2011 Report Update

The Consequences of Terrorism—
An Update on al-Qaeda and other Terrorist Threats in the Sahel & Maghreb

JANUARY 2010

JANUARY 2011 – One Year Later
The International Center for Terrorism Studies (ICTS)

Established in 1998, the activities of ICTS are guided by an International Research Council that offers recommendations for study on different aspects of terrorism, both conventional and unconventional. ICTS also serves as a coordinating body for a consortium of universities and think tanks throughout the world, namely the Inter-University Center for Terrorism Studies. ICTS is also affiliated with the Inter-University Center for Legal Studies (Washington, DC).

There exists the need to educate policy-makers, and the public in general, on the nature and intensity of the terrorism threat in the twenty-first century. As a member of the academic and research community, the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies has an intellectual obligation, as well as a moral and practical responsibility, to participate in the international effort to arrest the virus of terrorism. The purpose of the International Center for Terrorism Studies (ICTS), therefore, is four-fold:

- First, to monitor current and future threats of terrorism;
- Second, to develop response strategies on governmental and non-governmental levels;
- Third, to effect continual communication with policy-makers, academic institutions, business, media, and civic organizations; and
- Fourth, to sponsor research programs on critical issues, particularly those relating enabling technologies with policy, and share the findings nationally and internationally.

ICTS has sponsored, co-sponsored and participated in more than 350 events in many countries, including the U.S., Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, France, India, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Morocco, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, and United Kingdom. ICTS has published 100 books and 25 reports and ICTS activities were covered extensively by television, radio and press in over 60 countries.
The Consequences of Terrorism—
An Update on al-Qaeda and other Terrorist Threats in the Sahel & Maghreb

A 2011 Report Update

To the January 2010 Special Report: “Maghreb & Sahel Terrorism: Addressing the Rising Threat from al-Qaeda & other Terrorists in North & West/Central Africa”

By Yonah Alexander, Director
International Center for Terrorism Studies
at the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies

January 2011
About the Author

Professor Yonah Alexander
Director of the International Center for Terrorism Studies

Yonah Alexander is 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 Co-Director of the Inter-University Center for Legal Studies. Both are consortia of universities and think tanks throughout the world. Since 2009, Prof. Alexander also provides academic support to NATO’s Centre of Excellence-Defence against Terrorism in Ankara, Turkey. In addition, he is the former Director of Terrorism Studies at The George Washington University and the State University of New York, totaling 35 years of service.

His research experience includes such appointments as: Research Professor of International Affairs and Visiting Professor of Law, The George Washington University; Director, "Terrorism, Gray Area and Low Level Conflict," U.S. Global Strategy Council; Senior Fellow, The Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice, School of Law, The American University; Research Associate, School of Journalism, Columbia University; Senior Staff Member, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University; Director, Institute for Studies in International Terrorism, State University of New York; and Fellow, Institute of Social Behavior Pathology, The University of Chicago. He is a member, International Institute of Strategic Studies (London).

Educated at Columbia University (Ph.D.), the University of Chicago (M.A.), and Roosevelt University of Chicago (B.A.), Professor Alexander taught at George Washington University, American University, the Columbus School of Law at Catholic University of America, Tel Aviv University, The City University of New York, and The State University of New York.

Dr. Alexander is founder and editor-in-chief of four international journals: Terrorism; Political Communication and Persuasion; Minority and Group Rights; and Partnership for Peace Review. He also served as editor-in-chief of a series of books on terrorism for Martinus Nijhoff (The Netherlands); co-editor of Terrorism: Documents of International and Local Control (Oceana Publications, New York); editor, Terrorism Library, Transnational Publications (New York); and General Editor, Terrorism: An International Resource File, UMI (Ann Arbor). He has published nearly 100 books, including the 2008-2009 works: The New Iranian Leadership: Ahmadinejad, Nuclear Ambition and the Middle East; Evolution of U.S. Counterterrorism Policy: A Documentary Collection (3 Vols); Turkey: Terrorism, Civil Rights, and the European Union; and Terror on the High Seas: From Piracy to Strategic Challenge (2 Vols). His latest book Terrorists in Our Midst: Combating Foreign-Affinity Terrorism in America was published in April 2010. His works were published in two dozen languages such as Albanian, Japanese, and Turkish.
2011 Report Update:
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TERRORISM HOT SPOT: AL-QAEDA CASTS SHADOW OVER THE SAHEL
Traces path across Failed/Fragile States, Links with Cartels at new Crossroads of Terrorism & Trafficking

ICTS – International Center for Terrorism Studies, Potomac Institute for Policy Studies – January 2011

SOURCES:
1) “Country Reports on Terrorism 2009,” US State Department, August 2010;
2) “Failed States Index 2010,” Foreign Policy/Fund for Peace, June 2010;
3) “Al-Qaeda casts Shadow over Sahel region”[map], Agence France Press, Oct. 27, 2010;
6) “Parties to Western Sahara conflict end UN-convened informal talks in New York,” UN News Centre, Dec. 19, 2010 (plan for upcoming meeting w/UNHCR in Geneva to advance family visits by road);
2011 Report Update:
The Consequences of Terrorism—Update on al-Qaeda and other Terrorist Threats in the Sahel & Maghreb

Yonah Alexander

We learn from history that nothing is permanent in world affairs. Empires, nations, and people rise and decline, and others take their place. The only certainty is uncertainty and consequently a realistic analysis of factors that contribute to stability or instability of national, regional, and global security frameworks is critical.

Tragically, the Maghreb – Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia – as well as adjacent parts of the Sahel – Chad, Mali, and Niger – have emerged as one of the most worrying strategic challenges to the international community, and yet for decades these regions have mostly been neglected by United States diplomacy. Consider, for example, the empirical data generated since September 11, 2001.

Terrorist attacks by al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and other extremist groups in both the Maghreb and Sahel increased 558% from their low during the period to a new high of 204 attacks in 2009, and remain dangerously high, with 178 in 2010. Thus, over the past nine years, more than 1,100 terrorist bombings, murders, kidnappings, and ambushes against both domestic and international targets have claimed almost 2,000 lives and 6,000 victims of violence. Moreover, according to open intelligence sources and a recent fact-finding trip to the region in January 2011, there exists growing evidence that AQIM, local traffickers, and possibly members of the Polisario are forming links with Latin American organized criminal groups for trafficking drugs and humans via transit networks into Europe.

What is particularly of grave concern is that AQIM, jointly with the other al-Qaeda affiliates (e.g. al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula – AQAP – operating in Yemen, as well as al-Shabaab members in Somalia) currently and for the foreseeable future, represent a most dangerous threat both regionally and inter-regionally. Clearly in the failed and fragile states bordering the Sahara, al-Qaeda has established a safe haven and breeding ground for its activities.

Two major concerns feed into this arc of instability that stretches from the Red Sea and is poised to reach to the Atlantic. First, is the lingering 35-year old Western Sahara conflict, which is creating an opening for AQIM’s expansion and also recruitment of hard-core Polisario members among the Sahrawi refugee camps in Algeria, further complicating the viability of a diplomatic resolution for the Western Sahara issue.

And second, the sudden and explosive recent popular street protests in Tunisia that ousted the authoritarian President, Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali, who had ruled the country for 23 years, open up the possibility that al-Qaeda will attempt to take advantage of the unfolding drama in its effort to destabilize the region.
The purpose of this updated report is to supplement two earlier special studies published in 2009 and January 2010. The publication titled “Why the Maghreb Matters: Threats, Opportunities, and Options for Effective Engagement in North Africa” (March 2009) was co-sponsored by the Conflict Management Program of the John Hopkins University jointly with the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies. This report was supported by a bipartisan panel of foreign policy experts, including General (ret.) Wesley Clark, Amb (ret.) Stuart Eizenstat, former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, Professor William Zartman, and other distinguished academics and former diplomats.

The panel’s special report recommended that the new US administration “look around the corner,” as President Barack Obama had advocated, and engage the region more effectively to prevent the brewing crisis in security before it erupts. More specifically, the report outlined threats, opportunities, and options for the United States to promote peace and prosperity, and prevent a growing peril in North Africa. The nations of the Maghreb have long been at the crossroads of history and currently hold great potential as a bridge between the Islamic world and the West. The region could benefit greatly from increased regional economic integration that would make it an appealing market for Europe and the United States. But it also faces serious challenges: a firm toehold by al-Qaeda in the Sahara, inconsistent economic growth, a growing and restive young population, and regional disputes that impede economic and security cooperation, in particular the long-running dispute over Western Sahara.

The second report, “Maghreb & Sahel Terrorism: Addressing the Rising Threat from al-Qaeda and other Terrorists in North and West/Central Africa” (January 2010), which I authored and was published by the International Center for Terrorism Studies at the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies, presented an overview of terrorism and dealt in some detail with the security challenge in the region and its implications.
RECOMMENDATIONS:

The key insights and recommendations underlined in that study appear even more relevant, and urgent, a year later. They include the following steps that should be given close consideration by US policy makers and the international community in general:

1. Develop a comprehensive program in the affected countries to increase public awareness concerning the nature of jihadist terrorism as a form of low-intensity warfare being waged against the Maghreb and Sahel; how it affects the local populations; how it diverts resources away from economic development; and how it constrains political open space.

2. Strengthen the US intelligence mechanisms in order to provide more effective collection and analysis of data related to terrorist activities by al-Qaeda and other extremists in the region and beyond. And ensure that the information is used effectively by cooperating bodies in the region through providing equipment, training, and monitoring assistance.

3. Deny supporters of Islamic extremism in the Maghreb, Sahel, and elsewhere the capacity and freedom to engage in propaganda through effective information countermeasures, investments in local development, and open channels of communication with local leaders.

4. Expand US counterterrorism technical assistance to the area, particularly training for internal security bodies, police agencies, and the military, particularly under the umbrella of multilateral working groups to provide for adequate monitoring and transparency.

5. Encourage the governments in the region to continue with a “carrot-and-stick” approach, and with their efforts improve the economic and social conditions in these countries.

6. Improve the level of security coordination between the countries in the region so they can more effectively share intelligence and interdict terrorist networks and supply lines on the ground. Also improve the levels of economic cooperation between the nations in the region to spur increased trade and commerce that contributes to economic growth and reduces poverty as an underlying factor in fueling social unrest and extremism. Both security and economic cooperation in the Maghreb and Sahel would no doubt be enhanced by a resolution to the decades-old Western Sahara dispute, which continues to drive a wedge between two of the region’s most influential nations – Morocco and Algeria.

7. Face the intellectual challenge of radical Islam directly with “home-grown” religious and intellectual leaders who are able to challenge the misuse of Islam and channel religious tendencies into more productive social development opportunities.

8. Raise the diplomatic, economic, political, and military costs to Iran high enough to outweigh the benefits of supporting terrorism and exporting jihadist terrorism elsewhere.

In sum, a coherent and firm US policy vis-à-vis the threats of terrorism in Maghreb and Sahel would increase domestic public understanding and support in the US for sustained engagement with the nations of North and West/Central Africa. The updated documents incorporated in this report, particularly the statistical tables and terrorism chronology covering the period September 11, 2001 – December 31, 2010 make it clear that constructive and sustained engagement is vital, employing both “hard” (security, military, intelligence cooperation) and “soft” elements (economic and social development creating employment opportunities, education that equips students/trainees for jobs, and reduction of religious radicalism). Otherwise, the US, the EU, and our friends in the region will remain hostages to, and targets of, these ideological, theological, and political terrorists for the remainder of the 21st century.
CHRONOLOGY:
Terrorism in North & West/Central Africa

Sept. 11, 2001 – Dec. 31, 2010
Algeria, Chad, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, and Tunisia

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TIMELINE</th>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
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<tr>
<td>NORTH &amp; WEST/CENTRAL AFRICA NATIONS</td>
<td>Totals: 1,103 attacks</td>
<td>21 attacks</td>
<td>55 attacks</td>
<td>31 attacks</td>
<td>44 attacks</td>
<td>104 attacks</td>
<td>153 attacks</td>
<td>161 attacks</td>
<td>152 attacks</td>
<td>204 attacks</td>
<td>178 attacks</td>
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<td>ALGERIA</td>
<td></td>
<td>938 attacks</td>
<td>20 attacks</td>
<td>54 attacks</td>
<td>28 attacks</td>
<td>39 attacks</td>
<td>93 attacks</td>
<td>120 attacks</td>
<td>110 attacks</td>
<td>121 attacks</td>
<td>185 attacks</td>
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<td>CHAD</td>
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<td>58 attacks</td>
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<td>LIBYA</td>
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<td>MALI</td>
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<td>41 attacks</td>
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<td>MAURITANIA</td>
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<td>20 attacks</td>
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<td>MOROCCO</td>
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<td>7 attacks</td>
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<td>NIGER</td>
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<td>35 attacks</td>
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<tr>
<td>TUNISIA</td>
<td></td>
<td>3 attacks</td>
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INCIDENTS OF TERRORISM IN MAGHREB & SAHEL:
Chronology from Sept. 11, 2001 to Dec. 31, 2010 — (Updated with 2010 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

December 27, 2010

December 25, 2010

December 25, 2010

December 24, 2010

December 23, 2010

December 23, 2010

December 11, 2010

December 11, 2010

December 10, 2010
Armed terrorists attempted to kidnap a businessman from Freha, Tizi Ouzou. The assailants hijacked his vehicle, but fortunately he was able to escape. http://www.tsa-algerie.com/divers/tizi-ouzou-un-bar-attaque-et-une-tentative-de-kidnapping-averte_13285.html

December 9, 2010

November 29, 2010

November 29, 2010
4 soldiers killed in clash with terrorists in Tenès, Chef. 2 communal guards and another soldier were also wounded. http://www.magharebia.com/cocoon/a wi/xhtml1/en_GB/features/awi/newsbriefs/general/2010/11/30/newsbrief-01

November 28, 2010

November 27, 2010

November 27, 2010

November 26, 2010

November 26, 2010

November 26, 2010

November 20, 2010

November 16, 2010

November 16, 2010

November 14, 2010

Algeria

November 27, 2010

November 27, 2010

November 26, 2010

November 26, 2010

November 20, 2010

November 16, 2010

November 16, 2010

November 14, 2010

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November 14, 2010
Terrorists abduct 32-year-old man in failed attempt to kidnap cousin, at false road checkpoint from Aghribis to Azazga. Target, 50-year-old businessman, escapes attack but suffers undisclosed injury.

October 24, 2010

October 23, 2010

November 12, 2010
Roadside bomb kills Algerian Legitimate Defence Group member, injures three others in Boghni, of Tizi Ouzou. Bomb placed close to a military cantonment.

October 14, 2010
Security forces defuse bomb in Chaabet El Ameur, Boumerdès. The bomb was found in a café near the police station.

November 7, 2010
3 soldiers were wounded during a clash with terrorists in Timezrit, Boumerdès. 1 terrorist was also killed in fighting.

October 13, 2010
Bomb injures 2 gendarmes in Thénia, Boumerdès. Terrorists set off from distance as patrol passed by.

October 30, 2010
2 soldiers were killed and 4 wounded in a terrorist ambush at Zekri, Tizi Ouzou.

October 12, 2010
Roadside bomb kills 3 local officials, 2 contractors in Tliljen, Tébessa. Newly-appointed public works director, 2 aides inspecting site, vehicle drove over bomb.

October 29, 2010
An officer and 2 soldiers were wounded in a bomb explosion in Ahnif, Bouira.

October 13, 2010
Bomb injures 2 gendarmes in Thénia, Boumerdès. Terrorists set off from distance as patrol passed by.

October 29, 2010
2 soldiers killed and 3 others wounded in a terrorist attack in Tagma, Yakouren.

October 12, 2010
Roadside bomb kills 3 local officials, 2 contractors in Tliljen, Tébessa. Newly-appointed public works director, 2 aides inspecting site, vehicle drove over bomb.

October 25, 2010
Security forces defuse bomb in Si Mustapha, Boumerdès, where earlier blast killed 1.

October 25, 2010
Roadside bomb kills soldier in Si Mustapha, Boumerdès. Attributed to AQM’s El-Arkam brigade.

November 7, 2010
3 soldiers were wounded during a clash with terrorists in Timezrit, Boumerdès. 1 terrorist was also killed in fighting.

October 25, 2010
Security forces defuse bomb in Si Mustapha, Boumerdès. Attributed to AQM’s El-Arkam brigade.

October 4, 2010
Security forces diffuse 2 bombs on road from Souk El Had to Issers, Boumerdès.

October 2, 2010
5 soldiers killed, 10 others wounded when terrorists attack convoy in Zekri, Tizi Ouzou. Group conducting sweep in area when attacked by IEDs and terrorists.

September 26, 2010
Terrorists kidnap 60-year-old merchant in Tizi Ouzou. According to security sources, victim grabbed at fake checkpoint.

September 24, 2010
Bomb injures head of Tizi-Ouzou military sector, 2 ANP soldiers, strikes army patrol on sweep in Yakouren forest, near Zekri.

September 23, 2010
Assailants fired on, wounded a business owner in Zemmouri el Bahri, Boumerdès.
https://wits.ntce.gov

September 22, 2010
Soldier killed, another injured in terrorist clash in Ain Hamra, Boumerdès.

October 3, 2010
4 soldiers and 2 civilians wounded in a bomb explosion in Ammal, Boumerdès.

October 2, 2010
5 soldiers killed, 10 others wounded when terrorists attack convoy in Zekri, Tizi Ouzou. Group conducting sweep in area when attacked by IEDs and terrorists.

October 1, 2010
Terrorists abduct 50-year-old Algerian farmer from home in Tamrouth, Oglag Gasa, Tébessa, demand ransom of one million dinars in exchange for release.

September 24, 2010
Bomb injures head of Tizi-Ouzou military sector, 2 ANP soldiers, strikes army patrol on sweep in Yakouren forest, near Zekri.

September 23, 2010
Assailants fired on, wounded a business owner in Zemmouri el Bahri, Boumerdès.
https://wits.ntce.gov

September 22, 2010
Soldier killed, another injured in terrorist clash in Ain Hamra, Boumerdès.

September 21, 2010
Judicial police mobile brigade commander died defusing bomb on road between Zemmouri and Si Mustapha, Boumerdès.

TIMELINE: Terrorist attacks in the Maghreb and Sahel – 2010
September 21, 2010

September 19, 2010

September 14, 2010

September 13, 2010

September 11, 2010

September 8, 2010

September 7, 2010

September 6, 2010

September 6, 2010

September 5, 2010

September 4, 2010

September 2, 2010

September 1, 2010

August 31, 2010

August 29, 2010
Bomb in Tagma, Yakouren, Tizi Ouzou, wounds military officer, destroys vehicle, damages cars nearby. No one takes credit. https://wits.ntc.gov

August 29, 2010

August 28, 2010

August 26, 2010

August 24, 2010

August 24, 2010

August 23, 2010

August 22, 2010

August 21, 2010
2 police officers killed, 1 wounded at Ras el Oued, Bordj Bou arreridj in shootout with terrorist, who was killed in incident. http://www.spectre-international.com/documents/W-3416dhto22ndAugust2010-p.pdf
August 21, 2010
Repentant terrorist shot, killed in Baghilia, Boumerdès. Two men opened fire on 39-year-old outside café. Victim reportedly surrendered to authorities in 2006.

August 19, 2010
Bomb in Ouzina, Ain Rich, M’sila, wounds 2 gendarmes responding to report of body found with throat cut. Bomb explodes several meters from corpse.

August 19, 2010
3 soldiers killed, 4 wounded in bomb explosion in Kniza, on the road linking Baghilia to Taouarga, Boumerdès.

August 15, 2010
Two bombs in Theniet Boussalah, Batna, kill 1 soldier and wound 4 civilians, 1 soldier. Civilians injured by roadside bomb. Second bomb explodes when soldiers arrive.

August 7, 2010
1 soldier killed, 4 wounded in attack on a military convoy near Beni Ksila, Béjaïa.

August 6, 2010
Terrorists assassinate Mayor of Baghilia, Boumerdès outside of his house.
http://www.elwatan.com/Boumerdes-Le-president-de-l-APC-de

August 6, 2010
5 soldiers were wounded in a bomb explosion near Siar, Chechar, Khemcila.
http://www.elwatan.com/Les-terroristes-activent-aux-monts

August 6, 2010
Security forces diffused 2 bombs near Gonders, Bordj Ménaïel, Boumerdès.
http://www.elwatan.com/Boumerdes-Une-bombe-desamorcee

August 1, 2010
http://www.elwatan.com/Tebessa-Quatre-blesses-dans-I

August 28, 2010
Bomb kills 2 children, injures 5 others in Ouled Sidi Brahim, Bordj Bou Arrérijdj.
http://www.elwatan.com/Bordj-Bou-Arreridj-Deux-enfants

July 31, 2010
2 security officers seriously wounded by bomb near Oglat Ahmed, Tébessa.
http://www.elwatan.com/Tebessa-Quatre-blesses-dans-I

July 28, 2010
Bomb in Ouzina, Ain Rich, M’sila, wounds 1 soldier killed

July 28, 2010
Assault injures 2 guards in prisoner transport convoy in Tizi-Ouzou going from Alt Yahia Moussa to Draâ El Mizan prison.

July 27, 2010
3 soldiers were wounded in a bomb explosion in Mizirana, Tizi Ouzou.
http://www.elwatan.com/Mizirana-Tizi-Ouzou-Trois

July 25, 2010
Suicide bomber kills 1, wounds 8 at gendarmerie station in Beni Assi, Tizi Ouzou. AQIM claims responsibility.
http://www.elwatan.com/L-attaque-a-eu-lieu-hier-matin-a

July 18, 2010
Terrorists kidnap businessman, a local market manager collecting receipts in Tementout, Jijel, forcing him into his own car. Peugeot 505 later found abandoned on road to Ain Essebt in the Setif region.

July 17, 2010
Security forces diffused 2 bombs near Yakouren, Tizi Ouzou.

July 15, 2010
4 people killed in bomb explosion near Djellibaï, Boukohkane, Tébessa.
http://www.elwatan.com/Tebessa-4-morts-dans-l-explosion-d

July 14, 2010
4 soldiers die and 13 injured by 4 bombs in Kabylie region, triggered on road between Tadmait and Larbaâ, Tizi-Ouzou.

July 5, 2010
A shepherd was wounded in an IED explosion in Beni Zaid, Skikda.
https://wits.nctc.gov

July 4, 2010
2 civilians killed, 2 injured by roadside bomb blast in town of Zima, Jijel.

July 4, 2010
2 gendarmes killed, 2 injured by roadside bomb near Gabel Boudjelal, Oglat El Melha, Tébessa, returning from a hunt in the Boudjelal mountains. 2 passengers injured.

July 3, 2010
A civilian was kidnapped by an armed group in Tamokra, Béjaïa.
http://www.elwatan.com/Un-entrepreneur-kidnappedepuis

July 3, 2010
Armed group kidnaps businessman at false roadblock in Fréha, Tizi Ouzou.

July 3, 2010
Civilian kidnapped in Draâ El Mizan, Tizi Ouzou, released after ransom paid.

July 1, 2010
2 Patriots were wounded in a bomb attack in Tachta, Ain Defla.
http://www.elwatan.com/Ain-Defla-Deux-patriotes-blesses

July 1, 2010
An army officer was injured in a bomb blast near Draâ El Mizan, Tizi Ouzou.
11 gendarmes were killed when the vehicle they were traveling in was attacked by armed Islamists in Tinzautine, Tamnarasset, located near the Algerian-Malian border. Al-Qaeda in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) claims responsibility. http://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2010/07/01/1-al-qaida-au-maghreb-islamique-revendique-la-mort-de-11-gendarmes-algeriens_1381492_3212.html


2 Army officers were killed and several other soldiers wounded in an IED attack in Nacria, between the towns of Imaghniène and Bouassem. http://www.elwatan.com/Boumerdes-Deux-militaires-tues


2 civilians were wounded in a bomb explosion in Arib, Ain Defla. http://www.elwatan.com/Arib-Ain-Defla-Explosion-d-une

2 people killed, 15-20 soldiers, civilians wounded in double bombing in Baghlia, Boumerdès. No group takes responsibility, but Islamic terrorists are suspected. http://www.elwatan.com/Baghlia-Boumerdes-Deux-morts-et


7 people were killed in a terrorist attack by armed Islamists in El Kitna, Tébessa. http://www.tsa-algerie.com/politique/sept-morts-dans-une-attaque-terroriste-pres-de-tebessa_11356.html

2 commuters were killed and 1 was wounded in a bomb attack in Aït Felkai, Darguina, Béjaïa. http://www.tsa-algerie.com/politique/terrorisme-deux-gardes-communaux-tues-dans-un-attentat-pres-de_11078.html

2 civilians were wounded in a bomb explosion in Arib, Ain Defla. http://www.elwatan.com/Arib-Ain-Defla-Explosion-d-une

11 gendarmes were killed when the vehicle they were traveling in was attacked by armed Islamists in Tinzautine, Tamnarasset, located near the Algerian-Malian border. Al-Qaeda in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) claims responsibility. http://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2010/07/01/1-al-qaida-au-maghreb-islamique-revendique-la-mort-de-11-gendarmes-algeriens_1381492_3212.html

2 Army officers were killed and several other soldiers wounded in an IED attack in Nacria, between the towns of Imaghniène and Bouassem. http://www.elwatan.com/Boumerdes-Deux-militaires-tues

The Chinese Embassy in Algiers has confirmed that one of its nationals was killed in an IED attack on a Police checkpoint near Bouira. The man was a passenger in a vehicle stopped at the checkpoint when the device exploded. http://www.spectreinternational.com/documents/W-26.pdf


2 commuters were killed and 1 was wounded in a bomb attack in Aït Felkai, Darguina, Béjaïa. http://www.tsa-algerie.com/politique/terrorisme-deux-gardes-communaux-tues-dans-un-attentat-pres-de_11078.html

A shepard was wounded in a bomb explosion in Stah Guendis, Sidi Abid. http://www.elwatan.com/Un-berger-grieve-blesse-dans-l

A former member of the GLD, believed to be kidnapped in late May, was found dead in Sidi Ali Benyoub, Sidi Bel Abbès. http://www.elwatan.com/Sidi-Bel-Abbes-Un-patriote


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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Link</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>March 1, 2010</td>
<td>4 soldiers were wounded following a bomb attack on the road linking Ouled Aïssa and Ouled Ameur, Boumerdès.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.elwatan.com/Boumerd%C3%A8s-Explosion-d-une-bombe-a">http://www.elwatan.com/Boumerdès-Explosion-d-une-bombe-a</a></td>
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<td>March 2, 2010</td>
<td>AQIM attack police barracks in Tizgirt, Tizi Ouzou using homemade mortars, wounding 2 police, 1 civilian. First use in several years of such weaponry by AQIM against security forces.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.tsa-algerie.com/politique/terrorisme-une-caserne-de-police-attaquee-au-heb-heb_9675.html">http://www.tsa-algerie.com/politique/terrorisme-une-caserne-de-police-attaquee-au-heb-heb_9675.html</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>February 4, 2010</td>
<td>Bomb explodes on tracks near Kota, Timezrit, Bejaïa as cargo train passes. No injuries, but significant damage to train cars and rail line linking Beni Mansour and Bejaïa.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.elwatan.com/Explosion-au-passage-d-un-train-de">http://www.elwatan.com/Explosion-au-passage-d-un-train-de</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 6, 2010</td>
<td>1 soldier killed and 1 gendarme injured by bomb in Allaghene, Tazmalt, Bejaïa. Security forces approach bodies of 2 dead terrorists when 3rd terrorist blew himself up.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.elwatan.com/Deux-officiers-de-l-ANP-tues-a,148600">http://www.elwatan.com/Deux-officiers-de-l-ANP-tues-a,148600</a></td>
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**TIMELINE: Terrorist attacks in the Maghreb and Sahel – 2010**
### Chad 2010

**June 6, 2010** 
Armed group kidnaps westerner working for Oxfam in Abéché, located in the east of the country.  
[Link](http://www.lemonde.fr/depeches/2010/06/08/un-employe-occidental-de-l-ong-oxfam-enleve-dans-l-est-du-tchad-officiel_3212_60_42662785.html)

### Mali 2010

**April 4, 2010** 
5 Malian soldiers wounded in roadside bomb explosion just across the border from the Algerian town of Tin Zaouatine.  
[Link](http://ca.news.yahoo.com/s/afp/100404/world/mali_algeria_blast_military)

**January 1, 2010** 
2 Malians killed, 2 wounded in firefight near Bouraissa, Kidal between armed Tuaregs & narcotraffickers, who refused to pay tax to let 10 tons of cocaine through Tuareg territory. Tuaregs seize cocaine.  
[Link](http://www.elwatan.com/Deux-morts-un-maire-enleve-et-un)

**January 22, 2010** 
Narcotraffickers kidnap Mayor of Anefis, Kidal for ransom, to recover revenue from cocaine stolen earlier in month.  
[Link](http://www.elwatan.com/Deux-morts-un-maire-enleve-et-un)

**August 10, 2010** 
AQIM operatives kidnap national guard member, customs official in northern desert. Customs official later executed.  

**April 22, 2010** 
A Frenchman and an Algerian were kidnapped by armed men in Inabangaret, near the Algerian border.  

**March 8, 2010** 
5 soldiers were killed and an unknown number wounded during an attack by AQIM on a military outpost in Tilwa, near the Malian border.  

### Mauritania 2010

**January 25, 2010** 
Suicide bomber injures 3 soldiers in attack on military barracks in Nema, near Mali border. AQIM claims responsibility.  

**February 14, 2010** 
1 soldier was wounded during a shootout with members of al-Qaeda near Zouerate.  
[Link](http://www.magharebia.com/cocon/awi/xhtml1/en_GB/features/awi/newsbriefs/general/2010/02/14/newsbrief-01)

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