The number of IDPs and returnees as per the IOM’s Displacement Tracking Matrix DTM up to August 15th, 2018 remains almost the same with two million displaced persons and 3.9 million returnees. The returnees direction is towards the liberated areas with the majority of returnees is towards Mosul. Lack of basic services and livelihood opportunities still constitute the major hindrances towards IDPs desire to return to their homes. Countless numbers of improvised explosive devices, mines and unexploded ordnance remain also a main risk for people as they return home. Explosive hazards are left both on the primary and secondary roads and under the rubbish of ruined buildings affected by the operations according to iMMAP’s Mobile Data Collection Team MDC in the field.

National and International Humanitarian efforts to help and support people affected by the repeated conflicts constituted the major and most intricate humanitarian operations in the area amid the volatile and strained security situation and hard to access to some areas.

While a majority of households have started to return to their areas of origin, around 2 million people still remain internally displaced and secondary displacements continue to occur and protection remained a priority throughout the year with social, ethnic and political tensions.

Operating amid unpredictable security situations involving multiple security forces and other armed groups, humanitarian partners in Iraq faced frequent security threats and access constraints.

This situation report outlines dynamic, crucial and exhaustive data on security incidents and explosive hazards since the offensive against ISIS concluded in December 2017 and month to month data coverage necessary for the humanitarian responders to plan/prioritize their prompt humanitarian support to the war-torn areas, vulnerable people and affected communities in a safe manner.
1.1. Airstrike

Airstrike: Attacks made by aircrafts, helicopters or drones on specific objectives, launching rockets, clusters, IEDs, etc... and destroying the target.

**189**
December 2017 - August 2018

**26**
August 2018

**% Airstrikes per Armed Actor (August, 2018)**

- **Coalition Military Forces**: 87%
- **Iraqi Security Forces**: 13%

**Total Number of Airstrikes per District (August 2018)**

- **Ari**: 1
- **Bajaj**: 1
- **Bagh**: 0
- **Baiji**: 1
- **Baladroz**: 0
- **Dobas**: 0
- **Dair**: 2
- **Dakr**: 4
- **Khadija**: 0
- **Hamidianya**: 0
- **Hatra**: 0
- **Hawija**: 3
- **Hend**: 1
- **Kifri**: 0
- **Kirkuk**: 1
- **Khanjir**: 5
- **Kefri**: 0
- **Kohuk**: 1
- **Makhmura**: 0
- **Musa**: 1
- **Mustafiyat**: 1
- **Rahmil**: 0
- **Rubia**: 4
- **Ruja**: 0
- **Samara**: 0
- **Shirqat**: 0
- **Shijer**: 0
- **Taladi**: 0
- **Tooz**: 1

**Total Number of Airstrikes per Month**

- **2017**: 24, 23, 17, 31, 21, 21
- **2018**: 23, 26

**Total Number of Airstrikes per District**

- **Ana**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Ba’aj**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Baiji**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Baladroz**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Dobas**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Dair**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Dakr**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Khadija**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Hamidianya**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Hatra**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Hawija**: December 3, January 3, February 3, March 3, April 3, May 3, June 3, July 3, August 1
- **Kefri**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Kirkuk**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Khanjir**: December 5, January 6, February 6, March 5, April 6, May 6, June 6, July 6, August 1
- **Kohuk**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Makhmura**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Musa**: December 1, January 2, February 2, March 1, April 2, May 2, June 2, July 2, August 1
- **Mustafiyat**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Rahmil**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Rubia**: December 4, January 3, February 4, March 1, April 3, May 1, June 1, July 1, August 2
- **Ruja**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Samara**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Shirqat**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Shijer**: December 0, January 0, February 0, March 0, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 0
- **Taladi**: December 2, January 3, February 2, March 1, April 2, May 1, June 1, July 0, August 2
- **Tooz**: December 1, January 2, February 0, March 1, April 0, May 0, June 0, July 0, August 2

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Airstrikes in Mosul Corridor, Hawiga and Western Anbar Operations Areas (1- 31 August 2018)

03 August 2018
Coalition Forces: Conducted a strike consisting of an engagement against an ISIS tactical unit near Wadi Al-Shai.

04 August 2018
Coalition Forces: Conducted a strike consisting of an engagement against ISIS targets near Dulab of Heet district, destroying two ISIS tunnels.

06 August 2018
Iraqi Air Force: Bombarded an ISIS operating base in Mutaibijiya basin, a famous ISIS leader was killed during the bombardment.

10 August 2018
Coalition Military Forces: Conducted two strikes consisting of two engagements against ISIS targets near Bashir. The strikes destroyed two ISIS weapons caches and three ISIS caves.

11 August 2018
Iraqi Air Forces: Bombarded a gathering of ISIS near Shalaka village close to Ryadh sub-district, the bombardment killed 2 of them.

24 August 2018
Coalition Military Forces: Conducted a strike consisting of engagements against ISIS targets near Mosul, the strike destroyed seven ISIS-held buildings.

26 August 2018
Iraqi Air Forces: Managed to identify and destroy two terrorist operating bases hidden inside a hill in the west of Jazeera Al-Siniya, the bases contained logistical equipment and a bobby-trapped vehicle type Athari, ammunitions container and mortar shells.

Total Number of Airstrikes

Legend
- IDPs Camp
- Airstrike
- Primary Road
- Iraq Boundary
- Governorate Boundary
- Distric Boundary
1.2. Explosive Hazard

Explosive Hazard: Any ordinances exploded or found and cleared. This type of explosive hazard includes IEDs, UXOs, landmines, weapon caches, etc...

**Number of Explosive Hazards per District (August 2018)**

- Explosive Hazards made and exploded by ISIS
- Explosive Hazards found and cleared by ISF

**Total Explosive Hazards**

- December 2017 - August 2018: 1644
- August 2018: 186

**% Explosive Hazards (August 2018)**

- Explosive Hazards found and cleared by ISF: 82%
- Explosive Hazards already made and exploded by ISIS: 18%

**Total Number of Explosive Hazard Incidents per Month**

- 2017:
  - Dec: 113 (86%)
  - Jan: 145 (77%)
  - Feb: 113 (73%)
  - Mar: 181 (80%)
  - Apr: 238 (84%)
  - May: 218 (86%)
  - Jun: 225 (87%)
  - Jul: 223 (82%)
  - Aug: 186 (78%)

- 2018:
  - Jan: 186 (78%)
  - Feb: 82% (82%)

**Total Number of Explosive Hazard from Incidents Found and Cleared per Type 1- 31 August 2018**

- IEDs: 89
- Indirect Fire: 34
- SIEDs: 13
- VBIEDs: 0
- Others: 10

**Total Number of Exploded Hazard from Incidents per type 1 - 31 August 2018**

- IEDs: 27
- Indirect Fire: 7
- SIEDs: 1
- VBIEDs: 1
- Others: 4

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1.2 - Explosive Hazards

02 August 2018
Security Forces: Found and cleared 8 gallons filled with C4 during a search on oil provision line to Baiji-Sinia refinery, the line extends to Al-Dora refinery and cleared 2 IEDs in in the area located between Um Bayar and Al-Farhan villages.

03 August 2018
An Armed Group: Exploded an IED on the PMF in Jazeera Al-Tikrit close to Tharthar Lake, the explosion killed 3 PMF members

05 August 2018
An Armed Group: An IED planted on a roadside in Karmk Ma’dan village located 3 km south of Khanaqin district. The IED exploded and critically injured a passerby civilian.

14 August 2018
An Armed Group: Exploded an IED in AL-Etha in the outskirts of Bani Sa’d sub-district located in the southwest of Ba’quba district, the explosion injured a farmer during riding his bike.

27 August 2018
Federal Police Forces: Found an ISIS operating base in Al-Qadisiya village of Hawiga sector, the operating base contained an explosive belt, 3 rulers ready for explosion, 3 RPG missiles, a gallon filled with explosive materials and an SPG7 missile.

29 August 2018
Federal Police Forces: Found 6 oil trucks filled with oil ready for smuggling near Awsaja area close to Haj Ali checkpoint. They also found and cleared 53 locally made IEDs in in Kudila village.

Total Number of Explosive Hazards
The aftermath of extensive conflict in Iraq to retake areas from the ISIS has left behind more contamination to the legacy contaminated areas from consecutive armed conflicts and wars in Iraq. The presence of explosive hazards, including improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in areas liberated from the ISIS will continue to impede the security and stability efforts and humanitarian supports until they are cleared.

It could take a decade to clear Mosul of existed explosives. Over three years of occupation of the city, the Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) mined and booby-trapped large areas of Mosul. Heavy military operations have incomparably littered and contaminated the city with mines, explosive remnants of war such as cluster munition and unexploded ordnance of artillery shells and hand grenades. In the western parts of the city, where the fighting was especially extreme, massive debris fields left behind completely contaminated with explosive devices and require much technical effort to remove and clear them.

Having a clear picture on the quantity, locations and dimensions of the contamination will facilitate the mine action efforts which are essential in return to facilitate the safe return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) to their homes and enable humanitarian and stabilization support activities.

This map shows the legacy contamination by landmines and explosive remnants of war (ERW) and the new contamination of explosive hazards, including improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in areas liberated from ISIS since 2014.
1.3 - Armed Clash Area (Operation)

Armed Clash Area: An area that is affected by the clashes, attacks, repels, etc... this area is the most affected ones because of the complexity of the attacks that happen there and the use of heavy machine guns and weapons.

216
December 2017 - August 2018

11
August 2018

2017

2018

Total Number of Armed Clash Areas per Month

Total Number of Armed Clash Areas per District

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1.3 - Armed Clash Areas

Armed Clash Areas in Mosul Corridor, Hawiga and Western Anbar Operations Areas (1-31 August 2018)

04 August 2018
An Armed Group: An attack occurred near a security point in Zaghniya village of Abara sub-district injuring a police member. Efforts were made by the police forces to pull the injured member but an IED explode on them subsequently injuring 3 of them.

12 August 2018
ISIS: Attacked Al-Etha area of Daur district in which 5 Iraqi Military members killed and another 1 injured, the Iraqi Military Forces repelled the attack and killed 14 suicide members.

15 August 2018
Security Forces: Repelled a midnight ISIS attack in Sifuniya area of Mu’tasam sub-district in which a suicide was blown up, one killed and another one injured, they also took over 2 Kalashnikov machine guns, an explosive belt and 15 hand grenades.

29 August 2018
An Armed Group: Attacked a house of a journalist on the left side of Shirqat district in the north of Tikrit district, the attack resulted in injuring the journalist and 3 of his family members.

Affected People (10 December 2017 to 31 August 2018)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People Killed</td>
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<tr>
<td>People Injured</td>
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<td>People Released</td>
<td>83</td>
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<tr>
<td>People Captured</td>
<td>3373</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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After the defeat and expulsion of ISIS was officially declared on December 10th, 2017 the process of returning IDPs has begun on a scant scale and a big portion of IDPs are unable to return to their areas due to the contamination and huge damage incurred to the infrastructure in their living areas.

The security situation represents the most pressing problems in the liberated areas, which have caused the stagnation of the whole infrastructure development. Almost all parts of the areas affected by the military operations have incurred damage to the infrastructure, with some areas completely destroyed and requiring years to rebuild. The majority of inflicted infrastructures are hospitals, schools, working places, governmental buildings and religious and historical sites. Mosul's damaged roads, bridges and a boom in economy will take at least five years to repair and need billions of dollars of development that will weight a big financial burden on Iraq's government, officials returning to the battle-affected city said. The facilities that provide public services such as the airport, railway station and university were all destroyed in the long fight to dislodge Islamic State militants from their main Iraqi stronghold.

Both local authorities and humanitarian actors are working to meet the critical needs of vulnerable children, women and men displaced by the fighting and of those returning to their war-damaged homes providing urgent assistances to the affected communities, the major issues are still the huge infrastructure destruction of water supplies, power stations and acute health facilities. Humanitarian partners provide emergency food, water and essential items.

Security Incidents Risk Level on Camps and Roads in Ninewa, Diyala, Anbar, Salah Al-Din and Kirkuk
Security Incidents Risk Level on Camps and Roads in Anbar Governorate

Legend
- IDPs Camp
- Village
- Government Center
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- District Boundary

Security Incidents Risk Level on Camps and Roads in Diyala Governorate

Legend
- IDPs Camp
- Village
- Government Center
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- District Boundary
**Number of Returnees and IDPs in Humanitarian Access Response Areas**

(December 2017 - August 2018)

Data Source: IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix | DTM

The IDP and Returnees Master Lists collect information on numbers and locations of IDP and returnee families through an ongoing data collection system that identifies and routinely updates figures through contacts with key informants. The unit of observation is the location.

The IDP Master List was launched in December 2013 and the Returnee Master List in April 2015 (although returnee figures have been retroactively reported since October 2014).

---

**Security Incidents Risk Level on Camps and Roads in Kirkuk Governorate**

Legend

- IDPs Camps
- Village
- Governorate Center
- Governorate Boundary
- Primary Road
- Secondary Road
- Road Security Level
- Primary Risk Road
- Secondary Risk Road

---

**Number of Returnees and IDPs in Humanitarian Access Response Areas**

(December 2017 - August 2018)

**Total Number of Returnees per Month**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Returnees</th>
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**Total Number of IDPs per Month**

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<th>Month</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dec</td>
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iMMAP-IHF project through its eclectic experienced Mobile Data Collection MDC survey team is operating in the war-torn and insecure areas in/around Ninewa, Kirkuk, Anbar, Diyala and Salah Al-Din governorates to collect real time explosive hazard data and evaluate the impact on humanitarian access and vulnerable people and assess the threat impacted on the infrastructure then send all the garnered real time data in the fields to iMMAP office to process them for cleaning, validation, integration, analyzation and effectiveness and immediately produce analytical reports and informative maps to the humanitarian partners and local authorities to respond and take required immediate measures.

Total Number of Explosive Hazards from MDC per Month

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<th>September</th>
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Total Number of Mobile Data Collection Data per Month 2018

- IEDs
- UXO spots
- Cluster Munitions
- Unspecified

Published Date: 5 September 2018 - For More information contact: iraq@immap.org
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3.1 - Explosive Hazards

Explosive Hazards from Mobile Data Collection (MDC) in Ninewa

Explosive Hazards from Mobile Data Collection (MDC) in Kirkuk
NOTES AND ACRONYMS

Data period (1-31 August 2018)

All information is the best available from various sources including public, national and international sources, and have been cross-checked by iMMAP as best possible.

ISF: Iraqi Security Forces.
ISIS: Islamic State of Iraq and Syria.
CMF: Coalition Military Forces.
IED: Improvised Explosive Device.
UXO: Unexploded Ordinance.
SIED: Suicide Improvised Explosive Device.
ACA: Armed Clash Area.
IDPs: Internally Displaced Persons.
Indirect Fire: A bombardment delivered by indirect fire weapon systems, commonly used to describe artillery, mortar or rocket fire.

Disclaimer: All information is the best available from various sources including public, national and international sources, and has been cross-checked by iMMAP as best as possible. iMMAP accepts no responsibility for the use of this information.

This report is related to iMMAP-IHF project: Multi-Dimensional Risk Mitigation Information Management Center for Humanitarian Access Response - 2018.