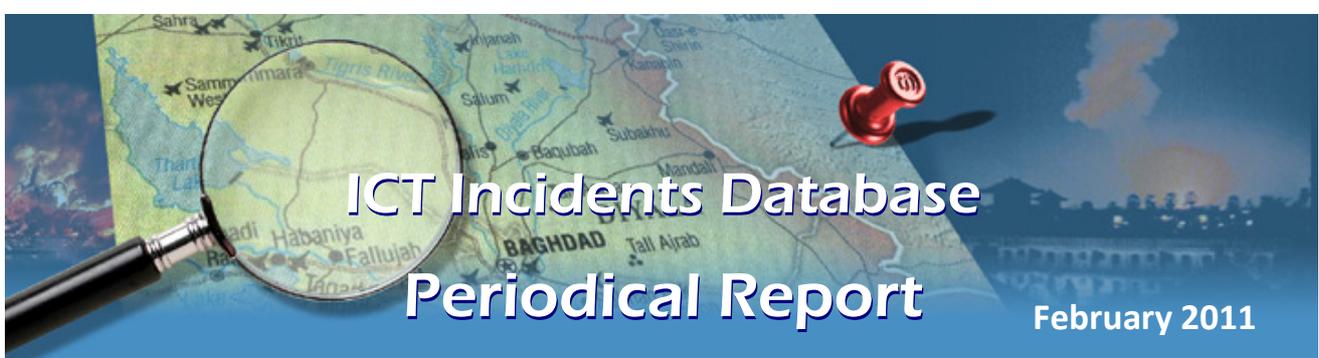


The following report is a summary and analysis of terrorist attacks and counter-terrorism operations that occurred during the month of February 2011, researched and recorded by the ICT database team. Among others:

- On 1 February 2011, Colleen LaRose, 46, also known as “Jihad Jane” pleaded guilty to involvement with several other suspects to an alleged plot to kill Lars Vilks, a Swedish cartoonist who drew pictures of the Prophet Muhammad.
- On 2 February 2011, Mauritanian security forces prevented a large-scale car bomb attack in the city of Noucharatt, Mauritania. The attack would have targeted President Ould Abdel Aziz.
- On 6 February 2011, Doku Umarov claimed responsibility for the 24 January 2011 attack at Domododevo airport, Moscow and threatened further attacks.
- On 10 February 2011, 31 people were killed and 42 people injured when a teenage suicide bomber detonated his explosives at an army compound in Mardan, Pakistan.
- On 12 February 2011, 19 people were killed and 25 people were injured, when four suicide bombers attacked the police headquarters in Kandahar, Afghanistan.
- On 15 February 2011, Israel's Foreign Ministry announced receipt of several threats against Israeli embassies throughout the world, and as a result would be closing four of embassies whist the threat remained.
- On 21 February 2011, 28 people were killed and 50 injured when a suicide bomber attacked a government building in Kunduz province, northern Afghanistan, during a meeting of U.S.-sponsored militia commanders.
- On 21 February 2011, 19 people were killed and 35 people were injured, including two children aged 10 and 11, when a suicide car bomber attacked a police training camp in Mogadishu, Somalia
- On 23 February 2011, a Grad-model Katyusha rocket fired from the Gaza Strip exploded in a residential neighborhood in Beersheba, Israel. The rocket caused damage to several homes and vehicles but no casualties.
- On 28 February 2011. Rajib Karim, 31, from Newcastle upon Tyne, UK was found guilty of a plot to blow up a U.S. bound plane. Karim worked for British Airways and used his job to access information on behalf of Anwar al-Awlaki.



EUROPE

Russia

- On 6 February 2011, Doku Umarov sent a video message to the kavkazcenter.com website in which he claimed responsibility for the attack at Domododevo airport, Moscow on 24 January 2011 and threatened further attacks.¹ In the Russian language message, Umarov claimed to have ordered the attack in response to “Russian crimes in the Caucasus”. He also claimed that all Muslims were under attack all over the world, citing the political situation in Sudan, and condemned “Zionist and Christian regimes led by Israel and America”. Umarov said that his fighters are “waging jihad in the Caucasus today to establish the word of Allah”, and that there are “hundreds more brothers” ready to sacrifice themselves to that end, in the fight against Russia's “racist regime”. Two other militants also appeared in the video and police suspect that one of them was the suicide bomber.² Umarov was wearing a camouflage uniform and appeared in front of a black flag with Arabic script and a white sword.³ The video was dated the day of the attack.⁴ On 24 February 2011, a man who was wounded in the attack on 24 January 2011 died of his wounds, bringing the death toll to 37 people.⁵
- A series of coordinated attacks occurred in Russian republic of Kabardino-Balkaria between 19-21 February 2011. On 18 February 2011, a group of masked gunmen killed three Moscow tourists and injured two other people enroute to the ski mountain resort of Elbrus Mountain, Kabardino-Balkaria. There was also an explosion on one of the resort's cable cars, causing damage but no casualties.⁶ On 19 February 2011, three handmade explosive devices were found in a car parked at the foot of Cheget Mountain, Kabardino-Balkaria. The combined power of bombs was equal to

¹ DPA, “Chechen terror suspect threatens Moscow in 12-minute video”, 6 February 2011;

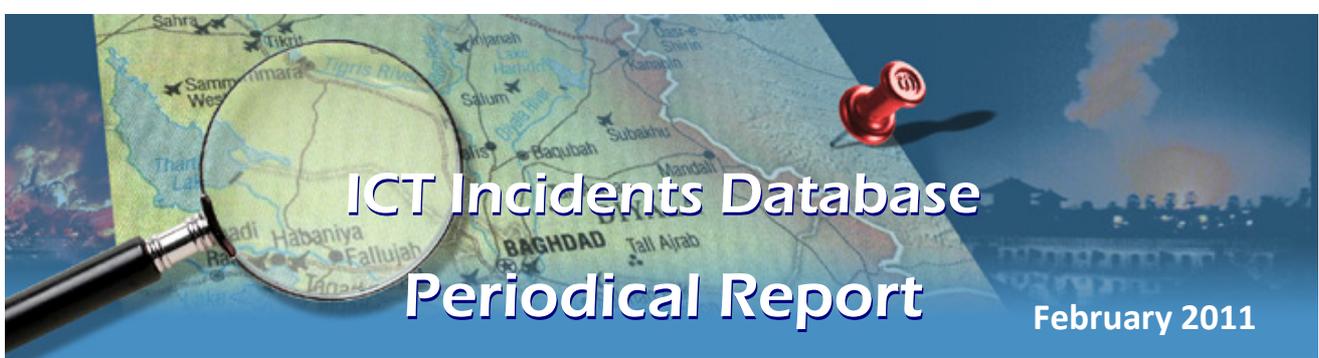
² BBC, “Chechen warlord Doku Umarov admits Moscow airport bomb”, 8 February 2011;

³ DPA, “Chechen terror suspect threatens Moscow in 12-minute video”, 6 February 2011;

⁴ Reuters, “Doku Umarov: Domodedovo Attack Was My Work”, 7 February 2011;

⁵ BBC, “Moscow airport bomb toll 37 after injured man dies”, 24 February 2011;

⁶ RIA Novosti, “Police defuse three bombs in Russia's Kabardino-Balkaria”, 20 February 2011;



70 kg of TNT.⁷ The bombs were placed near to gas tank with wire.⁸ No group claimed responsibility for any of the attacks, although police suspect Chechen rebels.⁹

Denmark

- On 3 February 2011, Mohamed Geele, 29, a Somali man who broke into the home of Kurt Westergaard, a Danish cartoonist in January 2010, was convicted of attempted murder and terrorism. He was acquitted of a separate charge of attempting to murder a policeman who tried to arrest him. Geele denied the charges and claimed that he only tried to frighten Westergaard, not kill him. The maximum penalty Geele faced was a life sentence but prosecutors have asked for 12 years, followed by deportation to Somalia.¹⁰ On 4 February 2011, he was jailed for nine years.¹¹ Geele has lived in Denmark since 1995 as a refugee from Somalia, and was granted indefinite leave to remain. He lived in the city of Aalborg, where he became involved in a youth club. His co-workers said that he was popular and always concerned about his future education. Police believed he has ties to al-Shabab militants.¹²

United Kingdom

- On 8 February 2011, three men were arrested in connection with an attempt to lure officers to check a booby trapped store in Belfast, Northern Ireland on 25 January 2011.¹³ The suspects were aged 33, 34 and 38 but their identity was not revealed to the public. As part of the police investigation, images of the bike that was used as a booby trap for the bomb and of an image of a man at the video store close to the first bomb's location were released to the public.¹⁴ The bombs were discovered by police who were checking the area after several warnings. Two bombs were discovered but neither exploded.¹⁵

⁷ The Moscow News, "Terrorists target ski resorts in North Caucasus", 21 February 2011;

⁸ RIA Novosti, "Police defuse three bombs in Russia's Kabardino-Balkaria", 20 February 2011;

⁹ RUVR, "Who is behind terrorist attacks in Kabardino-Balkaria?", 21 February 2011;

¹⁰ BBC, "Cartoon trial: Kurt Westergaard's attacker convicted", 3 February 2011;

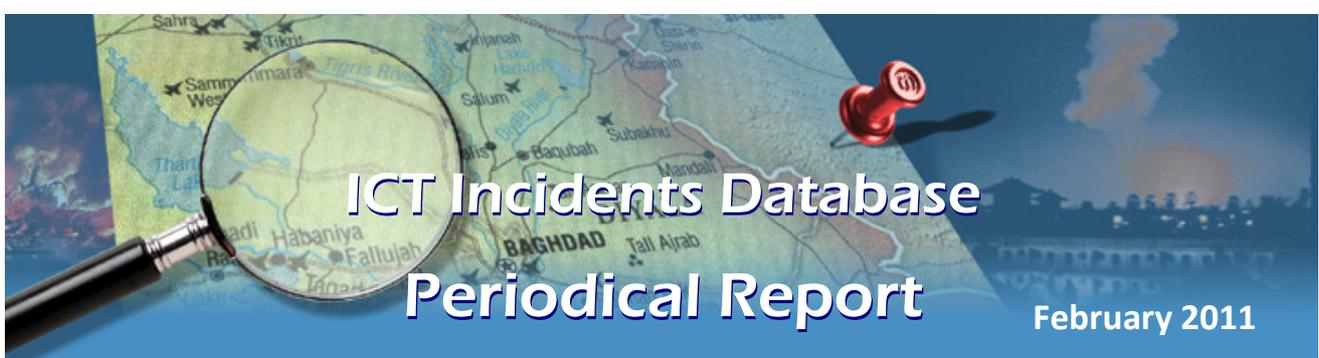
¹¹ BBC, "Denmark cartoon trial: Kurt Westergaard attacker jailed", 4 February 2011;

¹² AP, "Germany charges al-Qaida suspect", 8 February 2011;

¹³ CNN, "Police: 3 men arrested in attempt to lure officers into bomb attack", 8 February 2011;

¹⁴ BBC, "North Belfast booby-trap bomb was attached to bike", 8 February 2011;

¹⁵ Journal, "Belfast bomb was pinned to child's bicycle", 8 February 2011;



- On 28 February 2011. Rajib Karim, 31 from Newcastle upon Tyne, UK was found guilty of a plot to blow up a U.S. bound plane. Karim worked for British Airways and used his job to access information on behalf of Yemeni terrorist leader Anwar al-Awlaki. Karim denied the four charges, including sharing information of use to al-Qa'ida.¹⁶ Karim, a privately-educated IT expert originally from Dhaka, Bangladesh, became a supporter of Jammāt-ul Mujahideen Bangladesh after being influenced by his younger brother Tehzeeb. Karim moved to the UK, where he gained a post-graduate job at British Airways in 2007. Karim was accused of holding secret meetings with fellow Islamic extremists at Heathrow airport, London. In 2009 he began communicating with Anwar al-Awlaki from his home in Newcastle upon Tyne.¹⁷ Detectives discovered that the two had used encrypted messages to discuss details of security flaws at British airways. Karim was asked to train as a flight attendant to assist plans to use suicide bombers or mail bombs that would bring down U.S.-bound flights. Al-Awlaki told Karim he hoped he would be able to supply “critical and urgent information” related to airline security because of his role at British Airways.¹⁸ The case illustrated al-Awlaki's influence to recruit people for jihad via the internet.¹⁹

Germany

- On 8 February 2011, a 25 year-old German-Turkish man identified only as Adnan V was charged with recruiting extremists for al-Qa'ida and preparing an explosive device for an attack against German civilians. He was charged with three counts of publishing al-Qa'ida “propaganda material” on the Internet in an attempt to recruit potential militants. He was also accused of preparing and storing equipment to make a bomb, specifically a remote-controlled fuse and a small amount of explosives. He was arrested in Offenbach am Main, near Frankfurt in western Germany on 1 October 2009. A trial date has not been announced.²⁰

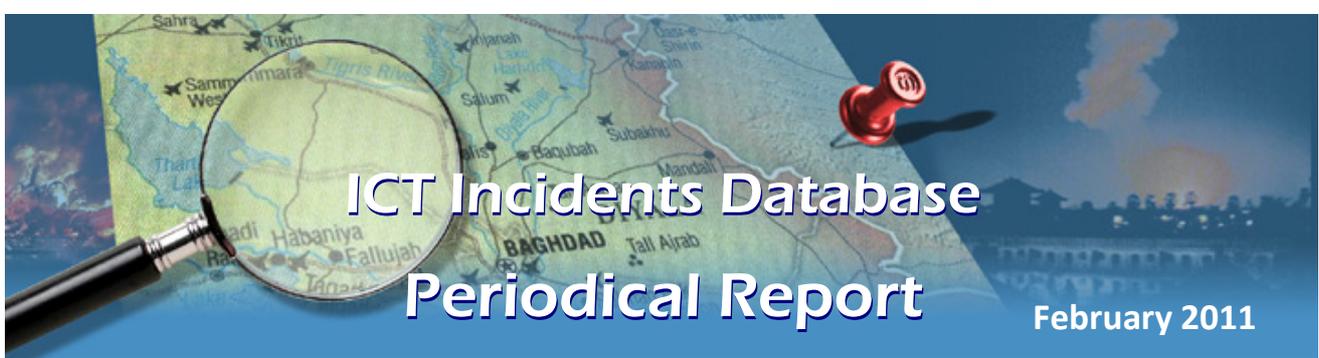
¹⁶ BBC, “BA worker Rajib Karim convicted of terror charges”, 28 February 2011;

¹⁷ AP, “British Airways worker guilty of plane bomb plot”, 28 February 2011;

¹⁸ AFP, “British Airways worker guilty of plane terror plot”, 28 February 2011;

¹⁹ Guardian, “BBC, “BA worker Rajib Karim convicted of terror charges”, 28 February 2011;

²⁰ DW, “German prosecutors indict alleged Islamist for helping al Qaeda” 8 February 2011



Africa

Algeria

- On 2 February 2011, an Italian tourist, Maria Sandra Mariani, 53, was kidnapped by suspected AQIM militants in the Algerian Sahara. The group's tour guide and cook were also kidnapped but were later released.²¹ She had traveled to the Djanet oasis city in Algeria several times, spending periods of up to two months there.²² Mariani was kidnapped at Alidena, south of the town of Djanet, an area frequented by tourists, by a group of men believed to be associated with al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb. The kidnappers allowed the woman to call her tour operator, who then notified the authorities.²³ Police, the military, and security agencies were searching for the woman, but authorities believed she was taken across the border into Niger.²⁴ The director of the tourist agency that had been hosting the tour said that the kidnappers had asked about a certain group of tourists, who they had heard were staying in the camp. They then searched the camp and kidnapped Maria Sandra Mariani, who had been hidden by her guides in an unsuccessful attempt to protect her. Police believe she was not the intended target. AQIM had not issued any demands for Mariani's release. Security forces believed the kidnappers were former prisoners who joined AQIM soon after they were released in the summer of 2010.²⁵

Mauritania

- On 2 February 2011, Mauritanian security forces prevented a large-scale car bomb attack in the city of Noucharatt, Mauritania that was to have targeted President Ould Abdel Aziz.²⁶ In the early hours of the morning, the army was alerted to a suspicious vehicle 12 kilometers from the southern entrance to the city.²⁷ Security forces fired at the vehicle, causing an explosion and the death of three suspected al-Qa'ida militants. Nine soldiers were injured by shrapnel and debris.²⁸ The authorities had

²¹ Reuters, "Al Qaeda kidnaps Italian tourist in Algeria", 4 February 2011;

²² ANSA, "Algeria kidnap victim 'wasn't target' of Qaeda gang", 7 February 2011;

²³ Reuters, "Al Qaeda kidnaps Italian tourist in Algeria", 4 February 2011;

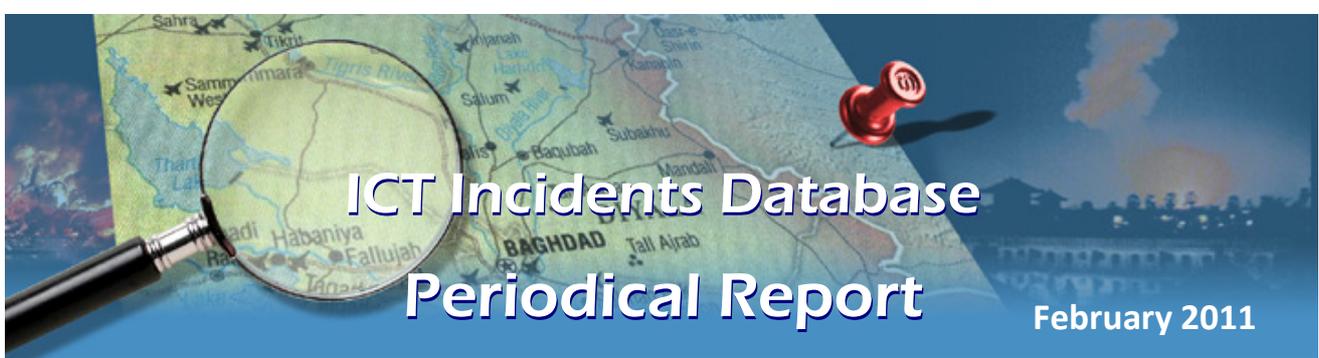
²⁴ ANSA, "Algeria kidnap victim 'wasn't target' of Qaeda gang", 7 February 2011;

²⁵ Ibid

²⁶ AP, "Mauritanian authorities foil terror attack attempt", 2 February 2011;

²⁷ BBC, "Mauritania: 'Al-Qaeda men die' as troops fire on car". 2 February 2011;

²⁸ AFP, "Mauritanian army foils Al-Qaeda attempt on president", 2 February 2011;



been tracking the suspicious vehicle and two others vehicles since 28 January 2011 after receiving intelligence that the cars had crossed into Mauritania from Mali through the southeast Nema region. On 1 February 2011, three militants were arrested in connection with the second vehicle, which according to police, also contained explosives. The militants confessed to the plot, and gave details of the target and location.²⁹ The army then worked to corner the second vehicle, a Toyota Land Cruiser, packed with 1.5 tons of explosives. The soldiers guided the vehicle into an uninhabited area where they opened fire. Two suspects were arrested after they had abandoned the other explosives-laden vehicle in the desert. Security forces were still searching for the third vehicle, which was believed to be carrying water, gas and video equipment.³⁰ The third vehicle has so far not been found.³¹ In a telephone call to an Islamist website, Essirage.net, a spokesman for Al Qa'ida in North Africa claimed responsibility for the attack, which he said was intended to kill President Mohamed Ould Abdel Aziz. Mauritanian Defense Minister Hamadi Ould Hamadi said that he believed the target was actually the French Embassy and a military installation.³² The spokesman claimed that only two militants were in the vehicle and that they detonated the explosives when the soldiers approached, contradicting other accounts of the incident.³³

Somalia

- On 21 February 2011, 19 people were killed and 35 people were injured³⁴, including two children aged 10 and 11, when a suicide car bomber attacked a police training camp in Mogadishu, Somalia.³⁵ A mini-lorry loaded with drums and explosives entered the police checkpoint near the Darwish camp, 500 meters from the Mogadishu sea port, which is under control of the African Union peace force.³⁶ Police attempted to prevent the attack and fired on the car, however the suicide

²⁹ AP, "Mauritanian authorities foil terror attack attempt", 2 February 2011;

³⁰ AFP, "Mauritanian army foils Al-Qaeda attempt on president", 2 February 2011;

³¹ Ibid.

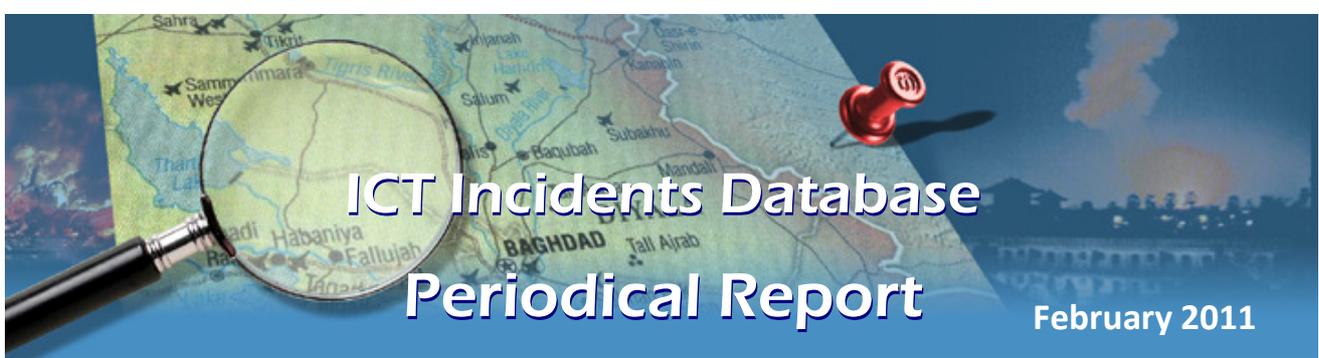
³² AP, "Mauritanian authorities foil terror attack attempt", 2 February 2011;

³³ AFP, "Mauritanian army foils Al-Qaeda attempt on president", 2 February 2011;

³⁴ Reuters, "Somali Islamists car bomb kills 17 in Mogadishu", 21 February 2011;

³⁵ AP, "8 dead after suicide car bomb explodes in Somalia"; 21 February 2011;

³⁶ BBC, "Deadly suicide car bomb rocks Mogadishu police camp", 21 February 2011;



bombers detonated their explosives causing a large explosion and a fire.³⁷ Police said that of those killed, four were suicide bombers, seven were police officers, and 12 others were civilians. An Al-Shabab spokesman, Ali Mohamud Rage, claimed responsibility for the attack, which he called “a warning to our enemies and a pleasure for us.”³⁸

- On 23 February 2011, ten people were killed—including Somali footballer Adbisalan Mohamed Ali—and 35 people were injured when a suicide bomber detonated a car filled with explosives in Mogadishu, Somalia. Ali played for Dekedaha, a football club based in Mogadishu; two of his colleagues were injured in the attack. The players on Dekedaha's football club were leaving a police station that they use for practice sessions when the bomb exploded. The team had been training at the police station because it served as a safe haven from militants.³⁹ Islamist terrorists have banned football in Somalia, declaring the sport un-Islamic, and have transformed local football fields into bases. As a result, many Somali players have left the country.⁴⁰

Middle East

Israel including West Bank and Gaza Strip

- On 4 February 2011, four Kassam rockets were fired at Southern Israel from the Gaza strip by Islamic Jihad militants. Two of the rockets caused damage to a field and a parking lot in a kibbutz in the Sha'ar Hanegev regional council. A vehicle was damaged but there were no casualties. Two more rockets were later fired at the same area. Again there were no casualties. The “Color Red” rocket alert system was activated during both attacks and residents of the area were asked to stay in their homes. Islamic Jihad militants claimed responsibility for the rockets, which it claimed were fired in the direction of a military post east of the Gaza Strip town of Khan Younis.⁴¹

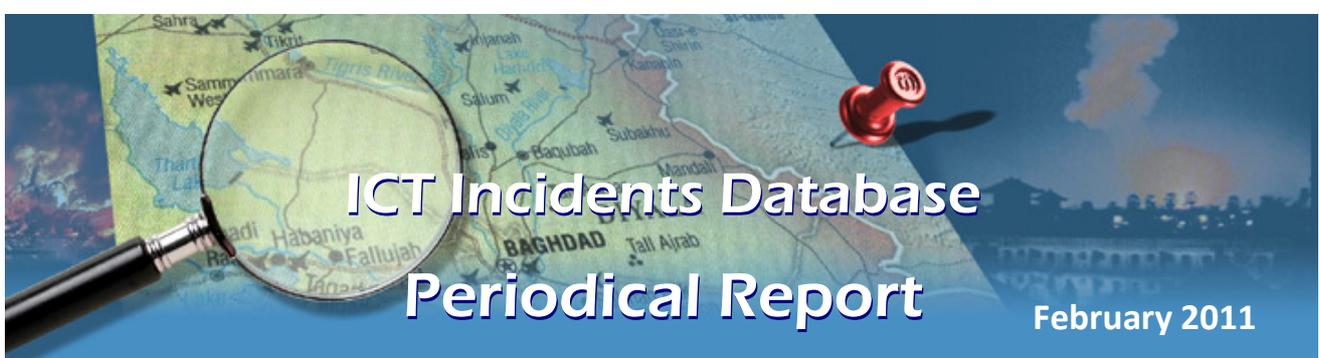
³⁷ AFP, “Suicide car bomb rocks Mogadishu base”, 21 February 2011;

³⁸ Ibid.

³⁹ AFP, “Somali Federation Mourns Player Killed in Blast”, 23 February 2011;

⁴⁰ AP, “Colleagues Mourn Somali Soccer Player”, 23 February 2011;

⁴¹ Ynet, “4 mortars hit south; car damaged”, 8 February 2011;



- On 15 February 2011, Israel's Foreign Ministry announced that it had received threats against Israeli embassies around the world, and as a result would be closing four of embassies temporarily. Officials did not specify which embassies were threatened.⁴² The security threat level was raised to the highest level as a response to the threats, which are believed to be linked to Hizballah. The organization has threatened to avenge the murder of Imad Mughniyah that occurred on 12 February 2008.⁴³ The Counter Terrorism Bureau issued a travel advisory on 12 February 2011 for all Israelis due to the anniversary of the assassination of Mughniyah. The advisory warned against traveling to Egypt, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Armenia, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, and Venezuela.⁴⁴ The Israeli embassy in Ankara, Turkey and the Israeli consulate in Istanbul were among the four embassies closed due to the threat from Hizballah.⁴⁵
- On 23 February 2011, a Grad-model Katyusha rocket was fired from the Gaza Strip and exploded in a residential neighborhood in Beersheba, Israel.⁴⁶ The rocket caused damage to several homes and vehicles. There were no casualties; however ten people, including four children, were treated for shock.⁴⁷ As a response to the continuing rocket attacks, three Islamic Jihad militants were wounded in an Israeli air strike. The IDF confirmed the air-strike.⁴⁸

Egypt

- On 5 February 2011, an explosion occurred at a pipeline in a gas terminal near the town of El-Arish, Sinai Peninsula, Egypt.⁴⁹ There were no casualties but the blast caused a fire, which was contained by shutting off the flow of gas to neighboring Jordan and Egypt. Authorities initially believed the fire was caused by a gas leak; however an investigation revealed that the explosion was caused by a bomb placed at the site. The terminal's guards testified that four men had stormed the terminal in

⁴² Jerusalem Post, "'Maximum security' at 4 Israeli embassies due to threats", 15 February 2011;

⁴³ Haaretz, "Foreign Ministry fears Hezbollah behind terror threats on Israeli embassies", 15 February 2011;

⁴⁴ Jerusalem Post, "'Maximum security' at 4 Israeli embassies due to threats", 15 February 2011;

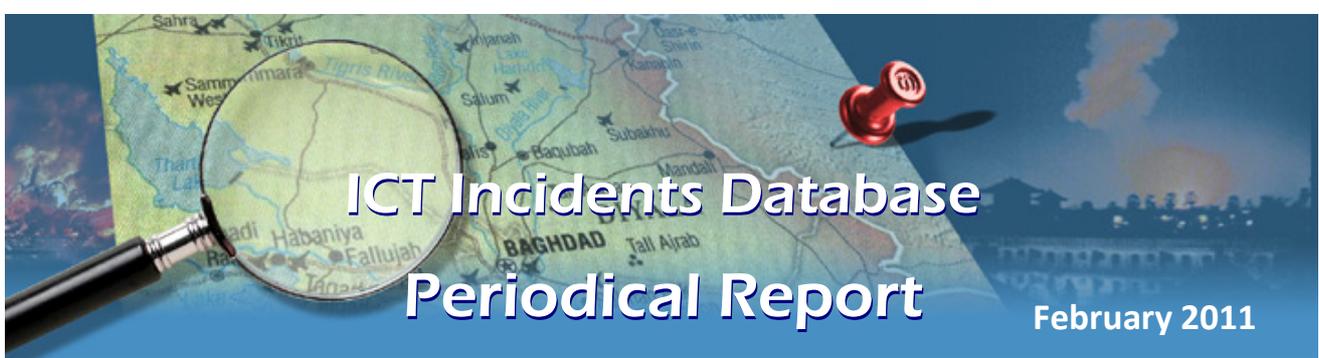
⁴⁵ Jerusalem Post, "Embassy in Ankara closed due to Hezbollah threat", 17 February 2011;

⁴⁶ Jerusalem Post, "Katyusha rocket strikes Beersheba; first since Cast Lead", 23 February 2011;

⁴⁷ Israel Ministry of Foreign Affairs, "Grad rocket from Gaza hits Beersheba, IDF responds", 27 February 2011;

⁴⁸ Haaretz, "Gaza militants fire missile at Be'er Sheva for first time since Gaza war", 23 February 2011;

⁴⁹ AP, "Probe: Egyptian pipeline blast was caused by bomb", 7 February 2011;



two cars. The guards attempted to restrain the men but were unsuccessful. The bomb was then detonated by remote control.⁵⁰ The terminal is part of a pipeline system that transports gas from Egypt's Port Said on the Mediterranean Sea to Israel, Syria, and Jordan.⁵¹

Iraq

- On 12 February 2011, 33 people were killed and 28 were injured when a suicide bomber detonated his explosives on a bus filled with pilgrims in Samarra, Iraq. The attack, which took place at one of the 40 checkpoints on the road from Samarra to Baghdad, targeted Shiite pilgrims leaving the Gold-domed shrine.⁵² The attacker was wearing an explosive vest which he detonated as he got on the bus. An Iraqi soldier at the south entrance of Samarra attempted to stop the bomber but was unable to prevent him from detonating the explosives. Police believe the bomb laden vest contained 10kg of explosives.⁵³ No group claimed responsibility for the attack, but police suspect al-Qa'ida in Iraq.⁵⁴

South America

Colombia

- On 9 February 2011, FARC militants released the first of five hostages promised as a gesture of peace to the government in Colombia.⁵⁵ Marcos Baquero was kidnapped in June 2009, when FARC militants ambushed a group of politicians near the town of San Jose de Guaviare, Colombia. After his release, he was picked up by a Brazilian military helicopter from a secret location in the jungle.⁵⁶ A team of intermediaries, that included former Colombian senator Piedad Cordoba, two ICRC delegates, and a representative of the NGO, Colombians for Peace, helped manage the release.⁵⁷ On 14 February 2011, Carlos Alberto Ocampo, a policeman captured in December 2010,

⁵⁰ Jerusalem Post, "Egypt investigator: Pipeline explosion caused by bomb", 7 February 2011;

⁵¹ Ibid.

⁵² BBC, "Iraq suicide bomber kills many Shia pilgrims on bus", 12 February 2011;

⁵³ Reuters, "Suicide bomber kills 38, wounds dozens in Iraq", 12 February 2011;

⁵⁴ NY times, "Bomber Strikes Shiite Pilgrims' Bus in Iraq", 12 February 2011;

⁵⁵ BBC, "Colombia's Farc rebels release hostage Marcos Baquero", 10 February 2011;

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ AFP, "FARC hostage release begins in Colombia", 9 February 2011;



was released in Tolima province to a humanitarian mission headed by former senator Cordoba.⁵⁸

- On 28 February 2011, a Colombian naval officer was killed and three marines injured, when a bomb exploded on a boat at a river checkpoint in Cauca, southwest Colombia. Three civilians were also reported missing. The boat was passing through the checkpoint in the town of Lopez de Micay, on the Pacific coast of Cauca, when the explosion occurred.⁵⁹

North America

United States of America

- On 1 February 2011, Colleen LaRose, 46, also known as “Jihad Jane”, pleaded guilty to involvement, along with several other suspects, in an alleged plot to kill Lars Vilks, a Swedish cartoonist who drew pictures of the Prophet Muhammad. LaRose was arrested in October 2009 in Philadelphia.⁶⁰ In March 2010, LaRose initially pleaded not guilty; however she changed her pleas to guilty, thereby avoiding a trial. She could face a life sentence in prison and a \$1-million fine. She is due to be sentenced on 3 March 2011.⁶¹ LaRose was charged with plotting to “provide material support to terrorists”. She recruited male and female co-conspirators, raised money to fund the attack, and coordinated the plot using the internet. LaRose was also accused of stealing another individual's U.S. passport and transferring it in an effort to facilitate an act of international terrorism.⁶² Prosecutors claimed that LaRose and her co-conspirators thought that her appearance and American citizenship would help her to avoid suspicion.⁶³ She is believed to have had multiple e-mail and YouTube accounts, other websites and various online usernames in order to publish jihadist literature and videos, to raise funds for militants and recruit other people to the cause.⁶⁴ Among the online fictitious names used by LaRose were “Jihad Jane,” “Fatima

⁵⁸ Reuters, “Colombian police officer Carlos Alberto Ocampo (C) embraces” 14 February 2011;

⁵⁹ CR, “FARC' boat attack kills navy officer”, 28 February 2011;

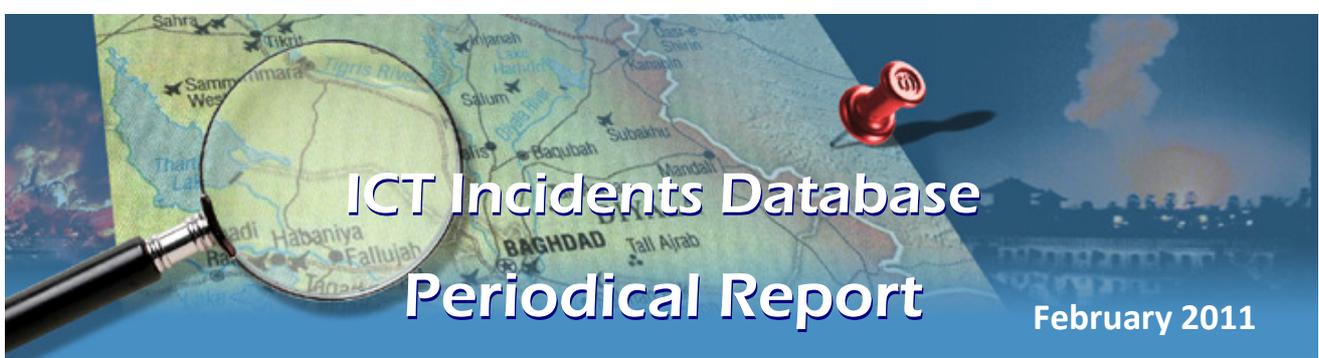
⁶⁰ BBC, “‘Jihad Jane' case: Colleen LaRose admits terror plot”, 1 February 2011;

⁶¹ LA Times, “‘Jihad Jane' pleads guilty in terrorism plot”, 2 February 2011;

⁶² ibid

⁶³ AP, “‘Jihad Jane' terror suspect pleads guilty in Pa.”, 1 February 2011;

⁶⁴ Reuters, “‘Jihad Jane' pleads guilty in terrorism case”, 1 February 2011;



LaRose,” “ExtremeSister4Life” and “SisterOFTerror.” La Rose had been married several times and had a history of petty crime.⁶⁵ She was born in Michigan and moved to Texas as a child. At the age of 16, she married a man who was much older, and by the age of 24, she had married and divorced twice. In 2005, she met Kurt Gorman, with whom she lived and helped care for his father in Pennsburg, near Philadelphia. In 2009, five days after Gorman's father's funeral, LaRose left Gorman, and went to an undisclosed place in Europe. She had allegedly removed the hard drive from her computer and had copied Gorman's passport with the intention of giving it to a co-conspirator.⁶⁶ The plan was for her to obtain residency in Sweden and marry one of her co-conspirators so that he would be able to live in the country. This was the man to whom she was to give Gorman's passport. LaRose returned to the U.S. in October 2009, and the FBI took her into custody at Philadelphia International Airport. Since then she has been held in a jail in Philadelphia.⁶⁷ The case became public when federal authorities unsealed the indictment.⁶⁸

- On 14 February 2011, seven men, including two American citizens, were charged in the United States for selling drugs and weapons to the Taliban to help them fight U.S. troops overseas. The men were arrested in June 2010 in Ghana, when officers posing as representatives of the Taliban approached the men in Ghana and asked to buy large amounts of cocaine. They also requested that the men set up safe places in West Africa to store heroin on its way from Afghanistan to the United States, Canada, and Europe. The undercover Drug Enforcement Agents negotiated to buy anti-aircraft missiles and automatic weapons for the Taliban. Prosecutors in the case believe the men were working with a co-conspirator in Lebanon, who was not identified.⁶⁹ Two of the men were identified as Alwar Pouryan and Oded Orbach, both American citizens. They were charged with conspiring to sell surface-to-air missiles, automatic rifles and other weapons, in order to protect heroin laboratories run by the Taliban, against U.S. attacks in Afghanistan. They were arrested in Romania and held for extradition to the U.S. The other five men were identified as Maroun Saade, Walid

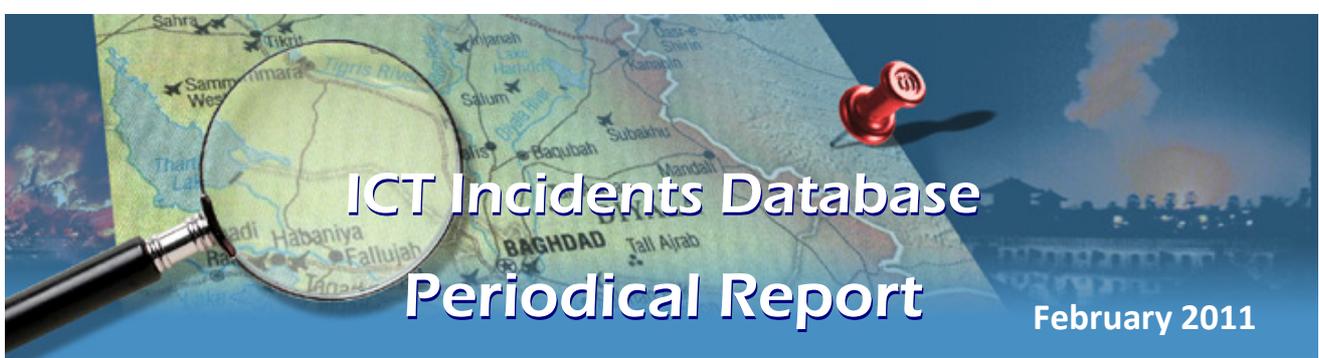
⁶⁵ Reuters, “Jihad Jane' pleads guilty in terrorism case”, 1 February 2011;

⁶⁶ AP, “Jihad Jane' terror suspect pleads guilty in Pa.”, 1 February 2011;

⁶⁷ LA Times, “Jihad Jane' pleads guilty in terrorism plot”, 2 February 2011;

⁶⁸ AP, “Jihad Jane' terror suspect pleads guilty in Pa.”, 1 February 2011;

⁶⁹ AP, “7 charged in NY with conspiring to aid Taliban”, 14 February 2011;



Nasr, Francis Sourou Ahissou, Corneille Dato and Martin Raouf Bouraima. They were detained in Liberia by Liberian authorities and transferred to U.S. custody.⁷⁰

- On 24 February 2011, Zachary Adam Chesser, 21, was sentenced to 25 years in prison for encouraging violent jihadists to attack the writers of the show “South Park”. Chesser was angered by an episode of the show that depicted the Prophet Mohammed in a bear suit. Chesser had pleaded guilty in October 2010 to providing material support to terrorists, communicating threats and soliciting others to threaten violence. Chesser also admitted that he had attempted to go to Somalia to join the militant group Al-Shabaab.⁷¹

Asia

Thailand

- On 13 February 2011, a car bomb in Yala injured 18 people including four soldiers and three children.⁷² The attack occurred at approximately 09:50 and caused a large fire, which took firefighters nearly three hours to contain.⁷³ Authorities believe that the bomb was hidden in a fire extinguisher inside a pick-up truck.⁷⁴ The damage caused from the explosion was estimated at 10 million bhat (\$330,000). Although no group claimed responsibility for the attack police suspect Islamist militants, and on 14 February they arrested nine people in Yala for their alleged involvement. Police investigated the suspects' profiles and took DNA swabs.⁷⁵
- On 21 February 2011, one person was killed and 12 people injured when a bomb exploded at 16:35 outside a supermarket in Yala. A police car and several other vehicles parked nearby were damaged. The bomb was hidden in a motorcycle and was detonated using a mobile phone. Immediately after the attack, mobile phone networks were shut down.⁷⁶

⁷⁰ BBC, “Seven charged by U.S. with conspiring to aid Taliban”, 14 February 2011;

⁷¹ CNN, “Man who threatened 'South Park' creators gets 25 years in prison”, 24 February 2011;

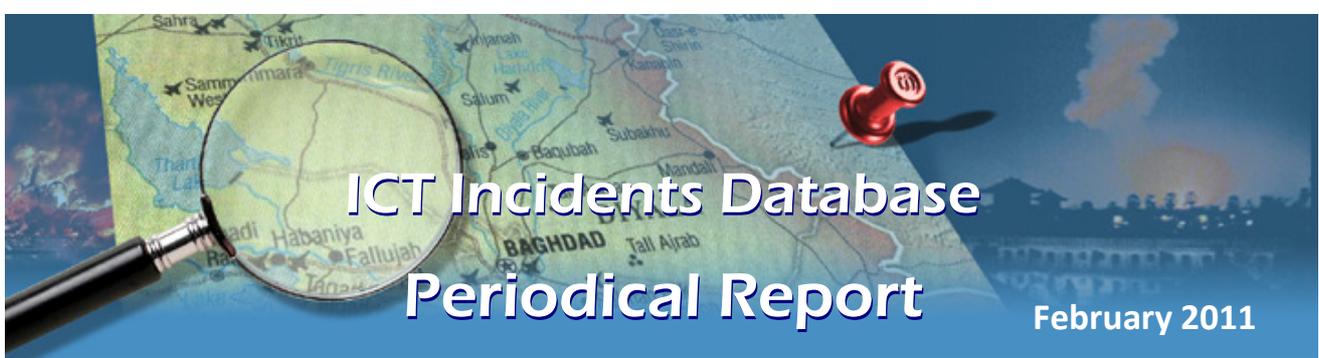
⁷² AFP, “Car bomb injures 18 in Thai south: police,” 13 February 2011;

⁷³ mcot.net, “17 injured, But 10 million of damages in blast at Yala market,” 13 February 2011;

⁷⁴ AFP, “Car bomb injures 18 in Thai south: police,” 13 February 2011;

⁷⁵ mcot.net, “17 injured, But 10 million of damages in blast at Yala market,” 13 February 2011;

⁷⁶ BNO News, “One dead, 12 injured in bomb blast in southern Thailand”, 21 February 2011;



China

- On 16 February 2011, Lei Sen, 22, was charged with using a mobile phone to remotely detonate a bomb in the parking lot of an office building in Beijing's Dongzhimenna area in October 2009. Lei allegedly assembled the bomb with firecrackers, wires, and a battery, and took it from a rented house in suburban Beijing to Dongzhimen by bus. A U.S. student named Santeii Michael Charles received minor injuries to his right leg. Sen faces up to ten years in jail, if found guilty⁷⁷.

Indonesia

- On 2 February 2011, Abu Bakar Bashir was charged with a series of terrorist-related offenses, including responsibility for the 2002 Bali bombings. A 93-page indictment was presented to the South Jakarta District Court that contained seven charges, including one count of planning and/or inciting a terrorist act, which carried a maximum penalty of death by firing squad. Bashir was also charged with trafficking in weapons and explosives for the purpose of conducting terrorism, which also carries the death penalty, as well as supplying funds for terrorism, which carries a jail term of between three and 15 years.⁷⁸ Abu Bakar Bashir, 72, is the spiritual head of Jemaah Islamiyah network and was charged with helping fund a new terror cell in Aceh province.⁷⁹ He denied all charges and his trial is continuing.⁸⁰
- On 21 February 2011, Komarudin al-Mustaqim and Luthfi Haidaroh were sentenced to ten years in prison for their involvement in training camp affiliated with al-Qa'ida in Aceh. The camp was discovered by police in 2010. Komarudin al-Mustaqim was accused of operating the camp, where terrorists were trained to carry out a terror attack similar to the attacks in Mumbai, India in 2008. Luthfi Haidaroh was accused of raising funds for Jamaah Ansharut Tauhid (JAT), as well as collecting money for the training camp.⁸¹

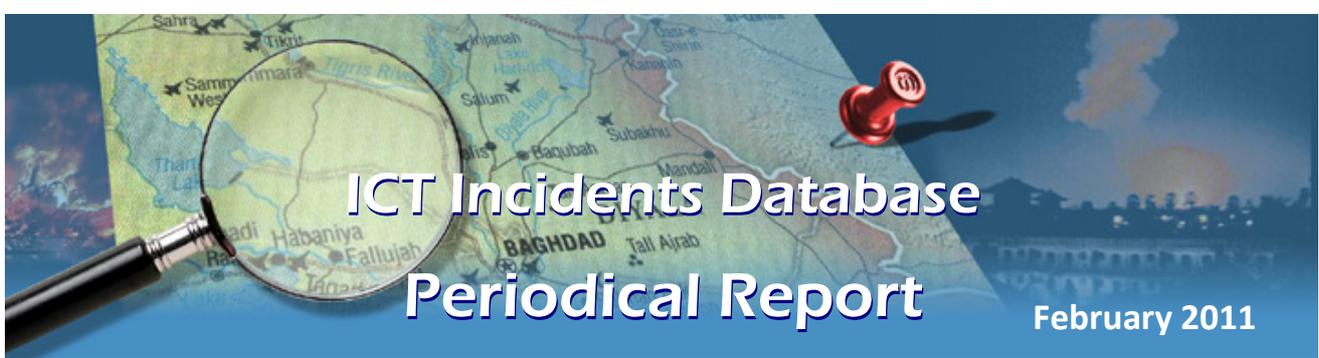
⁷⁷ Xinhua, "'Man charged with bomb attack near Beijing embassy area", 16 February 2011;

⁷⁸ AAP, "Bashir charged over terror network link", 2 February 2011;

⁷⁹ AP, "Indonesian cleric charged with plotting terrorism", 2 February 2011;

⁸⁰ Terrorism charges denied: 'I was only defending Islam', 15 February 2011.

⁸¹ Asia One News, "Indonesia jails terror suspects for 10 years each", 21 February 2011.



Afghanistan

- On 12 February 2011, 19 people were killed and 25 injured when four suicide bombers attacked the police headquarters in Kandahar, Afghanistan. The majority of the casualties were police officers. The attack involved three car bombs and a battery of rocket-propelled grenades⁸². After several explosions believed to be caused by the suicide bombers, militants wearing explosive vests occupied a wedding venue across from the headquarters and began firing their machine guns and throwing grenades onto the police. The local citizens and shopkeepers closed their stores and hit inside their homes during the fighting.⁸³ Three rockets landed in the police headquarters, while one landed at a nearby school and injured nine students. The fighting continued for almost five hours before police finally managed to kill three of the attackers and wounded and detained the fourth. The attack was the fifth suicide bombing in Kandahar, Afghanistan in 2011.⁸⁴
- On 21 February 2011, 28 people were killed and 50 wounded when a suicide bomber attacked a government building in Kunduz province, northern Afghanistan, during a meeting of U.S.-sponsored militia commanders.⁸⁵ The attack occurred at the entrance to the government building at around midday. No group claimed responsibility for the attack but the authorities suspect Taliban. The explosion took place at approximately 1200pm as people were queuing outside a district office in the Imam Sahib District of Kunduz province to collect new identity cards and other documents⁸⁶ Approximately 40 chiefs of the Afghan Local Police (ALP) force were in the building at the time of the attack, along with officials from the district of Emam Saheb. The attacker attempted to enter the building but instead detonated his explosives in the queue of civilians outside. The majority of those attending the meeting were unhurt; however the majority of the casualties were civilians queuing for government papers. The government office was especially busy in the run-up to

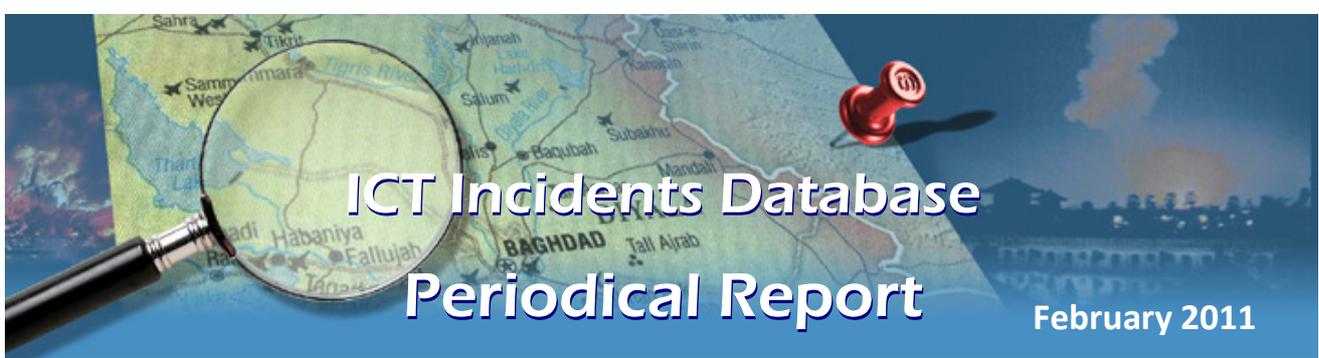
⁸² The Boston Globe, "19 killed in Afghanistan attack," 12 February 2011;

⁸³ BBC News, "Deadly Taliban attack on Kandahar strikes police HQ", 12 February 2011;

⁸⁴ The Boston Globe, "19 killed in Afghanistan attack," 12 February 2011;

⁸⁵ AFP, "28 dead in blast at Afghan government office", 21 February 2011

⁸⁶ AP, "Afghan police: At least 28 killed in suicide blast". 21 February 2011;



the Afghan New Year. Many parents, who required documents to enroll their children in schools, were amongst the casualties.⁸⁷

Pakistan

- On 10 February 2011, 31 people were killed and 42 people were injured, when a teenage suicide bomber dressed in the school uniform of the Aziz Bhatti College, detonated his explosives at an army compound in Mardan, Pakistan. Apart from one instructor, all of those killed were cadets.⁸⁸ The military were unsure of the exact age of the attacker but believe he was between 10 and 12 years old. He hid the bomb under his school uniform. A schoolboy witness said the uniform allowed the attacker to pass through at least six checkpoints and avoid detection.⁸⁹ Several hours after the attack, government officials stated that the attacker was approximately 19 or 20 years old.⁹⁰ The attack occurred as the soldiers were exercising at a Punjab Regiment parade ground, inside an enclosed military area in Mardan, Pakistan. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Yusuf Raza Gilani, condemned the attack. Security was increased in the area and soldiers in bulletproof jackets and helmets cordoned off the area surrounding the Punjab Regiment Centre and prevented access to the site. The Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack, which they claimed was in revenge for U.S. drone strikes and local military offensives.⁹¹ They threatened to carry out further attacks⁹².

Philippines

- On 2 February 2011, Arabi Sali, an Abu Sayyaf militant, was arrested in the town of Bongao in Tawi-Tawi, Philippines after nearly 10 years in hiding.⁹³ Arabi Sali, also known as “Amil Sali” was arrested by elite police forces, for his alleged role in two kidnappings, the first in 2000 in Sipadan, and the second on 27 May 2001 in Dos Palmas. Sali was also suspected of involvement in a roadside bombing that killed two

⁸⁷ Guardian, “Taliban bomber kills 30 civilians at Afghan militia meeting”, 21 February 2011;

⁸⁸ AP, “‘Schoolboy’ suicide bomber attacks Pakistani army recruits, kills 31”, 11 February 2011;

⁸⁹ BBC, “Pakistan attack: ‘Schoolboy’ suicide bomber hits Mardan”, 10 February 2011;

⁹⁰ Reuters, “Boy suicide bomber kills 31 at Pakistan army”, 10 February 2011;

⁹¹ Ibid.

⁹² AFP, “‘Schoolboy’ bomber kills 31 Pakistan army recruits”, 10 February 2011;

⁹³ Xinhua, “Abu Sayyaf member arrested in Tawi-Tawi”, 3 February 2011;



U.S. soldiers in the southern Philippines in 2009.⁹⁴ After his arrest, Sali was transferred to Zamboanga City, Philippines.⁹⁵ Sali was included in the U.S. Department of Defense Rewards Program set up to encourage civilians to provide information leading to the arrest of militants. Police stated he had \$20,000 bounty.⁹⁶

⁹⁴ AP, "Philippine troops arrest militant accused of kidnappings, killing of Americans", 2 February 2011;

⁹⁵ Inquirer, "Abu Sayyaf man in high-profile kidnap case falls ", 2 February 2011;

⁹⁶ AP, "Philippine troops arrest militant accused of kidnappings, killing of Americans", 2 February 2011;