

1 Armored reinforcements arrive to support ongoing Ninewa operations. Defense Minister Khalid al-Obeidi accompanied elements of the 9th Iraqi Army (IA) Armored Division, who will participate in Ninewa operations, to the Makhmur area on June 12. The 15th IA Division continued operations west of Makhmur, recapturing at least two villages in Qayyarah sub-district, south of Mosul, on June 12, including Hajj Ali Village. The War Media Cell also stated that a Coalition airstrike destroyed “dozens” of ISIS oil tankers in Qayyarah sub-district, south of Mosul, on June 13.

8 ISIS suicide attacks target security forces north of Ramadi. Anbar Operations Commander Ismail al-Mahlawi stated that ISIS attacked al-Juraishi area, north of Ramadi, on June 13 using an unspecified number of VBIEDs and vehicles outfitted with weaponry, but the attack was repelled and the VBIEDs destroyed. At least five soldiers were killed and 11 others wounded.

7 Continued reports of abuses against civilians by militias in Fallujah area. Anbar Governor Suhaib al-Rawi stated on June 13 that Popular Mobilization fighters, accompanied by “foreigners,” killed 49 civilians and robbed others in Saqlawiyah, northwest of Fallujah, while 643 others who had surrendered themselves to the Popular Mobilization had disappeared.

6 Security forces continue advancing into central Fallujah without Popular Mobilization participation.

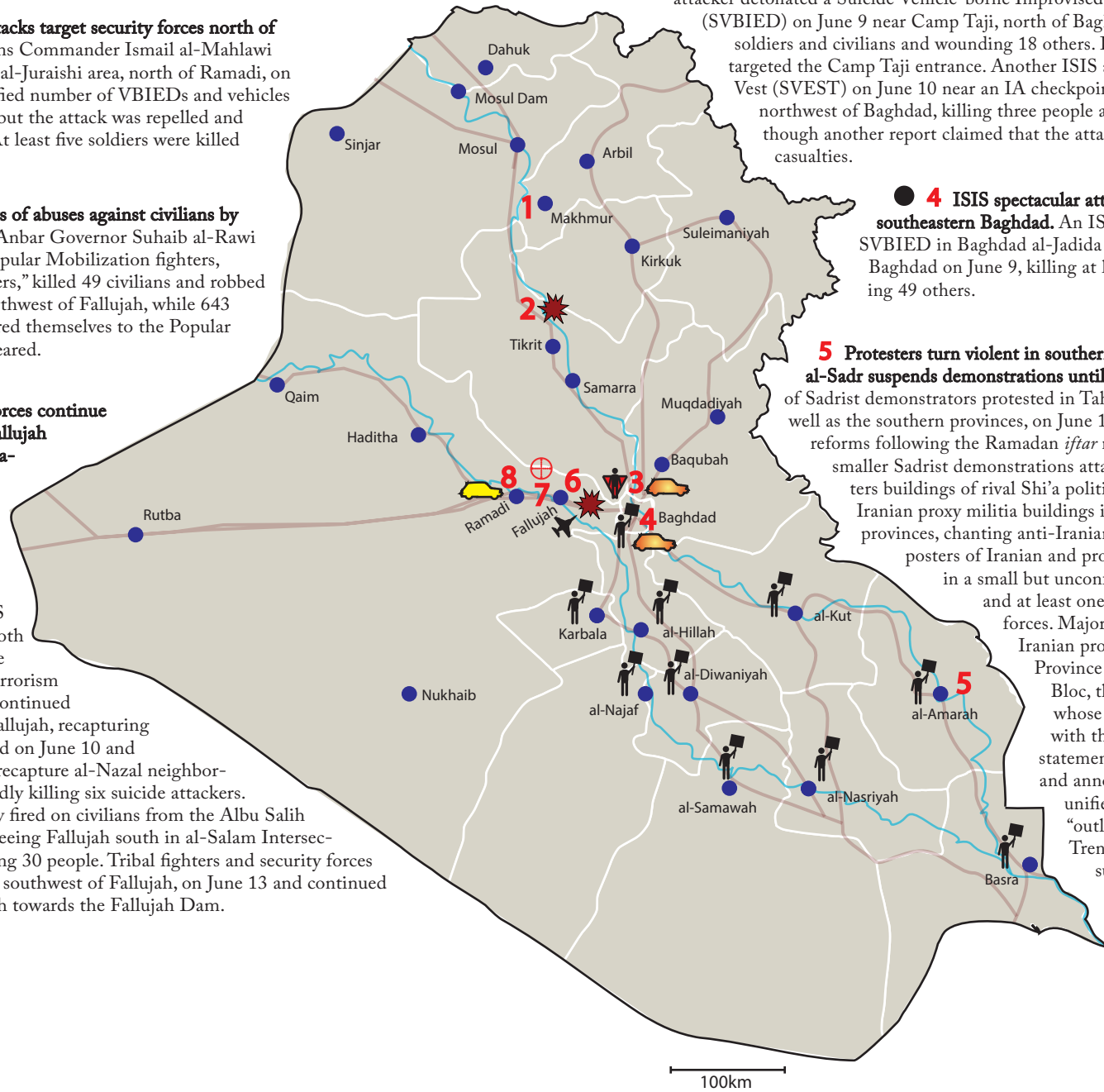
Security forces recaptured al-Felahat and al-Subaihat areas, south of Fallujah, on June 11. Anonymous sources claimed that ISIS attempted to recapture both areas on June 11 but were repelled. The Counter-Terrorism Service (CTS) and ISF continued operations in southern Fallujah, recapturing al-Shuhada neighborhood on June 10 and beginning operations to recapture al-Nazal neighborhood on June 13, reportedly killing six suicide attackers. However, ISIS reportedly fired on civilians from the Albu Salih and Albu Hatim tribes fleeing Fallujah south in al-Salam Intersection area, reportedly killing 30 people. Tribal fighters and security forces stormed al-Halabsa area, southwest of Fallujah, on June 13 and continued operations from the south towards the Fallujah Dam.

2 ISIS attacks, briefly seizes terrain north of Baiji. ISIS attacked ISF and Popular Mobilization positions north of Baiji on June 8, briefly capturing eight checkpoints before being repelled by security forces and Iraqi Army Aviation. ISIS claimed that the attack killed 50 security forces members, while security sources claimed that at least four Iraqi Army soldiers and six Popular Mobilization fighters were killed while 35 others were wounded.

3 ISIS attacker targets area near ISF base north of Baghdad. An ISIS attacker detonated a Suicide Vehicle-borne Improvised Explosive Device (SVBIED) on June 9 near Camp Taji, north of Baghdad, killing at least six soldiers and civilians and wounding 18 others. ISIS claimed that the attack targeted the Camp Taji entrance. Another ISIS attacker detonated a Suicide Vest (SVEST) on June 10 near an IA checkpoint in Thara Dijla area, northwest of Baghdad, killing three people and wounding 11 others, though another report claimed that the attack was thwarted without casualties.

4 ISIS spectacular attack targets civilians in southeastern Baghdad. An ISIS attacker detonated a SVBIED in Baghdad al-Jadida area in southeastern Baghdad on June 9, killing at least 12 people and wounding 49 others.

5 Protesters turn violent in southern Iraq before Muqtada al-Sadr suspends demonstrations until after Ramadan. Thousands of Sadrist demonstrators protested in Tahrir Square in Baghdad, as well as the southern provinces, on June 10 to demand political reforms following the Ramadan *iftar* meal. For several days prior, smaller Sadrist demonstrations attacked and defaced headquarters buildings of rival Shi'a political parties and several Iranian proxy militia buildings in Baghdad and the southern provinces, chanting anti-Iranian slogans and defacing posters of Iranian and proxy leaders. Clashes resulted in a small but unconfirmed number of injuries and at least one protester killed by security forces. Major Shi'a political parties and Iranian proxy militias in Maysan Province demanded that al-Ahrar Bloc, the Sadrist political party whose offices closed in solidarity with the demonstrators, issued a statement clarifying their position and announcing the formation of a unified front against the “outlaws.” On June 11, Sadrist Trend leader Muqtada al-Sadr suspended demonstrations until after Ramadan and called for a “million-man march” once Ramadan ended in July.



- Major Cities
- Coalition
- Peshmerga
- Execution
- SVEST
- Major Clash
- ISF
- Anti-ISIS Iraqi Sunni Tribes
- Failed S/VBIED
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- ISIS
- Iraqi Shi'a Militias
- SVBIED
- Demonstration

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Graphics: ISW Iraq Team
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Intra-Shi'a tensions reached a boiling point in Iraq when Sadrist demonstrators defaced headquarters buildings of both rival Shi'a political parties and at least one Iranian proxy militia in Baghdad and southern Iraq. The demonstrations, which began on Ramadan on June 6, were small and not likely centrally coordinated; some demonstrators defaced the headquarters buildings of al-Ahrar Bloc, the Sadrist Trend's main political party. The violent attacks are particularly destabilizing as security forces are preoccupied with the Fallujah operation and securing the country from ISIS attacks – a serious threat during Ramadan. Iraq's major Shi'a parties, including the Islamic Supreme Council of Iraq (ISCI), Fadhila, and the State of Law Alliance, as well as Iranian proxy groups like Kata'ib Hezbollah and the Badr Organization, denounced the attacks, as did Prime Minister Haidar al-Abadi. The wide-spread rejection of the demonstrators' methods, likely combined with strong pressure from Iran, forced Muqtada al-Sadr to call off demonstrations until after Ramadan. Some small demonstrations may continue due to the Sadrist Trend's large size and lack of discipline, but the suspension of demonstrations underscores the serious nature of the threat of intra-Shi'a conflict. Meanwhile, security forces continue to make progress in recapturing central Fallujah without participation from the Popular Mobilization. However, reports of civilian abuses continue to emerge, indicating that the area may remain unstable for an extended period of time and vulnerable to ISIS resurgence. This risk may amplify if sectarian violence continues and Iraqi Shi'a militias retain a long-term presence in the Fallujah area.