

CLIMATOLOGY

- SUMMER MONTHS (MAY OCTOBER)
 - HOT, DRY, CLOUDLESS
 - TEMPERATURE IN EXCESS OF 100F
 - STRONG WINDS
 - SHARQI, SHAMAL
- WINTER MONTHS (NOVEMBER APRIL)
 - PRECIPITATION AT HIGHEST LEVELS
- WEATHER IMPACTS
 - PERSONNEL: DEHYDRATION, SUN AND WIND BURNS
 - EQUIPMENT: EXCESSIVE WEAR, OVERHEATING

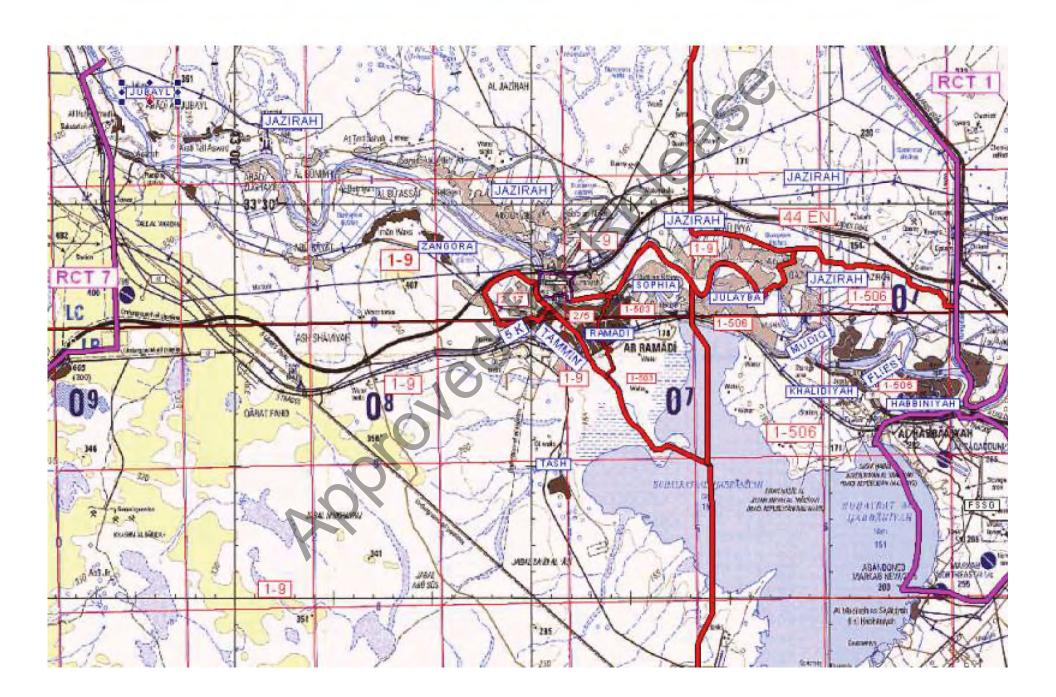


BAGHDAD TEMPERATURE: MEAN DAILY MAXIMUM / MINIMUM (°F)												
MONTH	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	ОСТ	NOV	DEC
MAX °F	59	62	69	84	96	104	109	109	104	91	77	59
MIN °F	37	41	46	55	66	71	75	75	69	60	57	37

WEATHER / SHAMALS

- Sudden sand storms may reduce visibility to less than 5 meters very quickly
- · Not as severe near urban areas
- In the open desert they can force march speeds to a crawl
- The use of ballistic goggles/Wiley-X protective sunglasses, and face scarves will mitigate the effects to personnel
- Environmental contaminants in blowing sand frequently cause minor eye, and respiratory infections
- Daily service is required for systems with air quality standards (rotary wing aircraft, laptops, ECUs, etc.)







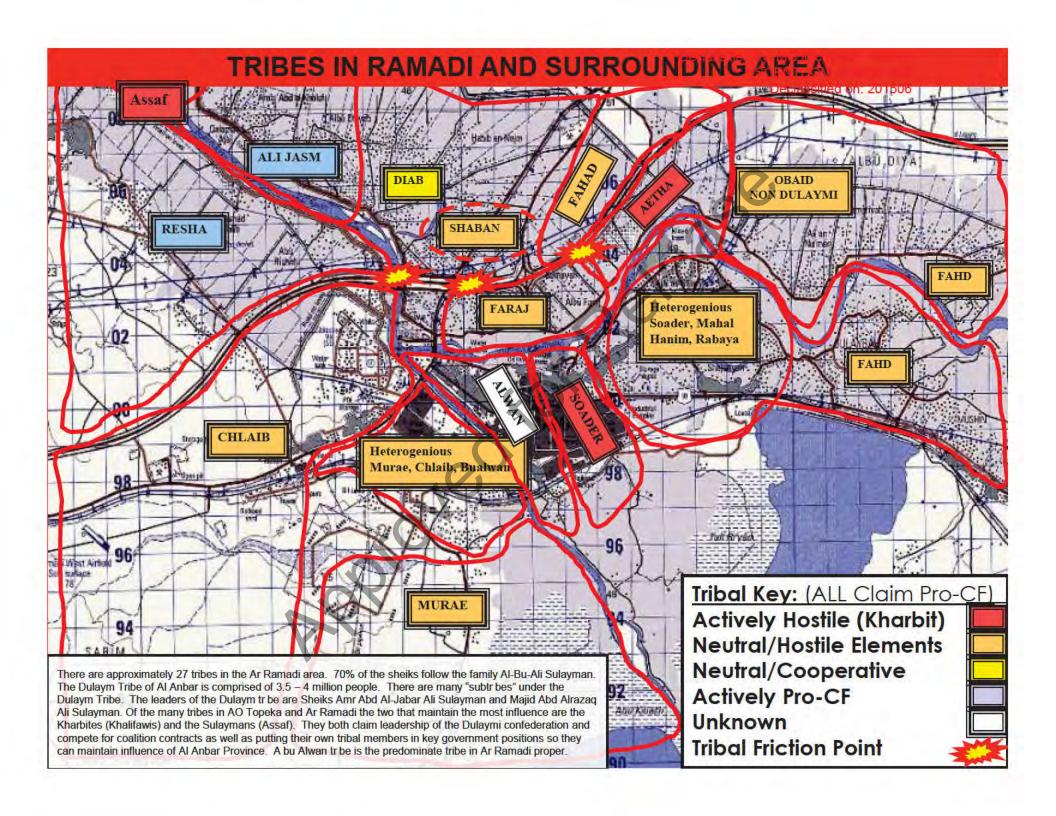
TRIBALISM IN RAMADI

- AO TOPEKA is a very tribal area; four major tribal confederations
 - Dualymi (by far the largest and most powerful; most local tribes fall within the Dulaymi)
 - Sub tribes like Fahad, Ghanim, Risha, Faraj, Diab, Chulab, Sulayman, Jasim,
 Khalifa
 - Shammari (mostly in the southern desert regions of AO TOPEKA)
 - Obaydi
 - Jabburi
- Tribes constitute a feudal shadow government that undermines central government
- Tribes operate like Mafia families: they continually fight within themselves and against one another for power and money; they have any negative power (won't build a factory, but can incite cause violence)
- Sheikhs will continuously try to enrich themselves at the costs of others; be careful of giving one sheikh to much attention while ignoring the others
- There are two ways to win the "hearts and minds" of sheikhs
 - Money
 - Force (kill, detain, and/or threaten source(s) of income)

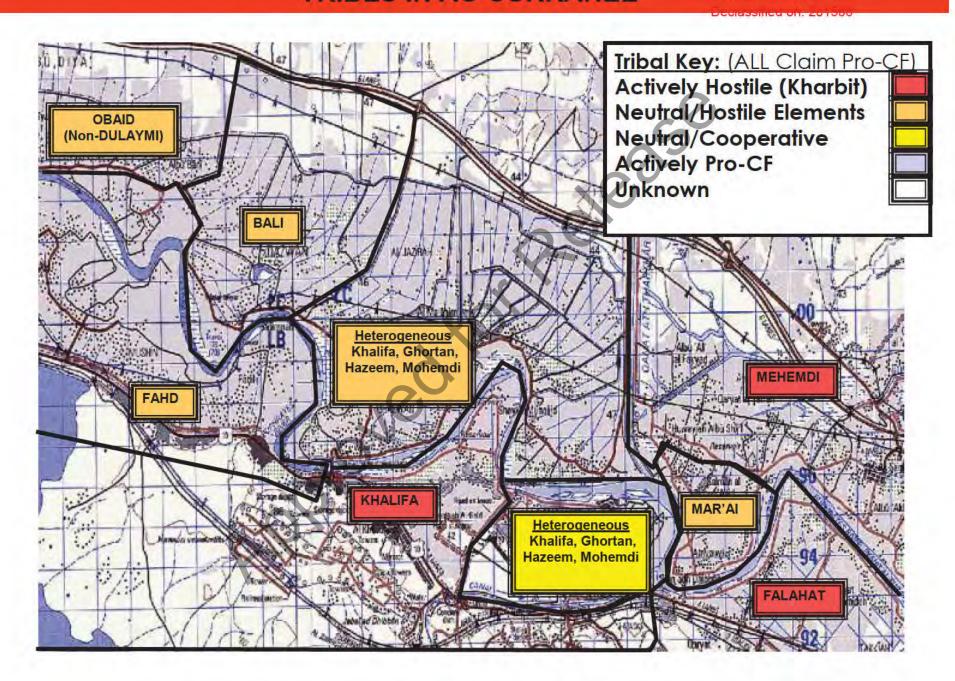
RECOMMENDATION: MAINTAIN DIALOGUE WITH SHEIKHS, WORK WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

MORE TRIBAL INTRUIGUE

- The Dulaymi Tribes of Anbar are split because they have two leaders and two sources of money
 - Sheikh Majed Abdul Razaq Ali Sulayman (and family) aligned with the coalition and head of the Dulaymi Tribal Confederation (Blood Rights) after Mudhir Kharbit fled Iraq for exile in Jordan
 - Sheikh Mudhir Abdul Kareem Thiab Kharbit (and family) aligned with ACF
- Mudhir was leader of the Dulaymi, but fled the country in summer 2003 when the decision was made to detain him; Majed then took control of the confederation
- Most sheikhs are playing both sides and waiting to see who wins; there can be only one tribal leader; it will either be a Kharbit or an Ali Sulayman; the loser will probably end up dead
- All tribes have ACF and criminal elements, some more so than others
- All tribal leaders are overtly pro-coalition at this time; many sheikhs work with ACF however
- "Saddam" sheikhs are more prone to be ACF (false sheikhs appointed by Saddam Hussein)
- Regardless of their current allegiance, most sheikhs do not want Shia dominance of Iraq and many see a constitutional monarchy as a means for them to perpetuate their power



TRIBES IN AO CURRAHEE



CURRENT SITUATION

Insurgents continue to adapt techniques and tactics (locals are adopting extremist tactics)

- Emergence of AT mines (Khalidiyah/Hit), reemergence of Sniper fire (Ramadi/Tammin), and a shifting of POO sites. Surge in sniper signifies enemy attempt to regain the psychological advantage through terror tactics in response to increase in CF sniper and stay behind operations. IDF POOs are tested and proven over months of use so insurgents can take there pick from multiple sites as they have their firing tables well established.
- After two weeks of ECPs in the city insurgents attacks a VCP with an SVBIED after observing operations at this ECP and identifying a point of attack. This tactic symbolizes the maturity of the insurgency in AO TOPEKA with the ability to patiently observe a target, gather resources/fighters, formulate a plan, and attack.

Internal conflict within the insurgency

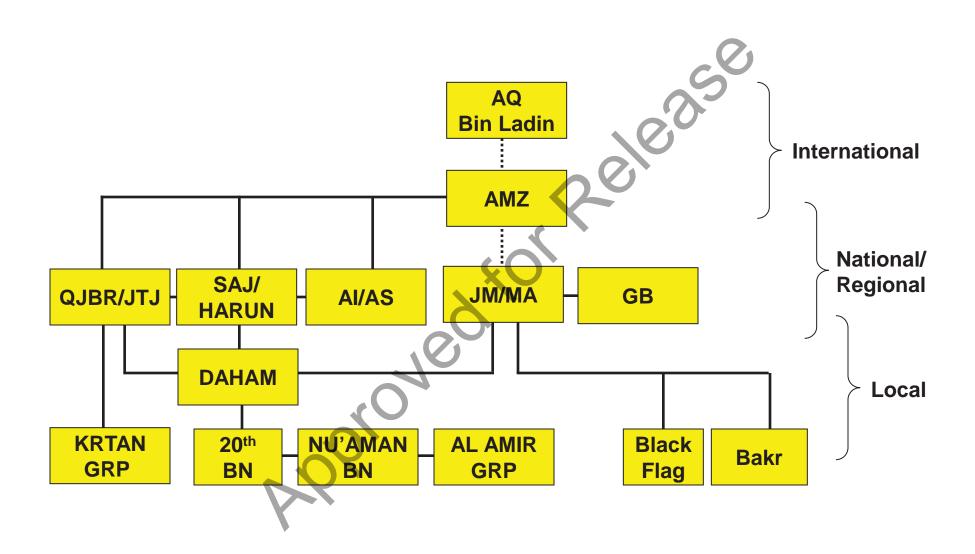
- There are members of national level insurgencies, specifically Jaysh Mohammed, Ansar al Islam, and Ansar Al-Sunna conducting meetings in and around Baghdad to redefined the direction of the insurgency in Iraq
- Ideological differences at regional and group leader level trickle down to skirmishes cell level and below
- Most of the contention in the insurgent groups stem from two main topics;
 - o The successful results of the elections require a reaction from the insurgents, either participation in the new government (older insurgents) or continued violence (newer radicals).
 - o Disagreement between locals insurgents and transitory extremist groups as to whether or not to have Iraqi police should take control of security in Ar Ramadi
 - o AMZ put out message calling local insurgent leaders Mohammad Daham Abd and Mahmud Latif "infidels" and traitors to the cause. Possibly because they are backing return of local police.

ASSESSMENT: Post Al-Fajr many of the insurgent groups shifted west towards Ramadi, and attempted to reassert their control of the local population. Although insurgent groups initially formed alligences (locals and external extremists) after the elections were conducted successfully a rift emerged between local and external extremist groups. Locally, another fracture was created between the old and young. Infighting will continue to establish the pecking order post election. Insurgents will again step up their intimidation campaign on the public and new government officials. External extremists will continue high casualty producing attacks on TIG/CF/ISF.

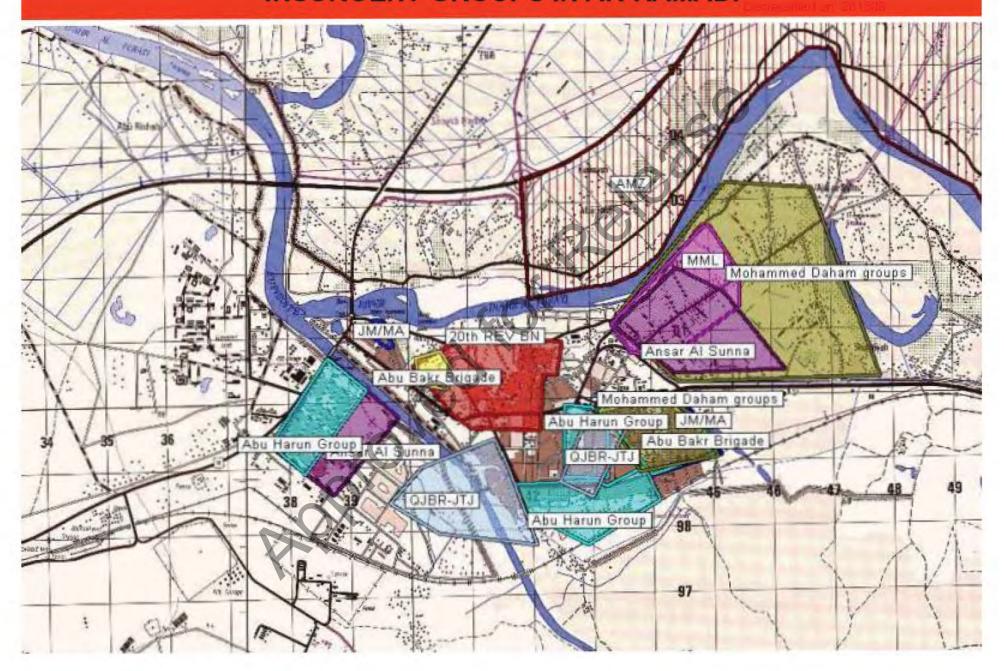
INSURGENCY COA

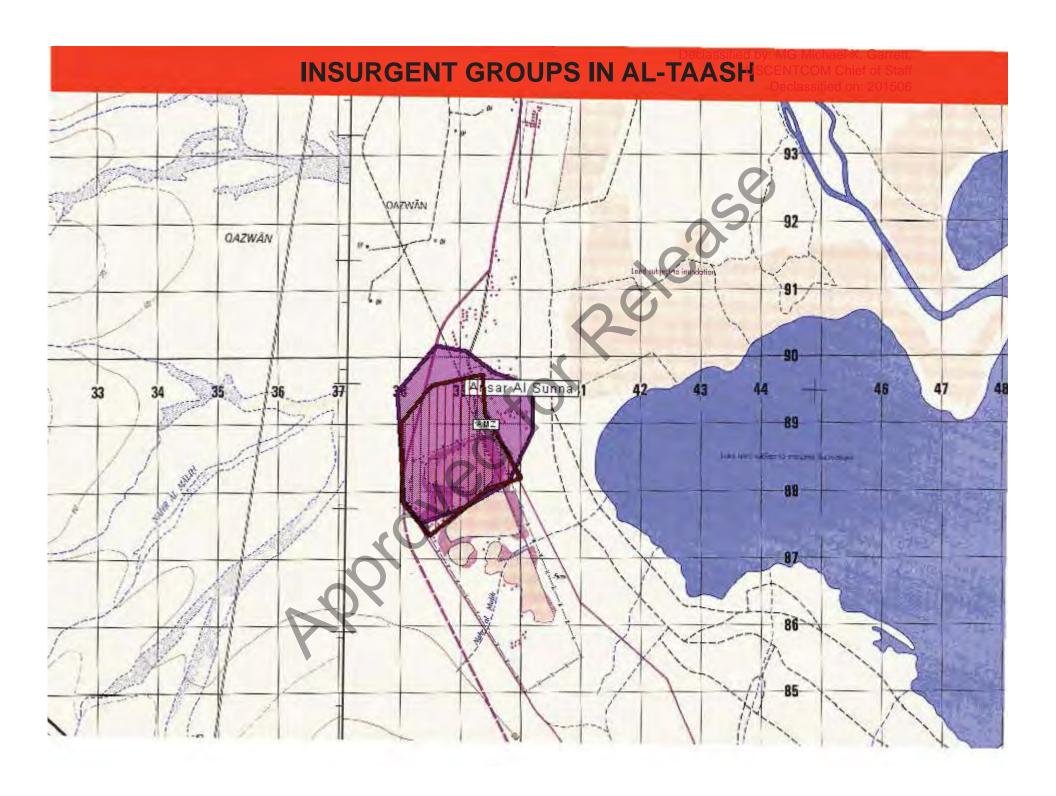
- Sustain IED, SAF and indirect fire attacks against CF to inflict casualties, attack newly elected government officials
- Sustain IO campaign painting CF as "violent occupiers", portray ECPs as an oppressive unilateral action by CF without support of TIG and portray National Saturday holiday as CF attempt to convert Arabs into Jews and Christians.
- Sustain intimidation campaign (kidnappings/assassinations) of government officials, contractors, and coalition supporters.
- Attack newly deployed and formed ISF/IAF forces to portray their weakness, illegitimacy and inability to secure the local population. By forcing IAF/ISF to retreat and melt away, CF is pushed back to the forefront and easier to target. Insurgents then could target CF with inpunity.
- Infiltrate local ISF and government workers for influence and intelligence
- Recon and target municipal buildings Police Stations, Mayors Office, government offices, CF bases and outposts.
- Attempt to regain population support by offering to help with security (local police force) and municipal services.
- Utilize mass casualty producing weapons (SVBIED, suicide bombers) to intimidate population and portray CF illegitmacy.

PROPOSED STRUCTURE OF ANBAR INSURGENCY

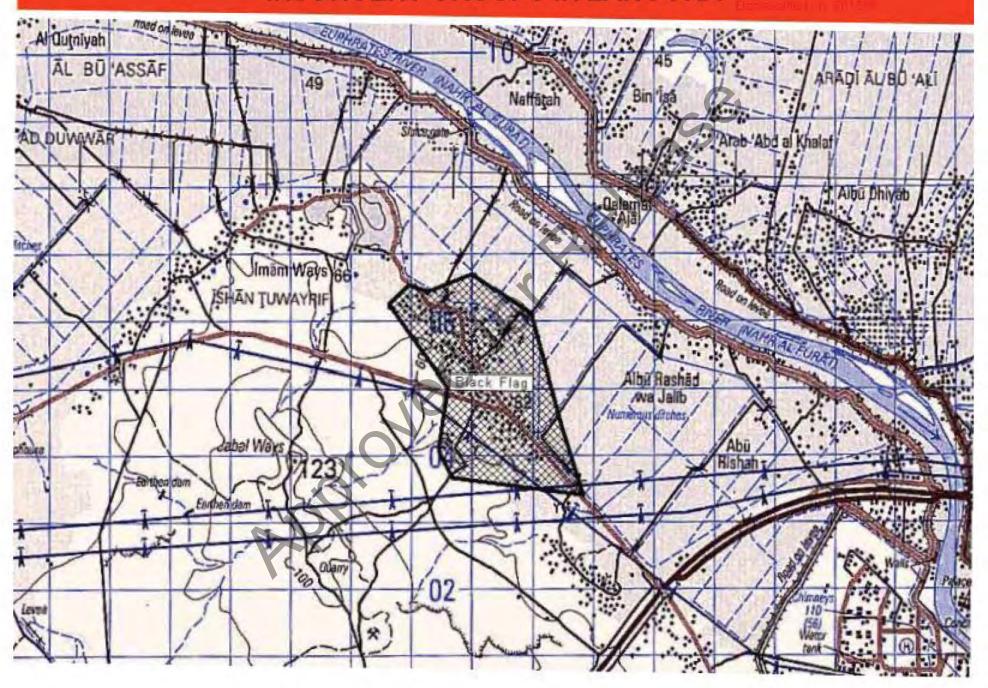


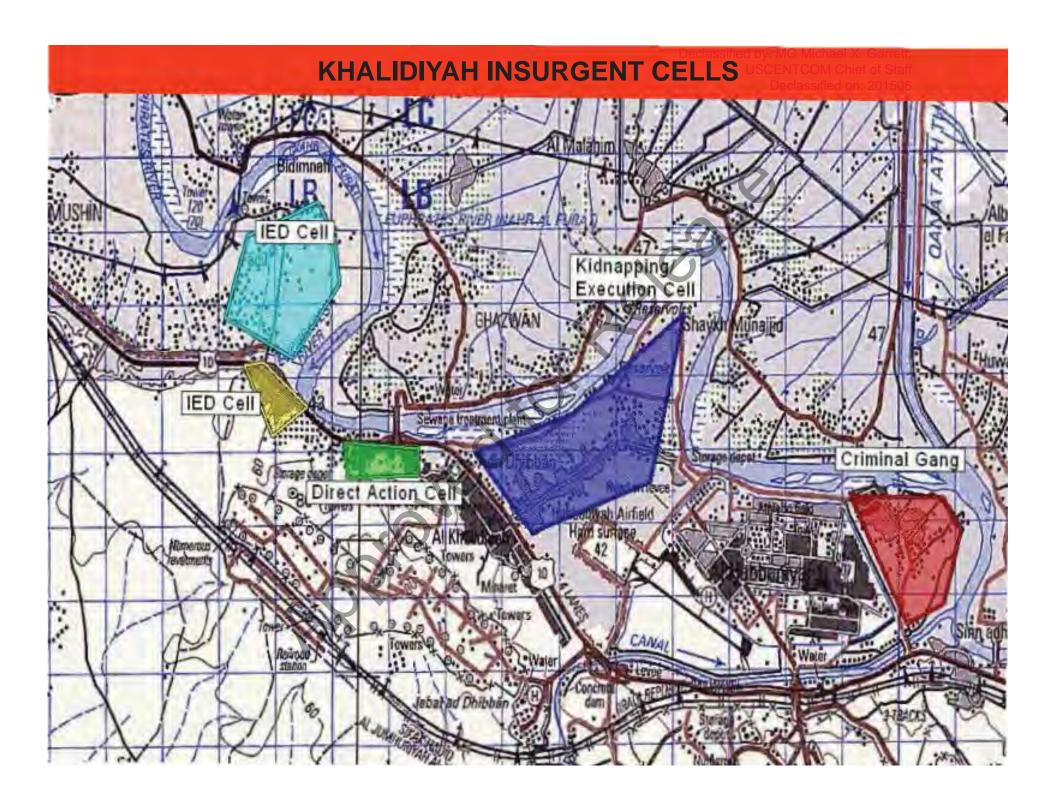
INSURGENT GROUPS IN AR-RAMADI





INSURGENT GROUPS IN ZANGORA

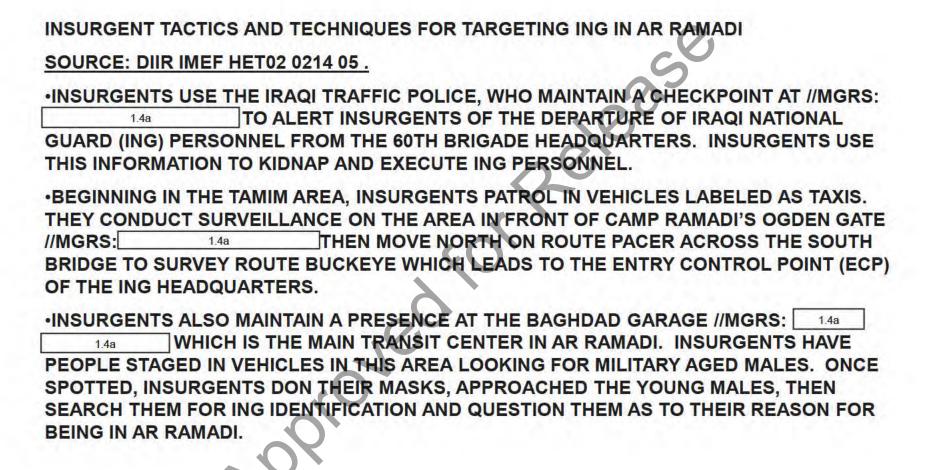




Pages 19 through 22 redacted for the following reasons:

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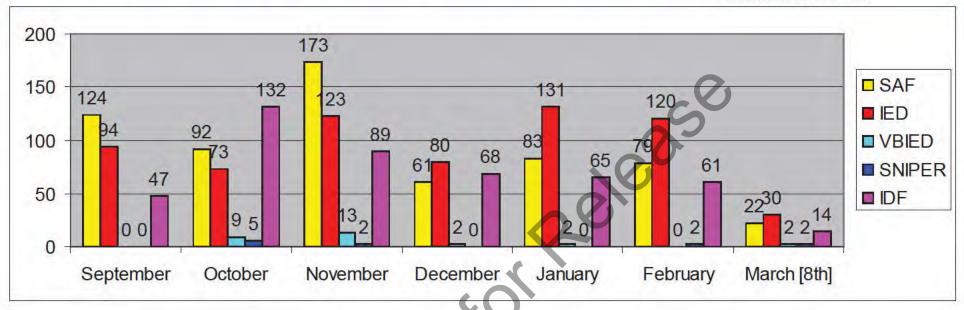




<u>Assessment</u>: AIF are continuing to target ING personnel in order to terrorize the populace and destabilize the Iraqi government in order to discouraging local nationals from cooperating with CF.

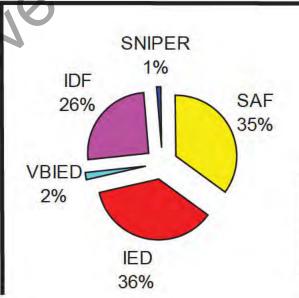
AO TOPEKA MONTHLY ACTIVITY 01SEP04 TO 08MAR05

Declassified on, 20 1000



ASSESSMENT:

IEDs and SAF have remained the insurgents main focus of attacks. The last 4 months IEDs have taken precedence over SAF attacks. IEDs and SAF have shown to be concentrated along MSRs and ASRs. IDF has been slowly decreasing the last 5 months, which could be due to the high volume of cache finds. The high volume of VBIEDs during the months of October and November was due to the increased efforts of insurgents during Ramadan.



IUIALS	
SAF	634
IDF	476
IED	651
VBIED	28
SNIPER	11

TOTALS

AGES:	
per month	100
per month	103
per month	75
	per month per month

3rd LAR's CACHE 38S LC 70687 09294 (b)(6) (b)(6)

3rd LAR's CACHE 38S LC 70687 09294



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CACHE DISCOVERED AT THE AL HAQ MOSQUE IN RAMADI



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INSURGENT NETWORK UPDATE

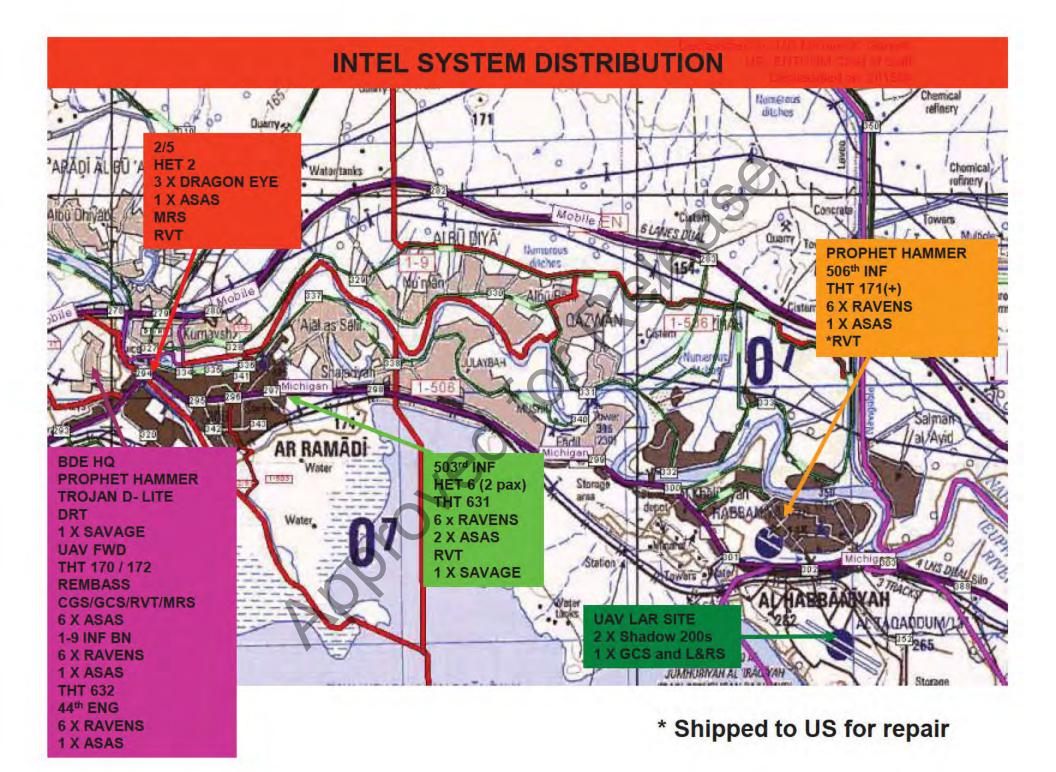
- C2 Impacts: Friction between AMZ against Daham and MML, resulting in fighting between the groups Meeting between Sheiks, IIPs, and QJBR members show a rift among the insurgency ECPs constrain movement and ability to meet in Ramadi in person Upgrades: Establishing new C2 in Ramadi through promotions (Nasser is new OPO for Harun) Movements: Insurgent leaders are coming through ECPs unarmed for meetings	
- SUSTAINMENT Impacts: Constrained movement in the city forced insurgents to establish new caches or reuse old ones outside the city limits in Jazirah, Sophia, and Tammin and use boats as primary mode of trans. Upgrades: RPGs are being brought into AO Topeka from Baghdad. Movements: Complications with bringing weapons and explosives into Ramadi.	
- SAFE HAVEN Impacts: Ramadi has been taken away as a convenient safe Haven with ECPs Upgrades: Insurgents are acquiring land and houses outside of Ramadi Movements: With control access of city fighters may move outside of the city to have better freedom of movement, Jazirah, Sophia, Zangora, Tammin, and Tassh.	
- MANPOWER Impacts: Fighting between groups resulting in loss of manpower for AIF groups. General split between young radical Islamists and older peers on insurgent activities. Upgrades: Amir has 5 Syrians, active aggressive recruiting campaign by insurgents, unemployment contributing to manpower pool. Movements: Recruiting has moved to outlying areas focused on Mosques	
- Population Impacts: Civilians are starting to take a more proactive stance against AIF. Civilians firing on AIF in order to keep them from conducting IDF from their homes. Upgrades: QJBR threatening to behead anyone who works with the IP, ING, or CF AIF are continuing to intimidate the populous by increasing execution style killings. Movements: NONE	

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AIF EFFECTIVE





INTELLIGENCE CHALLENGES

- Interpreters
- 1.4c
- Communications
 - Dissemination of UAV feed, imagery Access
 - Communication real time with remote sensitive collectors
- Data Mining search capability
- National or regional identity database for citizens of the province and the nation