



ICT
International Institute
for Counter-Terrorism
With the Support of Keren Daniel

ICT Incident and Activists Database

PERIODIC REVIEW

Summary of Terrorist Incidents and Counter-Terrorist Operations Worldwide November 2014

Highlights

- On November 11, police in and around Cologne, Germany foiled a terrorist network suspected of actively providing financial support and recruiting fighters to the Islamic State (IS).
- On November 10, a suicide bomber killed 48 students at the Government Senior Science Secondary School in Potiskum, Nigeria, and injured 79 others. No group claimed responsibility but authorities blamed Boko Haram.
- On November 12, eight Egyptian navy personnel were declared missing and five were injured after unknown gunman attacked their patrol ship in a triple-pronged sea attack approximately 70 kilometers from Egypt in the Mediterranean Sea. Four militants were killed and 32 others were arrested but later released. No group claimed responsibility for the attack but authorities suspected the State of Sinai, formerly known as Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis.
- On November 13, two car bombs exploded near the Egyptian and United Arab Emirates embassies in Tripoli, Libya. Five guards were wounded but the embassy was empty at the time and there were no fatalities. No group claimed responsibility for the attacks.
- On November 16, the IS posted a video showing a British militant known as "Jihadi John" standing over a severed human head, which US authorities later confirmed belonged to Peter Kassig, an American citizen. In the same video, 18 Syrian soldiers were also beheaded. Unlike previous videos, this video showed the faces of the militants and provided the location as Dabiq in Aleppo Province, Syria.
- On November 18, Uday Abu Jamal, 22, and Ghassam Abu Jamal, 32 from Jabel Mukaber in East Jerusalem, stormed the Kehilat Bnei Torah synagogue, in Jerusalem, Israel, armed with a butcher's knife, an axe and a gun. The attackers killed five people, including four prominent rabbis and a policeman, and injured eight others. The PLFP claimed responsibility for the attack.
- On November 26, two brothers, Mohommod Nawaz, 30, and Hamza Nawaz, 24, became the first British citizens to be jailed for terrorism training in Syria. They were sentenced to four-and-a-half years and three years in prison, respectively.
- On November 27, Israeli Security Agency (Shin Bet) announced that it had dismantled a terrorist cell composed of 30 West Bank operatives, whose cell headquarters was in Turkey.

The cell had planned to kidnap Israelis at home and abroad, and to attack the Teddy Stadium in Jerusalem and the Jerusalem light rail.

- On November 28, three explosions, including two suicide bombings, killed 102 people and wounded 260 others during Friday prayers at the Central Mosque in Kano, Nigeria. No group claimed responsibility for the attack but authorities blamed Boko Haram.

Contents

Highlights	2
Europe	6
Germany	6
France	6
Hungary	7
Spain	7
United Kingdom.....	8
Africa	10
Algeria.....	10
Kenya	10
Libya	11
Nigeria	12
Tunisia	13
Middle East	14
Egypt.....	14
Iraq	15
Israel and the West Bank	16
Saudi Arabia.....	20
Syria	20
Yemen.....	22
North America.....	22
Canada.....	22
South America.....	22
Peru	22
Asia.....	23
Afghanistan.....	23
China.....	24

Pakistan25

Oceania.....25

Europe

Germany

On November 11, approximately 240 police officers took part in counter-terrorist raids that targeted numerous properties in and around Cologne.¹ As a result, nine men² were arrested and charged with being part of a network that is suspected of actively providing financial support and recruiting fighters to the Islamic State (IS).³ The suspected ringleaders of the cell were identified as, Mirza Tamoor B, a 58-year-old Pakistani man who was arrested on suspicion that he smuggled two fighters from Germany to Syria, and Kais B.O, a 31-year-old German man who was charged with recruiting three jihadist militants and aiding their travel to Syria. Authorities charged that the men had sent 3,000 Euros to support the IS in Syria.⁴ According to the authorities, seven other suspects who were arrested had carried out burglaries in Cologne, targeting schools and churches, and had then used the stolen funds to aid the IS. The suspects were also accused of preparing vehicles and false documents.⁵ The suspects have been under police surveillance since May 2013.⁶

France

On November 13, Flavien Moreau, 27, was sentenced in Paris to seven years in prison (the maximum sentence requested by the prosecution) for associating with militant groups in Syria.⁷ Moreau was the first militant to be tried in France after returning from Syria. Authorities said that he had 13 previous criminal convictions and that he had converted to Islam after serving his prison sentence and became radicalized. In 2012, he travelled to Syria where he made contact with a smuggler who took him to a town controlled by militants. He purchased a gun and ammunition. However, he denied taking part in any fighting and claimed that he left Syria after just two weeks because he was a heavy smoker and smoking was forbidden by the Islamist group. Moreau briefly returned to France and

¹ Reuters, "Germany arrests suspected IS supporters, raids properties", November 12, 2014. It was described by authorities as one of the largest counter-terrorist operations against alleged militants in Germany to date.

² Note...the majority of sources we cited said nine men were arrested but it was reported by Breitbart that the cell consisted of ten men.

³ DW, "German police arrest Islamic State supporters", November 11, 2014

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ New York Times, "Germany: 9 Held in Antiterrorism Raids", November 12, 2014

⁶ Breitbart, "Germany Arrests Ten in Connection With Church Robberies to Fund ISIS", November 12, 2014

⁷ France 24, "Frenchman sentenced to seven years for joining jihad in Syria", November 11, 2014

then attempted to return to Syria with Nicorette substitutes. However, in January 2013, after attempting to return to Syria, he was already on the radar of authorities and he was refused entry to the following countries: Germany, Jordan, Israel, Tunisia, Britain, Bulgaria and Lebanon.⁸ Moreau was finally detained in France in January 2013 while trying to buy a false passport. Authorities also sentenced another man, identified as Farid Djebbar, 26, to four years in jail with an 18-month suspended sentence. Djebbar was investigated after authorities found he was in regular correspondence with Moreau and accepted cash transfers from him.⁹

Hungary

On November 5, a 16-year-old Dutch girl from the city of Tilburg was arrested by the Hungarian police at the border as she travelled by train from Budapest to Belgrado with false documents.¹⁰ The route is a known transit route for Western Europeans trying to reach Syria.¹¹ Authorities accused her of planning to join the IS and claimed the girl was in constant contact with social media sites run by militants for propaganda and recruitment purposes.¹²

Spain

On November 6, 12 militants were arrested in northern Spain, accused of glorifying terrorism and inciting attacks by ETA on social media platforms such as Twitter and Facebook.¹³ Two of those detained are minors while the others are aged between 19 and 62. The arrests were part of a counter-terrorism operation, which began its first phase in April 2014, known as 'Operation Spider'. During the April phase, police arrested 20 suspects also in northern Spain. According to the ministry's statement, the suspects did not cooperate with each other but all of them used social media as a means for terrorism propaganda. The suspects posted messages "calling for ETA to resume its attacks, praising attacks already carried out and glorifying convicted ETA terrorists". Some of the

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ BBC, "Frenchman Flavien Moreau jailed for Syria jihad", November 13, 2014

¹⁰ EuroIslam, "16-year old Dutch girl arrested on her way to Syria", November 18, 2014

¹¹ Haaretz, "Teenage Dutch would-be jihadist arrested in Hungary", November 6, 2014

¹² AFP, "Hungary intercepts Dutch girl, 16, on way to join IS", November 5, 2014

¹³ AFP, "Spain arrests 10 for 'terrorist' Twitter, Facebook posts", November 10, 2014

suspects also encouraged attacks on particular individuals.¹⁴

United Kingdom

On November 7, armed police carried out a series of counter-terrorist raids across west London and High Wycombe, acting on intelligence from MI5.¹⁵ Authorities said that four men were arrested who were allegedly planning an attack. The alleged plot is thought to have been inspired by IS militants in Syria and Iraq, but authorities said the men were not under the direct command of the IS. Police did not make public whether the militants had a specific target¹⁶ but the timing of the raids suggested that the militants had intended to launch an attack targeting the Remembrance Sunday ceremony in Whitehall, which was due to be attended by the Queen, the Prime Minister and party leaders as well as other dignitaries.¹⁷ Authorities identified one of the suspects as Yousaf Syed, 19, who was arrested by armed officers at his mother's house in High Wycombe at 20:45. He had previously been arrested in April 2014 after security officials suspected he was intending to travel to Syria. He was not charged after that arrest, but weeks later his passport was revoked by Home Office officials. At precisely the same time, another group of armed officers, along with colleagues from SO15, arrested a 22-year-old man at an address in Hounslow. A 27-year-old man was also arrested after his car was surrounded by armed officers on a street in Southall, in west London. A fourth man was detained in the early hours of November 8 at an address in Uxbridge.¹⁸ The men were held on suspicion of being involved in the commission, preparation or instigation of acts of terrorism, under the Terrorism Act 2000.¹⁹

On November 10, police arrested 12 men in Newry, County Down who are accused of attending meetings related to dissident activity and the activities of the Continuity IRA. The men, ages 36 to 75, were arrested at a house in Ardcarne Park, a suburb of Newry. A number of searches were carried out by police on both sides of the border between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

¹⁴ RIA, "Spanish Police Detain Ten Suspects of Terrorism Promotion on Internet", November 10, 2014

¹⁵ BBC, "Terror arrests: Four men questioned over alleged plot", November 10, 2014

¹⁶ For further details see: <http://www.globalresearch.ca/foiled-plot-by-alleged-islamic-terrorist-to-kill-queen-elizabeth-it-was-not-a-false-flag/5412946> and <http://rt.com/uk/203511-queen-islamist-assassination-plot/>

¹⁷ Telegraph, "Armed police arrest four men amid fears of Islamist Remembrance Day terror plot", November 7, 2014

¹⁸ Guardian, "Arrests in London and High Wycombe over alleged Islamist terror plot", November 8, 2014

¹⁹ Times, "Poppy 'plot' smashed by anti-terror police raids", November 8, 2014

Authorities said this was a major operation led by heavily armed members of the PSNI's Special Operations Unit, and that 11 men were arrested inside the house while the 12th was in a car parked outside. The men were taken to Antrim PSNI station for questioning.²⁰ Following this incident, on November 17, seven men ages 30 to 75, attended a court hearing in Newry after being charged with membership in a proscribed organization. Six of the men were charged with possession of explosives and firearms with intent to endanger life, conspiracy to possess firearms and ammunition with intent to endanger life, and preparation for acts of terrorism. Five of the men were also charged with directing terrorism.²¹ Among those arrested was a man identified as Seamus Morgan who was charged with membership to a proscribed organization. Authorities said that a total of eight meetings were recorded by MI5 prior to the police raid on November 10. Topics discussed at all eight meetings included: membership to a proscribed organization, weapons training, funding terrorist activity, plans to commit acts of terrorism, plans to procure firearms and manufacture weapons, the structures of the Continuity IRA and recruitment strategies.²²

On November 26, two brothers - Mohommod Nawaz, 30, and Hamza Nawaz, 24, both from Stratford, East London, became the first Britons to be jailed for terrorism training in Syria.²³ They were sentenced to four-and-a-half years and three years respectively, at the Old Bailey court.²⁴ Authorities said the brothers left their family home on August 24, 2013. Initially, their family had reported them missing and some family members believed they were in Scotland doing charity work. In fact, they drove to Lyon, France, and from there flew to Turkey with the intent to be smuggled across the Syrian border. Once they arrived at a militant training camp, the brothers undertook a strict 17-hour daily routine starting at 04:30 with morning prayers, followed by Islamic lessons and then an intensive nine-hour session of physical or military training.²⁵ They were arrested in September 2013 at the port

²⁰ BBC, "Arrests in Ardcarne Park, Newry, 'linked to Continuity IRA", November 11, 2014

²¹ Guardian, "Seven charged with terror offences in Northern Ireland", November 17, 2014

²² BBC, "MI5 tapes from Newry house 'show dissident tensions", November 19, 2014

²³ Mailonline, "Islam lessons, breakfast, military training: Terror training camp schedule revealed as two brothers become first in UK convicted for joining Jihad in Syria", November 26, 2014

²⁴ BBC, "British brothers jailed for training at Syria terror camp", November 26, 2014

²⁵ Huffington Post, "British Brothers Hamza And Mohommod Nawaz Jailed For Conspiring To Attend Terror Training Camp In Syria", November 26, 2014

of Calais.²⁶ A police search uncovered five 39mm rifle cartridges for use in an AK-47 type rifle, mobile phones, a balaclava, combat clothing and travel documents. Details of their travel plans were discovered on a laptop belonging to the older brother. Police also seized 19 photographs and videos from their time in Syria on an iPhone. There were several pictures of Mohommod posing in camouflage kit with an AK-47 rifle and a video clip showing road signs for Aleppo, East Al Bassett and Latakia. In May 2013, both men pleaded guilty to conspiring to attend a place used for terrorist training between January 1, 2012 and September 16, 2013.²⁷

Africa

Algeria

On November 10, a senior member of Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) identified as Agh Ouheli Abedallah (aka Abu Alkamah) of Niger was arrested by the Algerian military. According to authorities, he was the former leader of the brigade of Tariq Ibn Ziyad.²⁸ Authorities said that, as a result of a security operation, the military had tracked down four SUV vehicles equipped with anti-aircraft machine guns in a remote area in the locality of Bordj Badji Mokhtar near the Malian border. Three other unnamed militants were also killed in the operation. Authorities said the militants came from Mali and attempted to infiltrate into Algerian territory.²⁹

Kenya

On November 2, Kenyan soldiers fatally shot six suspected members of a militant cell after killing a police officer using a machete in an attack on a barracks in the port city of Mombasa. Authorities said that the attack was carried out by a group of approximately 20 men, dressed in black with red and blue ribbons tied around their heads and legs, all with long beards and shaved heads. They were

²⁶ For Further details see: September 2013 ICT database report <http://www.ict.org.il/Article/214/Summary%20of%20Terrorist%20Incidents%20and%20CT%20Operations%20September%202013>

²⁷ For further details see: May 2013 ICT database report <http://www.ict.org.il/Article/218/Summary%20of%20Terrorist%20Incidents%20and%20CT%20Operations%20May%202013>

²⁸ Xinhua, "Algerian army arrest senior AQMI militant", November 11, 2014

²⁹ IANS, "Algerian army arrest senior AQMI militant", November 10, 2014

carrying knives, machetes and improvised explosive devices.³⁰ In a separate but related incident, officers deterred armed men at a police station in the tourist resort of Malindi, about 120 km northeast of Mombasa. Authorities believe both attacks were carried out by members of the outlawed Mombasa Republican Council (MRC), which wants independence for Kenya's Indian Ocean coastal regions.³¹

On November 21, a bus travelling to Nairobi was ambushed by Al-Shabab Al-Mujahideen militants in Mandera County.³² Authorities said 60 people were travelling on the bus at the time of the attack and 28 people were killed. Witnesses said the passengers, the majority of whom were teachers and government workers, were separated into groups according to their religion. Non-Muslims were executed and Muslims were freed.³³ Al-Shabab Al-Mujahideen claimed responsibility for the attack³⁴ and said that it was in retaliation for raids on mosques in the port city of Mombasa, where explosives and arms were stored.³⁵

Libya

On November 13, two car bombs exploded near the Egyptian and United Arab Emirates embassies in Tripoli.³⁶ Both embassies were empty at the time of the attack and there were no fatalities. However, two guards posted outside the empty Egyptian embassy were wounded. Three other guards posted outside the empty UAE compound were also wounded.³⁷ Both Egypt and the United Arab Emirates followed other nations in pulling diplomatic staff out of Tripoli in the summer months of 2014 following armed clashes in Tripoli between armed factions battling for control of the country.³⁸ The first car bomb explosion occurred at the Egyptian Embassy in Al-Dahra, causing considerable damage to the front of the embassy building and the surrounding houses. The second explosion occurred

³⁰ Reuters, "Suspected separatists attack barracks, police camp on Kenya's coast", November 2, 2014

³¹ AFP, "Kenyan army repels machete attack by suspected Islamists", November 2, 2014

³² BBC, "Kenya bus attack: Al-Shabab 'wants religious war'", November 22, 2014

³³ Al-Jazeera, "Dozens killed in Kenya bus attack", November 22, 2014

³⁴ AllAfrica.com, "Al-Shabaab Behind Deadly Kenya Bus Attack", November 22, 2014

³⁵ Independent, "Kenya bus attack: Al-Shabaab militants slaughter 28 non-Muslims who failed to recite Koran", November 21, 2014

³⁶ Al-Jazeera, "Embassies of Egypt and UAE attacked in Libya", November 13, 2014

³⁷ Al-Araby, "Bombs target shuttered Egyptian and UAE embassies in Libya", November 13, 2014

³⁸ Reuters, "Bombs explode near Egyptian and UAE embassies in Libyan capital", November 13, 2014

several minutes later at the UAE Embassy compound, causing material damage.³⁹ No group claimed responsibility for the attacks but authorities suspected that they were in retaliation against Egypt for its alleged involvement in the air strikes on Libya and for its support for Gen. Khalifa Haftar's forces and government forces against armed groups.⁴⁰

Nigeria

On November 4, a suicide bomber killed 29 people in a procession of Shi'ite Muslims marking the ritual of Ashoura in northeast Nigeria's Yobe state. The number of people injured was unclear. Witnesses said the attacker joined the line of pilgrims as they marched through a market in the town before detonating his device. Authorities said a second militant was arrested who was allegedly in possession of a suicide vest that failed to detonate. No group claimed responsibility for the attack but authorities blamed Boko Haram.⁴¹ In response, soldiers started shooting immediately after the explosion, but it was not clear who they fired at or if anyone was hit by the gunfire.⁴²

On November 10, a suicide bomber disguised in a school uniform detonated an explosive belt during a school assembly at the Government Senior Science Secondary School in Potiskum, killing 48 students and injuring 79 others.⁴³ When the school prefect asked the bomber why he was not wearing the school's badge, he knelt down and detonated the bomb.⁴⁴ Witnesses said the bomber appeared to have hidden the explosives in a type of rucksack popular with students. Authorities noted that in December 2013, prior to the attack, they had discovered a bomb factory where explosives were being sewn into rucksacks in the northern city of Kano and suggested a link to this incident.⁴⁵ No group claimed responsibility for the attack but authorities blamed Boko Haram.⁴⁶

On November 12, a female suicide bomber detonated her explosives at a teacher's college in

³⁹ Xinhua, "Car bombs target Egypt, UAE embassies in Libya's Tripoli", November 13, 2014

⁴⁰ Al-Akhbar, "Bomb near Egyptian, UAE embassies in Libya's Tripoli", November 13, 2014

⁴¹ Reuters, "29 killed in Nigeria suicide bomb blast", November 4, 2014

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ New York Times, "Bomb at School in Nigeria Kills Nearly 50 Boys", November 10, 2014

⁴⁴ AP, "Suicide bomber kills 48 students in Nigeria", November 10, 2014

⁴⁵ BT, "Nigeria Boko Haram Insurgency: 48 Students Killed as Bomb Blast Rocks School Assembly in Yobe State", November 10, 2014

DW, "Dozens of students killed in Nigeria bomb attack", November 10, 2014

BBC, "Nigeria school blast in Potiskum kills dozens", November 10, 2014

⁴⁶ Ibid.

northern Nigeria, killing at least three people. The explosion occurred outside a crowded lecture hall at the college in Kontagora town. Witnesses said the attacker was in the vicinity of the college library but detonated before she reached the actual building. Authorities said that if she would have been at the library the death toll may have been greater. No group claimed responsibility for the attack but authorities blamed Boko Haram.⁴⁷

On November 25, two teenage female suicide bombers killed at least 44 people at a crowded market in Maiduguri. Authorities said the militants were dressed in hijabs.⁴⁸ The first bomber detonated her explosives and killed about three women. Then, as rescue workers arrived at the scene, the second attacker detonated her explosives. The second explosion was more powerful, killing the majority of victims.⁴⁹ No group claimed responsibility for the attack but authorities blamed Boko Haram.⁵⁰

On November 28, three explosions, including two suicide bombings, killed 102 people and wounded 260 others during Friday prayers at the Central Mosque in Kano.⁵¹ Authorities said that gunmen had opened fire on worshippers who tried to escape.⁵² The Emir of Kano, Mohammad Sanusi II, often attends prayers at the Central Mosque and was believed to be the intended target of the attack. However, authorities said the Emir was in Saudi Arabia when the attack took place.⁵³ No group claimed responsibility for the attack but authorities blamed Boko Haram.⁵⁴

Tunisia

On November 5, four soldiers were killed and 11 others were wounded when militants ambushed a military bus reportedly carrying soldiers and their families in Kef Province, near the border with Algeria. Subsequent reports stated that a fifth soldier died of his wounds the following day. Authorities said the gunmen attempted climb onto the bus to kill all the soldiers but the soldiers

⁴⁷ BBC, "Nigeria college in Kontagora 'hit by suicide bombing'", November 12, 2014

⁴⁸ AP, "Female suicide bombers hit Nigerian market", November 25, 2014

⁴⁹ Reuters, "Northeast Nigeria bus station blast kills 40 people: sources", November 27, 2014

⁵⁰ New York Times, "Female suicide bombers kill at least 44 in Nigeria's northeast", November 25, 2014

⁵¹ BBC, "Dozens die in mosque attack in Kano, Nigeria", November 28, 2014

⁵² Telegraph, "Triple bomb blasts kill 120 outside Nigeria mosque", November 29, 2014

⁵³ AFP, "Suicide bombers, gunmen kill 64 at prominent Nigeria mosque", November 29, 2014

⁵⁴ Reuters, "Friday's mosque attack killed 100, wounded 135 in Nigeria's Kano: state governor", November 29, 2014

returned fire, prompting the militants to escape toward the mountains. No group claimed responsibility for the attack but authorities suspected Ansar al-Sharia.⁵⁵

Middle East

Egypt

On November 12, the Egyptian military said one of its navy vessels came under a militant attack in the Mediterranean, in which gunmen commandeered the vessel resulting in five servicemen being injured and eight others missing at sea.⁵⁶ Authorities said the assailants were riding on four fishing boats around 70 km from Egypt in the Mediterranean Sea. Four of the alleged attackers were killed in an ensuing firefight, which caused the navy ship to set alight. Authorities arrested 32 fishermen, who were suspected of involvement in the attack but were later released following questioning by authorities.⁵⁷ It was also reported that the Egyptian air force assisted in the operation to neutralize the militants.⁵⁸ No group claimed responsibility for the attack but authorities suspected the State of Sinai, formerly known as Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis.⁵⁹ As details emerged about this case, it was reported that IS-linked Sunni extremists “staged the attack” and were able to install one of their own group in temporary charge of an Egyptian missile boat. They set out for sea from the port of Damietta, and intended to target Israeli boats and/or gas installations in the Mediterranean.⁶⁰ Lebanese news website Al-Modon published a story two days after the attack, suggesting that the patrol commander Ahmed Amer had collaborated with IS militants. It claimed he had helped five of their members hide on board vessel in order to seize the boat on the day of the attack. The military has not officially

⁵⁵ Reuters, “Four Tunisian soldiers killed in suspected Islamist attack”, November 5, 2014

⁵⁶ Telegraph, “Terror’ attack on Egypt naval boat leaves eight servicemen missing”, November 12, 2014

⁵⁷ Reuters, “Egyptian navy kills four after boat attack: security sources”, November 12, 2014

⁵⁸ Al-Arabiya, “Terror’ attack on Egypt naval vessel leaves 8 missing”, November 13, 2014

⁵⁹ VOA, “Gunmen Attack Egyptian Naval Ship; 5 Sailors Hurt, 8 Missing”, November 12, 2014

⁶⁰ Times of Israel, “Egypt thwarts Islamic State-linked bid to hit Israeli targets at sea”, December 1, 2014

announced any updates on the incident. The fate of the eight missing sailors also remains unknown.⁶¹ On November 15, the State of Sinai, formerly known as Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis, published a 30-minute video on the social media site, Twitter, in which it claimed responsibility for killing 31 Egyptian soldiers in an attack in Sinai on October 24, 2014.⁶² In the video, the narrator called on militants to free Jerusalem from Israel and threatened supporters of Egyptian President el-Sisi.⁶³ The video shows a man threatening supporters of President Abdel Fattah al-Sisi. Text at the bottom of the video describes him as the suicide bomber who attacked the Karam al-Kawadis military site.⁶⁴ The video then cut to footage of a large explosion in the desert. Gunmen were shown entering an area filled with dead men, some in military fatigues. Another image showed fighters climbing atop a tank and raising the black flag of the IS. At the end of the video, a man in a black robe was shown next to a cache of heavy weapons and ammunition.⁶⁵

Iraq

On November 1, 24 people were killed in two bombing attacks in Baghdad. In the first attack, a suicide bomber detonated an explosives-rigged truck at a checkpoint leading to southern Baghdad, killing 20 people and wounding at least 53 others. In the second incident, an explosives-rigged vehicle detonated near a tent serving refreshments to Shia pilgrims, killing four people. The attacks came just days before hundreds of thousands of Shia Muslims travelled to Karbala for the Ashoura commemorations.⁶⁶

On November 4, a series of attacks occurred across Baghdad, including two IEDs, a car bomb and mortar fire, which killed 13 people and injured at least 39 others. Five were killed and eleven wounded by a bomb in the suburb in Nahrawan, three were killed and a further eleven wounded in

⁶¹ Daily News Egypt, “4 fishermen released in Damietta following navy patrol attack investigations”, December 29, 2014

⁶² For further details see: ICT October 2014 database report

<http://www.ict.org.il/UserFiles/ICT-DB-Oct-2014.pdf>

⁶³ Times of Israel, “IS-allied Sinai terrorists vow to ‘liberate Jerusalem’”, November 15, 2014

⁶⁴ Jpost, “Egypt militant group posts video of attack on army checkpoint”, November 15, 2014

⁶⁵ To see a full account of this attack, see ICT database report October 2014

<http://www.ict.org.il/UserFiles/ICT-DB-Oct-2014.pdf>

⁶⁶ Al-Jazeera, “Bombings rock Iraqi capital ahead of Ashoura”, November 1, 2014

Amil, and two soldiers were killed by the roadside bomb. Three mortars also landed on the edge of the district Khazimiyah, killing five Shi'ite pilgrims and wounding 17 others.⁶⁷

On November 8, a series of bombings occurred across Iraq, killing 37 people and injuring 68 others. The majority of the attacks were in Baghdad, including an attack on a house in Ramadi that killed six people and injured eight others. Four car bombs detonated across Baghdad, hitting the neighborhoods of al-Ameen, Zafaraniyah, Sadr and al-Sinaa Street in central Baghdad.⁶⁸

On November 16, a series of bombings killed five people and wounded 20 others in Baghdad. Authorities said the first explosion targeted a police patrol in the suburb of Radwaniya, southwest of Baghdad, killing two policemen and wounding five people. Following this incident, a roadside bombing on a commercial street in the Hay Jami'a neighborhood killed three people and wounded nine others. A car bomb exploded near the Baghdad International Airport, wounding five people and causing extensive damage to cars. No group claimed responsibility.⁶⁹

Israel and the West Bank

On November 5, Ibrahim al-Akri, a Palestinian Hamas militant, rammed his vehicle into two separate crowds of Israeli civilians at a light-rail train station in Jerusalem and then attacked passersby with a metal pole. The driver was killed by police at the scene of the attack.⁷⁰ Chief Inspector Jidan Assad, a Border Patrol Captain from the Druze village of Beit Jann in northern Israel, was killed, and Shalom Aharon Badani, 17, who was critically injured in the attack, succumbed to his wounds on November 7.⁷¹ Thirteen other people were injured. Hamas claimed responsibility for the attack.⁷² Later that day, three Israeli soldiers were injured when a Palestinian vehicle rammed into their jeep by the side of Route 60 near the Gush Etzion Junction.⁷³

On November 10, Almog Shlioni, 20, an off-duty IDF soldier was fatally stabbed at the Haganah

⁶⁷ Al-Jazeera, "Multiple attacks in Baghdad leave many dead", November 4, 2014

⁶⁸ Al-Jazeera, "Scores killed in attacks across Iraq", November 9, 2014

⁶⁹ AP, "Iraq officials: bombs kill 5 across Baghdad", November 16, 2014

⁷⁰ NBC News, "Hamas Militant Rams Minivan Into Jerusalem Pedestrians", November 5, 2014

⁷¹ <http://mfa.gov.il/MFA/ForeignPolicy/Terrorism/Palestinian/Pages/Terror-attack-in-Jerusalem-kills-one-injures-nine-5-Nov-2014.aspx>

⁷² Times of Israel, "Hamas takes responsibility for Jerusalem van attack", November 5, 2014

Ynet, "Teen wounded in Jerusalem terror attack succumbs to wounds", 5 November, 2014

⁷³ Haaretz, "Three Israeli soldiers wounded in suspected West Bank terror attack", November 5, 2014

Railway Station in southern Tel Aviv by Nur al-Din Abu Khashiyeh, a Palestinian militant, 18, from Nablus. Passerby Gilad Goldman intervened, attacking the attacker and stopping him from grabbing the rifle. He was chased and eventually taken into custody by Israeli police.⁷⁴ In a separate attack later that day, Dalia Lamkus, 26, was killed⁷⁵ and two other people were wounded, when Maher al-Hashlamun, 30, a Palestinian militant, carried out a knife attack at a hitchhiking post in Alon Shvut in the West Bank. The guard stationed at the entrance to the settlement shot the terrorist, seriously wounding him. Islamic Jihad claimed responsibility for the attack.⁷⁶ Authorities said al-Hashlamun had initially intended to commit a vehicular attack but when he failed to run over anyone, he exited his vehicle and started stabbing the civilians at the hitchhiking post.⁷⁷ According to the Shin Bet, al-Hashlamun is from Hebron and is a member of Islamic Jihad. He was jailed in Israel from 2000-2005 after he was convicted of throwing Molotov cocktails at an IDF patrol.⁷⁸

On November 18, five people were killed and eight others were injured when two Arab militants, identified as cousins Uday Abu Jamal, 22, and Ghassam Abu Jamal, 32, from Jabel Mukaber in East Jerusalem, carried out an attack at the Kehilat Bnei Torah synagogue in the Har Nof neighborhood of Jerusalem. Witnesses said the militants entered the synagogue at approximately 07:00, armed with a butcher's knife, an axe and a gun. Approximately 30 worshippers were in the midst of the morning prayers, wearing prayer shawls and phylacteries. Witnesses reported that the attackers shouted, "Allahu Akbar!" before proceeding to kill and maim the victims.⁷⁹ Police who arrived at the scene shortly after the attack began engaged in a firefight at the synagogue's entrance with the attackers and fatally shot the perpetrators. Two police officers were injured, including Druze police officer, Master Sergeant Zidan Nahad Seif, 30, of Yanuh-Jat, who died from his injuries several hours later. Police identified the victims as Rabbi Moshe Twersky, 59, Rabbi Aryeh Kupinsky, 43, Rabbi Avraham Shmuel Goldberg, 68, and Rabbi Kalman Ze'ev Levine, 55, all residents of the same street in the Har

⁷⁴ Ynet, "IDF soldier stabbed at Tel Aviv train station", November 10, 2014

Haaretz, "Israeli soldier dies after stabbed in Tel Aviv terror attack", November 10, 2014

⁷⁵ MFA, "Dalia Lemkus killed in terror attack", November 10, 2014

⁷⁶ Jerusalem Post, "Woman stabbed to death in West Bank, Islamic Jihad claims responsibility", November 10, 2014

⁷⁷ Haaretz, "Young woman killed, two others hurt in West Bank stabbing attack", November 10 2014

⁷⁸ Ynet, "Palestinian stabs three Israelis near Alon Shvut, one dead", November 10, 2014

⁷⁹ Times of Israel, "Four Jews at prayer, Druze policeman, killed in Jerusalem synagogue terror attack", November 10, 2014

Nof neighborhood.⁸⁰ It was initially reported that the People's Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) claimed responsibility for the attack. Both Hamas and Islamic Jihad praised the attack but did not directly claim responsibility for it.⁸¹ Following the attack, Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu ordered the demolition of the homes of the militants who perpetrated the attack and directed that enforcement against those who incite toward terrorist attacks be significantly increased.⁸²

On November 20, three Hamas militants were charged with planning to assassinate Foreign Minister Avigdor Lieberman with an anti-tank rocket while he drove to his home in the West Bank during Operation Protective Edge (July/August 2014).⁸³ According to the Shin Bet, the three suspects were named as Ibrahim Zir, 37, the head of the cell who had served time in prison for Hamas military activities, his brother Ziyad, 35, and a third man, Adnan Zabih. The three come from Harmala village, a few miles away from the settlement of Nokdim where Lieberman lives. The Shin Bet said that they foiled the plot after Ibrahim Zir contacted another Hamas operative, Ibrahim Yusuf al-Sheikh, to gain help in obtaining the RPG. The three were indicted in a military court for allegedly plotting to assassinate Lieberman and conspiring to obtain the weapon.⁸⁴ Also on November 20, Israeli authorities intercepted a massive shipment of tens of thousands of firecrackers, as well as knives, tasers and other weapons that police say were en route to rioters in East Jerusalem. Five people were arrested. Intelligence information had led police and customs officials to the shipping container in Afula, which had been marked as containing Christmas lights. Police said it was the largest seizure of weapons of that type in recent history. The containers, shipped from China to the Ashdod Port, were addressed to residents of the East Jerusalem neighborhood of Beit Hanina. The containers were picked up by three Israeli Arabs from the north who came to Ashdod to collect the shipment with two trucks. The three suspects were unloading the shipment into a warehouse in Afula where they

⁸⁰ Jerusalem Post, "Four killed, others hurt in terror attack at Jerusalem synagogue", November 18, 2014

⁸¹ Haaretz, "Five killed in Jerusalem synagogue terror attack", November 18, 2014

⁸² MFA, "Terror attack in Jerusalem synagogue", November 18, 2014

⁸³ Jerusalem Post, "IDF indicts Palestinians for plot to kill FM Lieberman", November 20, 2014

⁸⁴ Independent, "Hamas 'plotted assassination of Israeli Foreign Minister Avigdor Lieberman' says Shin Bet", November 20, 2014

were arrested together with their drivers and the warehouse owner.⁸⁵

On November 23, Hamza Sami Sari Magamseh was charged with joining the IS. He was the first Israeli citizen to be indicted for joining the group. He was arrested in October 2014 upon his return to Israel via Turkey from an IS training camp in Syria. According to the indictment, Magamseh and two friends, Muhammad Maruan Kilani and Muhammad Sabr Kananeh, also from Yafa an-Nasweriyye, had infiltrated Syria with the intention to join the IS. Magamseh had contacted the IS using Facebook, saying that he was from Palestine and that he sought to join the IS upon his arrival in Syria. An IS operative who responded instructed him on how to get to Syria from Turkey and the two agreed that Magamseh and his friends would arrive during Eid al-Adha. Upon their recruitment to the organization in early October, Magamseh and his two friends waited at an IS camp for 10 days until the beginning of a training course that included both theoretical lessons, weapons training and physical fitness training, as well as shari'a and religious studies. At the training camp, Magamseh and his friends met Maharan Yusef Haladi, 19, a resident of Nazereth who left for Turkey a few days before them and from there continued on to Syria to join the IS. After 10 days, Magamseh had decided to return to Israel and went back to Turkey the same way that he had infiltrated Syria. He was arrested at the hotel by Turkish police and returned to Israel where he was arrested at Ben-Gurion Airport. Magamseh was charged with contacting a foreign agent, membership in an illegal organization, conspiracy to commit a crime and illegal exit. This is the first time an Israeli citizen was being charged with joining the IS since the group was outlawed.⁸⁶

On November 27, the Shin Bet said they dismantled a terrorist cell of 30 West Bank operatives whose cell headquarters was based in Turkey. The cell had planned to kidnap Israelis at home and abroad, as well as attack the Teddy Stadium in Jerusalem and the Jerusalem light rail.⁸⁷ According to the Shin Bet, during September 2014 they arrested more than 30 Hamas operatives and seized explosive devices, M-16 rifles and ammunition.⁸⁸ The majority of militants were recruited to the cell while

⁸⁵ Times of Israel, "Police bust massive shipment of firecrackers, knives bound for capital", November 20, 2014
IBT, "Jerusalem Unrest: Swords and Knives Hidden in Christmas Decorations Seized by Israel", November 20, 2014

The Jewish week, "Shipment Of Weapons Bound For Eastern Jerusalem Intercepted", November 20 2014

⁸⁶ Ynet, "For the first time, Israeli-Arab charged with joining Islamic State", November 23, 2014

⁸⁷ Ynet, "Shin Bet: Attack on Teddy Stadium thwarted", November 27, 2014

⁸⁸ Jpost, "Shin Bet: Hamas terror attack plot at Jerusalem soccer stadium thwarted", November 27, 2014

studying in Jordan and trained in either Syria or the Gaza Strip, which they entered via tunnels from Sinai. A failed roadside attack that was thwarted by the Shin Bet on August 31, 2014 led authorities to arrest the perpetrators and some 30 other suspects. This led to further intelligence about the recruitment process of the cell. The Shin Bet said the first recruits were chosen in 2012 while studying in Jordan. During a Shin Bet interrogation, Abdullah Zitawi, a resident of Jordan, admitted that he had been sent to Gaza three times between 2012 and 2013 where he underwent weapons and explosives training before being told in 2014 to relocate to the West Bank and wait for further orders. Other cell members were trained in Jordan. According to the Shin Bet, once the operatives were placed in the West Bank, the Hamas officials in Turkey split them into cells and planned their deployment, with orders coming in to the West Bank via operatives in Jordan and Turkey.⁸⁹

Saudi Arabia

On November 3, seven members of the Shia minority were fatally shot in the Eastern Province district of al-Ahsa as they gathered to commemorate Ashura.⁹⁰ No group claimed responsibility for the attack but authorities said the IS was responsible. Following the attack, on November 12, 77 suspected militants were arrested, including four main suspects. Authorities said the cell leader had picked three militants who scouted out the target, seized a car, killed its owner and used the car in the attack.⁹¹

Syria

On November 6, a US drone strike in Idlib Province killed David (Daoud) Dugeon, 24, a French bomb maker. Authorities said the strikes involved both manned and unmanned aircraft, including an MQ-9 Reaper, B-1 bombers and F-16 fighters. The driver of the vehicle was seriously injured in the attack. Authorities said Dugeon was responsible for the recruitment and training of Western operatives for attacks in Europe and was a member of the Khorasan Group, an elite group of Al-Qaeda bomb makers who migrated to Syria.⁹² Authorities said that Dugeon had been working with other militants in the

⁸⁹ Times of Israel, " Hamas gang plotted 'major attack' at Jerusalem soccer stadium", November 27, 2014

⁹⁰ WSJ, " Saudi Arabia Attack in Shiite Village Kills at Least Five", November 12, 2014

⁹¹ Reuters, "Saudi arrests key suspects in Shia attack", November 12, 2014

⁹² Fox, "France-born bomb maker for Khorasan Group believed killed by Syria drone strike", November 6, 2014

Khorasan Group to develop a system to make bombs that would go undetected in airport security by using clothing dipped in explosive solution and explosives concealed in personal electronics and printer cartridges.⁹³ Authorities said the network was planning to carry out attacks in Europe or US against western targets.⁹⁴

On November 16, the IS posted a video showing a British militant known as "Jihadi John", who had also appeared in previous videos, standing over a severed human head, which US authorities later confirmed belonged to Peter Kassig, an American citizen. In the same video, 18 Syrian soldiers were beheaded. French authorities identified one of the featured militants as Mickael Dos Santos, 22, a Muslim convert from an eastern Paris suburb. The other French militant was named as Maxime Hauchard, who lived in Normandy and had converted to Islam at the age of 17. Abdallah al-Faransi was believed to be among the executioners in the beheading video. This video was different to previous IS ones in a number of ways. Firstly, the video did not start by targeting a leader, such as US President Barack Obama or British Prime Minister David Cameron, but instead showed the beheading of a dozen Syrian soldiers. Secondly, in previous videos the alleged IS militant had a distinct British accent while the voice in this new video was distorted. The FBI and other authorities previously said they had been able to identify the individual in the first several videos, but have not publicly released his identity. Thirdly, the video did not show an actual beheading, nor did it end with a threat to behead anyone else. The final difference was that unlike previous videos, this one showed the faces of many of the militants and provided the location as Dabiq in Aleppo Province.

The IS has used the town name as the title of its English-language propaganda magazine because it believes that the town will be the stage for an upcoming epic battle between Muslims and their enemies. The new video addressed the US presence in Iraq to fight IS. Specifically, the militant said that Obama had claimed to have pulled out of Iraq, but considering the air strikes and the deployment of some troops to the region, it is all a lie.⁹⁵

⁹³ Reuters, "U.S. launches fresh strikes on Khorasan group in Syria", November 6, 2014

⁹⁴ CNN, "Killing Khorasan bomb-maker a big win -- but at what cost?", November 7, 2014

⁹⁵ BBC, "Islamic State: Second Frenchman in killing video named", November 19, 2014
Reuters, "Second Frenchman identified on IS beheading video", November 19, 2014

Yemen

On November 3, suspected Al-Qaeda militants targeted security headquarters in Jabal Ras, Hudeida, killing 13 Yemeni troops and capturing 15 others. The assailants seized the building but three of the militants were also killed.⁹⁶

North America

Canada

On November 13, the Supreme Court of Canada refused to hear an appeal by Haasan Diab, a Lebanese-born man who is the main suspect of the 1980 France bombing attack at a synagogue on Rue Copernic in Paris, which killed four people.⁹⁷ He was extradited to France on November 14 to face investigation by the French legal authorities. Diab was arrested by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) on November 13, 2008 at the request of French authorities who want him extradited to stand trial for his alleged role in the bombing.⁹⁸ He faced charges of murder and attempted murder in connection with the bombing, in which four people were killed and dozens injured by the detonation of about 10 kilograms of explosives hidden in the saddlebags of a parked motorcycle.⁹⁹ He denied the charges and pleaded not guilty.

South America

Peru

On November 11, Peruvian authorities charged Mohammed Amadar, a Lebanese man who was arrested in Lima in October 2014,¹⁰⁰ and who confessed to being a member of Hezbollah and was found with traces of explosives. Authorities said Amadar had surveyed potential Jewish and Israel targets in the capital, but police did not say what charges would be brought against him. Police found

⁹⁶ Reuters, "Yemen: Al Qa'ida terrorists kill 13 Yemeni troops, capture 15", November 3, 2014

⁹⁷ Globe and Mail, "Court's refusal to hear appeal brings Diab closer to extradition to France", November 13, 2014

⁹⁸ BBC, "Paris synagogue bomb: Canadian suspect extradited to France", November 15, 2014

⁹⁹ Globe and Mail, "Court's refusal to hear appeal brings Diab closer to extradition to France", November 13, 2014

¹⁰⁰ Times of Israel, "Hezbollah operative targeted Jews, Israelis in Peru", October 30, 2014

traces of TNT on Amadar's hands and in the apartment where he was staying. The suspect was reportedly gathering intelligence on Jewish institutions and places frequented by Israeli hikers. Authorities said that they were questioning Amadar to learn more about his intended targets. It was reported that Amadar had arrived in Peru in November 2013 and married a woman with both Peruvian and American citizenship just two weeks later. The couple left for Brazil and returned to Peru in early 2014. Peruvian authorities were tipped off to Amadar's alleged activities by the Israeli intelligence service, Mossad, and he was questioned after returning to Peru. Authorities kept him under constant surveillance, and discovered that neither he nor his wife worked but received Western Union money transfers, a method often used by Hezbollah.¹⁰¹

Asia

Afghanistan

On November 1, nine Afghan security forces were killed when a suicide bomber detonated an explosives-laden vehicle at a joint post of local police and soldiers in the Azra District of Logar Province. District governor, Hamidullah Hamid, confirmed the attack and said that six police and three soldiers had been killed. The Taliban claimed responsibility in an email sent to the media.¹⁰²

On November 9, a suicide bomber infiltrated the police headquarters in Kabul in an apparent attempt to assassinate the city's police chief, Gen. Mohammad Zahir. The police chief was not in the office at the time of the attack but his deputy was killed and seven others, including a small child, were wounded.¹⁰³ The compound is in one of the most heavily fortified areas of Kabul surrounded by high concrete blast walls, with turrets manned by paramilitary police armed with Russian-made PK heavy machine guns. Visitors must past through a number of checkpoints, including body searches and x-rays, before reaching the main buildings.¹⁰⁴ The fact that the suicide bomber was able to pass through heavy security and make his way to within meters of Gen. Zahir's office, revived concerns that

¹⁰¹ Times of Israel, "Peru to charge Hezbollah man who eyed Israeli targets", November 11, 2014.

¹⁰² Al-Jazeera, "Suicide attack kills Afghan security forces", November 1, 2014

¹⁰³ AP, "Kabul Police Chief Survives Assassination Attempt", November 9, 2014

¹⁰⁴ Ibid.

insurgents have penetrated Afghanistan's security and intelligence forces.¹⁰⁵

On November 23, 61 people were killed and 59 others were wounded when a suicide bomber attacked a crowd of spectators at a volleyball match in Paktika Province, eastern Afghanistan.¹⁰⁶ The match was part of a youth tournament between three districts of Paktika, and as a result most casualties were teenagers. No group claimed responsibility for the attack but authorities blamed the Taliban.¹⁰⁷

On November 29, Taliban militants armed with suicide bomb vests and assault rifles attacked a guesthouse used by the US-based charity, Partnership in Academics and Development (PAD), in Kabul. Two people were killed.¹⁰⁸ Security forces also said that they rescued six Afghans who had been held hostage by the attackers during the assault. Authorities said the militants had stormed a building in a residential suburb in west Kabul, one of the attackers detonated an explosives-packed suicide vest, and security forces shot dead the other two militants. The Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack.¹⁰⁹

China

On November 29, four people were killed and 14 others were wounded when militants armed with knives threw explosive devices at civilians at a food stall in a commercial street in Shache County, Xinjiang.¹¹⁰ Eleven of the attackers were killed by police who were patrolling in the area. Explosives, knives and axes were seized at the scene of the attack.¹¹¹ No group claimed responsibility for the attack.¹¹²

¹⁰⁵ It should be noted following this incident and several other attacks the police chief resigned on November 30. Reuters, "Kabul police chief resigns amid wave of attacks", November 30, 2014

¹⁰⁶ Guardian, "Suicide bomber kills at least 50 at volleyball match in Afghanistan", November 24, 2014

¹⁰⁷ BBC, "Bomber 'kills 45' at Afghanistan volleyball match", November 23, 2014

New York Times, "As Bombing Toll Rises, Afghan Villagers Direct Anger at Government", November 24, 2014

¹⁰⁸ Reuters, "Kabul police chief quits after South African family dies in Taliban attack", November 30, 2014

¹⁰⁹ Guardian, "Two die in Taliban attack on foreign guesthouse in Kabul", November 29, 2014

¹¹⁰ New York Times, "Attack in Western China Leaves at Least 15 People Dead", November 29, 2014

¹¹¹ Reuters, "5 killed, 14 hurt in attack in China's Xinjiang", November 29, 2014

¹¹² AFP, "China says 15 killed in "terrorist attack" in Xinjiang", November 29, 2014

Pakistan

On November 3, 55 people, including children and security personnel, were killed and 200 others were injured when a suicide bomber detonated explosives at the Wagah checkpoint border crossing.¹¹³ The explosion occurred minutes after a popular flag-lowering ceremony that is regularly held at the Indo-Pak border. The Al-Qaeda affiliated group, Jandullah, and TTP-affiliated Jamaat-ul-Ahrarhas, claimed responsibility for the attack.¹¹⁴

On November 4, six people were killed and three others were injured after two roadside bombs hit a passenger van and motorbike in Chinori village of the Mohmand tribal district. Authorities said the target was the son of a peace committee chief. The first explosion targeted the motorbike, killing the son of the anti-Taliban peace militia and injuring his friend, while the second blast hit a passenger van killing five people. Jamat-ul-Ahrar, a faction of the Pakistani Taliban, claimed responsibility.¹¹⁵

On November 24, police arrested a militant whose identity was not made public in the Aabpara Market, Islamabad. Authorities seized two hand grenades, detonators, a switch used in suicide jackets, batteries, wires and explosives.¹¹⁶ Authorities said the suspect was due to meet another man in the capital to assemble a suicide bombing vest and was plotting to carry out a terrorist attack in the area.¹¹⁷ Authorities said the militant had suspected ties to the TTP.¹¹⁸

Oceania

In November 2014, there were no significant terrorist or counter-terrorist incidents noted in this region.

¹¹³ Indian Express, "Suicide bombing? At least 55 killed, over 200 injured in Wagah border bomb blast", November 2014

¹¹⁴ Dawn, "TTP splinter groups claim Wagah attack; 60 dead", November 3, 2014

BBC, "Pakistan bombing: Wagah suicide attack near India border", November 3, 2014

¹¹⁵ Al-Jazeera, "Several dead in Pakistan roadside bombing", November 4, 2014

¹¹⁶ PTI, "Pak police arrest suspected militant in Islamabad", November 24, 2014

¹¹⁷ AFP, "Pakistan: Police arrests terror suspect in Islamabad", November 24, 2014

¹¹⁸ Daily Times, "TTP militant arrested", November 24, 2014

ABOUT THE ICT

Founded in 1996, the International Institute for Counter-Terrorism (ICT) is one of the leading academic institutes for counter-terrorism in the world, facilitating international cooperation in the global struggle against terrorism. ICT is an independent think tank providing expertise in terrorism, counter-terrorism, homeland security, threat vulnerability and risk assessment, intelligence analysis and national security and defense policy. ICT is a non-profit organization located at the Interdisciplinary Center (IDC), Herzliya, Israel which relies exclusively on private donations and revenue from events, projects and programs.

ABOUT ICT INCIDENT AND ACTIVISTS DATABASE

The ICT Incidents and Activists Database is a comprehensive survey of Open Sources of Intelligence (OSINT). The ICT's Database is one of the most all-encompassing non-governmental resources on terrorist incidents in the world. Based on comprehensive and integrated information compiled since 1975, the database records over 35,000 incidents, including successful terrorist attacks, foiled attacks, and counter-terror operations, along with background and follow-up information. All for retrieving data in an intuitive manner.

[Click here for a list of online the ICT Incidents and Activists Database publications](#)

For tailored research please contact us at Webmaster@ict.org.il.