



The following report is a summary and analysis of terrorist attacks and counter-terrorism operations that occurred during the month of June 2011, researched and recorded by the ICT database team. Among others:

- On 3 June 2011, international media reported that Ilyas Kashmiri and eight other militants were killed in an overnight U.S drone attack in South Waristan. Kashmiri's death was confirmed by HUIJ spokesman, Abu Hanzla Kashir and Pakistan's Interior minister, Rehman Malik however, U.S. officials said they were unable to confirm his death making Kashmiri's status unclear.
- On 8 June 2011, Fazul Abdullah Mohammed, a senior African al-Qa'ida militant responsible for the 1998 East Africa bombings, was killed at a checkpoint in Mogadishu, Somalia.
- On 11 June 2011, two bombs exploded minutes apart, one caused by a suicide bomber, just after 2330 in the Khyber market area Peshawar, Pakistan, killing 39 people and wounding 108.
- On 16 June 2011, Ayman al-Zawahiri was appointed leader of Al-Qa'ida, following the death of Osama Bin Laden in May 2011. An al-Qa'ida linked website also posted a hit-list of American businessmen, diplomats, think-tank executives and military officials, who they intend to target.
- On 16 June 2011, Boko Haram, a radical group with links to al-Shabab claimed responsibility for the what is believed to be the first suicide bombing attack to take place in Nigeria. One policeman was killed and many people were wounded.
- On 16 June 2011, Abu Bakar Bashir was convicted of supporting a jihadi training camp that was discovered in Aceh, Indonesia in 2010 and sentence to 15 years in prison.
- On 17 June 2011, senior ETA militant Inaki Dominguez Atxalandabaso, 36, was arrested as he was travelling to Paris on a train from Milan, Italy.
- On 25 June 2011, 27 people were killed and 53 injured, when a car bomb exploded at the Akbar Khail hospital in eastern Logar province, Afghanistan.
- On 26 June 2011, a girl aged 8, was killed when Taliban militants deceived her into carrying a bag that was filled with explosives. Authorities believe she was the youngest child used to carry out a bombing attack up to date in Afghanistan
- On 27 June 2011, the IDF and the Shin Bet arrested 24 militants from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) planning terror attacks and kidnappings aimed at IDF soldiers and Israeli civilians.



EUROPE

United Kingdom

- On 8 June 2011, Asim Kauser, 25, was arrested in Bolton after an investigation by the North West Counter Terrorism division police force. He was charged with four separate offenses, under Section 58 of the Terrorism Act 2000, concerning retrieving radical or extremist material through the Internet. Police said that the alleged offenses took place between January 2009 and June 2011.¹ On 16 June 2011, he appeared in Westminster court and was charged with possession of records of information useful to a person committing or preparing an act of terrorism. He was also charged with having a recipe for the ricin, a harmful poison that police suspect was to be used to carry out terrorism activities. Kauser made no application for bail and the case was deferred until 14 July 2011 where he will attend a case hearing in London's central criminal court.²
- On 26 June 2011, Shabaaz Hussain, 27, was charged with raising funds for Bangladeshi militants in Somalia, suspected of having links to al-Shabab³. Hussain was suspected of providing money and property for terrorism purposes on 12 April, 6 July and 3 September 2010. He was also accused of helping to prepare a terrorist act between 1 January 2009 and 22 October 2010, although authorities did not believe he was intending to carry out an attack in the UK. The fifth charge he faced was for providing financial support to fund this terrorist act.⁴ British police said that Shabaaz had advised and enabled other militants to engage in acts of terrorism.⁵

Austria

- On 16 June 2011, Austrian police arrested three men in Vienna airport who are suspected of attending terrorist training camps in Afghanistan and Pakistan. A fourth suspect identified as Yusuf O. 26, was also arrested for suspicion of recruiting militants to attend terror training camps in Afghanistan and Pakistan and for

¹ AP, "UK charges man with 4 terror-related offenses", 15 June 2011;

² Guardian, "Man accused over 'bomb-making instructions'", 16 June 2011;

³ Guardian, "Man accused over 'bomb-making instructions'", 16 June 2011;

⁴ BBC, "Man accused of raising funds for terrorism", 26 June 2011;

⁵ Metropolitan Police, "Man charged with fundraising for terrorism ", 27 June 2011;



financing the German Taliban Mujahideen (DTM).⁶ German media reported that he featured in several Islamist propaganda videos. He was detained in May 2011 under a German arrest warrant, but the arrest was only made public on 16 June 2011, at the time of the other arrests. The suspects were questioned by the national security and counter-terrorism bureau (BVT).⁷

France

- On 17 June 2011, senior ETA militant Inaki Dominguez Atxalandabaso, 36, was arrested as he was travelling to Paris on a train from Milan, Italy. Authorities believe he was visiting Italy in order to obtain explosives. When arrested he was found to be carrying false identification and computer materials.⁸ Dominguez is under investigation in connection with ETA's alleged cooperation with the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC). Dominguez fled to Venezuela in 2003 to flee a prison sentence.

AFRICA

Somalia

- On 8 June 2011, Fazul Abdullah Mohammed, a senior African al-Qa'ida militant was killed by a Somali soldier at a security checkpoint in Mogadishu. During a routine security check, the soldier discovered the passengers were armed. The soldier, Abdi Hassan, fired a full magazine from his AK-47, into the vehicle killing both men. Hassan said he noticed that one of the SUV's backdoors was open, which led to speculation that another militant escaped. After inspecting the vehicle, the security forces seized mobile phones, four bags of books and documents, three guns, a pistol and several knives. Initially the soldier thought Mohammed was a South African national as he was in possession of a South African passport, which was later proven to be false identification. Using DNA analysis, authorities identified the dead passenger as Fazul Abdullah Mohammed and the driver as senior al-Shabaab militant Musa Dheere.⁹

⁶ AFP, "Austrian police arrest four suspected of terrorism", 16 June 2011;

⁷ AP, "Terror suspect detained in Austria", 18 June 2011;

⁸ AP, "Top-level ETA suspect held near Paris", 17 June 2011;

⁹ AP, "Young Somali soldier killed Qaida operative", 14 June 2011;



- Fazul Abdullah Mohammed, who had a \$5mbounty on his head, had evaded capture for 13 years. Authorities believe he joined al-Qa'ida in Afghanistan during the 1990s and in 2002 commanded al-Qa'ida operations in East Africa. That year, he was responsible for the bombing of an Israeli-owned hotel at the beach resort of Kikambala, Kenya and was blamed for attempting to attack an Israeli passenger aircraft near Mombasa. In 2007, he survived a U.S. air strike on the southern Somali coastal village of Hayo. Since 2006 Mohammed forged ties with the al Shabaab and acted as one of the Somali rebels' links to al Qa'ida's core leadership in South Asia. Western security officials also believe he had links al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQIP). His languages included Arabic, Comorian, Swahili and English.¹⁰ Mohammed's death was described by U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton as "a significant blow to Al Qaeda, its extremist allies and its operations in East Africa."¹¹
- On 24 June 2011, two al-Shabab militants were wounded after a suspected U.S. military air strike hit a convoy close to an al-Shabab camp near the port town of Kismayo. Military officials said the two militants targeted had links to Anwar al-Awlaki.¹² A large al-Shabab training camp was in the area where the strike occurred.¹³

Nigeria

- On 16 June 2011, one policeman was killed and many people were wounded, when a suicide bomber detonated a car filled with explosives at the police headquarters in Abuja. The attack was believed to be the first suicide bombing to take place in Nigeria. Boko Haram, a radical group with links to al-Shabab claimed responsibility for the attack. The main target of the attack was police chief Hafiz Ringim. Several days prior to the attack, Ringim who was visiting the opposition stronghold city of Maiduguri, spoke out against the group and said he would destroy them. Ringim escaped the attack unhurt.¹⁴ Police believe the bomber followed Ringim as he was driving into the car park of the Louis Edet house, where Nigeria's national police headquarters are located. At approximately 1100, the attacker attempted to park his

¹⁰ Reuters, "Analysis: Qaeda takes new hit with loss of East Africa plotter", 11 June 2011;

¹¹ BBC, "Fazul Abdullah Mohammed: Death is 'blow' for al-Qaeda", 11 June 2011

¹² Fox, "Report: U.S. Drones Target Al Qaeda Militants in Somalia", 30 June 2011;

¹³ BBC, "Somalia: 'Foreign air raid' targets Kismayo's al-Shabab", 24 June 2011;

¹⁴ BNO News, "Bomb blast rocks Nigerian police headquarters, several killed", 16 June 2011;



vehicle adjacent to Ringim's car. Security guards attempted to stop the attacker and carry out a full security check of his vehicle. However, as one policeman tried to enter the car, the bomber detonated the explosives, killing himself and the traffic officer. The large explosion damaged buildings in the area and also destroyed 74 police cars.¹⁵ Questions were raised how there was such a lapse in security. Officials said that because the attacker was carrying false identification and his car had no number plates, security officials at the gate of the compound thought he was part of the official motorcade. It was only as he tried to park next to the police chief that security guards attempted to prevent the attack, however they were unable to.¹⁶

MIDDLE EAST

Iraq

- On 3 June 2011, 17 people were killed and 50 injured when a bomb exploded at approximately 1245 local time, outside of the Presidential Palaces Mosque in central Tikrit. Witnesses claimed that the bomb was hidden inside a fuel canister at the entrance to the mosque.¹⁷ Several hours later, a suicide bomber, entered the hospital where the injured were being treated and detonated his explosives killing six other people and wounding ten. Two provincial council members and an Iraqi police colonel were among those injured.¹⁸
- On 26 June 2011, Hasna Ali Yahya, the Yemeni wife of assassinated al-Qaida leader Abu Ayyub al-Masri, was sentenced to 20 years in prison in Iraq on terrorism-related charges. She was convicted of facilitating correspondence between insurgents and preparing explosive-laden belts. She had been in custody since the April 2010 raid that killed al-Masri along with another senior al-Qa'ida in Iraq militants.¹⁹

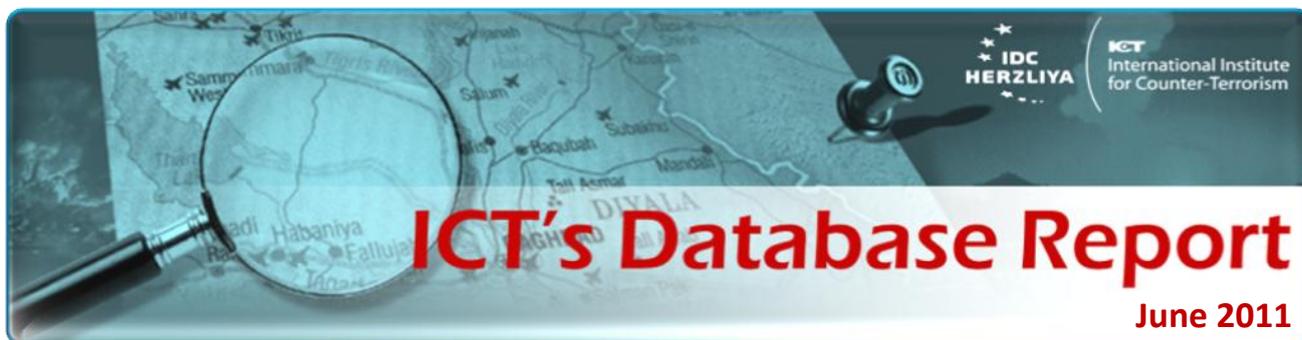
¹⁵ AFP, "Nigeria's Islamists claim suicide bombing", 17 June 2011;

¹⁶ Vanguard, "Force Hq Bomb Blast: How Ringim, 7 storey building were saved", 19 June 2011;

¹⁷ CNN, "23 killed in Iraqi two bomb attacks", 3 June 2011;

¹⁸ BBC, "At least 21 people have died in twin bomb attacks in the northern Iraqi city of Tikrit", 3 June 2011;

¹⁹ AP, "Al-Qaida leader's wife gets 20 years in prison", 26 June 2011;



Israel including West Bank and Gaza Strip

- On 5 June 2011, Hakim Awad, 17 and Amjad Awad, 18, were charged with five counts of murder at the Judea and Samaria Sector Military Court, for murdering five members of the Fogel family on 11 March 2011 in Itamar, West Bank.²⁰ The men were unremorseful for their actions and fully confessed to the attack. Amjad said before the court hearing: "I don't regret what I did, even if it means I'm sentenced to death".²¹
- On 27 June 2011, the IDF and the Shin Bet announced that they had arrested 24 militants from the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) who were in the planning stages of carrying out terror attacks and kidnappings aimed at IDF soldiers and Israeli civilians.²²

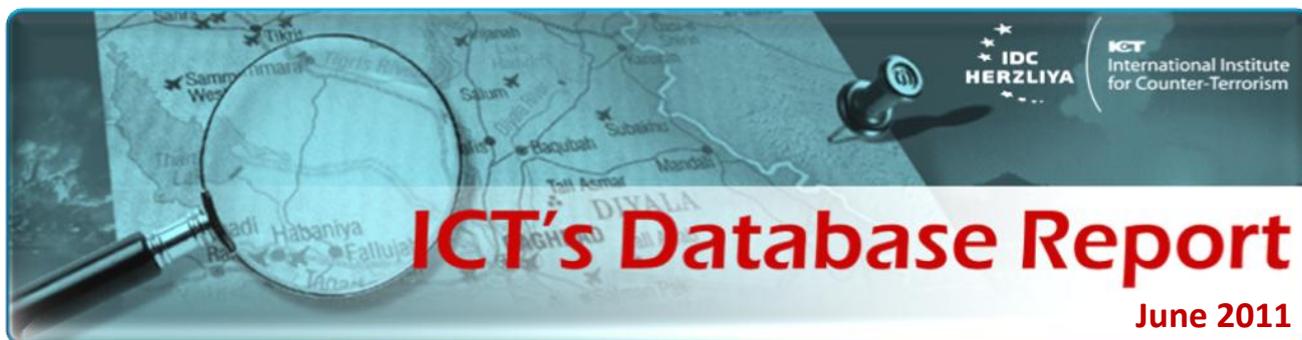
The Shin Bet said that some of the suspects were Arabs from eastern Jerusalem in possession of Israeli identity cards enabling them to travel freely throughout the country. Some of the suspects had military training and several had served time in Israeli prisons. The Shin Bet said that at the time of the arrests, the group had been working on ways to obtain explosives and a cellphone. The cell was also planning on assassinating a Palestinian man, who the cell suspected of serving as a collaborator with Israeli security services.

The leader of the cell was identified as Nasser Abu- Khadir, 50 from the Shuafat refugee camp in Jerusalem. He was known to the Shin Bet because in 1981 he was injured when the bomb he was building prematurely detonated in his hand. In 1988, he was released from prison; however he continued to participate in terror activities against Israel and was subject to arrest on several occasions. During his interrogation, he admitted he established the cell based in Jerusalem and Ramallah, and was being financed by PFLP leadership in Damascus. He encouraged the other cell members to arm themselves.

²⁰ Jerusalem Post, "Palestinian youths charged with slaughter of Fogel family", 5 June 2011;

²¹ Ynet, "Palestinian baby killer: Proud of what I did", 5 June 2011;

²² Haaretz, "Israel detains Palestinian terror cell suspected of planning attacks in Jerusalem", 27 June 2011;



A senior member of the cell was identified as Walid Habas, 31, from Kfar Akab in northern Jerusalem. In 2007, he was released from Israeli prison after serving a four year sentence in the attempted lynching of an IDF soldier near Ramallah in 1998. The Shin Bet suspect he was responsible for recruiting new members and together with Khadir was trying to purchase weapons. He is also suspected of training in Iran. He had planned, together with his cell members to kidnap an IDF soldier, to carry out armed assaults on IDF soldiers and Israeli civilians in the Ramallah area and to carry out a bombing in Jerusalem. During interrogation he admitted the target of that attack would have been a hotel in Sheikh Jarrah.

A third member of the cell was identified as Fares Barghouti. He was known to the Shin Bet as he had served time in Israeli prisons between 2001 and 2005. Barghouti was released as part of an Israeli gesture to Palestinian Authority President Mahmoud Abbas. However, in 2006 he was arrested for involvement in the PFLP and was enlisted into the new terror cells in 2010. The Shin Bet said that the other cell members were responsible for locating apartments to be used as the base for the cell and for obtaining fake Israeli ID.²³

Yemen

- On 22 June 2011, approximately 60 suspected al-Qa'ida militants escaped from the Mukalla prison in Hadramout province. Yemeni security officials said the prisoners who escaped included two Syrians, two Saudis and 16 members of an al Qa'ida cell responsible for a series of attacks that occurred in Yemen between 2009-2011. Their leader, Hamza al-Qehety, was killed in a clash with security forces in 2008, but several of the cell's senior members were believed to be among those who escaped. The militants attacked the guards and seized their weapons before they escaped through a 45-yard underground tunnel. Simultaneously, a group of gunmen opened fire at the prison from outside the prison walls to divert the guards' attention. One guard was killed and another wounded. Three of the escapees were later killed by security forces. Two others were captured.²⁴

²³ Jerusalem Post, "Shin Bet cracks top Palestinian terror cell", 27 June 2011;

²⁴ AP, "Al-Qaida suspects tunnel out of Yemeni prison", 22 June 2011;



SOUTH AMERICA

Columbia

- On 19 June 2011, police in Popayan were alerted to a car bomb after receiving an intelligence tip and intercepted the car at a checkpoint on the outskirts of the city. The driver was arrested and the area was cordoned off. Police discovered 70 kilos worth of explosives hidden inside the car. Minutes before the bomb squad arrived, the bomb exploded injuring 17 people, damaged 35 homes and 12 vehicles. It also caused a power cut in the city.²⁵

NORTH AMERICA

United States of America

- On 3 June 2011, Hor and Amera Akl, both 37 and dual citizens of the U.S. and Lebanon, were arrested in Toledo, Ohio for allegedly planning to transfer money to Hizballah in Lebanon.

The couple was approached by an FBI informant who claimed to work for an anonymous donor wanting to support Hizballah. They suggested several ways to send money to Lebanon, including shipping it in appliances and sending amounts of a few thousand dollars via people making trips to Lebanon. They allegedly settled on a plan to pack a large amount of money in hollow sections of a vehicle and ship it from the U.S. to Lebanon. The criminal complaint said that Hor Akl was planning to fly to Lebanon, meet the car upon arrival and deliver the cash to Hizballah. The FBI said it gave the informant \$200,000 in cash. He then went to the Akl's home in Toledo, Ohio. The FBI was watching and went into the residence a short time later. They found the Akls wearing latex gloves and preparing to pack the money into car accessories. During the investigation, the informant made audio and video recordings of the contacts with the Akls, which were then handed over to the FBI. The complaint also discussed a purported conversation that happened later in September in which Hor Akl allegedly said he knew the money "would be sent to a designated terrorist organization and used to target Israel." Amera Akl also had frequent conversations

²⁵ Reuters, "Colombian car bomb wounds 17", 19 June 2011;



with the FBI's informant, in which she talked about receiving a percentage of the money. The complaint also alleged that in August 2009, Amera Akl told the informant, "She dreamed of dressing like Hizbollah, carrying a gun, and dying as a martyr."²⁶

Hor Akl was also charged with two counts of bankruptcy fraud and one count of perjury. The Alks faced upwards of 15 years in prison for conspiring to provide material support to a Designated Foreign Terrorist Organization, and a fine of \$500,000; for money laundering conspiracy, up to 20 years imprisonment, and a fine of \$500,000; for each of the offenses of bankruptcy fraud, and perjury, up to 5 years imprisonment, and a fine of \$250,000; and for the arson offense, up to 10 years imprisonment, and a fine of \$250,000. If convicted, Amera Akl faces up to 45 years in prison. Her husband faces up to 60 years.²⁷

- On 16 June 2011, an al-Qa'ida linked website posted a hit-list of American businessmen, diplomats, think-tank executives and military officials. The threat provided an opportunity for jihadists worldwide to target the named individuals. The FBI said that although they had no information about a specific plot, the threat was detailed and they had contacted all of the individuals who were named. The "hit-list" was made up of 40 specific names, 26 of them with photos attached. One jihadist called for sending package bombs to any listed address as just one possibility. The FBI is concerned that a lone individual will use the specific information to carry out an attack.²⁸ On the same day al-Qa'ida released a statement saying that Ayman al-Zawahiri has been appointed its leader following the death of Osama Bin Laden. In the 28 minute statement, al-Qa'ida warned it would continue jihad against the U.S. and Israel under Zawahiri's direction. Counter-terrorism experts and officials had expected al-Zawahiri to take over the leadership of al-Qa'ida following the death of bin Laden on 1 May 2011. Al-Zawahiri used the message as an opportunity to comment on the death of bin Laden, the first time he has done so since the death. Al-Zawahiri was holding his rifle in the video and through hand movements displayed his anger towards the U.S. He urged his followers to remember the 9/11 attacks and

²⁶ CNN, "Feds: Ohio couple conspired to send money to Hezbollah", 3 June 2011;

²⁷ F.B.I, "Two Ohio Residents Arrested for Conspiring to Provide Material Support to Hizballah and Fraud", 3 June 2011;

²⁸ BBC, "Ayman al-Zawahiri appointed as al-Qaeda leader", 16 June 2011;



encouraged Pakistani youth to follow the lead of those who participated in the Arab Spring and rise up against their government.²⁹

ASIA

Indonesia

- On 8 June 2011, Abdul Haris Syuhadi, 63, was detained in Kampung Batu Belah Lkang, under the International Security Act (ISA). Haris, a known member of Jemaah Islamiah (JI), was suspected by police of actively spreading JI ideology and recruiting new members since 2002. Police said he was a threat to national security.³⁰
- Between 9-13 June 2011, Indonesian police arrested 16 suspects who were suspected of planning various terrorist plots, including attempting to poison police officers. During the raid, police confiscated cyanide and pen guns. The arrests took place in Jakarta and surrounding towns.³¹ Heru Kuncoro, one of the men arrested is believed to have been involved in the 2002 Bali bombings attack. He was arrested during a raid in Pekalongan in Central Java.³²
- On 16 June 2011, Abu Bakar Bashir was convicted, after a four month trial, of supporting a jihadi training camp that was discovered in 2010. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison. The verdict was announced amid high security at a Jakarta court where hundreds of Bashir supporters had gathered. Bashir was accused of providing crucial support for a jihadi training camp discovered in early 2010 in Aceh province that brought together men from almost every known Indonesian extremist group. Militants allegedly intended to carry out attacks on foreigners and assassinations of moderate Muslim leaders such as Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Bashir was found guilty of inciting terrorism in connection with the camp but was acquitted of a charge of funding terrorist activities, with the panel of judges saying there was not enough evidence to prove that Bashir knew that money he raised was used to purchase guns for the training camp. Arrested militants testified during the

²⁹ ABC, "Al Qaeda Deputy Surfaces: New Terror Leader?", 8 June 2011;

³⁰ NBC, "Possible Al-Qaida Hit List Targets Specific Americans", 16 June 2011;

³¹ Bernama, "Jemaah Islamiah Member Detained Under ISA In Klang", 8 June 2011;

³² UPI, "Indonesian police nab terrorist suspects", 14 June 2011;



trial that Bashir watched a video of the Aceh military training and received written reports meant to assure him that all the funds he had raised were being used for the struggle to build an Islamic state. Bashir denied involvement in the camp but repeatedly defended it as legal under Islam.³³

- On 20 June 2011, Abu Tholut, 50, went on trial in Indonesia accused of involvement in an al-Qa'ida in Aceh training camp, which was raided in 2010 in westernmost Aceh province. Tholut, who is also known as Mustafa, Pranata Yuda and Imran Baehaqi, is suspected of being the field leader in the armed robbery of the CIMB bank in Medan, North Sumatra and a series of other armed robberies.³⁴ Police believe the robberies were an attempt by Tholut to acquire weapons for the al Qa'ida in Aceh training camp. He was detained on 10 December 2010 in Central Java and if found guilty, he faces the death sentence.³⁵

Afghanistan

- On 25 June 2011, 27 people were killed and 53 were injured, when a car bomb exploded at approximately 1030, at the Akbar Khail hospital in eastern Logar province. A suicide car bomber drove his car through the front gate of the hospital, killing a guard who attempted to stop him. The car then hit a second guard in front of the main clinic and then subsequently exploded. The bomb completely destroyed the 10 bed hospital and fragments from the building injured patients, visitors and staff members who were inside the hospital at the time of the attack. No group claimed responsibility for the attack and the Taliban denied any involvement.³⁶
- On 26 June 2011, a girl aged 8, was killed when Taliban militants deceived her into carrying a bag that was filled with explosives. She was convinced into taking it to a checkpoint in Char Chino district of central Uruzgan province, Afghanistan. As she approached the checkpoint, the bag exploded killing the child. There were no other

³³ AP, "Bali bombing suspect arrested", 14 June 2011;

³⁴ AP, "Indonesian Cleric Gets 15 Years on Terror Charge", 16 June 2011;

³⁵ New York Times, "Car Bomb Blast at Afghan Hospital Kills at Least 20", 25 June 2011;

³⁶ Guardian, "Taliban use girl, 8, as bomb mule in attack on Afghanistan police post", 26 June 2011;



casualties. Authorities believe she was the youngest child used to carry out a bombing attack up to date in Afghanistan.³⁷

Pakistan

- On 3 June 2011, Pakistan's Interior minister Rehman Malik and international media, reported that Ilyas Kashmiri and eight other militants had been killed in a suspected overnight U.S drone attack in South Waristan. HUJI spokesman, Abu Hanzla Kashir released a statement confirming his death. Kashmiri's body however was not found leading to doubts over the claims. In September 2009, it was also reported that he had been killed in a drone attack, yet this turned out to be false. U.S. officials said they were unable to confirm Kashmiri's death making his status unclear.³⁸

Analysts were skeptical of Kashmiri's reported death, due to a photograph of what was claimed to be Kashmiri's corpse, yet it was actually the corpse of LeT militant, Abu Ismail Khan. It was also noted that the statement released on behalf of the HUJI was by a previously unknown militant and there were mistakes within the statement, something unusual for the organization.³⁹

Ilyas Kashmiri battled Soviet occupation troops in the 1980s in Afghanistan and his group fought Indian rule in the disputed Kashmir region. In 1991, he became a member of Harkat-ul-Jihad-al-Islami (HuJI) and later established his own unit within HuJI known as the 313 Brigade. He was a strategic commander for al-Qa'ida and suspected of organizing attacks in Afghanistan, Pakistan and India. Kashmiri was thought to have taken orders directly from bin Laden when he was still alive. Kashmiri had a bounty of \$5m on his head. Kashmiri was indicted by the U.S in

³⁷ Jakarta Globe, "Another Top Terror Suspect on Trial in Indonesia", 20 June 2011;

³⁸ Asian Times, "Kashmiri: Most wanted-dead or alive", 8 June 2011;

³⁹ Jamestown Foundation, "Understanding Strategic Change in al-Qaeda's Central Leadership after Bin Laden", 9 June 2011;



connection with the 2008 Mumbai attacks in India. He has been associated with a number of attacks, including the killing of Ameer Faisal Alavi and was behind a 2008 plan to assassinate Chief of Army Staff General Ashfaq Parvez Kayani as he stepped out of his car during a daily visit to a gym; however, the al-Qa'ida leadership rejected the plan on strategic grounds. He was a former member of Pakistan's Special Forces and was suspected of being behind several attacks, including the 22 May 2011 battle at the Mehran naval base in the southern port city of Karachi, an attack that caused great embarrassment to the Pakistani government.⁴⁰

- On 5 June 2011, 18 people were killed and 35 injured, when a suicide bomber attacked a bakery located in the cantonment area of Nowshera. Witnesses said a fire started in the bakery shop soon after the explosion.⁴¹ Police found what was thought to be the bomber's head at the site of the explosion, along with ball bearings and steel pellets, confirming that this was a suicide bomb attack. The bomb contained approximately eight kilograms of explosives.⁴² The Pakistani Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack but in their statement to the media said that the explosion was caused by a remote-controlled bomb.⁴³
- On 11 June 2011, two bombs exploded minutes apart, one caused by a suicide bomber, just after 2330 in the Khyber market area Peshawar, killing 39 people and wounding 108.⁴⁴ The first explosion was moderately small and caused police and rescue workers to come to the area. A few minutes later, a suicide bomber on a motorcycle detonated bomb containing 10 kilograms of explosives.⁴⁵ The attack occurred opposite offices of the senior political agent to Khyber. No group claimed

40. BBC, "Obituary: Ilyas Kashmir", 4 June 2011;

41. New York Times, "Pakistani Militant Chief Is Reported Dead", 4 June 2011;

42. Reuters, "Bomb attacks kill 24 in north-west Pakistan", 5 June 2011;

43. AP, "Bombings kill 24 in northwest Pakistan", 5 June 2011;

44. Telegraph, "Bomb attacks kill 24 in northwest Pakistan", 6 June 2011;

45. AP, "Bombings Kill Dozens in Pakistan", 11 June 2011;



responsibility for the attack and the Taliban released a statement to say they do not target civilians.⁴⁶

- On 19 June 2011, Sohana Jawed, 9, was kidnapped by two armed militants and two women wearing burqas in Pakistan. She was ordered to ignite an explosive vest, containing 9 kilograms of explosives that the attackers intended to detonate using a remote controlled device. The police said that the girl was taken by car to the Darra Islam checkpoint, where she was ordered to exit the car and detonate the explosives. However, the girl started shouting and ran towards the soldiers. The soldiers arrested her, removed the explosive vest and then took her into custody where she was reunited with her parents.⁴⁷ In 2009, Pakistani and U.S. officials alleged that Baitullah Mehsud and other senior Taliban leaders were buying and selling children for suicide bombings. At the time the Pakistani military released a video showing children going through exercises in training for their attacks.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ AFP, "Pakistani Taliban deny twin blasts that killed 39", 11 June 2011;

⁴⁷ AP, "Sohana Jawed, Pakistan Girl, Forced To Wear Suicide Vest: Report ", 21 June 2011;

⁴⁸ CNN, "9-year-old girl told to be suicide bomber, Pakistan police say", 21 June 2011;