



Highlights of [GAO-07-827T](#), a testimony before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Subcommittee on International Organizations, Human Rights, and Oversight

Why GAO Did This Study

In March 2003, a U.S.-led multinational force began operations in Iraq. At that time, 48 nations, identified as a “coalition of the willing,” offered political, military, and financial support for U.S. efforts in Iraq, with 38 nations other than the United States providing troops. In addition, international donors met in Madrid in October 2003 to pledge funding for the reconstruction of Iraq’s infrastructure, which had deteriorated after multiple wars and decades of neglect under the previous regime.

This testimony discusses (1) the troop commitments other countries have made to operations in Iraq, (2) the funding the United States has provided to support other countries’ participation in the multinational force, and (3) the financial support international donors have provided to Iraq reconstruction efforts.

This testimony is based on GAO’s prior work and data collected for this hearing. Although we reviewed both classified and unclassified documents, the information in this statement is based only on unclassified documents. We completed this work in accordance with generally accepted government auditing standards.

www.gao.gov/cgi-bin/getrpt?GAO-07-827T.

To view the full product, including the scope and methodology, click on the link above. For more information, contact Joseph A. Christoff at (202) 512-8979 or christoffj@gao.gov.

STABILIZING AND REBUILDING IRAQ

Coalition Support and International Donor Commitments

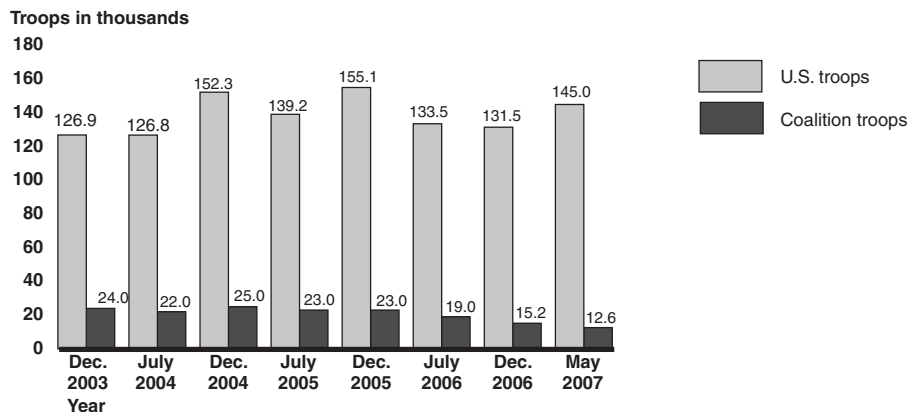
What GAO Found

As of May 2007, 25 countries were contributing 12,600 troops to multinational forces in Iraq. Compared with 145,000 U.S. troops, coalition countries represent about 8 percent of multinational forces in Iraq. From December 2003 through May 2007, the number of coalition troops decreased from 24,000 to 12,600; the number of coalition nations contributing troops decreased from 33 to 25. The United Kingdom, Poland, and Republic of Korea are responsible for leading operations in three of seven security sectors in Iraq. In addition, coalition troops have performed humanitarian, medical, and reconstruction missions. Some have provided combat capabilities, such as infantry and explosive ordnance capabilities.

The United States has spent about \$1.5 billion to transport, sustain, and provide other services for military troops from 20 countries other than the United States and Iraq. The United States used about \$1 billion of the \$1.5 billion to feed, house, and equip these countries. In terms of allocation by country, about \$988 million, or 66 percent, was used to support Poland and the countries under its command, and \$300 million, or 20 percent, supported Jordan for border operations and other activities. In addition to support for operations in Iraq, the United States, through the State Department, has provided about \$1.9 billion in security assistance for military training and equipment to 10 coalition members and Jordan since 2003.

As of April 2007, international donors had pledged about \$14.9 billion for reconstruction efforts in Iraq. Some countries exceeded their pledges by an additional \$744 million for a total of \$15.6 billion. About \$11 billion, or 70 percent, of these pledges are loans, with the remaining \$4.6 billion in the form of grants. As of April 2007, Iraq had accessed about \$436 million in loans and \$3 billion in grants.

U.S. and Coalition Troops in Iraq



Source: GAO analysis of DOD and State data.