Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

Yonah Alexander

Sixth Annual Report

February 2015
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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
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.
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-Qaïda affiliate, ally, offshoots
and/or among Top 50 Most Fragile States

Area of operations for ‘Islamic State’ or al-Qaïda &
other linked terrorist groups (e.g. Khorasan, Jabhat
al-Nusra, AQIM, AQAP, al-Shabaab, & Boko Haram)

“Terrorism in North Africa & the Sahel in 2014”
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2) “Failed States Index 2010,” Foreign Policy/Fund for Peace, June 2010; “Trans-Saharan Counterterrorism Initiative (TSCTI) /Pan Sahel Initiative, Intrinsic Forces” (map), GlobalSecurity.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;
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;
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.
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.”

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1 [http://www.cnn.com/2014/09/22/world/meast/isis-threatens-west/]
Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

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.
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.

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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.
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.
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.
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**

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<td>11 attacks</td>
<td>9 attacks</td>
<td>4 attacks</td>
<td>8 attacks</td>
<td>5 attacks</td>
<td>16 attacks</td>
<td>35 attacks</td>
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<td>MALI</td>
<td>105 attacks</td>
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<td>1 attacks</td>
<td>2 attacks</td>
<td>3 attacks</td>
<td>10 attacks</td>
<td>11 attacks</td>
<td>9 attacks</td>
<td>4 attacks</td>
<td>8 attacks</td>
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<td>35 attacks</td>
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<tr>
<td>MAURITANIA</td>
<td>27 attacks</td>
<td>1 attacks</td>
<td>3 attacks</td>
<td>4 attacks</td>
<td>4 attacks</td>
<td>6 attacks</td>
<td>2 attacks</td>
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<tr>
<td>MOROCCO</td>
<td>9 attacks</td>
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<td>2 attacks</td>
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<tr>
<td>NIGER</td>
<td>44 attacks</td>
<td>1 attacks</td>
<td>18 attacks</td>
<td>9 attacks</td>
<td>4 attacks</td>
<td>3 attacks</td>
<td>3 attacks</td>
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<td>1 attacks</td>
<td>1 attacks</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>TUNISIA</td>
<td>48 attacks</td>
<td>1 attacks</td>
<td>1 attacks</td>
<td>1 attacks</td>
<td>1 attacks</td>
<td>1 attacks</td>
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<td>1 attacks</td>
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<td>1 attacks</td>
<td>1 attacks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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](http://www.potomacinstitute.org/attachments/524_Maghreb%20Terrorism%20report.pdf)


2012: [http://www.potomacinstitute.org/attachments/article/1358/Terrorism_in_North_Africa_and_the_Sahel.pdf](http://www.potomacinstitute.org/attachments/article/1358/Terrorism_in_North_Africa_and_the_Sahel.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**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Incident Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 13, 2014</td>
<td>Islamist militants executed an Operation Dignity soldier. Video of Ahmed Muftah el-Nazihi’s execution was posted on social media. In the clip, he made a brief statement warning to abandon the fight against Ansar al-Sharia.</td>
<td><a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/11/14/newsbrief-01">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/11/14/newsbrief-01</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**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.


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**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

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**November 29, 2014**

A leading Libyan imam and preacher, Sheikh Mohamed Al-Jaafari, was kidnapped in Tripoli.


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**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.


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**November 13, 2014**

Islamist militants executed an Operation Dignity soldier. Video of Ahmed Muftah el-Nazihi’s execution was posted on social media. In the clip, he made a brief statement warning to abandon the fight against Ansar al-Sharia.

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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### 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.  

**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.  

**September 23, 2014**
Benghazi resident and local activist Sheikh Salim Bayu was assassinated.  

**September 24, 2014**
Mohamed Lamari, office manager of the Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of Libya, has been kidnapped in Tripoli.  

**September 23, 2014**
Benghazi resident and local activist Ali Al-Misrati was assassinated.  

**September 23, 2014**
Air Force Colonel Nasser Al-Obeidi was shot several times and killed as he was diving through Benghazi’s Islamist stronghold of Leithi.  

**September 23, 2014**
Kamal Al-Killi, an armed forces member, was killed in Gwarsha.  

**September 23, 2014**
Mohammed Omar, an armed forces member, was assassinated.  

**September 23, 2014**
Emhemed Mohamed Kuwairi, a former Arabian Gulf Oil Company manager and federalist activist, was killed in Hay Salem while returning to his home in Hay Dollar. Kiza had been shot several times and had been pronounced dead on arrival at the hospital.  

**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 Hay Dollar. Kiza had been shot several times and had been pronounced dead on arrival at the hospital.  

**September 21, 2014**
Unknown gunmen critically wounded 50-year-old former army colonel, Fateha Al-Sharif Al-Shaﬁ. Shaﬁ was driving in Benghazi’s Hadiq area at the time of the attack.  

**September 24, 2014**
Mohamed Ben Eid Ramadan, a civilian, was murdered in front of his Benghazi home.  

**September 23, 2014**
Ali Al-Keesh, a security intelligence officer and resident in Hay Salem was targeted for assassination but escaped unscathed.  

**September 23, 2014**
Wasim Abu Dabos, a journalist, was targeted for assassination but escaped unscathed.  

**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.  

**September 19, 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.  

**September 19, 2014**
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**September 19, 2014**
Ahed Al-Hassuni, a civilian was assassinated in Benghazi.  

**September 19, 2014**
Hussein Al-Obeidi, a civilian, was assassinated in Benghazi.  

**September 19, 2014**
Colonel Fathi Al-Salem was killed in Benghazi’s Al-Keesh district.  
September 19, 2014
Hussam Al-Arafi, a member of Benghazi Security Directorate, was shot in the Kwefiya area of Benghazi.

September 19, 2014
Air Force Colonel Mohamed Al-Mesalliti was murdered in Benghazi.

September 19, 2014
Army Colonel Fathi el-Misallati was shot and killed by unknown assailants in Benghazi's Guvarsha district. The area is a well-known Ansar Al-Sharia stronghold and has been subjected to regular airstrikes by Operation Dignity since May.

September 19, 2014
Military intelligence officer Tawfiq Al-Agori was shot dead in Benghazi’s Heysalem district. He was murdered as he returned to Benghazi from Tokra.

September 19, 2014
Youth activist and blogger Tawfiq Bensaoud and his friend Sami Kwafi were murdered in an attack in Benghazi.

September 8, 2014
Tunisian reporter Sofien Chourabi and camera operator Nadhir Ktari were kidnapped while covering the show "Doussiyat." http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/07/22/feature-01

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/ne wsbrief-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 Alassea 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.

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.

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

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

July 8, 2014
Abdussalam Emraja Elgebali, a policeman based at Al-Fataih police station, was shot dead in Benghazi.

August 24, 2014
July 9, 2014
Khalifa Hamed Al-Maghrabi, a well-respected former revolutionary locally known as “Chico” was killed by gunfire in Benghazi.

July 8, 2014

July 7, 2014

July 7, 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/

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/

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 Zuwaran port project. http://www.ansamed.info/ansamed/en/news/nations/libya/2014/07/06/libya-two-technicians-freed-but-not-italian-national-fm_ac5011b2-0b70-4bfa-83da-d85c6b4a211d.html

July 3, 2014

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/

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/

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/ne-wsbrief-01

June 30, 2014

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/

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/

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

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/ne-wsbrief-01

June 6, 2014

June 6, 2014

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/newsbriefs/general/2014/06/09/feature-01
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Details</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>June 4, 2014</td>
<td>A Swiss representative of the Red Cross was killed in Sirte by an armed group.</td>
<td>The assailants had intercepted his car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 4, 2014</td>
<td>General National Congress (GNC) representative from Ghadames, Abubaker Madur, has been abducted from the Falah area of Tripoli.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/06/04/congressman-seized-from-tripoli-home/#axzz33huODIOF">Link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 26, 2014</td>
<td>Gunmen shot dead a newspaper editor who was an outspoken critic of Islamists in Benghazi.</td>
<td>The editor was slightly wounded as well as his driver and two bodyguards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 21, 2014</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.jeuneafrique.com/Article/ARTJAWEB20140521160356/securite-armee-libyenne-hassan-abou-chnak-crise-en-libye-libye-quatre-blesses-dans-l-attaque-du-convoi-du-fuerthonal-de-la-marine.html">Link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 16, 2014</td>
<td>The Algerian embassy in Tripoli was attacked.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.jeuneafrique.com/Article/ARTJAWEB20140516160631/embassies-residence-attacked">Link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 15, 2014</td>
<td>A bomb targeted the courthouse in the Ajdabiya. No casualties were reported.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.jeuneafrique.com/Article/ARTJAWEB20140516160631/embassies-residence-attacked">Link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 15, 2014</td>
<td>Gunmen killed a moderate Muslim cleric in Benghazi.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.jeuneafrique.com/Article/ARTJAWEB20140516160631/embassies-residence-attacked">Link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 15, 2014</td>
<td>Gunmen killed two soldiers in Benghazi.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.jeuneafrique.com/Article/ARTJAWEB20140516160631/embassies-residence-attacked">Link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 12, 2014</td>
<td>The president of the Derna appellate court was seriously wounded in an assassination attempt.</td>
<td>Gunmen opened fire on Abdul-Aziz Mustafa Al-Trabulsi after he left the Abdullah Bin Masoud Mosque in the Bab Shilha district.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/13/newsbrief-02">Link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 11, 2014</td>
<td>Gunmen attacked a police station in Benghazi.</td>
<td><a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/05/12/feature-01">Link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 11, 2014</td>
<td>Protests against an Islamist militia were attacked when gunmen opened fire on the demonstration outside the February 17th Brigade base.</td>
<td><a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/05/12/feature-01">Link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 9, 2014</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td><a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/09/newsbrief-02">Link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 8, 2014</td>
<td>A bomb blast rocked Derna’s historic Sahaba mosque during Fajr prayers.</td>
<td><a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/09/newsbrief-02">Link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 8, 2014</td>
<td>A former police officer was gunned down by unknown assailants in Derna.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/05/28/policeman-murdered-in-derrna/#ixzz36F3BrEdt">Link</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 8, 2014</td>
<td>Gunmen attacked a police station in Benghazi’s Fuwayhat district.</td>
<td><a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/05/09/newsbrief-02">Link</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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/ne wsbrief-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/2014/05/08/57b36f6a-d6c0-11e3-bf7d-7786660fff7c_story.html

### May 4, 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/ne wsbrief-01

### May 4, 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.

### May 4, 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

### May 4, 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/ne wsbrief-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

### April 30, 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.

### April 29, 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.

### 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 29, 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/ne wsbrief-02

### 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/ne wsbrief-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://www.libyaherald.com/2014/04/21/ne wsbrief-03

### April 17, 2014
A Tunisian diplomat was kidnapped in Tripoli.

### April 15, 2014
A member of Libya Shield survived an assassination attempt. The man suffered three head-wounds after being targeted by gunmen.

### April 13, 2014
Libyan Interim Prime Minister Abdullah al-Thani resigned hours after an armed attack on his family.
http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/0 4/13/us-libya-government-idUSBREA3C0I320140413?feedType=RSS

### 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.

### April 5, 2014
Benghazi resident Abdel-Salam Ramel was killed in a drive-by shooting, for which the motives remain unclear.

### April 4, 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.

### April 2, 2014
A Libyan air force officer was killed and 24 wounded. The gunmen had been left in front of the building.

### April 1, 2014
A Libyan air force officer was killed and 24 wounded. The gunmen had taken from them.

### April 1, 2014
A former Zintan Congressmen Mohamed Abdul Gader Betru was kidnapped.
http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/05/0 3/former-zintan-gnc-member-kidnapped/#ixzz36F7azQe5

### April 1, 2014
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A Libyan air force officer was killed and 24 wounded. The gunmen had taken from them.
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<td><strong>April 3, 2014</strong></td>
<td>A Libyan judicial police official and his Security Committee chief Hashim Bishir was kidnapped. He was found dead the next day in the Tripoli suburb of Qasr Ben Ghashir. <a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/01/ne">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/01/ne</a> wsbrief-02</td>
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<td><strong>April 19, 2014</strong></td>
<td>An Iraqi man was shot dead in his car in Sirte. The 54-year-old was a professor at the Libyan city’s Facility of Medicine. <a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/04/02/feature-03">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/04/02/feature-03</a></td>
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<td><strong>April 21, 2014</strong></td>
<td>The international airport in Tripoli suspended all flights after two rockets struck a runway. The blasts took place around 5 am. <a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/21/ne">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/21/ne</a> wsbrief-01</td>
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<td><strong>April 21, 2014</strong></td>
<td>Unknown assailants placed explosives behind al-Sabri police station building, but the blast didn’t cause any human or material losses. <a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/04/25/feature-01">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/04/25/feature-01</a></td>
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<td><strong>April 22, 2014</strong></td>
<td>A member of the Saiqa Special Forces, Tarik Omar, was murdered in the Sabri district of Benghazi. <a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/04/ne">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/04/ne</a> wsbrief-02</td>
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<td><strong>April 22, 2014</strong></td>
<td>Enrico Ravanelli, an employee for an Italian construction company, was kidnapped near Tobruk. <a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/04/24/feature-01">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/04/24/feature-01</a></td>
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<td><strong>April 23, 2014</strong></td>
<td>A colonel was gunned down in Benghazi. <a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/25/ne">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/25/ne</a> wsbrief-01</td>
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<td><strong>April 23, 2014</strong></td>
<td>Two people from Bangladesh were found dead in Benghazi. <a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/03/25/feature-01">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/03/25/feature-01</a></td>
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<td>A soldier was gunned down in Benghazi. <a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/25/ne">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/25/ne</a> wsbrief-01</td>
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<td><strong>April 25, 2014</strong></td>
<td>In Benghazi, an Egyptian national was found dead near his home. <a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/26/news">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/26/news</a> brief-02</td>
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<td><strong>April 26, 2014</strong></td>
<td>A Sudanese man was shot dead in his car in Tripoli. <a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/26/news">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/03/26/news</a> brief-02</td>
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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. [source]

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. [source]

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. [source]

Two Central Bank of Libya (CBL) employees were kidnapped in Tripoli and later released. [source]

A lawyer and her husband were found dead in Benghazi the day after they were kidnapped by unknown assailants. [source]

Unknown gunmen opened fire on the Moroccan consulate in Tripoli. There were no casualties. [source]

Gunmen murdered retired former judicial police officer Ali Mohammed Al-Barrat outside his home in Gurgwash. [source]

An unsuccessful attempt was made on the life of an officer in Saiqa Special Forces’ Criminal Investigation Unit outside a hospital in Majouri. [source]

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. [source]

A Kadhafi-era security officer was shot outside his house in the Ard Zwawa district in Benghazi and killed. [source]

The head of security at mobile telephony company Libyana and his driver were killed in Benghazi. [source]

Three RPGs slammed into the neighborhood of Benghazi. [source]

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. [source]

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. [source]

Libyan soldier Osama Miftah Al-Agouri was killed outside his house in the Ard Zwawa district in Benghazi. [source]

Three RPGs slammed into the headquarters of al-Assema TV, wounding a guard. The channel is known for its anti-Islamist stance. [source]

A Benghazi judge survived an attempted assassination this morning after his car exploded outside the South Benghazi Court where he worked. [source]

A lawyer and her husband were found dead in Benghazi. [source]
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<td>February 12, 2014</td>
<td>A Libyan Air Force helicopter was shot down and crashed near Essider. A group called &quot;Al-Isnad Almani&quot; was responsible for the attack.</td>
<td><a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/25/nesbrief-02">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/25/nesbrief-02</a></td>
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<td>January 30, 2014</td>
<td>In Benghazi, the student son of the Special Forces commander for Benghazi was kidnapped.</td>
<td><a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/01/31/nesbrief-01">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/01/31/nesbrief-01</a></td>
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<td>February 11, 2014</td>
<td>A Benghazí house explosion killed two people and injured two others. A security source said &quot;suspicious gatherings&quot; of up to seven men were reported in the building. Remnants of weapons and ammunition were discovered at the site.</td>
<td><a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/11/nesbrief-01">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/11/nesbrief-01</a></td>
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<td>February 7, 2014</td>
<td>Benghazi imam Cheikh Atef Madouli was gunned down after Ahrar prayers at al-Ansari mosque, in the city’s Hadaiq district.</td>
<td><a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/02/12/feature-01">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/02/12/feature-01</a></td>
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<td>February 6, 2014</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td><a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/02/12/feature-01">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/features/2014/02/12/feature-01</a></td>
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<td>February 5, 2014</td>
<td>At least six children were wounded when unknown assailants tossed a hand grenade into a school in Benghazí.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/02/05/libya-violence-7/ryayna-local-council-head-assassinated/#axzz2r2WNaxxF">http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/02/05/libya-violence-7/ryayna-local-council-head-assassinated/#axzz2r2WNaxxF</a></td>
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<td>January 30, 2014</td>
<td>The son of a member of the Benghazi Special Forces was shot dead.</td>
<td><a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/01/31/nesbrief-01">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/01/31/nesbrief-01</a></td>
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<td>February 11, 2014</td>
<td>Al-Wataniyya TV reporters Ibrahim Abdul-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.</td>
<td><a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/11/nesbrief-01">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/11/nesbrief-01</a></td>
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<td>February 10, 2014</td>
<td>Former policeman Montasser Anwar Bennaser had just dropped off his son at school in Derna when a bomb exploded under his car.</td>
<td><a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/11/nesbrief-01">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/11/nesbrief-01</a></td>
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<td>February 4, 2014</td>
<td>Gunmen attacked an Al-Saiqa special forces’ checkpoint at Al-Jala hospital, sparking a firefight. No injuries were reported.</td>
<td><a href="http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/05/nesbrief-01">http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/02/05/nesbrief-01</a></td>
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<td>January 20, 2014</td>
<td>Two soldiers in the Libyan Army were found shot dead in the early hours of this morning in the Gamfulda area on the outskirts of Benghazí.</td>
<td><a href="http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/01/20/two-dead-and-one-injured-in-separate-benghazi-incidents/#axzz2r2WNaxxF">http://www.libyaherald.com/2014/01/20/two-dead-and-one-injured-in-separate-benghazi-incidents/#axzz2r2WNaxxF</a></td>
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**TIMELINE: Terrorist attacks in the Maghreb and Sahel – 2014**
## Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

### January 20, 2014
In Tripoli, a constitutional commission candidate Mohamed Abdulqader Tumi survived a car bombing.

[Source](http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/01/21/ne-wsbref-01)

### January 20, 2014
In Tripoli, a guard was killed in an attack on the Italian cemetery.

[Source](http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/01/21/ne-wsbref-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.

[Source](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.

[Source](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.

[Source](http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/01/10/ne-wsbref-04)

### January 2, 2014
A Briton and a New Zealander, both with gunshot wounds, were found dead in western Libya.

[Source](http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/01/02/us-libya-killingssidUSBREA010U120140102)

### January 2, 2014
A football player, Ali Khshaba Al-Qaddafi, was killed in Sebha.

[Source](http://www.libyherald.com/2014/01/02/al-ahly-benghazi-player-reported-murdered-in-sebha/#axzz2qJE3F8me)

### November 9, 2014
A truck transporting 60 civilians to Algeria was the target of a roadside bomb blast in Mali. No casualties were reported.

[Source](http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/11/10/ne-wsbref-04)

### October 7, 2014
Two Malian soldiers were killed and four wounded by an improvised bomb north of Gao. The troops later died in Almoustrate.

[Source](http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/11/03/ne-wsbref-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.

[Source](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.

[Source](http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/10/03/us-mali-un-peacekeepers-idUSKCN05W0ZI20141003)

### 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.


### 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 Kidâl and Aguelhok.


### August 29, 2014
A Force vehicle hit a mine on the Tessalti-Aguelhok road, injuring nine peacekeepers, including two seriously.

[Source](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.


### August 16, 2014
Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) claimed responsibility for an attack in Bera, east of Timbuktu.

[Source](http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/09/02/ne-wsbref-05)

### August 15, 2014
One peacekeeper was injured owing to an improvised explosive device mine explosion near Aguelhok.

**August 14, 2014**
Two peacekeepers were injured when their vehicle hit an improvised explosive device on the Tessalit Aguelhok road.

**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.

**July 12, 2014**
Three rockets exploded south of Timbuktu airport.

**July 10, 2014**
A vehicle conducting runway security clearance drove over an anti-tank mine that partially detonated.

**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.

**May 17, 2014**
At least 17 people, including eight civilians, have been killed in an attack by rebels in northern Mali, officials say.

**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/nesbrief-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 Gilbert Rodrigues Leal. Rodrigues Leal was kidnapped on November 20th, 2012 near the western town of Kayes as he was driving a camr van from Mauritania.

**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-03

**February 14, 2014**
Assailants staged a rocket attack near the airport at Gao. No injuries.

**February 8, 2014**
MUJAO has kidnapped a team of Red Cross workers in Northern Mali who had been reported missing. They were later freed.

**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/

**July 10, 2014**
A vehicle conducting runway security clearance drove over an anti-tank mine that partially detonated.

**July 6, 2014**
A rocket was launched 1 km east of the MINUSMA camp in Tessalit.

**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 20, 2014**
MINUSMA vehicles ran over two improvised explosive devices in the vicinity of Aguelhok, slightly wounding one peacekeeper.

**June 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.

**June 17, 2014**
A rocket was launched 1 km east of the MINUSMA camp in Tessalit.

**June 15, 2014**
A 122 mm rocket landed 1 km northwest of the MINUSMA camp in Aguelhok.

**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.

**May 17, 2014**
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**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.
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### 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 clan left one soldier wounded.  

**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.  

**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.  

**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.  

**July 26, 2014**

A mixed fight in Jebel Ouergha, El Kef province, wounded six troops.  

**July 21, 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.  

**July 2, 2014**

Four Tunisian soldiers died following a land mine explosion in Jebel Ouergha while tracking terrorists.  

**July 1, 2014**

A mine explosion killed a 17-year-old Tunisian boy in Kasserine governorate.  

**June 29, 2014**

The explosion of a homemade bomb injured three Tunisian National Guard members in Jendouba governorate.  

**June 11, 2014**

Roadside bomb exploded in Tunis, injuring two individuals.  

**May 27, 2014**

Four Tunisian police were killed when gunmen opened fire on the interior minister’s family home in western Kasserine region.  

**May 23, 2014**

A Jebel Chaambi mine explosion killed two Tunisian soldiers and injured four others.  

**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.  

### TIMELINE: Terrorist attacks in the Maghreb and Sahel -- 2014

- [http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/2014/04/18/awi/newsbriefs/general/awi/newsbrief-01](http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/2014/04/18/awi/newsbriefs/general/awi/newsbrief-01)
- [http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/2014/04/18/awi/newsbriefs/general/awi/newsbrief-01](http://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/2014/04/18/awi/newsbriefs/general/awi/newsbrief-01)
**Algeria**

### April 16, 2014
Gunmen attacked the headquarters of the Joint Security Room in the city of Ubari.

[Source](http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/04/17/ne wsbrief-01)

### January 28, 2014
Terrorists attacked a Tunisian family during a home invasion in Kasserine.

[Source](http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/01/29/ne wsbrief-02)

### October 31, 2014
A 53 year old man was seriously injured in an explosion of a homemade bomb in Echārā, in the region of Yakounène, about fifty kilometers east of Tizi Ouzou.

[Source](http://www.tsa-algerie.com/2014/11/01/un-citoyen-gravement-blesse-dans-le-explosion-dune-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 Arreridji.

[Source](http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/10/17/ne wsbrief-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.

[Source](http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/10/02/ne wsbrief-01)

### September 24, 2014
French tourist Hervé Gourdel was beheaded in Algeria by captors claiming to be affiliated with the Islamic State (ISIS).


### 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.


### July 14, 2014
Amar Gada, a retired 67-year-old, was abducted by terrorists in the Tizi Ouzou town of Beni Zmenzer.

[Source](http://magharebia.com/en_GB/articles/awi/newsbriefs/general/2014/07/23/ne wsbrief-02)

### July 12, 2014
A roadside bomb killed seven members of Algeria’s security forces as they were patrolling in the west of the country.

[Source](http://af.reuters.com/article/topNews/idAFKBN0FJ0GV20140714)
**July 11, 2014**
An allegedly premeditated car accident killed one near the city Ain Loubou.

**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.

**May 4, 2014**
Three Algerian gendarmes were injured in a bomb attack near Kadiria, Bouira province.

**April 28, 2014**
Four Algerian gendarmes were injured when a roadside bomb exploded in Boumerdes province.

**April 19, 2014**
A military convoy was attacked in Iboudrarène near Tizi Ouzou with 16 soldiers killed and 9 injured.

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

**February 2, 2014**
A deadly bomb attack in Borj Ménail 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.

**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.

**October 30, 2014**
Gunmen said to be linked to Algerian terror emir Mokhtar Belkhamtar, targeted a military patrol guarding a refugee camp for Malians.

**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.

**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

Niger

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TIMELINE: Terrorist attacks in the Maghreb and Sahel – 2014
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:


Articles and Reports:


http://www.terrorismelectronicjournal.org/terrorism-journal-1/volume-iii-number-1/


http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?fromPage=online&aid=9321969&fileId=S0022278X14000251


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http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10610-014-9233-y#page-1  
http://www.cpc.unc.edu/pubs/8787

http://carnegieendowment.org/2014/09/24/ending-libya-s-civil-war-reconciling-politics-rebuilding-security/hpv4#

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.
Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel in 2014

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.

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