository/public/faculty/Shapiro_PolMeth_Sept08.pdf

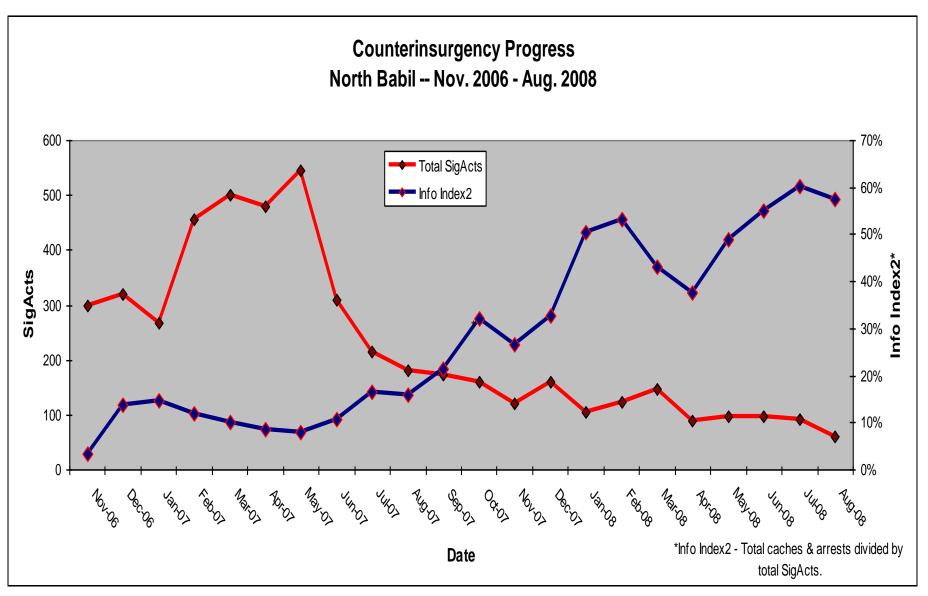
CERP - Agriculture



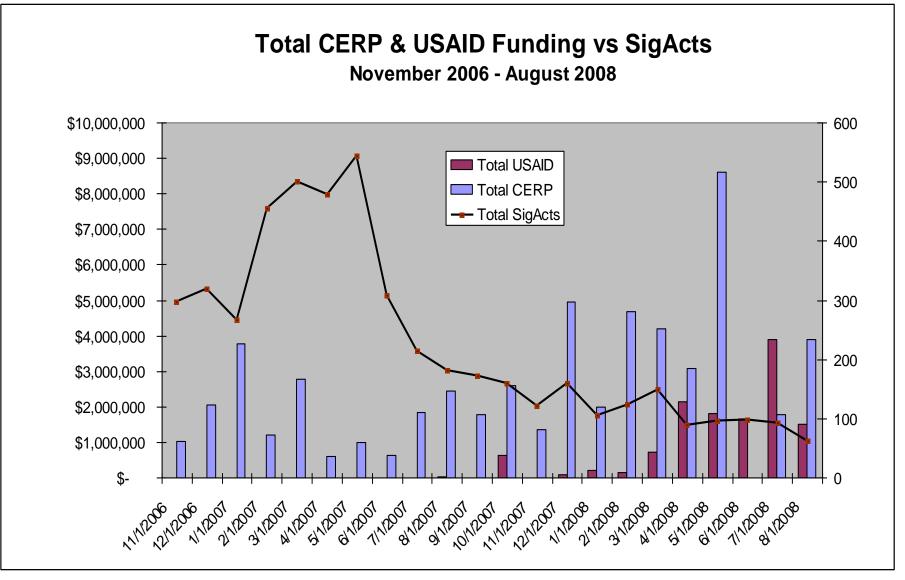
CERP - Water



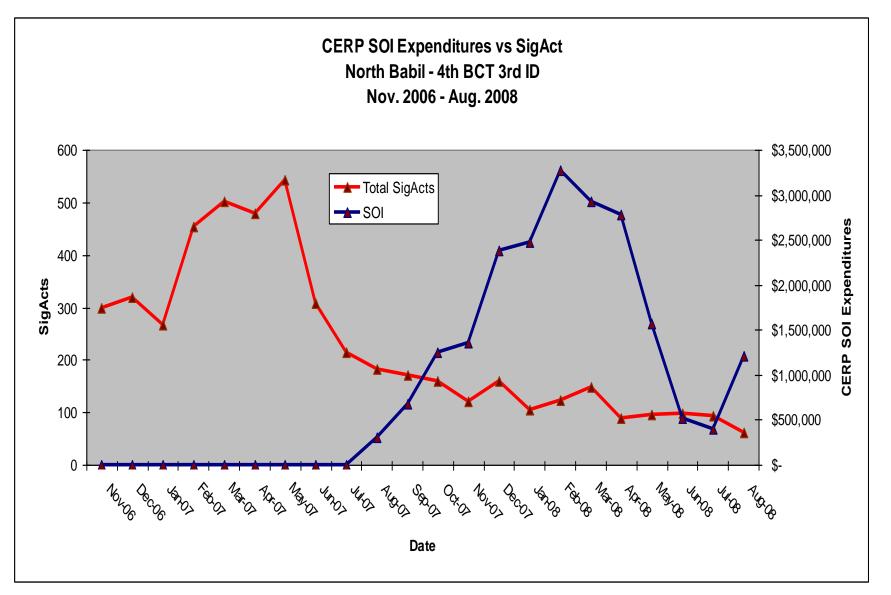
Information Flow vs SigActs – North Babil



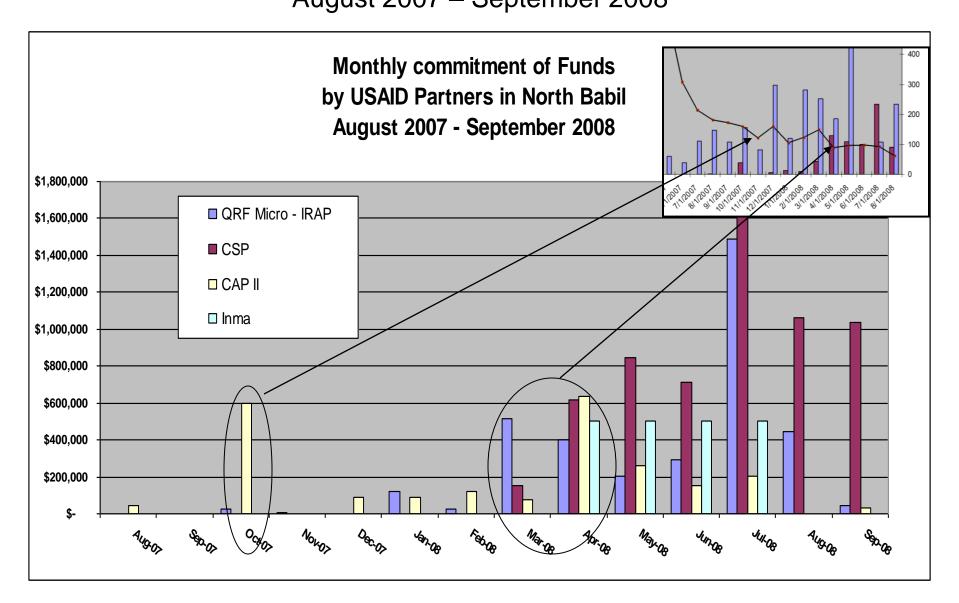
Total CERP & USAID/QRF Funding – North Babil



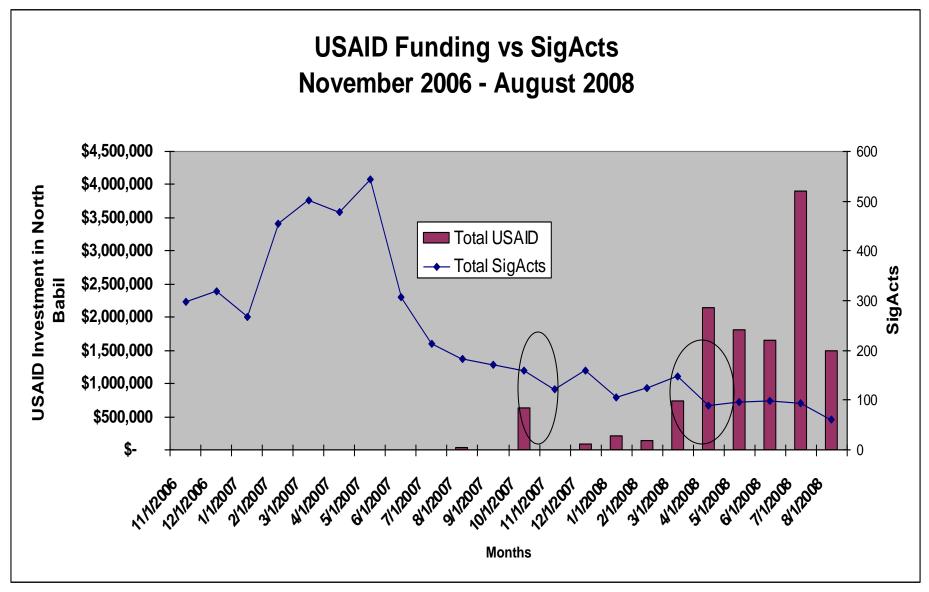
CERP SOI vs SigActs - North Babil



Monthly Commitment of Funds by USAID Partners in North Babil August 2007 – September 2008



USAID/QRF Funding vs SigActs – North Babil



Questions

- What other factors played a role in reduction of SigActs or improvement of information flow?
- Does the transition strategy of SOI to private jobs or recruitment into the army model the potential impact on violence if effort is unsuccessful?
- Has SOI program bought time for move to sustainable economic development or is it a separate and required mechanism to maintain lower violence levels?
- What are we learning here that might be applicable elsewhere?

Role of Sectarian Cleansing

 Baghdad Nights Study – How to look at this type of data across Iraq.

 Example of AI Qaeda of Mesopotami destroying pump stations on Tigris River to drive out the Shi'a in North Babil AO.

"They made a desert and called it peace."



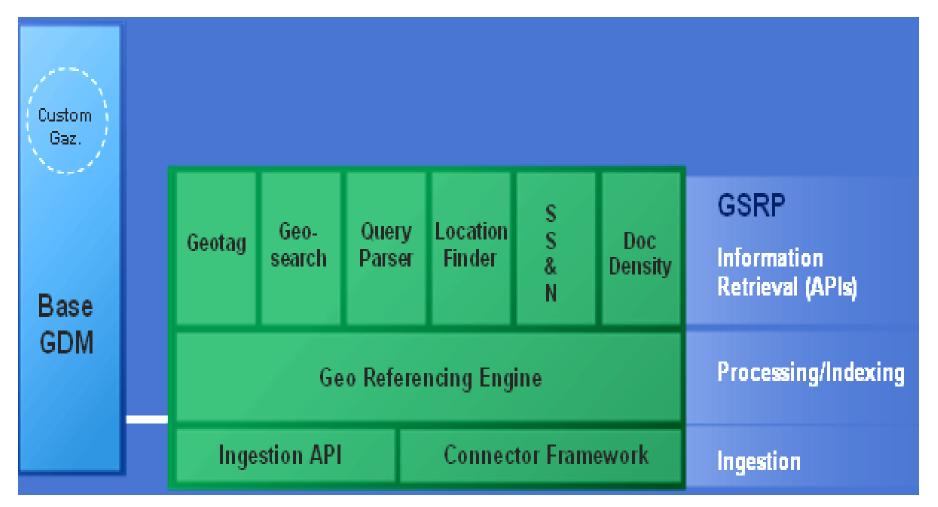
"Ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant." Tacitus' "Agricola"

How can we map impact?

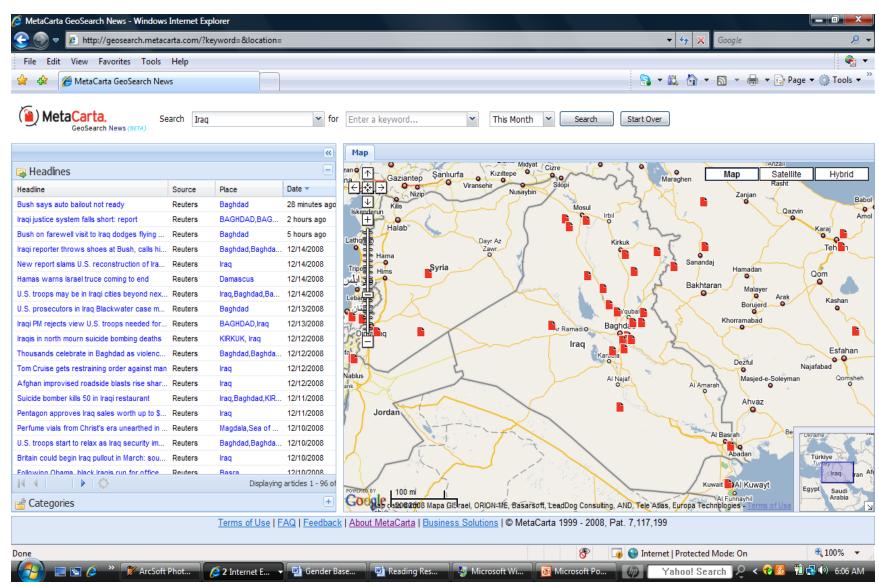
• Looking at ways to map events and information in area of operation.

 Potential of geo-tagged mapping – MetaCarta.

MetaCarta http://metacarta.com/



MetaCarta



How can we assess impact?

 Qualitative Evaluation – Survey on attitudes and local perception of most critical factors.

 Analytical Framework – How to quantitatively measure significance of different types of development assistance?

What's next?

To Be Continued ...



North Babil ePRT – 4th Brigade Combat Team – 3rd Infantry Division

October 2008