



**CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE  
DEFENCE AGAINST TERRORISM  
(COE-DAT)**

# *Monthly Terrorism Report*

01 – 31 JULY 2011  
055– JULY MTR 07 – 11

# **Contents**

<b>ABOUT COE-DAT and ICMC</b>	<b>02</b>
<b>GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE MONTH</b>	<b>04</b>
<b>IRAQ</b>	<b>07</b>
<b>AFGHANISTAN</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>PAKISTAN</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>THE MIDDLE EAST</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>AFRICA</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>EUROPE</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>THE AMERICAS</b>	<b>24</b>

## **ABOUT Center of Excellence Defence against Terrorism (COE-DAT)**

Turkey declared her intention to establish COE-DAT on December 1, 2003. Following a process of three years, COE-DAT was accredited by NATO and gained International Military Organization status in 2006. Sponsoring Nations in COE-DAT are Bulgaria, Germany, Hungary, Netherlands, Romania, UK, and USA.

Our vision is;

- Overcoming terrorism, a serious threat to world peace, by establishing an internationally respected centre consisting of countries with common goals,
- Becoming NATO's transformation expert for defence against terrorism (DAT),
- Developing and maintaining an academic institution which coordinates with related agencies and allied countries,
- Fostering continual self-development by conducting results-oriented studies, giving direction and providing education and training as a complete concrete contribution to the fight against terrorism today, and in the future.

Our mission is;

- Provide subject matter expertise on the full spectrum of transformation of defence against terrorism by serving as a principal advisor to Supreme Allied Command Transformation (SACT)
- Provide defence against terrorism training and education at the strategic and operational level,
- Assist Allied Command Transformation (ACT) in testing and validating terrorism-related NATO concepts through experimentation,
- Assist in doctrine development by leveraging knowledge and lessons learned,
- Contribute to NATO standardization and improve capabilities/interoperability.

Core values of COE-DAT;

- Sense of service to humanity,
- Team spirit,
- Continuous development,
- Innovation,
- Academic claim,
- Efficient education and training.

## **ABOUT Information Collection and Management Center (ICMC)**

ICMC is a branch established under Capabilities Department in COE-DAT. Its main duty is to monitor all terrorism related incidents throughout the world, catalogue them and prepare reports at daily and monthly basis.

### **ACRONYM USED IN THIS REPORT**

IED	: Improvised Explosive Device
IDF	: Indirect Fire
VBIED	: Vehicle - Borne Improvised Explosive Device
VOIED	: Victim - Operated Improvised Explosive Device
SVBIED	: Suicide Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device
SA	: Suicide Attack
AA	: Armed Attack
CA	: Cyber Attack

## GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE MONTH

There were **1,232** reported terrorist incidents in **44** different countries in July 2011, versus **1,166** in the preceding month. These incidents claimed **1,545<sup>1</sup>** lives, caused **2,118** injuries, and included **300** abductions.

Country	Number of attacks	K	W	A
Pakistan	289	395	404	28
Iraq	229	191	488	10
Afghanistan	224	343	320	56
India	102	93	254	40
Colombia	41	40	90	26
Russia	41	24	44	0
Turkey	33	24	35	5
Yemen	28	102	80	50
Thailand	28	19	62	0
Mexico	27	72	27	0
Somalia	26	46	55	43
Nepal	24	4	4	5
UK	22	0	34	0
Philippines	21	10	49	15
Nigeria	19	55	22	20
Algeria	14	5	28	0
Iran	8	10	6	0
Poland	5	5	0	0
Egypt	5	2	4	0
Israel	5	0	1	0
China	4	14	28	0
Mauritania	4	0	3	0
Norway	3	76	24	0
Sudan	3	1	1	0
Tunisia	3	0	0	1
Guinea	2	3	0	0
Peru	2	2	3	0
Rwanda	2	1	23	0
Kenya	2	1	3	1
Brazil	2	0	0	0
Burundi	1	4	0	0
Kazakhstan	1	1	3	0
Morocco	1	1	0	0
Indonesia	1	1	0	0
Bangladesh	1	0	15	0
Lebanon	1	0	6	0
Ethiopia	1	0	2	0
Sri Lanka	1	0	0	0
Syria	1	0	0	0
Kosovo	1	0	0	0
Finland	1	0	0	0
Belize	1	0	0	0
Bulgaria	1	0	0	0
Belarus	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1232</b>	<b>1545</b>	<b>2118</b>	<b>300</b>

Terrorist incidents intensified in Pakistan, Iraq, Afghanistan, India, Colombia, Russia, Turkey, Yemen, Thailand, Mexico and Somalia during this period. In July 2011, violence increased in Pakistan roughly 46%, while 15% decrease was recorded in Iraq. In addition, violence was decreased 0.04% in Afghanistan compared to the previous month in terms of the number of attacks during the month. Also, 102 terrorist incidents were recorded in India, while 41 terrorist attacks occurred in Colombia and Russia. Lastly, 33 incidents were reported from Turkey during the month.

Table 1- Attacks in July 2011 throughout the World

**K: Killed**  
**W: Wounded**  
**A: Abducted**

<sup>1</sup> All figures mentioned in the report come from publicly available sources, and any discrepancy in figures cited in similar works is the result of varying consultation of these sources. Neither NATO nor COE-DAT is responsible for such discrepancies.



Terrorist attack in Norway left 68 dead and five wounded on July 22, 2011.

Oslo Norway<sup>2</sup>

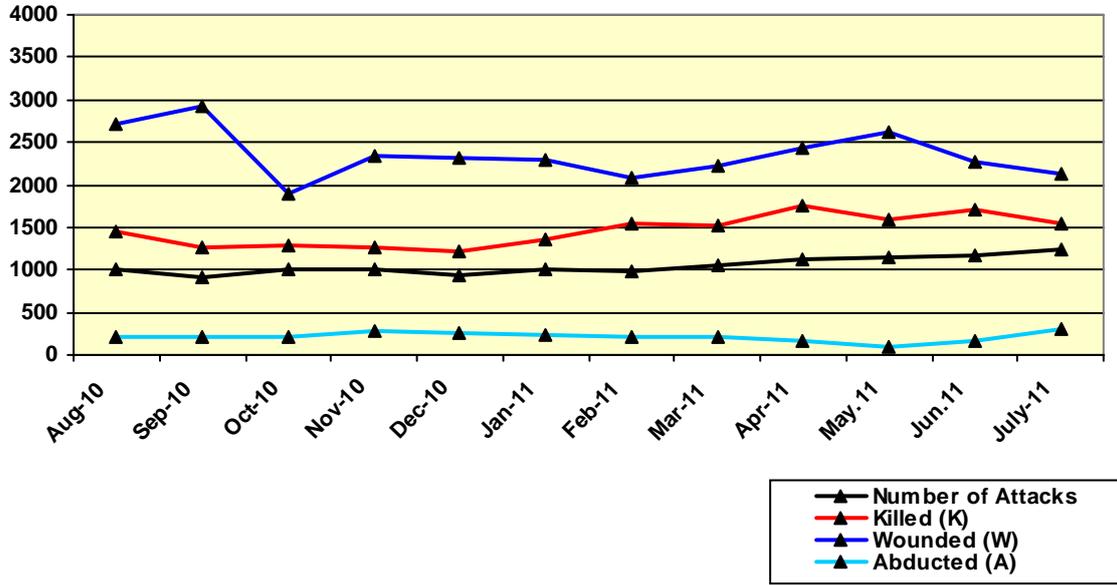
The deadliest attack was a raid in Utoeya Island near Oslo city, in Norway on July 22, and claimed 68 lives and five injuries. The target was a youth camp in Utoeya Island and the assailant was Anders Behring Breivik, who was an extremist having a radical wing views. He killed and wounded victims all by himself shooting on purpose to kill the victims. In the court, he defended himself showing a 1500-page a manifesto explaining his extreme enmity towards to Islamic world and ethnic minorities in Europe.

Attack type	Number of Instances	K	W	A
IED	364	316	786	0
Armed Attack	289	482	201	0
Clash	227	310	364	51
IDF	78	43	196	0
Execution	63	123	9	0
VBIED	47	89	355	0
Raid	44	100	23	25
Abduction	44	0	0	188
Arson	29	0	4	0
Suicide Attack	28	82	180	0
Hoax	9	0	0	0
Piracy	6	0	0	36
Cyber Attack	4	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,232</b>	<b>1,545</b>	<b>2,118</b>	<b>300</b>

Table 2 - Types of Terrorist Attacks in July 2011

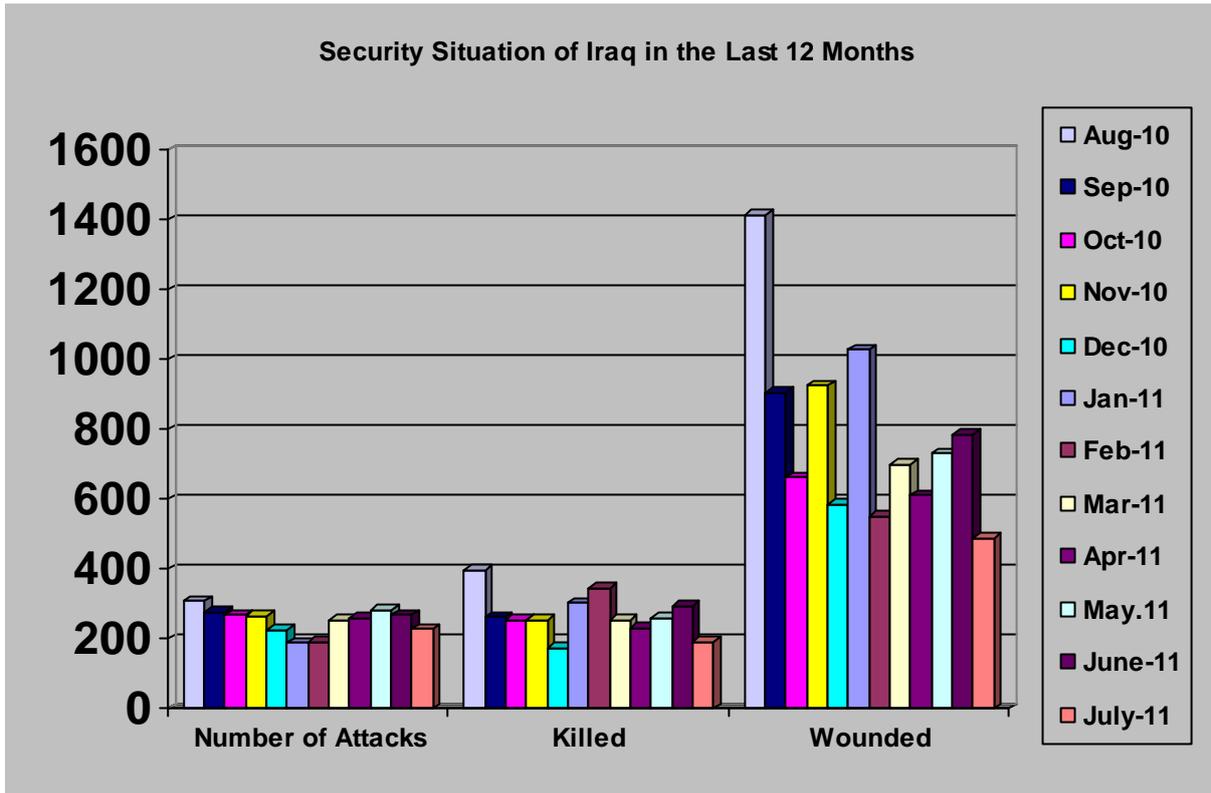
<sup>2</sup> Norway Map (accessed August 1, 2011), available at <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/7184073.stm>

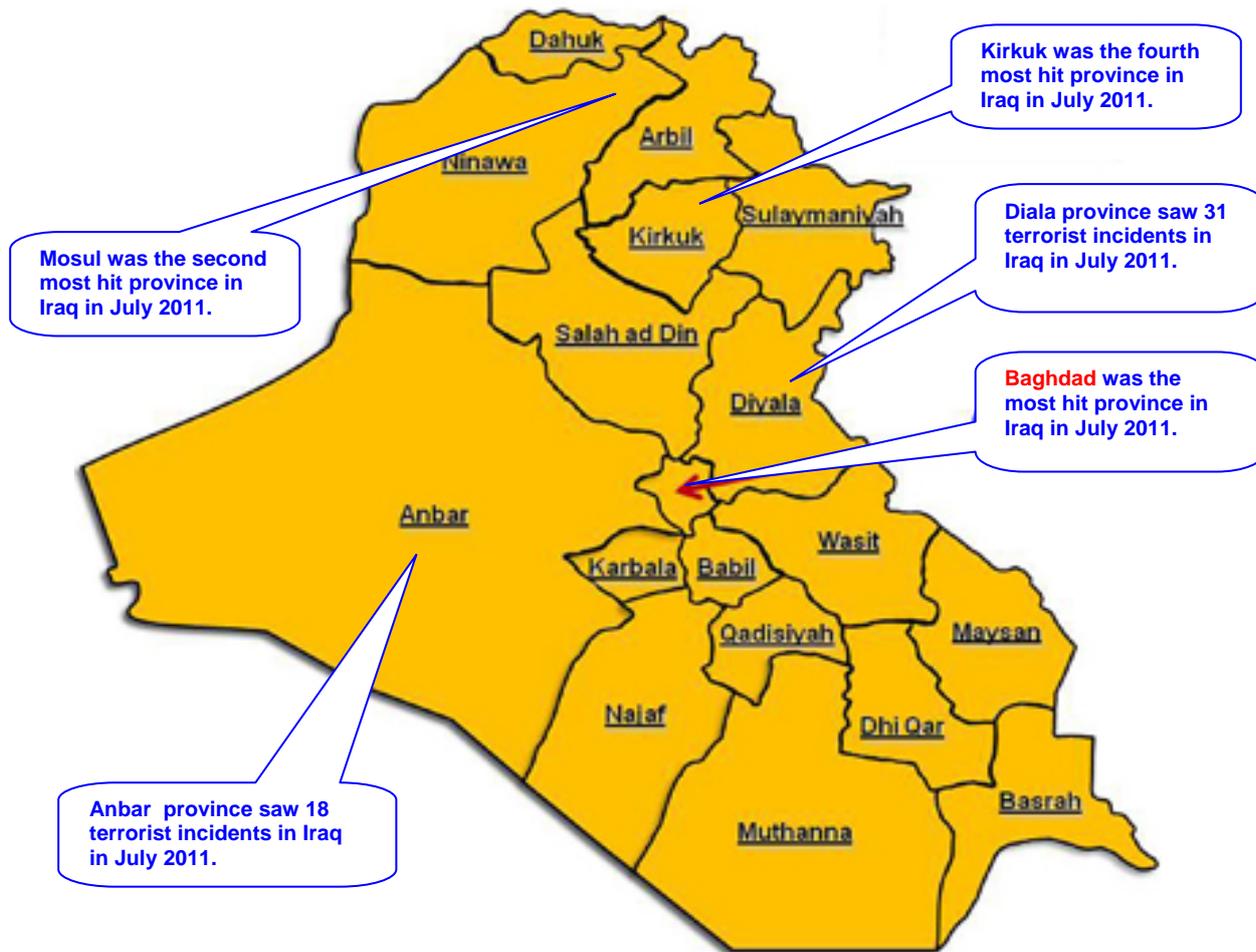
Chart 1 – Some World Security Trends



# IRAQ

In Iraq, **229** terrorism-related incidents were reported for the month of July 2011 and the incidents decreased roughly 15% compared to the previous month. These attacks claimed **191** lives, and wounded **488** others, and included **10** abducted. The deadliest attack was a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attack in Baghdad on July 5, claiming 33 lives and 28 injuries. Also, a suicide attack in Salah al-Din province on July 28 left 15 dead and 30 others wounded.





Iraq Provincial Map<sup>3</sup>

Location	Number of attacks	K	W	A
Baghdad	70	69	159	0
Mosul	47	27	47	0
Diala	31	27	125	0
Kirkuk	29	18	26	3
Anbar	18	19	38	6
Nine other locs.	34	31	93	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>10</b>

Table3– The Worst Hit Provinces in Iraq in July 2011

In **Baghdad**, 70 terrorist incidents were reported in July 2011. These incidents claimed 69 lives and 159 injuries. The most significant attack for the period was a VBIED attack on July 5, resulted in 33 deaths and 28 injuries.

Eight different methods were used in Baghdad during the month. The most-used method was IED attack, with 40 attacks including 10 VBIED attacks. In total, IED attacks claimed 51 lives and 135 injuries. The second-most prevalent method was armed attack, with 14 incidents, resulting in 12 deaths and six injuries. Also, nine indirect fire (IDF) attacks caused two people dead and 10 others wounded. Two people were killed and six others wounded in four separate clashes, while a person was executed. Lastly, a raid on July 25, claimed one life, while a suicide attack claimed five injuries during the month.

<sup>3</sup> Iraq map, (accessed July 31, 2009); <http://www.google.com=http://www.usf-iraq.com/images/stories/newiraqprovince-map>

**Mosul** province was the second worst-hit province during the period, with 47 attacks. In total, 27 people were killed, 47 others were wounded. The most significant attack was July 1 armed attack, targeted police, resulted in three deaths. Seven different methods were used in the province during the period. IED attack including three VBIED attacks, with 25 instances, was the most used methodology in the province claimed seven lives and 39 injuries. The second most important method was armed attack with 12 attacks, resulting in 17 deaths and five injuries, while one people were wounded in five separate clashes. Also, three IDF attacks left one dead and two wounded, while a person was executed. Lastly, a raid incident caused one soldier dead in Mosul province during the month.

**Diala** province was the third worst hit province during the month, with 31 incidents. These attacks claimed 27 lives and 125 injuries. The most significant attack for the period was a raid on July 22, resulted in five deaths.

Five different tactics were used in Diala province during the month, and the most prevalent method for the period was IED attack, including six VBIED attacks, with 19 incidents, claiming 14 lives and 114 injuries. Also, 10 armed attacks caused eight dead and 10 wounded, while a raid caused five deaths. Lastly, a government a clash resulted in an injury in Diala province during the month.

**Kirkuk** was the fourth worst hit province in Iraq in July 2011, with 29 separate attacks, leaving 18 dead, 26 wounded, and included three abducted. The deadliest attack was July 5 armed attack, caused three people dead.

Five different methodologies were used in Kirkuk during the month, and the most-used method was armed attack with 13 instances, resulted in 14 deaths and three injuries. The second most prevalent method was 11 IED attack, included three VBIED, claimed three lives and 23 injuries. Also, three people were abducted in three separate incidents, while two IDF incidents caused one person dead.

**Anbar province** was the fifth worst hit region in which 18 separate incidents claimed 19 lives, 38 injuries and included six abductions. The deadliest attack was July 3 armed attack, resulted in five deaths in the province.

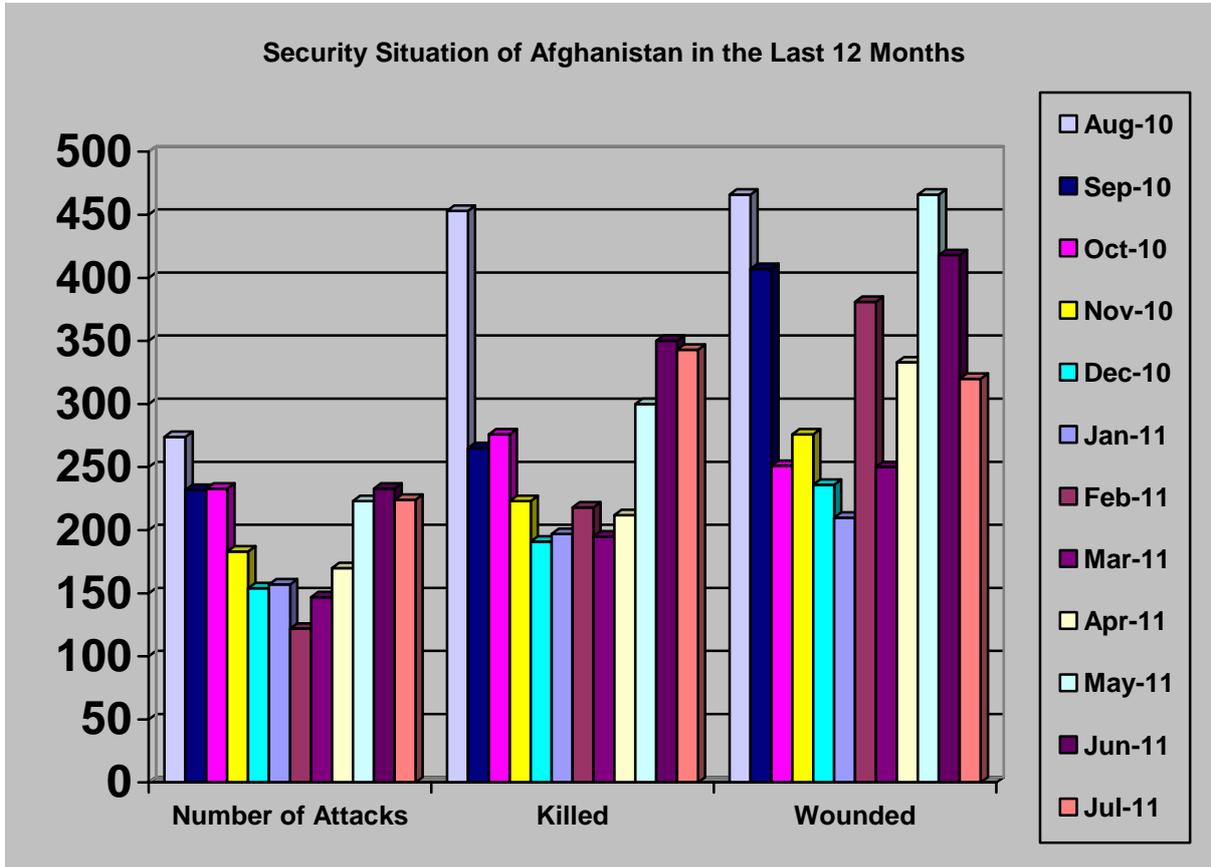
Seven methods were used during the period in Anbar province. The most used method was IED attack, with 10 incidents, left seven dead and 34 wounded. Also, four armed attacks claimed eight lives, while a raid left one dead and one injury. Moreover, three people were executed in an incident, while a suicide attack left three wounded during the period. Lastly six people were abducted in the province during the month.

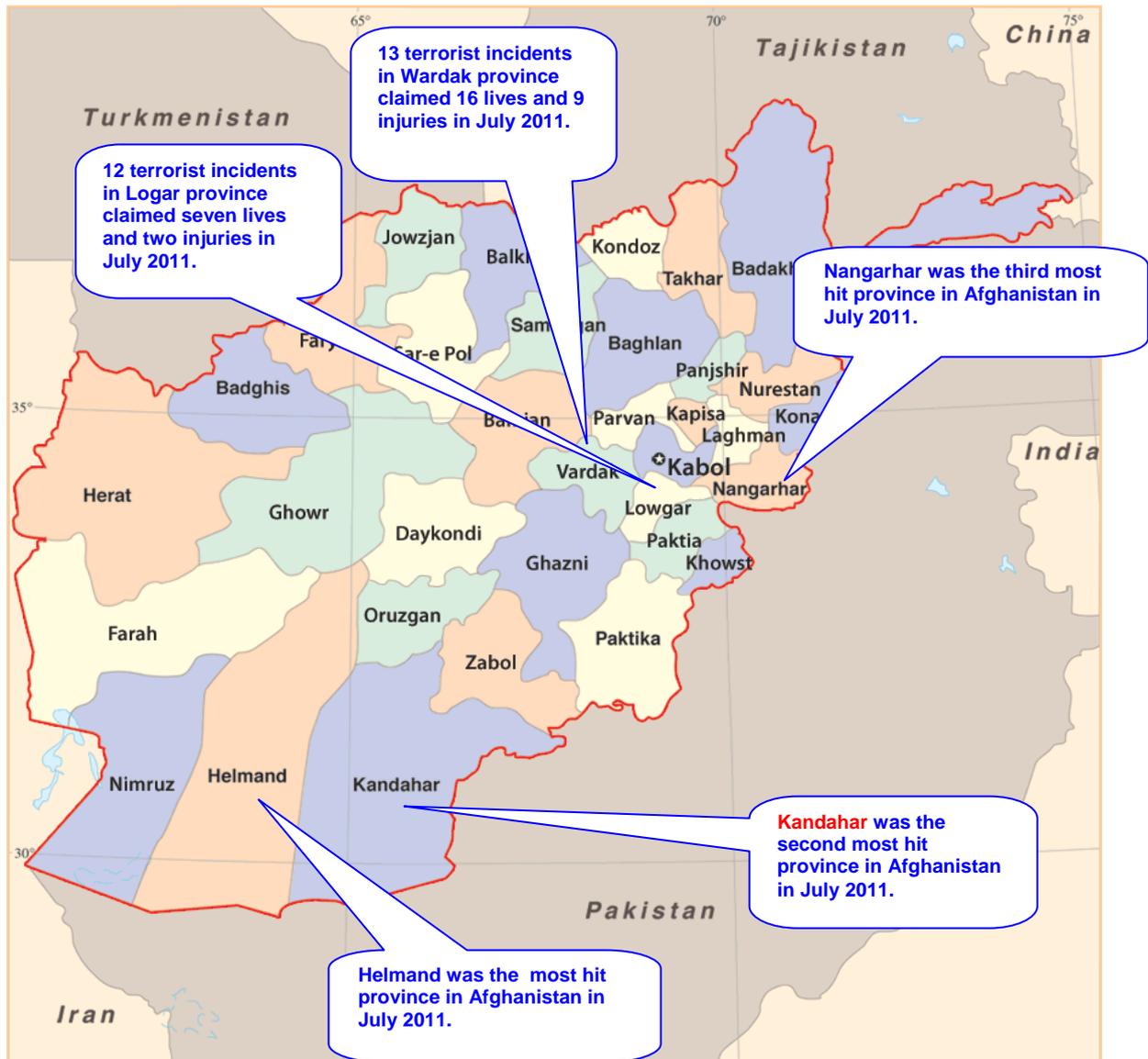
Attack type	Number of instances	K	W	A
IED	87	33	182	0
Armed Attack	58	62	27	0
VBIED	37	61	223	0
IDF	20	4	12	0
Execution	3	5	0	0
Suicide Attack	4	15	38	0
Abduction	5	0	0	10
Clash	11	3	5	0
Raid	4	8	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>488</b>	<b>10</b>

Table 4 – Attack Types in Iraq in July 2011

# AFGHANISTAN

In July 2011, **224** terrorist incidents were reported in **Afghanistan**. These attacks claimed **343** lives and caused **320** injuries. Also **56** people were abducted during the same period. The number of terrorist incidents decreased 0.04% compared to the previous month. The deadliest attack for the month was a clash in Nuristan province which caused 28 dead and seven wounded on July 6.





Afghanistan Provincial Map<sup>4</sup>

Province	Number of attacks	K	W	A
Helmand	31	68	30	0
Kandahar	22	25	32	0
Nangarhar	19	16	11	0
Wardak	13	16	9	0
Logar	12	7	2	0
other 26 prov.	127	211	236	56
<b>Total</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>56</b>

Table 5 – The Worst Hit Provinces in Afghanistan in July 2011

Terrorists targeted 30 provinces in Afghanistan during the month. **Helmand** was the country's most hardest hit province, with 31 separate attacks, leaving 68 dead and 30 wounded. The deadliest attack was July 29 IED attack that killed 16 civilians and wounded one in Helmand.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.google.com.isaf.nato.int/templates/isaf3/images/mapAfghanistan.png> = <http://www.isaf.nato.int/map>

A total of five different methods were used in the province during the period. IED attack was the most used method, with 12 separate attacks, killing 31 and wounding nine people, while 10 armed attacks claimed 20 lives and five injuries. Also, six clashes caused two dead and four wounded, while two people were executed in two incidents. Lastly, a suicide attack claimed 13 lives and 12 injuries in Helmand province during the month.

**Kandahar** was the second most vulnerable province in the country, with 22 separate attacks that killed 25 people and wounded 32 others. The deadliest attack was July 14 suicide attack, left four people killed and 15 others wounded in Kandahar province.

In Kandahar, the most used methods was IED attack, with 12 instances, claimed 10 lives and 16 injuries, while three suicide attacks left six dead and 16 wounded. Also, three clashes caused four dead, while two armed attacks left three people dead. Lastly, a raid claimed two lives in the province during the month.

**Nangarhar** province was the third hit province in the country, with 19 attacks, claimed 16 lives, 11 injuries. The deadliest attack for the month was a IED attack in the province on July 5, claimed three lives.

In all, terrorists in the province used four different methods. IED attack was the most used method with seven occurrences in Nangarhar province, resulting in nine deaths and seven wounded, while six armed attacks left seven dead. In addition, five clashes caused no casualty, while a raid left four wounded in the province during the month.

**Wardak** province saw 13 attacks during the month, in which 16 people were killed and nine were wounded. The deadliest attack for the month was an IED attack in Wardak province on July 26, left four people killed and one wounded.

Four different methods were used in Wardak province. Six IED attacks resulted in 11 deaths and six injuries, while four clashes caused no casualty. Also, two armed attacks left five dead and three wounded. Lastly, a suicide attack on July 13 caused no casualty during the period.

**Logar** province was the fifth most violent province in Afghanistan during the month. 12 separate attacks resulted in seven deaths and two injuries. The deadliest attack for the month was an armed attack in the province on July 2, left three dead and two wounded.

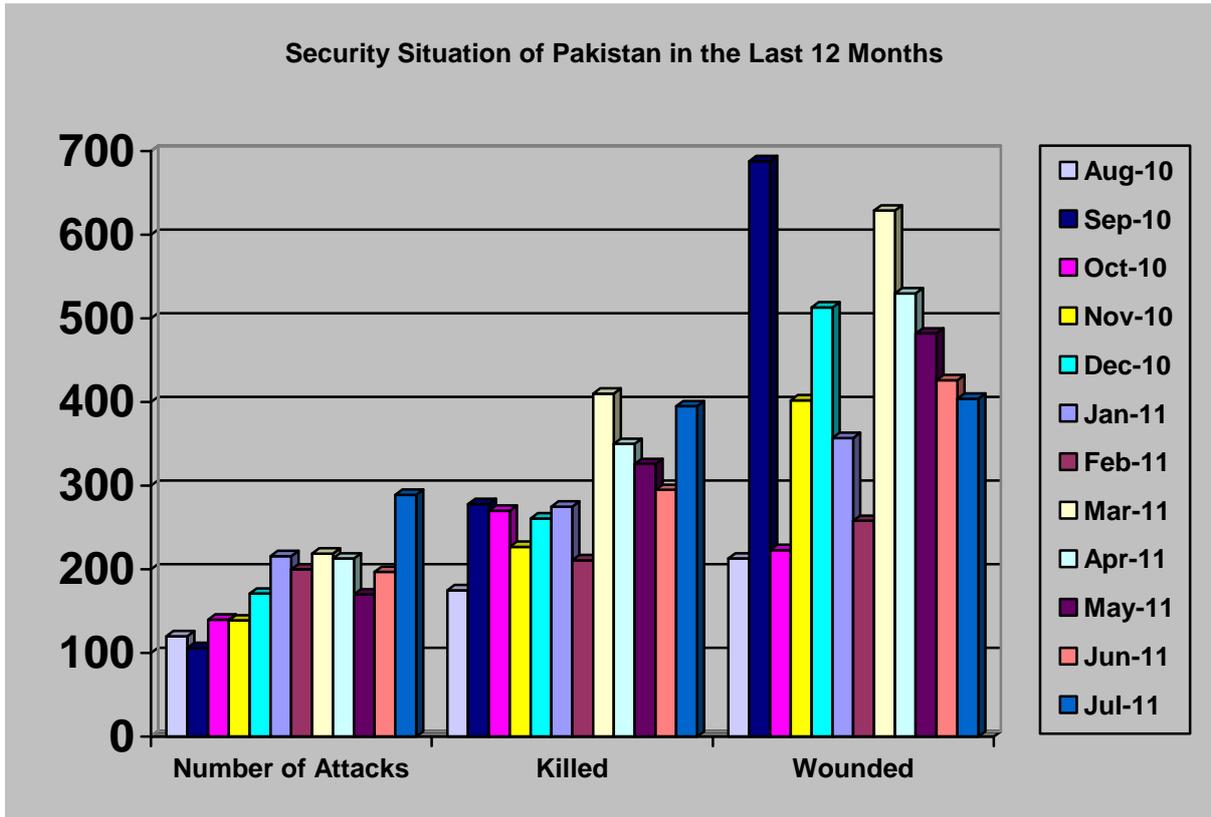
In all, five different methods were used in Logar province, and clash was the most prevalent methodology during the period with four incidents, causing no casualty, while three IED attacks left two dead. Also, two armed attacks caused five dead and two wounded, while two IDF attacks left no damage. Lastly, an arson incident was reported from the province during the month.

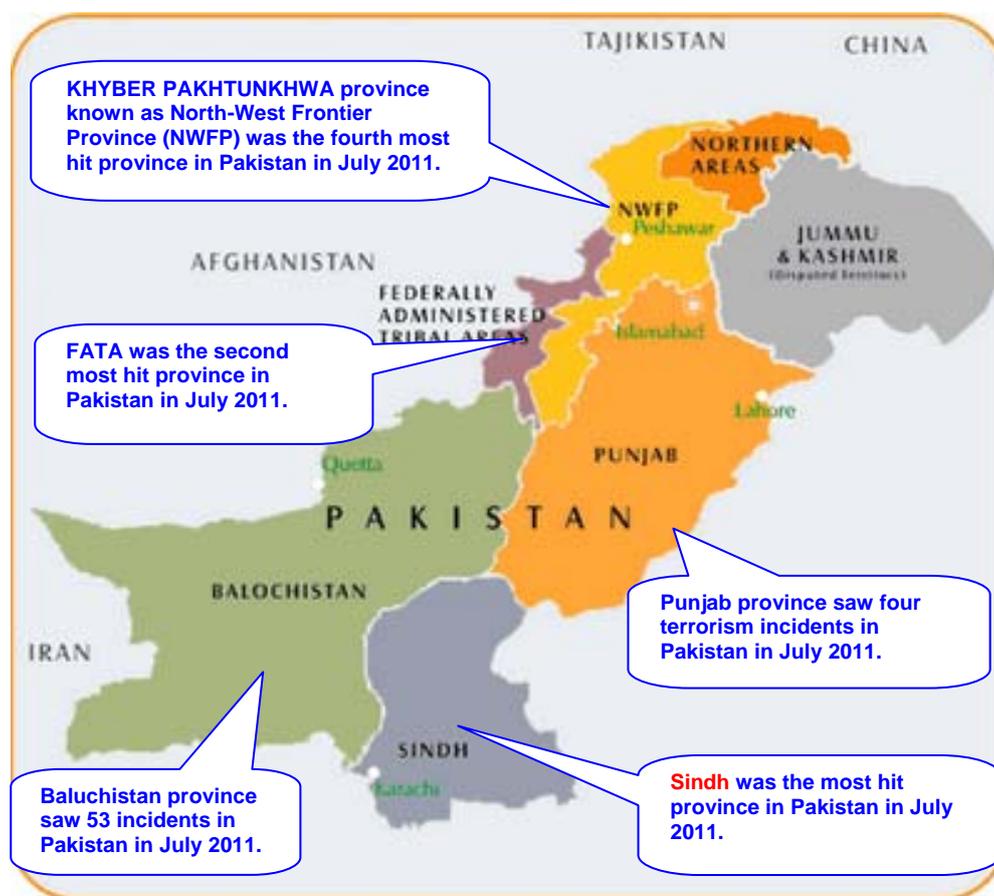
Attack type	Number of instances	K	W	A
IED	75	141	112	0
Clash	65	74	44	0
Armed Attack	36	57	20	0
Suicide Attack	13	51	97	0
IDF	9	4	38	0
Execution	7	14	0	0
VBIED	1	0	0	0
Arson	1	0	0	0
Abduction	8	0	0	56
Raid	9	2	9	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>56</b>

Table 6 – Attack Types in Afghanistan in July 2011

# PAKISTAN

289 terrorist incidents occurred in **Pakistan** in July 2011, claiming **395** lives and causing **404** injuries, and including **28** abducted. The violence level increased roughly 46% in Pakistan compared to the previous month. The deadliest attack was July 6 clash in Sindh province, killing 11 people and wounding 15 others. Also, an armed attack in Baluchistan province claimed 11 lives and five injuries on July 29.





Pakistan Provincial Map<sup>5</sup>

Location	Number of attacks	K	W	A
Sindh	108	187	98	0
FATA	91	53	128	13
Baluchistan	53	102	97	15
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	30	51	74	0
Punjab	4	1	1	0
Jammu&Kashmir	3	1	6	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>28</b>

Table 7 – The Worst Hit Provinces in Pakistan in July 2011

The terrorists hit six provinces in Pakistan during the month and **Sindh** province was the worst hit region, with 108 different attacks, claiming 187 lives and 98 injuries. The deadliest incident was July 6 clash in the province, resulting in 11 deaths and 15 injuries. In addition, July 13 armed attack caused 10 people dead and 20 others wounded in the province during the month.

In all, terrorists used six different methodologies in the province, leading with armed attack, with 75 occurrences, resulting in 133 deaths and 55 wounded, while 26 people were executed in 18 separate incidents. Also, seven clashes left 18 dead and 28 wounded, while four arson attacks left four wounded. Lastly, three IDF attacks claimed 10 lives and four injuries, while a raid occurred without any casualty in Sindh province.

<sup>5</sup> Pakistan map, (accessed August 17, 2010); <https://thepeopleofpakistan.wordpress.com/tag>

**Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)** was the second most hit province, with 91 incidents, claiming 53 lives and 128 injuries, and including 13 abductions. The most significant attack in FATA was July 16 armed attack in which 10 people were killed.

Ten different tactics were used in FATA province, and IED attack including two VBIED attack was the most used method, with 34 incidents, resulting in 14 deaths and 35 wounded, while 19 clashes left 14 dead, 39 wounded and one abducted. Also, ten IDF attacks caused six dead and 47 wounded, while 12 raids occurred without any casualty. In addition, four people were executed in three separate incidents, while three arson incidents occurred without any casualty. Lastly, two suicide attacks left one dead and two wounded, while 12 people were abducted in two separate abductions in the province during the month.

**Baluchistan** province saw the third highest number of attacks in the country, with 53 separate attacks that killed 102, wounded 97 people and abducted 15 people. The deadliest attack was July 29 suicide attack in the province claimed 11 lives and five injuries.

Nine different methods used in Baluchistan province, and the most used method was IED attack, with 20 occurrences, caused 20 dead and 29 wounded. The second most prevalent method was armed attack, with 13 occurrences, leaving 47 dead and nine wounded, while 17 people were executed in 10 separate executions. Also, three IDF left five dead and 47 wounded, while 15 people were abducted in three separate abductions. In addition, two clashes claimed eight lives and 12 injuries, while an arson incident occurred without any casualty. Lastly, a raid caused five dead in the province during the period.

**Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** province saw 30 incidents during the month, in which 51 people lost their lives, 74 others were wounded. The deadliest incident was July 11 suicide attack in the province, killing seven and wounding 25.

A total of six different methods were used in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province during the period. Armed attack and IED attack were the most used methods, with seven separate attacks. In armed attacks 10 people were killed and 13 others wounded, while four people got killed and 26 others wounded in IED attacks. In addition, six clashes claimed three lives and six injuries, while four suicide attacks left 13 people dead and 25 others wounded. Lastly 19 people were executed in three separate incidents, while three IDF attacks claimed two lives and four injuries in the province during the period.

**Punjab** was the fifth worst hit province, with four attacks, causing one dead and one wounded. The July 11 armed attack was the most significant incident in the province, killing one and wounding one. Four different methodologies were used in Punjab province and armed attack was the only methodology caused casualty, one dead and one wounded. Also, an IED attack and an arson caused no casualties. Lastly, a foiled raid was reported from the province during the period.

In **Jammu and Kashmir** two IED attacks claimed one life and six injuries, while a foiled suicide attack reported from the province during the month.

Attack type	Number of instances	K	W	A
IED	61	35	82	0
Armed attack	102	205	83	0
Execution	34	66	7	0
IDF	19	23	102	0
Clash	34	43	85	1
Arson	9	0	4	0
Raid	15	5	0	0
Suicide Attack	7	14	27	0
Abduction	5	0	0	27
VBIED	3	4	14	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>404</b>	<b>28</b>

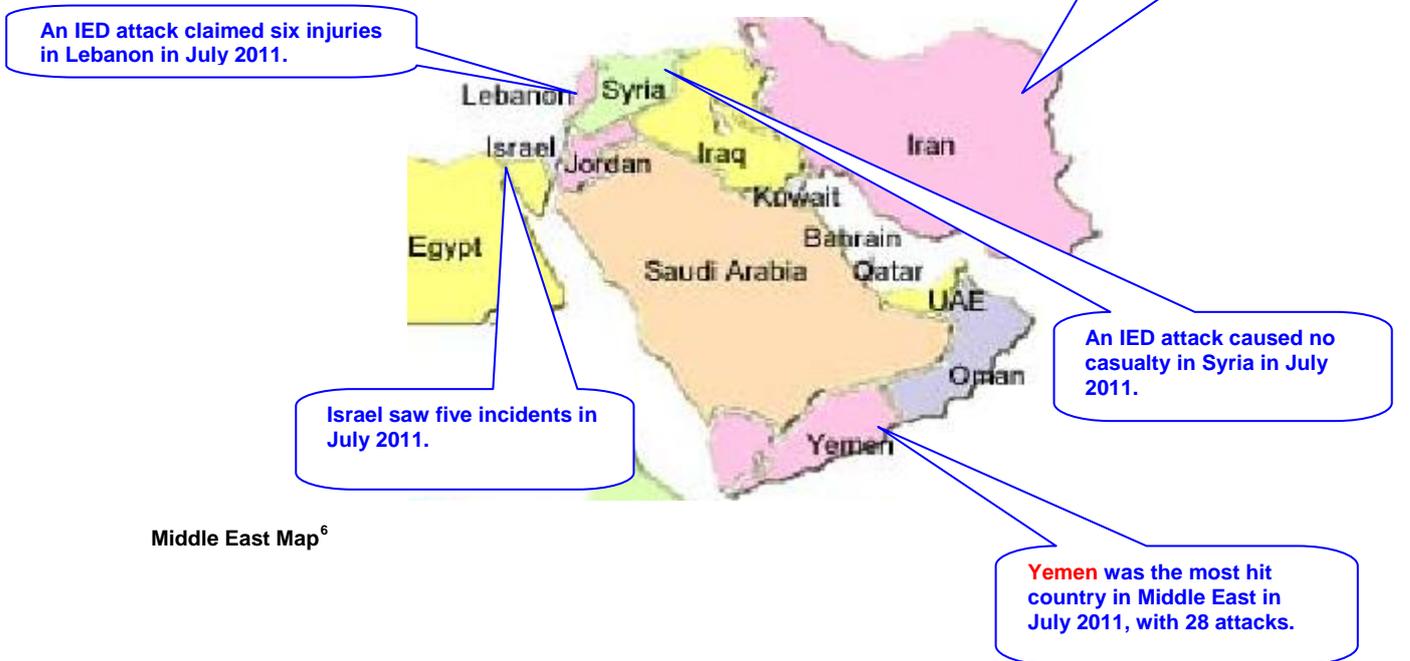
Table 8 – Attack Types in Pakistan in July 2011

# THE MIDDLE EAST

Along with Iraq, Yemen, Iran, Israel, Lebanon and Syria suffered from terrorist attacks in July 2011. Excluding Iraq, 43 incidents were reported in the region during the period. The deadliest attack in Middle East was July 6 clash in Abyan province in Yemen, killing 11 policemen.

Country	Number of attacks	K	W	A
Iraq	229	191	488	10
Yemen	28	102	80	50
Iran	8	10	6	0
Israel	5	0	1	0
Lebanon	1	0	6	0
Syria	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>581</b>	<b>60</b>

Table 9 – Incidents per Country in the Middle East in July 2011



Middle East Map<sup>6</sup>

The worst hit country in the Middle East was **Yemen**, with 28 separate incidents, leaving 102 dead and 80 wounded. Also, 50 people were abducted during the month. Six different methods were used in Yemen during the period, and the most prevalent was clash, with 20 occurrences, claiming 82 lives, 50 injuries, 50 abducted and also three IED attacks including two VBIED attacks left 10 dead and 22 wounded. Also, three armed attacks left six dead and eight wounded, while an IDF attacks claimed four lives. Lastly, a raid caused no casualty in Yemen during the month.

Another country, hit in the region, was **Iran**. Five clashes caused two dead and two wounded, while two armed attacks left two dead and four wounded. Also, an IED attack resulted in six deaths in Iran during the month. Also, in **Israel** five IDF attacks resulted in an injury, while a roadside IED caused six wounded in **Lebanon**. Lastly, an IED attack caused no casualty in **Syria** during the period.

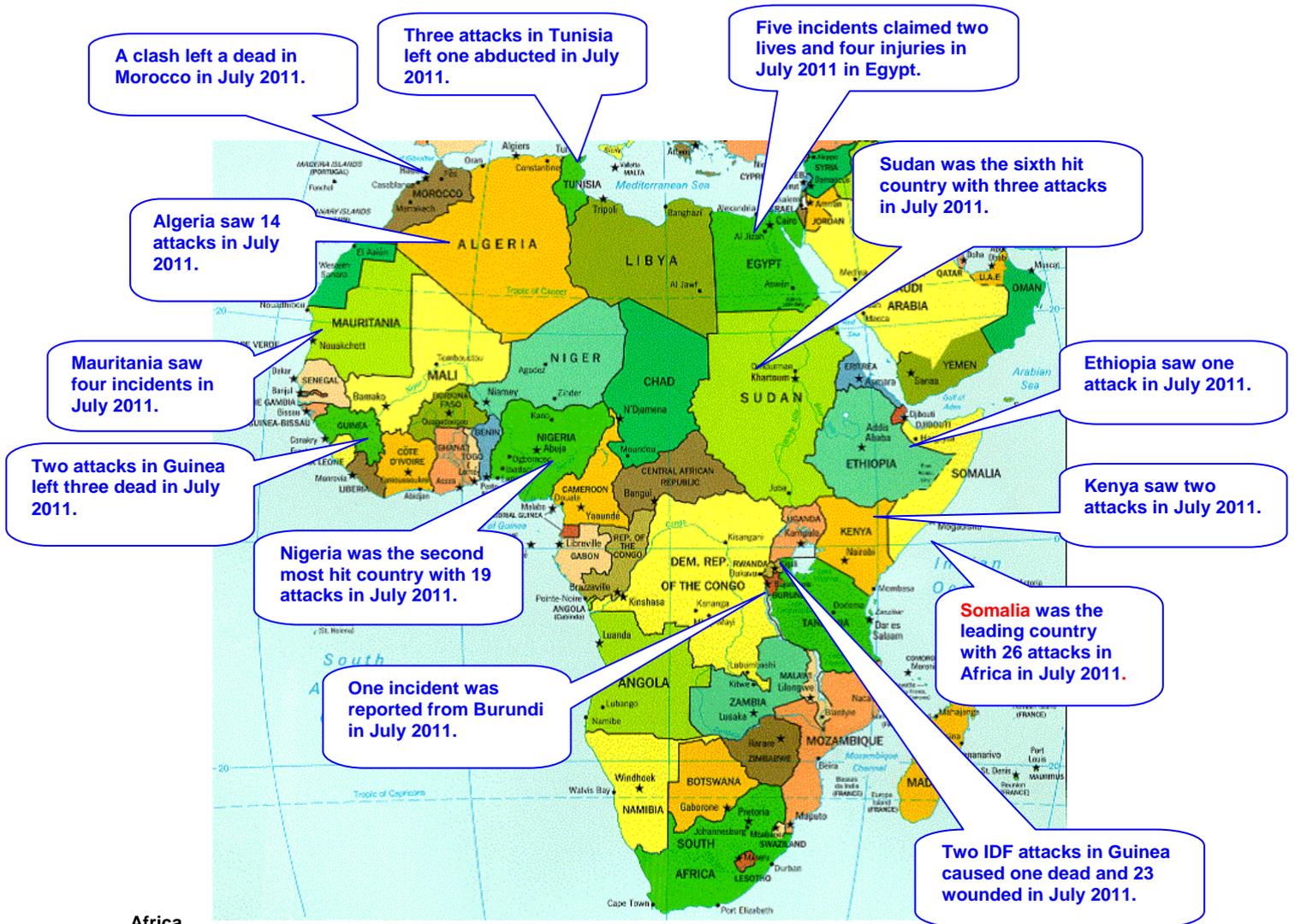
<sup>6</sup> <http://www.garissaonline.com/?p=2934>

# AFRICA

In Africa, 13 countries were hit by various terrorist acts during July 2011.

Country	Number of attacks	K	W	A
Somalia	26	46	55	43
Nigeria	19	55	22	20
Algeria	14	5	28	0
Egypt	5	2	4	0
Mauritania	4	0	3	0
Sudan	3	1	1	0
Tunisia	3	0	0	1
Guinea	2	3	0	0
Rwanda	2	1	23	0
Kenya	2	1	3	1
Burundi	1	4	0	0
Morocco	1	1	0	0
Ethiopia	1	0	2	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>65</b>

Table 10 – Incidents per Country in Africa in July 2011



Africa

7 [http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://www.yes.or.ke/images/Africa map.gif](http://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=http://www.yes.or.ke/images/Africa%20map.gif)

Among these countries, **Somalia** saw the most activity, with 26 separate attacks, resulting in 46 deaths, 55 wounded and 43 abducted. The deadliest incident was July 29 clash in Mogadishu, in which 20 people were killed and 35 others wounded.

Eight different methodologies were used in Somalia, and the most used method was clash, with seven instances, which resulted in 30 deaths and 46 wounded, while four armed attacks caused four dead. Also, four people were executed in three separate incidents, while 24 people were abducted in three separate abductions. Also, 16 people were abducted in piracy incidents which occurred three times, while two raids caused abduction of two people.. Lastly, an IED attack claimed four lives and five injuries, while an IDF left four people dead and four others wounded in Somalia during the month.

**Nigeria** was the second most hit country in Africa with 19 incidents. 19 separate terrorist attacks left 55 dead, 22 others wounded and 20 abducted in the country. IED was the most used tactic in Nigeria with 10 repetitions, resulting in 15 deaths and 22 wounded, while four armed attacks claimed 10 lives. Also, three clashes resulted in 30 deaths, while 20 people were abducted in two separate piracy incidents in Nigeria during the month.

14 attacks in **Algeria** put the country in Africa the third most targeted country in July 2011. In all, five people were killed and 28 others wounded. Five different methodologies were used in Algeria, and the most used one was IED attack, with six instances, resulting in 11 wounded, while three clashes left one killed and one wounded. Also, two suicide attacks caused two dead and 15 wounded, while two armed attack claimed one life. Lastly, one raid left a dead and a wounded in Algeria during the month.

Five terrorist attacks were seen in **Egypt**, killing two, wounding four others. Two different methodologies were used in the country. Four IED attacks claimed two injuries, while an armed attack resulted in two deaths and two injuries in Egypt during the period.

Four attacks in **Mauritania** claimed three wounded and two different attack types were used during the month. Three clashes caused no casualty, while a suicide attack resulted in three injuries.

Three terrorist incidents happened in **Sudan**. Two clashes occurred without any casualty and an armed attack left a dead and a wounded during the month. In **Tunisia**, two IED attacks caused no casualty, while one person was abducted. Also, a raid left three people dead, while a foiled piracy attempt was reported from **Guinea**.

In **Rwanda**, a civilian got killed and 23 others injured in two separate IDF attacks. In **Kenya**, an IED attack left a dead and three wounded, while a person was abducted in July.

Lastly, four soldier wounded in a clash in **Burundi**, while a clash resulted in a death in **Morocco**. A clash claimed two injuries in **Ethiopia** during the month.

# EUROPE

Nine countries suffered from terrorism in Europe in July 2011.

Country	Number of attacks	K	W	A
Russia	41	24	44	0
Turkey	33	24	35	5
UK	22	0	34	0
Poland	5	5	0	0
Norway	3	76	24	0
Kosovo	1	0	0	0
Finland	1	0	0	0
Bulgaria	1	0	0	0
Belarus	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>5</b>

Table 11 – Incidents per Country in Europe in July 2011



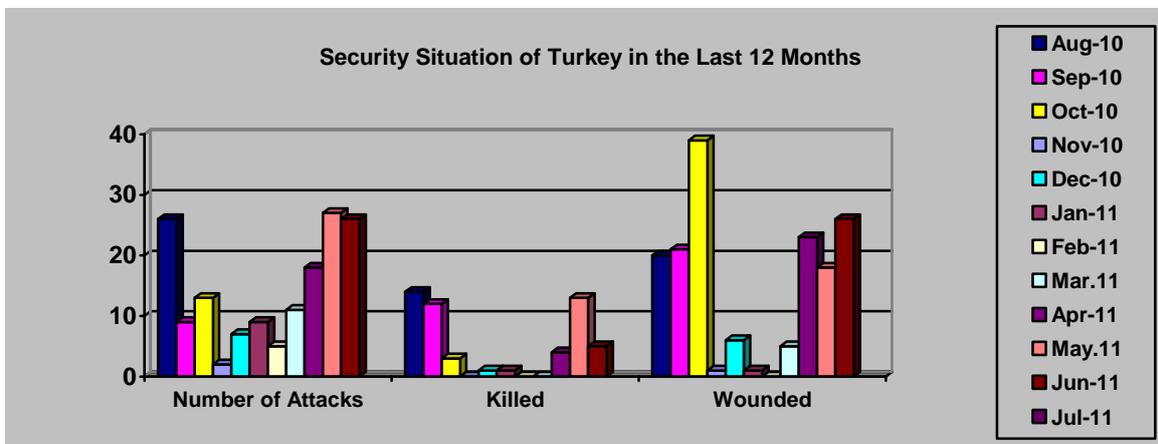
Europe Map<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> <http://owlchelsea.wordpress.com/2009/12/>

**Russia** was the leading country with 41 terrorist attacks, which killed 24 and wounded 44. The deadliest incident was clash in Dagestan province on July 7, caused three dead and seven wounded.

In all of Russia, seven different methods were used during the period. Armed attack was the most prevalent methodology with 14 occurrences, caused 12 dead and five wounded, while 12 IED attacks resulted in seven deaths and 21 injuries. Also, 10 clashes claimed five lives and 16 injuries, while two IDF attacks caused no casualty. In addition, a raid left two wounded, while a suicide attack occurred without human loss. Lastly, an arson incident, without casualty, was reported from Russia during the month.

**Turkey** was the second most hit country with 33 attacks in June 2011. 10 clashes resulted in 16 deaths and 13 injuries, while nine IED attacks left one dead and 11 wounded. Also, five armed attacks claimed seven lives and eight injuries, while five arson incidents occurred without casualty. In addition, five people were abducted in two separate abductions, while an IDF attack caused three wounded. Lastly, a raid without casualty occurred in Turkey.



**United Kingdom (UK)** was hit 22 times in July 2011. Seven IED attacks, four hoaxes and three IDF attacks occurred without any casualties. Also, three clashes claimed 34 injuries, while three arson incidents, without casualties, were reported.

In **Poland** there were five incidents of IED attacks in July. These attacks caused five dead. In **Norway** three attacks claimed 76 lives and 24 injuries. Two IED attacks including a VBIED attack, caused eight dead and 19 wounded, while a raid claimed 68 civilian lives and five others injuries.

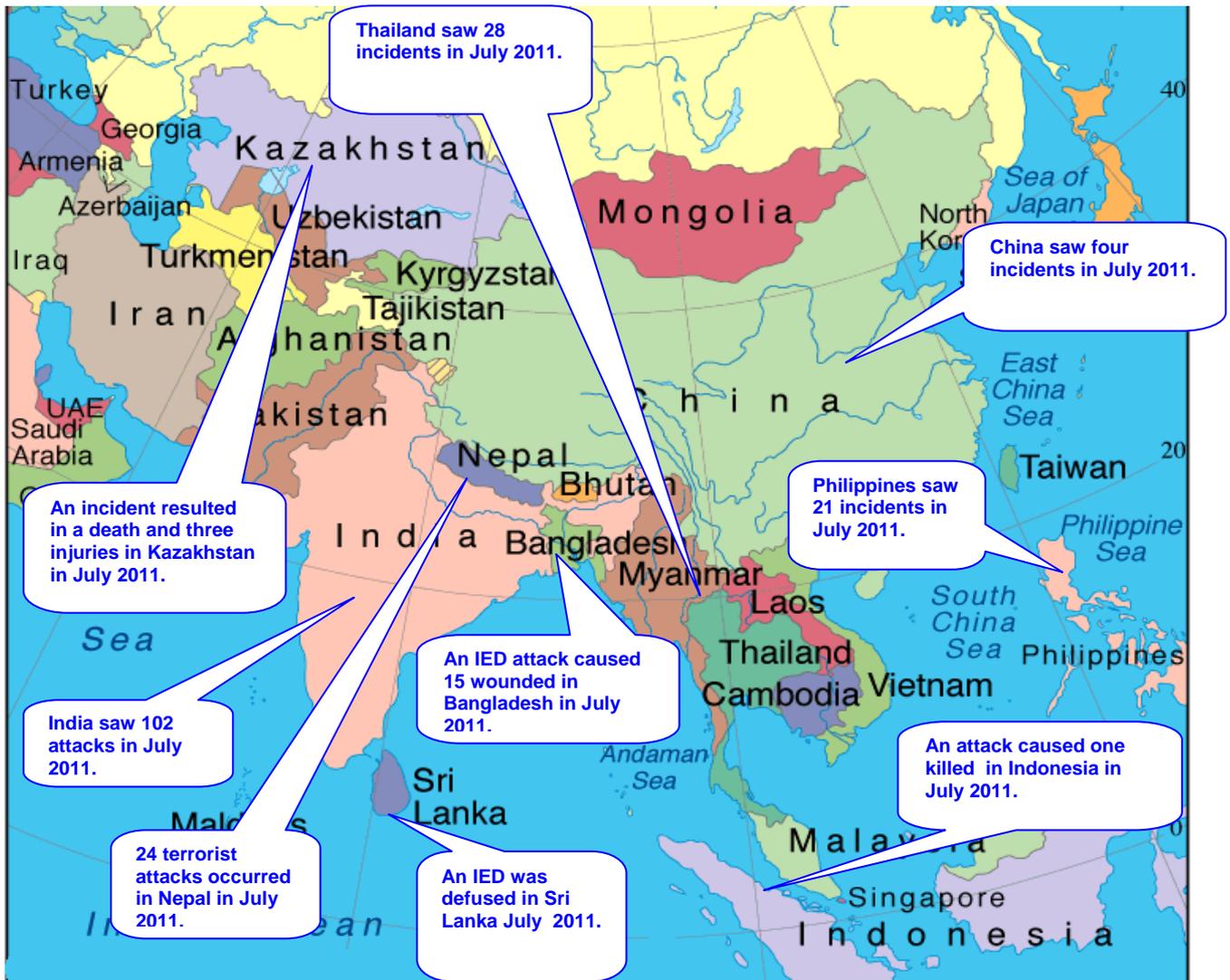
A hoax was reported from **Belarus**, while an IED attack caused no casualty in **Bulgaria**. Also, a foiled IED attack attempt was reported from **Finland**, while an IDF attack occurred without any casualty in **Kosovo** during the month.

# ASIA

In **Asia**, 11 countries saw terrorist attacks in July 2011. Among these, Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Thailand, Nepal and Philippines and were the worst hit countries in terms of the number of attacks, with 289, 224, 102, 28, 24 and 21 respectively.

Country	Number of attacks	K	W	A
Pakistan	289	395	404	28
Afghanistan	224	343	320	56
India	102	93	254	40
Thailand	28	19	62	0
Nepal	24	4	4	5
Philippines	21	10	49	15
China	4	14	28	0
Kazakhstan	1	1	3	0
Indonesia	1	1	0	0
Bangladesh	1	0	15	0
Sri Lanka	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>				

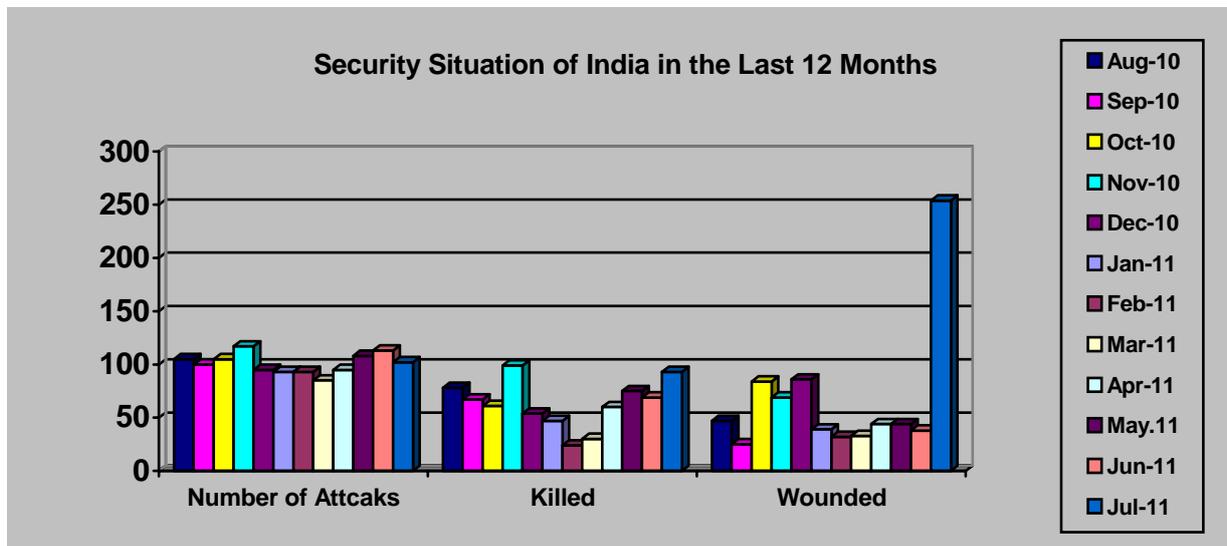
Table 12 –Incidents per Country in Asia in July 2011.



Asia Map<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> <http://www.stanford.edu/class/humbio103/ParaSites2006/Sparganosis/SPARGANOSIS%20WEBSITE.htm>

In July 2011, there were 102 terrorist incidents in **India**. These incidents claimed 93 lives and caused 254 injuries, and included 40 abducted. The deadliest attack was July 13 IED attack in India, in Maharashtra province, left 25 dead and 124 wounded.



Eight different methods were used in India during the period. IED attack was the most prevalent method, with 29 occurrences, causing 39 dead and 232 wounded. Secondly, armed attacks claimed 26 lives and two injuries in 20 separate incidents, while 19 clashes, claimed two lives and 16 injuries. In addition, 13 people were executed in 10 separate executions, while seven raids caused 13 dead and four wounded. Also, 18 people were abducted in seven separate abductions, while six arson incidents and four IDF attacks occurred without any casualty during the period.

In total, 12 different provinces saw terrorist incidents in India during the month. **Jammu&Kashmir** saw 26 separate attacks that caused 11 killed and 21 wounded. The second most-active province was **Assam** with 17 attacks, leaving two killed and 105 wounded. Also, **Odisha** saw 14 incidents in which 11 people killed and included five abducted. In addition, 12 terrorist incidents in **Bihar** left 16 dead and 15 abducted, while **Jharkhand** saw 10 incidents which caused four killed. Moreover, three people were killed in seven separate incidents in **Manipur**, while six attacks claimed 11 lives in **Chhattisgarh**. Furthermore, five attacks caused 32 dead and 124 in **Maharashtra**, while two attacks resulted in two wounded and 14 abducted in **Tripura**. **Meghalaya**, **West Bengal**, and **Andhra Pradesh** were other provinces afflicted with terrorism during July 2011.

In **Thailand**, 28 separate incidents claimed 19 lives and 62 injuries. The deadliest attack in Thailand was July 17 armed attack, killing three people. In all, four different methods were used in Thailand in July 2011, and IED attack was the most prevalent with 11 incidents, which left four dead and 39 wounded. Additionally, nine armed attacks resulted in 14 deaths and 15 wounded, while seven people were wounded in five separate IDF attacks. Also, two clashes claimed one life and one wounded, while a hoax reported from Thailand during the period.

In all, **Pattani** province was the worst-hit region with nine attacks, claiming seven lives and 12 injuries, while eight attacks in **Narathiwat** province left three dead and seven wounded. Also, seven incidents in **Yala** province claimed six lives and 31 injuries, while two people were killed and 11 others injured in an incident in **Surat Thani** province. **Chiang Rai**, **Bangkok** and **Lampang** were the other provinces afflicted with terrorism during July 2011.

24 attacks claimed four lives and four injuries and included five abducted in **Nepal**. In all, four different methodologies were used in Nepal and the most used one was IED attack with 13 repetitions claiming two lives and an injury. Also, five armed attacks caused two killed and three wounded, while five people were abducted in five separate abductions. An arson occurred also in the country but no casualty was reported.

In **Philippines**, 21 separate incidents claimed 10 lives, 49 injuries and included 15 abducted. In total seven different methods were used in Philippines in July 2011. Clash was the most prevalent with six incidents, which caused seven dead and 30 wounded, while four armed attacks left three dead and eight wounded. In addition, 15 people were abducted in four separate abductions, while no casualty was reported in three arson incidents. Moreover, two IED attacks resulted in 10 injuries, while an IDF attack claimed no human loss. Lastly, a raid caused a wounded in Philippines during July 2011.

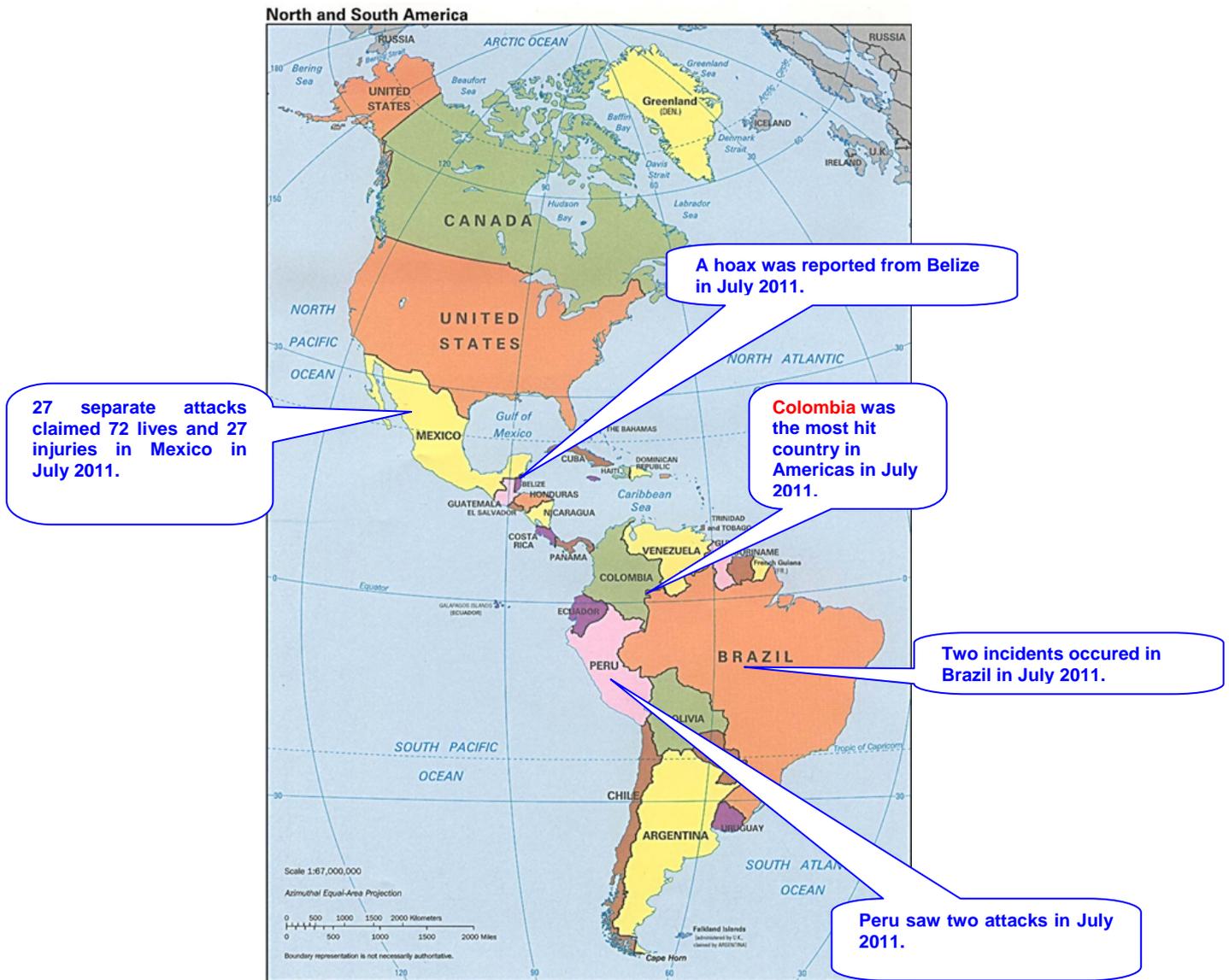
China saw four attacks in July 2011. Three IED attacks claimed 10 lives and 28 injuries, while a clash caused four wounded in two separate provinces of China during the month. In addition a clash claimed one life and three injuries in **Kazakhstan**, while an IED attack left one dead in **Indonesia**. Moreover, 15 people were wounded in an IED attack in **Bangladesh**, while an IED was defused in **Sri Lanka** during the period.

# THE AMERICAS

In Americas, five countries saw terrorist attacks in July 2011.

Country	Number of attacks	K	W	A
Colombia	41	40	96	26
Mexico	27	72	27	0
Peru	2	2	3	0
Brazil	2	0	0	0
Belize	1	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>26</b>

Table 13 –Incidents per Country in Americas in July 2011



Americas Map<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> <http://www.oceansoftheworld.com/continents/America-continents.html>

**Colombia** was the most hit country with 41 incidents, leaving 40 dead and 90 wounded, and included 26 abducted. The deadliest attack was an armed attack in Caqueta province on July 2, claimed seven lives. Seven different methodologies were used in Colombia and the most prevalent one was IED attacks, including three VBIED attacks, with 15 incidents, resulting in 16 deaths and 80 injuries, while nine armed attacks caused 19 dead and four wounded. Also, seven clashes occurred with two deaths, while four IDF attacks caused three dead and six wounded. In addition, three cyber attacks were reported from Colombia during the period.

Also, 27 incidents made **Mexico** the most hit second country in Americas, claimed 72 lives and 27 injuries. The deadliest attack was armed attack on July 8 in Nuevo Leon province, resulted in 20 deaths and five injuries. Four different methodologies were used in Mexico. Clash was the most used one with 11 incidents, leaving two dead and 16 wounded, while eight armed attacks resulted in 47 deaths and eight injuries. Also, 21 people were executed and two others were wounded in six separate executions. Lastly, two IED attacks caused two dead and one injury during the period.

In addition, an armed attack left two dead and three wounded, while a clash caused no casualty in **Peru**. Also, two incidents of hoax were reported from **Brazil** in the period. Lastly, a hoax was reported from **Belize** in July 2011.

**DATE/SOURCE:** 08 AUGUST 11 / OPEN SOURCE

## SOURCES :

The Terrorism and Security Studies related websites which ICMC follows :

1. <http://www.dtic.mil> : United States Department of Defence
2. <http://www.ict.org.il> : International Policy Institute for Counter-Terrorism
3. <http://www.iiss.org> : The International Institute for Strategic Studies
4. <http://www.idsa.in> : The Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses
5. <http://www.satp.org> : The Institute for Conflict Management
6. <http://www.ipcs.org> : The Institute for Peace and Conflict Studies
7. <http://www.irs.org.pk> : The Institute for Regional Studies
8. <http://www.orfonline.org> : The observer Research Foundation
9. <http://www.rcss.org> : The Regional Center Strategic Studies
10. <http://www.icescolombo.org> : The International Center of Ethnic Studies
11. <http://www.biiss.org> : Bangladesh Institute of International and Strategic Studies
12. <http://www.emergency.com/cntrterr.htm> : The Emergency Res. & Research Institute
13. <http://www.terrorism.com> : The Terrorism Research Center
14. <http://www.nps.edu> : Dudley Knox Library
15. <http://www.terrorism.net> : Terrorism Net
16. <http://www.state.gov/s/ct> : United State Department of Defence
17. <http://www.columbia.edu> : Columbia University
18. <http://www.stimson.org> : The Stimson Center
19. <http://www.brookings.edu> : The Brookings Institution
20. <http://www.css.ethz.ch> : The Center of Security Studies and Conflict Research
21. <http://www.ccc.nps.navy.mil> : Center of Contemporary Conflict
22. <http://www.tkp.org> : The Terrorism Knowledge Base
23. <http://www.res.ethz.ch> : The Russian and Eurasian Security
24. <http://www.crn.ethz.ch> : The Russian and Eurasian Security
25. <http://www.isn.ethz.ch> : The Russian and Eurasian Security
26. <http://www.strategicstudies.army.mil> : Strategic Studies Institute
27. <http://www.rand.org/pubs/new> : Research and Development Site
28. <http://www.globalct.org> : Center on Global Counterterrorism Cooperation
29. <http://fpc.state.gov> : Congressional Research Service Reports (CRS) and Issue Briefs
30. <http://sipri.org> : Stockholm International Peace Reserach Institute
31. <http://www.nefafoundation.org> : Nine Eleven Finding Answer
32. <http://cpost.uchicago.edu> : Chiago Project on Security and Terrorism
33. <http://www.natochannel.tv> : NATO TV
34. <http://csis.org> : Center for Strategic & International Studies
35. <http://www.treasury.gov> : U.S. Department of the Treasury
36. <http://www.cfr.org> : Council on Foreign Relations

The Sources from which ICMC benefits in collecting terrorism related news :

1. <http://www.alertnet.org>
2. <http://www.pajhwok.com>
3. <http://en.aswataliraq.info>
4. <http://www.xinhuanet.com>
5. <http://en.rian.ru>
6. <http://www.dailytimes.com.pk>
7. <http://allafrica.com/somalia>
8. <http://www.nationalsecurity.lk>
9. <http://www.nationmultimedia.com>
10. <http://www.bangkokpost.com>
11. <http://www.tsk.tr>
12. <http://www.kuna.net>
13. <http://www.colombiareports.com/colombia-news.html>
14. [http://www.upi.com/Top\\_News/World\\_News/](http://www.upi.com/Top_News/World_News/)
15. <http://www.sabanews.net>
16. <http://www.satp.org>
17. <http://www.magharebia.com>
18. <http://www.laht.com>
19. <http://www.iter-tass.com>
20. <http://www.bbc.co.uk>
21. <http://www.inseconline.org>
22. <http://www.dawn.com/latest-news/>
23. <http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/>
24. <http://english.aljazeera.net/>
25. <http://eng.kavkaz-uzel.ru/>
26. <http://www.gazetevatan.com/root.asp>
27. <http://www.haberturk.com.tr>
28. <http://www.tercuman.com.tr>
29. <http://www.hurriyet.com.tr>
30. <http://www.milliyet.com.tr>
31. <http://sabah.com.tr>
32. <http://stargazete.com.tr>
33. <http://www.cumhuriyet.com.tr>