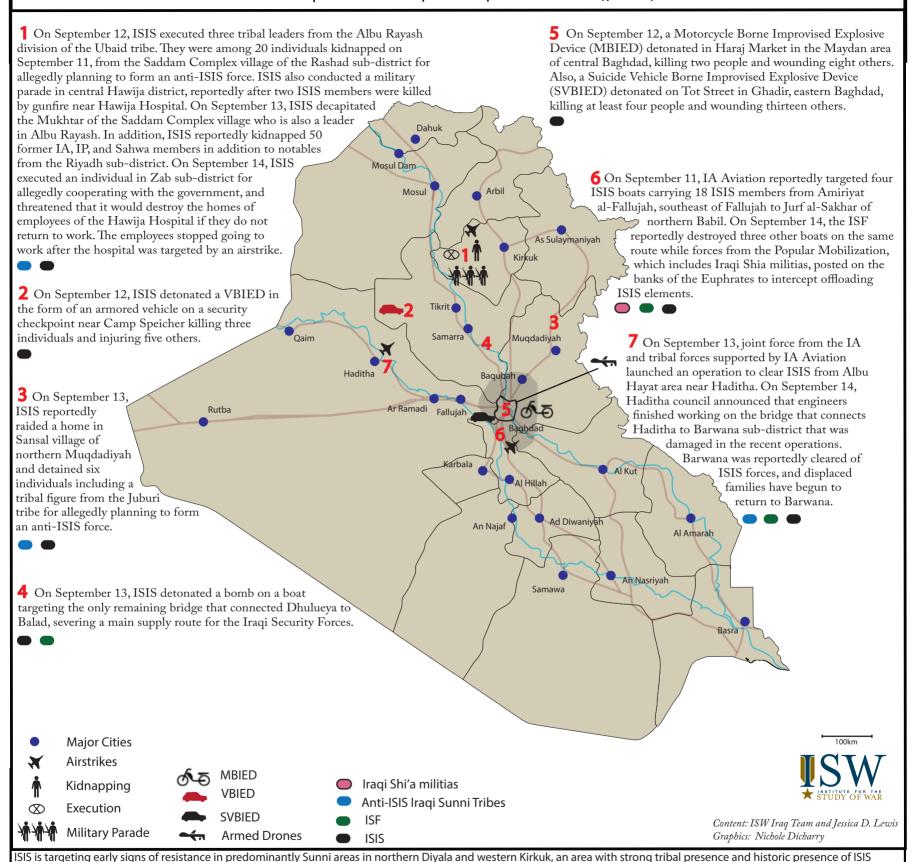
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competitors like JRTN and Ansar al-Islam. This ISIS effort is facilitated by its prior knowledge of human terrain in these areas that was enhanced by the systematic documentation of personal information of former ISF and Sahwa members. It is important to watch for similar ISIS targeting in Anbar, where the initial mobilization against AQI started in 2005-2006. This ISIS attack on the bridge near Dhuluiyah severed the remaining ISF supply line to the sub-district, which will likely degrade ISF defenses of the area and precipitate a humanitarian crisis. This has prompted the governor of Salah ad-Din to call for U.S airstrikes and immediate reinforcement of Dhuluiyah to prevent its fall to ISIS. PM Abadi ordered the ISF to stop shelling urban areas controlled by ISIS, likely a direct reference to Fallujah, which has been a primary targeted of ISF bombardment since early 2014. This was an original condition of the Iraqi Sunnis prior to participating in the government before the fall of Mosul. PM Abadi stated that it is meant to give Iraqi Sunni communities the chance to counter ISIS, a gesture that was likely intended to reduce anti-government sentiment in Anbar. This decision will not necessarily diminish the threat posed by ISIS and anti-government groups operating in Fallujah and elsewhere in northern Iraq, but it is an important demonstration of Iraqi government intent to work with and not against the Iraqi Sunnis. Another promising sign, the joint ISF and tribal force effort to counter ISIS near Haditha continues to succeed in pushing back ISIS from the district.