

Iraq Situation Report: September 1-2, 2014

1 On September 2, forces from CTS supported by the IA and IA Aviation launched an assault on Tikrit from the north axis of the district in the Dayom area. The assault reportedly initiated heavy clashes with ISIS resulting in an unspecified number of casualties. Also, airstrikes targeted a school in Alam sub-district, east of Tikrit reportedly killing 34 individuals and injuring 14 others. On September 1, the ISF stationed in Tikrit University, north of Tikrit repelled an ISIS attack on the university killing 20 ISIS gunmen and destroying three vehicles.

2 On September 2, tribal gunmen from the Korawi tribe supported by JRTN clashed with ISIS in the mostly Iraqi Arab neighborhoods of Tajnid and Wihda in southern Jalula. The clashes reportedly took place after the tribes rejected ISIS implementation of Sharia law in their area.

3 On September 1, two VBIEDs detonated on 20th and 30th streets of Baya, southwestern Baghdad, killing at least 13 individuals and injuring 42 others. Additionally, an IED detonated near a local market in Sab al-Bour in northwestern Baghdad, killing two individuals and injuring 11 others.

4 On September 1, clashes took place between the ISF and ISIS in Yusufiyah, south of Baghdad, which resulted in the death of three IA members and the injury of eight others in addition to the burning of two IA vehicles. In addition, the clashes led to the death of four ISIS members, the injury of four others, and the detention of two more.

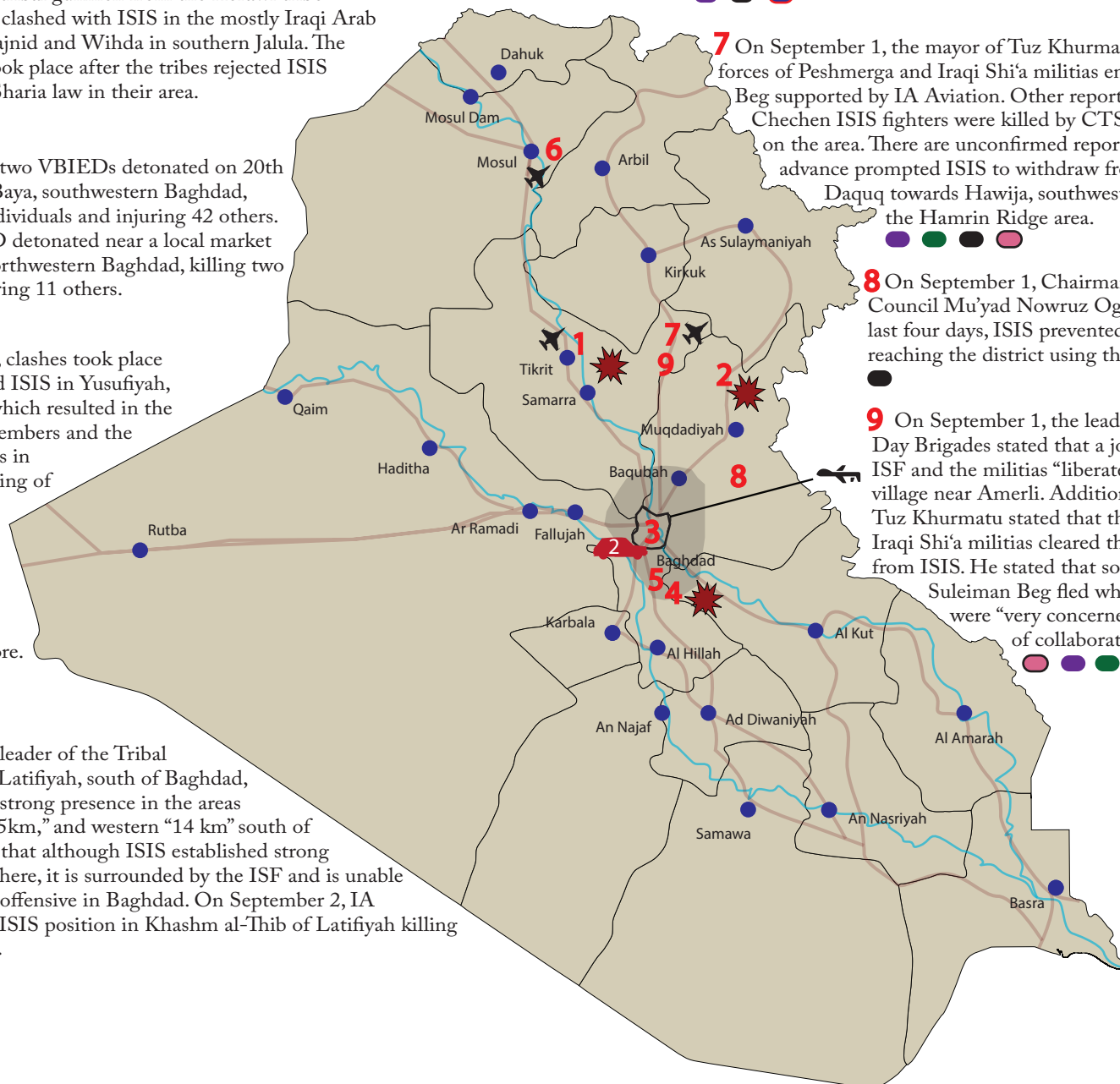
5 On September 1, leader of the Tribal Support Council in Latifiyah, south of Baghdad, stated that ISIS has strong presence in the areas known as "12 km," "5km," and western "14 km" south of Baghdad. He added that although ISIS established strong defensive positions there, it is surrounded by the ISF and is unable to carry out a major offensive in Baghdad. On September 2, IA artillery targeted an ISIS position in Khashm al-Thib of Latifiyah killing eight ISIS members.

6 On September 2, leaflets were reportedly airdropped in Mosul urging the residents to distance themselves from ISIS positions to avoid collateral damage as a result of potential airstrikes. The leaflets were reported to be airdropped by U.S. aircraft and unconfirmed reports indicate that this led to the evacuation of ISIS from its main positions in the city. Meanwhile, an officer in the Iraqi Kurdish forces stated that U.S. airstrikes targeted two ISIS vehicles in Tilkif, northeast of Mosul, while Peshmerga forces prepared to launch an assault on the area from Batnaya, 7 km north of Tilkif.

7 On September 1, the mayor of Tuz Khurmatu stated that joint forces of Peshmerga and Iraqi Shi'a militias entered Suleiman Beg supported by IA Aviation. Other reports indicated 23 Chechen ISIS fighters were killed by CTS during the assault on the area. There are unconfirmed reports indicating this advance prompted ISIS to withdraw from villages of Daquq towards Hawija, southwestern Kirkuk, and to the Hamrin Ridge area.

8 On September 1, Chairman of Balad Ruz Council Mu'ayad Nowruz Oglo stated that for the last four days, ISIS prevented water supplies from reaching the district using the Sudur barrage.

9 On September 1, the leader of the Promised Day Brigades stated that a joint force from the ISF and the militias "liberated" Abu Ridha village near Amerli. Additionally, the Mayor of Tuz Khurmatu stated that the Peshmerga and Iraqi Shi'a militias cleared the area of Yenkejah from ISIS. He stated that some residents of Suleiman Beg fled while others were "very concerned" of being accused of collaborating with ISIS.



- Major Cities
- VBIED
- ✈ Airstrikes
- ★ Major Clash
- ✈ Armed Drones
- JRTN
- Peshmerga
- Anti-ISIS Iraqi Sunni Tribes
- ISF
- Iraqi Shi'a militias
- ISIS
- USA



Content: Ahmed Ali and ISW Iraq Team
Graphics: Nichole Dicharry

The Iraqi Security Forces (ISF) are capitalizing on the momentum of the breaking of Amerli's siege by launching an attack on Tikrit. The ISF have launched attacks to reclaim Tikrit in the past, but they have not been successful. These past attempts illustrate the difficulties an urban attack will face as ISIS has been known to deploy IEDs in urban areas to hamper the advances of ISF and other attacking forces. It is also likely that ISIS withdrew its forces from Amerli to Tikrit and other areas close to Amerli in a bid to fortify its defenses. Meanwhile, ISIS is also intensifying its effort south of Baghdad in order to destabilize the city and attempt to force a redirection of ISF resources.