

Significant ISIS attacks occurred in the north, west, and east of Iraq. In the north, ISIS continued to attack in the vicinity of Sinjar, where ISIS may be preparing to challenge Peshmerga defenses and establish control. In the west, ISIS renewed attacks in the vicinity of Hit, which has the potential to isolate ISF and tribal forces in Haditha from those in Ramadi. The report from the mayor of Haditha indicating that ISIS regularly attacks the city raises concern that ISIS will also renew its offensive to seize control of Haditha. ISIS likely seeks to control the entire Euphrates river valley, including the cities of Haditha, Hit, and Ramadi. Meanwhile, on the eastern front, ISIS conducted attacks in two locations, including Peshmerga positions in Jalula in the north and also central Baquba, the provincial capital. These outer positions, may indicate that ISIS is trying to split the attention of the ISF. The attacks against Shi'a religious and political leaders in Najaf might serve the same purpose, but their attribution to ISIS is not certain. Near to Baghdad, ISIS engaged in clashes with the ISF in northern Babil, in Yusufiyah and Latifiyah. Extra-judicial killings in Baghdad, likely the work of Iraqi Shi'a militias, indicate an increase of efforts to establish particular control over historical neighborhood support zones. Baladiyat, Maamil, Shaab, and Shula are neighborhoods that are predominantly Shi'a, but with small Sunni minorities, such that these may also be reprisal attacks. Dora in southern Baghdad is majority Sunni, and the bodies found there are also likely reprisal attacks.