



# **Patterns in Terrorism in North Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia and South Asia: 2007-2010**

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## **Introduction**

There are many definitions of terrorism and many ways to count it. The key, from a US policy viewpoint, is how the US government makes that count and what data it uses for measuring the threat and shaping its counterterrorism policies. With this in mind, the Burke Chair has compiled a set of tables showing terrorist attacks in North Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia, and South Asia from 2007-2010.

### **Problems in Defining and Counting Terrorist Violence**

All of these data come from the National Counter Terrorism Center's (NCTC) World Wide Incidents Tracking System (WITS). While the NCTC tracks attacks by a number of different factors, the tables created below show the number of attacks, dead, wounded, and hostages broken down by country and then by terrorist groups acting within each country. Every group that the NCTC had as at least conducting a single, known attack in the time period has been included (even if the attack resulted in not a single death, wounded, or hostage taken). Attacks that were not claimed by or attributed to any particular group fall under the category "Unknown/Unclaimed."

It should be noted that such counts do not include low-level acts of terrorism like intimidation and extortion, which are often a critical part of the threat; nor do they attempt to measure the influence and control that terrorist and extremist groups have in given areas. The goal of such actors is not terrorism, per se, but the use of terrorism to achieve political and ideological control or influence. There also is no way to measure the error rate or uncertainty in such data. Many countries deliberately conceal the success of terrorist and extremist movements, and others count what the US sees as legitimate political protest as terrorism.

### **The Problem of Insurgency**

The US counts also do not distinguish between activity that is "terrorism" in the classic sense and acts of violence that others might count as part of an insurgency. This sharply raises the counts in Afghanistan and Iraq. At the same time, it is not always possible to clearly distinguish between terrorist acts and those of criminal networks, which has created a growing problem in these regions, involving activities and violence linked to extortion, narcotics, and human trafficking.

### **The Problems of State Terrorism**

Moreover, the counts do not include many acts by state sponsors of terrorism or acts by states that are the equivalent of "terrorism" in enforcing regime control and security. This presents serious problems in the case of a number of countries in North Africa, the Middle East, and Central Asia. Terrorism by independent groups is sometimes part of a violent struggle between regimes and opposition groups where the government is as much a source of terrorism as the opposition. This is particularly true in nations with deep sectarian, ethnic, and tribal tensions and divisions.

### **Other Key Official US Government Sources**

These caveats are not a criticism of the counts by the National Counter Terrorism Center. No count can ever deal with all of the variables involved in defining and measuring terrorist and extremist activity. They are a warning that all metrics have limits, and it is dangerous to ignore these limits in any given case.

At the same time, no other nation has come close to the United States in providing transparency as to the overall nature of terrorism or some official basis for measuring the impact of terrorism on either a global basis or in critical regions like North Africa, the Middle East, Central Asia, and South Asia. Moreover, these counts and maps are only part of a broader range of unclassified material available from US

government sources. The State Department annual country reports on terrorism (<http://www.state.gov/s/ct/rls/crt/2009/index.htm> ) and the country reports on human rights, both provide important additional material that describe activities by state and non-state actors and list key terrorist and extremist groups. The State Department human rights reports (<http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2010/index.htm> ) provide virtually the only official estimate of state terrorism in internal security, particularly by justice systems in addition to the internal security services.

## North Africa

Like all of the Middle Eastern and North African countries in this report, the data available do not reflect the sudden wave of instability and unrest sweeping through the region. The data that are available, however, do reflect a sharp drop in the overall level of violent terrorism in the region, driven largely by the success of the Algerian regime in defeating extremist movements in the that country.

This does not mean that terrorism has been defeated. **Figures One, Two, and Three** show there still is significant violence in Algeria, and the shift on the part of several extremist groups to join under the title of al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) has created a new and more regional threat that extends into the SubSahara. As a result, AQIM has was the main perpetrator of terrorist violence, particularly in urban and suburban Algeria.

**Figure One: Patterns of Terrorist Violence in North Africa  
2007-2010**

Country	Attacks	Dead	Wounded	Hostage
<b>Algeria</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>1,172</b>	<b>27</b>
AQIM	111	395	964	15
Les Issers Brigade	1	2	0	0
Unknown/Unclaimed	119	96	208	8
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>
al-Qa'ida	1	1	24	0
Bedouin Tribes	2	0	1	25
Unknown/Unclaimed	11	8	14	19
<b>Libya</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>102</b>
Unknown/Unclaimed	1	0	0	102
<b>Morocco</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>
Unknown/Unclaimed	4	0	5	0
<b>Tunisia</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>
AQIM	1	0	0	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>131</b>

Note: Attributed attacks are either confirmed or suspected. Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

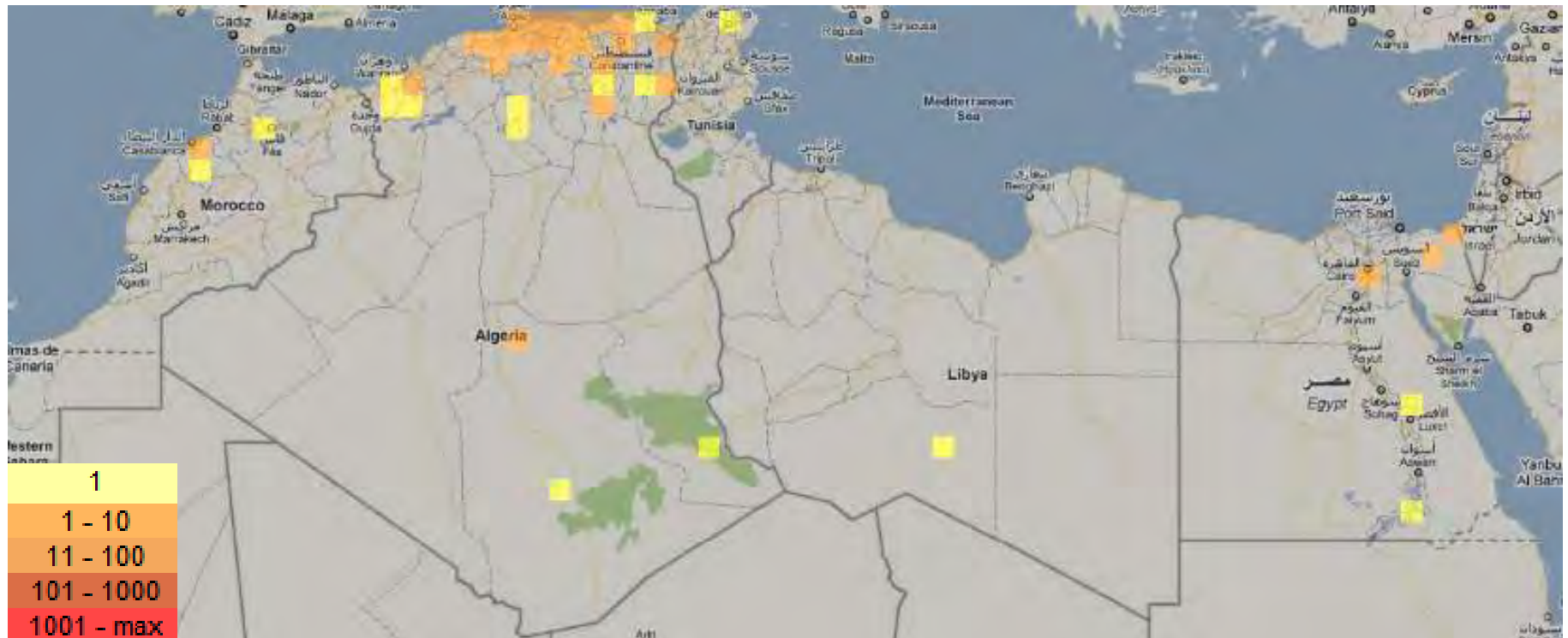
**Figure Two: Map of Terrorist Incidents in North Africa  
2007-2010**



Attack Count	Locations	
	Single	Multiple
1 - 9		
10 - 99		
100 -		
Individual attack:		

Note: Cluster and attack locations are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>

**Figure Three: Density of Terrorist Incidents in North Africa  
2007-2010**



Note Attack locations are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, “Worldwide Incidents Tracking System,” <http://www.nctc.gov>

## Middle East

The Middle East remains a major center of global terrorism that involves every country in the region. The NCTC data, which are summarized in the region-wide maps in **Figures Four and Five** show that terrorist violence is driven by a wide range of groups, including semi-secular movements, Sunni and Shi'ite extremist groups, and Jewish extremist groups. As is the case throughout this analysis, the NCTC data sharply underreport the total level of violence because of the difficulties in defining and counting the role of state sponsors of terrorism and state terrorism that represses populations under the guise of internal security.

Active violence in Israel, Gaza, Lebanon, the West Bank, and, more importantly, Iraq over the past four years has had a major impact on the region. Al-Qa'ida and its offshoots have been highly active, as well as various Islamic groups in Gaza and Iraq including Hamas and the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council. The Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) also remained active in southern Turkey.

### Terrorism in the Arab-Israeli Countries and Levant

**Figures Six, Seven, and Eight** show that the Arab-Israeli conflict resulted in multiple acts of terrorism in Israel in the past four years at the hands of multiple Palestinian and Islamic groups, namely the Al-Quds Brigades, al-Qassam Brigades, and Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades. However, these attacks caused minimal casualties, usually consisting of cross-border rocket and mortar attacks. The result of these sorts of attacks in Israel was mainly structural damage to Israeli homes and buildings and a low attack-to-death ratio.

The death rate in the West Bank was also low; however, the majority of the attacks were perpetrated not by Islamic groups but by non-organized Israeli and Palestinian settlers. These attacks mainly consisted of vandalism and a few sporadic shootings. Organized Islamic groups were present in the West Bank, although on a much more limited scale, conducting random rocket and mortar attacks against Israeli settlements with little to no success.

Terrorist activity in Gaza was dominated by Hamas. Gaza had the highest rate of hostages taken than any other Middle Eastern country. Though politically in control of Gaza, Hamas continued to utilize terrorism as a means of political intimidation mainly through the kidnapping of political officials. Of note, Fatah activity in both the West Bank and Gaza was negligible. Also, attacks in Lebanon were relatively light, and Hezbollah was not a big player in attacks in both Lebanon and Israel.

### Terrorism in the Gulf Countries

**Figures Nine, Ten, and Eleven** indicate that Iraq has been the center of terrorist activity in the Middle East, although this again raises the question of whether asymmetric violence in a counterinsurgency environment should be counted as "terrorism" in the classic sense of the term. Iraq has experienced more attacks, deaths, and wounded than all the other Middle Eastern countries combined.

The trends in Iraq are shown in more detail in **Figures Twelve and Thirteen**. According to the NCTC, the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (ISI/MSI) was the main known terrorist group in Iraq; however, the NCTC could not identify those responsible for over 13,000 attacks in Iraq, either meaning that organized groups are not claiming responsibility for their attacks, that a majority of terrorist incidents are conducted by random insurgents or dissatisfied

Iraqi citizens, or that more detailed information on attacks cannot be provided in the NCTC's unclassified database.

It should be understood that the period 2007-2010 was a tumultuous and violent time in Iraq. The Iraqi civil war following the February 2006 bombing of the al-Askari mosque in Samarra was ongoing during the time period, and the 2007 surge in US troops resulted in a noticeable increase rate of attacks on Iraqi and coalition forces as well as Iraqi civilians. With the withdrawal of the majority of US and coalition forces to be completed by the end of 2011 and an Iraqi government focusing on reconciliation, the number of attacks in Iraq may decrease from 2011 onwards as evidenced by the drastic drop off in attacks after 2007-2008 shown in **Figure Fourteen**.

Terrorist activity in the Southern Gulf region was minimal compared to the rest of the Middle East. The majority of attacks occurred in Yemen with al-Qa'ida in the Arab Peninsula (AQAP) as the largest known operative. It is possible that with the current political unrest in Yemen, AQAP may increase the volume of its attacks.

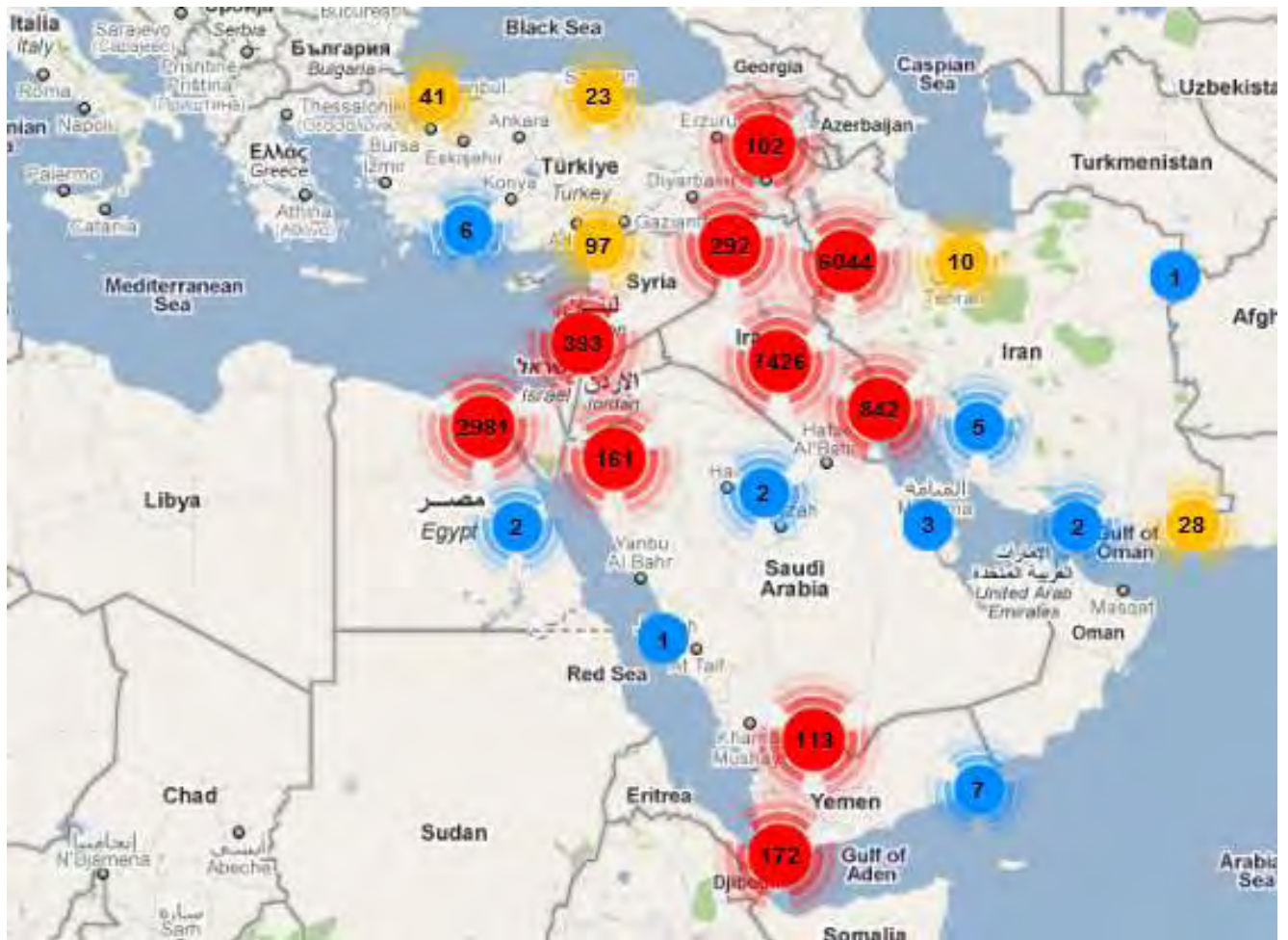
### **Terrorism in Turkey**

While Turkey is not normally counted as part of the Middle East, **Figures Four, Seven, and Eight** show that significant terrorist activity took place. Much was driven by Kurdish extremists, some of which were based or moved through Iraq.

### **The Impact of the Current Wave of Unrest**

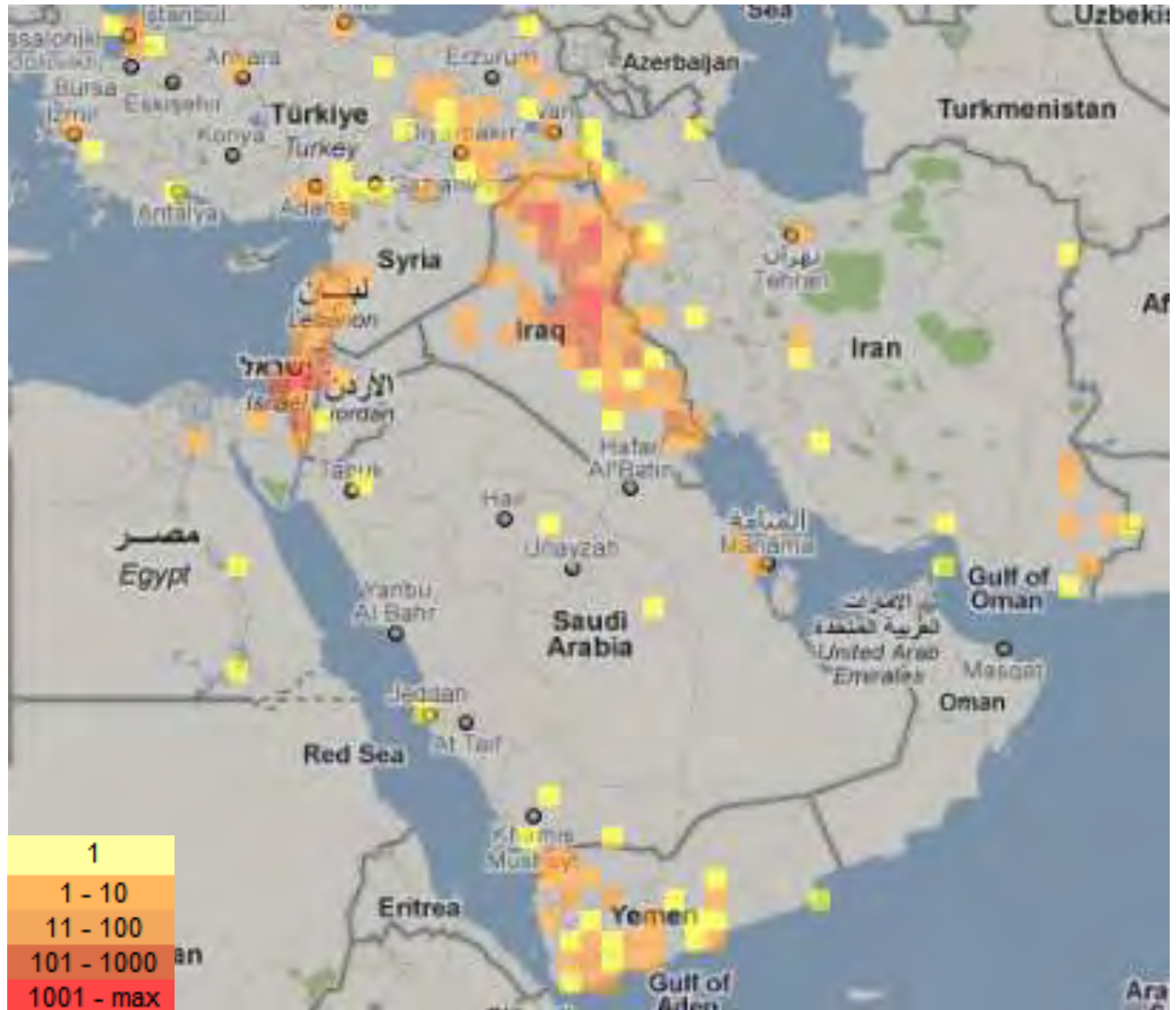
Unfortunately, as is the case in North Africa, the trend may move sharply upwards in the coming years. The wave of unrest in the region could trigger a major wave of new terrorist activity in countries like Yemen. As is the case with Libya in North Africa, Syria has launched a massive new wave of state terrorism. Iran continues to build up the military capabilities of extremist movements like the Hezbollah and Hamas, and instability in Yemen and Iraq present the risk of new sectarian and ethnic conflicts in which "terrorism" plays a major role.

**Figure Four: Map of Terrorist Incidents in the Greater Middle East 2007-2010**



Note: Attack locations and clusters are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Five: Density of Terrorist Incidents in the Greater Middle East 2007-2010**



Note: Attack locations are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Six: Patterns of Terrorism in the Arab-Israeli States and Levant  
2007-2010**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Attacks</b>	<b>Dead</b>	<b>Wounded</b>	<b>Hostage</b>
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>
Al-Qaeda	1	1	24	0
Bedouin Tribes	2	0	1	25
Unknown/Unclaimed	11	8	14	19
<b>Gaza Strip</b>	<b>649</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>1,282</b>	<b>2,422</b>
Hamas	406	90	930	2,341
Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades	22	4	9	2
Fatah	14	0	16	10
Al-Quds Brigades	3	0	0	0
Al-Nasser Salah al-Din Brigades	3	0	1	0
Abu Ali Mustafa Brigades	3	0	0	0
Swords of Islamic Righteousness	3	0	0	0
Al-Qaeda	3	0	0	0
Army of Islam	2	1	0	1
Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades	2	1	0	0
Committee for Recruiting and Guiding	1	0	0	2
Salafiyin	1	1	8	0
Islamic Student Bloc	1	0	3	0
Jund al-Tawhid Brigades	1	0	2	0
PIJ	1	0	0	0
PRC	1	0	0	0
Mujahidi Bayt al-Maqdes	1	0	0	0
Unknown/Unclaimed	182	76	313	66
<b>Israel</b>	<b>2,498</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1</b>
Al-Quds Brigades	338	3	114	0

Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades	255	8	125	0
Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades	207	0	18	0
Abu Ali Mustafa Brigades	185	0	15	0
Al-Nasser Salah al-Din Brigades	132	0	25	0
National Resistance Brigades	43	0	0	0
Hamas	28	2	95	1
al-Mujahedin Brigades	23	0	4	0
Hizballah	16	0	0	0
Abu al-Rish Brigades	15	0	2	0
PIJ	14	0	24	0
Ansar al-Sunnah	9	0	1	0
Fatah	6	0	4	0
Jihad Jibril Brigades	6	0	0	0
Abu 'Amar Brigades	6	0	0	0
PRC	5	0	0	0
DFLP	4	0	0	0
Eagles of Palestine Brigade	4	0	0	0
Jaysh al-Ummah Brigades	3	0	3	0
Ahrar al-Jalil	3	2	14	0
Israeli Citizens	3	0	0	0
PFLP	2	0	0	0
Popular Resistance Committees	2	0	0	0
Zaid al-Jarrah Battalions of the Abdullah Azzam Brigades	2	0	0	0
Isma'il al-Su'aydani Brigades	2	0	0	0
Abu al-Abbas Brigades	2	0	0	0
Free People of the Galilee	2	0	0	0
Supporters of the Sunna	2	0	0	0
al-Jaysh al-Muqadiss	1	0	0	0

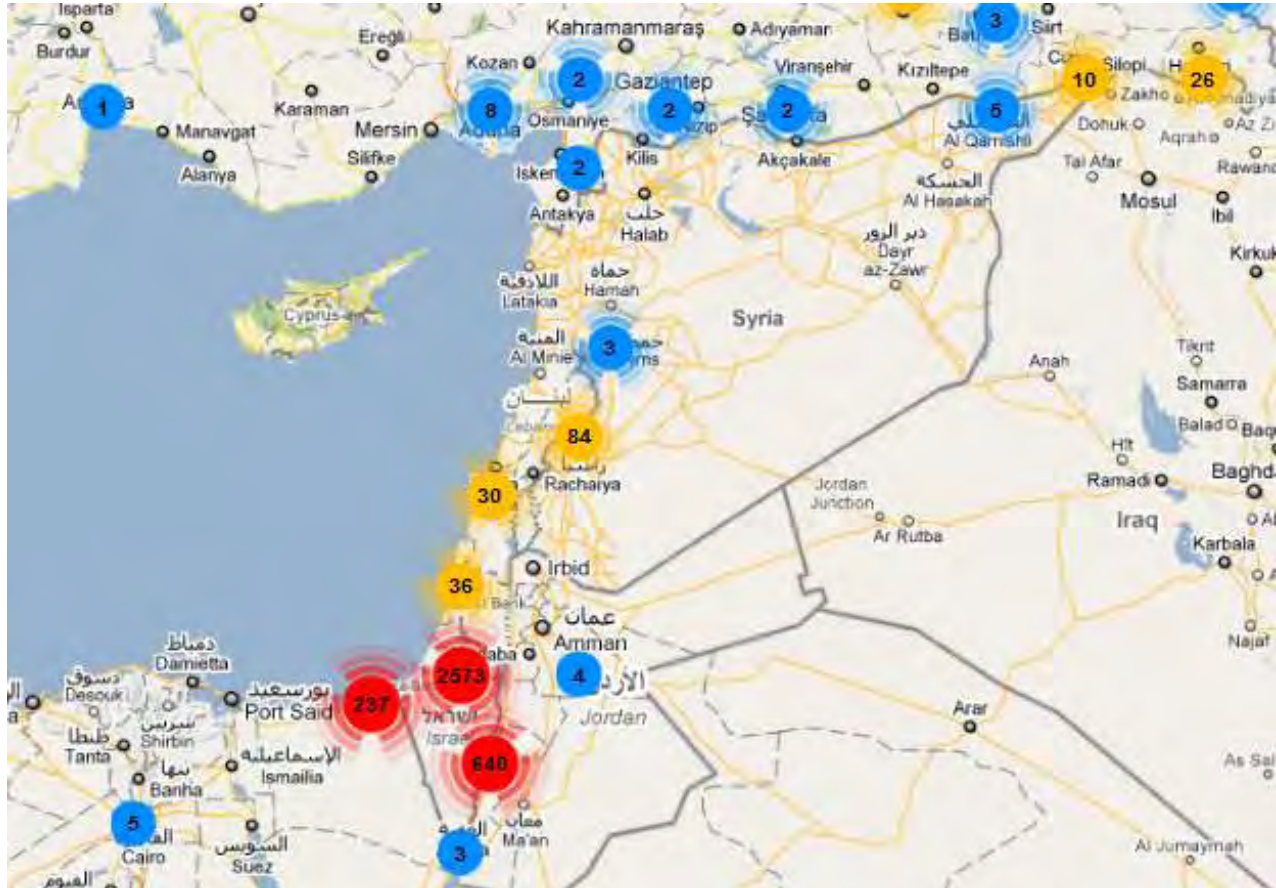
Jaysh al-Islam	1	0	3	0
Group of the Union of Allah and the Jihad	1	0	0	0
al-Tawhid wa-al-Jihad Brigades	1	0	0	0
Free Men of Jerusalem	1	0	0	0
Ma'sadat al-Mujahidin	1	0	0	0
Jama'at al-Tawhid Wal-Jihad	1	0	0	0
Islamic Jihad Movement	1	1	0	0
Sunna Group Supporters of Prophet Muhammad's Teachings	1	0	0	0
Bader Battalions of Jihad-Lebanese Chapter	1	0	0	0
Suqur al-Assifa	1	0	0	0
Free Men of Lod Brigades	1	0	1	0
Army of State Liberators	1	0	1	0
Kamal Adwan Groups	1	0	0	0
Dalal al-Maghrib Brigades	1	0	0	0
Fursan al-Asifah	1	0	0	0
Nation's Army in Sederot	1	0	0	0
Sami Al Ghoul al-Dibis Group	1	0	0	0
Al-Ahar Brigades	1	0	1	0
Mujahedin of the Nation's Army-Jerusalem	1	0	0	0
IJB	1	0	4	0
Unknown/Unclaimed	1,158	37	856	0
<b>Jordan</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>
Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades	1	1	5	0
Unknown/Unclaimed	3	0	6	0
<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>12</b>
Fatah al-Islam	13	197	109	0
Hizballah	5	51	42	4
Jund al-Sham	2	0	6	0

PFLP	2	0	2	0
Lebanese Socialist Progressive Party	1	2	0	1
Unknown/Unclaimed	85	92	422	7
<b>Syria</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>
Fatah al-Islam	1	17	14	0
Unknown/Unclaimed	5	10	6	0
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>24</b>
KGK/PKK	72	121	608	17
TAK	8	7	108	0
Democratic Society Party	1	0	0	0
Nationalists	1	3	0	0
Great Eastern Islamic Raiders	1	3	2	0
Martyr Ozgur Roni Vengeance Brigade	1	0	0	0
Free Roni Action Squads	1	0	0	0
Free Roni Vengeance Brigades	1	0	0	0
Hakkari Martyrs Revenge Brigade	1	0	0	0
Al-Qa'ida	1	0	0	0
HPG	1	0	0	0
Haki Siyar Revenge Brigade	1	0	0	0
Apo Youth Initiative	1	0	0	0
Unknown/Unclaimed	74	9	56	7
<b>West Bank</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>27</b>
Israeli Settlers	41	5	65	0
Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigades	32	5	33	18
Palestinian Settlers	27	0	5	0
Fatah	11	3	5	2
Hamas	5	1	4	0
Jewish Extremists	5	0	0	0

Al-Quds Brigades	3	0	1	0
Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades	3	4	2	0
Ahrar al-Jalil	2	0	3	0
PIJ	1	1	0	0
Martyrs of Fayeز Mughniyah	1	1	1	0
PFLP	1	0	0	0
Unknown/Unclaimed	206	17	104	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,782</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>4,240</b>	<b>2,530</b>

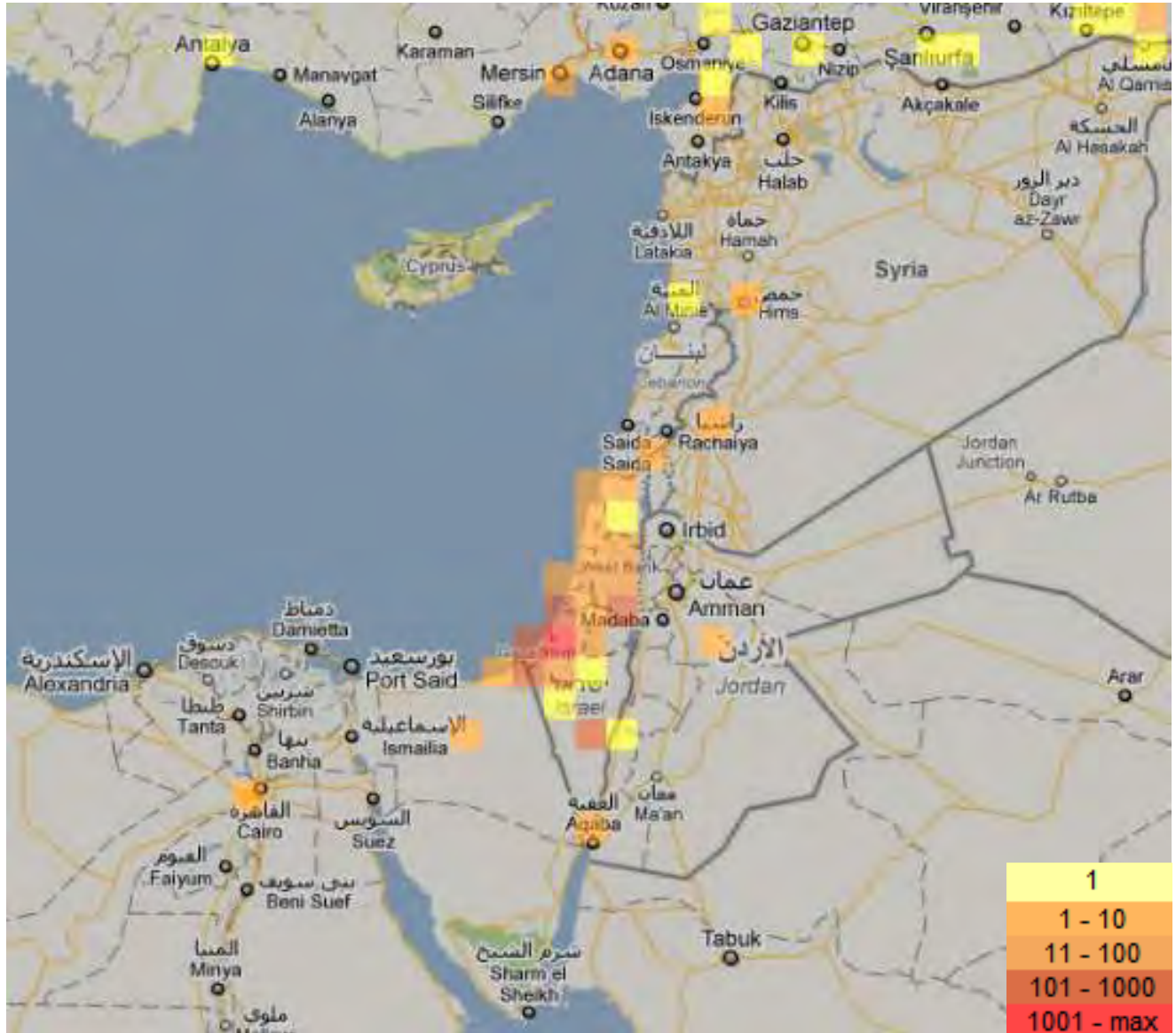
Note: Attributed attacks are either confirmed or suspected. Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Seven: Map of Terrorist Incidents in the Arab-Israeli Region  
2007-2010**



Note: Attack locations and clusters are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Eight: Density of Terrorist Incidents in the Arab-Israeli Region  
2007-2010**



Note: Attack locations are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Nine: Patterns of Terrorism in the Gulf States and Turkey  
2007-2010**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Attacks</b>	<b>Dead</b>	<b>Wounded</b>	<b>Hostage</b>
<b>Bahrain</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Unknown/Unclaimed	3	2	0	0
<b>Iran</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>1,127</b>	<b>43</b>
Jundullah	15	174	715	42
PJAK	3	17	6	0
Party of Free Life in Kurdistan	2	4	0	0
Soldiers of God	2	11	32	0
1920 Revolution Brigades	1	0	2	0
Jihadi Movement of the Sunna People of Iran	1	12	200	0
Iran Royal Association Thondar Commandos	1	1	2	0
Unknown	34	115	170	1
<b>Iraq</b>	<b>14,613</b>	<b>25,650</b>	<b>67,409</b>	<b>2,031</b>
Islamic State of Iraq (ISI)/ Mujahideen Shura Council (MSC)	811	6,320	17,309	466
AI	125	120	440	3
Mahdi Army (JAM)	98	384	1,297	13
Misc. Sunni Extremists	82	543	1,542	14
Misc. Shia Extremists	67	117	264	41
AS	48	106	235	2
Shield of Islam	33	40	108	0
AAH	33	6	29	3
AQI	24	486	811	21
Misc. Islamic Extremists	13	28	104	3
Iraq's Jihadist Leagues	13	10	54	0
MA	9	9	20	0
Ansar al-Islam	8	6	24	0

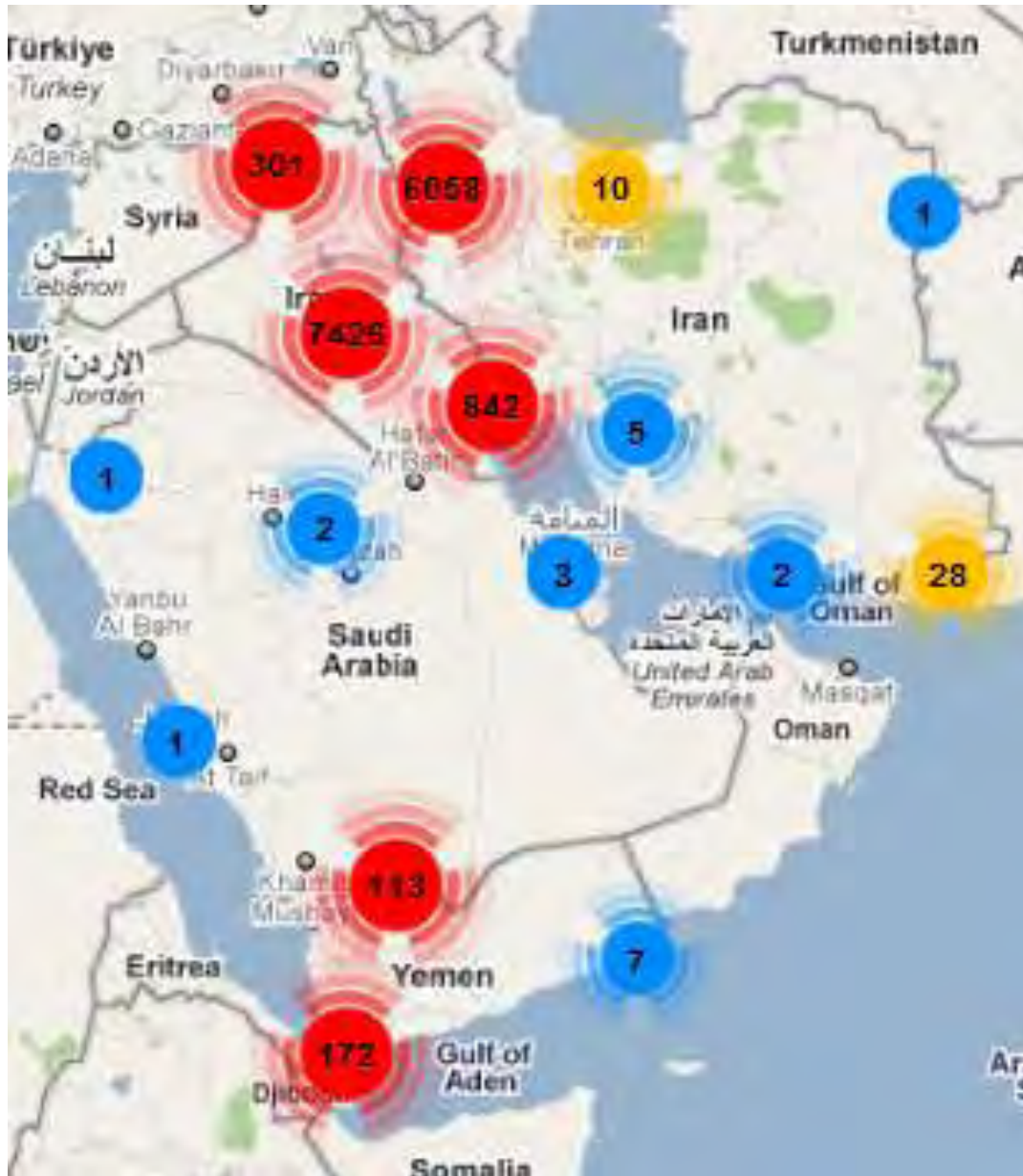
SCJL	8	5	13	1
Jund al-Samaa	3	23	61	0
FA	3	0	3	0
Just Punishment Brigades	2	12	23	0
Kata'ib Hizballah	2	1	6	0
Jihadist Squadrons	2	1	4	0
JABSS	2	0	8	0
Jama'at al-Tawhid wa'al-Jihad	1	39	105	0
1920 Revolution Brigades	1	5	42	0
Al-Mustafa Army	1	4	4	0
Abu-Bakr Al-Siddiq Al-Salafi Army	1	1	10	0
General Command of Jihadist Armed Forces	1	0	13	0
Jund al-Tawhid Brigades	1	0	8	0
Arkan Hasnawi	1	0	0	6
Siham al-Haqq Brigades	1	0	0	2
Army of the Men of the Naqshabandi Order	1	0	0	0
Reform and Jihad Front	1	0	0	0
Unknown/Unclaimed	13,217	17,384	44,872	1,456
<b>Kuwait</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Oman</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>
Abdullah Azzam Brigades	1	0	1	0
<b>Qatar</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>
AQAP	2	0	1	0
Huthis Rebels	1	1	11	0
Unknown/Unclaimed	6	5	3	0
<b>Turkey</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>24</b>

KGK/PKK	72	121	608	17
TAK	8	7	108	0
Democratic Society Party	1	0	0	0
Nationalists	1	3	0	0
Great Eastern Islamic Raiders	1	3	2	0
Martyr Ozgur Roni Vengeance Brigade	1	0	0	0
Free Roni Action Squads	1	0	0	0
Free Roni Vengeance Brigades	1	0	0	0
Hakkari Martyrs Revenge Brigade	1	0	0	0
Al-Qa'ida	1	0	0	0
HPG	1	0	0	0
Haki Siyar Revenge Brigade	1	0	0	0
Apo Youth Initiative	1	0	0	0
Unknown/Unclaimed	74	9	56	7
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Yemen</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>149</b>
AQAP	60	119	170	2
Southern Mobility Movement	28	11	55	14
Other/Unknown Separatists	18	13	12	0
Al-Shabab al-Mu'minin	17	58	25	37
Other/Unknown Tribesmen	14	2	1	58
Peaceful Southern Movement	2	2	0	0
Huthis Rebels	1	18	45	0
Ba Kazem Tribe	1	0	0	4
Beni Dabiyan Tribe	1	0	0	5
Al Fadl Tribe	1	0	0	3
Hushaysh Tribe	1	0	0	0
Al-Siraj Tribe	1	0	0	2

Al-Shabwan Tribe	1	0	0	0
Tarek al-Fadhli	1	4	1	0
Joint Meeting Parties	1	1	2	0
Unknown/Unclaimed	141	106	220	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,139</b>	<b>26,469</b>	<b>69,856</b>	<b>2,247</b>

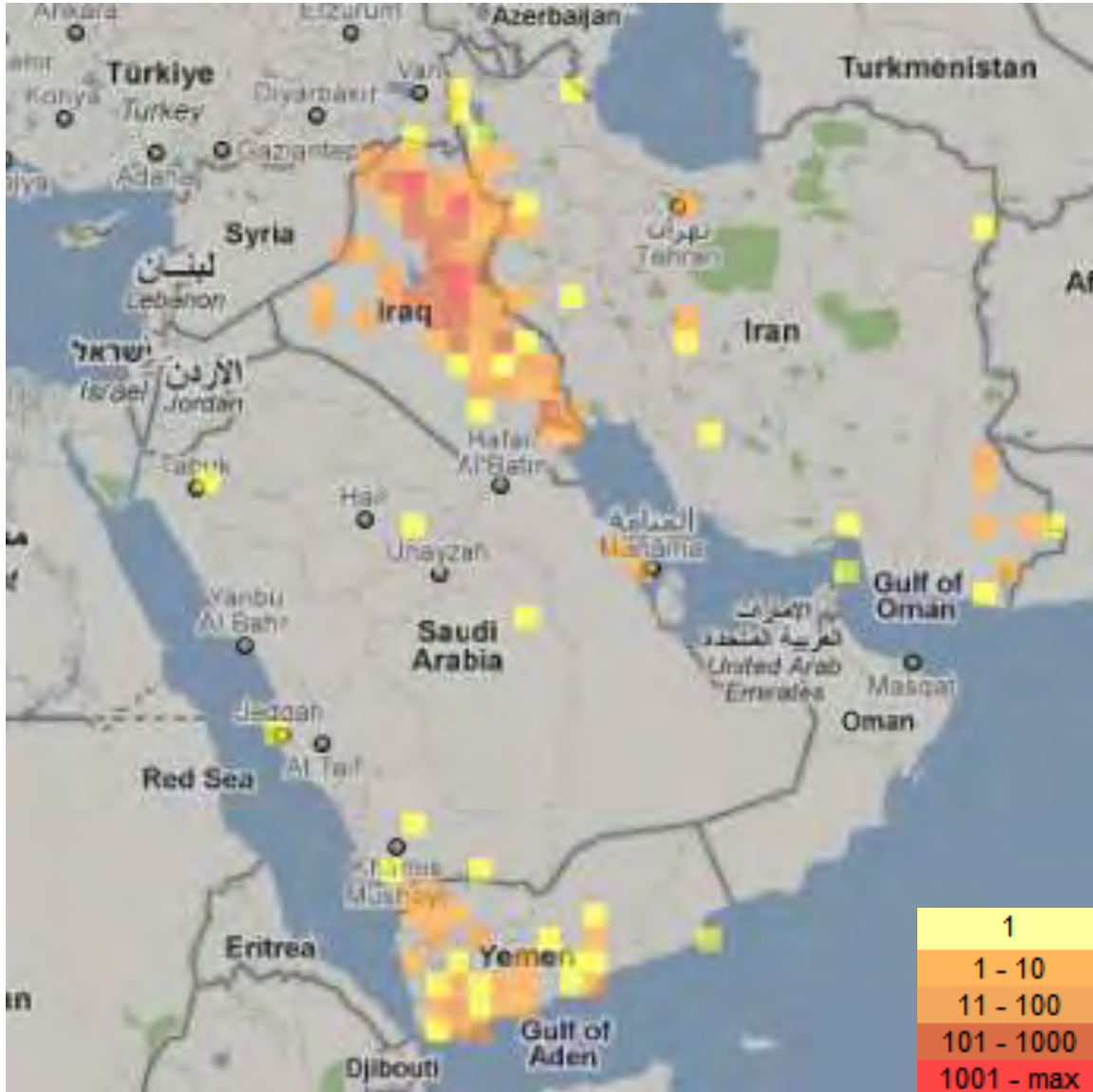
Note: Attributed attacks are either confirmed or suspected. Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Ten: Terrorist Incidents in the Gulf  
2007-2010**



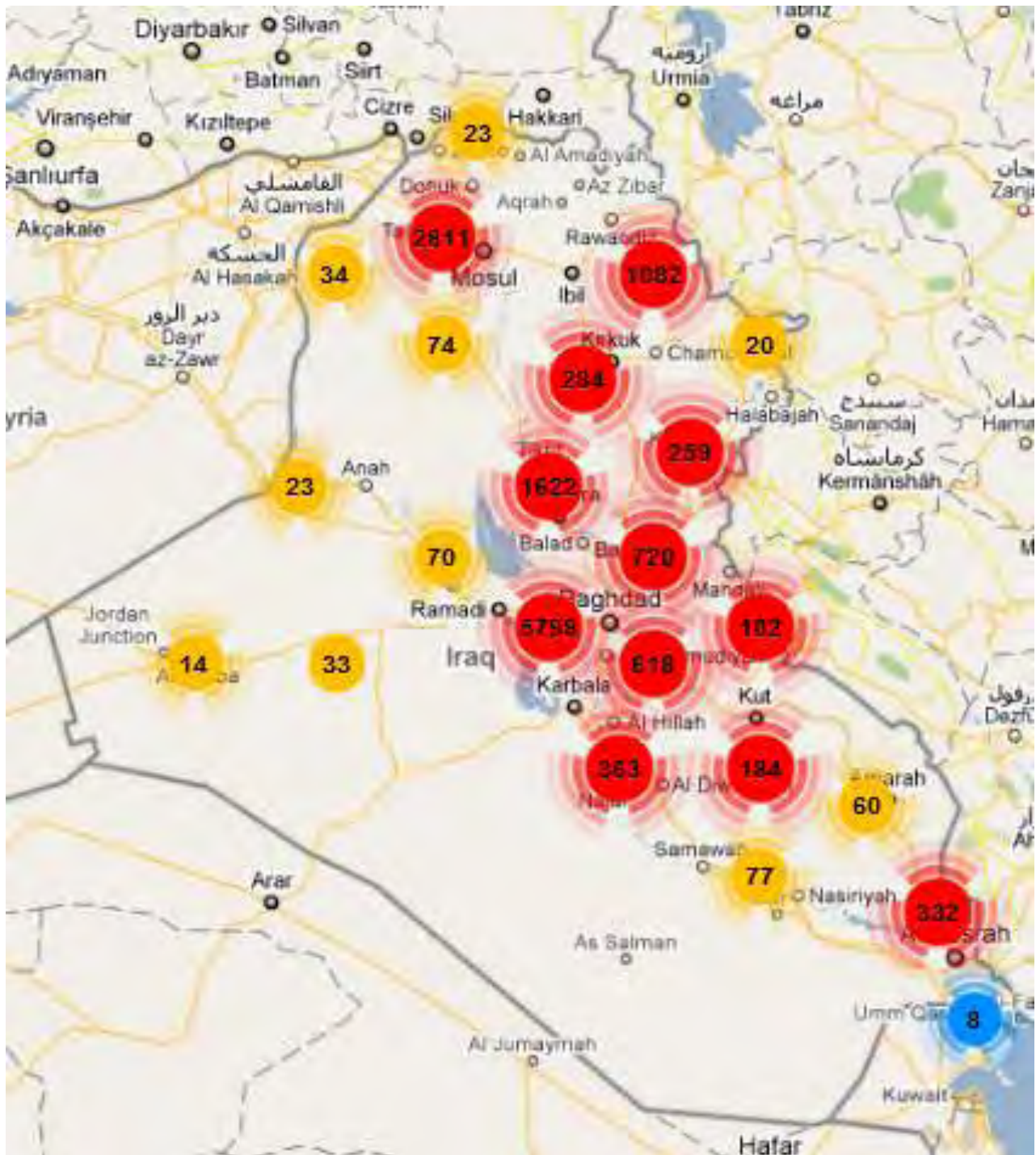
Note: Attack locations and clusters are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Eleven: Density of Terrorist Incidents in the Gulf  
2007-2010**



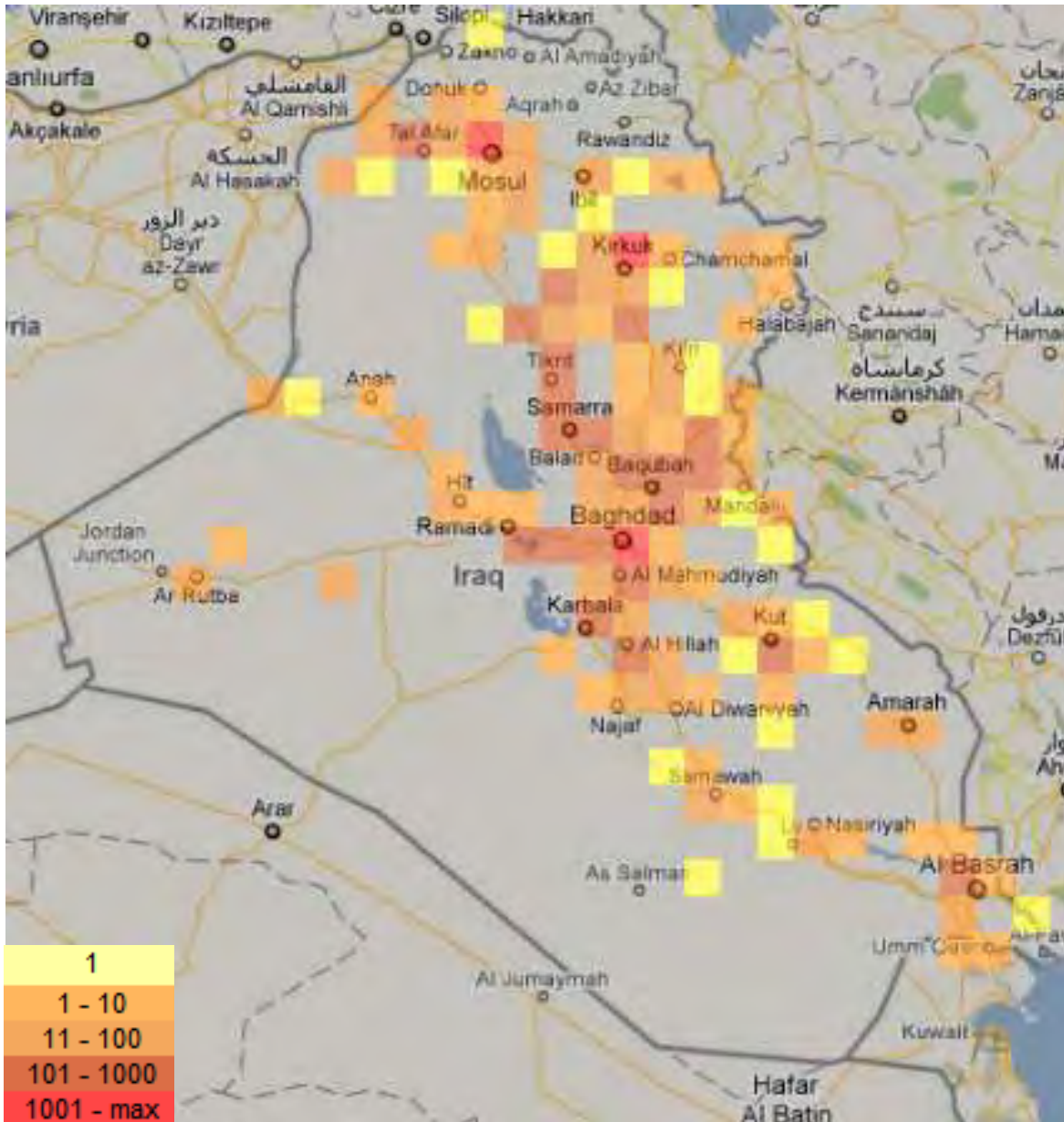
Note: Attack locations are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Twelve: Terrorist Incidents in Iraq  
2007-2010**



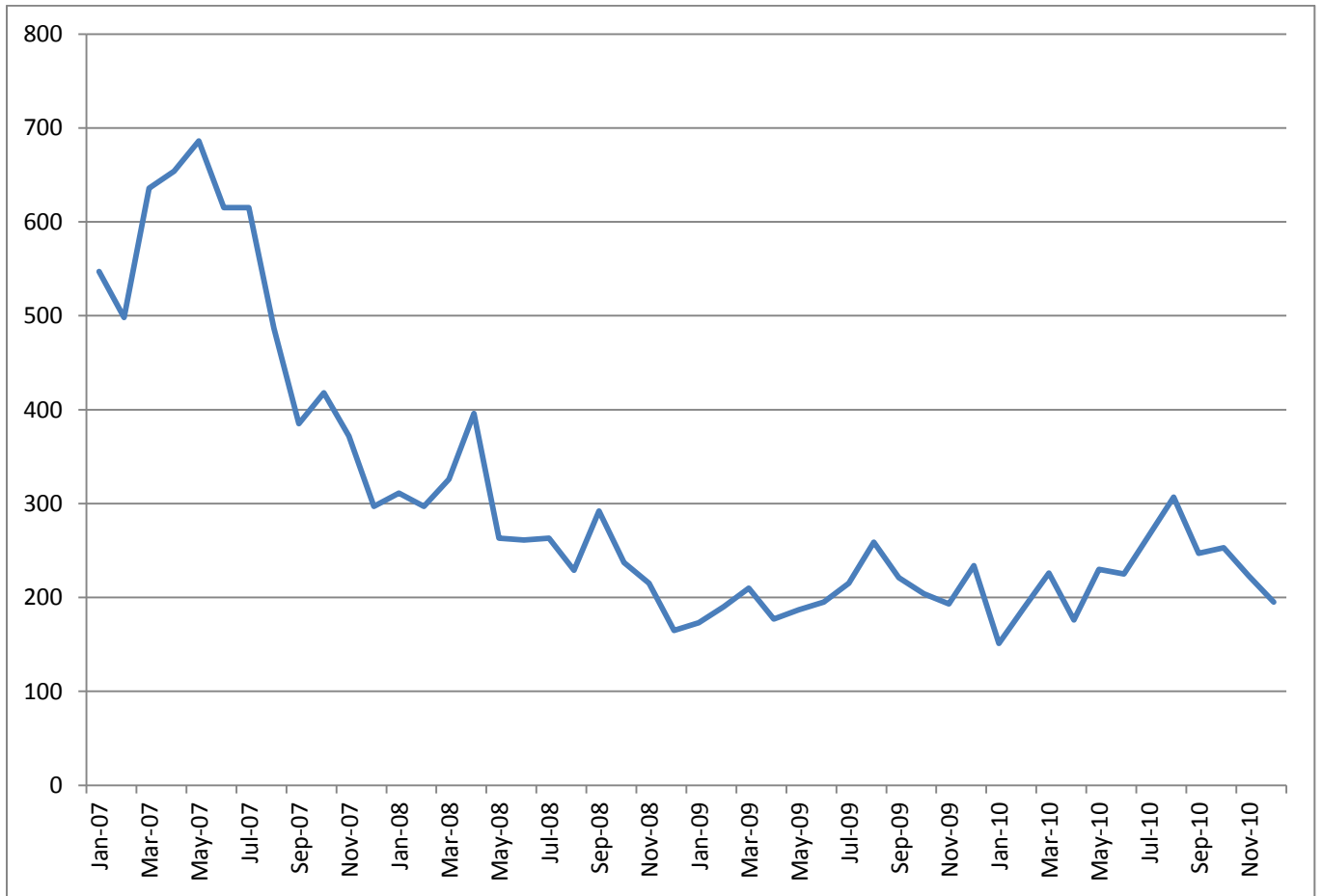
Note: Attack locations and clusters are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Thirteen: Density of Terrorist Incidents in Iraq  
2007-2010**



Note: Attack locations are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Fourteen: Terrorist Attacks in Iraq by Month  
2007-2010**



Note: Data current as of Q4 2010.

National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

## Central and South Asia

**Figures Fifteen and Sixteen** show that terrorist activity was high in Central Asia and South Asia from 2007-2010. Unsurprisingly, terrorist activity was the highest in the Afghanistan-Pakistan region, with India and Nepal also experiencing high rates of attacks.

### Terrorism in Afghanistan and Pakistan

**Figures Seventeen, Eighteen, and Nineteen** show that the Taliban conducted the majority of known attacks in Afghanistan, killing, wounding, and kidnapping more Afghans than any other group in the last four years. Attacks were centered in Helmand province in the south and along the border with Pakistan in the east. Also of note, **Figure Twenty** shows the increase of attacks in Afghanistan during each consecutive fighting season since 2007, spiking in the summer months and receding in the winter. Once again, it is not clear whether activity directly related to insurgency and asymmetric warfare should be counted as “terrorism” in the classic sense.

**Figures Twenty-One and Twenty-Two** show that the Pakistani Taliban (TTP) accounted for the most of known attacks and deaths in Pakistan; however the majority of attacks were perpetrated entities not identified by the NCTC. Other active groups in the country included the Balochistani-based Baloch Liberation Army (BLA) and Balochistan Republican Army (BRA), but their attacks were not on the scale or scope of the Pakistani Taliban.

Even though **Figure Twenty-Three** shows what appears to be a decrease in attacks since 2007, the data here warn that instability in Pakistan is far broader than the threats relating to either the conflict in Afghanistan or tensions with India. Much of the threat is caused by internal, rather than external, instability.

### Terrorism in India

**Figures Twenty-Four, Twenty-Five, and Twenty-Six** show that India experienced a wide range of attacks from a wide range of both foreign and indigenous groups, but mainly at the hands of Islamist extremists and Maoists. The most dangerous pattern of terrorism is clearly caused by terrorist groups with links to Pakistan, terrorism that could trigger a broader confrontation between India and Pakistan.

### Terrorism in the “Stans”

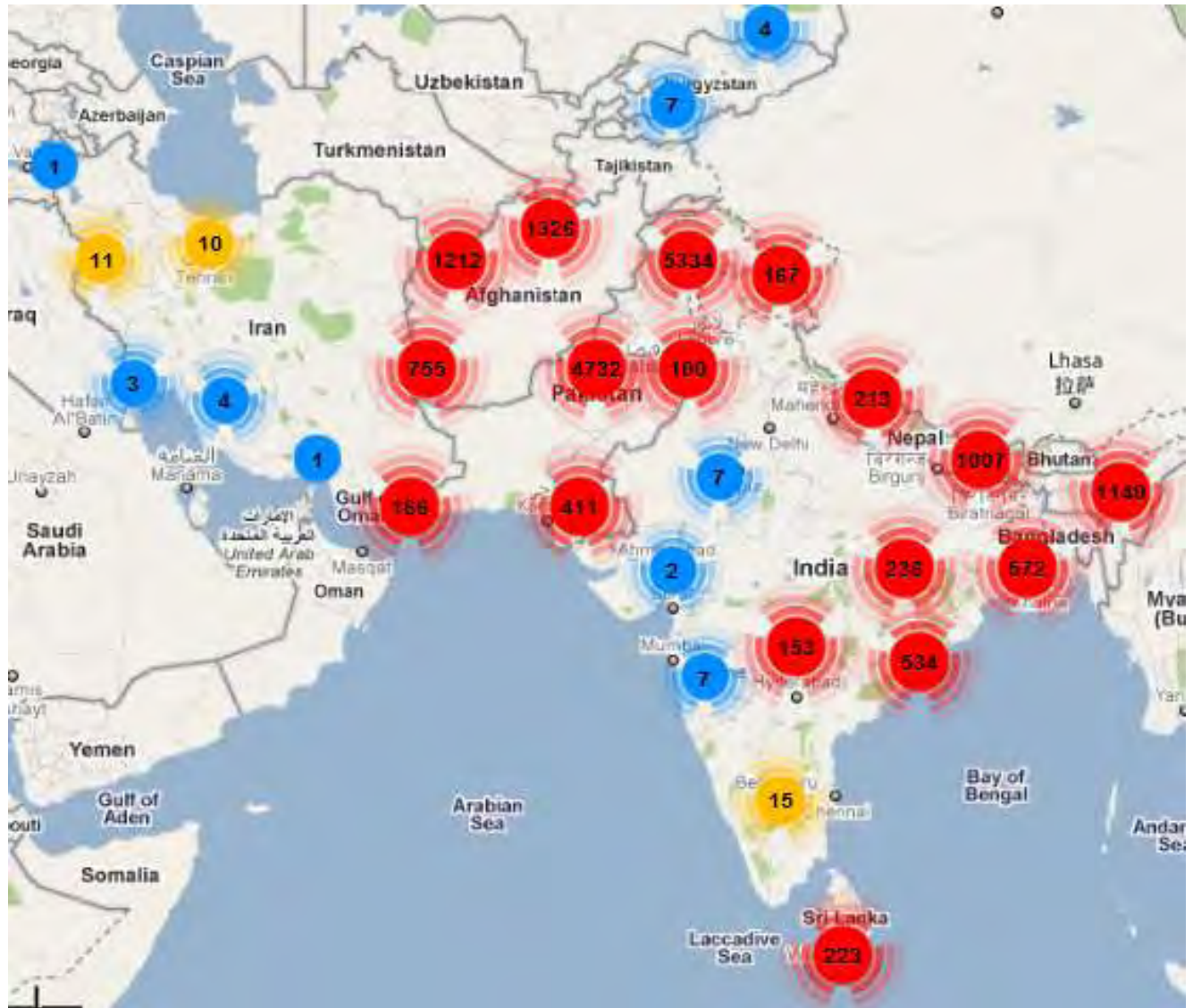
**Figures Twenty-Seven** show that terrorist activity was comparatively low in the Northern Part of Central Asia, although **Figure Twenty-Nine** shows such activity spilled over into China. These data do not, however, reflect the level of violence that may occur if current regimes continue to rely on excessive repression by the state security apparatus.

### Terrorism in Nepal and Sri Lanka

**Figure Twenty-Eight** shows that despite the fact that Maoists won the general election in 2008, Nepal continued to suffer from Maoist attacks, in particular by the Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (JTMM).

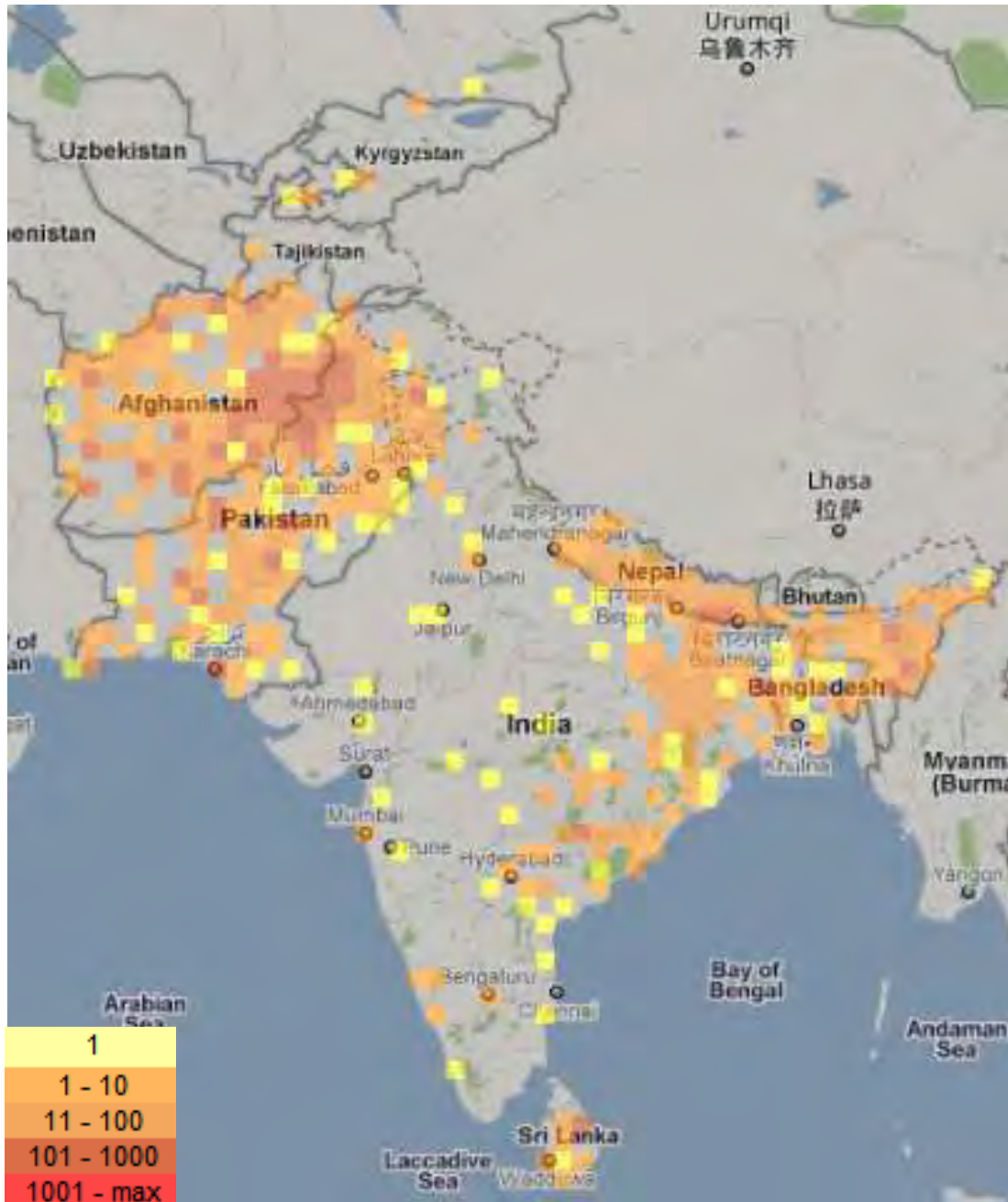
The patterns in Sri Lanka were driven largely by an ethnic civil war, and again raise questions about counting terrorist acts by states versus non-state actors. The patterns in Bangladesh reflect the continuing patterns of terrorism common in many poor countries with divided political systems.

**Figure Fifteen: Terrorist Incidents in Central and South Asia  
2007-2010**



Note: Attack locations and clusters are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Sixteen: Density of Terrorist Incidents in Central and South Asia 2007-2010**



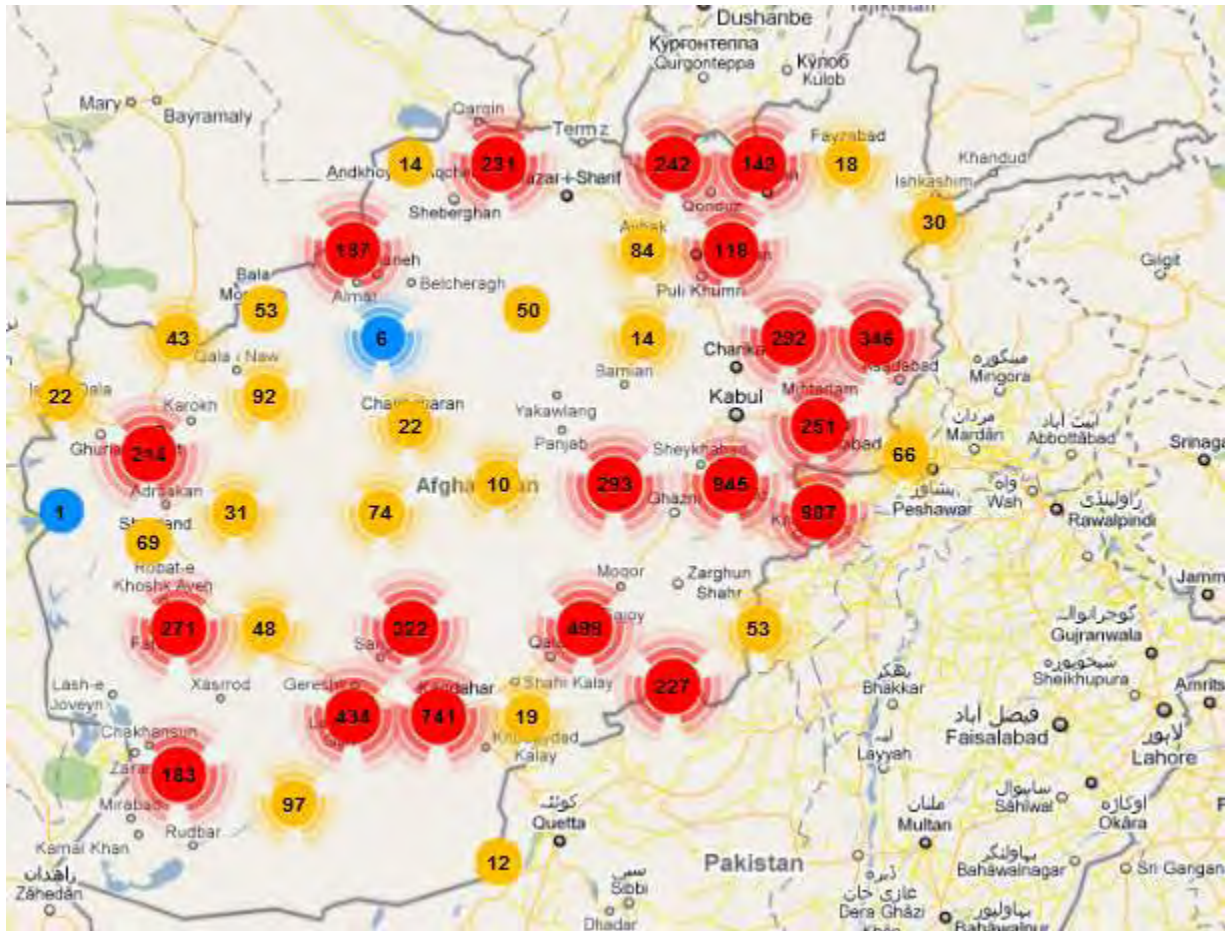
Note: Attack locations are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Seventeen: Patterns of Terrorism in Afghanistan and Pakistan,  
2007-2010**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Attacks</b>	<b>Dead</b>	<b>Wounded</b>	<b>Hostage</b>
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>7,774</b>	<b>9,929</b>	<b>14,330</b>	<b>2,449</b>
Taliban	3,381	5,650	7,513	1,320
Hizb-i-Islam	29	31	61	9
Panjva'i	24	44	44	1
TTP	2	2	3	0
IJU	1	4	23	0
Al-Fatah	1	0	2	0
Jundullah	1	0	0	0
Tora Bora Anti-government Group	1	0	0	0
Unknown/Unclaimed	4,334	4,198	6,684	1,119
<b>Pakistan</b>	<b>5,965</b>	<b>8,421</b>	<b>17,353</b>	<b>5,333</b>
Taliban	773	1,196	2,327	1,696
BLA	126	168	217	46
BRA	42	58	125	0
Misc. Islamic Extremists	33	135	331	19
LEI	31	45	99	48
Lashkar i Jhangvi	17	91	199	0
BLUF	9	9	10	1
Jundullah	3	41	167	0
Al-Qa'ida	3	12	31	0
Jaish-e-Islami	2	6	6	0
Ansar-ul-Islam	2	5	10	1
Abdullah Aizam Brigade	2	3	0	0
Wantan Brigade	2	1	5	0
Lashkar-e-Islam	2	1	4	0

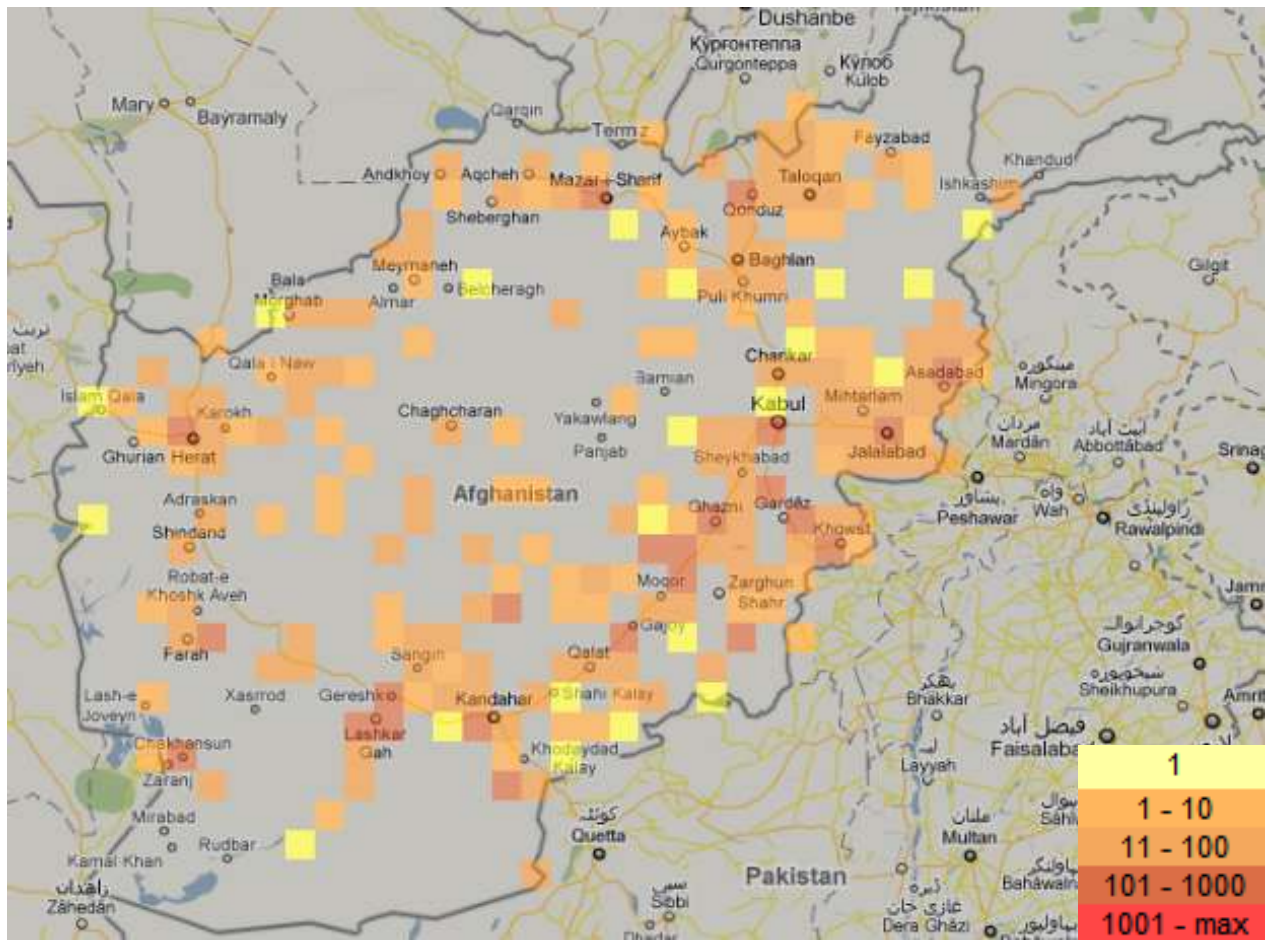
Amar Bil Maroof Wa Nahi Anil Munkar	2	0	0	7
Sipah Eslahi Committee	1	4	0	0
Baloch Liberation Front	1	3	1	0
JEM	1	0	10	0
Tehreek-i-Tahafuz i-Pakistan	1	0	6	0
Difa-e-Nazria-e-Pakistan	1	0	5	0
Muttahida Qami Movement	1	0	1	2
Baloch Warna	1	0	0	0
Baluchi Militant Defense Army	1	0	0	0
Janesaran-i-Islam	1	0	0	0
Lashkar-e-Balochistan	1	0	0	0
SDLA	1	0	0	0
Shabab-e-Milli	1	0	0	0
Unknown/Unclaimed	4,904	5,512	11,326	3,513
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,739</b>	<b>18,350</b>	<b>31,683</b>	<b>7,782</b>

**Figure Eighteen: Terrorist Incidents in Afghanistan  
2007-2010**



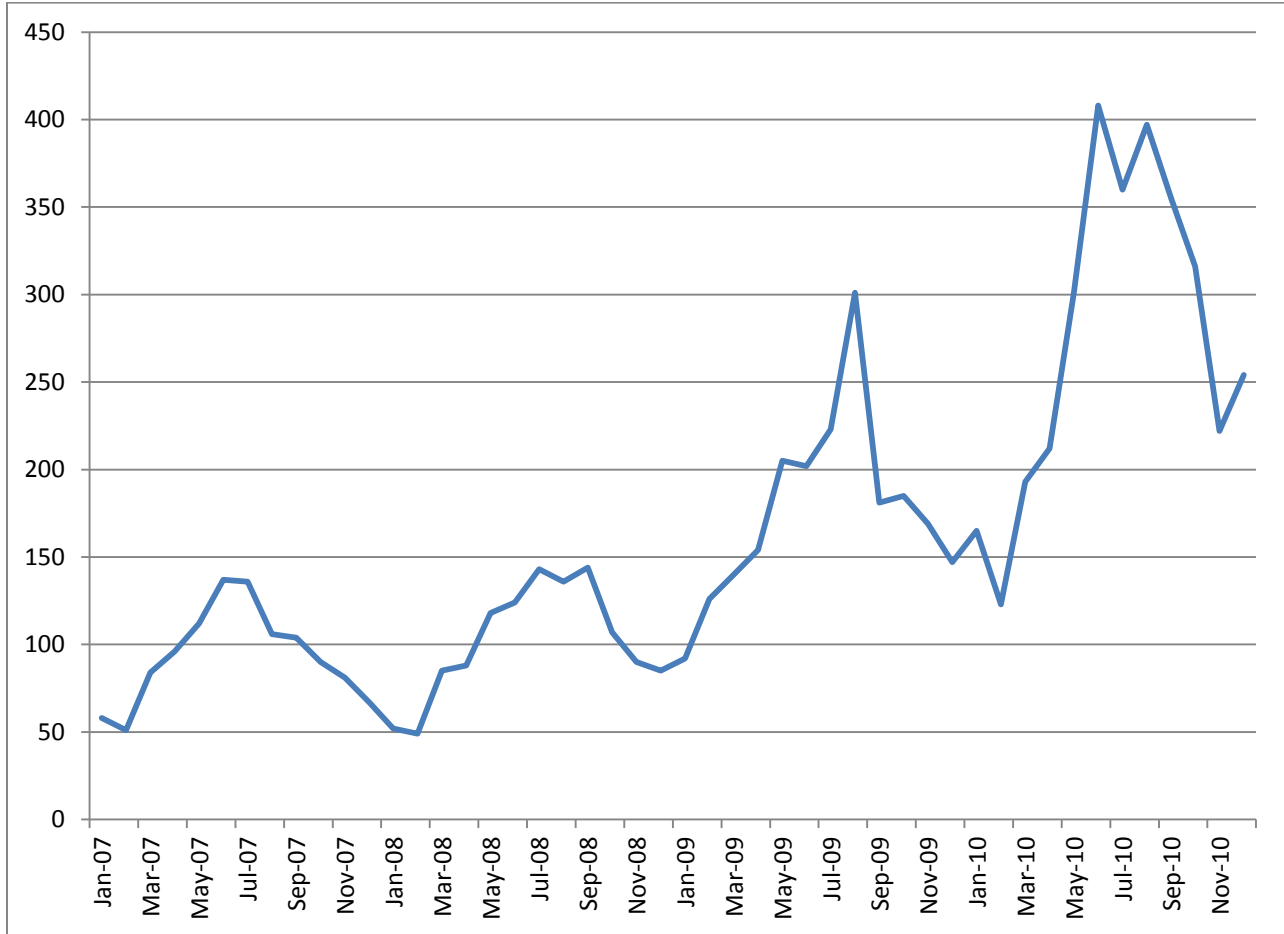
Note: Attack locations and clusters are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Nineteen: Density of Terrorist Incidents in Afghanistan  
2007-2010**



Note: Attack locations are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Twenty: Terrorist Incidents in Afghanistan by Month  
2007-2010**



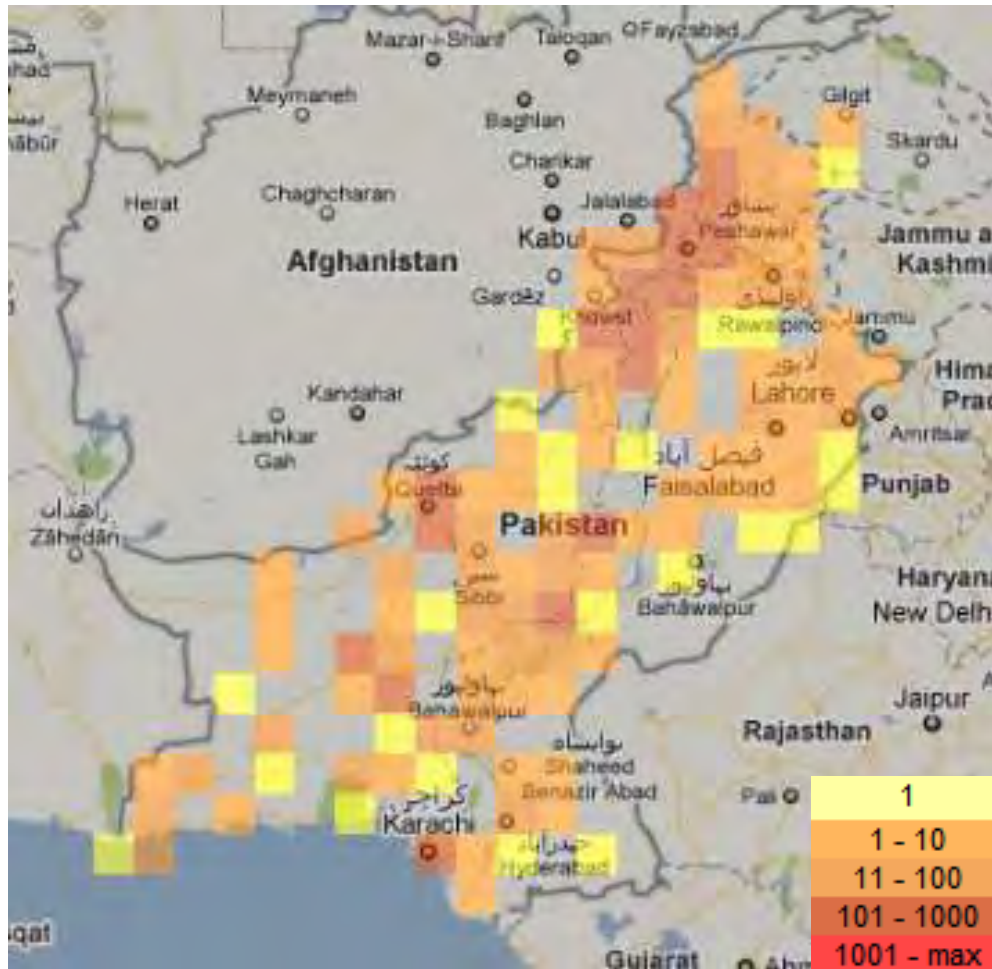
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Twenty-One: Terrorist Incidents in Pakistan 2007-2010**



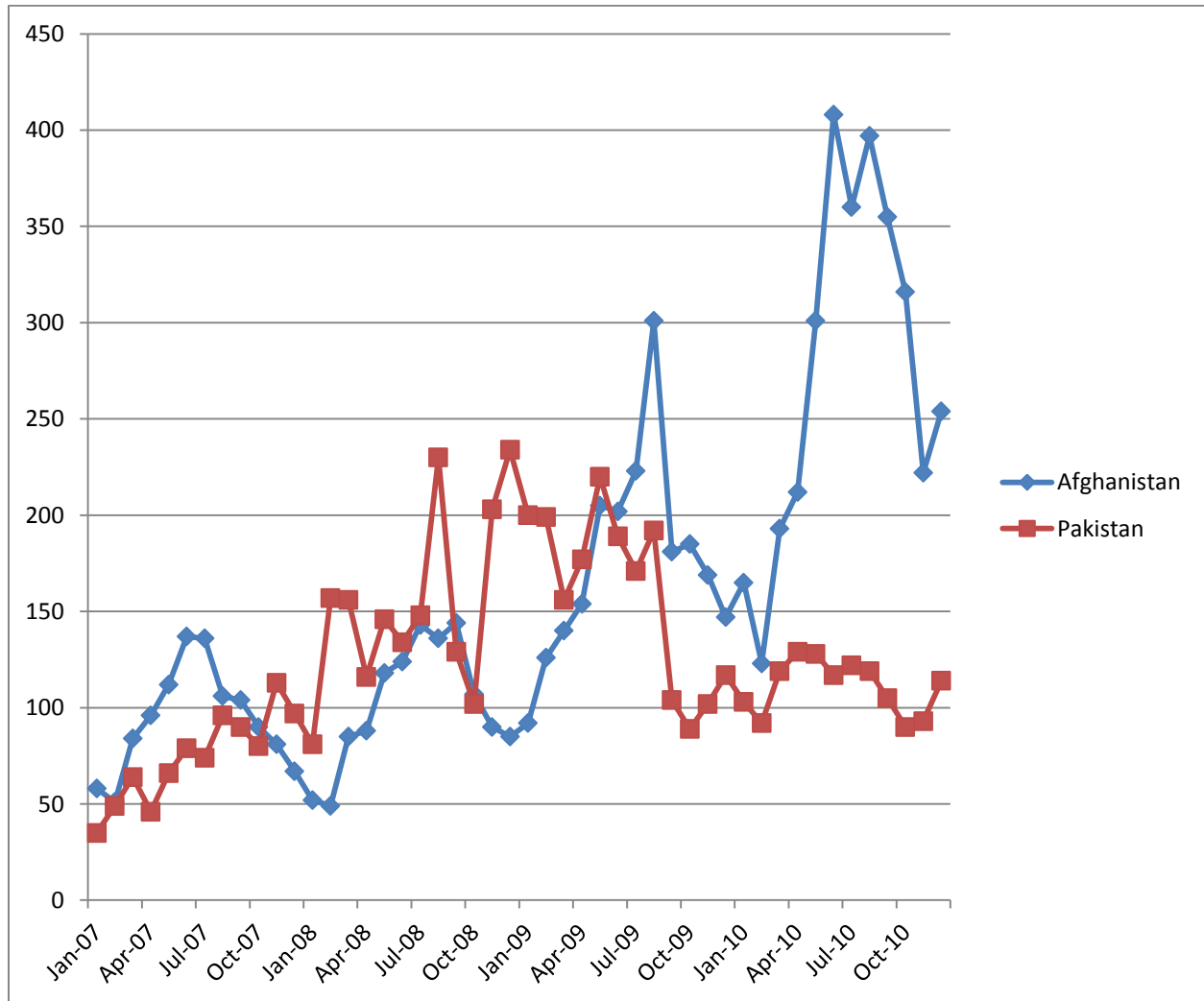
Note: Attack locations and clusters are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
 National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Twenty-Two: Density of Terrorist Incidents in Pakistan 2007-2010**



Note: Attack locations are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Twenty-Three: Terrorist Incidents in Afghanistan and Pakistan by Month 2007-2010**



National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Twenty-Four: Patterns of Terrorism in India  
2007-2010**

Country	Attacks	Dead	Wounded	Hostage
<b>India</b>	<b>3,210</b>	<b>3,672</b>	<b>5,912</b>	<b>3,076</b>
CPI-Maoists	1,559	1,645	891	1,359
ULFA	170	246	984	17
NDFB	67	79	104	29
KCP	56	27	55	53
NSCN	51	45	37	36
DHD	44	88	75	18
HM	36	33	46	9
LT	31	48	109	13
NLFT	28	16	66	36
PREPAK	26	14	22	10
KLNLF	23	25	147	16
PULF	20	6	4	1
KYKL	19	11	19	17
PPCA	18	151	205	1,202
PLA	17	11	32	17
UNLF	15	13	8	1
PLFI	15	13	0	2
BNCT	11	0	2	23
TPC	8	4	3	9
KRA	7	2	13	5
AANLA	6	6	11	0
KNF	6	4	1	4
ATTF	6	3	77	8

GLNA	6	2	8	3
Naga Natinoal Council	6	0	0	1
Indian Mujahedin (IM)	5	136	506	0
JLT	5	4	11	0
UKLF	5	2	2	2
HUJI	4	6	21	0
UDLA	4	4	1	3
Misc Tribesmen	4	1	1	2
KLA	4	0	0	3
Al-Mansurian	3	2	4	0
HNLC	3	1	2	1
Hindu Extremists	2	6	91	0
HPC	2	6	1	0
HUM	2	5	40	1
KLO	2	2	16	1
JEM	2	2	2	0
Tehrik-e-Galba Islami	2	2	1	0
UPDS	2	1	6	0
KNA	2	0	4	3
Bangladeshi Militants	1	3	22	0
SIMI	1	3	0	0
LAEF	1	2	10	0
Al-Badr Group	1	2	0	0
Jharkhand Janmukti Parishad	1	2	0	0
Sangharsh Janmukti Morcha	1	2	0	0
ZRA	1	1	0	0
Adivasi Cobra Force	1	1	0	0
MULTA	1	1	0	0

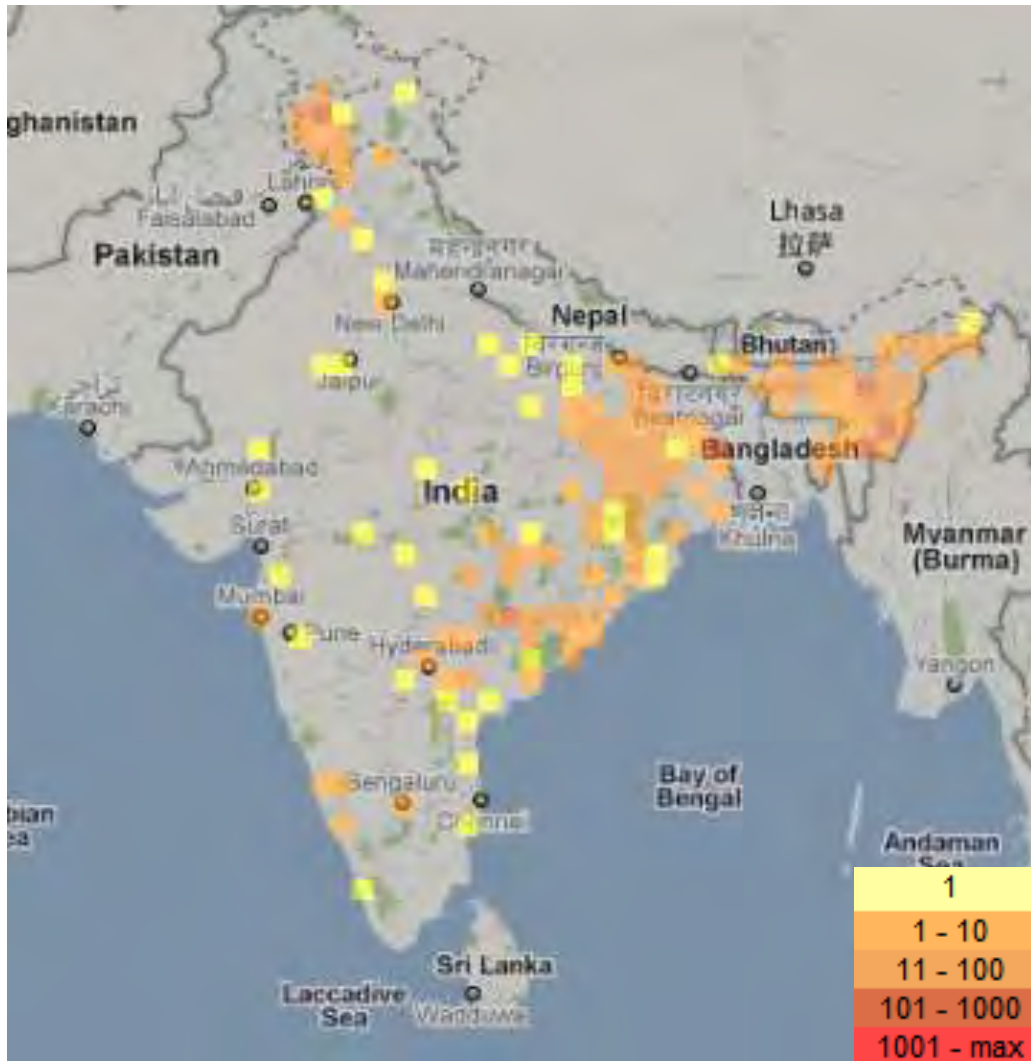
Al-Fajr	1	1	0	0
ANVC	1	1	0	0
Dima Halim Daogah-Dilip	1	1	0	0
Hindu Janjagruti Samiti	1	0	7	0
BCF	1	0	7	0
BKI	1	0	7	0
Jharkhand Badshah	1	0	2	0
Kuki Militants	1	0	1	0
All Kamatapur Liberation Force	1	0	0	3
UPPK	1	0	0	3
HNLC	1	0	0	1
KNO	1	0	0	1
ANLF	1	0	0	1
JPC	1	0	0	1
Kamatapur Mukti Bahini	1	0	0	1
Save Kashmir Movement	1	0	0	0
All Assam Manipur Students' Organization	1	0	0	0
Communist Party of India	1	0	0	0
Shashtra Kranti Committee	1	0	0	0
LTTE	1	0	0	0
VIPN	1	0	0	0
Unknown/Unclaimed	880	981	2,229	162

**Figure Twenty-Five: Terrorist Incidents in India  
2007-2010**



Note: Attack locations and clusters are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Twenty-Six: Terrorist Incidents in India  
2007-2010**



Note: Attack locations are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Twenty-Seven: Patterns of Terrorism in the “Stans”  
2007-2010**

<b>Country</b>	<b>Attacks</b>	<b>Dead</b>	<b>Wounded</b>	<b>Hostage</b>
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Unknown/Unclaimed	1	0	0	0
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
Unknown/Unclaimed	4	2	7	0
<b>Tajikistan</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>
IMU	5	2	29	0
Unknown /Unclaimed	6	1	8	0
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>
IJU	2	2	6	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0</b>

**Figure Twenty-Eight: Terrorism in Bangladesh, Nepal, and Sri Lanka  
2007-2010**

Country	Attacks	Dead	Wounded	Hostage
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>2</b>
PBCP	6	9	7	0
JMB	6	1	15	2
PBSB	2	3	0	0
Islmai Chhatra Shibir	1	0	1	0
People's Democratic Front	1	1	0	0
BNP	1	0	0	0
NFLT	1	1	0	0
Unknown/Unclaimed	43	17	122	0
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>1,036</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>714</b>
JTMM	309	82	116	228
Maoists	307	20	473	280
MMT	39	9	103	11
ATMM	16	8	5	5
Terai Army	13	16	85	0
Madheshi Tigers	11	0	4	17
Nepal Defense Army	8	7	19	1
TMMM	8	1	7	4
KWP	8	0	0	3
Rambir Sena	5	0	2	0
ANNISU-R	5	0	2	0
Terai Cobra	4	1	9	0
Mahan Madhesh Janakantri Party	3	0	3	0
Dynamic Youth Forum	3	0	0	0

MRJP	2	3	1	0
Madhesh Rastra Janatantrik Krantikari Morcha	2	1	0	40
Terai Rastriya Mukti Sena	2	0	30	1
Madhesi Virus Killers Party	2	0	7	0
SLMM	2	0	3	0
Janabadi Workers Party	2	0	3	0
Limbuwan State Council	2	0	3	0
TJSC	2	0	0	0
Madhesi Jankranti Morcha	1	1	0	0
Terai Janashakti Krantikari Party	1	1	0	0
Mongolian Mukti Morcha	1	1	0	0
Akhil Terai Mukti Morcha	1	1	0	0
CPN-M-Matrika	1	0	11	0
YCL	1	0	7	0
Free Nepal Party	1	0	4	0
Madhesi Janamukti Krantikari Party	1	0	1	0
Terai Rastriya Mukti Sena	1	0	1	0
National Liberation Army	1	0	1	0
Madhesi Mukti Morcha	1	0	1	0
KJWP	1	0	1	0
Janamukti Krantikari Morcha	1	0	0	0
Gorkha Lion Liberation Army Society	1	0	0	0
Sunyukta Jatiya Mukti Morcha	1	0	0	0
Janatantrik Terai Madhes Mutki Party	1	0	0	0
Unknown/Unclaimed	265	60	183	124
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>600</b>
Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam	170	625	1,710	585
Unknown/Unclaimed	53	65	196	15

<b>Total</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>3,136</b>	<b>1,316</b>
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Note: Attributed attacks are either confirmed or suspected. Data current as of Q4 2010.

National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.

**Figure Twenty-Nine: Terrorist Incidents in China  
2007-2010**

Country	Attacks	Dead	Wounded	Hostage
<b>China</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>0</b>
ETIM	5	24	43	0
Uighur Extremists	2	8	22	0
Tibetan Separatists	2	1	1	0
Unknown/Unclaimed	10	5	61	0

Note: Attributed attacks are either confirmed or suspected. Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.



Note: Attack locations and clusters are approximate; Data current as of Q4 2010.  
National Counter Terrorism Center, "Worldwide Incidents Tracking System," <http://www.nctc.gov>.