

For Six Month Period Ending 08/31/15
(Insert date)

I - REGISTRANT

1. (a) Name of Registrant
Vision Americas LLC

(b) Registration No.
5907

(c) Business Address(es) of Registrant
1200 19th Street NW, Ste 300
Washington, DC 20036

1150 K Street NW, Suite 1411
Washington, DC 20005

2. Has there been a change in the information previously furnished in connection with the following?

- (a) If an individual:
- | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| (1) Residence address(es) | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Citizenship | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Occupation | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |

- (b) If an organization:
- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| (1) Name | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (2) Ownership or control | Yes <input type="checkbox"/> | No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> |
| (3) Branch offices | Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | No <input type="checkbox"/> |

(c) Explain fully all changes, if any, indicated in Items (a) and (b) above.

Vision Americas moved its offices from

1200 19th Street NW, Ste 300
Washington, DC 20036

to 601 13th Street NW, 11th Floor
Washington, DC 20005

IF THE REGISTRANT IS AN INDIVIDUAL, OMIT RESPONSE TO ITEMS 3, 4, AND 5(a).

3. If you have previously filed Exhibit C¹, state whether any changes therein have occurred during this 6 month reporting period.

Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to the Exhibit C? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

¹ The Exhibit C, for which no printed form is provided, consists of a true copy of the charter, articles of incorporation, association, and by laws of a registrant that is an organization. (A waiver of the requirement to file an Exhibit C may be obtained for good cause upon written application to the Assistant Attorney General, National Security Division, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC 20530.)

4. (a) Have any persons ceased acting as partners, officers, directors or similar officials of the registrant during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position	Date Connection Ended
------	----------	-----------------------

(b) Have any persons become partners, officers, directors or similar officials during this 6 month reporting period?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Residence Address	Citizenship	Position	Date Assumed
------	-------------------	-------------	----------	--------------

5. (a) Has any person named in Item 4(b) rendered services directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal?

Yes No

If yes, identify each such person and describe the service rendered.

(b) During this six month reporting period, has the registrant hired as employees or in any other capacity, any persons who rendered or will render services to the registrant directly in furtherance of the interests of any foreign principal(s) in other than a clerical or secretarial, or in a related or similar capacity? Yes No

Name	Residence Address	Citizenship	Position	Date Assumed
------	-------------------	-------------	----------	--------------

(c) Have any employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their employment or connection with the registrant during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or Connection	Date Terminated
------	------------------------	-----------------

(d) Have any employees or individuals, who have filed a short form registration statement, terminated their connection with any foreign principal during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name	Position or Connection	Foreign Principal	Date Terminated
------	------------------------	-------------------	-----------------

6. Have short form registration statements been filed by all of the persons named in Items 5(a) and 5(b) of the supplemental statement?

Yes No

If no, list names of persons who have not filed the required statement.

II - FOREIGN PRINCIPAL

7. Has your connection with any foreign principal ended during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Foreign Principal

Date of Termination

8. Have you acquired any new foreign principal(s)² during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Name and Address of Foreign Principal(s)

Date Acquired

9. In addition to those named in Items 7 and 8, if any, list foreign principal(s)² whom you continued to represent during the 6 month reporting period.

Moroccan American Center for Policy

10. (a) Have you filed exhibits for the newly acquired foreign principal(s), if any, listed in Item 8?

Exhibit A³ Yes No

Exhibit B⁴ Yes No

If no, please attach the required exhibit.

- (b) Have there been any changes in the Exhibits A and B previously filed for any foreign principal whom you represented during this six month period? Yes No

If yes, have you filed an amendment to these exhibits? Yes No

If no, please attach the required amendment.

² The term "foreign principal" includes, in addition to those defined in Section 1(b) of the Act, an individual organization any of whose activities are directly or indirectly supervised, directed, controlled, financed, or subsidized in whole or in major part by a foreign government, foreign political party, foreign organization or foreign individual. (See Rule 100(a) (9)). A registrant who represents more than one foreign principal is required to list in the statements he files under the Act only those principals for whom he is not entitled to claim exemption under Section 3 of the Act. (See Rule 208.)

³ The Exhibit A, which is filed on Form NSD-3, sets forth the information required to be disclosed concerning each foreign principal.

⁴ The Exhibit B, which is filed on Form NSD-4, sets forth the information concerning the agreement or understanding between the registrant and the foreign principal.

III - ACTIVITIES

-
11. During this 6 month reporting period, have you engaged in any activities for or rendered any services to any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, identify each foreign principal and describe in full detail your activities and services:

Moroccan American Center for Policy - Vision Americas contacted members of Congress and their staffers on issues related to U.S. - Morocco bilateral relations including human rights developments in the region, Morocco's role in the Middle East Peace Process and security issues in the region, and the Western Sahara issue. In addition, the registrant provided and continues to provide strategic advice on the aforementioned topics.

-
12. During this 6 month reporting period, have you on behalf of any foreign principal engaged in political activity⁵ as defined below? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal and describe in full detail all such political activity, indicating, among other things, the relations, interests and policies sought to be influenced and the means employed to achieve this purpose. If the registrant arranged, sponsored or delivered speeches, lectures or radio and TV broadcasts, give details as to dates, places of delivery, names of speakers and subject matter.

Vision Americas communicated with various principals and staff of the legislative and executive branches of the U.S. government in order to educate individuals on the U.S. - Morocco relationship in order to garner support for initiatives set forth by MACP.

-
13. In addition to the above described activities, if any, have you engaged in activity on your own behalf which benefits your foreign principal(s)? Yes No

If yes, describe fully.

⁵ "Political activity," as defined in Section 1(o) of the Act, means any activity that the person engaging in believes will, or that the person intends to, in any way influence any agency or official of the Government of the United States or any section of the public within the United States with reference to formulating, adopting or changing the domestic or foreign policies of the United States or with reference to political or public interests, policies, or relations of a government of a foreign country or a foreign political party.

IV - FINANCIAL INFORMATION**14. (a) RECEIPTS-MONIES**

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal, any contributions, income or money either as compensation or otherwise? Yes No

If no, explain why.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies.⁶

Date	From Whom	Purpose	Amount
04/2015	MACP	Retainer	\$60,000
05/2015	MACP	Retainer	\$20,000
06/2015	MACP	Retainer	\$20,000
07/2015	MACP	Retainer	\$20,000
08/2015	MACP	Retainer	\$20,000
			\$140,000
			<u>Total</u>

(b) RECEIPTS - FUNDRAISING CAMPAIGN

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received, as part of a fundraising campaign⁷, any money on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes No

If yes, have you filed an Exhibit D⁸ to your registration? Yes No

If yes, indicate the date the Exhibit D was filed. Date _____

(c) RECEIPTS-THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you received any thing of value⁹ other than money from any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement, or from any other source, for or in the interests of any such foreign principal?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Foreign Principal	Date Received	Thing of Value	Purpose
-------------------	---------------	----------------	---------

^{6, 7} A registrant is required to file an Exhibit D if he collects or receives contributions, loans, moneys, or other things of value for a foreign principal, as part of a fundraising campaign. (See Rule 201(e)).

⁸ An Exhibit D, for which no printed form is provided, sets forth an account of money collected or received as a result of a fundraising campaign and transmitted for a foreign principal.

⁹ Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

15. (a) DISBURSEMENTS-MONIES

During this 6 month reporting period, have you

- (1) disbursed or expended monies in connection with activity on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement? Yes No
- (2) transmitted monies to any such foreign principal? Yes No

If no, explain in full detail why there were no disbursements made on behalf of any foreign principal.
Employees salaries not based solely on work with foreign principal.

If yes, set forth below in the required detail and separately for each foreign principal an account of such monies, including monies transmitted, if any, to each foreign principal.

Date	To Whom	Purpose	Amount
------	---------	---------	--------

Total

(b) DISBURSEMENTS-THINGS OF VALUE

During this 6 month reporting period, have you disposed of anything of value¹⁰ other than money in furtherance of or in connection with activities on behalf of any foreign principal named in Items 7, 8, or 9 of this statement?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Recipient	Foreign Principal	Thing of Value	Purpose
------	-----------	-------------------	----------------	---------

(c) DISBURSEMENTS-POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

During this 6 month reporting period, have you from your own funds and on your own behalf either directly or through any other person, made any contributions of money or other things of value¹¹ in connection with an election to any political office, or in connection with any primary election, convention, or caucus held to select candidates for political office?

Yes No

If yes, furnish the following information:

Date	Amount or Thing of Value	Political Organization or Candidate	Location of Event
------	--------------------------	-------------------------------------	-------------------

^{10, 11} Things of value include but are not limited to gifts, interest free loans, expense free travel, favored stock purchases, exclusive rights, favored treatment over competitors, "kickbacks," and the like.

V - INFORMATIONAL MATERIALS

16. (a) During this 6 month reporting period, did you prepare, disseminate or cause to be disseminated any informational materials?¹²

Yes No

If Yes, go to Item 17.

(b) If you answered No to Item 16(a), do you disseminate any material in connection with your registration?

Yes No

If Yes, please forward the materials disseminated during the six month period to the Registration Unit for review.

17. Identify each such foreign principal.

Moroccan American Center for Policy

18. During this 6 month reporting period, has any foreign principal established a budget or allocated a specified sum of money to finance your activities in preparing or disseminating informational materials? Yes No

If yes, identify each such foreign principal, specify amount, and indicate for what period of time.

19. During this 6 month reporting period, did your activities in preparing, disseminating or causing the dissemination of informational materials include the use of any of the following:

- Radio or TV broadcasts Magazine or newspaper Motion picture films Letters or telegrams
 Advertising campaigns Press releases Pamphlets or other publications Lectures or speeches
 Other (*specify*) _____

Electronic Communications

Email

Website URL(s): _____

Social media websites URL(s): _____

Other (*specify*) _____

20. During this 6 month reporting period, did you disseminate or cause to be disseminated informational materials among any of the following groups:

- Public officials Newspapers Libraries
 Legislators Editors Educational institutions
 Government agencies Civic groups or associations Nationality groups
 Other (*specify*) _____

21. What language was used in the informational materials:

- English Other (*specify*) _____

22. Did you file with the Registration Unit, U.S. Department of Justice a copy of each item of such informational materials disseminated or caused to be disseminated during this 6 month reporting period? Yes No

23. Did you label each item of such informational materials with the statement required by Section 4(b) of the Act?

Yes No

12 The term informational materials includes any oral, visual, graphic, written, or pictorial information or matter of any kind, including that published by means of advertising, books, periodicals, newspapers, lectures, broadcasts, motion pictures, or any means or instrumentality of interstate or foreign commerce or otherwise. Informational materials disseminated by an agent of a foreign principal as part of an activity in itself exempt from registration, or an activity which by itself would not require registration, need not be filed pursuant to Section 4(b) of the Act.

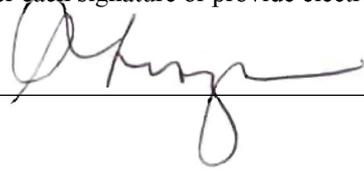
VI - EXECUTION

In accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 1746, the undersigned swear(s) or affirm(s) under penalty of perjury that he/she has (they have) read the information set forth in this registration statement and the attached exhibits and that he/she is (they are) familiar with the contents thereof and that such contents are in their entirety true and accurate to the best of his/her (their) knowledge and belief, except that the undersigned make(s) no representation as to truth or accuracy of the information contained in the attached Short Form Registration Statement(s), if any, insofar as such information is not within his/her (their) personal knowledge.

(Date of signature)

(Print or type name under each signature or provide electronic signature¹³)

09/14/15



Four horizontal lines for date entry.

Four horizontal lines for signature entry.

13 This statement shall be signed by the individual named in the registration if the registrant is an individual or by a majority of those persons, officers, directors or persons performing similar functions, if the registrant is an organization, except that the organization can, by power of attorney, authorize one or more individuals to execute this statement on its behalf.

Date	VA Name	Name of principal or staff contacted	Form of contact (phone, email, meeting)	Handouts/Attachments
03/04/15	Roger Noriega	Shannon Meade	Meeting regarding Morocco and Dallas-based Kosmos Energy	
04/02/15	Roger Noriega	Anne Patterson	Email regarding U.S. Assistance to Morocco	Copy of Rep. Pete Sessions and Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen letter in support of the ongoing and promising private sector investment in Morocco's western Sahara
04/08/15	Jose Cardenas	Alex Hutkin	Meeting about the latest developments regarding U.S.- Morocco Bilateral Relations	Potomac Institute's Terrorism in North Africa & the Sahel in 2015: Global Reach & Implications
04/08/15	Jose Cardenas	Jacob Fullmer	Meeting about the latest developments regarding U.S.- Morocco Bilateral Relations	Potomac Institute's Terrorism in North Africa & the Sahel in 2015: Global Reach & Implications
04/08/15	Jose Cardenas	Pace McMullan	Meeting about the latest developments regarding U.S.- Morocco Bilateral Relations	Potomac Institute's Terrorism in North Africa & the Sahel in 2015: Global Reach & Implications
04/08/15	Jose Cardenas	Allison Cooke	Meeting about the latest developments regarding U.S.- Morocco Bilateral Relations	Potomac Institute's Terrorism in North Africa & the Sahel in 2015: Global Reach & Implications
04/08/15	Jose Cardenas	Katelyn Wilcox	Meeting about the latest developments regarding U.S.- Morocco Bilateral Relations	Potomac Institute's Terrorism in North Africa & the Sahel in 2015: Global Reach & Implications
04/09/15	Jose Cardenas	Caryn Hamner	Meeting about the latest developments regarding U.S.- Morocco Bilateral Relations	Potomac Institute's Terrorism in North Africa & the Sahel in 2015: Global Reach & Implications
04/09/15	Jose Cardenas	Peter J. Mihalick	Meeting about the latest developments regarding U.S.- Morocco Bilateral Relations	Potomac Institute's Terrorism in North Africa & the Sahel in 2015: Global Reach & Implications
04/09/15	Jose Cardenas	Jason Frye	Meeting about the latest developments regarding U.S.- Morocco Bilateral Relations	Potomac Institute's Terrorism in North Africa & the Sahel in 2015: Global Reach & Implications
04/09/15	Jose Cardenas	Micah Chambers	Meeting about the latest developments regarding U.S.- Morocco Bilateral Relations	Potomac Institute's Terrorism in North Africa & the Sahel in 2015: Global Reach & Implications
04/09/15	Jose Cardenas	Dylan Frost	Meeting about the latest developments regarding U.S.- Morocco Bilateral Relations	Potomac Institute's Terrorism in North Africa & the Sahel in 2015: Global Reach & Implications
04/09/15	Jose Cardenas	Chris Worrel	Meeting about the latest developments regarding U.S.- Morocco Bilateral Relations	Potomac Institute's Terrorism in North Africa & the Sahel in 2015: Global Reach & Implications
04/09/15	Jose Cardenas	Kate Raulin	Meeting about the latest developments regarding U.S.- Morocco Bilateral Relations	Potomac Institute's Terrorism in North Africa & the Sahel in 2015: Global Reach & Implications
04/21/15	Roger Noriega	Susan Adams	Email about U.S. assistance funds in the Western Sahara.	
05/04/15	Alana McWilliams on behalf of Noriega	Nathan Heiman	Email requesting meeting to discuss U.S. - Morocco relations	
05/04/15	Alana McWilliams on behalf of Noriega	Nathan Bergerbest	Email requesting meeting to discuss U.S. - Morocco relations	
05/04/15	Alana McWilliams on behalf of Noriega	Shannon Cantwell	Email requesting meeting to discuss U.S. - Morocco relations	
05/04/15	Alana McWilliams on behalf of Noriega	Robert Zarate	Email requesting meeting to discuss U.S. - Morocco relations	
05/04/15	Alana McWilliams on behalf of Noriega	Nancy Mckinstry	Email requesting meeting to discuss U.S. - Morocco relations	
05/07/15	Alana McWilliams on behalf of Noriega	Katie Barnes	Email requesting meeting to discuss U.S. - Morocco relations	

Registrant Vision Americas (5907) on behalf of Foreign Principal Moroccan American Center for Policy

05/07/15	Alana McWilliams on behalf of Noriega	Josh Carter	Email requesting meeting to discuss U.S. - Morocco relations	
05/07/15	Alana McWilliams on behalf of Noriega	Igor Krestin	Email requesting meeting to discuss U.S. - Morocco relations	
05/11/15	Roger Noriega	Josh Carter	Meeting about the latest developments regarding U.S.- Morocco Bilateral Relations	Potomac Institute's Terrorism in North Africa & the Sahel in 2015: Global Reach & Implications
05/30/15	Roger Noriega	Adam Farris	Meeting about the latest developments regarding U.S.- Morocco Bilateral Relations	Potomac Institute's Terrorism in North Africa & the Sahel in 2015: Global Reach & Implications
06/10/15	Roger Noriega	Christine Samuel	Email to State about House Appropriations bill	
06/10/15	Roger Noriega	Anne Patterson	mail to State about House Appropriations bill	
06/10/15	Roger Noriega	Steven Marchese	Email about U.S. assistance funds in the Western Sahara	
07/01/15	Roger Noriega	Robert Zarate	Meeting regarding appropriations bill language	
07/22/15	Roger Noriega	Alice Grant Hogans	Email about Foreign Operations language regarding U.S. assistance funds to Morocco	
07/22/15	Roger Noriega	Susan Adams	Email about Foreign Operations language regarding U.S. assistance funds to Morocco	
08/10/15	Roger Noriega	Alice Grant Hogans	Email following up on latest issues concerning Morocco and U.S. Aid spending in Western Sahara	
08/10/15	Roger Noriega	Susan Adams	Email following up on latest issues concerning Morocco and U.S. Aid spending in Western Sahara	

Registrant Vision Americas (5907) on behalf of Foreign Principal Moroccan American Center for Policy

**Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515**

April 1, 2015

The Honorable John Kerry
Secretary of State
U.S. Department of State
2201 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20520

Dear Mr. Secretary:

We write today to encourage the Department of State to support U.S. private investment in the Western Sahara. We believe that economic development of the Western Sahara can and should proceed in parallel with the United Nations mediation process. That is one of the reasons why Congress has been so supportive of using Title 3 funds designated for Morocco on programs that will be conducted in the Western Sahara.

The Kingdom of Morocco is one of our most important partners and allies in North Africa. Morocco has served as a model of stability and reform in a volatile region and merits our continued support and commitment. A key shared goal of the US-Morocco bilateral relationship is a peaceful resolution regarding the Western Sahara. Consequently, Congress has strongly supported the longstanding U.S. policy on this issue in a bipartisan manner for a solution based on a formula of autonomy under Moroccan sovereignty.

To this end, we would like to bring to your attention an apparent successful example of U.S. private investment in Morocco. Kosmos Energy, an American company based in Dallas, TX, has entered a joint declaration with ONHYM, an agency of the Moroccan government, in which both parties pledge that development of hydrocarbon resources in Western Sahara will be done in accordance with Article 73 of the UN Charter and the authoritative 2002 UN Legal Opinion. According to officials from Kosmos Energy, although the company has not yet discovered a commercially viable amount of hydrocarbons, it remains committed to conducting further exploration off the coast of the Western Sahara and investing in social projects concerning skills training and potable water in the area. We hope that private investment will lead to expanded opportunities for local businesses and stronger economic development.

As the Member of Congress that represents Kosmos Energy and the Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa, we respectfully request that the Department of State support responsible U.S. private sector investment that promotes real economic development in the Western Sahara consistent with all applicable laws and regulations.

Thank you for your attention to this important matter and we look forward to working with you on this issue.

Sincerely,


PETE SESSIONS
Chairman
House Committee on Rules


ILEANA ROS-LEHTINEN
Chairman
Subcommittee on the Middle East and North Africa

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

Yonah Alexander



Sixth Annual Report

INTER-UNIVERSITY CENTER
FOR
TERRORISM
STUDIES

February 2015



Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

Yonah Alexander

February 2015

Copyright © 2015 by Yonah Alexander. Published by the Inter-University Center for Terrorism Studies (administered by both the International Center for Terrorism Studies at the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies and the Inter-University Center for Legal Studies at the International Law Institute). All rights reserved. No part of this report may be reproduced, stored or distributed without the prior written consent of the copyright holder.

Manufactured in the United States of America

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

Table of Contents

PREFACE & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	
MAP-GRAPHIC: NEW TERRORISM HOTSPOT.....	1
TERRORISM IN NORTH AFRICA & THE SAHEL IN 2014.....	2
REGIONAL THREAT ASSESSMENT.....	2
TERRORISM’S GROWING REGIONAL PROFILE: CASE STUDIES.....	4
CONCLUSIONS & SELECTED RECOMMENDATIONS.....	8
CHRONOLOGY: TERRORISM IN NORTH AFRICA AND THE SAHEL IN 2014.....	11
SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY	27
ABOUT THE AUTHOR.....	32
ABOUT THE ACADEMIC CENTERS.....	33

Preface

Since the dawn of history, two major security challenges have faced humanity. The first stems from natural disasters, including earthquakes, famine, drought, wildfires, and infectious disease epidemics. The second consists of man-made threats, such as crime, piracy, terrorism, insurgency, and war. Every community, country, and region has been threatened by both “mother nature” and the human calamities of extremism and violence, instigated by individuals or collective sources.

Indeed, for the past half century these dual challenges in Africa and other regions have been studied academically for the purpose of learning past lessons, identifying future natural and man-made catastrophes, and recommending “best practices” for preventative policies and actions to be carried out at the governmental, intergovernmental, and nongovernmental levels.

More specifically, the Institute for Studies in International Terrorism (ISIT), initially administered by the State University of New York System, in collaboration with educational bodies in the U.S. and abroad, conducted research dealing with Africa’s security concerns and their global implications. In the early 1980’s, ISIT, in cooperation with the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University, the Institute for Social and Behavioral Pathology at the University of Chicago, and the University of Ibadan in Nigeria, was awarded a Rockefeller Foundation grant for scholars from around the world to conduct a collaborative study exploring solutions to conflicts in Africa and elsewhere. This project resulted in the publication of the book *International Violence* co-edited by Tunde Adeniran and Yonah Alexander (Praeger 1983).

Since that early academic effort, numerous seminars, conferences, and publications have been undertaken by the Inter-University Center for Terrorism Studies (IUCTS), a consortium of universities and think tanks in more than 40 countries. This entity was subsequently administered by the Terrorism Studies program at The George Washington University, and for the past 16 years by the International Center for Terrorism Studies (ICTS) at the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies (PIPS) in Arlington, VA., and the Inter-University Center for Legal Studies (IUCLS) at the International Law Institute (ILI) in Washington, DC.

Three academic reports are noteworthy. The first, “Why the Maghreb Matters: Threats, Opportunities & Options for Effective U.S. Engagement in North Africa,” was published by the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies and the Conflict Management Program at the John Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies on March 31, 2009. This initial study was guided by a bipartisan panel, including former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, General (Ret.) Wesley Clark, Ambassador (Ret.) Stuart Eizenstat, Professor William Zartman, and other distinguished former officials and academics. The panel recommended more effective engagement in the region to prevent a brewing security crisis from erupting there.

Another study, “Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2013,” was published in January 2014 by IUCTS. It represented the Fifth Annual Report in a series focusing on terrorist threats in the Maghreb – Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia – as well as adjacent areas of the Sahel – Chad, Mali, Niger – and their strategic security implications regionally and

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

globally. This report concluded that trends in Africa lead to quite pessimistic conclusions about the short-term future, as the region is engaged in a generational and socio-cultural conflict that afflicts the global community. Indeed, alarming statistics point to the growing “arc of instability” stretching across the region, with consequences beyond any country’s borders (<http://www.iucts.org/publications/reports/>).

Focusing international attention on the region can help enable the seeds of conflict resolution, political accommodation, economic and social development, and national reconciliation to emerge and reduce the forces of instability and chaos. These solutions, to be sustainable and effective, require an integration of global and local resolve and resources. Without an effective menu of responses to the challenges of terrorism and instability, the impact will only continue to grow as a threat to the world community.

The third report, “The Current Security Challenges in Africa,” (published in October 2014) includes the views of several ambassadors from the region who participated at academic seminars organized by the IUCTS. Ambassador Mohamed M. Tawfik (Egypt), Ambassador Rachad Bouhlal (Morocco), and Ambassador (Ret.) Al Maamoun Baba Lamine Keita (Mali), made presentations at the 16th Annual Event on “International Cooperation in Combating Terrorism: Review of 2013 and Outlook for 2014,” held at the National Press Club in Washington, D.C. on January 24, 2014. Ambassador Maowia O. Khalid (Sudan) and Ambassador Jean Kamau (Kenya) were speakers at the Ambassador’s forum held at PIPS on May 27, 2014 (<http://www.iucts.org/publications/reports/>).

It should also be mentioned that in light of the United States-Africa Leaders Summit, held on August 4-6, 2014 in Washington, D.C., the IUCTS has decided to initiate a new academic program titled “Investing in the future of Africa.” The goals of this effort are the following:

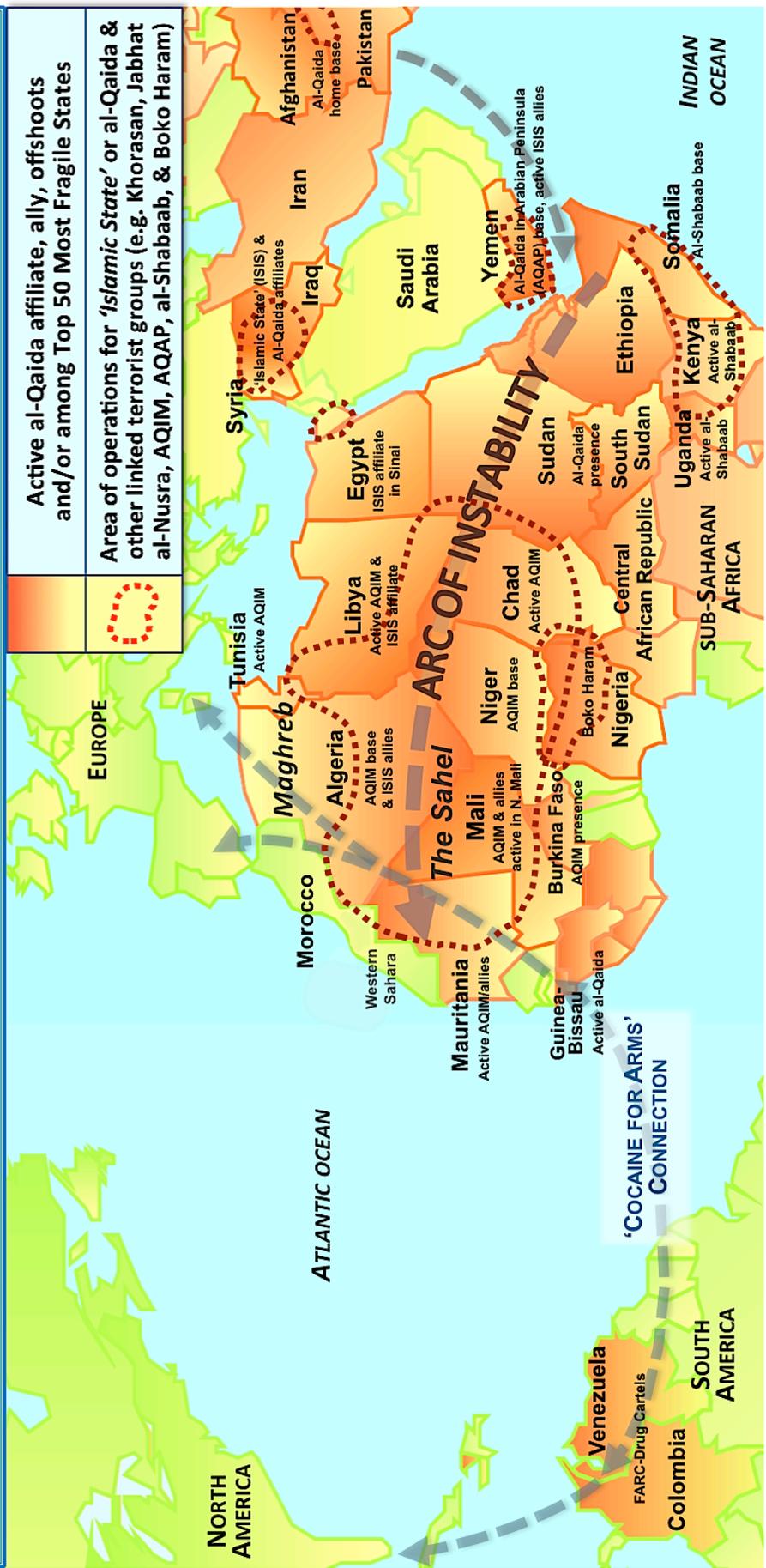
- Refocus on Africa and strengthen the strategic relationship between the continent and the United States.
- Promote awareness of political, ethnic, religious, military, and important security trends that could have an impact on the prospects, course, and the consequences of conflicts in Africa to influence and encourage the implementation of peace and security.
- Address the root causes of conflict and terrorism, including food insecurity, famine, and poverty, thereby promoting peace in African nations committed to democracy, free enterprise, transparency, and the rule of law.
- Provide strategic insight concerning the U.S.’s strategy for sub-Saharan Africa: peace and security; democracy and governance; economic growth, trade and investment; education; and culture.
- Contribute to establishing high-level policies, documentation of good practices, and the provision of technical support in the priority areas of the region.
- Focus on U.S.-Africa partnerships and sustainable development through information exchange, research, analysis, documentation, and compilation of databases.

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

Finally, some acknowledgements are in order. Appreciation is due to many colleagues in the United States, Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Europe, and elsewhere who provided valuable data and insights for our study. Michael S. Swetnam (CEO and Chairman, PIPS), and General (Ret.) Alfred Gray (Chairman, Board of Regents, PIPS) deserve special gratitude for their continuing inspiration and support. Professor Don Wallace, Jr., Chairman of the International Law Institute, has also offered legal guidance. Our internship team during the academic year 2014 and Spring 2015, ably coordinated by Sharon Layani, provided useful research and administrative support. Members of the team included Benjamin Schaefer (Hofstra University), Ryan Hendrickson (SUNY Oneonta), Jacob Westerberg (University of California, Riverside), Anikh Wadhawan (University of California, Riverside), Andrew Coley (Quinnipiac University), Dillon Bowman (University of Rochester), Ilana Hale (Arizona State University), Cristina Alston (University at Albany, SUNY), Gabriella Gricius (Boston University), Tyler Engler (Georgetown University), Uri Lerner (American University), and Courtney Van Wagner (The University of Georgia).

The author, the individuals, and the institutions above cannot be held responsible for errors or any other consequences arising from the use of the information contained in this publication from the noted sources.

NEW TERRORISM HOT SPOT: AFRICA'S 'ARC OF INSTABILITY'



	Active al-Qaida affiliate, ally, offshoots and/or among Top 50 Most Fragile States
	Area of operations for 'Islamic State' or al-Qaida & other linked terrorist groups (e.g. Khorasan, Jabhat al-Nusra, AQIM, AQAP, al-Shabaab, & Boko Haram)

“Terrorism in North Africa & the Sahel in 2014”
 © Inter-University Center for Terrorism Studies, February 2015

SELECT SOURCES:

- 1) "Country Reports on Terrorism 2009," US State Department, August 2010; and "Country Reports on Terrorism 2010," US State Department, August 2011;
- 2) "Failed States Index 2010," Foreign Policy/Fund for Peace, June 2010; "Trans-Saharan Counterterrorism Initiative (TSCTI) Pan Sahel Initiative, Intrinsic Forces" (map), Global Security.org, May 7, 2011;
- 3) "Al-Qaeda casts Shadow over Sahel region" (map), Agence France Press (AFP), Oct. 27, 2010; and "Al-Qaeda activity in West African desert" (map), AFP, June 26, 2011;
- 4) "Maghreb & Sahel Terrorism: Rising Threat from al-Qaeda, other Terrorists in N. W.C. Africa," International Center for Terrorism Studies (ICTS), Potomac Institute for Policy Studies, Jan. 2010;
- 5) 2011 ICTS Report Update: "The Consequences of Terrorism—An Update on al-Qaeda and other Terrorist Threats in The Sahel & Maghreb," ICTS, Potomac Institute for Policy Studies, Jan. 2011;
- 6) "Decades Later, Refugees Return to a Land Still Divided," Washington Post, Dec. 5, 2010; "Parties to W. Sahara conflict end UN-convened informal talks in NY," UN News Centre, Dec. 19, 2010;
- 7) "Desert Land in Limbo is Torn Apart," The New York Times, Dec. 9, 2010; and "Rifts curb North Africa's war on al-Qaeda," UPI, Nov. 17, 2010;
- 8) "Key Members of Sahara drug ring captured are from Polisario," Middle East Online, Dec. 21, 2010; "Morocco says Dismantled International Drug Trafficking linked to Terrorists," VOA, Oct. 18, 2010;
- 9) "N. Africa's Sahel: Next Terrorism Hot Spot?," TIME, Sep. 12, 2011; "Mali forces hunt desert drug traffickers," AFP, Sep. 14, 2011; "Post-Qaddafi W.C. Africa a powder keg," CBS News, Sep. 12, 2011;
- 10) "Al Qaeda & the African Arc of Instability," Civil-Military Fusion Centre (NATO Allied Command), December 2012; "Security Challenges in Libya & the Sahel," CNA Strategic Studies, December 2012;
- 11) "The Islamic State of Iraq and Greater Syria: Two Arab countries fall apart," Economist, June 12, 2014; "Islamic State Emergence Transformed Syria, Iraq in 2014," Voice of America, Dec. 28, 2014;
- 12) "Islamic State Affiliate Takes Root Amid Libya's Chaos," Wall Street Journal, Feb. 1, 2015; "Islamic State Offshoots Spring Up in Egypt, Other Countries," Wall Street Journal, Jan. 28, 2015.

Terrorism in North Africa & the Sahel in 2014

Regional Threat Assessment



As this report goes to press in February 2015, two major security challenges that brutally characterized 2014 continue to inflict grave human, political, social, economic, and strategic costs in the region and beyond. The first is the Ebola crisis in West Africa that presents a stark public health emergency. The second is radical extremism and violence that affects almost every nation on the continent and has global reach. The report analyzes each of these natural and man-made threats — and their potential interplay — at both regional and international levels. In addition, several case studies are presented for countries particularly impacted by terrorism and other forms of violence. Finally, select policy recommendations are offered.

A. Ebola Crisis: Epidemic Threatens Security, Extremists Take Note

Human history and culture provide multiple references to deep-seated security concerns. One source notes: “To him was given the power over a quarter of the earth with the right to kill by the sword and famine, by pestilence and wild beasts” (Revelations 6:8). Shakespeare contributed this insight: “We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars, as if we were villains by necessity, fools by heavenly compulsion” (King Lear, Act I, Scene II).

In recent years, Africa has experienced more than its share across a broad range of health challenges, including cholera, leprosy, malaria, smallpox, typhoid fever, and the current Ebola virus in West Africa. According to the United Nations' Geneva-based World Health Organization (WHO), the Ebola outbreak that began in 2014 has already killed 8,810 people as of January 2015. In light of the high human cost, the WHO established a special fund for such emergencies.

To date, the worst-affected countries have been Liberia, Guinea, and Sierra Leone. In these nations, the deadly disease has created unprecedented fear and anxiety over public safety. As widespread transmission of the virus proved devastating to parts of West Africa, the epidemic also had a more limited impact in other African countries such as Nigeria, Mali, and Senegal.

When the U.S. was “touched” by the Ebola virus with the death of a Liberian traveler at a Dallas hospital, screening of passengers for the virus began at several major American airports. Congress members called for a ban on travel from West Africa. Ultimately, President Barack Obama warned that taking such a step “would make the situation even worse.” Instead, to combat Ebola at its source, the Department of Defense dispatched 3,000 medical personnel to West Africa to build treatment centers and train local staff. Several other Ebola cases and “wake up” calls in Europe, Latin America, and elsewhere have reminded the international community that outbreaks of infectious diseases require better preparation to avert any future “surprises,” and that health security is a national, regional, and interregional security concern.

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

What is urgently needed is a comprehensive international “Marshall Plan-type” effort in West Africa to stop the virus at its epicenter and prevent its spread more broadly, contributing to a safer, healthier world. It must be fully understood, however, that the Ebola threat cannot be isolated from looming man-made dangers. According to recent intelligence reports, some terrorist groups (e.g. the "Islamic State" and al-Qa’ida) have plans to utilize the disease as a biological weapon by stabbing targeted enemies with infected needles. The intentions and capabilities for radical extremist actors to resort to any future obtainable “super” instruments of death and destruction should be pondered with the gravest of concern by all nations.

B. Terrorist Threat: 2014 Attacks Hit Record High; "Islamic State" Targets Region

Since 9/11, a disturbing trend of security challenges with global reach has emerged in the Maghreb, Sahel, and other parts of Africa. It has been brutally demonstrated by the escalation in violent attacks mounted by an expanding array of lawless transnational militant groups, ranging from Mali to Somalia and beyond. The militants, motivated by ethnic, racial, religious, tribal, and national ideologies, include extremist groups such as al-Qa’ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Boko Haram, Ansaru, Ansar Dine, Ansar Al-Sharia, the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO), al-Mourabitoun, the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MLNA), al-Shabaab, other militant recruits, and displaced persons. It is in this connection that the emergence of the "Islamic State" (also known as ISIS, ISIL, and Daesh), whose stated goal is establishing a “caliphate” across the Middle East, Africa, Europe, and Asia, is of particularly ominous concern. "Islamic State" affiliates have recently carried out deadly attacks in Libya and Egypt's Sinai, and the group is gaining allies elsewhere in the region.

Indeed, these extremist political and social entities are becoming increasingly linked, formally or informally, in a “holy alliance” of “like-minded” movements, as well as “strange bedfellows” intent on trafficking, kidnapping, and violent extremism. Most worrisome, this deadly transnational terrorist network is expanding across a widening “arc of instability” that extends from the Atlantic to the Red Sea, and into the Middle East and Asia. The strategic map of the “new terrorism hot spots” included in this study provides visual evidence of activities in North, Central, West, and East Africa as well as links to other continents.

Of growing concern for African security interests are the increasing links and flow of recruits between these regional extremists and the so-called "Islamic State" in Syria and Iraq, as well as al-Qa’ida affiliates and allies across the region. In Algeria, Gouri Abdelmalek (or Khaled Abu Suleimane), the leader of a splinter group of AQIM, has sworn loyalty to the "Islamic State." In Morocco, a French recruiter, associated with Jabhat al-Nusra in Syria and Ansar al-Sharia in Libya, has been arrested by government security services. And a spokesman for the "Islamic State" called on fighters in the Sinai to mount operations against Egypt’s security forces: “Rig the roads with explosives for them. Attack their bases. Raid their homes. Cut off their heads. Do not let them feel secure.”¹

¹ <http://www.cnn.com/2014/09/22/world/meast/isis-threatens-west/>

Terrorism's Growing Regional Profile:

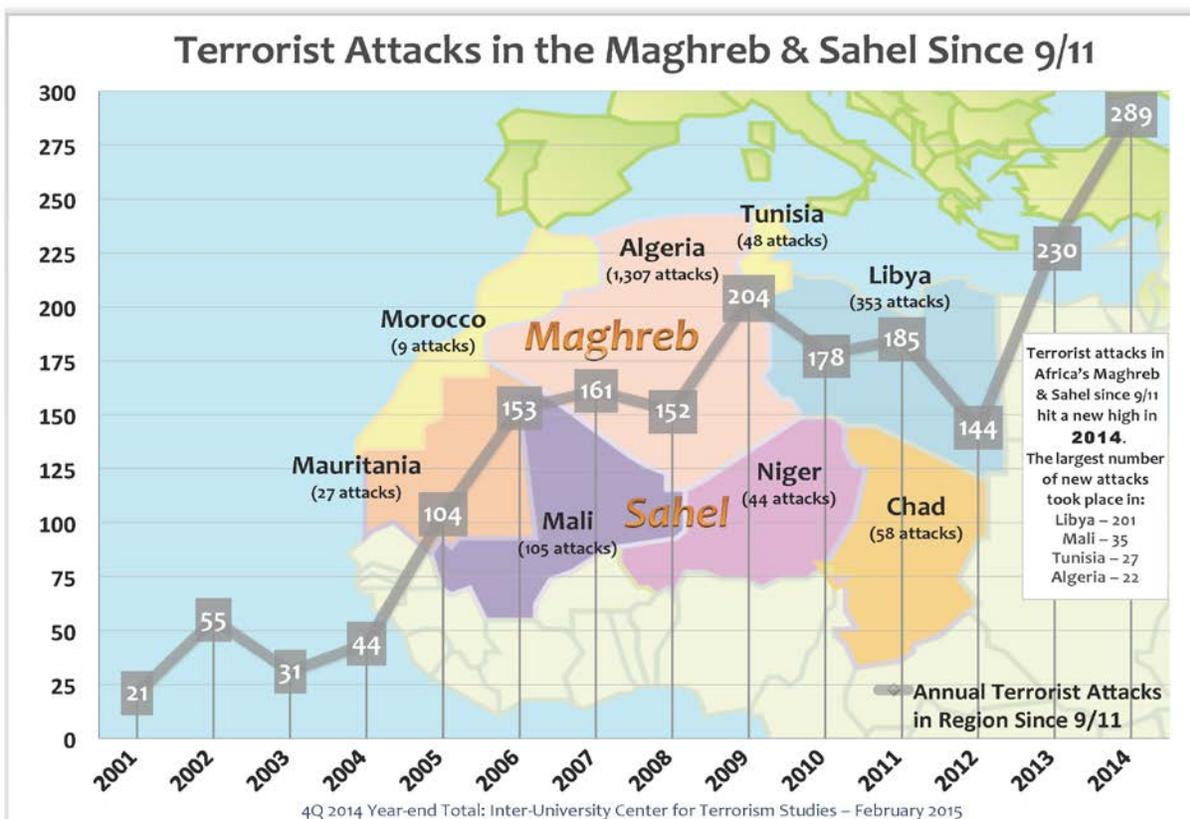
Case Studies



The numbers documenting the rising terrorist activity in North Africa and the Sahel are daunting. Specifically, the statistical record shows that terrorist attacks in 2014 in the region jumped an alarming 25 percent over 2013's previous record high. The 2014 total of 289 terrorist incidents represents the highest annual total in the region in more than a decade, and an over 800 percent rise in attacks by AQIM and other extremists in the region since 9/11.

The countries most affected by terrorist attacks in 2014, the annual period covered by our study, were Libya (with 201 incidents), Mali (35), Tunisia (27), and Algeria (22).

In Libya, this upward trend continued in January 2015, when the "Islamic State" established a jihad training ground, leveraging the country's instability and lack of unified government. Moreover, the "Islamic State of the Tripoli Province" (ISTP) was reportedly involved in the major assault on the luxurious Corinthia Hotel in Tripoli with a high cost in human lives among Libyans and foreigners. The attack was apparently undertaken in retaliation for the 2013 arrest of Abu Anas al-Libi by American commandos. Libi, an al-Qa'ida key operative, was accused of involvement in the 1998 bombing of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania that killed 224 people. He died in a New York hospital while awaiting trial.



Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

In Mali, similarly, persistent instability in the war-torn northern part of the country underscored the continuing volatility even two years after French forces recaptured the major cities and some of the territory in the north that had been seized by al-Qa'ida affiliate groups. During early 2015, civilians were ambushed and killed, government forces targeted, and African members of a U.N. peacekeeping mission were attacked by militants.

In Tunisia, more than four years after the “Jasmine Revolution” overthrew the autocratic regime of President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and inspired other countries to rise up in the “Arab Spring,” the country is still vulnerable to both domestic and foreign terrorist threats. Despite the promise of a truly emerging democracy, terrorist attacks are continuing. In January 2015, suspected “Islamic militants” captured and killed a police officer, stabbing him and slashing his throat.

In Algeria, where the number of terrorist attacks has been reduced in 2014 to 22 incidents after 51 attacks in 2013, the country is still facing ongoing security challenges guarding its frontiers, particularly in the southwest, where AQIM and other militant and criminal groups engage in cross-border arms and drug trafficking. In early 2015, the Algerian army arrested a cell of a dozen extremists in the South where they were planning an attack with the support of operatives based beyond its borders.

Niger experienced four recorded attacks in 2014, including gunmen killing seven security officers at a prison and releasing an unknown number of terrorists. More generally, an AQIM franchise and elements of the MUJAO and Tuareg (a nomadic and ethnic minority) continued to be active within Niger's borders. The past year marked an increase in attempted kidnappings and the use of modern military equipment by terrorist groups. Also, Boko Haram became much more aggressive in southern Niger, making regular incursions into the country and recruiting young men and gang members to fight. In addition, Niger currently hosts more than 40,000 Nigerian refugees. It is not surprising that Niger's President Mahamadou Issoufou told the United Nations in the Fall of 2014 that “Africa should not be Balkanized” and the international community needed to focus on defense, democracy and development.²

In the other three Maghreb and Sahel countries, no terrorist attacks were recorded in 2014.

In Morocco, four related security concerns were highlighted during the year. First, the country continued to face criminal networks recruiting operatives for AQIM. Second, the government warned that members of the Polisario (a separatist group based in Algeria) are colluding with AQIM and MUJAO, as well as cooperating with both Boko Haram and al-Shabaab. Third, security services arrested suspected militants accused of recruiting fighters and raising funds for two al-Qa'ida affiliates, Ansar al-Sharia in Libya and Jabhat al-Nusra in Syria. Fourth, Rabat denounced Islamic extremism in general and online in particular and has been training imams from other African countries on preaching a more tolerant Islam. Morocco expressed related concerns in early 2015, reporting that up to 1,200 citizens had returned to the country after fighting for al-Nusra or the “Islamic State.” It also expressed its “total solidarity” with front-line countries such as Egypt and Jordan in their counter-terrorism efforts.

² <http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=48844#.vmpCqWR4pNt>

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

In Chad, although the security situation has steadily improved from prior years, the country remains vulnerable to attacks, given its location in a dangerous region. For example, in early 2015, an estimated 14,000 Nigerians had fled into Chad from Nigeria. Also, Chadian soldiers have been battling Boko Haram operatives in cross-border exchanges. And the Cameroon and Chadian air forces have launched airstrikes against terrorist targets in Nigeria.

In Mauritania, despite an apparent absence of major attacks in 2014, the threat nevertheless continues from AQIM and other terrorists who are engaged in kidnappings and cross-border assaults. Moreover, a security crisis developed in January 2015 when Islamic radicals captured guards and demanded the release of prisoners. The government complied.

Clearly the “arc of instability” is stretching across a broader region beyond the Maghreb and Sahel. This spread of extremist violence is no more evident than in West, Central, and East Africa. Once again, Nigeria, the continent’s most populous nation, was the prime example of destabilization and bloodshed. Boko Haram (meaning “western education is sacrilege” in the Hausa language) continued to mount terrorist attacks and seek to impose its version of radical Islamic law in that country and beyond.

Targeting civilians, including children, women, and the elderly, is of special growing humanitarian concern. For example, during a New Year's service a suicide bomber detonated a blast at a Christian church. Schools were destroyed and young boys were taken captive. Approximately 2,000 civilians were killed in Baga in January 2015, where attackers burned almost the entire town.

As a direct result of assaults by Boko Haram, approximately 20,000 Nigerians have fled their homeland to neighboring countries such as Niger, Chad, and Cameroon.

In Cameroon, Boko Haram directly struck the northern part of the country, putting a half-million people at risk of starvation by forcing them to abandon their harvests. In view of the deteriorating security situation, Cameroon’s president Paul Biya requested international assistance to cope with the growing challenges in the region.

In the Central African Republic, the sectarian violence between Muslim and Christian militias is expanding. This highly unstable country is on the brink of a religious war conducted by rival militia groups, which has also resulted in attacks on foreigners and the U.N. peacekeeping mission (MINUSCA).

The Democratic Republic of the Congo, led by President Joseph Kabila, has been equally subjected to internal violence perpetrated by groups such as Burundian and Rwandan rebels, as well as the Ituri Resistance Force (FRPI). By early 2015, U.N. peacekeepers were still unable to establish law and order and facilitate democratic elections in the country.

Developments in East Africa also illustrated the prevailing regional insecurity and violence.

In Somalia, where a major terrorist action killed 18 American soldiers in 1993 in the “Black Hawk Down” disaster, al-Shabaab escalated its assaults in 2014 and early 2015. Somali policewomen were beheaded, and a Christmas party at Mogadishu's AMISOM base was attacked. Other military bases were also targeted, and car bombs exploded in civilian towns. What is of particular concern is that al-Shabaab includes not only Somali nationals, but it has also recruited citizens from Kenya, Syria, the U.S., Canada, United Kingdom, Russia, Finland, Sweden, and elsewhere. The “Islamic State” also counts on al-Shabaab’s loyalty and support.

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

Kenya, next door, remains vulnerable to terrorist attacks. Al-Shabaab assaulted Nairobi's Westgate Mall in a daring operation in September 2013, killing some 59 civilians and injuring 125 more, among them both Kenyan and foreign citizens. In 2014, numerous attacks were perpetrated in the country, including kidnappings, bombing of churches and other sites, and ambushes of police and military units. This pattern of violence is likely to continue in 2015.

In neighboring Uganda, security concerns are related to two aspects. First, the country is facing Islamist rebels in the restive eastern region of Uganda, as well as terrorist challenges from al-Shabaab fighters from Somalia. Secondly, Uganda is playing a critical role in regional efforts to resolve South Sudan's security challenges. In 2014, Uganda dispatched 1,440 soldiers to serve under AMISOM (African Union Somalia Mission) in Somalia. In January 2015, Kampala began the trial of a dozen individuals charged with terrorist offenses, including murdering clerics and recruiting new members.

In sum, the "long-arm" of radical Islamist terrorism was increasingly evident in 2014 and continues in early 2015, as it extends its reach across the African Continent and beyond. The expanding activities of groups associated with al-Qai'da (e.g. AQIM) as well as the emerging self-declared "Caliphate of the Islamic State," operating in the Middle East Asia, Europe and elsewhere, are consistently developing and exposing a vulnerable under belly that poses an unprecedented threat to the security interests of the United States and its friends and allies. In many respects, 2014 represented a milestone year for the breakdown of the post-cold war system by terrorists and insurgent forces, who have become a dominant focus for security concerns in the region. The question is whether the worst is yet to come.

Conclusions and Selected Recommendations

Reviewing the regional threat assessment in the Maghreb, Sahel, and elsewhere in Africa during 2014 can lead observers to be rather pessimistic about the short-term future. In 2015, security challenges ranging from Ebola to terrorism are likely to continue and perhaps expand, on the continent and beyond. Analysts can even speculate that the next few decades are likely to be characterized by global generational and socio-cultural conflict with profound implications for all societies.

It is hoped that this report, with its emphasis on North Africa and the Sahel, will encourage greater strategic attention and focused policy initiatives in the region, to enable the seeds of conflict resolution, political accommodation, economic and social development, and national reconciliation to emerge and reduce the forces of instability and chaos. These solutions, to be sustainable and effective, require the commitment and coordination of international and local resolve and resources. Without an effective menu of responses to the security challenges of terrorism and instability highlighted in this report, the impact will only continue to grow as a threat to the global community.

More specifically, because of the growing political uncertainty and instability in the Maghreb, Sahel, and bordering areas during 2014, many of the recommendations made in the previous five published reports are not just relevant, but increasingly urgent. The Sahel and bordering countries continue to have large areas of ungoverned space where terrorists and other radicals move with impunity along well-traveled smuggling and supply routes that defy ongoing interdiction efforts.

The manifold security threats emanating from the Maghreb and Sahel have now been compounded by unrest in Egypt, Nigeria, the Central African Republic, and Somalia, in addition to the spillover of jihadists returning from fighting in Syria and Iraq with al-Qa'ida affiliates and the "Islamic State" terrorists.

With so much uncertainty and widening challenges, it is imperative that the international community, in particular the West, work diligently with regional authorities to implement and expand security capabilities, as well as political, social, and economic development programs, to generate more effective antidotes to the poisons that are growing threats to the stability, peace, and prosperity of the region.

Indeed, the stakes are too high for America to disengage from the Maghreb and the Sahel. The more than 800 percent increase in regional terrorist attacks since 9/11 is being fed by the greater instability found in weak and transitioning states. This report does not recommend that the U.S. take upon itself the role of arbiter of regional security issues. Rather, it is a reminder that America's vital interests in the region and those of its friends and allies are under assault by extremists who are doing us harm and want to inflict more damage in their wake.

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

As noted in previous reports, there are no “silver bullets” in combating terrorism, instability, and insecurity. The scope of what must be done is quite broad, and the report's recommendations cover both hard and soft solutions. They include a variety of tactical and strategic steps that are needed to improve security and stability in the region, ranging from reducing the presence and impact of terrorism and other forms of violence to expanding the capacity for transparent, effective local leadership. The following recommendations are not fully inclusive, but hopefully provide a useful framework for continued discussion and action.

Four major recommendations are suggested for short- and long-term policies and actions:

First, broaden United Nations and other international efforts in helping West African countries affected by Ebola, a disease that must be treated as both a health and security crisis;

Second, take proactive steps with regional and global partners to prevent future radicalization, instability, and violence;

Third, reinforce the security capabilities of local and regional leaders with both hard and soft power; and

Fourth, invest in human and economic development to enhance national and regional security.

These broader recommendations must necessarily be implemented through a coordinated combination of smaller and larger steps. They include the following selected measures:

1. Strengthen U.S. and NATO intelligence assets by broadening cooperation through AFRICOM, Partnership for Peace, and other modalities that supply and support training, equipment, and monitoring of resources throughout the region.
2. Continue to expand U.S. counterterrorism technical assistance to internal security personnel.
3. Host programs to provide assistance over the longer term to support inclusive political dialogue and the robust empowerment of civil society to advance consensus-building and the development of conflict-resolution mechanisms.
4. Work to settle intra-regional conflicts that provide openings for extremists to exploit and impede security and economic cooperation such as the Western Sahara dispute and the problem of refugees in the Polisario-run camps in Algeria. Also, collaborate with the global donor community to ensure that humanitarian aid for the region is not diverted, from this location or elsewhere, for military purposes.

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

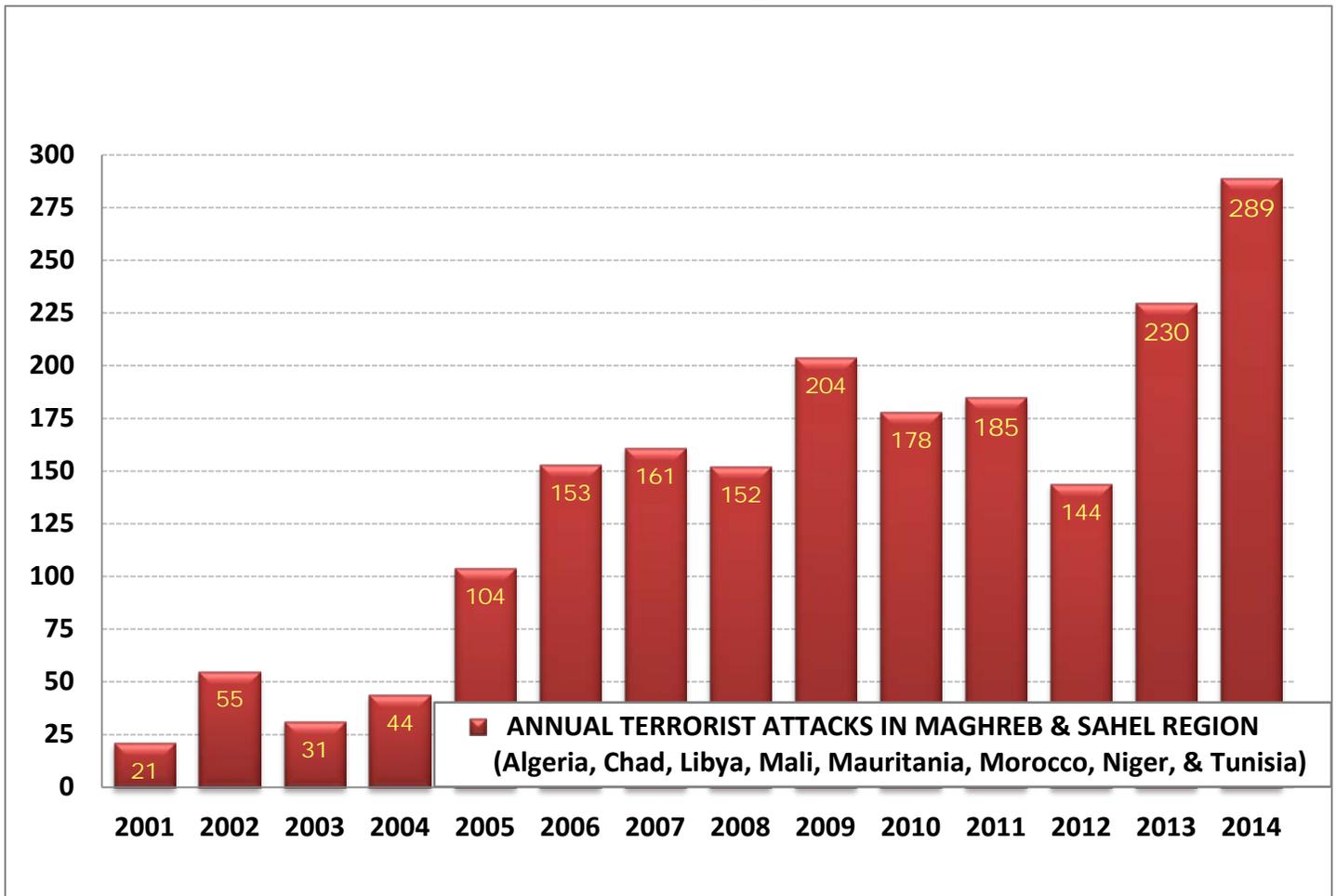
5. Support country-specific reforms and regional programs, such as the new International Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law in Malta that provides legal training for law enforcement officials, as well as efforts to promote human rights, economic development, independent judiciaries, and transparency in governance.
6. Recognize the importance of and provide quiet encouragement to Muslim leaders in promoting the practice of a moderate Islam, as well as counter-radicalization programs that limit the appeal of extremist recruiters, in particular from the so-called "Islamic State."
7. Continue critical infrastructure programs such as Power Africa and the Trans-Africa Highway through foreign assistance and investments from the U.S. private sector in public-private partnerships.
8. Work with international donor agencies and support "triangular aid" projects in areas of health, water, sanitation, power, primary education, and related necessities. Initiate and advance indigenous solutions whenever possible.
9. Promote regional trade and investment by expanding the US-Morocco Free Trade Agreement to include goods and products from North, West, and Central Africa.
10. Expand foreign assistance programs through U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), and the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) to help develop young leaders in the public and private sectors.

In sum, these recommendations recognize that the region's security requirements can only be fulfilled by accepting the need for consistent and well-defined steps. To be sure, achieving these objectives is not solely a U.S. responsibility. America's engagement will be effective only if it can partner with friends and allies, in Europe and elsewhere, to implement the measures that, over time and with strong local participation, can greatly reduce the security threats emanating from these regions in turmoil, which stretch across Africa and beyond.

The war the international community, particularly the West, is waging is generational, institutional, and unavoidable. With America's partners in Europe, the Middle East, Africa, Asia, and other regions, there are solutions that can be achieved based on shared values and mutual interests. While the nations of the Maghreb and Sahel manage their local crises, America's leaders should place more emphasis on building public support for the hard and soft power solutions that will make a difference regionally and globally.

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

CHRONOLOGY: Incidents of Terrorism in the Maghreb & Sahel



Data Table: Terrorism Incidents in Maghreb & Sahel since Sept. 11, 2001

TIMELINE	YEAR	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
NORTH & WEST/CENTRAL AFRICA NATIONS	Totals: 1,951 attacks	21 attacks	55 attacks	31 attacks	44 attacks	104 attacks	153 attacks	161 attacks	152 attacks	204 attacks	178 attacks	185 attacks	144 attacks	230 attacks	289 attacks
ALGERIA	1,307 attacks	20	54	28	39	93	120	110	121	185	168	164	132	51	22
CHAD	58 attacks				3	6	28	14	6		1				
LIBYA	353 attacks						1						6	145	201
MALI	105 attacks			1	1	2	3	10	11	9	4	8	5	16	35
MAURITANIA	27 attacks				1	3		4	4	6	2	7			
MOROCCO	9 attacks			2				5				2			
NIGER	44 attacks						1	18	9	4	3	3	1	1	4
TUNISIA	48 attacks	1	1						1			1		17	27

INCIDENTS OF TERRORISM IN MAGHREB & SAHEL:

Chronology from September 11, 2001 to December 31, 2014 (Updated with 2014 incidents below)

For full listing from 9/11/01 to 12/31/09, go to: http://www.potomacinstitute.org/attachments/524_Maghreb%20Terrorism%20report.pdf

2010: http://www.potomacinstitute.org/attachments/863_2011%20REPORT%20UPDATE%20Maghreb%20%20Sahel%20Terrorism.pdf

2011: <http://www.terrorisemelectronicjournal.org/app/download/5656752982/2012-special-update-report-full-report-terrorism-in-africa-from-9-11-to-arab-spring-icts-potomac.pdf?t=1328807615>

2012: http://www.potomacinstitute.org/attachments/article/1358/Terrorism_in_North_Africa_and_the_Sahel.pdf

2013: <http://www.potomacinstitute.org/attachments/article/2652/Terrorism-in-N-Africa-and-Sahel-24Jan2014.pdf>

Methodology — Compilation of this comprehensive listing of Maghreb/Sahel terrorism is based on monthly review of respected news and think tank websites, including international media and national press in the countries monitored—Algeria, Chad, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, and Tunisia. “Terrorist incidents” counted are those where a recognized terrorist group is reported or believed responsible, and results in death, injury, or kidnapping of civilians, government officials, or security services, or destruction of property, or threat to life and property where attacks are thwarted or bombs defused. Every incident includes the source cited.

Not included are acts of violence that occur in the context of explicit civil war or open armed conflict areas—as generally reported by the news media—and also terrorist losses in government counter-terror actions, or indigenous acts of religious extremism by ethnic and religious groups, including application of strict religious law. Lack of publicly available information likely results in undercounting in regions controlled by terrorists/extremists, with higher—though more accurate—relative counts where media outlets are more firmly established.

All eight countries have suffered terrorist incidents during the 14 years tracked since Sept. 11, 2001. The 2014 Chronology below includes those countries experiencing incidents during the past calendar year — Libya, Mali, Tunisia, Algeria, and Niger— listed by order of frequency of attacks. See table on preceding page and hyperlinks above for incidents experienced by Chad, Mauritania, and Morocco in other years.

2014

Libya

December 30, 2014

A suicide bomber blew up a car outside the headquarters of Libya's internationally recognized parliament. http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/12/31/newsbrief-02

December 29, 2014

The Islamic State (ISIS) terror group claimed responsibility for a car bomb blast outside a diplomatic security building in Tripoli. The explosion caused no casualties. http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/12/29/newsbrief-01

December 25, 2014

Terrorists gunned down 14 Libyan soldiers near Sirte. They were part of the brigade that had guarded the Al-Khaleej power plant since the revolution. http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/12/24/newsbrief-01

December 23, 2014

A Libyan soldier abducted by Ansar al-Sharia was beheaded. http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/12/24/newsbrief-01

December 2, 2014

Assailants torched an al-Laithi school, wounding a number of people. http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/12/03/feature-01

December 2, 2014

A child was among nine people killed when a shell hit a pharmacy in the Ben Younis area of Benghazi. The rocket had been aimed at Jalaa Hospital, which treats soldiers and General Khalifa Haftar's forces. http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/12/03/feature-01

December 1, 2014

A car bomb exploded outside Ajdabiya's security directorate headquarters. <http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/12/01/car-bomb-explodes-outside-adjabiya-security-directorate/#axzz3KxcE8hOE>

November 29, 2014

A leading Libyan imam and preacher, Sheikh Mohamed Al-Jaafari, was kidnapped in Tripoli. <http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/11/30/prominent-libyan-cleric-kidnapped-in-tripoli/#ixzz3NyVJ9wLE>

November 27, 2014

An army officer related to "Operation Dignity" head Khalifa Haftar was gunned down in eastern Libya. General Abdelmajid al-Zwei was killed by three armed men in Ajdabiya. http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/11/28/newsbrief-01

November 13, 2014

Islamist militants executed an Operation Dignity soldier. Video of Ahmed Muftah el-Nazih's execution was posted on social media. In the clip, he made a brief statement warning to abandon the fight against Ansar al-Sharia. http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/11/14/newsbrief-01

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

November 13, 2014

A car bomb went off outside the Tripoli embassy the United Arab Emirates in the western neighborhood of Siyahiya.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/11/13/newsbrief-01

November 13, 2014

A car bomb went off outside the Tripoli embassy of Egypt in Corniche.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/11/13/newsbrief-01

November 12, 2014

A suicide bombing killed three soldiers. The explosion occurred at the gate of the Labraq military airbase near al-Bayda.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/11/12/newsbrief-01

November 12, 2014

Several people are dead following a car bomb explosion in Tobruk. The blast was detonated remotely at an intersection inside the city's security perimeter.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/11/12/newsbrief-01

November 11, 2014

A video was posted showing the killings of three young Derna bloggers who had published critical comments against Islamist militias. They were abducted earlier this month.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/11/14/newsbrief-01

November 9, 2014

Car bomb explosions rocked Shahat, injuring 10 people. Three cars loaded with explosives detonated near a building where Libyan Prime Minister Abdullah al-Thani and UN Support Mission (UNSMIL) chief Bernardino Leon were meeting.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/11/10/newsbrief-02

November 9, 2014

A car bomb was discovered outside Garndana prison, south of Shahat. After a local resident alerted authorities about suspicious activity, bomb disposal experts found and defused the device.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/11/11/newsbrief-01

October 28, 2014

A car bomb blast rocked Tobruk near the security headquarters. It marked the first such attack on the town hosting Libya's House of Representatives.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/10/29/newsbrief-02

October 10, 2014

Maad Al-Tleeb, a Libyan TV personality, was abducted in Tripoli and later freed unharmed by his captors. The station has been critical of Ansar al-Sharia.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/10/14/newsbrief-02

October 9, 2014

Al-Watan radio presenter Mutassim Al-Warfali was shot and killed in Benghazi.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/10/09/radio-dj-murdered-in-benghazi-as-six-killed-in-targeted-assassinations-over-two-days/#axzz3KxcE8hOE>

October 9, 2014

Salim Al-Warfali was killed in Ras Obeida. Warfali, a private citizen, reportedly had some connection to Salafist groups in Benghazi.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/10/09/radio-dj-murdered-in-benghazi-as-six-killed-in-targeted-assassinations-over-two-days/#axzz3KxcE8hOE>

October 8, 2014

Army officer Ibrahim Belgasam was killed in Gunfudah. A resident of the city's Majouri district, he was shot several times by unknown assailants.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/10/09/radio-dj-murdered-in-benghazi-as-six-killed-in-targeted-assassinations-over-two-days/#axzz3KxcE8hOE>

October 7, 2014

Salim Rajab was murdered in the Shebna area. He had formerly been employed by Benghazi's Crisis Committee.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/10/09/radio-dj-murdered-in-benghazi-as-six-killed-in-targeted-assassinations-over-two-days/#axzz3KxcE8hOE>

October 7, 2014

Ismail Aguili was shot and killed by gunmen as he travelled through the Islamist stronghold of Laithi.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/10/09/radio-dj-murdered-in-benghazi-as-six-killed-in-targeted-assassinations-over-two-days/#axzz3KxcE8hOE>

October 7, 2014

Saiqa Special Forces member Muftah Al-Drissi was found dead in the Sabri district of Benghazi. It is believed he was deliberately targeted.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/10/09/radio-dj-murdered-in-benghazi-as-six-killed-in-targeted-assassinations-over-two-days/#axzz3KxcE8hOE>

October 5, 2014

Al-Tayeb Issa, one of the founders of the private Tuareg Tumsat television, was killed in Libya.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/10/17/newsbrief-04

October 2, 2014.

Bombs targeted two power transmission towers in eastern Libya.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/10/03/feature-01

October 2, 2014

Four people were killed in an attack by suspected Islamists on an army checkpoint in Qubah, east of Benghazi.
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/10/02/libya-security-idUSL6N0RX26U20141002>

October 2, 2014

Almost 30 Libyan soldiers were killed and 70 wounded in a double suicide bombing and clashes in the port city of Benghazi.
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/10/02/libya-security-idUSL6N0RX26U20141002>

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

October 2, 2014

Two car bombs targeted an army convoy near Benghazi Airport, killing three soldiers.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/10/02/newsbrief-02

September 24, 2014

Mohamed Lamari, office manager of the Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of Libya, has been kidnapped in Tripoli.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/25/kidnapped-benghazi-bank-manager-freed/#axzz3EMAcInUb>

September 23, 2014

Muftah Ben Eid Ramadan, a civilian, was murdered in front of his Benghazi home.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/24/bloodletting-in-benghazi-eight-killed-in-assassinations/#axzz3EK9ZAtS3>

September 23, 2014

Wael Al-Amali, an armed forces member, was shot dead in the Hadaqi district.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/24/bloodletting-in-benghazi-eight-killed-in-assassinations/#axzz3EK9ZAtS3>

September 23, 2014

Kamal Al-Kikli, an armed forces member, was killed in Gwarsha.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/24/bloodletting-in-benghazi-eight-killed-in-assassinations/#axzz3EK9ZAtS3>

September 23, 2014

Mohammed Omar, an armed forces member, was assassinated.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/24/bloodletting-in-benghazi-eight-killed-in-assassinations/#axzz3EK9ZAtS3>

September 23, 2014

Feras Khalifa Al-Keza, a former Arabian Gulf Oil Company manager and federalist activist, was killed in Hay Salem while returning to his home in Hey Dollar. Kiza had been shot several times and had been pronounced dead on arrival at the hospital.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/24/bloodletting-in-benghazi-eight-killed-in-assassinations/#axzz3EK9ZAtS3>

September 23, 2014

Political activist Ezzedine Al-Badri, 22-years old, was killed in Benghazi's Ben Younis district. He was shot near the Al-Sahra Mosque and died instantly.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/24/bloodletting-in-benghazi-eight-killed-in-assassinations/#axzz3EK9ZAtS3>

September 23, 2014

Benghazi resident and local activist Sheikh Salim Bayu was assassinated.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/24/bloodletting-in-benghazi-eight-killed-in-assassinations/#axzz3EK9ZAtS3>

September 23, 2014

Benghazi resident and local activist Ali Al-Misrati was assassinated.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/24/bloodletting-in-benghazi-eight-killed-in-assassinations/#axzz3EK9ZAtS3>

September 21, 2014

Air Force Colonel Nasser Al-Obeidi was shot several times and killed as he was diving through Benghazi's Islamist stronghold of Leithi.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/21/ansar-gunman-killed-by-crowd-in-benghazi/#ixzz3E9jbuens>

September 21, 2014

In Hawari, gunmen tried to kill Weaam Rashid Abdulla Al-Sameen, who is still a member of Saiqa. He was shot a number of times while in his car.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/21/ansar-gunman-killed-by-crowd-in-benghazi/#ixzz3E9jbuens>

September 21, 2014

Emhemed Mohamed Kuwairi, a former member of Saiqa special forces, was shot outside his home in Hay Al-Salam district.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/21/ansar-gunman-killed-by-crowd-in-benghazi/#ixzz3E9jbuens>

September 19, 2014

Tawfiq Al-Arafi, a security intelligence officer and resident in Hay Salem was targeted for assassination but escaped unscathed.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/20/benghazis-bloody-friday-ten-targeted-murders-in-24-hours/#axzz3DxCcx6aj>

September 19, 2014

Wasim Abu Dabos, a journalist, was targeted for assassination but escaped unscathed.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/20/benghazis-bloody-friday-ten-targeted-murders-in-24-hours/#axzz3DxCcx6aj>

September 19, 2014

Salafist Imam Sheikh Abdul Salem Al-Nirmari was in a critical condition following an attempt on his life. Salafists have been targeted in a series of assassinations in Benghazi.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/20/benghazis-bloody-friday-ten-targeted-murders-in-24-hours/#axzz3DxCcx6aj>

September 19, 2014

Unknown gunmen critically wounded 50-year-old former army colonel, Fathia Al-Sharif Al-Shafi. Shafi was driving in Benghazi's Hadiq area at the time of the attack.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/20/benghazis-bloody-friday-ten-targeted-murders-in-24-hours/#axzz3DxCcx6aj>

September 19, 2014

Khalifa Gassil was assassinated at what appears to have been a bogus checkpoint.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/20/benghazis-bloody-friday-ten-targeted-murders-in-24-hours/#axzz3DxCcx6aj>

September 19, 2014

Ahed Al-Hassuni, a civilian was assassinated in Benghazi.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/20/benghazis-bloody-friday-ten-targeted-murders-in-24-hours/#axzz3DxCcx6aj>

September 19, 2014

Hussein Al-Obeidi, a civilian, was assassinated in Benghazi.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/20/benghazis-bloody-friday-ten-targeted-murders-in-24-hours/#axzz3DxCcx6aj>

September 19, 2014

Colonel Fathi Absul Salem was killed in Benghazi's Al-Keesh district.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/20/benghazis-bloody-friday-ten-targeted-murders-in-24-hours/#axzz3DxCcx6aj>

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

September 19, 2014

Hussam Al-Arafi, a member of Benghazi Security Directorate, was shot in the Kwefia area of Benghazi.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/20/benghazis-bloody-friday-ten-targeted-murders-in-24-hours/#axzz3DxCcx6aj>

September 19, 2014

Air Force Colonel Mohamed Al-Meshiti was murdered in Benghazi.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/20/benghazis-bloody-friday-ten-targeted-murders-in-24-hours/#axzz3DxCcx6aj>

September 19, 2014

Army Colonel Fathi el-Misallati was shot and killed by unknown assailants in Benghazi's Guwarsha district. The area is a well-known Ansar Al-Sharia stronghold and has been subjected to regular airstrikes by Operation Dignity since May.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/20/benghazis-bloody-friday-ten-targeted-murders-in-24-hours/#axzz3DxCcx6aj>

September 19, 2014

Military intelligence officer Tawfiq Al-Agori was shot dead in Benghazi's Hey Salem district. He was murdered as he returned to Benghazi from Tokra.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/20/benghazis-bloody-friday-ten-targeted-murders-in-24-hours/#axzz3DxCcx6aj>

September 19, 2014

Youth activist and blogger Tawfiq Bensaud and his friend Sami Kwafi were murdered in an attack in Benghazi.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/09/20/benghazis-bloody-friday-ten-targeted-murders-in-24-hours/#axzz3DxCcx6aj>

September 8, 2014

Tunisian reporter Sofien Chourabi and camera operator Nadhir Ktari were kidnapped at a checkpoint in Libya, near Ajdabiya. The employees of private channel First TV were conducting an investigation for the show "Doussiyat."

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/10/16/feature-03

August 24, 2014

The militias of Fajr Libya Group raided the headquarters of Alassema TV in Tripoli, kidnapping its workers and damaging its offices.

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201408252100.html>

August 21, 2014

Osama Rashid and Mohammed al-Saaidi, directors for the state-run Libya International Channel Television, were abducted by an unknown militant group at a checkpoint in Janzour, west of Tripoli. No group has claimed responsibility for the abduction.

<http://cpj.org/2014/08/two-journalists-abducted-and-two-tv-channels-force.php>

August 12, 2014

Colonel Mohamed al-Souissi, the chief of police in Tripoli, was killed by unidentified attackers in the Libyan capital. Masked men opened fire on his vehicle while it was stopped at a traffic light. Two men with him were kidnapped by the assailants.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/08/12/newsbrief-01

August 10, 2014

A Derna extremist group, the Shura Council of Islamic Youth, carried out a public execution in a city stadium of an Egyptian man accused of Murder.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/08/21/newsbrief-01

August 4, 2014

Five members of a crew for Albarqa TV were kidnapped by a militant group affiliated with Islamists in the eastern Libyan city of Tobruk at a fake checkpoint near Ajdabiya. The victims were taken after reporting the inauguration of the new House of Representatives in Tobruk.

<http://cpj.org/2014/08/two-journalists-abducted-and-two-tv-channels-force.php>

August 1, 2014

Three reporters from Alassema TV channel were kidnapped while covering a demonstration in support of the Libyan army.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/08/12/feature-01

July 24, 2014

At least eight people were killed and 19 injured when missiles, fired by Ansar al-Sharia allies February 17 Brigade, at a Saiqa Special forces base but the rockets fell in residential districts.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/07/25/newsbrief-02

July 22, 2014

A double suicide bombing in Benghazi killed at least four Libyan soldiers. Two attackers detonated car bombs at an army Special Forces barracks in the Bouatni area.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/07/22/us-libya-security-ports-idUSKBN0FR1YJ20140722>

July 21, 2014

Libyan terror group Ansar al-Sharia attacked an army camp in Benghazi, killing at least 16 people and wounding a hundred more.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/07/22/feature-01

July 17, 2014

Former Derna Congresswoman Fariha Al-Berkawi was shot dead in her car in Derna.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/07/18/newsbrief-03

July 10, 2014

Another son of Major General Suleiman Obeidi, who was one of the first top officers to join the revolution in February 2011, has been kidnapped.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/07/10/second-son-of-gen-suleiman-obeidi-kidnapped/#axzz37A2CVBPL>

July 10, 2014

A missile hit the home in Topolino district of a doctor named Mohamed Ben Sarabti.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/07/09/further-violence-in-benghazi-tv-station-hit/#axzz36xyBA4ug>

July 10, 2014

A missile hit Benghazi TV offices in the city's Topolino district causing some damage but no injuries.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/07/09/further-violence-in-benghazi-tv-station-hit/#axzz36xyBA4ug>

July 9, 2014

Abdussalam Emraja Elgebaili, a policeman based at Al-Fataih police station, was shot dead in Benghazi.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/07/09/further-violence-in-benghazi-tv-station-hit/#axzz36xyBA4ug>

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

July 9, 2014

Khalifa Hamed Al-Maghrabi, a well-respected former revolutionary locally known as "Chico" was killed by gunfire in Benghazi.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/07/09/further-violence-in-benghazi-tv-station-hit/#axzz36xyBA4ug>

July 8, 2014

A bomb exploded at the Sabri police station in Benghazi.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/07/09/newsbrief-01

July 8, 2014

An explosion destroyed a small cigarette shop and started a fire which damaged some adjoining businesses. Cigarette shops have been frequently targeted by militant Islamists in Derna and Benghazi who believe smoking to be a sin.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/07/08/coordinated-attacks-on-dernas-business-community/#ixzz36t70YhGg>

July 7, 2014

Six people were killed in Benghazi in separate drive-by shootings.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/07/09/newsbrief-01

July 7, 2014

A car showroom was bombed in Derna. A resident said the attack on the business had caused some structural damage to the dealership and destroyed several cars.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/07/08/coordinated-attacks-on-dernas-business-community/#ixzz36t70YhGg>

July 5, 2014

Three European engineers working in Libya were kidnapped and were later freed. The men were working for an Italian construction company on the Zuwara port project.
http://www.ansamed.info/ansamed/en/news/nations/libya/2014/07/07/libya-two-technicians-freed-but-not-italian-national-fm_ac5a01b2-bef0-4bfa-83da-d85c6b4a211d.html

July 3, 2014

A shop in Derna's Jebaila district was subject to a bomb attack.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/07/08/coordinated-attacks-on-dernas-business-community/#ixzz36t70YhGg>

July 3, 2014

A group of unidentified gunmen broke into the Tripoli home of Libyan Culture Minister Al Habib Al Amin. The commando stole documents and vandalized the property, leaving a letter with death threats.
http://www.ansamed.info/ansamed/en/news/nations/libya/2014/07/04/libya-gunmen-storm-culture-ministrys-home_db679740-47ac-48c2-b2c1-46dc5c7cb75f.html

July 2, 2014

Local business leader Abdullah Mahmoud was kidnapped in Derna.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/07/08/coordinated-attacks-on-dernas-business-community/#ixzz36t70YhGg>

July 2, 2014

Mohamed Al-Manfi, an Air Force officer working at Matouba Airbase, was kidnapped.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/07/08/coordinated-attacks-on-dernas-business-community/#ixzz36t70YhGg>

July 1, 2014

A Salafist imam, Moutaz Sharif, who reportedly supported the army and police in their anti-terror fight, was shot in Benghazi after evening after prayers.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/07/02/newsbrief-01

June 30, 2014

A Benina airbase employee and his four-year-old son were killed in Benghazi. The 42-year-old was driving with his two children when unknown gunmen opened fire at his car.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/07/01/newsbrief-02

June 30, 2014

Gunmen kidnapped a leading member of a Libyan Islamist party affiliated with the Muslim Brotherhood.
<http://news.yahoo.com/gunmen-kidnap-leading-libyan-islamist-party-figure-162829362.html>

June 29, 2014

Gunmen attempted to kill the son of Major General Suleiman Obeidi, who was one of the first top officers to join the revolution in February 2011.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/07/10/second-son-of-gen-suleiman-obeidi-kidnapped/#axzz37A2CVBPL>

June 26, 2014

Two Turkish workers were kidnapped in Tripoli.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/06/26/disappearance-of-two-turkish-workers-in-tripoli-adds-to-turkeys-concern-over-security/#ixzz36FBmBXQj>

June 11, 2014

A car exploded in Barsis, 30 miles east of Benghazi. The explosion, which happened at an army checkpoint, was likely caused by a suicide bomber. Six were wounded and the attacker was killed.
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/06/12/us-libya-violence-idUSKBN0EM2LC20140612>

June 10, 2014

A prominent Libyan human rights lawyer and activist was assassinated in her home in Benghazi. Armed men fought their way into the house of Salwa Bughaighis before shooting her.
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-28031537>

June 6, 2014

Two car bombs exploded outside the home of Hashem Bashar, the former head of Tripoli's Supreme Security Committee. Bashar survived, but the blasts cut power in the Souk al-Jomaa district, wrecked 16 cars and caused extensive damage to adjacent buildings.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/06/06/newsbrief-01

June 6, 2014

A car bomb targeted Abu Slim Martyrs Brigade commander Ameen Al-Kabayli in Derna.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/06/09/feature-01

June 6, 2014

A car bomb targeted Ansar al-Sharia leader Omar Al-Shalali in Derna.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/06/09/feature-01

June 6, 2014

Moutaz Ahmed Mrash, a leading figure of both al-Qaeda and Ansar al-Sharia, was hit by a hail of bullets in front of his home in Derna.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/06/09/feature-01

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

June 4, 2014

A Swiss representative of the Red Cross was killed in Sirte by an armed group. The assailants had intercepted his car.

<http://www.jeuneafrique.com/Article/ARTJAWEB20140604160756/terrorism-e-cicr-humanitaire-misrata-terrorisme-libye-un-responsable-suisse-du-cicr-tue-a-syrte.html>

June 4, 2014

General National Congress (GNC) representative from Ghadames, Abubaker Madur, has been abducted from the Falah area of Tripoli.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/06/04/congressman-seized-from-tripoli-home/#axzz33huoDIOF>

June 4, 2014

Rogue Libyan general Khalifa Haftar escaped a suicide bombing in Benghazi. A suicide bomber in a vehicle packed with explosives attacked the villa.

<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-27696485>

May 30, 2014

The bodies of Al-Wataniya television reporter Nasiba Al-Kernafa and an unnamed man were found in a Sebha cemetery. Unknown assailants had abducted the duo hours earlier outside the TV channel's offices.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/06/02/newsbrief-01

May 28, 2014

Gunmen attacked a Libyan interior ministry force charged with protecting the government.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/28/newsbrief-02

May 28, 2014

Gunmen fired rockets and small arms at the home of PM al-Thani's contested successor Ahmed Miitig.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/28/newsbrief-02

May 28, 2014

A former police officer was gunned down by unknown assailants in Derna.

<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/05/28/policeman-murdered-in-derna/#ixzz36F3BrEdt>

May 26, 2014

Gunmen shot dead a newspaper editor who was an outspoken critic of Islamists in Benghazi.

http://news.yahoo.com/gunmen-kill-libyan-journalist-restive-benghazi-112058945.html?utm_source=Sailthru&utm_medium=email&utm_term=*Situation%20Report&utm_campaign=MAY%2027%202014

May 21, 2014

In Libya, four were wounded in an attack of the convoy of the Malian Navy Chief of Staff. Admiral Hassan Abou Chnak, the Malian Navy's Chief of Staff, was slightly wounded as well as his driver and two bodyguards.

<http://www.jeuneafrique.com/Article/ARTJAWEB20140521160356/securite-armee-libyenne-hassan-abou-chnak-crise-en-libye-libye-quatre-blesses-dans-l-attaque-du-convoy-du-chef-d-etat-major-de-la-marine.html>

May 16, 2014

The Algerian embassy in Tripoli was attacked.

<https://www.libyaherald.com/2014/05/16/algeria-closes-embassy-after-ambassadors-residence-attacked/>

May 15, 2014

A bomb targeted the courthouse in the Ajdabiya. No casualties were reported.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/16/newsbrief-01

May 15, 2014

Gunmen killed a moderate Muslim cleric in Benghazi.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/16/newsbrief-01

May 15, 2014

Gunmen killed two soldiers in Benghazi.

<http://www.ndtv.com/article/world/gunmen-kill-cleric-two-soldiers-in-libya-s-benghazi-524997>

May 12, 2014

A Libyan diplomat was reported kidnapped in the city's Karssa district. The victim works for the Libyan embassy in Yemen.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/13/newsbrief-02

May 12, 2014

The president of the Derna appellate court was seriously wounded in an assassination attempt. Gunmen opened fire on Abdul-Aziz Mustafa Al-Trabulsi after he left the Abdullah Bin Masoud Mosque in the Bab Shiha district.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/13/newsbrief-02

May 11, 2014

Two special operations troops were shot in the al-Salam neighborhood.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/05/12/feature-01

May 11, 2014

The commanding officer of the 204th Tank Brigade, Salah al-Shaafi, was killed when assailants opened fire on his vehicle in Benghazi's al-Hadek neighborhood as he drove his son to school.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/05/12/feature-01

May 9, 2014

Protestors against an Islamist militia were attacked when gunmen opened fire on the demonstration outside the February 17th Brigade base. Four were killed and twenty others were wounded.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/05/12/feature-01

May 8, 2014

A bomb exploded at Omar Mukhtar University. A student said it was placed inside the auditorium, which was empty at the time of the blast.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/09/newsbrief-02

May 8, 2014

A bomb blast rocked Derna's historic Sahaba mosque during Fajr prayers.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/09/newsbrief-02

May 8, 2014

Gunmen attacked a police station in Benghazi's Fuwayhat district.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/09/newsbrief-01

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

May 8, 2014

A heroine of the Libya revolution survived an assassination attempt. Najia Muhammad Al-Taib was injured in a drive-by shooting.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/09/newsbrief-01

May 8, 2014

The head of intelligence in eastern region, Colonel Ibrahim Senussi, was assassinated, two days after he went on television to name names behind killings in the city.
http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/middle_east/spy-chief-for-eastern-libya-killed-in-benghazi/2014/05/08/57b36fea-d6c0-11e3-8f7d-7786660fff7c_story.html

May 5, 2014

A Benghazi reporter with Libya Ahrar TV, Hassan Bakoush, survived an assassination attempt. He was travelling in a taxi when gunmen opened fire on him from another car. Bakoush was covering the clashes between Ansar Al-Sharia and security forces.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/06/newsbrief-01

May 5, 2014

An explosion hit the Interior Ministry's local Financial Control offices in Derna, causing significant damage to the building but not casualties. A bag bomb had been left in front of the building.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/05/05/police-and-army-pay-office-bombed-in-derna/#axzz30voBRJfq>

May 3, 2014

Armed men attacked the offices of Libya Intelligence in the Tripoli suburb of Ain Zara. The assailants arrived in some 20 vehicles and tried to force their way into the facility. One guard and an attacker were killed in the fighting.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/05/newsbrief-02

May 3, 2014

The head of Benghazi's Joint Security Room (BJSR) narrowly escaped assassination. Colonel Abdullah al-Saiti was returning from a funeral when shots were fired at his convoy on Venezia Street.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/05/05/feature-01

May 2, 2014

Former Zintan Congressman Mohamed Abdul Gader Betru was kidnapped.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/05/03/former-zintan-gnc-member-kidnapped/#ixzz36F7azQe5>

May 2, 2014

Gunmen in the Libyan city of Benghazi have raided a security headquarters, sparking clashes between Saiqa Special Forces and Ansar Al-Sharia in which at least eight Libyan security officers were killed and 24 wounded. The gunmen were trying to seize a vehicle packed with weapons and ammunition that the police had taken from them.
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-27253499>

April 29, 2014

A suicide bomber in a car killed at least two people and wounded two others at an army camp in Libya's eastern city of Benghazi. The car had exploded at the gate.
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/04/29/us-libya-blast-idUSBREA3S04K20140429>

April 29, 2014

A former member of the Qaddafi-era People's Security Organization was shot and killed near Derna.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/05/01/former-regime-security-official-killed-near-derna/#axzz30T36l32D>

April 23, 2014

An attack on a Benghazi family left two men and three women dead and another female relative in critical condition.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/25/newsbrief-02

April 20, 2014

Armed clashes broke out in Sirte, leaving one Libyan security officer dead and seven injured. The victims were members of the central region shield forces, who were manning a security checkpoint which was attacked by unknown groups.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/21/newsbrief-03

April 17, 2014

A Tunisian diplomat was kidnapped in Tripoli.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/17/newsbrief-01

April 15, 2014

A member of Libya Shield survived an assassination attempt. The man suffered three head-wounds after being targeted by gunmen
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/04/15/benghazi-mayoral-candidate-survives-assassination-attempt-in-24-hours-of-violence-that-leaves-two-dead/#axzz2yx8q9UYM>

April 15, 2014

Benghazi resident Abdel-Salam Ramel was killed in a drive-by shooting, for which the motives remain unclear.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/04/15/benghazi-mayoral-candidate-survives-assassination-attempt-in-24-hours-of-violence-that-leaves-two-dead/#axzz2yx8q9UYM>

April 15, 2014

One of the candidates standing in the forthcoming Benghazi elections survived an assassination attempt. Abdul-Moneri Al-Areri was wounded in the shoulder and eye after gunmen opened fire as he closed the pharmacy he runs in the city.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/04/15/benghazi-mayoral-candidate-survives-assassination-attempt-in-24-hours-of-violence-that-leaves-two-dead/#axzz2yx8q9UYM>

April 15, 2014

Jordan's ambassador to Libya has been abducted by masked gunmen in the capital, Tripoli. Assailants opened fire on Fawaz al-Itan's vehicle, wounding the driver as they left his house.
http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-27031367?utm_source=April+15+2014+EN&utm_campaign=4%2F15%2F2014&utm_medium=email

April 13, 2014

Libyan Interim Prime Minister Abdullah al-Thani resigned hours after an armed attack on his family.
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/04/13/us-libya-government-idUSBREA3C01320140413?feedType=RSS&feedName=worldNews>

April 9, 2014

A Libyan air force officer was killed and his wife and daughter seriously injured, when a bomb placed under his car exploded in the eastern city of Benghazi.
<http://news.yahoo.com/libya-officer-killed-family-wounded-car-explodes-135524665.html>

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

April 3, 2014

A former head of education for one of the districts of Benghazi was shot dead.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/04/08/former-local-education-head-shot-dead-in-benghazi/#ixzz31chFTsCn>

April 3, 2014

A member of the Saiqa Special Forces, Tarik Omar, was murdered in the Sabri district of Benghazi.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/04/newsbrief-02

April 3, 2014

A Libyan judicial police official and his family survived an attack by gunmen. Men in a taxi opened fire on their car in central Derna.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/04/newsbrief-02

March 30, 2014

The Libyan sports ministry headquarters in suburban Tripoli was attacked by more than a dozen armed assailants. A small group came with guns and told everyone to leave.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/01/newsbrief-02

March 29, 2014

Hisham Bishir, the headmaster of the private Arab Revolution School, and twin brother of former Supreme Security Committee chief Hashim Bishir, was kidnapped. He was found dead the next day in the Tripoli suburb of Qasr Ben Ghashir.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/04/02/feature-03

March 28, 2014

An enormous explosion rocked Derna. The blast occurred at a farm on the town's outskirts. The place is owned by Attia Shaeri, a former member of the Abu Salim Martyrs Brigade.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/04/02/feature-03

March 27, 2014

Libyan security services defused a car bomb near an Ajdabiya school.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/28/newsbrief-01

March 25, 2014

In Benghazi, an Egyptian national was found dead near his home.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/26/newsbrief-02

March 25, 2014

A former manager of the Tibesti hotel in Benghazi was murdered. Gunmen in three cars ambushed Mohamed Al-Tweir Al-Majbri outside his home in the city's Fuwaihat district. The assailants ordered him to recite the Shahada and then shot him multiple times.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/26/newsbrief-02

March 24, 2014

Rockets targeted the capital city's international airport for the second time in less than a week.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/25/newsbrief-01

March 24, 2014

A Central Bank official was kidnapped in Tripoli's Salahadeen district.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/25/newsbrief-01

March 24, 2014

A colonel was gunned down in Benghazi.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/25/newsbrief-01

March 24, 2014

A soldier was gunned down in Benghazi.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/25/newsbrief-01

March 24, 2014

A poet, Atif al-Orrafi, was assassinated while leaving a football match in Benghazi.
<http://libya.tv/en/poet-assassinated-benghazi/>

March 23, 2014

Two people from Bangladesh were found dead in Benghazi.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/03/25/feature-01

March 22, 2014

Enrico Ravanelli, an employee for an Italian construction company, was kidnapped near Tobruk.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/03/24/feature-01

March 22, 2014

A Tunisian diplomat was abducted by unknown assailants in Tripoli.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/03/24/feature-01

March 21, 2014

The international airport in Tripoli suspended all flights after two rockets struck a runway. The blasts took place around 5 am.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/21/newsbrief-01

March 21, 2014

Preventive security agency agent Ibrahim Abdallah Boufenara died of his wounds after he was shot by gunmen in Benghazi's al-Hawari area.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/03/25/feature-01

March 20, 2014

Unknown assailants placed explosives behind al-Sabri police station building, but the blast didn't cause any human or material losses.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/03/25/feature-01

March 20, 2014

Two TV station vehicles were blown up when a bag containing explosives was planted at the car park of the tourist village in Gar Younes, northwest of Benghazi. The blast caused material damages, but no casualties.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/03/25/feature-01

March 18, 2014

An Iraqi man was shot dead in his car in Sirte. The 54-year-old was a professor at the Libyan city's Faculty of Medicine.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/19/newsbrief-01

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

March 17, 2014

A car bomb targeting a military academy in Libya's restive eastern city of Benghazi has killed at least eight soldiers and wounded 12 others.
<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/africa/2014/03/libya-army-camp-blast-2014317111142983333.html>

March 14, 2014

A large armed force took control of the Libyan army's 2nd Brigade training camp on the outskirts of Tripoli. Many vehicles were seized, others were burnt and damaged.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/03/19/feature-01

March 13, 2014

Masked gunmen stormed a farm in Derna's al-Fatayeh area and killed four moderate Islamists. The victims were opposed to the jihadists.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/03/19/feature-01

March 13, 2014

Two armored car security guards were kidnapped in Derna and later killed. Gunmen tried to hijack the vehicle, which was transferring money for the Central Bank of Libya's al-Wehda Bank.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/03/19/feature-01

March 10, 2014

Two Central Bank of Libya (CBL) employees were kidnapped in Tripoli and later released.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/03/13/kidnapped-cbl-employees-released-but-banks-still-concerned-about-safety/#axzz2vcGZsbWd>

March 4, 2014

A lawyer and her husband were found dead in Benghazi the day after they were kidnapped by unknown assailants.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/05/newsbrief-01

March 4, 2014

Air Force Officer, Colonel Adem Faraj al-Abdelli, was found shot dead in his car near a cemetery in Benghazi.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/05/newsbrief-01

February 28, 2014

Unknown gunmen opened fire on the Moroccan consulate in Tripoli. There were no casualties.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/28/newsbrief-01

February 26, 2014

Gunmen murdered retired former judicial police officer Ali Mohammed Al-Barrat outside his home in Gurwasha
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/02/26/at-least-two-dead-in-further-benghazi-killings/#ixzz2wK4K7249>

February 26, 2014

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the life of an officer in Saiqa Special Forces' Criminal Investigation Unit outside a hospital in Majouri.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/02/26/at-least-two-dead-in-further-benghazi-killings/#ixzz2wK4K7249>

February 26, 2014

Gunmen shot and killed a member of the Isned Al-Amni force, Siddik Sultan Suleiman in front of Marwa Hospital in the city's Majouri district.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/02/26/at-least-two-dead-in-further-benghazi-killings/#ixzz2wK4K7249>

February 23, 2014

Seven Egyptian civilians were kidnapped from their home and eventually found shot dead execution-style on a beach in Jalluta, outside Benghazi.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/02/25/feature-01

February 24, 2014

Unknown assailants fired an RPG at the Tunisian Consulate in Benghazi this evening causing some limited, superficial damage to its outer wall. Likely target car of diplomatic police stationed outside the consulate. No one was injured in the attack.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/02/22/rpg-attack-on-tunisian-consulate-in-benghazi/#ixzz2vyEBIRkT>

February 19, 2014

A Benghazi judge survived an attempted assassination this morning after his car exploded outside the South Benghazi Court where he worked.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/02/19/attempted-assassination-of-benghazi-judge/#axzz2uSJYH5eA>

February 18, 2014

A Kadhafi-era security officer Sanad Attiatallah Eddressi was shot outside his home in the Ard Zwawa district in Benghazi and killed.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/18/newsbrief-01

February 18, 2014

For the second time in less than a week, gunmen fired rocket-propelled grenades at the Tripoli headquarters of private Libyan television channel al-Assema. The channel is known for its anti-Islamist stance.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/18/newsbrief-03

February 17, 2014

A member of the 1st Infantry Brigade was gunned down in the Wahayshi neighborhood of Benghazi.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/18/newsbrief-01

February 17, 2014

A Kadhafi-era security officer was shot outside his home in the Ard Zwawa district. A male friend was also critically injured in the attack.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/18/newsbrief-01

February 13, 2014

The head of security at mobile telephony company Libyana and his driver were killed in Benghazi.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/14/newsbrief-02

February 13, 2014

Libyan soldier Osama Miftah Al-Agouri was killed outside his house in Benghazi.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/14/newsbrief-02

February 12, 2014

Three RPGs slammed into the headquarters of al-Assema TV, wounding a guard. The channel is known for its anti-Islamist stance.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/18/newsbrief-03

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

February 12, 2014

A Libyan Air Force helicopter was shot down and crashed near Essider. A group called "Al-Isnad Alamni" was responsible for the attack.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/25/newsbrief-02

February 11, 2014

A Benghazi house explosion killed two people and injured two others. A security source said "suspicious gatherings" of up to seven men were reported in the building. Remnants of weapons and ammunition were discovered at the site.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/11/newsbrief-01

February 11, 2014

Al-Wataniya TV reporters Ibrahim Abdel-Gader, Sadam Al-Rashidi and Ibrahim Al-Wafi, along with Abdel-Gader's brothers Ramadan and Shaban, were kidnapped on the Airport Road in Tripoli.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/02/12/feature-01

February 10, 2014

Former policeman Montasser Anwar Bannaser had just dropped off his son at school in Derna when a bomb exploded under his car.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/02/12/feature-01

February 10, 2014

Armed gunmen kidnapped a Tripoli journalist Younes Ali Younes outside a cafe. Tarabulus editor-in-chief and LANA reporter Younes Ali Younes was near the Radisson when men in military uniforms grabbed him and drove off.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/11/newsbrief-01

February 9, 2014

Near Karsa beach, a corpse was found tied to a large rock, with its feet and hands bound. Saiqa Special Forces member Alaa Mohammad Ali had disappeared a month ago after returning to Derna from Benghazi.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/02/12/feature-01

February 8, 2014

Libya's former prosecutor general Abdelaziz al-Hasadi was shot dead by unknown attackers in Derna.
<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/middle-east/2014/02/libya-former-prosecutor-general-shot-dead-2014290574354444.html>

February 7, 2014

Benghazi imam Cheikh Atef Madouli was gunned down after Asr prayers at al-Ansari mosque, in the city's Hadaiq district.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/02/12/feature-01

February 6, 2014

Armed men attacked the Benghazi offices of Al-Ahrar television channel. The assailants opened fire on the building and tried to detonate a homemade-bomb.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/07/newsbrief-01

February 5, 2014

At least six children were wounded when unknown assailants tossed a hand grenade into a school in Benghazi.
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/02/05/libya-violence-idUSL5NOLA1PN20140205>

February 4, 2014

Gunmen attacked an Al-Saiqa special forces' checkpoint at Al-Jala hospital, sparking a firefight. No injuries were reported.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/05/newsbrief-01

February 3, 2014

In Derna, shop owner and former military officer Abdulaouf Abdumajeed Bel-Hula was killed on the Corniche Road.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/04/newsbrief-03

February 3, 2014

A Libyan Air Force officer was gunned down near Derna, Libya. Colonel Ashour Muftah Rabia was shot on his way to the airbase in Martuba, some 25 km outside the town.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/04/newsbrief-03

January 30, 2014

In Benghazi, the student son of the Special Forces commander for Benghazi was kidnapped.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/01/31/newsbrief-01

January 30, 2014

The son of a member of the Benghazi Special Forces was shot dead.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/01/31/newsbrief-01

January 29, 2014

Libya's interior minister escaped unharmed from an assassination attempt in Tripoli. Seddik Abdelkarim, who is also deputy prime minister, had his convoy come under fire on the road to the airport.
http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5jb_wP2t--XUsMo2OtOywoneWWVXQ?docId=0433fe8f-4661-4e4d-8cd6-b9413ac4b001

January 27, 2014

The head of the Reyayna local council, Issa Mohamed Ahmed Al-Ajrab, was assassinated by masked gunmen.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/01/27/ryayna-local-council-head-assassinated/#axzz2rzkod1XR>

January 25, 2014

Four Egyptian diplomats were kidnapped in Tripoli.
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/01/25/us-libya-egypt-kidnapping-idUSBREA0006220140125>

January 24, 2014

Unidentified gunmen kidnapped an Egyptian diplomat in Tripoli, hours after a powerful Libyan militia reported the arrest of its leader in Egypt.
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/01/25/us-libya-egypt-kidnapping-idUSBREA0006220140125>

January 20, 2014

Two soldiers in the Libyan Army were found shot dead in the early hours of this morning in the Gamfuda area on the outskirts of Benghazi.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/01/20/two-dead-and-one-injured-in-separate-benghazi-incidents/#axzz2r2WNaxxF>

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

January 20, 2014

In Tripoli, constitutional commission candidate Mohamed Abdulqader Tumi survived a car bombing.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/01/21/newsbrief-01

January 20, 2014

In Tripoli, a guard was killed in an attack on the Italian cemetery.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/01/21/newsbrief-01

January 19, 2014

Gunmen abducted a South Korean trade official in the Libyan capital, Tripoli. He was later freed and his captors were arrested.
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-25841915>

January 7, 2014

An explosion at a guard post outside a Benghazi courthouse killed one Libyan policeman and seriously wounded another.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/01/07/feature-01

January 5, 2014

The six-year-old son of Kalima editor Mohamed Al-Mazoghi was kidnapped in Benghazi. He was later released unharmed, reportedly after a ransom was paid.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/01/10/newsbrief-04

January 2, 2014

A Briton and a New Zealander, both with gunshot wounds, were found dead in western Libya.
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/01/02/us-libya-killings-idUSBREA010U120140102>

January 2, 2014

A football player, Ali Khshaba Al-Qaddafi, was killed in Sebha.
<http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/01/02/al-ahly-benghazi-player-reported-murdered-in-sebha/#axzz2qJE3F8me>

Mali**November 8, 2014**

A truck transporting 60 civilians to Algeria was the target of a roadside bomb blast in Mali. No casualties were reported.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/11/10/newsbrief-04

October 7, 2014

Two Malian soldiers were killed and four wounded by an improvised bomb north of Gao. The troops later died in Almostrate.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/11/03/newsbrief-04

October 7, 2014

A Senegalese peacekeeper died in a rocket attack on a UN camp in northern Mali. The attack was blamed on Ansar al-Din.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/10/08/newsbrief-02

October 3, 2014

Nine UN peacekeepers in Mali were killed when heavily armed gunmen on motorbikes ambushed their convoy, the deadliest attack yet on U.N. troops in the west African nation. The attack on the peacekeepers from Niger took place in the region of Gao
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/10/03/us-mali-un-peacekeepers-idUSKCN0H5OZH20141003>

September 18, 2014

Five United Nations peacekeepers from Chad died when their truck drove over a mine in northern Mali.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/09/19/newsbrief-03

September 17, 2014

Terrorists near Timbuktu kidnapped five members of a Touareg family, including the 70-year-old patriarch. AQIM blamed the family for providing information to French troops that led to the arrest of one of the terror group's leaders.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/09/18/newsbrief-03

September 14, 2014

A MINUSMA military vehicle hit an improvised explosive device during a patrol conducted in the vicinity of Aguelhok. One peacekeeper was killed by the explosion, and four others were wounded.
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/692

September 2, 2014

An explosive device, suspected to be an improvised explosive device loaded with home-made explosives, killed four peacekeepers and wounded 14 others on the road between Kidal and Aguelhok.
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/692

August 29, 2014

A Force vehicle hit a mine on the Tessalit-Aguelhok road, injuring nine peacekeepers, including two seriously.
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/692

August 29, 2014

Suspected armed Islamist extremists fired rockets at a camp of the UN mission in Mali in the north of the country. The attackers fired four rockets at the MINUSMA base close to the border with Algeria.
<http://news.yahoo.com/suspected-islamists-attack-un-camp-northern-mali-141809235.html>

August 27, 2014

Eight mortar shells were fired towards the MINUSMA camp in Aguelhok; two landed respectively within 50 and 65 metres of the MINUSMA camp.
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/692

August 16, 2014

Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) claimed responsibility for an attack in Bera, east of Timbuktu.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/09/02/newsbrief-05

August 15, 2014

One peacekeeper was injured owing to an improvised explosive device mine explosion near Agulehok.
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/692

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

August 14, 2014

Two peacekeepers were injured when their vehicle hit an improvised explosive device on the Tessalit Aguelhok road.
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/692

July 29, 2014

A MINUSMA force heavy duty vehicle hit an improvised explosive device 20 metres from the runway, wounding one peacekeeper. There were no fatalities, but the runway was closed for 30 days
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/692

July 22, 2014

Two mortar bombs were fired near the MINUSMA camp in Aguelhok. The mortars respectively landed 68 and 70 metres east of the camp.
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/692

July 22, 2014

A rocket was launched 1 km east of the MINUSMA camp in Tessalit.
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/692

July 20, 2014

MINUSMA vehicles ran over two improvised explosive devices in the vicinity of Aguelhok, slightly wounding one peacekeeper.
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/692

July 18, 2014

A MINUSMA force convoy was hit by a remote controlled improvised explosive device 500 metres from the Kidal MINUSMA camp. One peacekeeper was injured.
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/692

July 17, 2014

A rocket was launched 1 km east of the MINUSMA camp in Tessalit.
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/692

July 15, 2014

A 122 mm rocket landed 1 km northwest of the MINUSMA camp in Aguelhok.
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/692

July 14, 2014

A French soldier was killed in a suicide bombing in northern Mali about 100 km (64 miles) north of the city of Gao.
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/07/15/us-mali-france-idUSKBN0FK1KJ20140715>

July 12, 2014

Three rockets exploded south of Timbuktu airport.
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/692

July 10, 2014

A vehicle conducting runway security clearance drove over an anti-tank mine that partially detonated.
http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=S/2014/692

June 30, 2014

A Burkinabe member of the United Nations mission in Mali (MINUSMA) was killed and six others injured when their vehicle hit a landmine between Goundam and Timbuktu.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/07/01/newsbrief-03

June 11, 2014

Four Chadian peacekeeping soldiers have been killed in a suicide attack in northeast Mali. Six MINUSMA soldiers and four Malian soldiers were wounded.
<http://www.jeuneafrique.com/Article/ARTJAWEB20140612081240/mali-defense-securite-terrorisme-terrorisme-mali-quatre-casques-bleus-tchadiens-tues-dans-un-attentat-a-aguelhok.html>

May 17, 2014

At least 17 people, including eight civilians, have been killed in an attack by rebels in northern Mali, officials say.
<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-27463481>

May 8, 2014

A French soldier was killed by an IED in northern Mali. The paratrooper was the eighth French soldier to die in Mali since Operation Serval began in January 2013.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/08/newsbrief-05

May 3, 2014

A Kidal man was gunned down by two men on a motorcycle. Suspected of "working for the enemy", victim Sidati Ag Baye had been under surveillance by both AQIM and MUJAO.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/07/newsbrief-05

April 22, 2014

Mali terrorists announced the death of French hostage Gilberto Rodrigues Leal. Rodrigues Leal was kidnapped on November 20th, 2012 near the western town of Kayes as he was driving a camper van from Mauritania.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/23/newsbrief-01

February 17, 2014

The "Mourabitounes" claimed responsibility for a rocket attack against French forces near the Timbuktu airport.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/03/newsbrief-04

February 14, 2014

Assailants staged a rocket attack near the airport at Gao. No injuries.
<http://thecairopost.com/news/91040/world/militants-launch-rocket-attack-in-northern-mali>

February 8, 2014

MUJAO has kidnapped a team of Red Cross workers in Northern Mali who had been reported missing. They were later freed.
<http://www.sahasamay.com/world-news/676547727/red-cross-workers-kidnapped-by-al-qaeda-terrorists-in-mali.html>

January 11, 2014

UN troops were attacked by gunmen. Three peacekeepers were wounded and taken to the town of Gao for treatment.
<http://www.presstv.com/detail/2014/01/12/345196/3-un-peacekeepers-hurt-in-mali-attack/>

January 10, 2014

Assailants staged a rocket attack near a military camp in the town of Aguelhok.
<http://www.presstv.com/detail/2014/01/12/345196/3-un-peacekeepers-hurt-in-mali-attack/>

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

Tunisia**December 21, 2014**

Tunisian troops guarding ballot papers at a Kairouan primary school came under attack. One assailant was killed and three others captured. The Haffouz clash left one soldier wounded.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/12/22/newsbrief-01

November 30, 2014

An off-duty Tunisian policeman was beheaded in the Kef region. The officer and his brother were driving in the mountainous area near the Algerian border when armed terrorists stopped their vehicle.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/12/01/newsbrief-01

November 5, 2014

Ten soldiers were wounded in an ambush attack in Kef, when two gunmen opened fire on their bus near Nabeur, close to the border with Algeria.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/11/06/newsbrief-02

September 1, 2014

A deputy in Tunisia's transitional parliament survived an assassination attempt in the city of Kasserine, near the Algerian border. As five gunmen attacked his house, he threw himself from the roof and hid in a neighbor's home, suffering a broken leg but no bullet wounds.
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/09/02/us-tunisia-islamists-attack-idUSKBN0GX06420140902>

July 31, 2014

A group of Salafists attacked a National Guard officer in his home in Sbeitla, Kasserine governorate. The officer opened fire in self-defense, injuring several assailants.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/09/01/newsbrief-01

July 31, 2014

Gunmen opened fire on a Tunisian police patrol in Kasserine. No injuries were reported.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/09/01/newsbrief-01

July 29, 2014

Three members of Tunisia's security forces were wounded when militants near the border with Algeria shot at the helicopter they were travelling in. The two soldiers and a national guardsman received treatment but their wounds were not serious.
<http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/afrika/2014/07/29/Security-Tunisia-troops-wounded-in-clash-with-militants.html>

July 26, 2014

Two Tunisian soldiers were killed and four wounded in a gunfight in El Kef governorate. There was an exchange of fire between a terrorist group and a military patrol at Ghar al-Tine, near the Tunisian-Algerian border.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/07/29/newsbrief-02

July 26, 2014

A mine blast in Jebel Ouergha, El Kef province, wounded six troops.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/07/09/feature-01

July 16, 2014

Gunmen attacked Tunisian military checkpoints near the Algerian border, killing as many as five soldiers in an area where the army has been conducting an operation to flush out Islamist militant fighters. The gunmen, armed with rocket-propelled grenades and rifles, attacked the checkpoints in the Mount Chaambi area.
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/07/17/us-tunisia-violence-idUSKBN0FL2UC20140717>

July 2, 2014

Four Tunisian soldiers died following a land mine explosion in Jebel Ouergha while tracking terrorists.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/07/03/newsbrief-01

July 1, 2014

A mine explosion killed a 17-year-old Tunisian boy in Kasserine governorate.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/07/02/newsbrief-02

July 1, 2014

Six members of the Tunisian security forces were wounded when a roadside bomb exploded in the mountainous Kef region near the Algerian border. The roadside bomb exploded as a military vehicle passed by, wounding four soldiers and two members of the National Guard.
<http://english.ahram.org/en/NewsContent/2/8/105217/World/Region/Bomb-blast-wounds--Tunisian-security-force-members.aspx>

June 29, 2014

The explosion of a homemade bomb injured three Tunisian National Guard members in Jendouba governorate.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/06/30/newsbrief-03

June 11, 2014

Roadside bomb exploded in Tunis, injuring two individuals.
<http://www.tap.info.tn/en/index.php/regions/18809-kasserine-roadside-bomb-explodes-near-jbel-salloum>

May 30, 2014

A brigade of Tunisian border guards repelled a terrorist attack at the Ben Guerdane post.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/30/newsbrief-01

May 27, 2014

Four Tunisian police were killed when gunmen opened fire on the interior minister's family home in western Kasserine region.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/28/newsbrief-01

May 23, 2014

A Jebel Chaambi mine explosion killed two Tunisian soldiers and injured four others.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/26/newsbrief-04

April 18, 2014

A Jebel Chaambi mine explosion killed a Tunisian soldier. At least two other troops were injured in the blast, which was blamed on terrorists.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/18/newsbrief-01

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

April 16, 2014

Gunmen attacked the headquarters of the Joint Security Room in the city of Ubari.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/17/newsbrief-01

April 10, 2014

A roadside bomb exploded in Jebel Chaambi. The device detonated as a military truck carried supplies to army units in the area. No casualties were reported.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/11/newsbrief-01

April 9, 2014

Six officers were injured when Ansar al-Sharia members tried to break into the Errouhia police station in Siliana governorate. Police used tear gas to disperse some 80 assailants.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/10/newsbrief-02

March 27, 2014

A home-made bomb was discovered at a Sufi festival in Souk Lahad. The Sidi Hamed festival had opened earlier in the Kebili town.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/28/newsbrief-02

March 20, 2014

A Tunisian National Guard unit clashed with a terrorist group at a customs clearance post in Sakiet Sidi Youssef, El Kef governorate. No casualties reported.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/21/newsbrief-02

February 18, 2014

An armored vehicle hit a home-made mine laid by terrorists in Jebel Chaambi. No injuries were reported in the incident.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/20/newsbrief-02

February 16, 2014

A National Guard unit in the locality of Aouled Manaa was fired upon by four terrorists, killing two warrant officers--

Abdelhamid Ghazouani and Fejri Boussaidi--and wounding two others.
<http://allafrica.com/stories/201402160164.html>

January 28, 2014

Terrorists attacked a Tunisian family during a home invasion in Kasserine.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/01/29/newsbrief-02

Algeria**December 22, 2014**

A homemade bomb exploded and injured a citizen in Legzirt in the forest Yakouren, about fifty kilometers east of Tizi Ouzou.

http://www.elwatan.com/actualite/tizi-ouzou-un-garde-forestier-blesse-dans-l-explosion-d-une-bombe-a-yakouren-22-12-2014-282500_109.php

December 16, 2014

A homemade bomb exploded near a military checkpoint in Ben Choud. There were no casualties in the incident.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/12/17/newsbrief-02

December 11, 2014

Two were seriously injured by an explosion of a roadside bomb in the town of Zarif Waar, south of Tebessa.

http://www.elwatan.com/actualite/tebessa-deux-blesses-graves-dans-l-explosion-d-une-bombe-artisanale-13-12-2014-281330_109.php

November 28, 2014

Three young hunters were injured in an explosion from a roadside bomb in Ouaguenoun, about thirty kilometers east of Tizi Ouzou.

<http://www.tsa-algerie.com/2014/11/29/terrorisme-trois-blesses-graves-dans-l-explosion-d-une-bombe-pres-de-tizi-ouzou/>

November 3, 2014

Djound Al-Khalifa terrorists tried to kill a group of foreign laborers in Bouira. The officers were escorting the Chinese and Turkish nationals when their convoy came under attack in Ahnif. No casualties were reported.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/11/04/newsbrief-01

October 31, 2014

A 53 year old man was seriously injured in an explosion of a homemade bomb in Echâara, in the region of Yakourène, about fifty kilometers east of Tizi Ouzou.

<http://www.tsa-algerie.com/2014/11/01/un-citoyen-gravement-blesse-dans-l-explosion-d-une-bombe-pres-de-tizi-ouzou/>

October 16, 2014

Terrorists killed two Algerian police officers in the Zemoura area. A third policeman was wounded in the ambush attack and died later at a hospital in Bordj Bou Arreridj.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/10/17/newsbrief-02

September 30, 2014

Algerian troops clashed with a terrorist group during an army search operation for the body of French tourist Hervé Gourdel, in the Ait Ouabane region between Tizi Ouzou and Bouira.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/10/02/newsbrief-01

September 24, 2014

French tourist Hervé Gourdel was beheaded in Algeria by captors claiming to be affiliated with the Islamic State (ISIS).

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/09/29/feature-02

August 20, 2014

A terrorist group attacked a military truck in the town of Abi Youcef, Daira Ain El Hammam, about fifty miles south-east of Tizi Ouzou.

http://www.elwatan.com/actualite/tizi-ouzou-attaque-terroriste-a-ain-el-hammam-20-08-2014-268655_109.php

July 14, 2014

Amar Gada, a retired 67-year-old, was abducted by terrorists in the Tizi Ouzou town of Beni Zmenzer.

http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/07/23/newsbrief-04

July 12, 2014

A roadside bomb killed seven members of Algeria's security forces as they were patrolling in the west of the country.

<http://af.reuters.com/article/topNews/idAFKBN0FJ0GV20140714>

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

July 11, 2014

An allegedly premeditated car accident killed one near the city Ain Loubou.
http://www.elwatan.com/actualite/ghardai-a-un-nouveau-deces-provoque-des-affrontements-11-07-2014-264231_109.php

May 28, 2014

A shepherd was wounded in the explosion of a homemade bomb near the village Imekhlaf, in the region of Aghribs, about 40 kilometers north-east of the city Tizi Ouzou.
<http://www.tsa-algerie.com/2014/05/28/tizi-ouzou-un-citoyen-blesse-dans-lexplosion-dune-bombe/>

May 4, 2014

Three Algerian gendarmes were injured in a bomb attack near Kadiria, Bouira province.
http://www.elwatan.com/actualite/bouira-trois-gendarmes-blesses-dans-un-attentat-a-la-bombe-a-kadiria-05-05-2014-256003_109.php

April 28, 2014

Four Algerian gendarmes were injured when a roadside bomb exploded in Boumerdes province.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/29/newsbrief-04

April 19, 2014

A military convoy was attacked in Iboudrarène near Tizi Ouzou with 16 soldiers killed and 9 injured.
http://www.elwatan.com/actualite/14-militaires-tues-dans-une-attaque-terroriste-a-iboudrarene-tizi-ouzou-20-04-2014-254057_109.php

February 3, 2014

A roadside bomb blast near Boumerdes killed one Algerian civilian and wounded three others. The explosive device was buried behind a vocational training center near a police checkpoint in Bordj Ménaïel.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/04/newsbrief-02

February 2, 2014

A deadly bomb attack in Borj Ménaïel killed two soldiers and wounded three others.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/18/newsbrief-02

January 24, 2014

Amirouche Mebarki, 38, was abducted in Tizi Ouzou. The kidnappers demanded a ransom of 3 million dinars. He was eventually found dead.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/01/27/newsbrief-02

January 9, 2014

A member of Algeria's Legitimate Defence Group (GLD) died from injuries sustained during a terrorist abduction in Bouira. Terrorists forced the man to drive them through a security checkpoint in Kadiria, where he was mortally wounded when his abductors opened fire on ANP troops.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/01/10/newsbrief-03

January 1, 2014

A hotel proprietor in Tizi Ouzou was assassinated.
<http://www.tsa-algerie.com/actualite/item/3511-le-proprietaire-d-un-hotel-sauvagement-assassine-a-tizi-ouzou>

Niger

November 19, 2014

A town in western Niger near was attacked by MUJAO, killing at least one person. Terrorists attacked the Nigerien town of Bani Bangou, located on the Malian border.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/11/21/newsbrief-05

October 30, 2014

Gunmen said to be linked to Algerian terror emir Mokhtar Belmokhtar, targeted a military patrol guarding a refugee camp for Malians.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/10/31/newsbrief-04

October 30, 2014

Gunmen killed seven security officers in an attack on a prison in Niger's Tillabéri province, near the border with Mali. The assailants released an unknown number of inmates, including some terrorists.
http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/10/31/newsbrief-04

May 6, 2014

Fourteen suspected members of the Nigerian Islamist sect Boko Haram were arrested in neighboring Niger on Tuesday after an attack on an army patrol in the eastern region of Diffa.
<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/05/07/us-niger-boko-haram-idUSBREA450TL20140507>

SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY FROM 2014

For additional readings and resources, go to: http://www.potomacinstitute.org/attachments/article/1358/Terrorism_in_North_Africa_and_the_Sahel.pdf

Books:

- Alcaro, Riccardo. *Transatlantic Security from the Sahel to the Horn of Africa*. Roma: Nuova Cultura, 2014.
- Goldin, Ian, and Mike Mariathan. *The Butterfly Defect: How Globalization Creates Systemic Risks, and What to Do about It*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2014.
- Grawert, Elke. *Forging Two Nations: Insights on Sudan and South Sudan*. Addis Ababa, Ethiopia: Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa (OSSREA), 2013.
- Harmon, Stephen Albert. *Terror and Insurgency in the Sahara-Sahel Region Corruption, Contraband, Jihad and the Mali War of 2012-2013*. Farnham, Surrey, UK: Ashgate, 2014.
- Jones, Seth G. *A Persistent Threat: The Evolution of Al Qa'ida and Other Salafi Jihadists*. Santa Monica, CA: RAND, 2014.
- Kieh, George K., and Kelechi A. Kalu. *West Africa and the U.S. War on Terror*. London New York, NY: Routledge, 2013.
- Mentan, Tatah. *Africa: Facing Human Security Challenges in the 21st Century*. Bamenda, Cameroon: Langaa RPCIG, 2014.
- Milosevic, Marko, and Kacper Rekawek, eds. *Perseverance of Terrorism Focus on Leaders*. Amsterdam: IOS Press, 2014.
- OECD and SWAC. *West African Studies An Atlas of the Sahara-Sahel Geography, Economics and Security*. West African Studies, OECD Publishing, 2014.
- Ridley, Nick. *Terrorism in East and West Africa: The Under-focused Dimension*. Northampton, MA: Edward Elgar Publishing, Inc, 2014.

Articles and Reports:

- “AfDB Approves US \$231 Million for Building Resilience to Food and Nutrition Insecurity in the Sahel.” African Development Bank Group, October 16, 2014.
<http://www.afdb.org/en/news-and-events/article/afdb-approves-us-231-million-for-building-resilience-to-food-and-nutrition-insecurity-in-the-sahel-13625/>
- Al-Bulushi, Samar. ““Peacekeeping” as Occupation: Managing the Market for Violent Labor in Somalia.” *Transforming Anthropology* 22, no.1 (2014): 31-37. Wiley Online Library.
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/traa.12026/pdf>

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

- Alda, Erik, and Joseph L. Sala. "Links Between Terrorism, Organized Crime and Crime: The Case of the Sahel Region." *Stability: International Journal of Security & Development* 3, no. 1 (2014).
<http://www.stabilityjournal.org/article/view/sta.ea/228>.
- Alexander, Yonah. *Terrorism an Electronic Journal & Knowledge Base*. Washington, D.C: Potomac Institute for Policy Studies, January 2014.
<http://www.terroriselectronicjournal.org/terrorism-journal-1/volume-iii-number-1/>
- Alexander, Yonah. *Terrorism an Electronic Journal & Knowledge Base*. Washington, D.C: Potomac Institute for Policy Studies, June 2014.
<http://www.terroriselectronicjournal.org/terrorism-journal-1/volume-iii-number-2/>
- Alexander, Yonah. *The Current Security Challenges in Africa*. Washington, D.C: Potomac Institute for Policy Studies, 2014.
- "ALGERIA, MOROCCO – US: Pledge on Security." *Africa Research Bulletin Political, Social and Cultural Series* 51, no. 4, May 2014, 20405A-0406C.
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-825X.2014.05675.x/abstract>
- Ayuba, Caleb and Gerald Okafor. "Globalization and Global Terrorism: An Analysis." Working Papers Series, Princeton University, October 31, 2014. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2517419>
- Bergamaschi, Isaline. "The Fall of a Donor Darling: The Role of Aid in Mali's Crisis." *The Journal of Modern African Studies* 52, (2014): 347-78.
<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=9321969&fileId=S0022278X14000251>
- Bordás, Mária. "Problems of State Efficiency and Terrorism in North Africa." Working Papers Series, Princeton University, July 12, 2014. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2465390>
- Celso, Anthony. "Al Qaeda's Post-bin Laden Resurgence: The Paradox of Resilience and Failure." *Mediterranean Quarterly* 25, no. 2 (2014): 33-47.
<http://mq.dukejournals.org/content/25/2/33.abstract>
- Daxecker, Ursula E., and Brandon C. Prins. "The New Barbary Wars: Forecasting Maritime Piracy." *Foreign Policy Analysis* 11, (2015): 23-44.
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/fpa.12014/pdf>
- Dunne, Michele and Frederic Wehrey. "US-Arab Counterterrorism Cooperation in a Region Ripe for Extremism." Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, October 23, 2014.
<http://carnegieendowment.org/2014/10/23/u.s.-arab-counterterrorism-cooperation-in-region-ripe-for-extremism/hskz>

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

Elden, Stuart. "The Geopolitics of Boko Haram and Nigeria's 'War on Terror'." *The Geographical Journal* 180, no. 4, December 2014: 414-25.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/geoj.12120/pdf>

Engel, Andrew. *Libya as a Failed State: Causes, Consequences, Options*. Washington, D.C: The Washington Institute for Near East Policy, 2014.

http://www.washingtoninstitute.org/uploads/Documents/pubs/ResearchNote24_Engel-3.pdf

"Enhancing the Capacity of Local Actors in Efforts to Improve Peace and Stability in North Africa, the Sahel and Great Lakes." *MENA Report*. Cairo Regional Center for Training on Conflict Resolution & Peacekeeping in Africa - United Nations Development Programme in Egypt.

http://www.eg.undp.org/content/egypt/en/home/operations/projects/democratic_governance/CCCPA.html

Essoungou, Andre-Michaél. "The Sahel: One Region, Many Food Crises." *New African* 537 (2014): 24-25. March 1, 2014.

<http://connection.ebscohost.com/c/articles/95066988/sahel-one-region-many-food-crises>

Filiu, Jean-Pierre. "The Fractured Jihadi Movement in the Sahara." Hudson Institute, January 10, 2014.

<http://www.hudson.org/research/10031-the-fractured-jihadi-movement-in-the-sahara>

Frowd, Philippe M. "The Field of Border Control in Mauritania." *Security Dialogue* 45, No. 3 (June 2014). Published online March 24, 2015.

<http://sdi.sagepub.com/content/45/3/226.abstract?rss=1>

Grawert, Elke. *Forging Two Nations: Insights on Sudan and South Sudan*. Addis Ababa: Organisation for Social Science Research in Eastern and Southern Africa, 2013.

"International Youth Forum Africa's Security Challenges." *Africa Research Bulletin: Economic, Financial and Technical Series* 51, no. 9 (November 2014): 20550B.

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-6346.2014.06016.x/abstract>

"Japan and UNDP Team up to Help Strengthen Security in Niger." United Nations Development Programme, December 16, 2014.

<http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2014/12/16/japan-and-undp-team-up-to-help-strengthen-security-in-niger/>

Joseph, Richard. "Growth, Security, and Democracy in Africa." *Journal of Democracy* 25, no. 4 (2014): 61-75.

<http://www.journalofdemocracy.org/article/growth-security-and-democracy-africa>

Kaunert, Christian, and Kamil Zwolski. "Somalia versus Captain 'Hook': Assessing the EU's Security Actorness in Countering Piracy off the Horn of Africa." *Cambridge Review of International Affairs*, (2014): 1-20.

http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09557571.2012.678295#.VNzPZPnF_ws

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

- Keenan, Jeremy. "Neocolonialism and Terror in the Sahel." *New African Magazine*, (2014).
<http://newafricanmagazine.com/neocolonialism-terror-sahel/3/>
- Lindell, Magdalena Tham, and Kim Mattsson. *Transnational Threats to Peace and Security in the Sahel: Consequences in Mali*. FOI Swedish Defence Research Agency, June 2014.
<http://webb1.ptn.foi.se/Documents/Tham%20Lindell%20och%20Mattsson,%20Transnational%20Threats%20to%20Peace%20and%20Security%20in%20the%20Sahel,%20FOI-R--3881-SE,%202014.pdf>
- Lounnas, Djallil. "Confronting Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghrib in the Sahel: Algeria and the Malian Crisis." *The Journal of North African Studies* 19, no. 5 (2014): 810-27.
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/13629387.2014.974033>.
- Pham, Peter J. "Perilous Desert: Insecurity in the Sahara." Edited by Frederic Wehrey and Anouar Boukhars. *The Journal of the Middle East and Africa* 5, no. 1 (2014): 83-90.
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/21520844.2014.880869?journalCode=ujme20>.
- Rabe-Hemp, Cara, and Cayla Comens. "Terrorism: Libya's Role in The Instability of The Region." *Graduate Research - Criminal Justice*. Paper 1. <http://ir.library.illinoisstate.edu/grcj/1>.
- "Sahel: Nearly 25m Are Food Insecure." *Africa Research Bulletin: Economic, Financial and Technical Series* 51, (2014): 20596A-0596C.
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-6346.2014.06080.x/abstract>
- "SAHELO – SAHARA: Security Summit" *Africa Research Bulletin Political, Social and Cultural Series* 51, no. 12 (2015): 20405A-0406C. January 19, 2015.
<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1467-825X.2015.06077.x/full>
- Schomerus, Mareike, and de Vries, Lotje. "Improvising Border Security: 'A Situation of Security Pluralism' along South Sudan's Borders with the Democratic Republic of Congo." *Security Dialogue* 45, no. 3 (2014).
<http://sdi.sagepub.com/content/45/3/279.abstract>
- Strazzari, Francesco, and Simone Tholens. "'Tesco for Terrorists' Reconsidered: Arms and Conflict Dynamics in Libya and in the Sahara-Sahel Region." *European Journal on Criminal Policy and Research* 20, no. 3 (2014): 343-60.
<http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10610-014-9233-y#page-1>.
- Teirilä, Olli J. "The Challenges to Cooperation Posed by the Nexus of Terrorism and Organized Crime: Comparing the Situations Between the Andean and the Sahel Regions." *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism* 37, no. 1 (2014): 18-40.
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/1057610X.2014.853605>.
- Walther, Olivier J., and Dimitris Christopoulos. "Islamic Terrorism and the Malian Rebellion." *Terrorism and Political Violence*, 2014, 1-23.
<http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/09546553.2013.809340>.

Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

West, Colin Thor, Aimé Somé, and Elisabeth Kago Nebié. "Famines Are a Thing of the Past: Food Security Trends in Northern Burkina Faso." *Human Organization* 70.4 (2015): 340-50.
<http://www.cpc.unc.edu/pubs/8787>

Wehrey, Frederic. "Ending Libya's Civil War: Reconciling Politics, Rebuilding Security." Paper. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, September 24, 2014.
<http://carnegieendowment.org/2014/09/24/ending-libya-s-civil-war-reconciling-politics-rebuilding-security/hpv4#>

Wehrey, Frederic, David Bishop, and Ala' Alrababa'h. "Backdrop to an Intervention: Sources of Egyptian-Libyan Border Tension." Article. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, August 27, 2014.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Yonah Alexander:

Professor Yonah Alexander serves as a Senior Fellow at the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies and Director of its International Center for Terrorism Studies as well as a member of the Board of Regents. Concurrently, he is Director of the Inter-University Center for Terrorism Studies and the Inter-University Center for Legal Studies. Both are consortia of universities and think tanks throughout the world.

In addition, Professor Alexander directed the Terrorism Studies program (George Washington University) and the Institute for Studies in International Terrorism (State University of New York), totaling 35 years of service.

Educated at Columbia, Chicago, Toronto, and Roosevelt, he held many academic appointments in the United States and abroad. Moreover, Professor Alexander lectured extensively in Europe (e.g. Berlin, Brussels, Geneva, Moscow, Oxford, Paris, Stockholm), the Middle East and Africa (e.g. Amman, Ankara, Cairo, Istanbul, Jerusalem, Rabat), Asia (e.g. Astana, Beijing, Bishkek, Colombo, New Delhi, Seoul, Tokyo), and elsewhere in Latin America and the Pacific.

Professor Alexander is the founder and editor-in-chief of five international journals: *Terrorism*; *Political Communication and Persuasion*; *Minority and Group Rights*; *NATO's Partnership for Peace Review*; and *Terrorism: An Electronic Journal and Knowledge Base*.

He published over 100 books, including *Al-Qa'ida: Ten Years After 9/11 and Beyond* (2012). His works were translated into more than two dozen languages. Professor Alexander's personal papers and collection on terrorism are housed at the Hoover Institution Library and Archives at Stanford University.

Academic Centers

Inter-University Center for Terrorism Studies (IUCTS)

Established in 1994, the activities of IUCTS are guided by an International Research Council that offers recommendations for study on different aspects of terrorism, both conventional and unconventional. IUCTS is cooperating academically with universities and think tanks in over 40 countries, as well as with governmental, intergovernmental, and nongovernmental bodies.

International Center for Terrorism Studies (ICTS)

Established in 1998 by the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies, in Arlington, VA, ICTS administers IUCTS activities and sponsors an internship program in terrorism studies.

Inter-University Center for Legal Studies (IUCLS)

Established in 1999 and located at the International Law Institute in Washington, D.C., IUCLS conducts seminars and research on legal aspects of terrorism and administers training for law students.

International Advisory and Research Council

Honorary Chairman

		Prof. Edward Teller *	Hoover Institution		
Prof. A. Abou-el Wafa	Cairo University	Prof. Asher Maoz		Tel Aviv University	
Prof. Jayantha W. Atukorala	Sri Lanka	Prof. Serio Marchisio		Instituto di Studi Giuridic sulla	
Prof. Paolo Benvenuti	Universita Di Firenze			Communita Inernazionale	
Prof. Edgar Brenner *	Inter-University Center for Legal Studies	Prof. Dr. Herman Matthijis		Free University Brussels	
Prof. Ian Brownlie	Oxford University	Prof. Jerzy Menkes		Poland	
Prof. Abdelkader Larbi Chaht	Universite D-Oran-Es-Senia	Prof. Eric Moonman		City University of London	
Prof. Mario Chiavario	Universita Degli Studie Di Torino	Prof. Yuval Ne'eman *		Tel Aviv University	
Prof. Irwin Cotler	McGill University	Prof. Michael Noone		The Catholic University of America	
Prof. Horst Fischer	Ruhr University	Prof. William Olson		National Defense University	
Prof. Andreas Follesdal	University of Oslo	Prof. V.A. Parandiker		Centre for Policy Research	
Prof. Gideon Frieder	The George Washington University	Prof. Paul Rogers		University of Bradford	
Prof. Lauri Hannikainen	University of Turku, Finland	Prof. Beate Rudolf		Heinrich Heine University	
Prof. Hanspeter Heuhold	Austrian Institute of International Affairs	Prof. Kingsley De Silva		International Center for Ethnic Studies	
Prof. Ivo Josipovic	University of Zagreb	Prof. Paul Tavernier		Paris-Sud University	
Prof. Christopher C. Joyner *	Georgetown University	Prof. B. Tusruki		University of Tokyo	
Prof. Tanel Kerkmae	Tartu University, Estonia	Prof. Amechi Uchegbu		University of Lagos	
Prof. Borhan Uddin Khan	University of Dhaka	Prof. Richard Ward		The University of Illinois at Chicago	
Prof. Walter Laqueur	CSIS	Prof. Yong Zhang		Nankai University, China	
Francisco Jose Paco Llera	Universidad del Pais Vasco		*Deceased		

Director

Professor Yonah Alexander

Senior Advisors

Michael S. Swetnam
CEO and Chairman, Potomac Institute for Policy Studies

Prof. Don Wallace, Jr.
Chairman, International Law Institute

Senior Staff

Sharon Layani
Max Stahlberg

Technical Advisors

Mary Ann Culver
Reed Culver

2014-2015 Internship Program

Cristina Alston	University at Albany, SUNY	Uri Lerner	American University
Andrew Coley	Quinnipiac University	James Nusse	The George Washington University
Dillon Bowman	University of Rochester	Roxanne Oroxom	University of Maryland
David Daoud	Suffolk University Law School	Frank Randall	St. Francis College
Andrew DuBois	Trinity University	Vijay Randhawa	George Mason University
Stephanie Emerson	University of Chicago	Benjamin Schaefer	Hofstra University
Tyler Engler	Georgetown University	Susanna Seltzer	Carnegie Mellon University
Gabriella Gricius	Boston University	Thomas Turner	University of Virginia
Ilana Hale	Arizona State University	Courtney Van Wagner	The University of Georgia
Genghis Hallsby	University of Iowa	Sonam Virk	University of the Pacific
Avioz Hanan	University of Maryland	Anikh Wadhawan	University of California, Riverside
Christopher Hartnett	The George Washington University	Jacob Westerberg	University of California, Riverside
Ryan Hendrickson	SUNY Oneonta	David Wiese	University of Exeter
Kai Huntamer	University of California, Los Angeles	Addison Winger	University of Wisconsin-Madison
John Jermyn	University at Albany, SUNY	Reed Woodrum	Princeton University
Garth Keffer	University of California, Davis		

Please contact the Inter-University Center for Terrorism Studies at the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies, 901 North Stuart Street Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22203. Tel.: 703-525-0770 Email: yalexander@potomac institute.org, ICTS@potomac institute.org