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Prepared by Risk Analysis Team, Iraq

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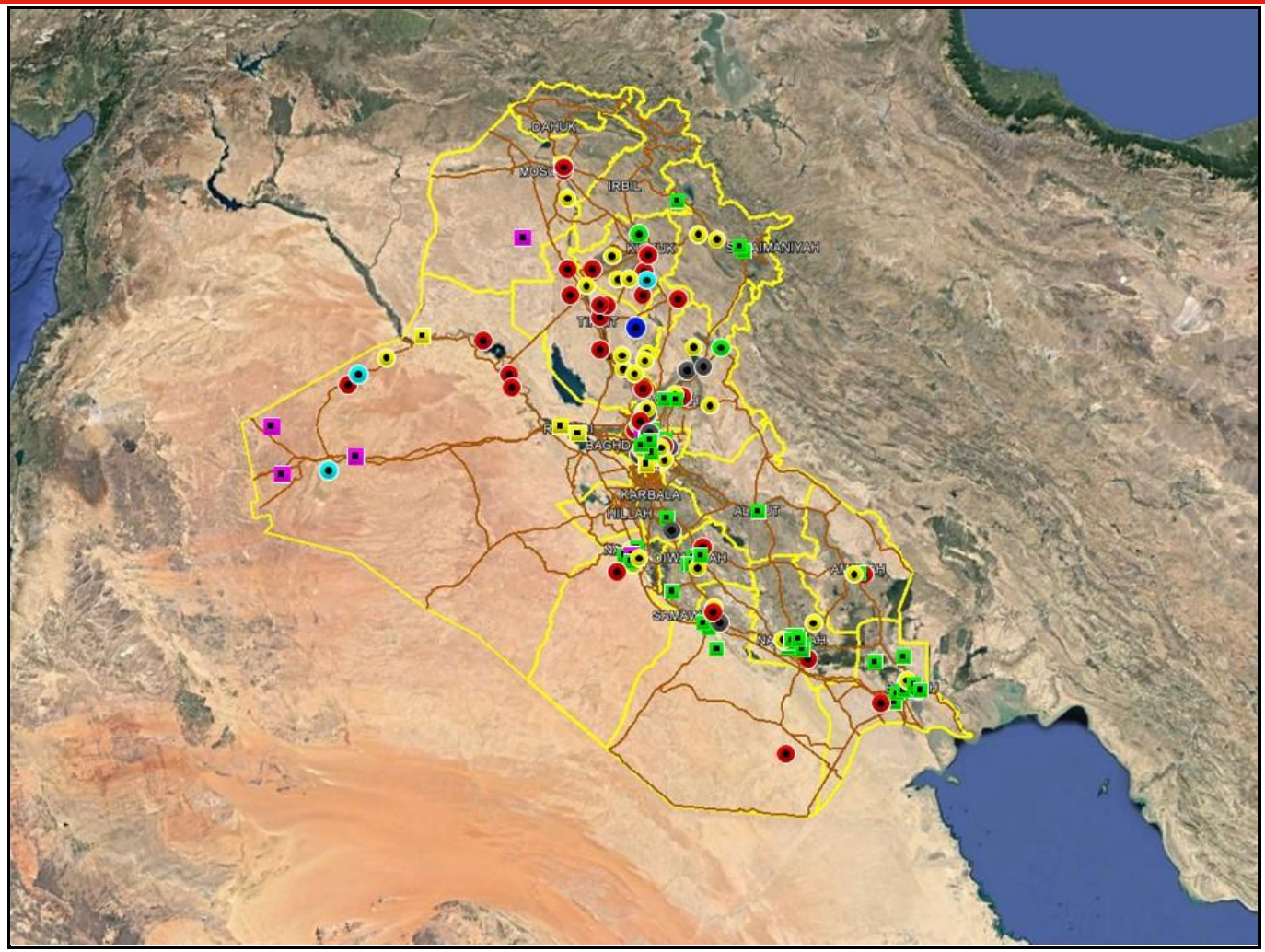
ACTIVITY MAP



OUTLOOK

Short term outlook

- Despite an overall decline in activity between US and Iranian interests in recent reporting, it is almost certain that tensions will remain elevated for the foreseeable future. A period of friction between US and Iran culminated in a US led strike on Qassem Soleimani, the Commander of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) Quds Force and Deputy Commander of the Popular Mobilisation Units (PMU), Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis, who was also the leader of Kata'ib Hezbollah IVO Baghdad International Airport on Jan 03. Likely inhibited by the threat of swift retribution from the US it is unlikely that Iran will conduct direct strikes on US assets in Iraq due to the significance of the attack on Soleimani and al-Muhandis. However, it is probable that Iran will continue to use its proxy-militias in Iraq to launch periodic IDF and asymmetric attacks against US and western interests in Iraq and the wider Middle East, thereby affording Tehran a degree of non-culpability should a successful attack by the militias be forthcoming. Furthermore, it is a realistic possibility that rogue factions of the militia will act of their own volition to carry out attacks, genuinely independent of their official chain of command. The threat to US and western assets inside Iraq from Iranian sponsored Shia militia groups therefore remains heightened in the short to medium term.

- Fatal demonstrations that occurred throughout the country since protests started on 01 October 2019 have to date left 536 people dead and 23,545 civilians injured. Following the resignation of PM Mahdi, there was a two-month process for the nomination of a new candidate and on Feb 01, President Barham Salih named Mohammed Tawfiq Allawi as the country's new Prime Minister. While generally well received among political parties, the Dawa Party rejected his premiership stating that he would not have unanimous support- he is therefore considered a compromise candidate nominated in a bid to appease time pressures. Protesters gathered in Baghdad's Tahrir Square and across cities in the south to reject the appointment as Allawi is perceived by some to be a part of the ruling elite which protesters have rejected en-masse in previous months. Crowds in Tahrir Square in Baghdad chanted "we reject Allawi" and held posters of his face with a red cross through it. Should Allawi form a new government within 30 days it is probable that he will only hold the post until early elections can be held. The designation of Prime Minister Mohammed Tawfiq Allawi is unlikely to result in a significant decrease in protests activity in the immediate term. Contrarily, it is a realistic possibility that there will be a temporary spike in protests against his nomination- as reported in Nasiriyah and Baghdad-based on claims by protesters of a lack of true reform. As anti-establishment protests persist demonstrators have continued to become involved in violent clashes anger appears focused not only on the government but also the various militias. It's highly likely that there will be intermittent flare ups of violence from militia groups as they attempt to assert dominance over the protest movement and crack down on potential escalatory behaviour resorting to use of force.

- Although defeated militarily, IS continues to pose a serious and long-term security threat in Iraq, especially in the northern provinces and Anbar, where high levels of asymmetric activity continue. The US led coalition's recent announcement to pause IS operations and the tactical change in focus for Iranian aligned PMUs has resulted in an increase in IS reporting in northern Iraq throughout January. It is probable that the reduction in coalition ISR assets targeting IS cells has emboldened IS tactical commanders to consolidate territory and attempt to expand resupply routes and recruitment. The Iraqi government's inability to function continues to have a detrimental impact on ISF operations enabling further PMU autonomy, exacerbating the marginalization of the Sunni population. The result of this will likely see IS increase the sophistication of their attacks. There remains an enduring, through managed, threat by IS in Baghdad, highlighted by three insurgent attributed attacks in the capital in May, July, and November 2019. These attacks illustrate intent to maintain and escalate operations. That said, activity has overall tended to be based in Baghdad Province as the situation in the City has remained relatively stable in recent reporting.

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Medium to long term outlook

- Despite ongoing counter insurgency operations, sectarian violence can be expected to continue in rural areas of Northern Iraq which remain permissive to IS operations, including Nineveh, Salah al-Din, Diyala and southwestern Kirkuk. Attacks will continue to target security checkpoints and outpost, especially in Sunni dominated areas controlled by Shia dominated security forces.

- Islamic State activity will continue to dominate security reporting with a focus on the potential resurgence of an insurgent campaign in northern and western Iraq. Despite ongoing ISF efforts to clear remaining IS pockets, the group retains a degree of freedom of movement in the desert regions of Anbar, near the Syrian border, and along the Hamrin Mountains.

- Iraq still faces enormous hurdles with parts of the country still in ruins and 1.8 million of its residents internally displaced. While economic growth is estimated at 2.6 percent, parts of the capital still has only four to six hours of electricity a day. More significantly, the expansion of militias across the country poses a threat. Shiite militias, feeling they deserve credit for “defeating” IS, are loath to leave Sunni and Yezidi areas and their presence fuels resentment with Kurdish, Sunni and Yezidi civilians. Despite talks of reintegrating them into the Iraqi army in pursuit of legitimacy this will likely be rebuffed by militia leaders and threatens years of effort to depoliticize the military. Despite protests calling for reform and a more nationalist government Iran has an inordinate amount of influence over the political and security landscape by funding militias and political groups. This is a significant destabilizing factor and a path to further internal conflict in the country, as Sunni and Kurdish minorities are highly unlikely to rally around a united Iraq if Iran perceived as a key influencer.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Allawi pledges to form government without political quotas

Iraqi Prime Minister Mohammed Tawfiq Allawi has reportedly held consultations with political blocs to push back against the agenda of quotas which has stood for 16 years as he embarks on his mission to form a new, independent government. Fatah MP, Hussein Arab spoke to open sources regarding the decision and stated that "all indications are that the government will pass through parliament if it was truly assembled without political quotas". However, this general acceptance does not extend to Kurdish blocs who have had varying levels of acceptance and Sunni blocs who, according to Arab "set conditions on ministers" but reassured that this does not present any "major obstacles given that everyone want to overcome this stage with minimal losses".

NATO to expand training operations in Iraq

NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg stated NATO's intention to introduce 200 trainers from the alliance to support training for counter insurgency operations in Iraq. The plan has been regarded as a 're-badging' of troops currently operating as part of the International Coalition force as, according to US NATO Envoy Kay Bailey, "there are several areas where the training is really overlapping". This proposal also follow demands from US President Donald Trump for the force to increase its presence in the Middle East.

THREAT MATRIX

Region	Political	Terrorism	Militancy	Crime	K&R
KRG*	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
North**	Moderate	High-Extreme	High	High	High
Baghdad	Moderate-High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate-High
Anbar	Moderate	High	High	High	Moderate-High
South***	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Threat Scale	Minimal	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme

* **KRG** – Dohuk, Erbil & Sulaymaniyah
** **North** – Nineveh, Salah ad-Din, Kirkuk & Diyala
*** **South** – Babil, Wasit, Karbala, Najaf, Diwaniyah, Dhi Qar, Muthanna, Maysan & Basra

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OVERVIEW

Situation update

The review period was considered typical with an enduring presence of expected hostile activity and sporadic bouts of violence at protests. That said, there was a rocket attack on K1 airbase in Kirkuk where US troops and Iraqi Federal Police are stationed. However, there were no injuries as a result of the incident.

Prime Minister designate Mohammed Tawfiq Allawi has been taking steps to form a new cabinet ahead of his March 02 deadline with open sources estimating an announcement as early as Sunday 16 Feb- two weeks early. Allawi has worked with a specialist team to meet with protesters and receive their demands while concurrently claiming to have ditched political quotas to ensure a fully independent, technocratic cabinet. However, this has done little to appease protesters who maintain their rejection of the candidate and instead have united behind prominent civil activist Dr.Alaa al-Rikabi as an alternative PM.

Ongoing demonstrations have featured prominently throughout the reporting period, however, bouts of significant violence against protesters have decreased. ISF were able to reopen Sinak Bridge in central Baghdad on Feb 12 after containing protesters in Tahrir Square. Muqtada al-Sadr publicly announced the dissolution of his 'Blue Hats' who were blamed for a significant proportion of violence against protesters. Sadr lost considerable public support due to the violence and his own noncommittal stance regarding support for the protesters.

Political

Sadr representative threatens PM designate

Kazem al-Issawi, a security advisor to Muqtada al-Sadr claimed in a press statement that if Prime Minister-designate Mohammed Tawfiq Allawi is unable to form an independent cabinet within the 30 day timeframe concluding on Mar 02 "Iraq will turn into hell for him and will topple him in just three days". Contrary to Issawi's statement, Sairoon and specifically Sadr were initially supportive of Allawi's designation but during the recent statement Issawi told journalists that the head of the Sadrist movement stressed that they will not be part of the future government. That said, he also warned others of deliberately obstructing the formation of the cabinet dictating that while the Sadrist movement does not intend to support Allawi's political progress, if it is independently formed, it will not veto the progress.

Independent MP accuses UN of interference

Independent MP Bassem Kashan accused Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the United Nations, Jeanine Hennis-Plasschaert of "trying to break up the popular protests to show that the crisis has been resolved through the United Nations, and this is contrary to the aspiration of the demonstrators". He also went on to say that "it wants to achieve a job, even if it's at the expense of the interests of the Iraqi people". Despite these claims, throughout the demonstrations- particularly after bouts of violence- demonstrators called for UN involvement to protect them at gatherings and support their demands.

Iraq Governors meet with KDP President Masoud Barzani

KDP President, and former KRG President, Masoud Barzani, has met with a joint delegation of Iraqi governors and officials in Erbil. Local media are reporting that the meeting was attended by 15 governors and their deputies along with Iraq's Planning Minister and the KRG Minister of Interior. In a statement released to media by the KDP after the meeting, the federal representatives highlighted the KRG's economic success and stability, in the hope federal Iraq can emulate their model.

Humanitarian

Nineveh lawmaker reports possibility of 32 000 IDPs returning.
A lawmaker representing Nineveh province has claimed that the Iraqi government are building an IDP camp to house families of accused IS members. According to Sherwin al-Dobardani, the IDPs will be transferred from Syria's al-Hol IDP camp and housed in a newly constructed camp in the al-Zummar sub-district, 50km north of Tal Afar. Al-Dobardani further stated that camp is over 50% completed, and that 32 000 people will be transferred from the al-Hol Camp.

Security

Iranian advisor for international affairs vows to expel US from Iraq
Ali Akbar Velayati, a top adviser for International Affairs to Iran's supreme leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei, claimed that if US troops do not leave Iraq by choice they will be driven out by force. He stated: "ending the military presence of the United States in Iraq will lead to its end in Syria", stressing that "the Americans will leave these two countries soon". Velayati implied that the US underestimated the Iranian will and that the strike on Qassem Soleimani has done little to quell the resilience of its fighters. President of the National Coalition and former PM, Iyad Allawi condemned the threats- rebuffing the claims and stating that Iran had "stepped over red lines" with regards to interference in Iraqi concerns.

Hezbollah representative met with militia leaders in Iraq
According to Reuters, Sheikh Mohammad al-Kawtharani met with PMF leaders in Iraq as a representative of Tehran backed Lebanese organization, Hezbollah. The meeting was intended to ensure cooperation between the factions in the wake of the death of Qassem Soleimani, and Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis. Al-Kawtharani worked closely with Soleimani and Hezbollah's Secretary-General, Hassan Nasrallah for years to guide the militias. He began the meeting by rebuking the militia's inability to control anti-government protests taking place throughout Iraq. He additionally stressed during the meetings, the need for a united front regarding the election of a new Iraqi Prime Minister.

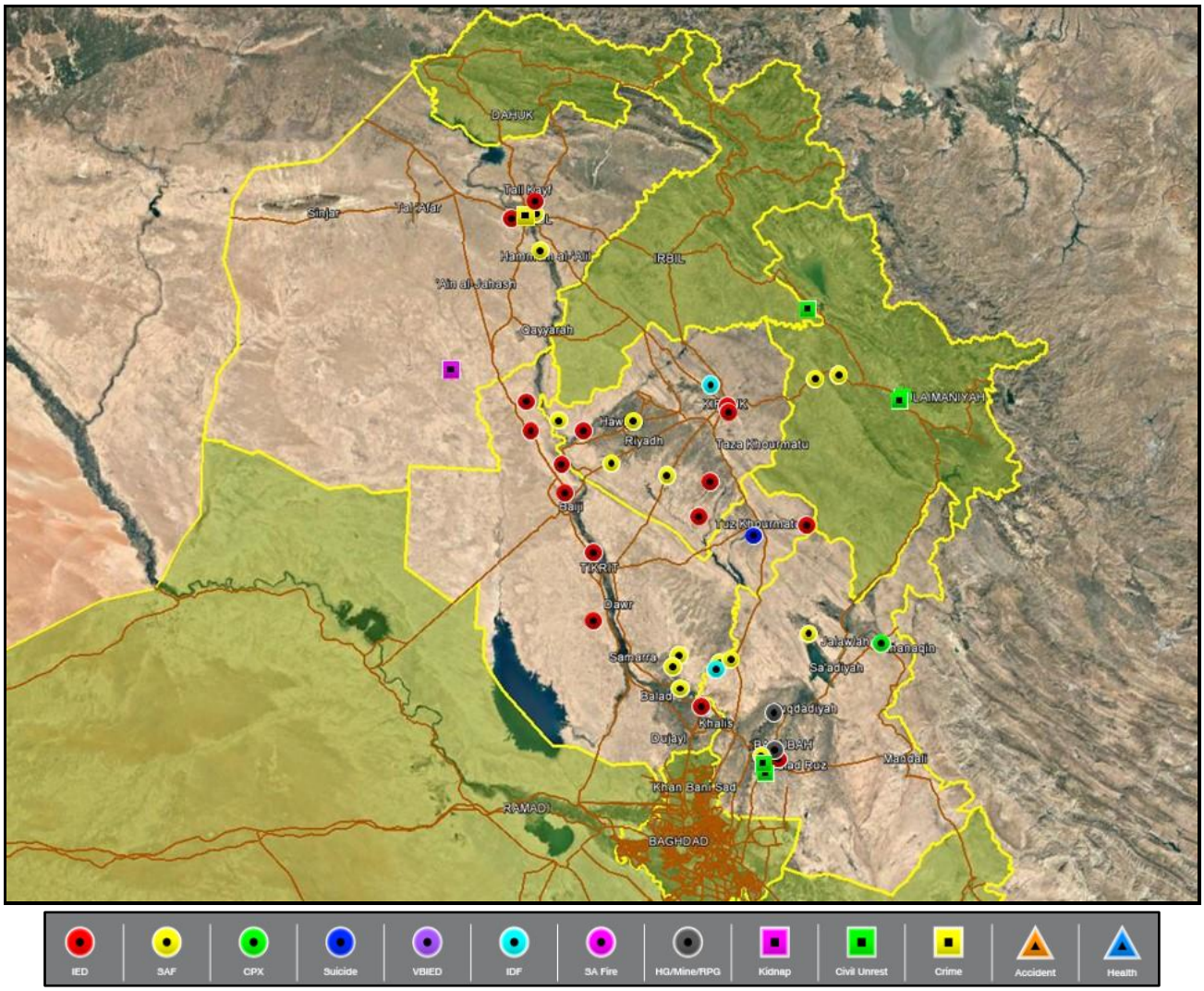
Economy

US grants 45-day Iraq-Iran waiver
As of late Feb 12, the US agreed to grant a waiver to enable Iraq to import gas from Iran despite enduring tensions between Washington and Tehran. The expiration of the waiver (Feb 13) comes at a politically complex point concerning relations between Iraq and the US following the US strike on Qassem Soleimani, the Commander of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) Quds Force and Deputy Commander of the Popular Mobilisation Units (PMU), Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis on Iraqi soil. In a bid to distance itself and Iraq from Iran, Washington urged the Iraqi government to reduce dependency or risk being unable to access billions of dollars in revenue held at the Federal Reserve Bank in New York due to the introduction of sanctions. That said, while previous agreements have stood for a 90-day period, this most recent decision gives Iraq just 45 days. Indeed, the waiver comes with a demand for proof that Iraq is taking steps to reduce its dependency on Iran within the 45-day timeframe. However, the US additionally stated that with a suitable, robust, technical timeframe, the waiver could be extended.

WEEKLY OPERATIONAL ASSESSMENT

Countrywide Military/Security Situation

Northern Provinces



There has been an overall reduction in reporting in the KR-I over the past week, particularly regarding attacks on gas infrastructure in KR-I. That said, in Sulaymaniyah on Feb 09 in Takiya town, west of Sulaymaniyah, gunmen in two vehicles attacked a convoy of gas tanker trucks with SAF. Security forces later arrested one suspect. On Feb 09, relatives and families of missing migrants in the boat that capsized in the waters between Greece and Italy which had 28 Kurdish migrants abroad protested in front of the Summit Foundation for Refugees and Displaced Affairs building in Sulaimaniyah. Protestors demanded authorities search for missing relatives and stated, “the government is responsible for the mass migrations because the youth leave the country trying to find a better life abroad,”. The boat that capsized last month- three of the Kurdish migrants survived and the bodies of just five others were found.

In Erbil, reports from Feb 14 that the Turkish military conducted airstrikes in the Qandil mountain range, North Erbil. The airstrike resulted in six members of the PKK being killed.

Reporting from Nineveh has focused on ISF/PMF operations targeting IS cells. There were two reports of attacks against security forces, both targeting Sunni tribesman who belong to the TMF. On Feb 06 in Shahloub village, south of Mosul, IS gunmen broke into the home of a Sunni tribesmen commander and killed him. Two days later in al-Hadhar, south of Mosul, IS gunmen kidnapped and executed an off-duty Sunni tribesman. The incident in al-Hadhar, continues last week's reporting of two attacks against PMF/TMF targets by IS that resulted in 10 fatalities. In response to these attacks open source reporting indicated that PMF, Sunni tribesmen, and IA supported by rotary-wing assets, launched a large-scale anti-IS offensive in the Jazeera region of al-Hadhar in which an explosives-rigged vehicle was seized, it was also reported the five IS militants were killed and 21 others arrested during the operation. There were also several IA operations resulting in significant weapons seizures including medium and heavy weapons and one on Feb 10 which included a SVEST in addition to the arrest of an IS air defence commander at a CP on Route Santa Fe / Hwy 2, east of Mosul the same day and arrest of an IS militant responsible for transporting fighters and families to from Al-Hol Camp to Nineveh on Feb 07.

There have been several kinetic events in Kirkuk during this reporting period, including a rocket attack and multiple IS attacks against the ISF/PMF. In the evening of Feb 13, a single rocket struck an area of open ground in K1 airbase which houses both US military and Iraqi federal police. An investigation found a launch pad 5km from the site housing 11 rockets. There were no injuries in relation to the incident. On Feb 06 in Arisha village, Hawija, IS gunmen attacked a federal police post with SAF killing two policemen similarly was an incident in Rashad two days later also resulting in the death of two policemen. There were two explosive incident, on Feb 07 and Feb 10, the latter in Mnisi village, Abbasi, Hawijah, whereby an IED detonated against a Federal Police dismounted patrol resulting killing one and wounding five others. Finally, there has been multiple ISF counter insurgency operations maintaining reports of cache clearances.

Similar to the attacks on security forces in Kirkuk, there has been a series of IED reports in Salah-al-Din targeting ISF/PMF among other sporadic reports there were four consecutive attacks on patrols and CPs from Feb 06-09. The first in Hasan village, Shirqat, which killed two Sunni tribesmen, then in Yathrib sub-district, Balad, which killed one and wounded another Sunni tribesman. An explosive incident in Masihli village, Shirqat, similarly killed a tribesman and finally a Peshmerga soldier was reportedly wounded when roadside IED detonated against the patrol vehicle near the village of Balkana in the Dawodiya area, east of Tuz Khurmatu. In addition to explosive attacks, there have been several SAF incidents targeting security forces with light and medium weapons, on Feb 10 in Mutaibijah in eastern Salah al-Din province, IS gunmen attacked a PMF convoy with MG fire. The attack resulted in the death of three PMF members and wounded two others. On Feb 09, Kurdish military Peshmerga announced they had started an anti-IS security operation in the al-Dawood area, located between Kifri and Tuz Khurmatu to target the enduring insurgent threat.

Finally, in Diyala, there was several IS related attacks reported consisting of both IEDs and SAF incidents. This included a complex attack in the early hours of Feb 13, IS fighters launched a SAF attack followed by an IED detonation against a CP and a civilian vehicle in Bahhar Taza IVO Khanaqin. The attack resulted in the death of two civilians and injury to 12 others including four ISF members. There has also been a prevalence of sniping attacks with local media reports referring to the attacker as the "Buhriz sniper". These attacks resulted in the death of two soldiers on Feb 07 in IVO Buhriz. On Feb 10, in Albu Hroush village, al-Adhaim sub-district, north of Baqubah, one ISF member was wounded by PSAF and on the evening of Feb 14 a PSAF attack resulted in 2 IA KIA.

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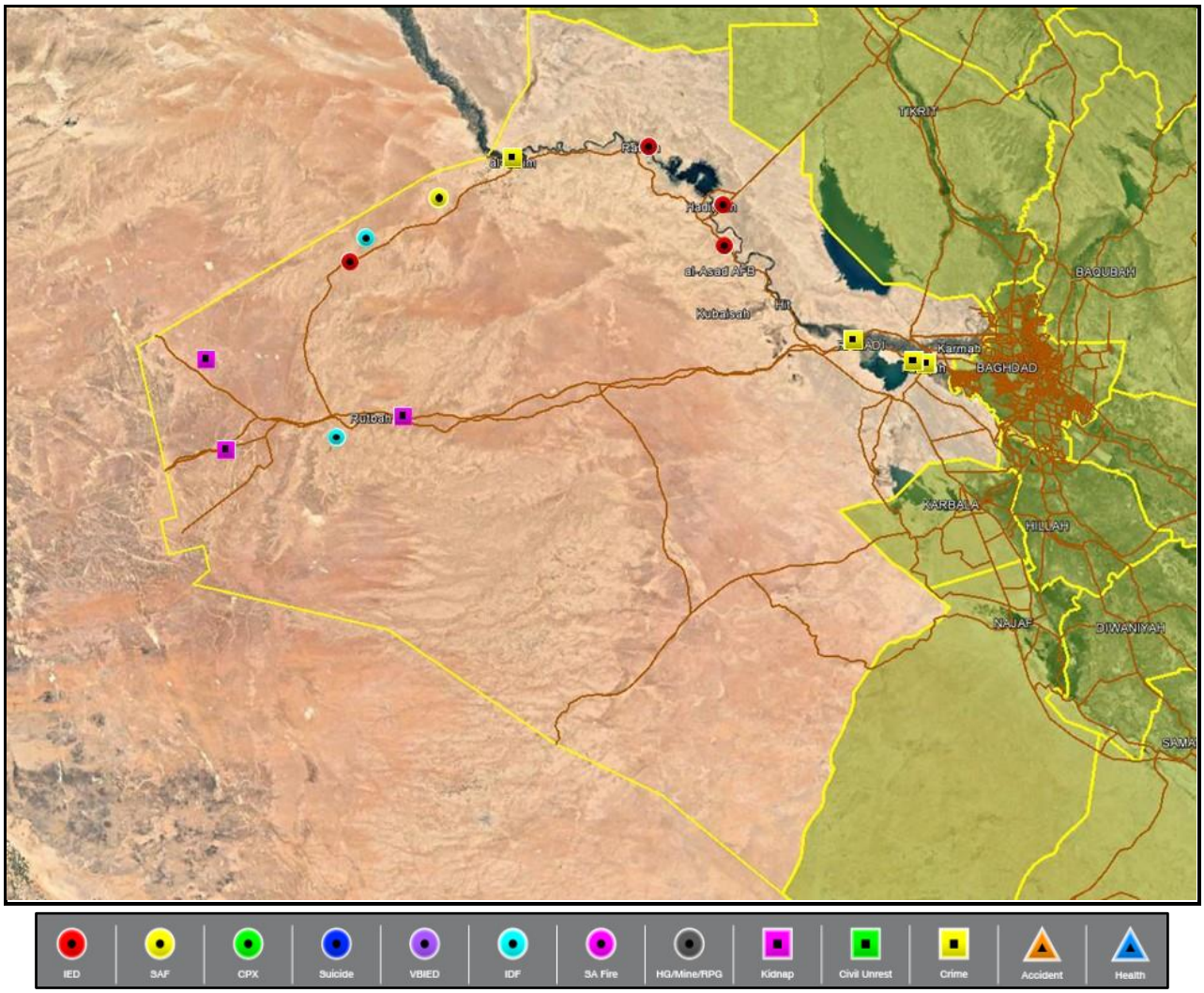
Anbar Province

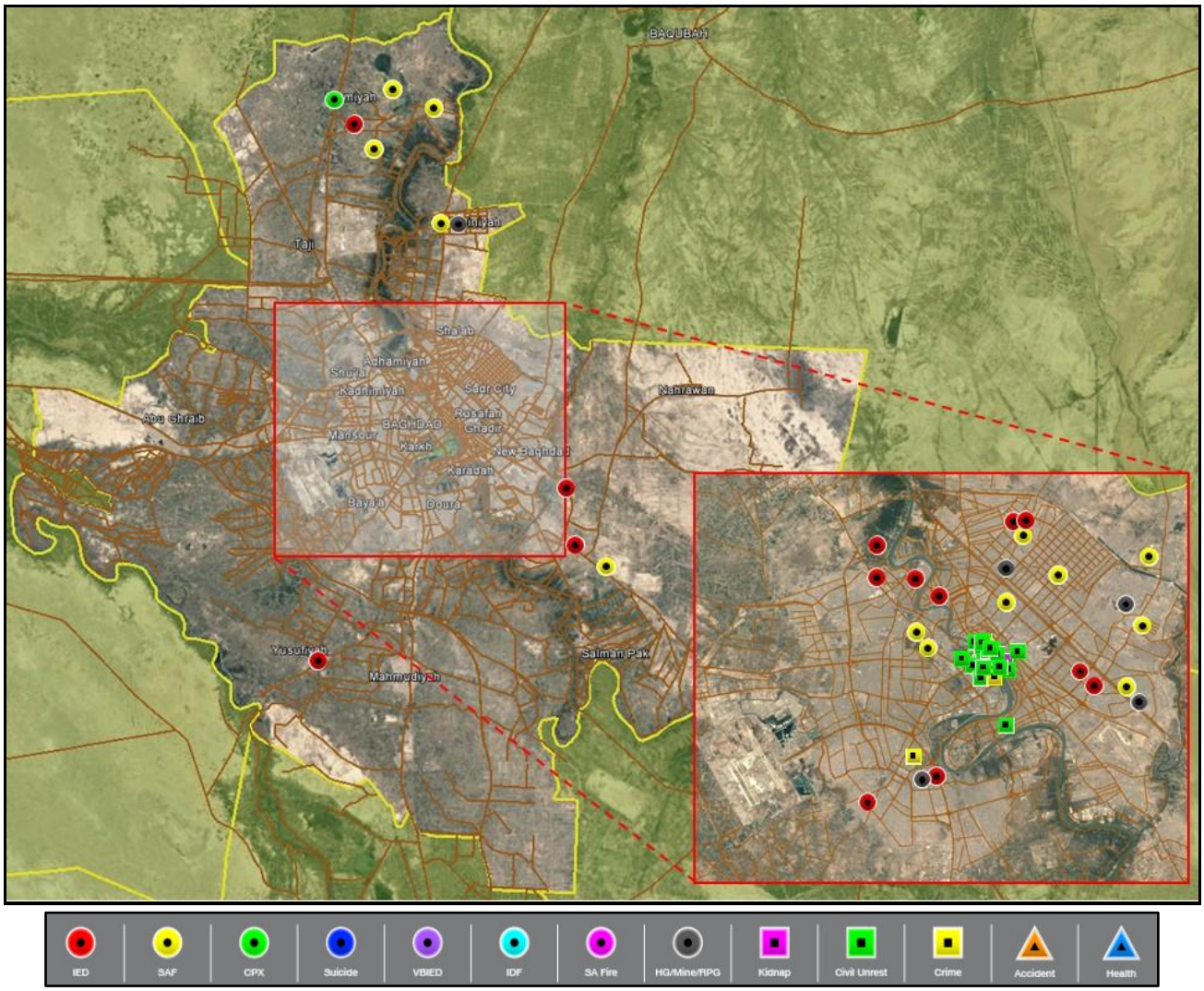


Reporting endured at expected levels in Anbar this week with four IED incidents- the majority targeting security forces operating in the province. The most significant incident was recorded on Feb 08 in Rutbah district, west of Ramadi whereby an IED detonated on a PMF vehicle on the Rutbah-Akashat Road killing four PMF members. There was similar SAF reports targeted at security forces and on Feb 11 in western Anbar province, IS gunmen attacked a PMF post near the Iraqi-Syrian Border and killed one PMF field commander.

There were also three reported kidnappings and while two victims in Rutbah were found by an ISF taskforce on Feb 10 and returned to their families, a man abducted in Kilo-35 on Feb 09 was killed by militants.

Finally, ongoing counter insurgency operations were prevalent in the province. Reporting from Feb 12 in Rutbah, recorded an ISF airstrike targeting IS locations near the Syrian border. The following day an Iraqi airstrike destroyed one IS pickup truck and killed several militants aboard south of the al-Houran Valley in Rutbah district. There were also several arrests under Article IV terrorism charges in Qaim, Ramadi, and Fallujah.

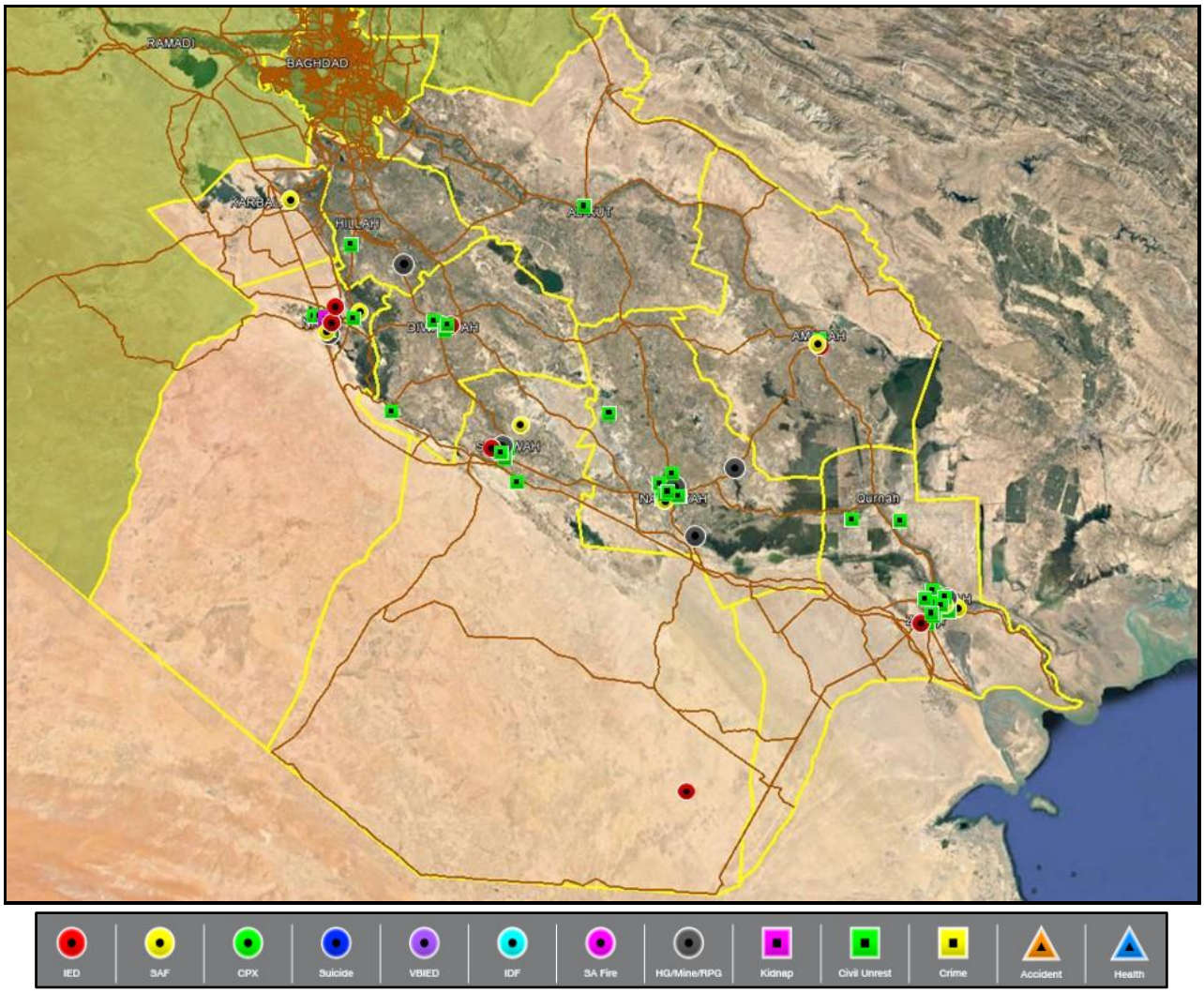
Capital Region (Including Baghdad City)



In Baghdad City there was an explosive incident which took place in the evening of Feb 08 when IEDs detonated in Baghdad al-Jadida, Chekouk, al-Qahira, al-Hurriyah and Shuhada injuring a total of ten civilians. Protest reporting in Baghdad included a commemoration on Feb 11 after 40 days of mourning for Major General Qasem Soleimani, Head of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis, the Head of Kataeb Hezbollah and Deputy Head of the PMU which passed with minor traffic delays IVO BIAP. There were sporadic instances of hostile reporting. On Feb 10, an activist, Karrar al-Omari was kidnapped after leaving Tahrir Square in Rusafa district and on Feb 11 a woman received multiple stab wounds when a group of Sadrist followers armed with knives, attacked three protesters inside a tent IVO Tahrir Square due to alleged criticism of Muqtada al Sadr on social media. Sporadic reports of SAF aimed at protesters were recorded but overall SAF incidents tended to be carried out gunmen upon specific targets. One incident which gained media attention on Feb 11, stated that unidentified gunmen shot and killed the director of Al Rasheed Satellite Channel (owned by Saad Asem Al-Janabi the leader of the Iraqi Republican Rally), Nizar Dhanoun near his house in al-Jami'a.

In provincial Baghdad IS claimed responsibility for an IED attack in Jisr Diyala on Feb 07 which injured three civilians. Additionally, IS carried out a complex attack in Tarmiyah the same day attacking a vehicle transporting Sunni tribesmen commanders with an IED followed by machine gun fire killing four tribesmen and wounding two other commanders. Other hostile incident reporting included SAF and medium weapons which targeted ISF patrols and CPs- considered an enduring threat in provincial areas.

Southern Provinces



Demonstrations continued as the main contributor to southern Iraq reporting during the review period. Established sit-in sites in Najaf City, Diwaniyah City, Nasiriyah, and Basra had the largest recorded attendance with students in Basra marching from Ashar to Navy Roundabout to support civil activism on Feb 11.

In Najaf a protester was abducted when returning from the anti-establishment protest at Sadrist Square, Najaf City. News outlets stated that 'Blue Hats' militia members were responsible for the incident, but this remains unconfirmed. Other incident reporting includes two SAF attacks and two explosive incidents, one of which was IVO a school in Najaf City on Feb 13 but there were no injuries in relation to the explosion.

Beyond protest reporting, Diwaniyah remained stable this week. However, there were additional, single issue protests involving education staff in Diwaniyah who maintained demonstrations regarding employment grievances throughout the week. On Feb 08 a petrol bomb was thrown at the Teacher's Syndicate in Diwaniyah City- this followed the seized of 40 petrol bombs in a park on Feb 04 which were reportedly intended to target education facilities.

Dhi Qar remained as a majority contributor to reporting with demonstrators intermittently blocking Zeitoun and Nasr bridges in Nasiriyah as part of ongoing activism. On Feb 09, three government vehicles belonging to the Ministry of Water were reportedly set ablaze during a tribal conflict in al-Islah district and unidentified individuals torched

the front yard of the Badr Headquarters in central Nasiriyah city. Further hostile reporting in relation to protests, on Feb 12 unidentified gunmen carried out a SAF attack at the Commission for Human Rights HQ in Nasiriyah.

In Maysan on Feb 09 there was an explosive incident involving an IED which detonated outside the house of former deputy director of the Maysan Education Department in the Mu'allimin district of Amarah city on Feb 09. Additionally there was a tribal SAF exchange in Amarah on Feb 10, resulting in injury to four civilians.

Muthanna reporting stated that on Feb 11 four people were killed and 25 wounded in a fire at Al Hussein Hospital, Samawah. This prompted a demonstration the following day with civilians demanding those responsible be held to account for negligence. The same day an IED detonated IVO a doctor's office in Samawah which injured a doctor.

Peaceful protests continue throughout Basra – demonstrations were witnessed at the Navy Roundabout sit-in site in Maq'il (enduring), Jubaila (students marching to the sit-in site) and in Burjisiya. Although slightly reduced, the typical pattern of social violence, tribal disputes and criminal activity continued to be reported and remained concentrated in Basra City and Zubayr. On Feb 11 commemoration activity after 40 days of mourning for Major General Qasem Soleimani, Head of the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) and Abu Mahdi al-Muhandis, the Head of Kataeb Hezbollah and Deputy Head of the PMU killed by the US in January passed off without incident in Basra, the majority of the activity conducted in Najaf and Baghdad – PMU convoys were sighted moving north from Basra.

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ACRONYM LIST

AII - Area of Intelligence Interest
AKA - Also Known As
AO - Area of Operations
APC - Armored Personnel Carrier
APIED - Anti-Personnel IED
AQ - Al-Qaeda
AT - Anti-Tank
ATGW - Anti Tank Guided Weapon
AVIED - Anti-Vehicle IED
BBIED - Body Borne IED
Bde - Brigade
Bn - Battalion
BXP - Border Crossing Point
CET - Convoy Escort Team
CLC - Concerned Local Citizens
CoP - Chief of Police
CP - Check Point
C-PERS - Captured Personnel
CPX - Complex Attack (attack using multiple weapon systems)
CQA - Close Quarter Assassination/Attack
DBS - Drive by Shooting
Div - Division
DoD - Department of Defense
DoS - Department of State
DoS - US Department of State
ECP - Entry Control Point
EFP - Explosively Formed Projectile
EOD - Explosive Ordinance Disposal (Bomb Squad)
ERW - Explosive Remnants of War
FoM - Freedom of Movement
GoI - Government of Iraq
HCN - Host Country National
HG - Hand Grenade
HME - Home Made Explosive
HMG - Heavy Machine Gun
HVT - High Value Target
IC - International Community
IDF - Indirect Fire (i.e.: rockets, mortars)
IDP - Internally Displaced Persons
IEC - Independent Electoral Commission
IED - Improvised Explosive Device
IM - International Military
IOC - International Oil Company
IRAM - Improvised Rocket Assisted Mortar
IRL - Improvised Rocket Launcher
IS - Islamic State
IVCP - Illegal Vehicle Check Point
IVO - In Vicinity Of
IZ - International Zone
KIA - Killed in Action
LN - Local National/Iraqi Civilian
MAIED - Magnetically attached IED (aka UVIED)
MIA - Missing in Action
MoD - Ministry of Defense
MoF - Ministry of Finance
MoFA - Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoHE - Ministry of Higher Education
MoI - Ministry of Interior
MoJ - Ministry of Justice
MoO - Ministry of Oil
MoT - Ministry of Transportation
MSR - Main Supply Route
NFDK - No Further Details Known
NGO - Non-Governmental Organization (aid/charity)
NSTR - Nothing Significant To Report
OCG - Organized Crime Group
OPF - Oil Protection Force
PAX - Person, Persons or Passenger
PBIED - Person-Borne Improvised Explosive Device (UN Term)
PMF – Popular Mobilisation Forces
PoI - Point of Impact (for IDF)
PoO - Point of Origin (for IDF)
PSAF - Precision Small Arms Fire
PSC - Private Security Company
PSD - Private Security Detail
RCIED - Remote-Controlled IED
RPG - Rocket Propelled Grenade
RTA - Road Traffic Accident
SAF - Small Arms Fire
SAFIRE - Surface to Air FIRE
SF - Special Forces
SVBIED - Suicide Vehicle Borne IED
SVEST - Suicide Explosive Worn Vest
TCN - Third Country National
TCP - Traffic Control Point
Technical - An improvised weapon-mounted pick-up truck
TTP - Tactics, Techniques and Practices
UVIED - Under Vehicle IED
UXO - Unexploded Ordnance
VBIED - Vehicle Borne IED
VCP - Vehicle Checkpoint
WIA - Wounded in Action

GARDAWORLD INFORMATION SERVICES

From our management offices and field offices in strategic locations our constant monitoring of the high-risk environments in which we work is conveyed through our range of .Xplored™ risk analysis reports. The reports contain detailed updates, delivering current and relevant ground-truth information to assist both our personnel and our clients in their decision-making.

Our wider risk management solutions provide members of the defense, diplomatic, development, oil & gas and infrastructure sectors operating in potentially high-risk and complex environments with a comprehensive range of risk analysis, intelligence, crisis response, and training services. These services are designed to provide clients with the proactive capability to remain aware in potentially hostile environments and identify risks while strengthening their reactive capacity in emergency situations.

Our current regular reporting geographies include: Nigeria, Mali, Libya, Iraq, Afghanistan and Yemen on a daily, weekly, fortnightly, and monthly basis.

Through our constant monitoring and predictive threat analysis our Information Services team help you plan for, manage, and respond to risks.

For more information on our .Xplored reports or for information about our special-to-task reports tailored to individual client requirements, please contact us: or contact our regional representative iraq.ram@garda.com (Mobile: +964 7823 783 972)

For more information on how our services can support your business in Iraq contact:
Daniel Matthews, Senior Director Iraq daniel.matthews@garda.com

GARDAWORLD

A global leader in comprehensive security and risk management

GardaWorld International Protective Services is the international security division of GardaWorld Security Corporation, the world's largest privately owned security company with over 62,000 global staff.

We support clients in emerging, complex and high-risk markets around the world with static security, security consulting, risk analysis and reporting, crisis management and business continuity, mobile security, close protection, training and kidnap for ransom and extortion response solutions.

We work across multiple business sectors to provide protection and security for clients in the extractives, aerospace and defense, critical infrastructure, government and diplomatic and development sectors to secure employees, assets, and reputation so clients can focus solely on running daily operations and growing their business.

Discover more about the markets we serve and to learn how our international security solutions can help you contact us today: gwinfo@garda.com

Iraq
GardaWorld Baghdad HQ
House 10, Street 8
Area 226, International Zone
Baghdad, Iraq

Middle East
International Protective Services Headquarters
Office 2502, Tower 2, Currency House
DIFC, PO Box 482069
Dubai, United Arab Emirates

United States
1760 Old Meadow Road
Suite 400
McLean, VA, 22102
United States

UK
2, London Bridge
London
SE1 9RA

Europe
39 rue des Deux Eglises
1000 Brussels
Belgium

garda.com