

**Iraq VNSA Cases, Part II**  
**Last Updated: 24 April 2017**

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T1356	AL-FURSAN BRIGADES		2005	0
T1371	BATTALION OF THE LOOK-OUT FOR IRAQ		2005	0
T1395	HAWK BRIGADES		2005	0
T1398	IMAM HUSSEIN BRIGADE		2005	2005
T1415	JIHAD PEGAH		2005	0
T1418	JUNAID JIHADIST BATTALION		2005	2005
T1428	MUADH IBN JABAL BRIGADE		2005	0
T1434	NINAWA MUJAHIDEEN IN THE CITY OF MOSUL		2005	0
T1443	PARTISANS OF THE SUNNI		2005	0
T1460	SAAD BIN ABI WAQAS BRIGADES		2005	0
T1466	JUND AL-SAHABAH GROUP		2005	2006
T1468	SWORDS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS BRIGADES		2005	0
T1471	THE GROUP FOR THE PROMOTION OF VIRTUE AND THE PREVENTION OF VICE		2005	0
T1566	SUNNI SUPPORTERS		2005	2006
T827	BRIGADES OF IMAN HASSAN-AL-BASRI		2005	2005
T852	IRAQI REVENGE BRIGADES		2005	0
T859	PROTECTORS OF ISLAM BRIGADE		2005	2005
T914	MUJAHEDDEEN SHURA COUNCIL		2005	2006
T937	AL-AHWAL BRIGADES		2005	0
T1357	AL-IMAM ALI BRIGADES		2006	0
T1370	BANNER OF ISLAM		2006	2006

T1373	ANSAR AL-TAWHID WAL SUNNA		2006	2006
T1384	DHI QAR ORGANIZATION		2006	0
T1451	PUNISHMENT BRIGADE FOR THE AL-JAAFARI GOVERNMENT		2006	0
T2028	IRAQ'S JIHADIST LEAGUES		2006	2009
T2029	AL-TAMKIN BRIGADES		2006	0
T2252	ANBAR SALVATION COUNCIL		2006	2007
T2292	DIYALA SALVATION COUNCIL		2006	2007
T2329	ISLAMIC COMPANIES		2006	2006
T2338	JAISH-E-MOHAMMAD (IRAQ)		2006	2006
T2345	JIHADIST SOLDIERS		2006	2006
T988	ASA'IB AHL AL-HAQQ		2006	2010
T1974	JIHAD AND REFORM FRONT		2007	0
T2031	UMAR BRIGADES		2007	0
T2034	ARMY OF THE NAQSHBANDI WAY		2007	0
T2035	MUSTAFA BATTALIONS		2007	0
T2349	JUST PUNISHMENT BRIGADES		2007	2007
T936	SARAYA ANSAR AL-TAWHID		2007	0
T938	AL-GHURABA BRIGADES		2007	0
T2487	MUNADIL AL-JUMALYI BRIGADE		2008	2008
T555	AL-FATIHIN ARMY (AFA)		2008	2008
T2519	SUPREME COMMAND FOR JIHAD AND LIBERATION		2009	2009
T2427	JUND AL-TAWID		2010	2010
T2515	SHIELD OF ISLAM BRIGADE		2010	2010
T1601	ARAB SOCIALIST BAATH PARTY OF IRAQ		2011	2011
T2181	AL-NAQSHABANDIYA ARMY		2012	2012

## I. AL-FURSAN BRIGADES

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Fursan Brigades, Al Fursan Brigades, Brigade Of Knights, Katibat Al-Fursan, Knights Brigades

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4603, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- "Video Aired of Group Claiming Kidnapping of Three Turks in Iraq." 2005. BBC Monitoring Newsfile, Aug 07, 1.

<https://search.proquest.com/docview/452596262?accountid=14026>.

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### **Part 2. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the Al-Fursan Brigades first formed, but was active as early as 2004 (MIPT 2008). It came to attention in August 2005 for kidnapping three Turkish private military contractors (BBC 2005). The group claims its goal is to oppose the U.S. occupation of Iraq and deter foreign businesses from working with the U.S. in Iraq (BBC 2005). There is no ascribed ideology with the group.

#### **Geography**

The attack occurred "in the Kurdish region of northern Iraq" (MIPT 2008).

#### **Organizational Structure**

Khalid Abd al-Ghafur al-Durbrani led the group until his death in 2004 (MIPT 2008). The group was composed of former Baath and Hussein loyalists (MIPT 2008). There are no estimates on the group's size, funding mechanisms, or organizational structure.

#### **External Ties**

There is no evidence of external ties between this group and other state or non-state actors.

#### **Group Outcome**

The group's only known attack occurred in August 2005 and then it is not heard from again. There is no evidence that the Turkish men were ever released and there is also no evidence of additional security force interactions between the group (MIPT 2008).

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2004

Group End (Outcome): 2005 (disappear)

## **II. BATTALION OF THE LOOK-OUT FOR IRAQ**

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Battalion Of The Look-Out For Iraq, Brigade Of Monitoring For Iraq, Katibat Al Rasd Min Ajl Al Iraq, Katibat Al-Rasd Min Ajl Al-Iraq

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4658, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- "Paris Urges Release of French Hostage in Iraq." 2005.Xinhua News Agency - CEIS, Dec 29, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/452656491?accountid=14026>.
- "Iraq Hostage Kill Threat." 2005.The Mercury, Dec 30, 27. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/353126167?accountid=14026>.

### **Part 2. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in December 2005 when it kidnapped a French engineer (Mercury 2005). The group's goal was to oppose the coalition occupation in Iraq and compel France to "end its illegitimate presence in Iraq" (Mercury 2005).

#### **Geography**

The incident took place in Baghdad, Iraq (Mercury 2005).

#### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information available about the group's organizational structure. The group publicized the incident via a video sent to Al-Arabiya television (Mercury 2005). There is no information available about the group's size, funding, leadership, or structure.

### **External Ties**

There is no information available about the group's external to other state or non-state actors.

### **Group Outcome**

The French Foreign Minister pleaded with the group to release the hostage, claiming the group mistakenly believed France had combat troops in Iraq (It did not) (Xinhua 2005). Planche escaped captivity in 2006 when his abductors fled during a sweep by Iraqi and US troops (MIPT 2008). The group was not heard from again (MIPT 2008).

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (police, disappear)

- III. HAWK BRIGADES  
Min. Group Date: 2005  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Hawk Brigades, Falcon Brigades, Hawk Brigade, Saraya Al-Suqur

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4667, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- "1st Lead: Kidnappers Threaten to Kill Jordanian Hostage in Iraq." 2005.Xinhua News Agency - CEIS, Dec 24, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/452633279?accountid=14026>.
- PATRICK QUINN, Associated Press. 2005. "Iraqis are Urged to Accept Election Results." Times Union, Dec 25, A2.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/266095734?accountid=14026>.

### **Part 2. Narrative**

## **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in December 2005 when it kidnapped a staff member of the Jordanian Embassy (Xinhua 2005). The group claims its goal is to resist the US occupation in Iraq, compel the Jordanian government to withdraw its presence in Iraq, cease diplomatic ties with the interim Iraqi government, and release a female suicide bomber with ties to AQI (Xinhua 2005). There is no clear ideology defined with the group.

## **Geography**

The attack took place in Baghdad, Iraq (Xinhua 2005).

## **Organizational Structure**

There is no information available about the group's size, leadership, membership, funding, or structure.

## **External Ties**

The group may have ties to AQI because it demanded the release of a female suicide bomber from an AQI-orchestrated and claimed attack (Xinhua 2005; MIPT 2008).

## **Group Outcome**

The Iraqi and Jordanian government took no action in response to this incident (MIPT 2008). Jordan refuses to release the female suicide bomber and maintains its diplomatic presence in Iraq (MIPT 2008). It is unknown if there are any more formal security interactions or what happens to the group. There are no additional incidents tied to this group after the one kidnapping in December 2005 (MIPT 2008).

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2005 (disappear)

- IV. IMAM HUSSEIN BRIGADE
  - Min. Group Date: 2005
  - Max. Group Date: 2005
  - Onset: NA

Aliases: Imam Hussein Brigade, Imam Hussein Brigades, Qatta'ab Al-Imam Al-Hussein

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4625, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- Michael Smith and, Jonathon Carr. 2005. "Iraq Road Blast Kills Three British Soldiers." Sunday Times, Jul 17, 2.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/316774492?accountid=14026>.
- Leila Fadel and Huda Ahmed Knight, Ridder Newspapers. 2005. "SUICIDE BLAST KILLS 60 IN IRAQ 85 MORE INJURED WHEN BOMBER DETONATED VEST NEAR FUEL TANKER IN TOWN SOUTH OF BAGHDAD." Pittsburgh Post - Gazette, Jul 17, A-1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/392009185?accountid=14026>.

### **Part 2. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first emerged in July 2005 when it detonated a series of IEDs outside Amarah and assassinated a Kurdish judge in Nasiriyah (Fadel and Ahmed 2005). The group is Shia (Fadel and Ahmed 2005; MIPT 2008). The group claimed the attack via a popular online website for Iraqi insurgents, but its goals were not explicitly stated in conjunction with these attacks although it appears to oppose the coalition occupation in Iraq (Smith and Carr-Brown 2005).

#### **Geography**

The group had attacks in Amarah, Iraq, and Nasiriyah, Iraq (Fadel and Ahmed 2005; Smith and Carr-Brown 2005).

#### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information about the group's organizational structure, size, membership, leadership, or funding.

#### **External Ties**

The group posts on an online website that is also used by AQI and other Iraqi insurgents; however, if the group is Shia, then it is unlikely to have any formal connection with such groups (Smith and Carr-Brown 2005). The group operates in Amarah, which is a known base of operation for Moqtada al-Sadr and the Mahdi Army (Smith and Carr-Brown 2005).

## Group Outcome

The British forces in southern Iraq increased patrols, arrested four Iraqis, and seized bomb-making materials in Majar al-Kabir around the same time as the incident (Smith and Carr-Brown 2005). The incidents occurred around the same time that the British were planning a troop reduction (Smith and Carr-Brown 2005). The group is tied to another attack in April 2006 although there is no explicit claim of responsibility (MIPT 2008). It is unknown what happens to the group after that date.

## Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (disappear)

- V. JIHAD PEGAH  
Min. Group Date: 2005  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Jihad Pegah, Jihad Base

## Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4644, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- "Kurdish Jihadist Website Says Responsible for Iraqi Kurdish City Blasts - Paper." 2005. BBC Monitoring Middle East, Oct 27, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/458674171?accountid=14026>.
- Emad El Din Shadih, Oxford Handbook of Islam and Politics, p. 645, Oxford University Press 2016,  
<https://books.google.com/books?id=wUcSDAAQBAJ&pg=PA623&lpg=PA623&dq=jihad+pegah+iraq&source=bl&ots=r0IE8Htl7a&sig=yr9hWH3wP9BA0tbi1yP802VvPm8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwirhvyozrnTAhVXVWMKHbPjAmQQ6AEIKDAB#v=onepage&q=jihad%20pegah%20iraq&f=false>

## Part 2. Narrative

### Group Formation

It is unknown when Jihad Pegah formed, but it first came to attention in October 2005 when it attacked Sulaymaniyah (BBC 2005). The group is either Kurdish or Sunni Arab



(BBC 2005). It had no stated political goals with its claim of responsibility although MIPT (2008) speculates (and I mean speculates) that the group was targeting PUK and the Ministry of Peshmerga (MIPT 2008).

### **Geography**

The attack took place in Sulaymaniyah, Iraq (BBC 2005).

### **Organizational Structure**

It is unknown how large the group is, but is composed of both Arab and Kurdish members (BBC 2005). Its leadership may be Kurdish although this was never clarified (BBC 2005). It is unknown how the group funds itself or its organizational structure.

### **External Ties**

The group has ties to Al-Qaeda in Iraq although the extent of this “affiliation” and what kind of resources it entails is unclear (BBC 2005). MIPT (2008) speculates the group may have ties to other Kurdish Islamic groups like Ansar al-Islam. The group appears to merge with the Al-Qaeda-related Mujahideen Shura Council in 2006 to form the “Islamic State of Iraq” (Shahin 2016, 623).

### **Group Outcome**

The incident in October 2005 is the only incident attributed and claimed by the Jihad Pegah (MIPT 2008). There is no evidence of a security force response to the group. According to Shahin (2016), the group later merges with the Mujahideen Shura Council to create the “Islamic State of Iraq,” which includes Jama’at Jund al-Sahaba, Saraya Fursan al-Tawhid, Saraya Milat Ibrahim, the Kurdistan Brigades, and Ansar al-Tawhid wa al-Sunna Brigades (Shashin 2016, 623).

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: Kurdistan Brigade

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (merger)

- VI. JUNAID JIHADIST BATTALION
  - Min. Group Date: 2005
  - Max. Group Date: 2005
  - Onset: NA

Aliases: Junaid Jihadist Battalion, Junayd Jihadist Brigades, Kata'ib Al-Junayd Al-Jihadiyah

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4554, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- GTD Perpetrator 20248, Global Terrorism Database, START Project, Last Modified June 2016, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20248>
- "34 Bodies Discovered as Rice Visits Iraq," AP via Yahoo! News, May 15, 2005, <http://www.freerepublic.com/focus/f-news/1403630/posts>

### **Part 2. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2005 when it kidnaps a Palestinian and an Iraqi truck driver on their delivery route for U.S. forces (AP 2005). The group did not publicly state any political goals in their video about the kidnapping and there is no information available about their ideology (other than Islamist) either (AP 2005).

#### **Geography**

It is unknown where the incident took place (GTD 2016; AP 2005).

#### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information available about the group's leadership, size, membership, funding, or organizational structure.

#### **External Ties**

There is no information available about the group's external ties to either other state or non-state actors.

#### **Group Outcome**

It is unknown what happens to the group and it is not involved in any other incidents after this one kidnapping (MIPT 2008). It is unknown what happened to the hostages and there is little information available about any security force response by Iraqi or US forces following the incident (MIPT 2008). Officials said they could not authenticate whether the hostage video was real (AP 2005).

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2005 (disappear)

#### VII. MUADH IBN JABAL BRIGADE

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4563, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- Jim Hoagland, "Crime over Courage in Iraq," Washington Post, June 16, 2005, <http://www.lexisnexis.com/lxacui2api/api/version1/getDocCui?oc=00240&hnsd=f&hgn=t&lni=4GDH-9S00-TW87-N375&hns=t&perma=true&hv=t&hl=t&csi=270944%2C270077%2C11059%2C8411&secondRedirectIndicator=true>
- Yves-Claude Llorca, "Al-Qaeda Kills U.S. Hostage," Daily Telegraph (Australia), 2005, [http://www.lexisnexis.com/lxacui2api/results/docview/docview.do?docLinkInd=true&risb=21\\_T25855965716&format=GNBFI&sort=RELEVANCE&startDocNo=1&resultsUrlKey=29\\_T25855965720&cisb=22\\_T25855965719&treeMax=true&treeWidth=0&csi=244786&docNo=3](http://www.lexisnexis.com/lxacui2api/results/docview/docview.do?docLinkInd=true&risb=21_T25855965716&format=GNBFI&sort=RELEVANCE&startDocNo=1&resultsUrlKey=29_T25855965720&cisb=22_T25855965719&treeMax=true&treeWidth=0&csi=244786&docNo=3)
- "Hostages freed, kidnappers face execution," Sydney Morning Herald, May 23, 2005, <http://www.smh.com.au/news/World/Hostages-freed-kidnappers-face-execution/2005/05/23/1116700619282.html>

#### **Part 2. Narrative**

##### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in June 2005 when it kidnapped three Romanian journalists, demanding Romania should withdraw its 860 troops from Iraq (Hoagland 2005). The group also "appealed directly to President Bush to meet the political demands of the patriots of the "Muadh ibn Jabal Brigade" (Hoagland 2005).

##### **Geography**

It is unknown where in Iraq the kidnapping takes place (Sydney Morning Herald 2005). The journalists were held just north of Baghdad (Hoagland 2005).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group is allegedly led by Abu Sahar and has many cells throughout Iraq; there is no secondary evidence to corroborate this (MIPT 2008). There is no information about the group's size or membership. It demands ransoms as part of its hostage exchange process and may fund itself through ransoms (MIPT 2008).

### **External Ties**

There is no clear evidence of external ties between this group and other state or non-state actors.

### **Group Outcome**

The Romanian and French governments publicly said they did not negotiate with the group, but it is believed they worked through a Syrian businessman to facilitate negotiations and secure the release of the hostages in exchange for a sizeable ransom of several million dollars (Llorca 2005; Hoagland 2005; MIPT 2008). The group is not implicated in any additional kidnappings after the French and Romanian journalists are released (MIPT 2008).

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2005 (concession? disappear?)

- VIII. NINAWA MUJAHIDEEN IN THE CITY OF MOSUL  
Min. Group Date: 2005  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Ninawa Mujahideen In The City Of Mosul, Mujahideen Of Nineveh

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4539, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.

- “UNHCR’s ELIGIBILITY GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSING THE INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION NEEDS OF IRAQI ASYLUM-SEEKERS,” UNHCR, August 2007, p. 38, <http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/46deb05557.pdf>
- Lexis
  - Mujahideen of Nineveh
  - NINAWA MUJAHIDEEN IN THE CITY OF MOSUL
  - “NINAWA MUJAHIDEEN” IN THE CITY OF MOSUL
- Proquest
  - Mujahideen of Nineveh
  - NINAWA MUJAHIDEEN IN THE CITY OF MOSUL
  - “NINAWA MUJAHIDEEN” IN THE CITY OF MOSUL

## **Part 2. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in January 2005 when it kidnapped members of the Iraqi Election Commission in order to protest or deter scheduled elections (UNHCR 2007; MIPT 2008). The group threatened to attack additional polling centers (MIPT 2008).

### **Geography**

The incident took place in Mosul (UNHCR 2007).

### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information available about the group’s organizational structure, leadership, membership, funding, or size.

### **External Ties**

There is no information available about the group’s external ties to other state or non-state actors.

### **Group Outcome**

The group was only active prior to the January 2005 elections in Mosul (MIPT 2008). It did not conduct or claim responsibility for any attacks in the December 2005 elections (MIPT 2008). There is no evidence of additional security responses by Iraqi or US security forces.

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2005 (disappear)

#### **IX. PARTISANS OF THE SUNNI**

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4651, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- Hamid Ahmed, Associated Press. 2005. "Sunnis Protesting Sheik's Killing Group Says it Retaliated with Deadly Car Bombing in Shiite-Dominated City." Journal - Gazette, Nov 26, 2A. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/411256549?accountid=14026>.
- "The Conflict in Iraq; Sunni Clan Mourns Slain Leader." 2005. Los Angeles Times, Nov 26. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/421998982?accountid=14026>.

#### **Part 2. Narrative**

##### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2005 for carrying out a car-bombing in Hillah, Iraq "in retaliation for the slaying of Hemaiyem and other attacks against Sunnis" (Los Angeles Times 2005). The group opposed the killings and other incidents of sectarian violence carried out by the Shiite community around Baghdad (Los Angeles Times 2005). The group is Sunni (Los Angeles Times 2005).

##### **Geography**

The group was active in the south of Baghdad including near Hillah and Mahmoudiya (Los Angeles Times 2005).

##### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information available about the group's organizational structure, including its funding, size, leadership, or organizational structure. The group is Sunni and may belong to the Batta clan (Los Angeles Times 2005; MIPT 2008).

### **External Ties**

There is no information about the group's external ties to other state or non-state actors.

### **Group Outcome**

It is unknown what happened to the group. The timing of the attack coincides with the assassination of Sarhid al-Hemaiym, who was the leader of the Batta Clan and whose brother was a candidate in the December 2005 elections (MIPT 2008). The Iraqi Ministry of Department said "security forces were aware of the Partisans group," but are not recorded taking any major action against the group in response (Los Angeles Times 2005).

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2005 (disappear)

#### **X. SAAD BIN ABI WAQAS BRIGADES**

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Saad Bin Abi Waqas Brigades, Saad Bin Abi Wagas, Saad Bin Abi Wagas Brigades, Saad Bin Abi Waqas, Sa'd Ibn Abi-Waqqas, Sa'd Ibn Abi-Waqqas Brigades

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4654, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- Parker, Ned. 2005. "Attacks Escalate as Election Day Nears." The Globe and Mail, Jan 15. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/383752195?accountid=14026>.
- "Chronology: Iraq." 2006. The Middle East Journal 60 (2): 344-349. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/218514911?accountid=14026>.

#### **Part 2. Narrative**

## **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in January 2005 for killing an aide to Shia leader Ayatollah Sistani (Parker 2005). It claims to be either a wing or a splinter of Ansar al-Islam (Parker 2005; MIPT 2008). It opposes the US occupation of Iraq (MIPT 2008). It is Islamist (Parker 2005).

## **Geography**

Its first incident took place in Salman Park near Baghdad, Iraq (Parker 2005).

## **Organizational Structure**

There is no information available about the group's organizational structure, leadership, size, funding, or membership.

## **External Ties**

The group is a splinter or wing of Ansar al-Islam (Parker 2005; MIPT 2008). Ansar al-Islam is an AQI affiliate so the group may also have ties to AQI (Parker 2005).

## **Group Outcome**

The group kidnapped four Iranians in December 2005 and also targeted an American base with mortar rockets (Middle East Journal 2006; MIPT 2008). It is unknown what happens to the group and it is not associated with any additional attacks after the December incidents. There is no evidence of a securitized response by either US or Iraqi security forces.

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: Ansar al-Islam?

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2005 (disappear)

- XI. JUND AL-SAHABAH GROUP  
Min. Group Date: 2005  
Max. Group Date: 2006  
Onset: NA



Aliases: Jund Al-Sahabah Group, Jamaat Jund Al-Sahaba, Soldiers Of The Prophet's Companions

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4499, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- "Group Claims Attack on Shi'i District of Baghdad - Al-Jazeera." 2006.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Sep 23, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/459024603?accountid=14026>.
- "Iraqi Press Highlights 25 Sep 06." 2006.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Sep 25, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/458659352?accountid=14026>.

### **Part 2. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when this group first formed, but it came to attention in March 2005 for an attack on a Shia mosque (MIPT 2008). In an announcement, the group stated its goals were to expel "Jews and Crusaders" from Iraq and promote the rights of Sunnis against the Shia majority (MIPT 2008). The group is Sunni (MIPT 2008; BBC 2006).

#### **Geography**

The group operated in Mosul, Iraq and later Baghdad, Iraq (MIPT 2008; BBC 2006).

#### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information about the group's funding, size, leadership or organizational structure. Its members are Sunni (MIPT 2008).

#### **External Ties**

There is no information about the group's external ties and does not have any relation to the SSP (MIPT 2008).

#### **Group Outcome**

The group's last known attack was in September 2006 when it bombed a Shia target in Sadr City in Baghdad (BBC 2006). The group is not heard from again after the incident and disappears with no evidence of a US or Iraqi security force response.

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (disappear)

## XII. SWORDS OF RIGHTEOUSNESS BRIGADES

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Swords Of Righteousness Brigades, Saraya Suyuf Al-Haq, Swords Of Truth Brigades

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4668, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- Blanchfield, Mike. 2005. "Canadian Hostages are Spies, Iraqi Group Claims: 'Swords of Righteousness'." National Post, Nov 30, A16.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/330406172?accountid=14026>.
- Pilioci, Vito. 2006. "Canadian Hostages Appear on TV without Death Threats Or Deadlines." The Ottawa Citizen, Mar 08, A3.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/240960345?accountid=14026>.
- "Murder Threat Hangs Over Canadian Hostages: New Tape Excerpt Released of Captives." 2005.Niagara Falls Review, Dec 07, B11.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/361385980?accountid=14026>.
- PRESS, ASSOCIATED. 2005. "Group Kidnaps 4 on Iraq Peace Mission; the "Swords of Righteousness Brigade" Claims Responsibility for the Abductions." Telegraph - Herald, Nov 30. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/368673381?accountid=14026>.
- "Swords Brigades Kill US Christian Hostage." 2006.The Sunday Times, Mar 12, 32.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/375691760?accountid=14026>.
- 

### **Part 2. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in November 2005 for kidnapping for Christian aid workers (MIPT 2008). The group opposed the U.S. occupation in Iraq and demanded coalition forces free detainees and leave Iraq (Blanchfield 2005; Niagara Falls Review 2005).

#### **Geography**

It is unknown where the kidnapping takes place specifically; however, the body of Tom Fox was found in Baghdad, and the NGO to whom the hostages belong operates out of Baghdad (Piliéci 2006; MIPT 2008).

### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information available about the group's organizational structure, leadership, size, or membership. The group demands a ransom in exchange for the release of the aid workers which may be how they finance themselves (MIPT 2008).

### **External Ties**

There is no information of ties to other state or non-state actors.

### **Group Outcome**

Since the group kidnapped several Canadian aid workers, a Canadian NGO sent representatives to Baghdad in order to try and negotiate a release of the workers (Niagara Falls Review 2005). The group killed the one American - Tom Fox - in the group (Sunday Times 2006). The Canadian Prime Minister mentioned "it was willing to make contact with anyone" who could help release the detainees (Niagara Falls Review 2005). In March 2006, the Canadian Prime Minister said "the government was working for the release of the captives" although it is unclear what the specifics of this entail (Piliéci 2006). The US State Department "call[ed] for the unconditional release of all other hostages in Iraq," but there is no evidence of an additional security raid. At the end of March, the group released the remaining aid workers amidst reports that Canada had paid a ransom (MIPT 2008). The group is not involved in another kidnapping.

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (disappear)

- XIII. THE GROUP FOR THE PROMOTION OF VIRTUE AND THE PREVENTION OF VICE  
Min. Group Date: 2005  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: The Group For The Promotion Of Virtue And The Prevention Of Vice, Group For The Promotion Of Virtue And The Prevention Of Vice, Group For The Propagation Of

Virtue And The Prevention Of Vice, Kataib Al Amr Bi Al Maruf Wa Al Nahi An Al Mukar, Kataib Al-Amr Bi-Al-Maruf Wa-Al-Nahi An Al-Mukar, Kata'ib Al-Amr Bi-Al-Ma'ruf Wa-Al-Nahi An Al-Mukar, Propagation Of Virtue Prohibition Of Vice Brigades, The Group For The Propagation Of Virtue And The Prevention Of Vice

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4637, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- Jordan says citizen kidnapped in iraq held for ransom. (2005, Apr 27). BBC Monitoring Newsfile Retrieved from <https://search.proquest.com/docview/452774911?accountid=14026>
- Searched ProQuest
  - THE GROUP FOR THE PROMOTION OF VIRTUE AND THE PREVENTION OF VICE
  - THE GROUP FOR THE “PROMOTION OF VIRTUE AND THE PREVENTION OF VICE” iraq
  - Committee promotion virtue prevention vice iraq
  - Gharabet Jean Jikerjian
- Searched Lexis
  - THE GROUP FOR THE PROMOTION OF VIRTUE AND THE PREVENTION OF VICE
  - THE GROUP FOR THE “PROMOTION OF VIRTUE AND THE PREVENTION OF VICE” iraq
  - Committee promotion virtue prevention vice iraq
- Searched Google
  - THE GROUP FOR THE PROMOTION OF VIRTUE AND THE PREVENTION OF VICE
  - THE GROUP FOR THE “PROMOTION OF VIRTUE AND THE PREVENTION OF VICE” iraq
  - Committee promotion virtue prevention vice iraq

### **Part 2. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when this group first formed, but it came to attention in April 2005 for kidnapping a Kuwaiti private military contractor in Iraq (MIPT 2008). The group demanded a ransom (MIPT 2008). It later signed a statement denouncing Iraqi elections and calling for the creation of an Islamic state (MIPT 2008).

#### **Geography**

The group is potentially tied to an attack in Baghdad, Iraq in April 2005 (BBC 2005; MIPT 2008).

## **Organizational Structure**

It is unknown how large the group is, its membership, leadership, or organizational structure. The group demands a ransom in exchange for releasing a hostage, which could be evidence of how they fund themselves (MIPT 2008).

## **External Ties**

According to MIPT (2008), the group issued a joint statement “with other Salafi terrorist organizations” and AQI in December 2005 (MIPT 2008).

## **Group Outcome**

The group demanded a ransom for kidnapping a private military contractor in September which it received (MIPT 2008). The group released the hostage in January 2006 (MIPT 2008). The group is not tied to any other incidents and is not heard from again after this kidnapping (MIPT 2008).

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (disappear)

XIV. SUNNI SUPPORTERS  
Min. Group Date: 2005  
Max. Group Date: 2006  
Onset: NA

Aliases:

## **Part 1. Bibliography**

## **Part 2. Narrative**

## **Group Formation**

This name is too vague for research.

## **Geography**

This name is too vague for research.

### **Organizational Structure**

This name is too vague for research.

### **External Ties**

This name is too vague for research.

### **Group Outcome**

This name is too vague for research.

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: This name is too vague for research.

Group Formation: This name is too vague for research.

Group End (Outcome): This name is too vague for research.

## **XV. BRIGADES OF IMAN HASSAN-AL-BASRI**

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 2005

Onset: NA

Aliases: Brigades Of Iman Hassan-Al-Basri, Al-Hassan Al-Basri Battalions, Al-Imam Al-Hassan Al-Basri Brigades, Brigades Of Imam Al-Hassan Al-Basri, Brigades Of Imam Al-Hassan Al-Beari, Hassan Al-Basri Brigade

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4493, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- Google
  - BRIGADES OF IMAN HASSAN-AL-BASRI
  - BRIGADES OF "IMAM HASAN-AL-BASRI" iraq
  - "BRIGADES OF IMAM HASAN-AL-BASRI"
- Proquest
  - BRIGADES OF IMAN HASSAN-AL-BASRI
  - BRIGADES OF "IMAM HASAN-AL-BASRI" iraq
  - "BRIGADES OF IMAM HASAN-AL-BASRI"

- Lexis
  - BRIGADES OF IMAN HASSAN-AL-BASRI
  - BRIGADES OF "IMAM HASAN-AL-BASRI" iraq
  - "BRIGADES OF IMAM HASAN-AL-BASRI"

## **Part 2. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in February 2005 for kidnapping a journalist (MIPT 2008). Although it never "elucidated any clear ideology or political goals" (MIPT 2008), the group opposes Shia political parties and militias in and around the Basra area.

### **Geography**

The group carries out several attacks on police targets in and around Basra, Iraq (MIPT 2008).

### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information available about the group's organizational structure, leadership, or size. Its members are Sunni (MIPT 2008).

### **External Ties**

The group supported AQI and opposed the Badr Brigade and Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (MIPT 2008). In September 2005, the group announced it was merging or being integrated into AQI (MIPT 2008).

### **Group Outcome**

The group carries out several attacks on police targets in and around Basra, Iraq (MIPT 2008). It announced its merger with AQI in September 2005 (MIPT 2008).

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2005 (merger with AQI - MIPT 2008)

## XVI. IRAQI REVENGE BRIGADES

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: Iraqi Revenge Brigades, Al Isawi Martyr Brigade, Al-Isawi Martyr Brigade, Brigades Of Vengeance, Iraqi Vengeance Brigades, Kataib Al Thar Al Iraqi, Kata'ib Al Tha'r Al Iraqi, Kataib Al-Thar Al-Iraqi, Kata'ib Al-Tha'r Al-Iraqi

### Part 1. Bibliography

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4489, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- "Attackers murder Saddam trial judge," Morning Star, 2005, Lexis.  
<http://www.lexisnexis.com/lxacui2api/api/version1/getDocCui?oc=00240&hnsd=f&hgn=t&lni=4FNV-0N20-0159-S4B4&hns=t&perma=true&hv=t&hl=t&csi=270944%2C270077%2C11059%2C8411&secondRedirectIndicator=true>
- "Swedish hostage in Iraq 'freed,' BBC, 2005b,  
[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\\_east/4362041.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/4362041.stm)
- "Swedish hostage in plea to Pope," BBC, 2005a,  
[http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\\_east/4312861.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/4312861.stm)
- 

### Part 2. Narrative

#### Group Formation

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in January 2005 when it kidnapped a Swedish-Iraqi citizen en route between Mosul and Baghdad, Iraq (BBC 2005a; BBC 2005b). The group demands a ransom of \$4million and "a timetable for the withdrawal of US troops from Iraq and a United Nations takeover of peacekeeping in the country" (BBC 2005a).

#### Geography

The kidnapping takes place between Mosul and Baghdad, Iraq (BBC 2005a).

#### Organizational Structure

There is no information available about the group's leadership, size, or membership. The group apparently had an "execution unit" although it's unclear what that means (BBC 2005a; BBC 2005b).

#### External Ties



There is no information available about the group's ties to other state or non-state actors.

### **Group Outcome**

The group released the hostage in March 2005 (BBC 2005b). It is unclear whether the ransom was paid, but police "investigating the case" announced he was successfully released (BBC 2005b). The group is also implicated in kidnapping Jill Carroll who was eventually released in March 2006 (MIPT 2008).

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (disappear)

#### **XVII. PROTECTORS OF ISLAM BRIGADE**

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 2005

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4509, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- "Iraqi Video Claims Kidnapping of German Journalist." 2005.BreakingNews.ie, Mar 23. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/749087039?accountid=14026>.
- "Video Released of Kidnapping: Allegedly shows Journalist as Target." 2005.Niagara Falls Review, Mar 24, D7. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/361347769?accountid=14026>.

### **Part 2. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It's unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in March 2005 for kidnapping a journalist (BreakingNews.ie 2005; MIPT 2008). The group claims its goal is to force the German government to "set free all Muslims in their country" and "sever security cooperation" with the Iraqi government (BreakingNews.ie 2005).

#### **Geography**

The incident takes place in Baghdad, Iraq (Niagara Falls Review 2005; BreakingNews.ie 2005).

### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information available about the group's organizational structure, leadership, size or membership. The group did not demand a ransom (MIPT 2008).

### **External Ties**

There is no information about the group's ties to other state or non-state actors.

### **Group Outcome**

The group released a video about the kidnapping and then was never heard from again (MIPT 2008). There is no evidence of a response from US or Iraqi security forces. German authorities conduct an investigation and realize the kidnapped individual is not, in fact, German (MIPT 2008).

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2005 (disappear)

#### **XVIII. MUJAHEDDEEN SHURA COUNCIL**

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 2006

Onset:

Aliases: Mujahedeen Shura Council, Majlis Shura Mujahedeen Fi Al-Iraq, Majlis Shura Mujahideen Fi Al-Iraq, Mujahideen Shura Council, Shura Council Of The Mujahedeen Of Iraq, Shura Council Of The Mujahideen Of Iraq

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4575, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- Jones, Seth G., and Martin C. Libicki. *How Terrorist Groups End: Lessons for Countering al Qaeda*. The RAND Corporation, 2008. 169.  
[http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND\\_MG741-1.pdf](http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/monographs/2008/RAND_MG741-1.pdf)

- Mahan Abedin, "Mujahideen Shura Council: Fact or Fiction?," Jamestown Foundation, Terrorism Focus, Vol 3, Issue 12, 2006, <https://jamestown.org/program/mujahideen-shura-council-in-iraq-fact-or-fiction/>
- IntelCenter Terrorism Incident Reference (TIR) 2006: Iraq 2006, Tempest Publishing 2008, [https://books.google.com/books?id=eZ7NBz65CoAC&pg=PA273&lpg=PA273&dq=MUJAHIDEEN+SHURA+COUNCIL&source=bl&ots=WW0dT78JiK&sig=zWdK\\_z9vo7bEhFhaize0wQZWZbk&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewjql\\_6lr7vTAhXm4IMKHelADG04FBD0AQg1MAQ#v=onepage&q=MUJAHIDEEN%20SHURA%20COUNCIL&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=eZ7NBz65CoAC&pg=PA273&lpg=PA273&dq=MUJAHIDEEN+SHURA+COUNCIL&source=bl&ots=WW0dT78JiK&sig=zWdK_z9vo7bEhFhaize0wQZWZbk&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKewjql_6lr7vTAhXm4IMKHelADG04FBD0AQg1MAQ#v=onepage&q=MUJAHIDEEN%20SHURA%20COUNCIL&f=false)
- United States Department of State, U.S. Department of State Country Reports on Terrorism 2006 - Iraq, 30 April 2007, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4681086e23.html>
- Katz, Rita. 2006. "THE COMING NEW WAVE OF JIHAD." Boston Globe, Mar 13, A11. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/405013807?accountid=14026>.

## **Part 2. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Mujahideen Shura Council forms on January 15, 2006, as a merger between Al-Qaeda in Iraq and six other Salafi jihadist groups in Iraq (Katz 2006). The group's goals were to establish an Islamic State in Iraq and incite sectarian conflict (Katz 2006). The group's ideology is Salafi jihadism (Katz 2006).

### **Geography**

The group is implicated in several incidents against the Mahdi army in Shahraban, al-Wajihyah, Hit, Mosul, and al-Mafriq (IntelCenter 2008, 273). The secondary groups mainly operate in Nineveh and Salahudin province around Mosul, Iraq (Abedin 2006).

### **Organizational Structure**

The leader of the Mujahideen Shura Council was Abu Musab Zarqawi until he was killed in a US airstrike in June 2006 (United States Department of State 2006). After his death, the group was led by Abu Ayyub al-Masri also known as Abu Hamza al-Mujahir (US Department of State 2006). The group called units belonging to the secondary Sunni groups as "Abu Dujana al-Ansari Brigades" (Abedin 2006). The group is composed of Sunnis (Katz 2006; US Department of State 2006). According to Jones and Libicki (2008), it had "thousands" of members (Jones and Libicki 2008, 169).

### **External Ties**

The group was the result of a merger between Al-Qaeda in Iraq and several smaller Sunni Salafi groups (United States Department of State 2006; Katz 2006). The names of these organization were "al-Qaeda in Iraq," "Jaish al-Taifa al-Mansourah" (Victorious

Sect Army), "Saraye Ansar al-Tawhid" (Ansar al-Tawhid Platoons), "Saraya al-Jihad al-Islami" (Islamic Jihad Platoons), "Saraya al-Ghoraba" (the Strangers Platoons), "Kitaeb al-Ahwal" (the Calamities Brigades) and "Jaish Ahlul Sunna wa al-Jamma" (Army of Ahlul Sunna wa al Jamma)" (Abedin 2006). The group opposed the Mahdi Army (IntelCenter 2008, 273).

### **Group Outcome**

The Mujahideen Shura Council was only an interim group that lasted for a short period of time. The group renamed and reorganized itself after the death of Abu Musab Zarqawi by U.S. forces in June 2006 (United States Department of State 2006). It attacked police and US security forces and publicized its confrontations and attacks with the group (Abedin 2006). At the same time, the Iraqi government began to offer reconciliation programs to de-escalate sectarian violence and tensions (US Department of State 2006).

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: Al-Qaeda in Iraq, Islamic State of Iraq (note: this is more an umbrella organization and interim group between AQI→ ISI transformation)

Group Formation: 2006

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (merger, reorganization into Islamic State of Iraq)

#### **XIX. AL-AHWAL BRIGADES**

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset:

Aliases: Al-Ahwal Brigades, Al Ahwal Brigade, Al Ahwal Brigades, Al Ahwal Horrors Brigades, Al-Ahwal Brigade, Al-Ahwal Horrors Brigades, Calamities Brigades, Horrors Brigades

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4494, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- "Jordanian Islamic Weekly Profiles Jihadist Groups Operating in Iraq." 2007. BBC Monitoring Middle East, Jul 20, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/458645817?accountid=14026>.
- "MULTI-NATIONAL FORCES NAB TERRORISTS IN CITY OF HIT." 2005. US Fed News Service, Including US State News, Aug 30.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/468480304?accountid=14026>.

- "FOUR SOLDIERS KILLED IN IRAQ IN RECENT DAYS." 2005.US Fed News Service, Including US State News, Sep 02.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/472569262?accountid=14026>.
- John Esposito and Emad el-din Shahin. Oxford Handbook of Islam and Politics. Oxford 2016. P. 623.  
<https://books.google.com/books?id=wUcSDAAAQBAJ&pg=PA623&lpg=PA623&dq=AL-AHWAL+BRIGADES&source=bl&ots=r0IE8Nus-5&sig=5UZ1h8HLsED57gqQbYGvEW0tzk8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjFnoLts7vTAhUY5WMKHcXBBrgQ6AEITDAH#v=onepage&q=AL-AHWAL%20BRIGADES&f=false>

## **Part 2. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2005 for a series of prominent attacks on coalition forces in and around Hit, Iraq (MIPT 2008). It opposes the US occupation and seeks to create an Islamic State (MIPT 2008). The group may have splintered off from the Islamic Army in Iraq (MIPT 2008). There are contradictory reports on whether the group adheres to a Salafi ideology although its merger in 2006 with AQI indicates it does ascribe to those views at some point (MIPT 2008).

### **Geography**

The group was active and had its base of operations around Hit, Iraq (US Fed News Service 2005).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group's leader was Sinan Mut'ib 'Abd Al-Karim Jasim and the military commander was Mahmud Saynt (US Fed News Service 2005). The group's military deputy commander was Sami Saud Hamad al-Ma'azizi alias Aby Sayf (US Fed News Service 2005). The group's second-in-command was Uhayb Hamud Farhan Aber alias Abu Ahmad (US Fed News Service 2005). Ali Abd-Al-Wahid Thabi Bani was in charge of the group's media and propaganda wings (US Fed News Service 2005). The group used sophisticated tactics including IEDs and other car bombs in and around Hit (US Fed News Service 2005). The group is Sunni (MIPT 2008).

### **External Ties**

The group merged with AQI and other Salafi groups in 2006 to become the Mujahidin Shura Council (MIPT 2008).

### **Group Outcome**

MNF raided a cell in Baghdad and captured Abu Ahmad in August 2005 (US Fed News Service 2005). MNF also captured Ali Abd-Al-Wahid Thabi Bani alias Abu Husayn (US Fed News Service 2005). MNF also captured Sinan Mut'ib 'Abd Al-Karim Jasim on August 25, 2005 (US Fed News Service 2005). The raids in August 2005 arrested nearly all of the group's top leadership (MIPT 2008). The group merged with AQI and several other groups to form the Mujahideen Shura Council in 2006 (Shahin 2016, 623).

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (merger with AQI to become Mujahideen Shura Council, Shahin 2016)

- XX. AL-IMAM ALI BRIGADES  
Min. Group Date: 2006  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Imam Ali Brigades, Imam Ali Brigade

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4705, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- "Lebanese Hezbollah TV Airs Footage of "Resistance" Operations in Iraq." 2007. BBC Monitoring Middle East, Mar 06, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/458640735?accountid=14026>.
- "Al-Manar TV airs footage of Shi'i operations against US forces in Iraq," BBC, 2007, Lexis.  
[http://www.lexisnexis.com/lncui2api/results/docview/docview.do?docLinkInd=true&risb=21\\_T25856108922&format=GNBFI&sort=RELEVANCE&startDocNo=1&resultsUrlKey=29\\_T25856108926&cisb=22\\_T25856108925&treeMax=true&treeWidth=0&csi=10962&docNo=4](http://www.lexisnexis.com/lncui2api/results/docview/docview.do?docLinkInd=true&risb=21_T25856108922&format=GNBFI&sort=RELEVANCE&startDocNo=1&resultsUrlKey=29_T25856108926&cisb=22_T25856108925&treeMax=true&treeWidth=0&csi=10962&docNo=4)
- "Iraqi armed group abducts Turkish engineer - Al-Jazeera." BBC. 2006.  
[http://www.lexisnexis.com/lncui2api/results/docview/docview.do?docLinkInd=true&risb=21\\_T25856108922&format=GNBFI&sort=RELEVANCE&startDocNo=1&resultsUrlKey=29\\_T25856108926&cisb=22\\_T25856108925&treeMax=true&treeWidth=0&csi=10962&docNo=9](http://www.lexisnexis.com/lncui2api/results/docview/docview.do?docLinkInd=true&risb=21_T25856108922&format=GNBFI&sort=RELEVANCE&startDocNo=1&resultsUrlKey=29_T25856108926&cisb=22_T25856108925&treeMax=true&treeWidth=0&csi=10962&docNo=9)
- Matthew Levitt and Phylip Smyth. "Kataib al-Imam Ali: Portrait of an Iraqi Shiite Militant Group Fighting ISIS." Washington Institute. 2015.

[http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/kataib-al-imam-ali-portrait-of-an-ir-  
aqi-shiite-militant-group-fighting-isis](http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/policy-analysis/view/kataib-al-imam-ali-portrait-of-an-ir-<br/>aqi-shiite-militant-group-fighting-isis)

## **Part 2. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in June 2006 for abducting a Turkish engineer in Baghdad, Iraq (BBC 2006). The group claimed it opposed the US occupation and demanded Turkey (1) recall its ambassador, (2) remove Turkish private military contractors, and (3) force the US to release prisoners (BBC 2006).

### **Geography**

The group's first attack occurs in Baghdad, Iraq (BBC 2006). The location of the group's second attack in 2007 is unknown (BBC 2007).

### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information available about the group's size, membership, leadership, or funding, or organizational structure. MIPT (2008) contradicts itself saying the group has less than 100 members and it's unclear what the size of the group is.

### **External Ties**

The group is implicated in a similar IED attack against a US military convoy as the Asa'ib Ahl al-Haqq [Leagues of People of Right] in Iraq (BBC 2007).

### **Group Outcome**

The group is not heard from again after the 2007 car bombing. There is no evidence about whether the Turkish government negotiated or successfully got the Turkish hostage released (MIPT 2008).

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2006

Group End (Outcome): 2007 (disappear)

XXI. BANNER OF ISLAM  
Min. Group Date: 2006  
Max. Group Date: 2006  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Banner Of Islam, Liwa Al-Islam

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4695, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- "UAE Hostage in Iraq Reportedly Released." 2006b. BBC Monitoring Newsfile, May 30, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/452731555?accountid=14026>.
- "UAE diplomat kidnapped in Iraq "has not been released," BBC, 2006a, [http://www.lexisnexis.com/lxacui2api/results/docview/docview.do?docLinkInd=true&risb=21\\_T25856132976&format=GNBFI&sort=RELEVANCE&startDocNo=1&resultsUrlKey=29\\_T25856132980&cisb=22\\_T25856132979&treeMax=true&treeWidth=0&csi=10962&docNo=5](http://www.lexisnexis.com/lxacui2api/results/docview/docview.do?docLinkInd=true&risb=21_T25856132976&format=GNBFI&sort=RELEVANCE&startDocNo=1&resultsUrlKey=29_T25856132980&cisb=22_T25856132979&treeMax=true&treeWidth=0&csi=10962&docNo=5)

### **Part 2. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the Banner of Islam formed, but it first came to attention in May 2006 when it kidnaps a UAE diplomat (BBC 2006a). The group demanded that the UAE withdraw its charge d'affaires from Iraq and shut down its embassy (BBC 2006a). It accused the UAE of supporting Iraq (BBC 2006a; MIPT 2008).

#### **Geography**

The attack occurred in Baghdad, Iraq (BBC 2006a).

#### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information available about the group's organizational structure, leadership, size, membership, or funding.

#### **External Ties**

There is no evidence of external ties between this group and other state or non-state actors.

#### **Group Outcome**



The UAE had its charge d'affaires leave within 48 hours, but did not shut down its embassy (MIPT 2008). A few days after, the hostage was released (BBC 2006b). The group is not implicated in another attack and disappears (MIPT 2008).

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2006

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (disappear)

#### **XXII. ANSAR AL-TAWHID WAL SUNNA**

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 2006

Onset: NA

Aliases: Ansar Al-Tahwid Wal Sunna, Al-Tawhid Brigades Organization, Ansar Al-Tawhid, Ansar Al-Tawhid Wa Al-Sunna Brigade, Brigade Of Ansar Al-Tawhid Wa-Sunna, Supporters Of Monotheism And The Prophet's Tradition, Supporters Of The Tawhid And Sunna Brigades

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4693, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- Tony Paterson, in Berlin. 2006. "Germans 'Targeted by Iraqi Kidnappers'." The Independent, Jan 28, 24.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/310900423?accountid=14026>.

### **Part 2. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2006 for kidnapping two German engineers (Paterson 2006; MIPT 2008). The group's goal was to oppose the coalition occupation of Iraq, demanding (1) the recall of all German diplomats from Iraq, (2) the end of relations, and (3) the release of all political prisoners (MIPT 2008). It was Sunni Muslim extremist (Paterson 2006).

#### **Geography**

It is unknown where the incident took place (Paterson 2006; MIPT 2008).

## **Organizational Structure**

The group allegedly was “highly professional” due to the quality of the hostage video it produced, but no other information about the group’s size, leadership, membership, funding, or organizational structure is available (MIPT 2008).

## **External Ties**

The group was allegedly a splinter or wing of the Mujahideen Brigades (MIPT 2008).

## **Group Outcome**

The group may have received ransom money in exchange for the release of the hostage (MIPT 2008). There are no other police or militarized responses associated with the group. The group is not heard from again after this one incident.

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: Mujahideen Brigades

Group Formation: 2006

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (disappear)

### **XXIII. DHI QAR ORGANIZATION**

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

## **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4722, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- "Ba'Th-Affiliated Group Claims Killing Saddam Judge Relative - TV." 2006.BBC Monitoring Newsfile, Sep 30, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/452699788?accountid=14026>.

## **Part 2. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in September 2006 when it assassinated a judge (BBC 2006). The group claims its goal is to “punish the judge himself and everyone who offends former President Saddam Husayn” (BBC 2006).

### **Geography**

It is unknown where the attack on the judge took place (BBC 2006; MIPT 2008).

### **Organizational Structure**

Dhi Qar is the military wing of the Arab Socialist Ba’ath Party (BBC 2006).

### **External Ties**

Dhi Qar is the military wing of the Arab Socialist Ba’ath Party (BBC 2006).

### **Group Outcome**

It is unknown what happened to the group and it is not heard from again after this incident (MIPT 2008).

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: Arab Socialist Ba’ath Party

Group Formation: 2006

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (disappear)

## **XXIV. PUNISHMENT BRIGADE FOR THE AL-JAAFARI GOVERNMENT**

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4666, MIPT Knowledge Base. 2008. National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism.
- “Iraqi army officers, police are killed,” CNN, 2006, <http://edition.cnn.com/2006/WORLD/meast/01/21/iraq.main/>

## **Part 2. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2006 when it kidnapped a high school student, who is the son of an Iraqi Brigadier General (CNN 2006; MIPT 2008). The group's goals were to oppose the US occupation and called for Iraqi security forces to stop working with US forces (MIPT 2008).

### **Geography**

The incident took place in Baghdad (CNN 2006).

### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information available about the group's organizational structure, leadership, membership, size or funding.

### **External Ties**

There is no evidence of external ties to other state or non-state actors.

### **Group Outcome**

The group is not heard from again after this one incident. It is unknown what happens to the hostage; there is no evidence of a security or militarized response.

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2006

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (disappear)

### **XXV. IRAQ'S JIHADIST LEAGUES**

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: Iraq's Jihadist Leagues, Asaib Al-Iraq Al-Jihadiyah, Asa'ib Al-Iraq Al-Jihadiyah, Iraqs Jihadist Leagues, Iraqs Jihadist Leagues (Asa'ib Al-Iraq Al-Jihadiyah), Iraq's Jihadist Leagues (Asa'ib Al-Iraq Al-Jihadiyah)

## **Part 1. Bibliography**

- IntelCenter Terrorism Incident Reference (TIR) 2006: Iraq 2006, Tempest Publishing 2008, p. 286,  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=eZ7NBz65CoAC&pg=PA286&lpg=PA286&dq=%22IRAQ%27S+JIHADIST+LEAGUES%22&source=bl&ots=WW0dT81LbE&sig=j5yTByHoUDXd0vdfalAy\\_-tqNWY&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjF-df3urvTAhUN\\_WMKHWSaD7QQ6AEILDAC#v=onepage&q=%22IRAQ'S%20JIHADIST%20LEAGUES%22&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=eZ7NBz65CoAC&pg=PA286&lpg=PA286&dq=%22IRAQ%27S+JIHADIST+LEAGUES%22&source=bl&ots=WW0dT81LbE&sig=j5yTByHoUDXd0vdfalAy_-tqNWY&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjF-df3urvTAhUN_WMKHWSaD7QQ6AEILDAC#v=onepage&q=%22IRAQ'S%20JIHADIST%20LEAGUES%22&f=false)
- "Jordanian Islamic Weekly Profiles Jihadist Groups Operating in Iraq." 2007.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Jul 20, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/458645817?accountid=14026>.
- "Five Iraqi Armed Groups Refuse to Recognize New Government." 2006.BBC Monitoring Middle East, May 27, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/458665603?accountid=14026>.
- "Insurgents Claim US, Iraqi Government Talks Offer Post-Al-Zarqawi." 2006.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Jun 13, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/458655588?accountid=14026>.
- GTD Perpetrator ID 20206, Global Terrorism Database, START Project, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20206>

## **Part 2. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2006 for a series of IED attacks against coalition forces in Baquba, Iraq (IntelCenter 2008, 286). The group's goal was to oppose the US coalition and expel the occupying force (BBC 2006).

### **Geography**

The group had attacks in Baquba, Baghdad, and Abu Ghraib (IntelCenter 2008, 286; GTD 2016).

### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information available about the group although it is comparatively smaller than Al-Rashidin and the 1920s Revolution Brigade (BBC 2007). It is unknown how large the group is, its membership, funding, or organizational structure.

### **External Ties**

The group issued a joint statement in 2006 with 1920 Revolution Brigades, the Islamic Front for Iraqi Resistance, the Al-Rashidin Army, and the Al-Tamkin Brigades in which

they denounced the current Iraqi government and pledged to continue fighting (BBC 2006).

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last known attack was in 2009 in Baghdad (GTD 2016).

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2006

Group End (Outcome): 2009 (unknown)

XXVI. AL-TAMKIN BRIGADES  
Min. Group Date: 2006  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases:

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Iraq: Al-Jazeera Airs Footage of Attack Against US Checkpoint." 2008.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Sep 11.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/458623365?accountid=14026>.
- "Five Iraqi Armed Groups Reject Talks with US Forces." 2006.BBC Monitoring Newsfile, May 16, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/452653247?accountid=14026>.

### **Part 2. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2006 when it signed a joint statement with several other militant groups (BBC 2006). The group's goal was to oppose the US coalition and expel the occupying force (BBC 2006).

#### **Geography**

The group is active in Mosul, Iraq (BBC 2008).

#### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information available about the group's organizational structure including its leadership, membership, size, funding, or structure.

### **External Ties**

The group issued a joint statement in 2006 with 1920 Revolution Brigades, the Islamic Front for Iraqi Resistance, the Al-Rashidin Army, and the Iraqi Jihadist Leagues in which they denounced the current Iraqi government and pledged to continue fighting (BBC 2006). The group is affiliated with the larger Jihad and Change (Jihad and Reform) Front (BBC 2008).

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last known attack was in 2008 when it attacked US coalition forces outside Mosul, Iraq (BBC 2008). It is unknown what happens to the group after this incident and it disappears.

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2006

Group End (Outcome): 2008 (disappear)

#### XXVII. ANBAR SALVATION COUNCIL

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 2007

Onset: NA

Aliases:

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Bill Roggio, "Anbar Salvation Council Goes Expeditionary," Long War Journal, 2007, [http://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2007/05/the\\_anbar\\_salvation.php](http://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2007/05/the_anbar_salvation.php)
- Edward Wong, "An Iraqi Tribal Chief Opposes the Jihadists and Prays," New York Times, 2007, <http://www.nytimes.com/2007/03/03/world/middleeast/03sheik.html>
- "Western Iraq," Institute for the Study of War, no date, <http://www.understandingwar.org/region/western-iraq>
- Todd Pitman, "Sunni Sheikhs Join Fight vs Insurgency," Washington Post, 2007, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2007/03/25/AR2007032500600.html>

- "Iraqi Chieftain Describes Set-Up of Al-Anbar Salvation Council." 2006.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Nov 07, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/458654591?accountid=14026>.
- Blanche, Ed. 2007. "Splintering Iraq's Insurgency." Middle East, 06, 26-28.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/220626560?accountid=14026>.
- Hashim, Ahmed S. 2007. "Iraq's Civil War." Current History 106 (696): 3-10.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/200719438?accountid=14026>.
- Benraad, Myriam. 2011. "IRAQ'S TRIBAL "SAHWA": ITS RISE AND FALL." Middle East Policy 18 (1): 121-131.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/893681463?accountid=14026>.

## **Part 2. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The Anbar Salvation Council formed on September 6, 2006 (ISW n.d.). The Sunni group's goal is to combat AQI in and around Iraq (ISW n.d.; Roggio 2007). It formed in part due to exasperation from Al-Qaeda attacks that were trying to incite a sectarian conflict and further destabilize the country (Pitman 2007).

### **Geography**

The group was active in Anbar, Salahdin, Nineveh, Diyala, and Baghdad provinces (Roggio 2007).

### **Organizational Structure**

The Anbar Salvation Council involved 40 Sunni tribes and over 4500 members in 2006 (ISW n.d.). Its membership grew to 14,000 members by 2007 (ISW n.d.). Its primary leader was Sheikh Abdul Sattar al-Rishawi who worked with the US 1st Armored Division in Ramadi to organize the group to combat AQI forces (ISW n.d.). The group organized itself around a series of various expeditionary units and worked with local Sunni tribes (Roggio 2007). Its members are Sunni (Pitman 2007).

### **External Ties**

The group was an umbrella organization of several Sunni groups and tribes (Pitman 2007; Roggio 2007). The group worked closely with US forces and primarily targeted AQI (Roggio 2007). The US provided some financial support and weapons to the group (Wong 2007).

### **Group Outcome**



AQI killed Rishawi in 2007 after which his brother took control over the group (ISW n.d.). The group was very successful in combating AQI and killed “a number” of Al-Qaeda fighters (Hashim 2007). It eventually began to disband after the Surge was successful and violence began to dissipate although there is no formal or clear date of dissolution (ISW n.d.)

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2006

Group End (Outcome): 2007-2008 (dissolution, but unknown specifically when) (ISW n.d.)

#### XXVIII. DIYALA SALVATION COUNCIL

Min. Group Date: 2006

Max. Group Date: 2007

Onset: NA

Aliases:

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Bill Roggio, “The Diyala Salvation Front,” Long War Journal, 2007, [http://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2007/05/the\\_diyala\\_salvation.php](http://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2007/05/the_diyala_salvation.php)
- Lydia Khalil, “Diyala Residents Confront al-Qaeda and the Islamic State of Iraq,” Jamestown Foundation, Vol. 4, Issue 17, 2007, <https://jamestown.org/brief/diyala-residents-confront-al-qaeda-and-the-islamic-state-of-iraq/>
- “Analysis: US-Iraqi Assault in Diyala,” BBC, 2007, [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\\_east/6769391.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/6769391.stm)
- UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Addendum to UNHCR’s Eligibility Guidelines for Assessing the International Protection Needs of Iraqi Asylum-Seekers, December 2007, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4766a69d2.html> [accessed 23 April 2017]

#### **Part 2. Narrative**

##### **Group Formation**

The Diyala Salvation Front formed in March 2007 in response to the success of the Anbar Salvation Council (Roggio 2007). The group’s goal was to fight back against

Al-Qaeda, especially after Al-Qaeda tried to build a base of operations in Diyala Province (Khalil 2007).

### **Geography**

The group operated and fought in Diyala Province in Iraq (Khalil 2007).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group recruited members from seven local Sunni and Shiite tribes. These tribes were Shammar, al-Jabbour, al-Zawba, Duleim, Tamim, Bani Assad, Bani Lam, al-Naime and al-Obeid (Khalil 2007). The group also received support from a youth group called "Top of Diyala" (Khalil 2007).

### **External Ties**

The group was heavily influenced by and modeled itself off of the Anbar Salvation Council (Roggio 2007). The group worked with the 1920s Revolution Brigade and the Islamic Army in Iraq to fight Al-Qaeda (Khalil 2007). The United States provided weapons and arms to these groups and the Diyala Salvation Council (BBC 2007).

### **Group Outcome**

The Diyala Salvation Council fought throughout 2007 against Al-Qaeda forces (Khalil 2007). It is unknown how long the Diyala Salvation Council maintained its operations and eventually began to disband after Al-Qaeda violence started to subside.

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2007

Group End (Outcome): 2007-2008 (disband but at unknown date specifically)

XXIX. ISLAMIC COMPANIES  
Min. Group Date: 2006  
Max. Group Date: 2006  
Onset: NA

Aliases:

## **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Iraq Toll of 53 Includes 18 in Baqouba." 2006. Deseret News, Nov 19, A04. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/351493187?accountid=14026>.

## **Part 2. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in November 2006 for kidnapping five US and Australian private military contractors in southern Iraq (Deseret News 2006). The group opposed the US military occupation, demanding (1) US troops leave Iraq and (2) political prisoners be freed (Deseret News 2007).

### **Geography**

The incident took place in southern Iraq around Basra (Deseret News 2006).

### **Organizational Structure**

No information is available about the group's organizational structure including its leadership, membership, size, funding or organizational structure.

### **External Ties**

There is no evidence of external ties to other state or non-state actors.

### **Group Outcome**

It is unknown what happens to the group or the hostages. There are no additional reports about the Islamic Companies and also no evidence of arrests, raids, or negotiations taking place with the group (Deseret News 2006).

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2006

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (disappear)

XXX. JAISH-E-MOHAMMAD (IRAQ)  
Min. Group Date: 2006  
Max. Group Date: 2006  
Onset: NA

Aliases:

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Searched google
  - Jaish e mohammed (iraq)
  - “JAISH-E-MOHAMMAD (IRAQ)”
- Searched proquest
  - Jaish e mohammed (iraq)
  - “JAISH-E-MOHAMMAD (IRAQ)”
- Searched lexis
  - Jaish e mohammed (iraq)
  - “JAISH-E-MOHAMMAD (IRAQ)”

### **Part 2. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

No results found.

#### **Geography**

No results found.

#### **Organizational Structure**

No results found.

#### **External Ties**

No results found.

#### **Group Outcome**

No results found.

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: No results found.

Group Formation: No results found.

Group End (Outcome): No results found.

XXXI. JIHADIST SOLDIERS  
Min. Group Date: 2006  
Max. Group Date: 2006  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Ellen Knickmeyer The, Washington Post. 2006. "MORTAR RAID ON CROWDED MARKET KILLS 32 IRAQIS." South Florida Sun - Sentinel, Oct 22, 9A. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/387687017?accountid=14026>.

### **Part 2. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2006 for an attack on a market, which killed 53 noncombatants and members of the Mahdi Army militia (Knickmeyer 2006). The group demanded the Mahdi Army and Shia families leave Mahmudiyah, Iraq (Knickmeyer 2006). The group is Sunni (Knickmeyer 2006).

#### **Geography**

The attack took place in Mahmudiyah, Iraq (Knickmeyer 2006).

#### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information available about the group's organizational structure, leadership, or funding. Its members are Sunni (Knickmeyer 2006).

#### **External Ties**

The group is opposed to the Mahdi Army (Knickmeyer 2006).

#### **Group Outcome**

It is unknown what happens to the group after this incident. It is not tied to any additional incidents and there are no public records of Iraqi Security Forces or MNF making any public arrests.

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2006

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (disappear)

XXXII. ASA'IB AHL AL-HAQQ  
Min. Group Date: 2006  
Max. Group Date: 2010  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Asa'ib Ahl Al-Haqq, Asa'ib Ahl Al Haq, Asa'ib Ahl Al Haq (Aah), Asa'ib Ahl Al Haqq, Asa'ib Ahl Al Haqq (Aah), Asa'ib Ahl Al-Haq, Asa'ib Ahl Al-Haq (Aah), Asa'ib Ahl Al-Haqq (Aah), Khazali Network, League Of The Righteous

### Part 1. Bibliography

- Martha Crenshaw. "Asa'ib Ahl al-Haq." Mapping Militant Organizations. Last Updated 2017. <http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/143>
- "Asaib Ahl al-Haq." Countering Extremism. Last Updated 2017. <https://www.counterextremism.com/threat/asaib-ahl-al-haq>
- "Qais al-Khazali." Countering Extremism Project. Last updated 2017. <https://www.counterextremism.com/extremists/qais-al-khazali>
- Sam Wyer. "THE RESURGENCE OF ASA'IB AHL AL-HAQQ." Institute for the Study of War. 2012. <http://www.understandingwar.org/sites/default/files/ResurgenceofAAH.pdf>
- Martin Chulov. "Controlled by Iran, the deadly militia recruiting Iraq's men to die in Syria." The Guardian. 2014. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/mar/12/iraq-battle-dead-valley-peace-syria>
- "Lebanese Hezbollah TV shows Attacks by Shi'i Group Against US Forces in Iraq." 2007. BBC Monitoring Middle East, Sep 05, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/458647971?accountid=14026>.
- "Iraqi Insurgent Group Member Condemns Targeting of Civilians." 2009. BBC Monitoring Middle East, Aug 14. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/458614031?accountid=14026>.
- "Discord Reported between Iraq's Al-Sadr and Asa'ib Ahl Al-Haqq Leader." 2011. BBC Monitoring Middle East, Jan 30. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/848239497?accountid=14026>.
- "Al-Sadr Calls on Asa'ib Ahl Al-Haqq Members to Join Group - Iraqi TV Update." 2010. BBC Monitoring Middle East, Jun 25. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/519610744?accountid=14026>.

### Part 2. Narrative

#### Group Formation

Asa'ib Ahl al-Haq (AAH) formed in January 2006 when it splintered from the Mahdi Army (Crenshaw 2017). It first came to attention for a prominent attack on US military forces in Karbala, Iraq (Guardian 2014). It ascribes to a Shia ideology and is also anti-American (Crenshaw 2017; Countering Extremism 2017). Its original goal was to expel US troops from Iraq, but changed its goals to promote Iran's influence and fight ISIS after the latter's rise in 2014 (Crenshaw 2017).

## **Geography**

The group broadly operates in Iraq, Syria, and Lebanon (Countering Extremism 2017). Specifically, it has its headquarters and primary base of operations in Baghdad with field offices in Basra, Tal Afar, and Najaf (Crenshaw 2017). It has also sent soldiers into Lebanon to support Hezbollah's actions against Israel and into Syria to support the Assad regime (Crenshaw 2017).

## **Organizational Structure**

AAH was originally founded by Qais al-Khazali, who had led the Khazali brigades under the Mahdi Army (Countering Extremism 2017). Khazali had studied under Mohammed Sadeq al-Sadr and originally supported the Mahdi Army (Wyer 2012, 6). The group is also thought to be led - to some degree- by Qasim Soleimani, the leader of the Iranian Quds forces (Crenshaw 2017).

The group has several different wings including (1) a leadership council ("board of trustees"), (2) militia, (3) political wing, (4) religious wing, and (5) media wing (Wyer 2012, 14). The militia is led by Hassan Salem who models it after the Hezbollah militias (Wyer 2012, 13). The group has a political wing that it formed in 2011 called al-Sadiqun, which ran in the 2014 Parliamentary elections (Countering Extremism 2017). The militia is modeled off of Hezbollah's structure (Countering Extremism 2017).

Members are Shia (Crenshaw 2017; Countering Extremism 2017). The group funds itself through the support of Iran; it receives approximately \$2 million a month (Crenshaw 2017). In 2007, it had 3000 members which dropped to 1000 around 2011-2012 (Crenshaw 2017). Today, estimates about the group's size range from 1,000 to 10,000 fighters (Crenshaw 2017; Countering Extremism 2017). It recruits members forcibly and through propaganda. It has a media wing which controls an Iraqi TV channel known as al-Aahd (Countering Extremism 2017).

## **External Ties**

AAH receives extensive financial and training support from Iran (Crenshaw 2017). This training includes 1-2 week trips to Lebanon or Iran for hands-on training (Crenshaw

2017). The group may also take some direction from Qasim Soleimaini, the leader of the Iranian Quds forces (Crenshaw 2017). AAH may also receive arms from Russia (Countering Extremism 2017). The group supports the Assad regime and traveled into Syria to fight anti-Assad rebels (Countering Extremism 2017; Crenshaw 2017).

AAH splintered from the Mahdi Army and was originally a brigade that often went rogue (Crenshaw 2017). The group sometimes attacks members of the Mahdi Army and Moqtada al-Sadr has derided the group (Crenshaw 2017). It also competes for support and influence with the Mahdi Army (Wyer 2012, 6). AAH fought alongside Hezbollah during the 2006 Israeli-Lebanon War (Crenshaw 2017). The group fights against ISIS in Iraq (Countering Extremism 2017).

### **Group Outcome**

The group primarily targeted US and coalition forces from 2006-2011 with a total of over 6,000 attacks (Wyer 2012, 9). Khazali was captured by coalition forces in 2007 and released in 2010 (Countering Extremism 2017). A British campaign in 2007 also captured several members of the AAH leadership including its militia and training leaders (Wyer 2012, 11). Several members were released in 2010 and 2012 when the Iraqi government said they no longer had a credible reason to detain them (Wyer 2012, 13).

The group announced it would disarm in 2011 after US troops withdrew, but it continues to maintain its militia through 2017 (Countering Extremism 2017). Maliki employs AAH fighters as one of the government's private security forces in Anbar and Baghdad as of 2013 as part of the Popular Mobilization Front (Crenshaw 2017; Countering Extremism 2017). It refused to fight ISIS in Tikrit because it would not work alongside US military forces, but has since shifted and now works alongside US forces (Countering Extremism 2017; Crenshaw 2017). It has a splinter organization called the Harakat al Nujaba militia which fights in support of the Assad regime in Aleppo (Countering Extremism 2017). The Iraqi government formally recognized them for the help against ISIS in November 2016 (Countering Extremism 2017).

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: Asa'ib Ahl al-Haq, Ahl al-Kahf, Al-Sadiqun, Band of the Righteous, Bands of Right, Bands of the Righteous, Honest Ones, Islamic Shiite Resistance in Iraq, Khazali Faction, Khazali Network, League of Righteousness, League of the Righteous, People of the Cave Special Groups

Group Formation: 2006

Group End (Outcome): 2017 (Active)



### XXXIII. JIHAD AND REFORM FRONT

Min. Group Date: 2007

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: 2005

Aliases: None

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Muhammed Abu Ramman. "The Politics of Sunni Armed Groups in Iraq." 2008. Carnegie Endowment. <http://carnegieendowment.org/sada/?fa=20836>
- "New Front Challenges Al-Qaeda in Iraq." Conflicts Forum. 2007. <http://www.conflictsforum.org/2007/new-front-challenges-al-qaeda-in-iraq/>
- Martha Crenshaw. "Islamic Army in Iraq." Mapping Militants Organization. Last Updated 2015. <http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/5>
- "Al-Jazeera Talk show Discusses Formation of "Jihad and Reform Front" in Iraq." 2007. BBC Monitoring Middle East, May 04, 1. <https://search.proquest.com/docview/459130771?accountid=14026>

#### **Part 2. Narrative**

##### **Group Formation**

The Jihad and Reform Front was an umbrella organization which formed in May 2007 (Ramman 2008). The group included the Sharia Committee of Ansar al-Sunna, the Mujahideen Army, and the Islamic Army in Iraq (Ramman 2008). The group later came to include the 1920 Revolution Brigades, the al-Rashideen Army, and the Fatiheen Army (Ramman 2008). The umbrella organization was Sunni (Conflicts Forum 2007; Ramman 2008). Its goal was to fight the Islamic State of Iraq and also force coalition forces to leave Iraq (Conflicts Forum 2007).

##### **Geography**

The umbrella organization was active around Mosul and in Anbar province (Conflicts Forum 2007). It sent fighters to the Himreen mountains along the Iraqi-Iranian border in order to ambush ISI (Conflicts Forum 2007).

##### **Organizational Structure**

The group was led by the leaders of the Sharia Council, the IAI, and the Mujahideen Army (Conflicts Forum 2007). Its members were Sunni (Ramman 2008). It is unknown how the umbrella organization financed itself. Many members maintained their autonomy and continued to carry out their own operational functions (Crenshaw 2015).

## **External Ties**

The umbrella organization included the Sharia Committee of Ansar al-Sunna, the Mujahideen Army, and the Islamic Army in Iraq (Ramman 2008). The group later came to include the 1920 Revolution Brigades, the al-Rashideen Army, and the Fatiheen Army (Ramman 2008).

The group received the approval of the Arab Baath Socialist Party (Conflicts Forum 2007).

## **Group Outcome**

In November 2007, the RJF merged with Hamas Iraq and the Islamic Front of the Iraqi Resistance (JAMI) to form the Political Council of the Iraqi Resistance (PCIRI) (Crenshaw 2015). It was an umbrella organization merger, however, and some groups - like the IAI - maintained their autonomy as an independent militant organization (Crenshaw 2015).

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: RJF, Reformation and Jihad Front, Change and Jihad Front, Jihad and Change Front, Jihad and Resistance

Group Formation: 2007

Group End (Outcome): 2007 (merger)

Note: good example of where UCDP lists umbrella groups and it's unclear what groups this then refers to - how to resolve?

XXXIV. UMAR BRIGADES  
Min. Group Date: 2007  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

## **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Iraqi Official Denies Negotiations between Presidency, Armed Groups." 2007b.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Apr 01, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/459134214?accountid=14026>.

- "Iraq Ba'Th Party, Armed Groups Deny Contacts with Government - Paper." 2007c.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Apr 04, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/459133834?accountid=14026>.
- "Iraqi TV Reports Security, Political Developments 20 January." 2007a.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Jan 21, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/458745644?accountid=14026>.

## **Part 2. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the Umar Brigades formed, but it first came to attention in 2007 when reports emerged that the Maliki government was negotiating with the group and other members of the RJF (BBC 2007c). The group is allegedly formed by Baghdadi whose full name is Abu Umar al-Baghdadi (BBC 2007a). There is no evidence of a violent attack by the group.

### **Geography**

The group is involved in a series of arrests in Baghdad, Iraq (BBC 2007a).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group is allegedly formed by Abu Umar al-Baghdadi (BBC 2007a). It is unknown how many members it has, its organizational structure, funding, or size.

### **External Ties**

The group is an ally of Al-Qaeda in Iraq, also known as the Islamic State of Iraq (BBC 2007a, 2007c). The group also has suggested ties to members of the RJF including the 1920s Revolution Brigades, the Black Banners, and the al-Rashidin Army (BBC 2007c).

### **Group Outcome**

In January 2007, Iraqi security forces killed 25 militants and arrested 5 senior members of the Umar Brigades (BBC 2007a). The group is alluded to in an April news report about negotiations with the Maliki government, but the group is not tied to any additional violent incidents.

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2007 (Baghdadi comes to power in 2006/2007)

Group End (Outcome): 2007 (unknown - potential police action in January)

XXXV. ARMY OF THE NAQSHBANDI WAY

Min. Group Date: 2007

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Iraqi Groups Establish "Moderate" Resistance Coordination Bureau." 2007.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Apr 15, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/458636142?accountid=14026>.
- "Iraqi Kurdish paper reveals Ba'thists' preparations for "coup."" BBC. 2009.  
<http://www.lexisnexis.com/lxacui2api/api/version1/getDocCui?Ini=7V2V-GBH0-Y9M2-Y2HM&csi=270944,270077,11059,8411&hl=t&hv=t&hnsd=f&hns=t&hgn=t&oc=00240&perma=true>
- "Seven leaders of Naqshbandi Army arrested in Baghdad." National Iraqi News Agency. 2013.  
<http://www.lexisnexis.com/lxacui2api/api/version1/getDocCui?oc=00240&hnsd=f&hgn=t&Ini=58B8-1K81-F11P-X2C8&hns=t&perma=true&hv=t&hl=t&csi=270944%2C270077%2C11059%2C8411&secondRedirectIndicator=true>

**Part 2. Narrative**

**Group Formation**

This is an alias for the Naqshbandi Army profiled below.

**Geography**

This is an alias for the Naqshbandi Army profiled below.

**Organizational Structure**

This is an alias for the Naqshbandi Army profiled below.

**External Ties**

This is an alias for the Naqshbandi Army profiled below.

## **Group Outcome**

This is an alias for the Naqshbandi Army profiled below.

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: This is an alias for the Naqshbandi Army profiled below.

Group Formation: This is an alias for the Naqshbandi Army profiled below.

Group End (Outcome): This is an alias for the Naqshbandi Army profiled below.

### XXXVI. MUSTAFA BATTALIONS

Min. Group Date: 2007

Max. Group Date: 0

Onset: NA

Aliases:

#### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Iraqi Groups Establish "Moderate" Resistance Coordination Bureau." 2007.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Apr 15, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/458636142?accountid=14026>.

#### **Part 2. Narrative**

##### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the Mustafa Battalions formed, but it first came to attention in 2007 when it signed a communique with several other groups announcing their intention to fight the Islamic State of Iraq (AQI) (BBC 2007). The group is not tied to any specific violent attack and it is unclear what their ideology is; however, they signed a joint communique along with several prominent Sunni groups like the 1920 Revolutions Brigades (BBC 2007).

##### **Geography**

The communique was signed "in an Arab capital" (BBC 2007).

##### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information available about the group's organizational structure, leadership, funding, membership, or size.

## External Ties

The communique was signed along with “the army of Ansar al- Sunnah, the army of Ansar al-Muslimin, the Muslims' army, the army of the Naqshbandi way, the Islamic Front for the Iraqi Resistance, the 1920 Revolution Brigades...Al-Faruq Battalions, Mustafa Battalions and Ansar Allah Battalions” (BBC 2007). The groups all oppose AQI/Islamic State of Iraq (BBC 2007).

## Group Outcome

It is unknown what happens to the group. It is not heard from again after this incident and there are no additional records of interactions with security forces. It is unclear what type of violence the group perpetuates.

## Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2007

Group End (Outcome): 2007 (disappear/unknown)

### XXXVII. JUST PUNISHMENT BRIGADES

Min. Group Date: 2007

Max. Group Date: 2007

Onset: NA

Aliases:

### Part 1. Bibliography

- IntelCenter Terrorism Incident Reference (TIR) 2006: Iraq 2006, Tempest Publishing 2008, p. 188,  
[https://books.google.com/books?id=eZ7NBz65CoAC&pg=PA188&lpg=PA188&dq=%22just+punishment+brigades%22+iraq&source=bl&ots=WW0dT87GjC&sig=yza6QUVzg7uT4TVeaVvDfCFI2j0&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjn\\_LHbz7vTAhWG34MKHQjqCm0Q6AEINDAE#v=onepage&q=%22just%20punishment%20brigades%22%20iraq&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=eZ7NBz65CoAC&pg=PA188&lpg=PA188&dq=%22just+punishment+brigades%22+iraq&source=bl&ots=WW0dT87GjC&sig=yza6QUVzg7uT4TVeaVvDfCFI2j0&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjn_LHbz7vTAhWG34MKHQjqCm0Q6AEINDAE#v=onepage&q=%22just%20punishment%20brigades%22%20iraq&f=false)
- GTD Incident 200706090010, Global Terrorism Database, START Project, Last Modified June 2016,  
<https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/IncidentSummary.aspx?gtdid=200706090010>
- Searched proquest
  - Just punishment brigades
  - “Just punishment brigades”

- “Just punishment brigades” iraq
- Searched lexis
  - Just punishment brigades
  - “Just punishment brigades”
  - “Just punishment brigades” iraq

## **Part 2. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2006 for an attack on an Iraqi soldier in Nafaq al-Shurtah (IntelCenter 2008, 188). It is unknown what the group’s goal is or their ideology.

### **Geography**

The incident occurs in Nafaq al-Shurtah, Iraq and Baghdad, Iraq (IntelCenter 2008, 188; GTD 2016).

### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information available about the group’s organizational structure, membership, funding, or size.

### **External Ties**

There is no information available about the group’s external ties to other state or non-state actors.

### **Group Outcome**

It is unknown what happens to the group. The group’s last known attack was in 2007 when it attacked a police station in Baghdad, Iraq (GTD 2016).

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2006

Group End (Outcome): 2007 (Disappear)

Min. Group Date: 2007  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Emad El Din Shadih, Oxford Handbook of Islam and Politics, p. 645, Oxford University Press 2016,  
<https://books.google.com/books?id=wUcSDAAQBAJ&pg=PA623&lpg=PA623&dq=jihad+pegah+iraq&source=bl&ots=r0IE8Htl7a&sig=yr9hWH3wP9BA0tbi1yP802VvPm8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwirhvyozrnTAhVXVWMKHbPjAmQQ6AEIKDAB#v=onepage&q=jihad%20pegah%20iraq&f=false>
- Terrorism Focus, Jamestown Foundation, Vol. 5 Issue 41, 2008,  
[https://jamestown.org/wp-content/uploads/2008/12/tf\\_005\\_041\\_03.pdf](https://jamestown.org/wp-content/uploads/2008/12/tf_005_041_03.pdf)

### **Part 2. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2006 as a member of the Mujahidin Shura Council led by AQI (Jamestown 2008, 5). The Mujahidin Shura Council seeks to create an Islamic State in Iraq and overthrow the Maliki government (Jamestown 2008, 5). The group is not tied to any specific ideology, but its affiliation with ISI implies it is Salafi jihadist (Jamestown 2008, 5).

#### **Geography**

It is unknown where the group operates or where it conducts any violent activities.

#### **Organizational Structure**

The group is a member of the larger Mujahidin Shura Council chaired by ISI leader Baghdadi (Jamestown 2008, 5; Shahin 2016, 645). It is unknown whether the group maintains its own independent operations or is completely dependent on the Council to survive.

#### **External Ties**

The group is part of the Mujahidin Shura Council along with ISI, Jamat Jund al-Sahaba, Saraya Milat Ibrahim, Jihad Pegah, and Ansar al-Tawhid al-Sunna Brigades (Shahin 2016, 645).



## **Group Outcome**

It is unknown what happens to the group. It is not tied to any specific violent incidents that could be located and there are also no reports of CT/COIN actions taken against the group in response.

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2006

Group End (Outcome): 2006 (unknown)

XXXIX. AL-GHURABA BRIGADES  
Min. Group Date: 2007  
Max. Group Date: 0  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

## **Part 1. Bibliography**

- "Jordanian Islamic Weekly Profiles Jihadist Groups Operating in Iraq." 2007.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Jul 20, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/458645817?accountid=14026>.
- "Al-Qa'Idah in Iraq Restructures After Death of Two Leaders Kuwaiti Paper." 2010.BBC Monitoring Middle East, May 02.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/230745680?accountid=14026>.
- "Al-Arabiya TV Interviews Former Member of Iraq-Based Al-Qa'Idah." 2008.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Apr 23.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/459045692?accountid=14026>.
- Terrorism Focus, Jamestown Foundation, Vol. 5 Issue 41, 2008,  
[https://jamestown.org/wp-content/uploads/2008/12/tf\\_005\\_041\\_03.pdf](https://jamestown.org/wp-content/uploads/2008/12/tf_005_041_03.pdf)

## **Part 2. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in 2006 when it joined the Mujahidin Shura Council (BBC 2007). The Mujahidin Shura Council seeks to create an Islamic State in Iraq and overthrow the Maliki government (Jamestown 2008, 5). The

group is not tied to any specific ideology, but its affiliation with ISI implies it is Salafi jihadist (Jamestown 2008, 5).

## **Geography**

The leader al-Juburu said he operated out of Baghdad (BBC 2008).

## **Organizational Structure**

The group is a member of the larger Mujahidin Shura Council chaired by ISI leader Baghdadi (Jamestown 2008, 5; Shahin 2016, 645). The Ghuraba Brigades is led by Al-Mulla Nazim al-Juburu, who was a close affiliate of Zarqawi and originally a member of the Islamic Army group and then AQI (BBC 2008). Al-Juburu says the Islamic Army has more than 16,000 fighters, but (1) this might refer to the Mujahideen Shura Council overall or ISI and (2) may be an exaggeration (BBC 2008).

## **External Ties**

The Mujahidin Shura Council was composed of several groups including “Al-Qa'idah organization in the Land of the Two Rivers, the Army of the Al-Ta'ifah al-Mansurah [the Victorious Sect], the Islamic Jihad Squads, the Al-Ahwal Brigades, the Ansar al-Tawhid Squads, the ‘Saraya al-Ghuraba’ [the squads of the foreigners], and the Army of Ahl Al-Sunnah and Al-Jama'ah” (BBC 2007).

In 2010, the group was fighting alongside “the Army of the Victorious Sect, the Army of Ahl al-Sunnah and al-Jama'ah, Jama'at Jund al-Sahaba [Soldiers of the Prophet's Companions], Saraya al-Jihad al-Islami [Brigades of the Islamic Jihad], Saraya Fursan al-Tawhid, Saraya Millat Ibrahim [Abraham's religion], Kata'ib Kurdistan [Brigades of Kurdistan], Kata'ib al-Murabiteen [Brigades of Al-Murabiteen], Kata'ib Ansar al-Tawhid Wa Al-Sunnah [Brigades of Ansar al-Tawhid and the Sunnah], Kata'ib al-Ahwal, Kata'ib al-Ghuraba [Al-Ghuraba Brigades]” as part of AQI/ISI's efforts in Iraq (BBC 2010).

## **Group Outcome**

The group merged into Al-Qaeda's combat battalions sometime between 2008 - 2010. In 2010, it was operating as an armed battalion in Iraq working for Al-Qaeda/ISI (BBC 2010).

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: Saraya al-Ghuraba, Squads of the Foreigners, Kata'ib al-Ghuraba

Group Formation: 2006

Group End (Outcome): 2008 - 2010 (merger with AQI)

XL. MUNADIL AL-JUMALYI BRIGADE

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- GTD Perpetrator 20506, Global Terrorism Database, START Project, Last Modified June 2016, <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20506>
- Searched proquest
  - MUNADIL AL-JUMALYI BRIGADE
  - "MUNADIL AL-JUMALYI BRIGADE"
  - MUNADIL AL-JUMALYI BRIGADE iraq
- Searched lexis
  - MUNADIL AL-JUMALYI BRIGADE
  - "MUNADIL AL-JUMALYI BRIGADE"
  - MUNADIL AL-JUMALYI BRIGADE iraq
- Searched google
  - MUNADIL AL-JUMALYI BRIGADE
  - "MUNADIL AL-JUMALYI BRIGADE"
  - MUNADIL AL-JUMALYI BRIGADE iraq

**Part 2. Narrative**

**Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in March 2008 for an IED attack in Haswah against a private security company (GTD 2016). It is unknown what the group's goals or ideology is.

**Geography**

The attack occurs in Haswah, Iraq (GTD 2016).

**Organizational Structure**

There is no information available about the group's organizational structure, size, membership, leadership, etc.

## External Ties

There is no evidence of external ties to other state or non-state actors.

## Group Outcome

It is unknown what happens to the group. The 2008 attack is the group's only incident and it was not possible to locate the original source articles to see if there is a follow-up response by the state (GTD 2016).

## Part 3. Proposed Changes

Aliases: none

Group Formation: 2008

Group End (Outcome): 2008 (unknown)

XLI. AL-FATIHIN ARMY (AFA)  
Min. Group Date: 2008  
Max. Group Date: 2008  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

## Part 1. Bibliography

- Bill Marsh, "The World: A Many-Headed Insurgency," New York Times, 2006, <http://query.nytimes.com/gst/fullpage.html?res=9B05E7D91231F932A25755C0A9609C8B63>
- GTD Event ID 200801010021, Global Terrorism Database, START Project, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/IncidentSummary.aspx?gtdid=200801010021>
- Paul B. Rich, The Routledge Handbook of Insurgency and Counterinsurgency, Routledge 2012, p. 175, [https://books.google.com/books?id=dd\\_fCgAAQBAJ&pg=PA175&lpg=PA175&dq=AL-FATIHING+ARMY+\(AFA\)+iraq&source=bl&ots=Vt8kD\\_0FU-&sig=qCIFzoDt2EbnorOla2-0e0lw-NA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjgk7ex1LvTAhWE3YMKHcF3B2wQ6AEIMjAD#v=onepage&q=AL-FATIHING%20ARMY%20\(AFA\)%20iraq&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=dd_fCgAAQBAJ&pg=PA175&lpg=PA175&dq=AL-FATIHING+ARMY+(AFA)+iraq&source=bl&ots=Vt8kD_0FU-&sig=qCIFzoDt2EbnorOla2-0e0lw-NA&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwjgk7ex1LvTAhWE3YMKHcF3B2wQ6AEIMjAD#v=onepage&q=AL-FATIHING%20ARMY%20(AFA)%20iraq&f=false)
- Bill Roggio, "The Rump Islamic Emirate of Iraq," Long War Journal, 2006, [http://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2006/10/the\\_rump\\_islamic\\_emi.php](http://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2006/10/the_rump_islamic_emi.php)
- Beth Dougherty and Edmund Ghareeb, Historical Dictionary of Iraq, Scarecrow Press, 2013, 340,

[https://books.google.com/books?id=ZmQYAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA340&lpg=PA340&dq=jaysh+h+fatihin&source=bl&ots=8S2pmp-4Ik&sig=IJxNbFtL0p1LeVufzVldZCU4L2Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiA-YbYv8\\_TAhVnwVQKHUHTCeQQ6AEIKTAB#v=onepage&q=jaysh%20fatihin&f=false](https://books.google.com/books?id=ZmQYAgAAQBAJ&pg=PA340&lpg=PA340&dq=jaysh+h+fatihin&source=bl&ots=8S2pmp-4Ik&sig=IJxNbFtL0p1LeVufzVldZCU4L2Q&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiA-YbYv8_TAhVnwVQKHUHTCeQQ6AEIKTAB#v=onepage&q=jaysh%20fatihin&f=false)

## **Part 2. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

The group formed in January 2006 when it splintered from the Islamic Army of Iraq (Marsh 2006). It is unknown why it splintered. The group opposed the occupation of Iraq and wanted coalition troops to leave (Dougherty and Ghareeb 2013, 340).

### **Geography**

The group operated in central and northern Iraq (Rich 2012, 175).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group was led by Abu Hasan al-Basry (Dougherty and Ghareeb 2013, 340). The group had a very sophisticated organizational structure including a military, media (Roggio 2006), and religious wing (Rich 2012, 175). The group also had a leadership council although it is unclear who led the group (Rich 2012, 175). The military wing oversaw ten brigades across the Sunni portions of Iraq although it is unclear how large a brigade was and how many members were fighting (Rich 2012, 175).

### **External Ties**

The group splintered from the Islamic Army of Iraq (IAI) (Marsh 2006; Rich 2012, 175).

The group was allegedly linked to AQI as a member of the Mujahideen Shura Council, but al-Fatihin denied this involvement (Roggio 2006; Dougherty and Ghareeb 2013, 340). The group merged with the Reform and Jihad Front in 2007 and later the PCIR (Dougherty and Ghareeb 2013, 340).

### **Group Outcome**

The group merged with the Reform and Jihad Front in 2007 (Dougherty and Ghareeb 2013, 340). Its last known incident was in 2008 when its media department publicly claimed responsibility for an attack on an Iraqi army patrol in Kirkuk, Iraq (GTD 2016).

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: AFA, Jaysh al-Fatihin, Jaish al-Fatihin, The Conquerors Army, Conquering Army, The Army of the Conquerors

Group Formation: 2006

Group End (Outcome): 2008 (unknown)

XLII. SUPREME COMMAND FOR JIHAD AND LIBERATION

Min. Group Date: 2009

Max. Group Date: 2009

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

**Part 1. Bibliography**

- "New Jihadist Coalition Said Announced in Iraq; Al-Duri Elected Commander." 2007.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Oct 03, 1.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/459095390?accountid=14026>.
- "Iraqi Ba'Th Party Spokesman on Dialogue, Ties with Armed Groups." 2008.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Mar 15.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/459055501?accountid=14026>.
- "Jihad Front, Muslim Scholars Set Conditions for Iraqi "Reconciliation"." 2009.BBC Monitoring Middle East, Nov 09.  
<https://search.proquest.com/docview/458768832?accountid=14026>.
- Michael Knights, "The JRTN Movement and Iraq's Next Insurgency," 2011, CTC at West Point,  
<https://www.ctc.usma.edu/posts/the-jrtm-movement-and-iraq%E2%80%99s-next-insurgency>

**Part 2. Narrative**

**Group Formation**

The group formed in October 2007 as a pro-jihadist organization which sought to change the existing government (BBC 2007; BBC 2008). The group was composed of former Ba'ath party supporters (BBC 2008).

**Geography**

It is unknown where the merger happened. It is difficult to pin where the group operated since it seemed to be a looser umbrella organization rather than a coordinated militancy.

**Organizational Structure**

The group's leader was former Vice President Izzat Ibrahim al-Duri who was a close advisor of Saddam Hussein and also led the Naqshbandi Army (BBC 2007). The group was an umbrella organization for 22 different "jihadist factions" of which the Naqshbandi Army was the largest (BBC 2007; BBC 2008). It is unknown how many members were part of the umbrella group or how closely the different factions coordinated actions with each other.

### **External Ties**

The group merged with the National Salvation Front in 2009 in order to unify their resistance efforts against Western troops and the Iraqi government (BBC 2009).

### **Group Outcome**

The group merged with the National Salvation Front in 2009 in order to unify their resistance efforts against Western troops and the Iraqi government (BBC 2009).

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: Higher Command for Jihad and Liberation

Group Formation: 2007

Group End (Outcome): 2009 (merger with the National Salvation Front)

XLIII. JUND AL-TAWID  
Min. Group Date: 2010  
Max. Group Date: 2010  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

### **Part 1. Bibliography**

- Searched proquest
  - Jund al-tawid
  - Iraq jund al-tawid
  - Iraq "jund al-tawid"
  - Iraq "jund al-tawhid"
- Searched lexis
  - Jund al-tawid
  - Iraq jund al-tawid
  - Iraq "jund al-tawid"

- Searched google
  - Jund al-tawid
  - Iraq jund al-tawid

## **Part 2. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

No information could be found about this group.

### **Geography**

No information could be found about this group.

### **Organizational Structure**

No information could be found about this group.

### **External Ties**

No information could be found about this group.

### **Group Outcome**

No information could be found about this group.

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: No information could be found about this group.

Group Formation: No information could be found about this group.

Group End (Outcome): No information could be found about this group.

XLIV. SHIELD OF ISLAM BRIGADE  
Min. Group Date: 2010  
Max. Group Date: 2010  
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

## **Part 1. Bibliography**



- “Sniper attack video by shield of Islam Brigade,” CBS, 2008a, <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/sniper-attack-video-by-shield-of-islam-brigade/>
- “Iraqi soldier shot by sniper in new video,” CBS, 2008b, <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/iraqi-soldier-shot-by-sniper-in-new-video/>
- Michael Gabbay, “Mapping the Factional Structure of the Sunni Insurgency in Iraq,” CTC at West Point, 2008, <https://www.ctc.usma.edu/posts/mapping-the-factional-structure-of-the-sunni-insurgency-in-iraq>
- Barry Leonard, Report on Terrorism 2008, DIANE Publishing, 2010, p. 45, <https://books.google.com/books?id=svyVeAmcPpYC&pg=PA45&lpg=PA45&dq=%22shield+of+islam+brigade%22&source=bl&ots=w6L25X3Hj6&sig=9H0pdR6O0BrCvhKVJ4uM0HPJdTQ&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwiS0bGP2bvTAhVQ1GMKHcpcfDrYQ6AEIOzAF#v=onepage&q=%22shield%20of%20islam%20brigade%22&f=false>
- GTD Perpetrator 30068, Global Terrorism Database, START Project, Last Modified June 2016, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=30068>

## **Part 2. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

It is unknown when the group formed, but it first came to attention in April 2008 for a series of sniper attacks against Iraqi military forces in Nineveh and Baghdad, Iraq (CBS 2008a; CBS 2008b; Leonard 2010, 45). The group claims the attacks are part of a larger operation called “Stun of the Truth” to resist the coalition occupation (CBS 2008b).

### **Geography**

The sniper attack took place in Rabia’a, Iraq, Mosul, Iraq and Baghdad, Iraq (CBS 2008a; CBS 2008b; Leonard 2010, 45).

### **Organizational Structure**

There is no information about the group’s organizational structure, leadership, membership, size or funding.

### **External Ties**

The group was never mentioned by other groups (Gabbay 2008).

### **Group Outcome**

The group's last known attacks occur in 2010 in Baghdad, Iraq when it detonates IED against noncombatant targets (GTD 2016). There is no evidence of a follow-up after this and it is unclear what happens to the group after these incidents.

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2008

Group End (Outcome): 2010 (unknown)

XLV. ARAB SOCIALIST BATH PARTY OF IRAQ  
Min. Group Date: 2011  
Max. Group Date: 2011  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Arab Socialist Baath Party Of Iraq, Arab Socialist Baath Party (Iraq), Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party (Iraq), Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party Of Iraq

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### **Part 2. Narrative**

#### **Group Formation**

The Arab Socialist Baath Party of Iraq was founded in 1951 as a secular socialist political party (Kafala 2003). It came to attention during a coup in 1963 and became

famous after one Baathist party member - Saddam Hussein - took power in 1979 (Kafala 2003). The group fell apart after the US invasion of Iraq in 2003 and some Baathists took up arms in resistance. The incident affiliated with the group was actually attributed to “Baath party loyalists” and not formally sanctioned (GTD 2016; Hashim 2011).

### **Geography**

The incident took place in Diwaniyah, Iraq (GTD 2016).

### **Organizational Structure**

The Arab Socialist Baath Party is a political party (Canada IRB 1992; Karfala 2003).

### **External Ties**

The party has ties to other Baathist affiliations and supported the Jihad and Reform Front (Conflict Forums 2007).

### **Group Outcome**

Technically, the Baath party ended in 2003 with CPA Order 2 which was part of Iraq’s de-Baathification process. Baath party loyalists are still around to date although there are no additional incidents (falsely) attributed to the party itself (Hashim 2011).

### **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: Baathist Party, Baath party

Group Formation: 1951

Group End (Outcome): 2003 (dissolve)

Note: the incident is falsely attributed to the group and no sanctioned political (terrorist) violence by the group could be found - possible candidate for deletion?

Note: this is a good example of violent political party coding

XLVI. AL-NAQSHABANDIYA ARMY  
Min. Group Date: 2012  
Max. Group Date: 2012  
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Naqshabandiya Army, Al-Naqshabandiya

## Part 1. Bibliography

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## **Part 2. Narrative**

### **Group Formation**

JRTN formed in January 2007 after Hussein’s execution by US forces (Knights 2011). The group is composed of Sunnis and former Baath loyalists (Knights 2011). It adheres to the Naqshbandi order of Sufi Islam which is “a mystical branch of Sunna Islam” (Knights 2011; Crenshaw 2015). It opposed the US occupation and Shia influence in Baghdad (Knights 2011).

### **Geography**

JRTN primarily operates out of Salah al-Din, Ninawa, Tikrit, Kirkuk, Mosul, Hawija, and Kurdish-occupied areas in northern Iraq (Crenshaw 2015). The group also has coordinated with AQI on car bombings in Ramadi, Kirkuk, and Tikrit, Iraq (Knights 2011). The group operated in Mosul starting in 2014 (Crenshaw 2015). In 2010, it had a base of operation in Kirkuk, Iraq (BBC 2010).

### **Organizational Structure**

The group’s leader is Izzat Ibrahim al-Duri, the former Vice President of Iraq and Naqshbandi-ordained sheikh which means he can trace his lineage to the Prophet Muhammed (Knights 2011). *The group was “the only Iraqi insurgent group to have grown stronger during and since the US-led “surge”* (Knights 2011). It has 1500-5000 members (Knights 2011; Crenshaw 2015). Many members were former Baathist intelligence and military officers (Knights 2011). It also “screens” members and provides a 90-day training course to teach military skills (Knights 2011). It recruits Sunni members by exploiting their fears about a Shia government and Western influence in Iraq (Knights 2011).

The tribal members include: Jubburis, Ubaydis, Azzawis, and Harbis (Knights 2011). The group is organized as a series of peripheral cells with only a few core members in the main leadership circle (Knights 2011). The group has several wings including a military, religious, financial, media, and “operational security” wing (Knights 2011).

JRTN financed itself through Baath party diasporas in Jordan, Yemen, and Syria as well as local extortion and donations (Crenshaw 2015).

## **External Ties**

The group partially splintered in 2007 into the al-Awda insurgent movement led by Muhammed Younis al-Ahmed and the Higher Command for Jihad and Liberation by al-Duri (Knights 2011). These groups appear to be umbrella organizations, however, and not new or independent militant groups. While HCJL includes some smaller parties, it is almost entirely dominated by JRTN (Knights 2011).

JRTN sometimes outsources attacks to smaller groups like Hamas Iraq and Ansar al-Sunna (Knights 2011). It supported other Sunni groups like 1920s Revolution Brigades, Ansar al-Sunna, Hamas Iraq, and AQI in their resistance efforts against the US (Crenshaw 2015). The group has also coordinated with AQI on car bombings in Ramadi, Kirkuk, and Tikrit, Iraq (Knights 2011).

In 2009, the group signed a “loyalty and honor agreement” with 34 Iraqi tribes in southern Iraq (CBS 2009).

JRTN heavily assisted IS in capturing Mosul and has since occupied the area since 2014 (Crenshaw 2015). Relations have since grown cold and in April 2015, JRTN denounced ISIS. The two groups have not explicitly fought each other (Crenshaw 2015).

JRTN may have solicited external support from Saudi Arabia and Jordan starting in 2015 (Crenshaw 2015). Its leader, al-Douri, was allegedly running the group from Qatar for awhile as well (Crenshaw 2015).

## **Group Outcome**

The group seemed resistant to the surge and grew even stronger (Knights 2011). In 2009, the group was designated a foreign terrorist organization (Global Security n.d.). Iraqi army forces arrested a series of members (Berwani 2009; BBC 2010; Aswat al-Iraq 2010; al-Shorfa 2011). In 2010, the group arrested one leader of the group, Abdullah Ibrahim Muhammed al-Juburi who led military training for the group in Kirkuk (Aswat al-Iraq 2010; BBC 2010). In late 2016, it was reported that JRTN is having a resurgence issuing statements denouncing ISIS and starting to mobilize Sunni support as the next insurgency once ISIS is defeated (Agnostos et al. 2016).

## **Part 3. Proposed Changes**

Aliases: Jaysh Rijal al-Tariqa al-Naqshbandia (JRTN), JRTN, Army of the Naqshbandi Way, Naqshbandi Army

Group Formation: 2007

Group End (Outcome): 2017 (active)