



NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER
**2010 REPORT
ON TERRORISM**
30 APRIL 2011



The National Counterterrorism Center publishes the *NCTC Report on Terrorism* in electronic format. US Government officials and the public may access the report via the Internet at:

<http://www.nctc.gov/>

Information available as of March 23, 2011 was used for this edition of the report. For updated information on attacks, consult the Worldwide Incidents Tracking System on the Internet at the NCTC public web site.

Office of the Director of National Intelligence
National Counterterrorism Center
Washington, DC 20511

ISSN 1949-2103 (Electronic)



2010 NCTC Report on Terrorism

8 April 2011

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United To Protect

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FOREWORD

Developing Statistical Information

Consistent with its statutory mission to serve as the United States government's knowledge bank on international terrorism, the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) is providing the Department of State with required statistical information to assist in the satisfaction of its reporting requirements under Section 2656f of title 22 of the US Code (USC).

This statute requires the State Department to include in its annual report on terrorism "to the extent practicable, complete statistical information on the number of individuals, including United States citizens and dual nationals, killed, injured, or kidnapped by each terrorist group during the preceding calendar year." While NCTC keeps statistics on the annual number of incidents of "terrorism," its ability to track the specific groups responsible for each incident involving killings, kidnappings, and injuries is significantly limited by the availability of reliable open source information, particularly for events involving small numbers of casualties. Moreover, specific details about victims, damage, perpetrators, and other incident elements are frequently not fully reported in open source information.

- The statistical material in this report, therefore, is drawn from the incidents of "terrorism" that occurred in 2010 as reported in open source information. This material is the most comprehensive body of information available to NCTC for compiling data that it can provide to satisfy the above-referenced statistical requirements.

This report is provided for statistical purposes only. The statistical information contained in the Annex is based on factual reports from a variety of open sources that may be of varying credibility. Any assessments regarding the nature of the incidents or the factual circumstances thereof are offered only as part of the analytic work product of the National Counterterrorism Center and may not reflect the assessments of other departments and agencies of the United States Government. Nothing in this report should be construed as a determination that individuals associated with the underlying incidents are guilty of terrorism or any other criminal offense. As with all entries in the Worldwide Incident Tracking System, the statistical information will be modified, as necessary and appropriate, when and if the underlying incidents are finally adjudicated.

In deriving its figures for incidents of terrorism, NCTC in 2005 adopted the definition of "terrorism" that appears in the 22 USC § 2656f(d)(2), i.e., "premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents."



NCTC posts information in the repository for the US government's database on terror attacks, the Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS). WITS is accessible on the NCTC Web site <www.nctc.gov> for the public to have an open and transparent view of the NCTC data. A detailed description of the methodology and counting rules is also available on the Web site, as is a geospatial tool to allow mapping of the data. NCTC will ensure that the data posted to the Web site is updated as often as necessary by regularly posting information about new or prior attacks.

Tracking and analyzing terrorist incidents can help to understand important characteristics about terrorism, including the geographic distribution of attacks and information about the perpetrators, their victims, and other details. Year-to-year changes in the gross number of attacks across the globe, however, may tell little about the international community's effectiveness either for preventing these incidents or for reducing the capacity of terrorists to advance their agenda through violence against the innocent.

NCTC cautions against placing too much emphasis on the use of attack data to gauge success or failure against the forces of terrorism. Furthermore, NCTC does not believe that a simple comparison of the total number of attacks from year to year provides a meaningful measure.

- Tallying attack data necessarily involves relying on frequently incomplete and ambiguous information—information for these statistics is not derived from federal government collection programs that are created or operated specifically to obtain attack data. The quality, accuracy, and volume of open source reporting can vary greatly from country to country. As a result, determining whether an attack meets the statutory criteria for a terrorist attack is often difficult and highly subjective. This is particularly true if the attack does not involve a large number of casualties because detailed information is not typically available on these events due to lack of heavy media coverage. Furthermore, in the parts of the world where there is little press coverage and sparse non-governmental organization presence, terrorist attacks often go unreported.
- Attack tallies do not provide a complete picture of the magnitude or seriousness of the terrorism challenge confronting a country or region. For example, the fact that more than 50 percent of the attacks in the NCTC database resulted in no loss of life means tallies are only one factor for assessing the danger of terrorism globally. Moreover, different factors weigh more heavily than others in assessing the dangers posed by terrorism. For example, an attack that kills 100 civilians is likely to be considered more alarming than an attack that damages a pipeline but harms no one; however, each attack is simply tallied as one incident.
- Counting protocols are necessary and inevitably require judgment calls that may impact the results. For example, NCTC protocols dictate that events identified as simultaneous and coordinated be recorded as one attack, as are secondary attacks that targeted first responders. For instance, on the morning of August 17, 2005,



there were approximately 450 small bomb attacks in Bangladesh,¹ and, because they were coordinated according to a central plan, NCTC counted them as a single event. Other valid counting protocols could register these attacks as 450 separate attacks.

- Analyzing attack data from year to year to identify patterns and notable deviations or trends in the data is problematic, and may not always be meaningful. The availability, quality, and depth of open source reporting vary, making it difficult to isolate whether the rise or fall of a particular data element from one year to the next is related to an increase or decrease in open source reporting or to a change in actual events.

Despite these limitations, WITS can be a valuable tool for facilitating empirical research on terrorism.

¹ "ICN 200574834." Online posting. Worldwide Incidents Tracking System. Last updated, 3/22/2010. National Counterterrorism Center. 3/23/2010 <<http://wits.nctc.gov/>>.



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INTRODUCTION TO NCTC'S DATABASE ON TERRORIST INCIDENTS

Methodology Utilized to Compile NCTC's Database of Terrorist Incidents

The data provided in WITS consists of incidents in which subnational or clandestine groups or individuals deliberately or recklessly attacked civilians or noncombatants (including military personnel and assets outside war zones and war-like settings). Determination of what constitutes a terrorist act, however, can be more art than science; information is often incomplete, fact patterns may be open to interpretation, and perpetrators' intent is rarely clear. Moreover, information may become available over time, changing initial judgments about attacks. Users of this database should therefore recognize that reasonable people may differ on whether a particular attack actually constitutes terrorism or some other form of political violence. NCTC has made every effort to limit the degree of subjectivity involved in the judgments and, in the interests of transparency, has adopted a set of counting rules that are delineated below.

Disclaimer: The Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS) contains details about incidents of violence against civilians and noncombatants (including military personnel and assets outside of war-like settings) from publicly available information. NCTC does not conduct research other than a review of information contained in open source reporting. NCTC analysts determine if an event meets the definitional criteria of 22 U.S.C. § 2656f(d)(2) as an act of terrorism. NCTC is not responsible for errors and omissions in open source reporting. The judgment of NCTC is not intended to be a legally binding determination that an event is a terrorist act for any purpose other than providing statistical information.

Terrorists must have initiated and executed the attack for it to be included in the database; failed or foiled attacks, as well as hoaxes, are not included. Spontaneous hate crimes without intent to cause mass casualties are excluded, though it should be understood that often there is insufficient information to judge whether an attack was planned or spontaneous. While genocidal events can be interpreted as the most extreme form of politically motivated violence against civilians, these types of attacks are excluded, in part because of the inherent difficulty in counting such events and because the inevitable undercount does not do justice to the scope and depth of such atrocities. Moreover, the question of whether or not acts of genocide should be included in the WITS database was posed to a panel of academics at the 2008 Brain Trust on Terrorism Metrics. The panel concluded that acts that meet the criteria for genocide are fundamentally separate from terrorist acts and should not be included in the database.

Determining when perpetrators have targeted noncombatants can also be difficult. Military personnel and assets outside war zones and war-like settings pose one challenge to the noncombatant provision of the definition, while police under military command and control, and organized groups of armed civilians inside war zones and war-like settings pose another challenge. With the approval of the 2007 Brain Trust on Terrorism Metrics, NCTC developed a combatant matrix which details the various areas of war-like settings, and the common actors such as military police, militias, soldiers and other combatant-like actors. The analysts use the matrix in complex cases to determine when an act targeting combatant-like actors should be included in WITS. The combatant matrix is adjusted as the circumstances in world conflicts change or evolve.



The distinction between terrorism and insurgency in Iraq was especially challenging in previous years, as Iraqis participated in both the Sunni terrorist networks as well as the former-regime-elements insurgency, targeting both civilians and combatants and often affecting both populaces. Terrorist attacks against combatants count as reckless and indiscriminate when terrorists could have reasonably foreseen that their attack would result in civilian casualties. Therefore, combatants may be included as victims in some attacks when their presence was incidental to an attack aimed at noncombatants, and some attacks may be deemed terrorism when it recklessly affects combatants.

The WITS database contains a field that allows analysts to categorize an incident by **event type**. Event types are coded in the database as the following: armed attack, arson/firebombing, assassination, assault, barricade/hostage, bombing, CBRN, crime, firebombing, hijacking, hoax, kidnapping, near miss/non-attack, other, theft, unknown, and vandalism. While some incidents can easily be coded using this taxonomy, other kinds of attacks are more difficult to define. When it can be determined, incidents that involve multiple types of attacks are coded with multiple event types. Incidents involving mortars, rocket-propelled grenades, and missiles generally fall under armed attack, although improvised explosive devices (IED) fall under bombing, including vehicle-borne IEDs (VBIED). VBIEDs include any IED built into or made a part of a vehicle including cars, trucks, bicycles, and motorcycles. Suicide events are also captured, but the perpetrator must have died in the attack for the event type **suicide** to be included.

Note: When an incident results in a premeditated kinetic event, then it is considered an attack under the methodology used by NCTC. For instance, the 25 December 2009 incident on a flight to Detroit, Michigan is counted in our statistics as an attack rather than excluded as a near-miss. The assailant detonated the IED, but it malfunctioned setting the bomber's clothing on fire, wounding one other passenger, and damaging the aircraft. Also when a would-be suicide bomber does not die in the attack, it is not considered a suicide attack. Therefore, the same Detroit flight incident, while counting as an attack, did not meet the criteria for a suicide attack.

The WITS database categorizes victims of an incident. Civilians, businesses, students, military and police are some of the several dozen victims types captured in WITS. Additionally, the nationalities are recorded in WITS where open source media reports such information. The methodology presumes most victims to be local nationals unless otherwise reported in the press.

In the cases of Iraq and Afghanistan, it is particularly difficult to gather comprehensive information about all attacks and to distinguish terrorism from the numerous other forms of violence, including crime and sectarian violence. During the past twelve months, analysts have noted a decline in open source reporting in some provinces in Afghanistan where security has deteriorated. Thus, WITS has limited attack information for these provinces. We note, however, that because of the difficulty in gathering data on Iraq and Afghanistan, the dataset undoubtedly undercounts the number of attacks in these two countries.

Finally, separating crime from terrorism can be difficult, particularly when the criminal act is used to support future terrorist operations. During the 2007 Brain Trust on



Terrorism Metrics, outside academics approved a decision tree used by analysts to determine when a crime committed in support of terrorism would be included in WITS. For instance, a kidnapping for ransom by a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) would be included in WITS, but a bank robbery to fund future operations would not.

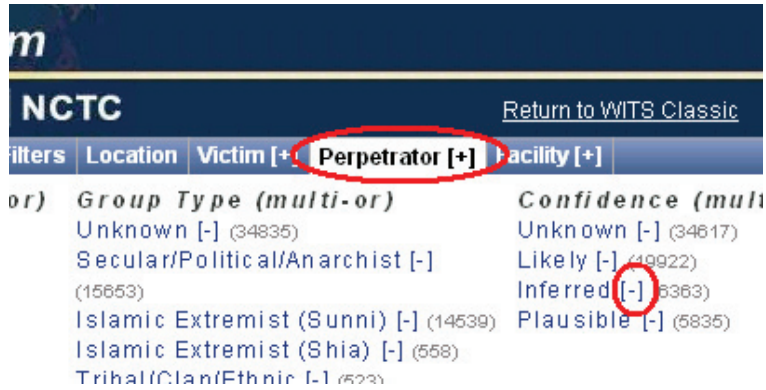
In an effort to provide greater granularity and analytic service, in 2007 NCTC introduced to the database the concept of **targeting characteristics**. The purpose was to capture, where possible, the underlying motivating factors for attacks. Victims and facilities are coded, so as to enable searching for violence against specific targets, for example Westerners, Christians, and other groups targeted because of their cultural, ethnic, or religious identities. The intent of this field is not to identify all victims who happened to be Muslims, Christians, etc. but rather to identify victims who appeared to be targeted because they were Muslims, Christians, etc.

Traditionally, NCTC only attributed attacks to perpetrators when a claim of responsibility was made or if reporting supported a belief that a particular perpetrator was responsible. Only those groups that have already been designated as FTOs by the State Department; that have themselves claimed responsibility for terrorist actions or status as a terrorist group; or that have been repeatedly and reliably suspected of involvement in specific terrorist activities are included in WITS. As noted, sufficiently granular information to identify the perpetrator is not always available and as a result many of the attacks list an unknown perpetrator. For instance, in 2007 over 60 percent of all attacks were listed as having unknown perpetrators. When reporting provided such information, a confidence level of likely, plausible or unlikely was cataloged. In an effort to improve analytic capability, and at the request of a panel of outside academics, NCTC added a new confidence level in the 2008 data that is associated with perpetrators to assist researchers. The new value is **Inferred**.

In instances where available information provides neither a claim of responsibility nor a belief that a particular perpetrator was responsible, NCTC may now infer a perpetrator. Such inferences are based on an evaluation of the characteristics of the attack and other factors, such as whether only one group is active in a particular region. In cases where the attack characteristics match the modus operandi of a single group, or a group is known to be the only one operating in the region, for example, an inference is made that associates a group with the attack. If desired, these inferences may be filtered out of the result set by excluding the confidence level of **Inferred** in WITS as shown below.



Filtering Inferred in WITS NextGen (use minus sign next to Inferred)



Thus far, this data value is being utilized largely for the inference of **Sunni extremist** attacks in some countries and only applies to data from 2008 to present. Such an inference is based upon the specific parts of the country in which the attack occurred, the attack method used, or both factors.

Note: Users must be aware that such an analytic reference has not been applied in earlier years and as such queries must be carefully constructed to avoid fallacious conclusions about the change in the number of attacks conducted by Sunni extremists. If users do not wish to use this additional analytic reference consistency can be maintained across time-series data by filtering out the value as described above. Moreover, perpetrator characteristics may change over time. For instance, the Chechen rebels were previously categorized as secular/political but are now categorized Sunni extremists because they declared themselves to be the Islamic Emirate of the Caucasus in October 2007 and claimed attacks under this name.

To be more analytically useful, the database also provides specification with respect to the impact of attacks. Killed, wounded, and kidnapped figures are provided. Kidnapped victims who were later killed are counted as killed; and kidnapped victims either liberated or still in captivity are counted as kidnapped. Any attack hitting a facility is coded with a damage estimate of Light (USD 1 to 500 thousand), Moderate (USD 500 thousand to 20 million), or Heavy (over USD 20 million). While it is inherently difficult to make damage assessments for attacks in different countries with different economic circumstances, these estimates allow users to garner a general sense of the overall impact of attacks.

Because terrorism is a tactic, used on many fronts, by diverse perpetrators in different circumstances and with different aims, NCTC cautions against using attack data alone to gauge success against the forces of terrorism. NCTC does not believe that a simple comparison of the total number of attacks from year to year provides a meaningful metric, for the following reasons:



- Counting rules are continuously refined as the study of terrorism evolves. Interaction with academics and outside terrorism experts reveals that there will never be a bright red line around terrorist attacks but that the definition of terrorism will always be a point of thoughtful debate. This evolution is reflected in WITS methodology for counting attacks and means that some types of year-to-year comparisons may be misleading.
- More than 50 percent of the attacks in the database actually involve no loss of life whatsoever. An attack against a pipeline and a VBIED attack that kills 100 civilians each count as one attack in the database. Therefore, a comparison of such attacks may hardly seem meaningful.
- The nature of this exercise necessarily involves incomplete and ambiguous information. The motivation behind attacks, particularly those that do not involve mass casualties can be especially difficult to discern.
- As additional sources of information are found and as more information becomes available from the more remote parts of the world, WITS will continuously be enhanced. In the case of 2005, for example, incidents in Nepal grew dramatically, but this data can't be meaningfully compared to 2004 because it is clear that attacks on civilians were occurring at a substantially higher rate than was reflected in previous years' accounting.

In summary, tracking attacks against civilians and noncombatants can help understand important trends related to the nature of the attacks, where attacks occur and who are the victims and the perpetrators. However, year-to-year changes in the gross number of attacks across the globe may tell little about the effectiveness of the international community in preventing attacks, reducing the capacity of extremists to wage war, or preventing extremists from advancing their agenda through violence against the innocent.

NCTC OBSERVATIONS RELATED TO TERRORIST INCIDENTS STATISTICAL MATERIAL

Worldwide Trends in WITS Data, 2010

Over 11,500 terrorist attacks occurred in 72 countries in 2010, resulting in approximately 50,000 victims, including almost 13,200 deaths. Although the number of attacks rose by almost 5 percent over the previous year, the number of deaths declined for a third consecutive year, dropping 12 percent from 2009. This decline reflected a combination of two factors: a decrease in the number of attacks causing more than five deaths along with an increase in attacks causing no deaths. For the second year in a row, the largest number of reported attacks occurred in South Asia which also had the largest number of victims for the third consecutive year. More than 75 percent of the world's terrorist attacks and deaths took place in South Asia and the Near East.

- The Near East and South Asia in 2010 suffered a combined total of 8,960 attacks that caused 9,960 deaths.



- Attacks in Afghanistan and Iraq rose in 2010. Almost a quarter of worldwide attacks occurred in Iraq, a slight increase from 2009, although deaths fell for the fourth consecutive year.
- The number of deaths in Africa fell by more than 30 percent, from 3,239 in 2009 to 2,131 in 2010, although attacks rose slightly, from 853 in 2009 to 878 in 2010. The number of Lord's Resistance Army attacks in the Democratic Republic of Congo declined sharply, but in June Algeria saw its first suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) since September 2008.
- The number of attacks and deaths in Europe and Eurasia declined slightly in 2010, with the vast majority again occurring in Russia. Attacks fell from 737 in 2009 to 706 in 2010, and deaths fell from 367 in 2009 to 355 in 2010.
- The fewest incidents in 2010 were reported in the Western Hemisphere, where both attacks and deaths declined by roughly 25 percent. Western Hemisphere attacks fell from 444 in 2009 to 340 in 2010 and deaths fell from 377 in 2009 to 279 in 2010.

Perpetrators

Sunni extremists committed almost 60 percent of all worldwide terrorist attacks. These attacks caused approximately 70 percent of terrorism-related deaths, a significant increase from the almost 62 percent in 2009. The following noteworthy attacks are cataloged in WITS.

Largest Sunni Extremist Attacks:

- On 4 April 2010, in the Mansur and Al Karkh districts of Baghdad, Iraq, three suicide bombers detonated VBIEDs near the Egyptian, German, and Iranian Embassies, killing a combined 42 people and wounding approximately 250 individuals. Police officers safely defused a fourth VBIED in the Karradah district. Islamic State of Iraq (ISI) claimed responsibility for all the attacks. ICN 201007393
- On 7 July 2010, in the northern 'Azamiyah district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) near a group of Shia pilgrims making their way to the Imam Musa al-Kadhim shrine, killing between 29 and 48 pilgrims and several Sunni civilians and wounding between 133 and 315 pilgrims and several Sunni civilians. No group claimed responsibility, although the ISI was believed to be responsible. ICN 201012531

Other Notable Sunni Extremist Attacks:

- On 1 January 2010, in a village in North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated a VBIED at a volleyball game, killing 97 civilians, six soldiers, and two police officers. Another 100 civilians, three soldiers, and



several children were wounded in the attack. No group claimed responsibility, although the Taliban was widely believed to be responsible. ICN 201000049

- On 11 July 2010, al-Shabaab conducted and claimed responsibility for its largest and most complex attack to date in Kampala, Uganda, killing 76 and wounding 114 civilians. ICN 201010950
- On 1 September 2010, assailants threw a grenade and two suicide bombers detonated IEDs targeting a Shia Muslim procession in Lahore, Pakistan, killing 40 and wounding 272. The Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan and Lashkar i Jhangvi both claimed responsibility. ICN 201014275

Attacks Perpetrated by Other Groups:

Of the remaining attacks, secular, political, or anarchist groups accounted for almost 16 percent of the total, roughly the same proportion as in 2009. Christian extremist attacks fell sharply from 1,052 in 2009 to 321 in 2010.

- On 24 March 2010, in Buenaventura, Valle del Cauca, Colombia, a VBIED exploded in the vicinity of the Attorney General's office and City Hall, killing one police officer, three government employees, and five civilians. One police officer, two journalists, five government employees, and 43 other people were wounded. No group claimed responsibility, although authorities believed FARC was responsible. ICN 201007106
- On 28 May 2010, in West Midnapore, West Bengal, India, assailants removed a piece of railroad track and derailed a train, killing 148 civilians and wounding 200 others. The People's Committee Against Police Atrocities (PCPA) claimed responsibility. ICN 201009593
- On 24 June 2010, in Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki Urban Area, Greece, firebombs exploded at the Marfin Bank branch, damaging the bank but causing no injuries. Groups for Dissemination of Revolutionary Theory and Action claimed responsibility. ICN 201011843

Types of Attacks

Armed attacks in 2010 continued to be the most prevalent form of attack, accounting for more than a third of the total. Bombings, including suicide attacks, were far more lethal, causing almost 70 percent of all deaths. In particular, suicide bombings continued to be the most lethal type of terrorist attack, resulting in nearly 13.5 percent of all terrorism-related deaths. Sunni extremists conducted 93 percent of all suicide attacks in 2010.

- Suicide attacks declined for a second consecutive year, from 299 in 2009 to 263 in 2010, just under 2 percent of all terrorist attacks last year.



- On the Indian subcontinent in 2010, armed attacks increased but bombings decreased.
- Kidnapping events declined worldwide, although they jumped in the Gaza Strip from 767 in 2009 to 1,057 during 2010 as HAMAS targeted Fatah leaders and members.

Victims and Targets of Attacks

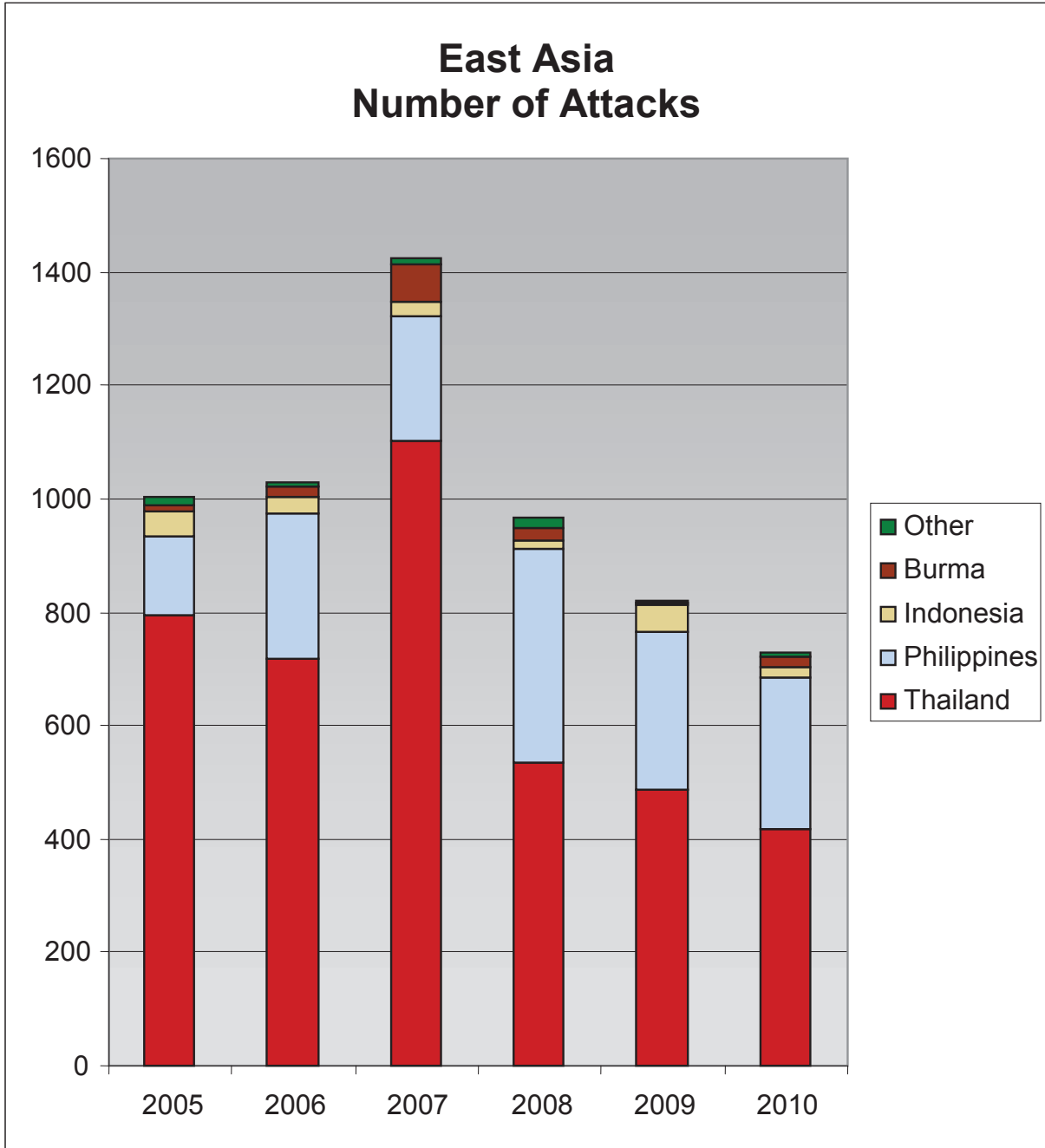
Muslims continued to bear the brunt of terrorism based on the fact that most terrorist attacks occurred in predominantly Muslim countries. Somalia hosted the largest number of attacks with 10 or more deaths followed by Pakistan. Although Iraq and Pakistan had the same number of attacks with 10 or more deaths, those in Iraq produced more fatalities.

- Iraq had the largest overall number of terrorism victims with 12,087, of whom 2,704 died.
- Afghanistan had the second largest number of terrorism victims at 7,039; 2,475 died. Pakistan had 5,555 victims; 1,680 died.
- Analysis of WITS data indicates that more than half of those killed by terrorist attacks worldwide in 2010 were civilians; more than 600 were children.
- Police and other paramilitary or private security officers accounted for more than 2,000 victims. The percentage of police victims in 2010 rose nearly 2 percent over 2009.

DISTINGUISHED TREND OBSERVED IN WITS DATA, 2010

Terrorist attacks in East Asia dipped to their lowest level in five years despite election-related attacks in Thailand and the Philippines. Terrorist attacks last year in East Asia occurred at about half their 2007 level, the highest year on record for the region according to WITS. Thailand led the decline, dropping for the fourth consecutive year. Incidents in the Philippines fell from a 2008 high with reduced attacks by both the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and Abu Sayyaf Group, although total attacks remained above their 2005 level, the lowest in WITS records. Incidents in Indonesia also fell from 2009 levels, largely caused by the Indonesian Government crackdown on Jemaah Islamiya.





STATISTICAL CHARTS



Chart 1 Victims and Attacks by Region

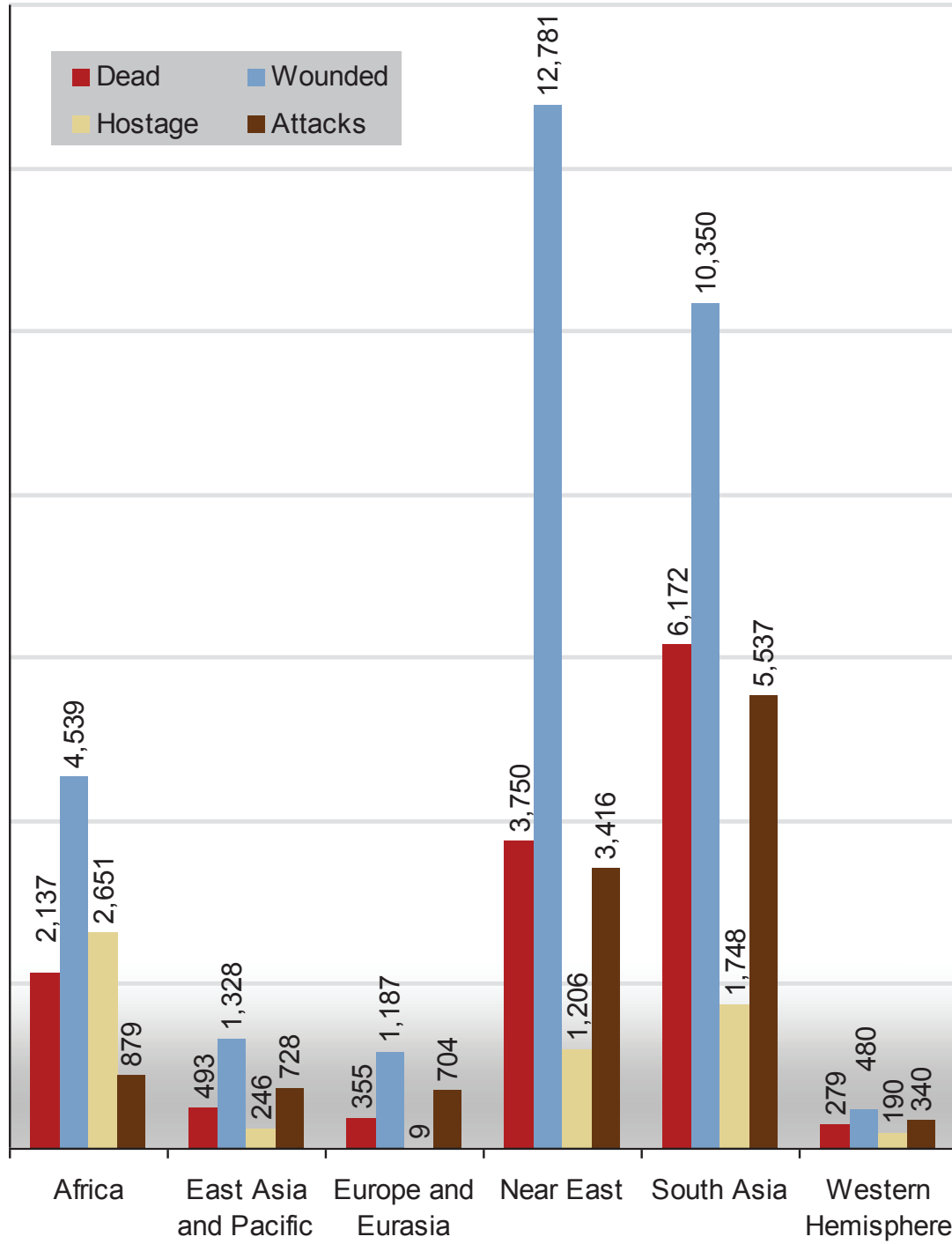


Chart 2 Lethality of Attacks Comparison of Deaths to Attacks by Region

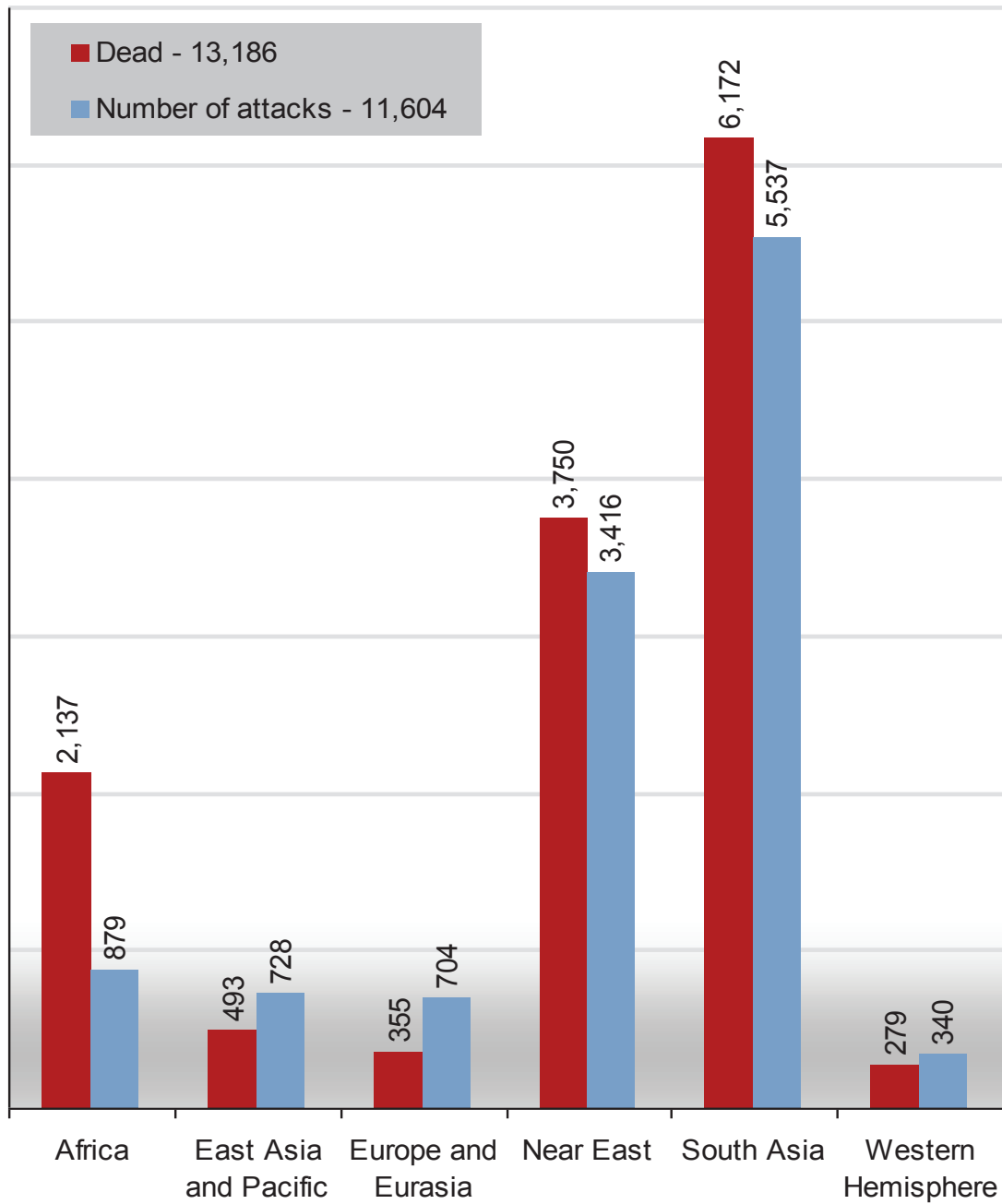
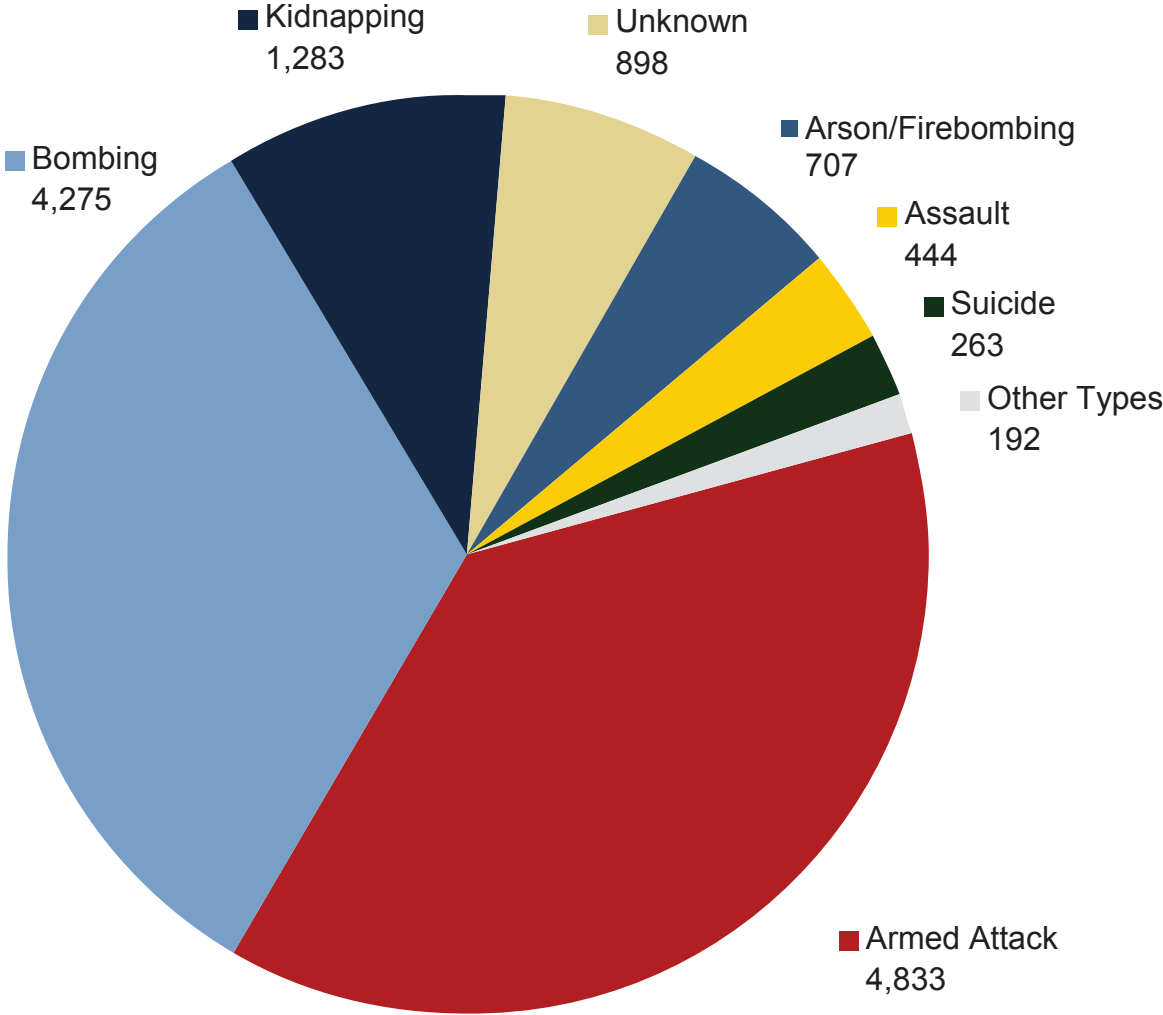


Chart 3 Primary Attack Types

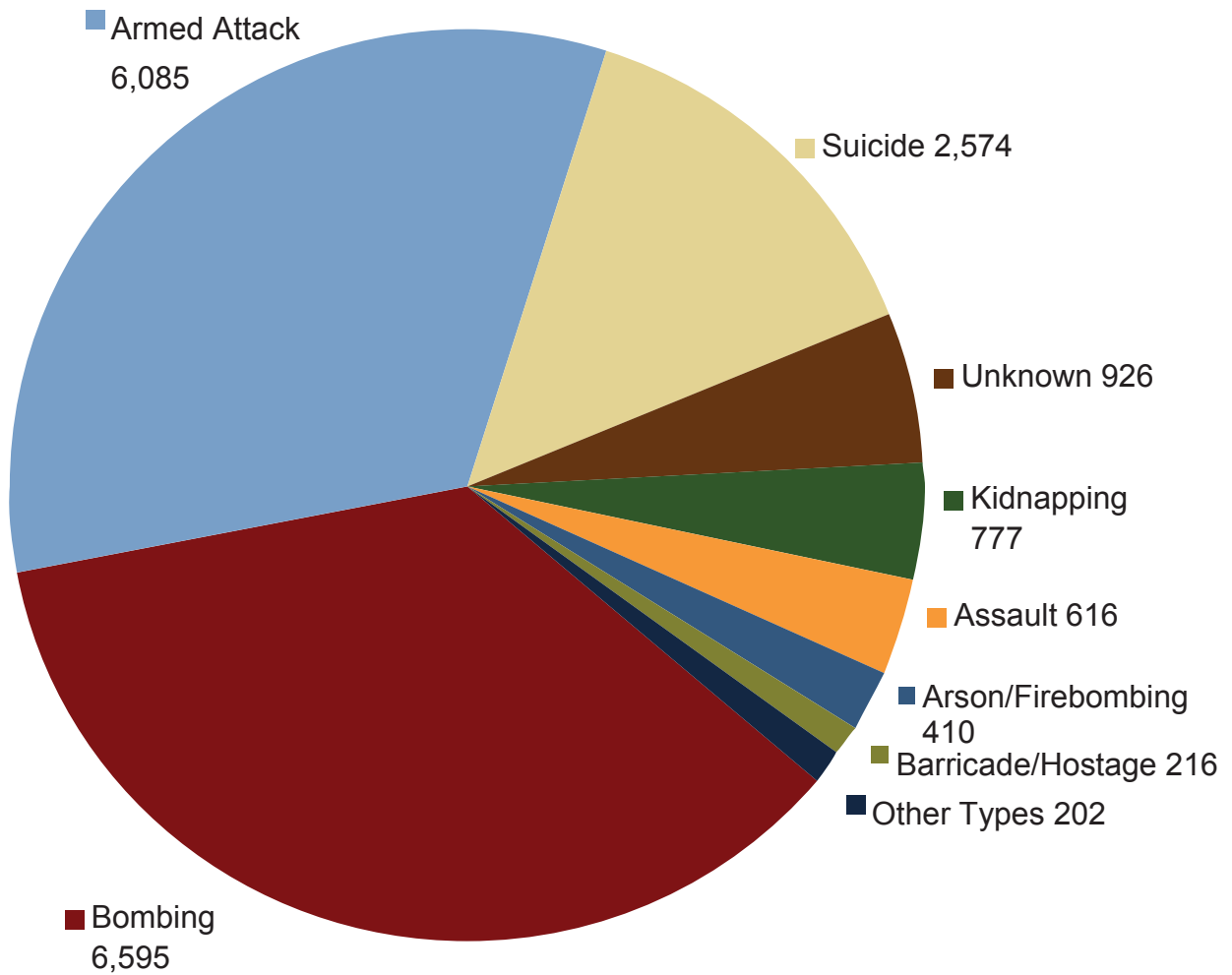


11,604* Total Attacks

*Double counting occurs when multiple methods are used



Chart 4
Deaths Associated with Attacks Types

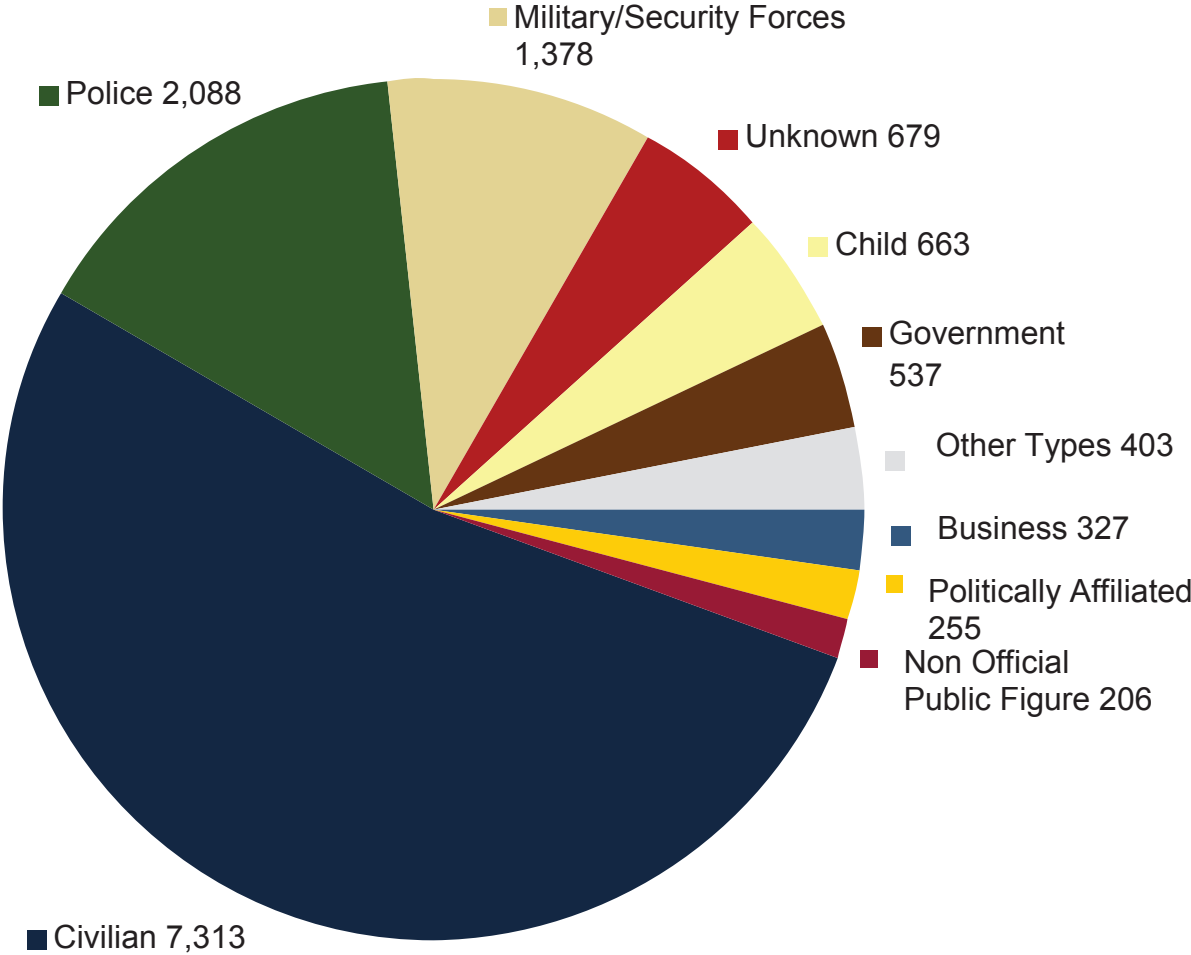


13,186* Total Deaths

*Double counting occurs when multiple methods are used



Chart 5 Deaths Grouped by Victim Category

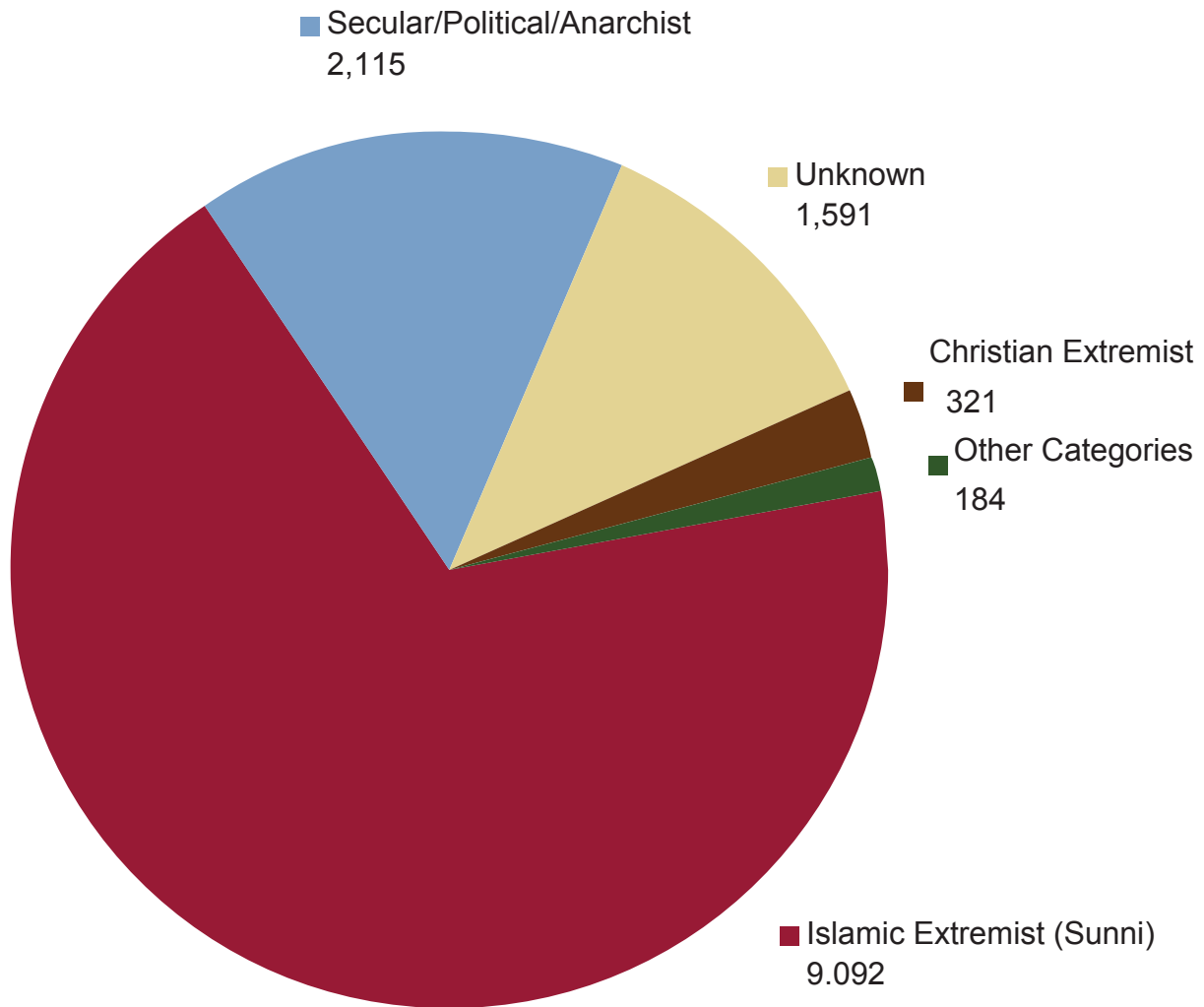


13,186* Total Deaths

*Double counting of children occurs, typically as either civilians or students



Chart 6 Deaths Grouped by Perpetrator Category



13,186* Total Deaths

*Double counting occurs when joint claims are made. Categories include attacks either claimed, suspected, inferred or unknown



Chart 7 Death Totals by Country

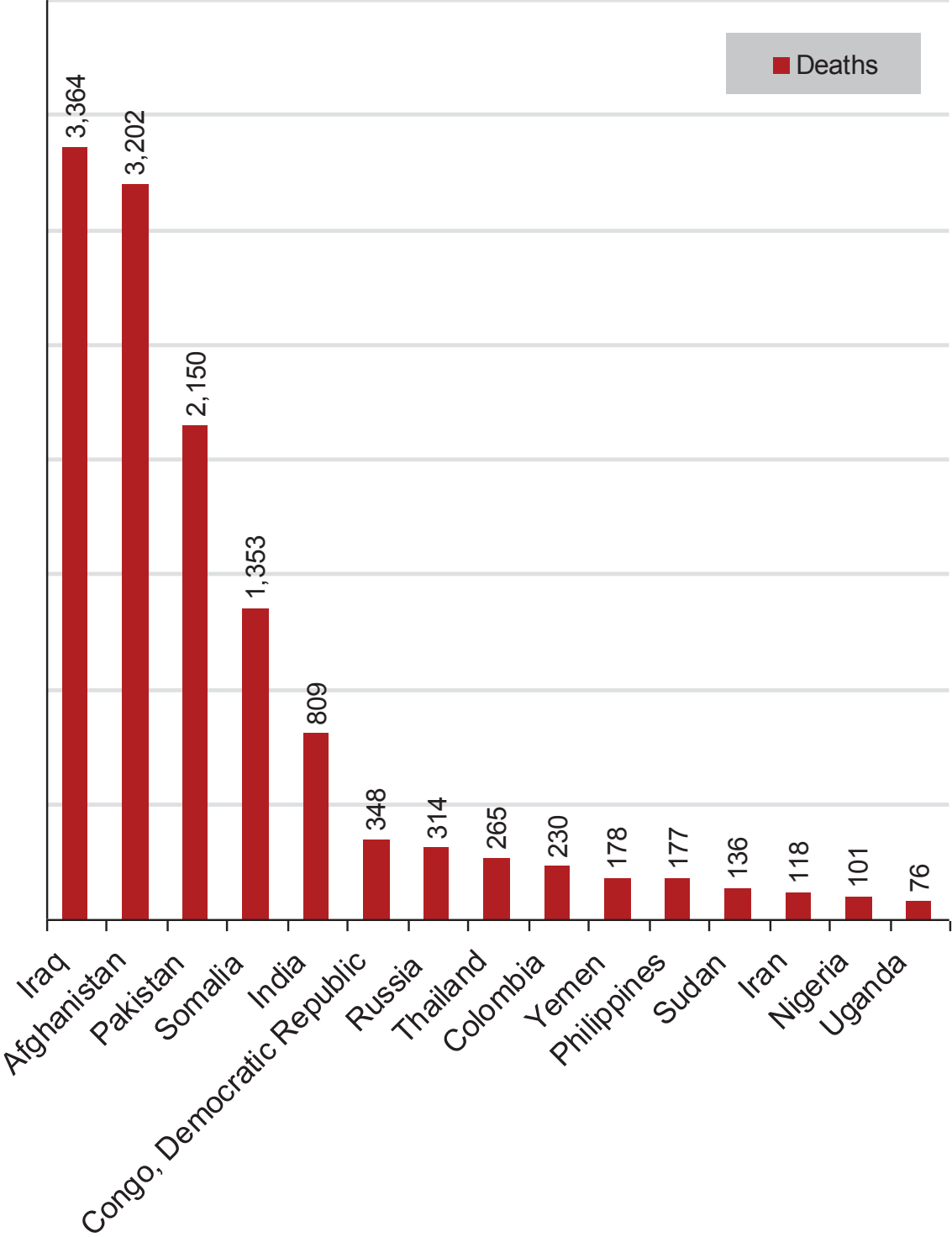
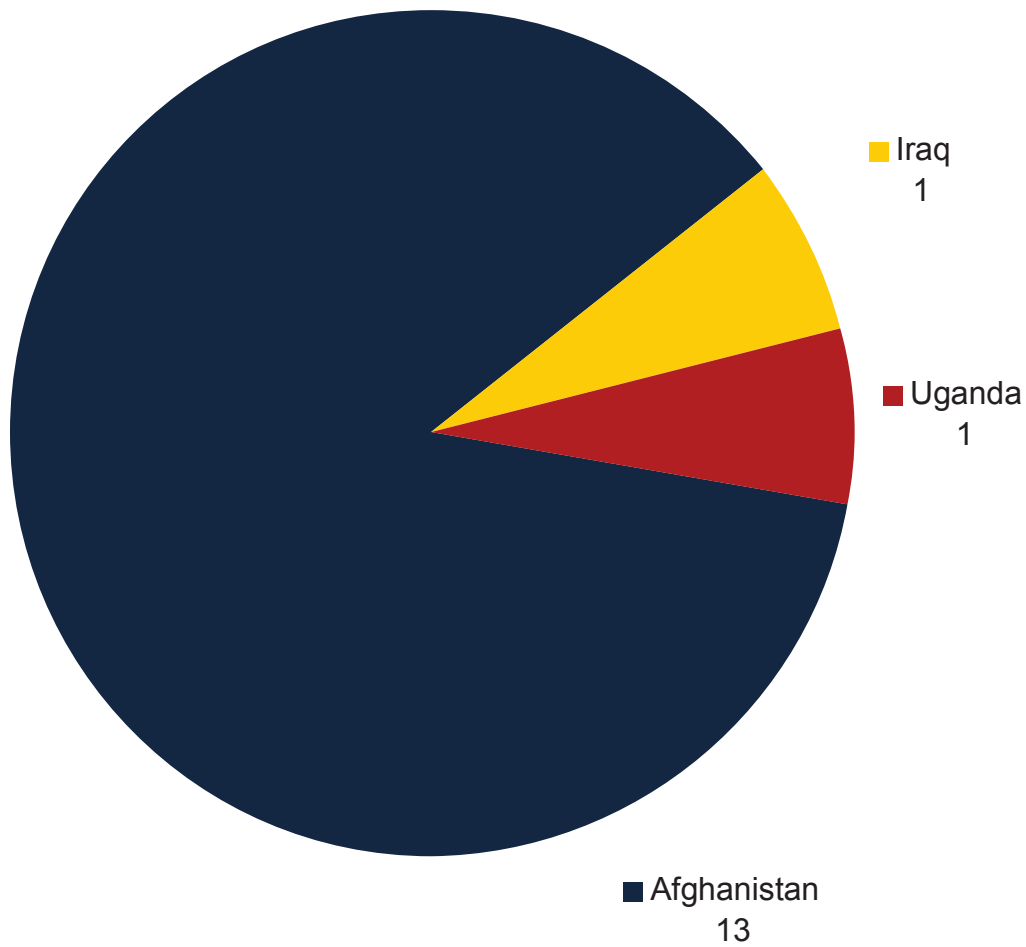


Chart 8
Private US Citizen Deaths by Country



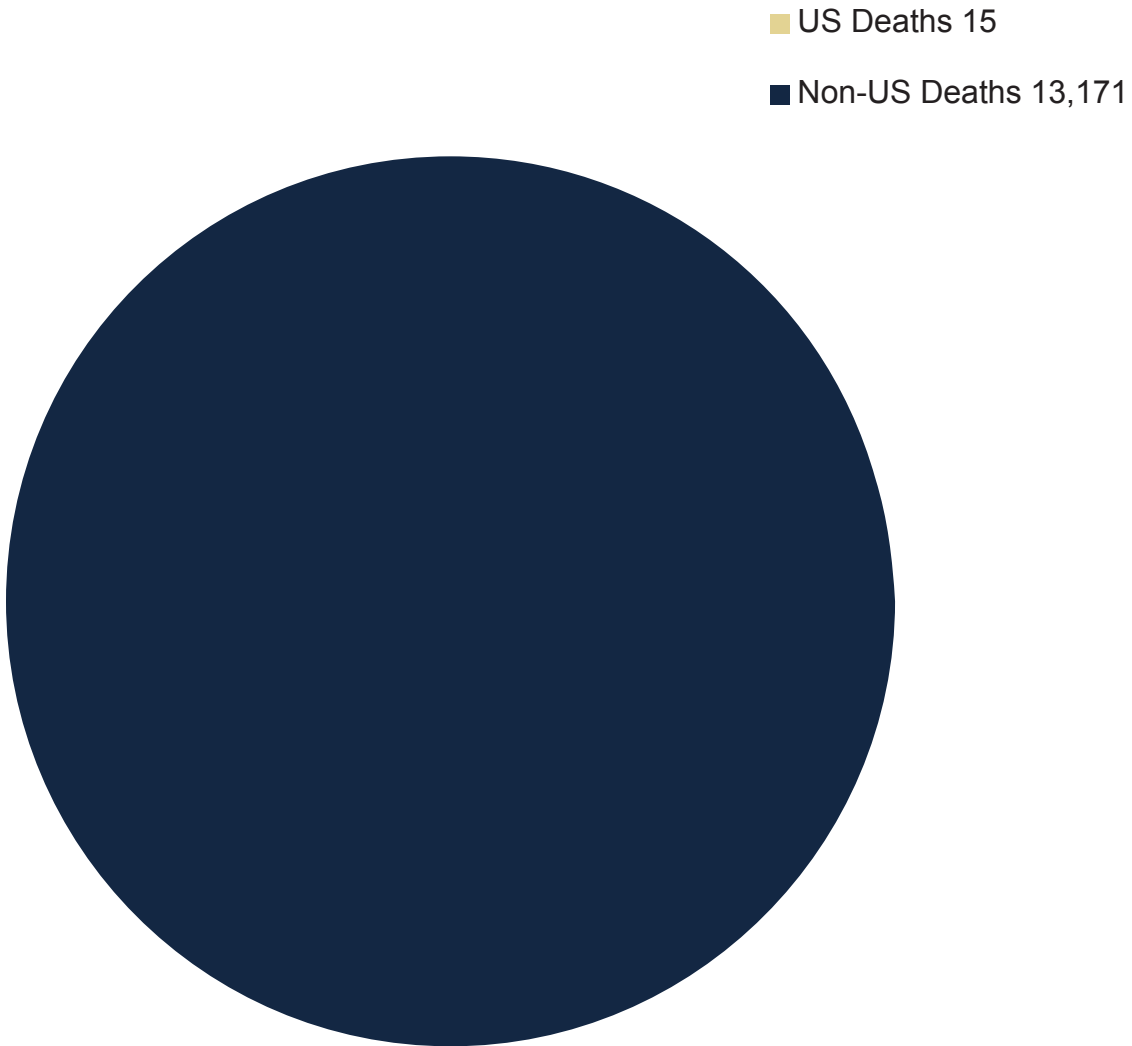
15* Total Private US Citizen Deaths

*Numbers provided by US Department of State - Bureau of Consular Affairs



Chart 9

Private US Citizen Deaths of Total Death Count

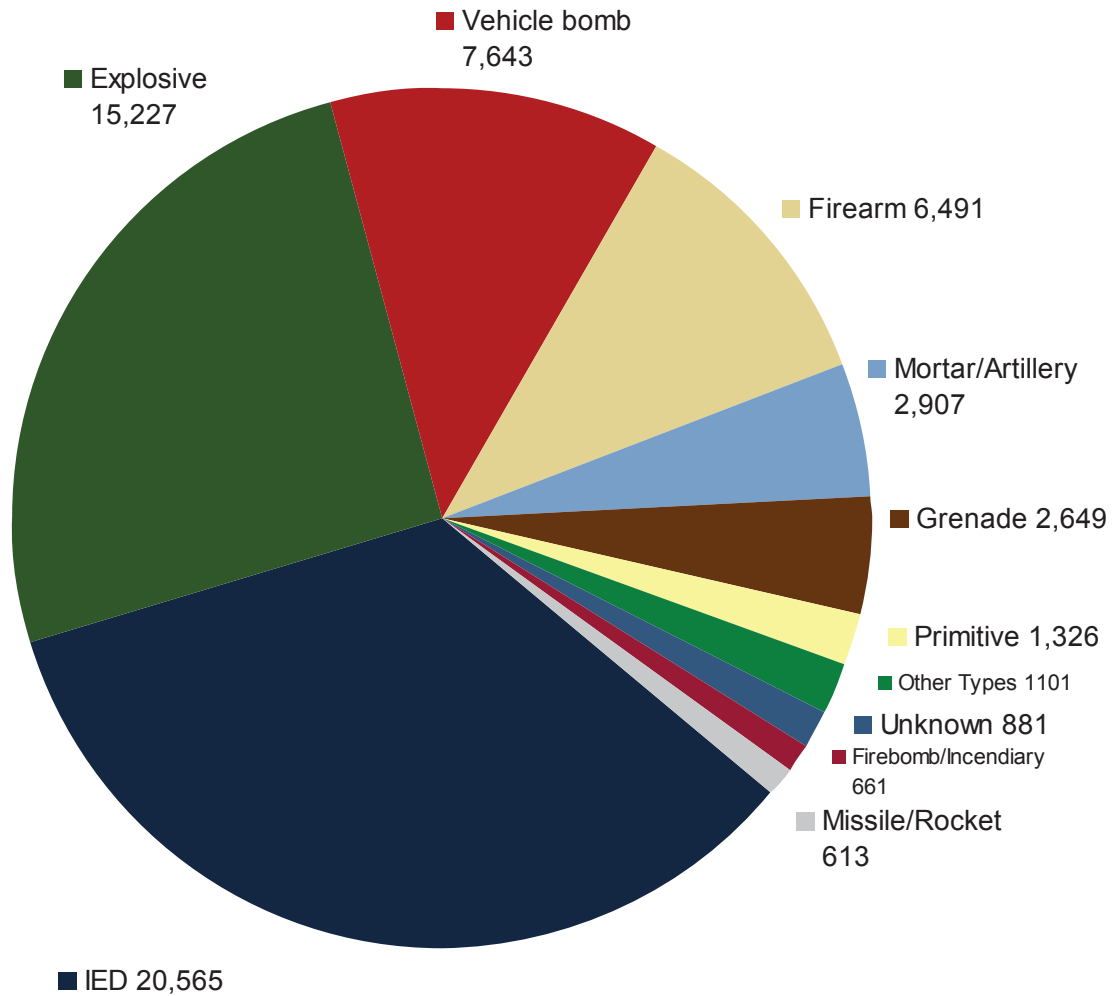


Private US Citizen Deaths declined to less than one percent of 13,186 total deaths associated to terrorism in 2010.

*Numbers provided by US Department of State - Bureau of Consular Affairs



Chart 10 Wounded Victims Grouped by Weapon Type



30,665* Total Injuries

*Double counting occurs when multiple weapons are used

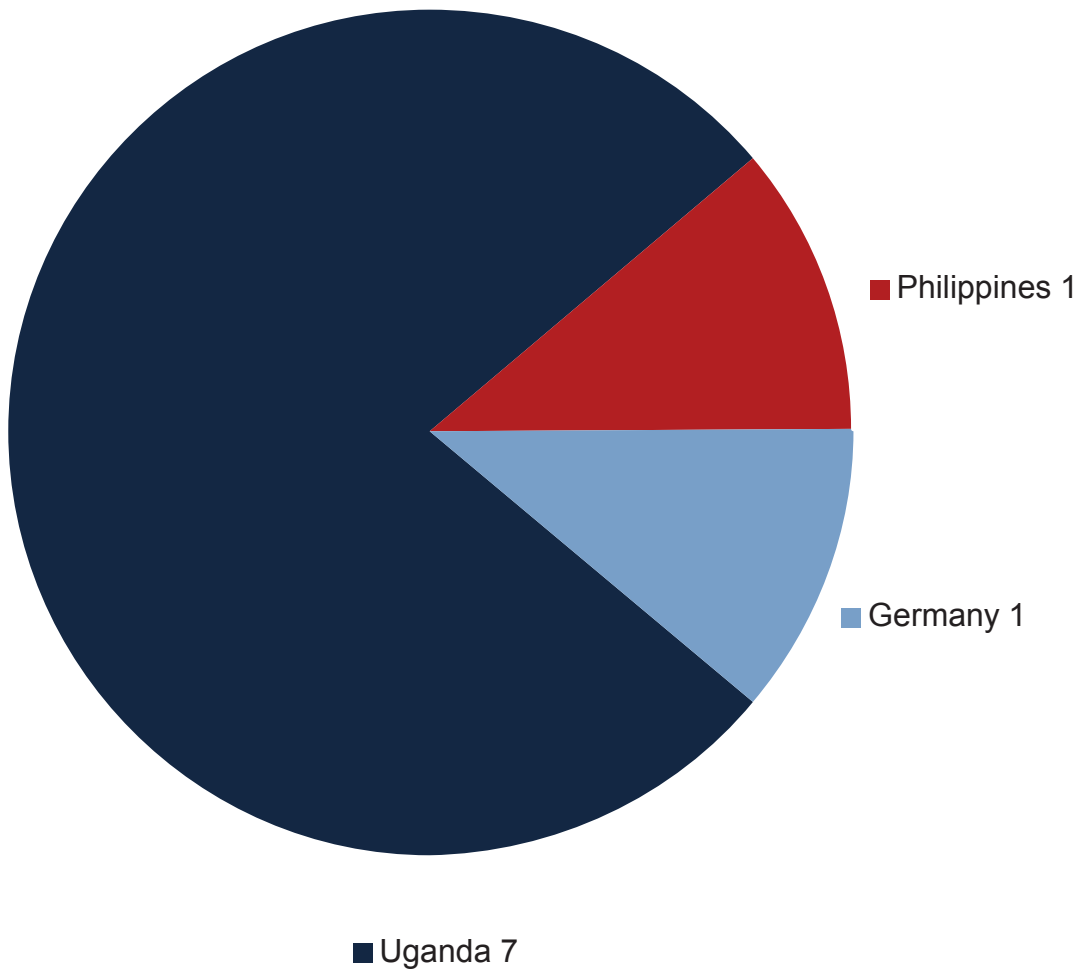
{ XE "Chart 10:Wounded Victims Grouped by Weapon Type" }



Chart 11

Private US Citizens Wounded by Country

Numbers provided by the Department of State - Bureau of Consular Affairs



9* Total Private US Citizens Wounded

*Numbers provided by US Department of State - Bureau of Consular Affairs



Chart 12 Kidnappings by Country

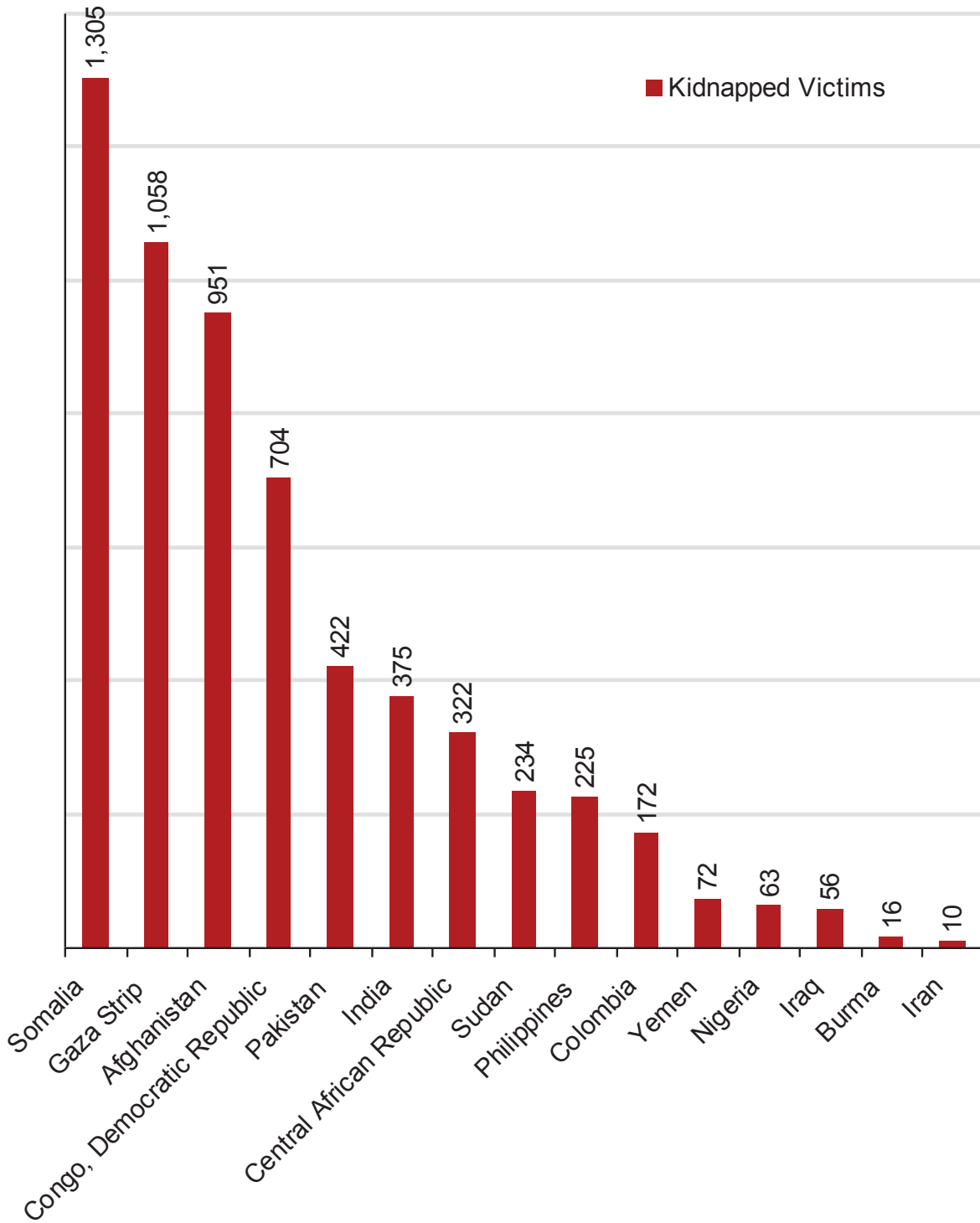
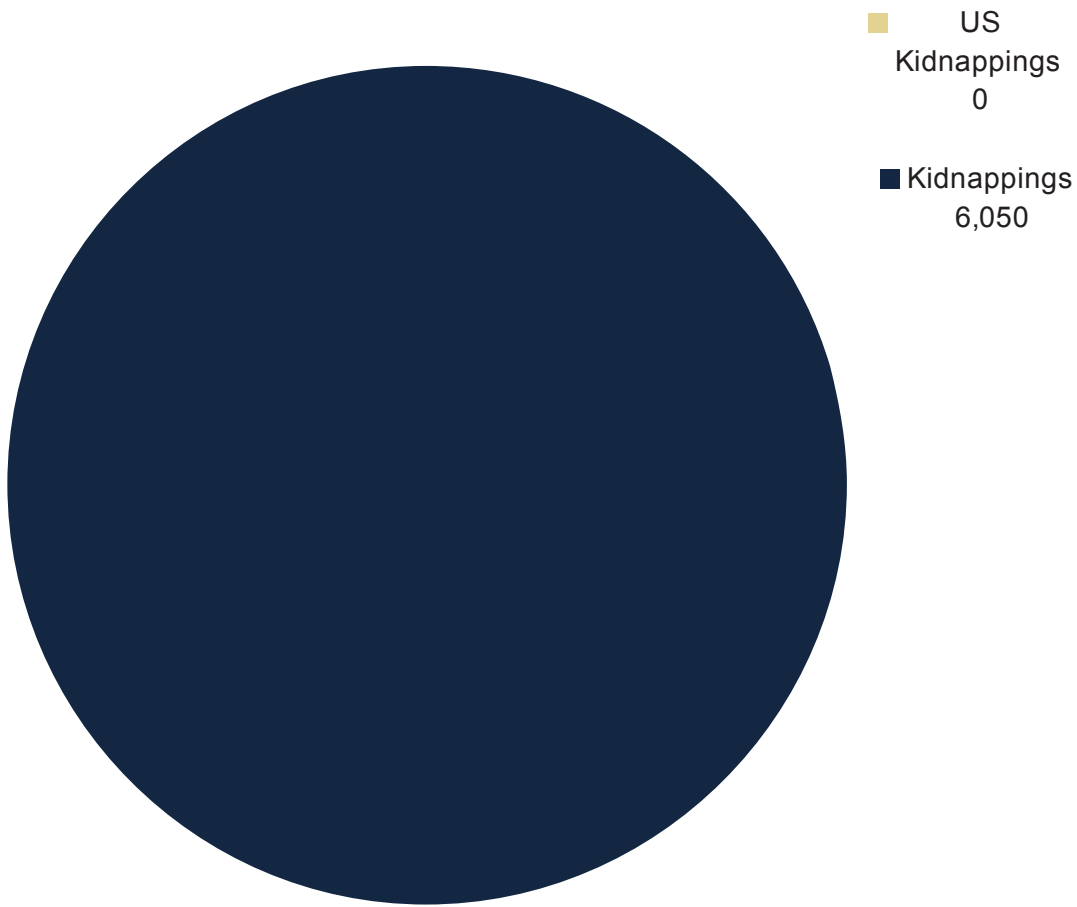


Chart 13 Private US Citizens Kidnapped

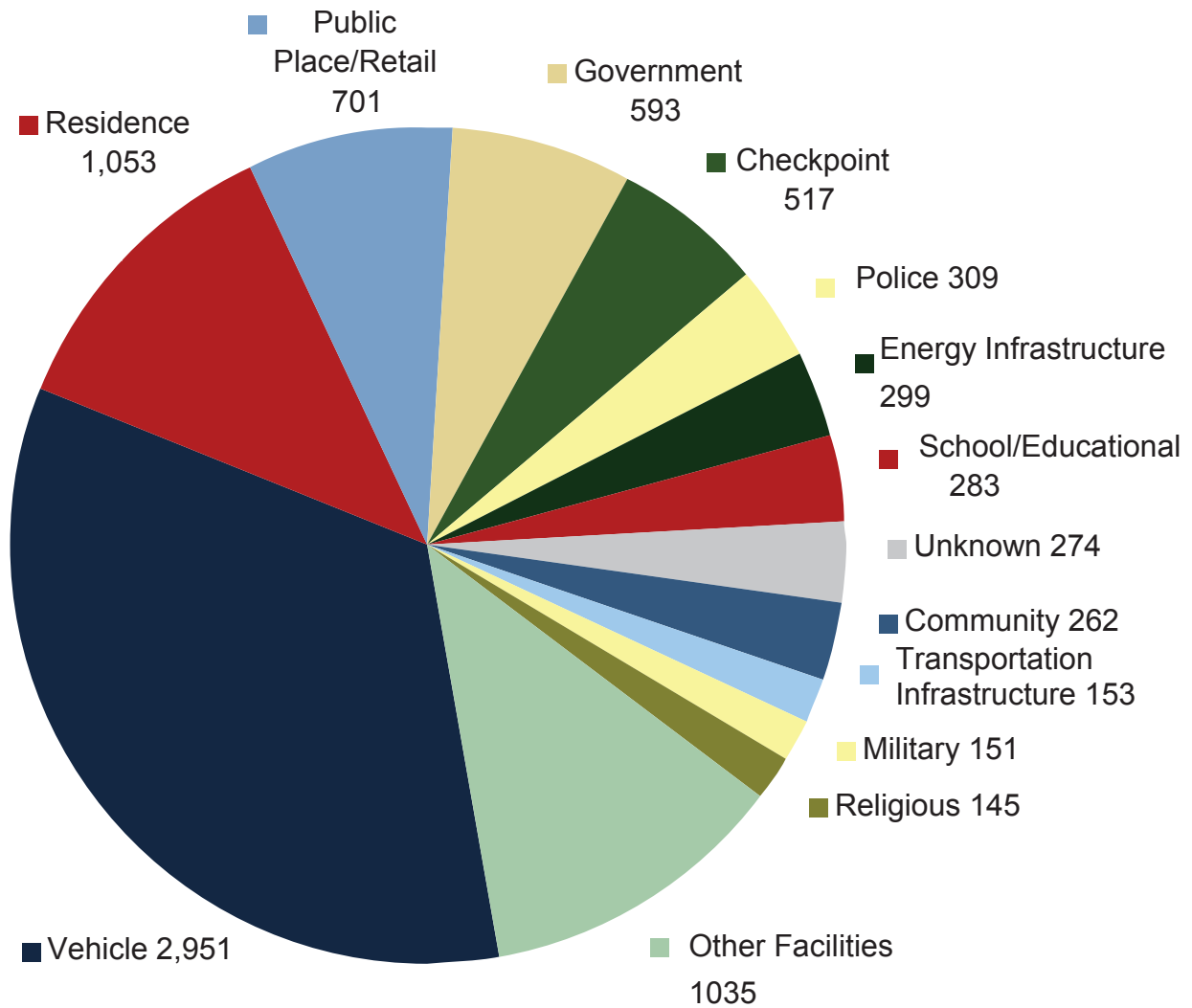


Private US Citizen Kidnappings declined to zero of total kidnappings associated to terrorism in 2010.

*Numbers provided by US Department of State - Bureau of Consular Affairs



Chart 14 Attacks Involving Facilities Grouped by Facility Type

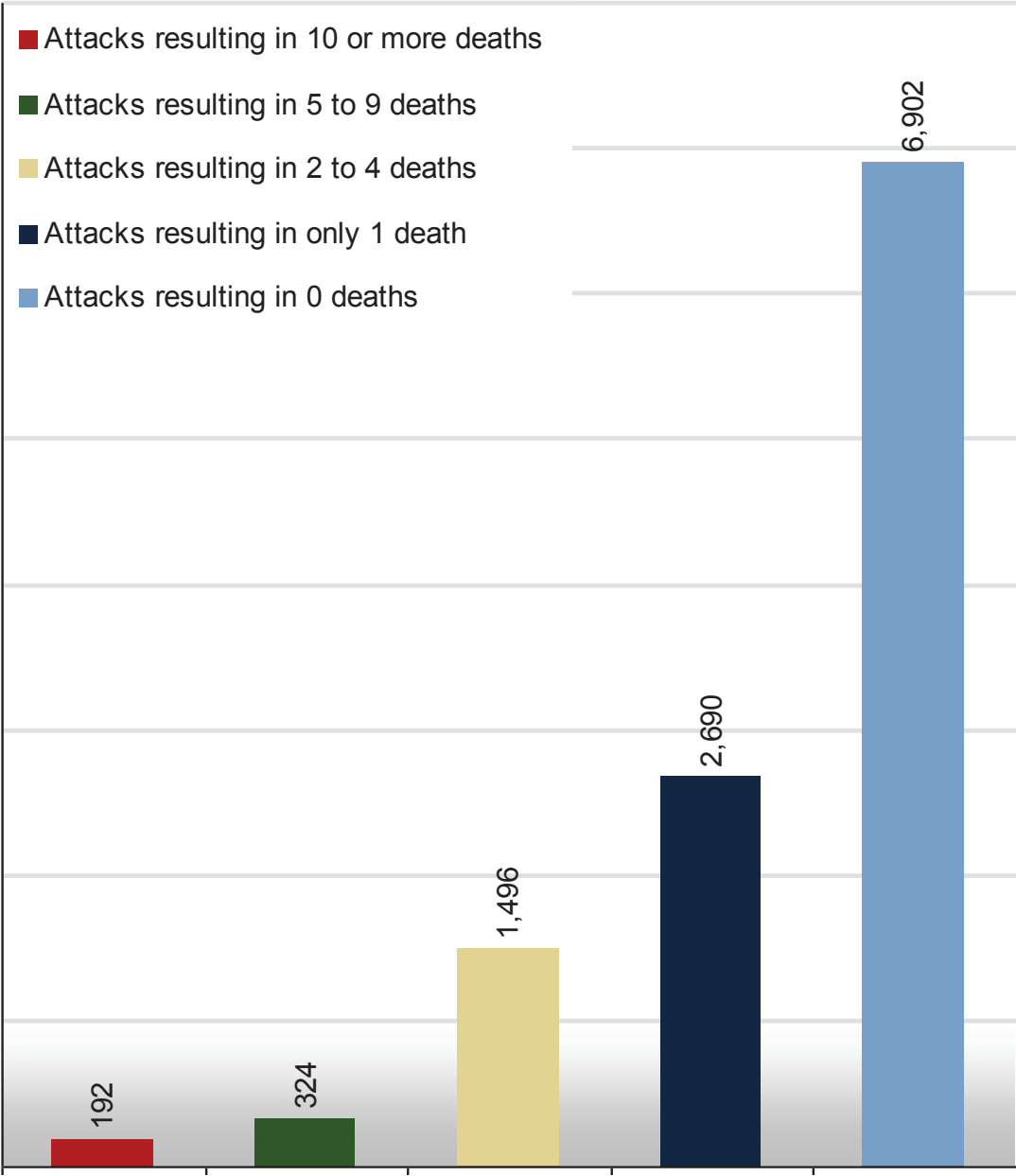


15,954* Total Facilities Attacked

*Double counting occurs when multiple facility types are attacked.



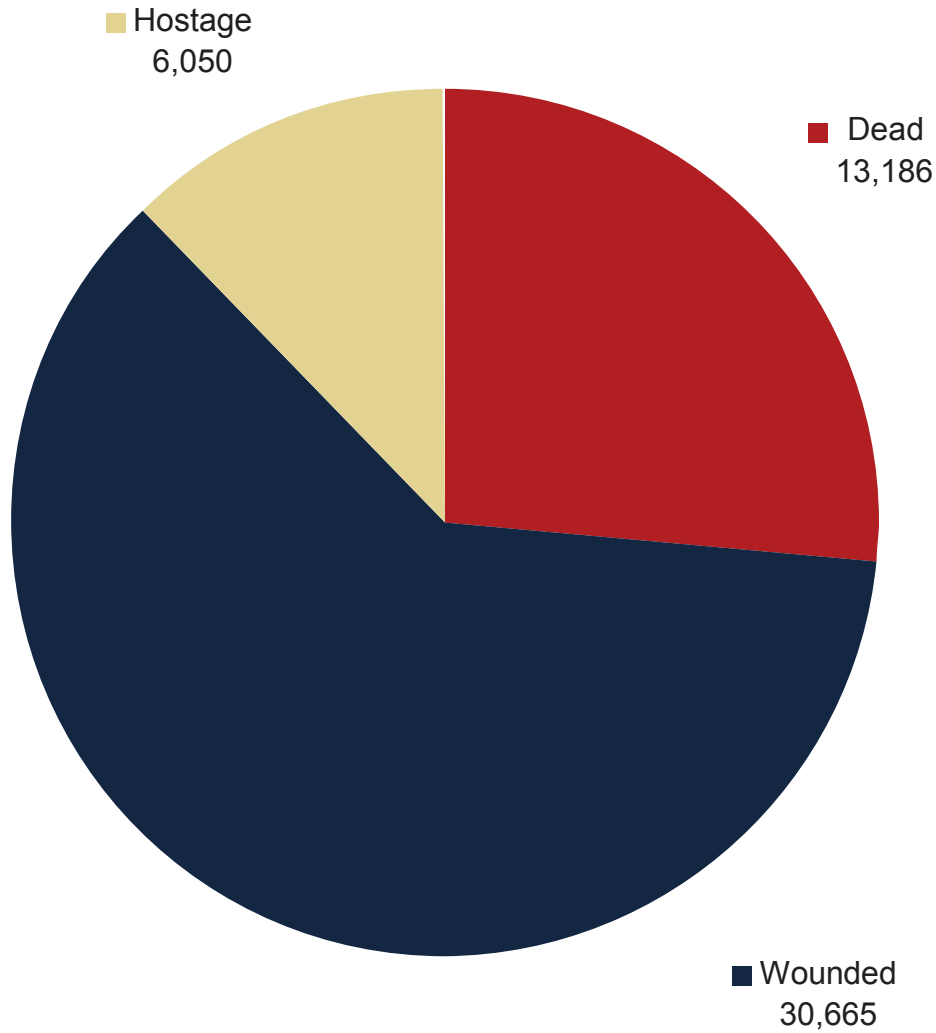
Chart 15 Attacks Grouped by Resulting Deaths



11,604 Total Attacks



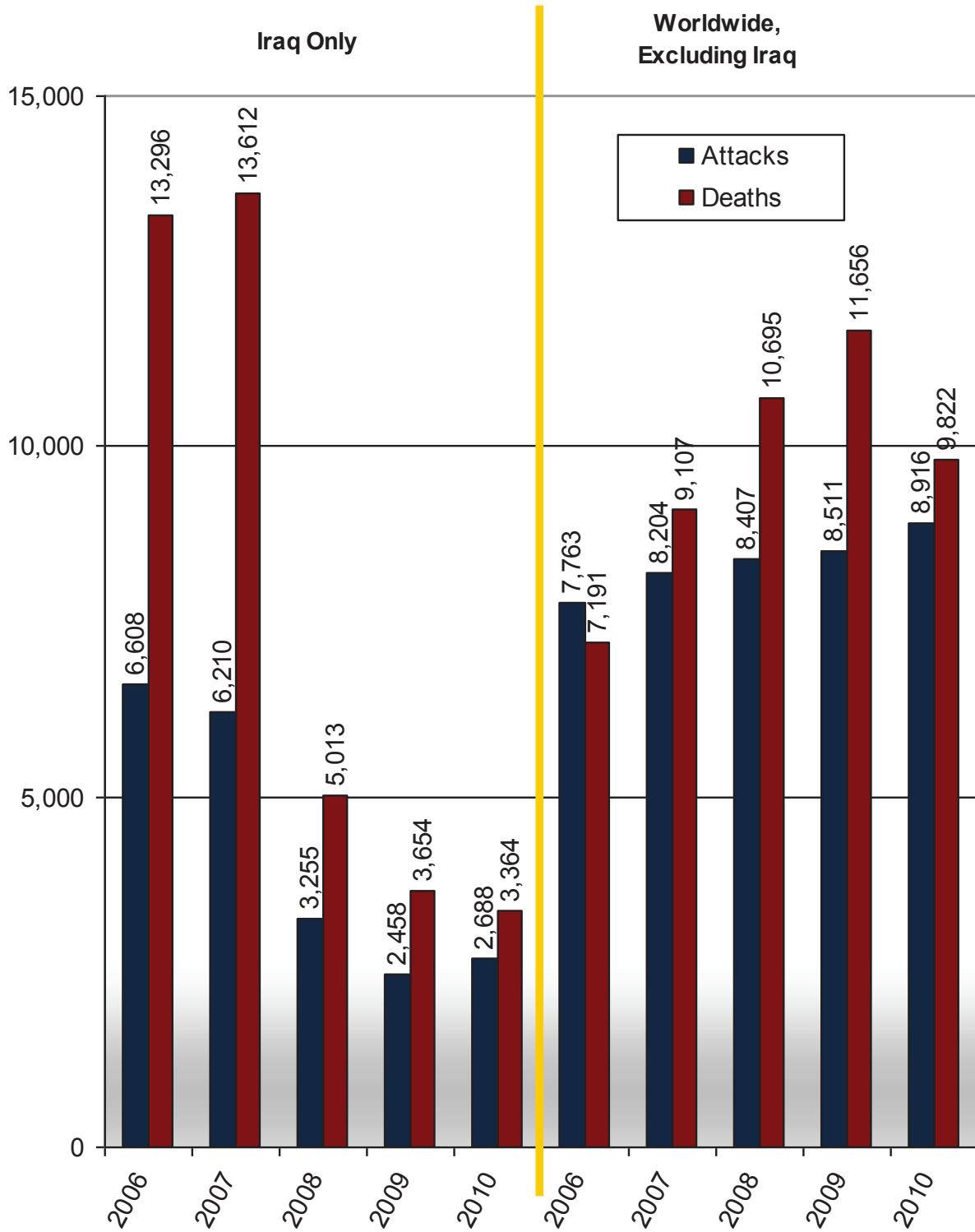
Chart 16 Attacks by Victim Category



49,901 Total Victims
11,604 Total Attacks



Chart 17 Attacks & Deaths Compared, 2006 to 2010



CHRONOLOGICAL LISTING OF TERRORIST ATTACKS CAUSING 10 OR MORE DEATHS

The listed terrorist attacks are acts of violence that meet the statutory definition of terrorism and caused 10 or more deaths.²

January

On 1 January 2010, in the village of Shah Hasan Khel, in Lakki Marwat, North-West Frontier, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) targeting a crowd at a volleyball game, killing 97 civilians, six soldiers, and two police officers; wounding 100 civilians, three soldiers, and several children, and damaging 40 homes, several shops, and one mosque. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Taliban was responsible. ICN 201000049

Between 2 January 2010 and 3 January 2010, in Dusa Marreb, Galguduud, Somalia, assailants armed with mortars and small arms attacked members of the pro-government Sufi group Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jamee'a, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets struck populated locations, killing many civilians and Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jamee'a fighters and wounding dozens of civilians and Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jamee'a fighters. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201000449

On or about 4 January 2010, in Mabangana, Niangara, Orientale, Democratic Republic of the Congo, assailants attacked the village by unknown means, killing at least 20 civilians and kidnapping several others. No group claimed responsibility, although it was believed the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) carried out the attack. ICN 201000571

Between 10 January 2010 and 13 January 2010, in Beledweyne, Hiiraan, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon locations held by the Sufi group Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jamee'a in the streets, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets hit populated locations, killing many civilians and many Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jamee'a fighters, wounding dozens of civilians, many Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jamee'a fighters, one journalist, two health care workers, and damaging several homes, one clothing market and one hospital. The Islamic Party claimed responsibility. ICN 201000693

In the afternoon of 14 January 2010,, in Deh Rawod, Oruzgan, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) targeting a marketplace, killing 17 civilians, three children, wounding another 13 civilians, and damaging several shops. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201000258

² WITS Incident Control Number (ICN) is provided after each attack for easy reference in the WITS database. Incidents are subject to change based on updated reporting.



Between 17 January 2010 and 18 January 2010, in Wardhigley and Bondhere districts, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired mortars, rocket-propelled grenades (RPG) and small arms at African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and Transitional Federal Government (TFG) troop positions, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets struck populated locations, killing at least 10 civilians, wounding 12 others, and destroying at least one vehicle. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201005815

Between 3:28 PM and 3:37 PM, on 25 January 2010, , in the Karradah district of Baghdad, Iraq, armed assailants fired upon private security guards, while suicide bombers near-simultaneously detonated three vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIED) outside the Ishtar Sheraton, the Palestine Meridian, and the Hamra hotels, killing 33 or 34 people, two police officers, one civilian, and one journalist; wounding between 71 and 100 people and four journalists; and damaging all three hotels, dozens of vehicles, and several residences. The Islamic State of Iraq (ISI) claimed responsibility. ICN 201000344

On 26 January 2010, at about 10:45 AM, in the Karradah district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at a security checkpoint near the Criminal Evidence Department, killing three people, five police officers, and between five and 13 civilians, and wounding 20 government employees, 40 police officers, and 20 civilians. The security checkpoint, the Criminal Evidence building – which subsequently collapsed – and several nearby cafes also were damaged in the attack. The ISI claimed responsibility. ICN 201000361

On 27 January 2010, in Owsweyne and Warhole villages, in Ceelbuur, Galguduud, Somalia, armed assailants fired mortars at the pro-government Sufi group Ahlu Sunnah wal Jama'a, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets struck populated locations, killing at least four civilians and several Ahlu Sunnah Wal Jamee'a fighters and wounding many other people. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201006000

On 29 January 2010, at about 2:00 AM, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired mortars at African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and Transitional Federal Government (TFG) bases, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets hit populated locations, killing at least 12 civilians, several children, and one peacekeeper, and wounding several peacekeepers and 30 civilians. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201005982

On 30 January 2010, in Khar, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Pakistan, a female suicide bomber approached a military checkpoint and detonated the IED strapped to her body, killing 14 civilians and three soldiers, injuring another 47 people, and damaging four shops, the checkpoint, and three vehicles. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201000823



February

On 1 February 2010, in Munuku village in Manziga, Orientale, Democratic Republic of the Congo, assailants armed with sticks, bayonets and firearms attacked the village, killing 24 civilians and looting, burning and damaging several houses. No group claimed responsibility, although it was believed the LRA was responsible. ICN 201009597

On 1 February 2010, at about 11:45 AM, in Bab al Sham, Baghdad, Iraq, a female suicide bomber detonated an IED, which she wore underneath her clothing – an abaya – near a rest tent being used by Shia pilgrims en route to Karbala', killing 32 civilians, six children, and three government employees and wounding another 106 civilians and children. No group claimed responsibility, but the government believed ISI was responsible. ICN 201000453

Between 2 February 2010 and 13 February 2010, in Kpanga, Mapi and Kpuru villages in Manziga, Orientale, Democratic Republic of the Congo, assailants armed with sticks, bayonets, and firearms attacked the villages, killing 36 civilians and 14 children, kidnapping 75 civilians – many of them children – and looting, burning and damaging several houses in each village. No group claimed responsibility, although it was believed the LRA was responsible. ICN 201009598

On 3 February 2010, at about 11:00 AM, near Tuwayrij, Karbala', Iraq, a suicide bomber driving a Kia minibus detonated an IED near a group of Shia pilgrims, killing between 17 and 20 civilians and three children, and wounding between 115 and 145 other civilians and two children. No group claimed responsibility, but the Karbala' Provincial governor believed ISI was responsible. ICN 201000563

On 5 February 2010, at about noon, three kilometers east of Karbala', Karbala', Iraq, assailants detonated two VBIEDs in quick succession near large crowds of Shia pilgrims leaving the city following Arba'een observances, killing between 32 and 40 civilians and one child, wounding between 131 and 140 civilians and at least four children, and damaging three military vehicles. No group claimed responsibility, but Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki claimed ISI was responsible. ICN 201000643

On 5 February 2010, at about 3:00 PM, in Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan, assailants detonated a VBIED targeting a bus carrying Shia Muslims. At about 5:00 PM, assailants detonated a second VBIED targeting a hospital emergency area that was treating the victims of the first VBIED attack, killing 27 civilians, three health care workers, and three children; wounding 158 civilians and nine children, and damaging many ambulances, several houses, one bus, one hospital, and one shop. Police officers safely defused a third improvised explosive device (IED) that was planted inside a computer monitor in the hospital emergency room. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed Jundullah was responsible. ICN 201005671



On 10 February 2010, at about 4:45 PM, in Wazir Dhand, Jamrud, North-West Frontier, Pakistan, a suicide bomber drove into a military patrol vehicle and detonated his VBIED, killing 11 soldiers and seven civilians, injuring eight soldiers, one civilian, and one journalist, and damaging three civilian vehicles and the military vehicle. The Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) claimed responsibility. ICN 201006099

On 11 February 2010, in the evening, in Bannu, North-West Frontier, Pakistan, two suicide bombers, striking 15 minutes apart, detonated IEDs targeting a police compound, killing nine police officers, six civilians, and one child, wounding 15 civilians, eight police officers, and two children, and damaging the police compound. TTP claimed responsibility. ICN 201006269

On 12 February 2010, in the Bondhere, Shibis, and Abdul-aziz districts of Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, assailants exchanged small arms and mortar fire with security forces which included a contingent of AMISOM peacekeepers, killing between four and seven civilians, one child, and seven people; wounding between 15 and 20 civilians, and damaging a bus and several homes. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed al-Shabaab al-Islamiya and Islamic Party were responsible. ICN 201006365

On 13 February 2010, at about 7:30 PM, in Pune, Maharashtra, India, an IED exploded at the German Bakery near Koregaon Park as a waiter opened a suspicious package, killing the waiter and 16 civilians (12 Indian, two Sudanese, one Iranian, and one Italian), wounding 65 civilians (53 Indian; 3 Iranian; 2 Nepalese; 1 German; 1 Taiwanese), and damaging the restaurant. Lashkar-e-Tayyiba Al-Alami and Indian Mujahideen Kashmir claimed responsibility. ICN 201005732

On 17 February 2010, in Jamui, Bihar, India, assailants entered the village, fired upon its occupants, kidnapped civilians, and set fire to residences,; killing 11 civilians and one child, wounding 20 civilians, kidnapping 12 others, and destroying 35 residences. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist) was responsible. ICN 201005848

On 18 February 2010, at about 11:00 AM, in Ar Ramadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an IED at a security checkpoint near the provincial council building, killing between four and six police officers, six civilians, and one child, wounding between 21 and 26 police officers and civilians, and damaging the security checkpoint, the provincial council building, six stores, one restaurant, one police vehicle, and two civilian vehicles. No group claimed responsibility, although it was believed ISI was responsible. ICN 201005767

On 22 February 2010, at 4:00 PM, in Khugiani, Nangarhar, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber detonated an IED targeting a tribal meeting, killing 13 civilians and one tribal leader, and wounding another 15 civilians. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201006462



On 22 February 2010, in Mingaora, North-West Frontier, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated a VBIED targeting a military convoy, killing 10 civilians (nine Pakistanis and one British), two children, and one soldier, wounding 40 civilians and two soldiers, and damaging 12 shops, seven civilian vehicles, one military vehicle, and many residences. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201006461

On or before 24 February 2010, near Tobar Donoso, Carchi, Ecuador, armed assailants killed between three and 10 civilians (between three and nine Ecuadorians and one Colombian). The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) claimed responsibility. ICN 201006052

On 26 February 2010, at 6:30 AM, in Kabul, Kabul, Afghanistan, two suicide bombers detonated IEDs and other assailants fired small arms and detonated a VBIED targeting downtown hotels, killing 14 civilians (nine Indians, four Afghana, and one French), three police officers, two Indian soldiers, and one Italian diplomat, wounding 32 Afghan and Indian civilians, six police officers, and five Indian soldiers, and damaging four hotels. The Taliban claimed responsibility, but it was also widely believed Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT) was responsible. ICN 201006481

On 28 February 2010, in Now Zad, Helmand, Afghanistan, an IED exploded when it was struck by a vehicle, killing 10 civilians and two children, injuring 22 civilians and children, and damaging the vehicle. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Taliban was responsible. ICN 201006273

March

On 3 March 2010, at about 9:00 AM, in central Ba'qubah, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a VBIED near the government Habitat Directorate and the headquarters of the Emergency Police 3rd Regiment, followed by a second suicide VBIED attack two to five minutes later and 100 meters away. Approximately 40 minutes later, a suicide bomber disguised in a police officer's uniform and feigning to be wounded, detonated an IED at the emergency room of Ba'qubah General Hospital. In total, the assailants killed 23 civilians and 10 police officers, wounded 55 civilians and police officers, and damaged the police headquarters, a government building, a hospital, a political party office, and several vehicles. Police officers later conducted safely a controlled detonation of a VBIED found near the hospital. ISI claimed responsibility. ICN 201006112

On 5 March 2010, in Thal, North-West Frontier, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated an IED targeting a civilian convoy, killing 10 civilians and two children, wounding 20 civilians and 15 children, and destroying up to six vehicles. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201006707



On 6 March 2010, in Baghlan, Baghlan, Afghanistan, members of opposing militant groups engaged in a fight against each other with unknown weapons, killing 19 civilians by unknown means and damaging many residences. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed that the Taliban and Hizb-i-Islami were responsible. ICN 201006880

On 7 March 2010, in the 'Azamiyah district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated bombs inside two residential buildings in the northern Ur neighborhood, killing 25 civilians, wounding 19 others, and collapsing both buildings. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201006244

On 8 March 2010, at 8:20 AM, in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan, in Model Town, a suicide bomber drove his vehicle into the Police's Special Intelligence Agency station and detonated a VBIED, killing nine police officers, five civilians, and one child, injuring 90 police officers, civilians, and children, and damaging the police station, at least 40 civilian and police vehicles, many nearby residences and unidentified buildings, and a nearby mosque. TTP claimed responsibility. ICN 201006686

Between 10 March 2010 and 12 March 2010, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired mortars at the TFG troop base in the Abdul Aziz district, prompting retaliatory fire from AMISOM troops and the TFG. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets struck populated locations in the Abdul Aziz, Shibis, and Karaan neighborhoods, killing at least 57 civilians and three children, wounding at least 125 civilians and 35 children, and damaging at least three houses and the office of a Xinhua reporter. The assailants briefly acquired control of the Global Hotel. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201007246

Between 11 March 2010 and 14 March 2010, in Doruma, Dungu, Bangadi, and Duru, all in Orientale, Democratic Republic of the Congo, armed assailants attacked the villages, killing at least 11 civilians and eight soldiers while looting food and supplies. No group claimed responsibility, although it was believed the LRA was responsible. ICN 201007408

On 12 March 2010, at 12:48 PM, in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated an IED targeting an army patrol moving through a bazaar. Two minutes later,, a second suicide bomber detonated another IED against the same army patrol. In total, the assailants killed 48 civilians and nine soldiers, wounded 124 civilians and 12 soldiers, and damaged 23 civilian vehicles, 11 shops, three army vehicles, and tens of nearby homes. TTP and Lashkar i Jhangvi claimed responsibility. ICN 201006882

On 13 March 2010, at 7:30 PM, in Kandahar, Kandahar, Afghanistan, five suicide bombers fired upon then detonated their VBIEDs at five different locations, killing 19 civilians, 13 police officers, and three children, wounding 40 civilians and 17 police officers, and damaging 42 shops at the al-Jadeed market, tens of homes, the main prison, the provincial police headquarters, the Red Mosque, and several power lines. The Taliban claimed responsibility. ICN 201006906



On 13 March 2010, in Mingaora, North-West Frontier, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated an IED targeting a joint military-police checkpoint, killing nine civilians, three non-governmental organization (NGO) workers, two police officers, two soldiers, and one child, wounding 55 civilians and five police officers, and damaging 10 vehicles, several buildings, and the checkpoint. TTP claimed responsibility. ICN 201006904

Between 15 March 2010 and 20 March 2010, in Ango and Bondo, both in Orientale, Democratic Republic of the Congo, assailants attacked the villages by unknown means, killing at least 20 people and kidnapping 50 others. No group claimed responsibility, although it was believed the LRA was responsible. ICN 201007685

On or about 20 March 2010, in the night, in Agoumar, Mboki and Zemio, all in Haut-Mbomou, Central African Republic, assailants armed with axes and machetes attacked the villages, assaulting and killing 10 civilians, 15 people, and one deputy village leader; wounding 22 civilians, kidnapping 46 civilians and 4 children, and looting possessions. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the LRA was responsible. ICN 201007625

On 21 March 2010, at about 1:45 PM, in Gereshk, Helmand, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber detonated a VBIED near an Afghan army vehicle, killing 10 civilians and wounding eight others. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201007271

On 26 March 2010, at about 6:00 PM, in Al Khalis, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated the IED he was wearing and a VBIED exploded near-simultaneously in a public market as crowds were gathering for the announcement of final parliamentary election results, killing 59 civilians and children, wounding 73 civilians and children, and damaging 15 shops, several vehicles, and a residential building. No group claimed responsibility, although the Diyala Police Department believed ISI was responsible. ICN 201007102

On 29 March 2010, at 7:56 AM and 8:38 AM, in Moscow, Moskva, Russia, two female suicide bombers detonated IEDs at the Lubyanka and Park Kultury subway stations, killing 40 civilians, injuring at least 91 others and four students (three Malaysians and Israeli), and damaging both subway stations. The Caucasus Emirate claimed responsibility. ICN 201007160

On 31 March 2010, in Nahr-i-Saraj, Helmand, Afghanistan, assailants detonated an IED near a crowd of civilians, killing 17 civilians, injuring 37 others and eight children, and damaging a bicycle. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201007254

On 31 March 2010, at 8:42 AM and 9:05 AM, in Kizlyar, Dagestan, Russia, two suicide bombers detonated a VBIED and an IED, killing nine police officers and three civilians, injuring six police officers and at least 31 people, and damaging one police vehicle, several nearby parked vehicles, and a school building. Caucasus Emirate claimed responsibility. ICN 201007369



April

On 2 April 2010, at about 9:00 PM, in 'Arab Jubur, Babil, Iraq, 10 to 20 armed assailants wearing military uniforms stormed three or four Sunni residential compounds, handcuffed the occupants, and shot them in the head, killing 19 Sahwa Council members, four female civilians, and two children and damaging three or four homes. Medical examinations of the victims later determined that many had broken limbs prior to being shot. Seven hostages were wounded, having been handcuffed and tortured, and were subsequently found and freed by Iraqi security forces. No group claimed responsibility, but authorities suspected ISI was responsible. ICN 201007313

On 2 April 2010, in Taleh and Karaan districts, Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired mortars at TFG and AMISOM bases, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets struck populated locations, killing at least 13 civilians and seven children, and wounding three soldiers, nine people, and 50 civilians, mostly women and children. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201008001

On 4 April 2010, in Bhubaneshwar, Orissa, India, assailants detonated a landmine IED,, killing 10 police officers and destroying a police vehicle. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed a Maoist faction was responsible. ICN 201009962

On 4 April 2010, in the Mansur and Al Karkh districts of Baghdad, Iraq, three suicide bombers detonated their VBIEDs near the Egyptian, German, and Iranian embassies, respectively, killing 38 civilians and children, three police officers, and one soldier; wounding four Egyptian government employees, three doctors, two journalists, and 240 civilians, police officers, children, and Iraqi government employees, and damaging six embassies (Egyptian, German, Iranian, Syrian, Ukrainian, and Spanish), three news agency offices, the Real Estate Bank, the Mansur Hotel, a health clinic, 30 vehicles, and at least four homes. Police officers safely defused a fourth VBIED in the Karradah district. ISI claimed responsibility. ICN 201007393

On 5 April 2010, in Timurgara, North-West Frontier, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated an IED targeting a political rally, killing 53 political activists, two police officers, one journalist, and one child, and wounding 83 political activists and seven police officers. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201007682

On 6 April 2010, beginning at about 8:45 AM, in the Al Kazamiyah, Al Karkh, and Rashid districts of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated six IEDs and one VBIED inside or near apartment buildings in predominantly Shia neighborhoods, killing between 35 and 50 civilians and children, wounding between 140 and 187 civilians and children, collapsing seven apartment buildings, and damaging several shops. Authorities found and safely defused two additional IEDs inside buildings in the Jukuk neighborhood. No group claimed responsibility, but authorities believed ISI was responsible. ICN 201007575



On 12 April 2010, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired mortars at the presidential palace and airport during a function marking the 50th anniversary of the national army, prompting retaliatory fire from AMISOM and TFG troops. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets struck populated locations, killing at least 18 civilians, two children, and two airport employees and wounding 70 civilians and many children. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201008560

On 15 April 2010, at about 3:00 PM, in Rangoon, Yangon, Burma, assailants threw three grenades at a festival pavilion during the Burmese-New-Year-related Water Festival, killing two police officers and eight civilians, injuring one military official and up to 169 civilians, and damaging the festival grounds. No group claimed responsibility, but authorities believed that Vigorous Myanmar Student Army was responsible. ICN 201007741

On 16 April 2010, at about 10:20 AM, in Quetta, Balochistan, Pakistan, an armed suicide bomber entered the Sandeman Civil Hospital and fired upon the occupants, then detonated the IED strapped to his body, killing six civilians, four police officers, one journalist, and one official of the Federal Investigative Agency, injuring 27 civilians, seven police officers, five journalists, and one Member of Parliament; and damaging the hospital. Lashkar i Jhangvi claimed responsibility. ICN 201007843

On 17 April 2010, in Kohat, North-West Frontier, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated his IED at a World Food Program relief distribution point inside the Kacha Pakka Internally Displaced People (IDP) camp while IDPs were gathered to register and receive relief items. Less than 10 minutes later, a second suicide bomber detonated his IED in the middle of the crowd that gathered at the site of the first attack. In total, the attacks killed 43 IDPs, people and one journalist, injured 70 IDPs and people, and damaged the camp. Lashkar-i-Jhangvi al Alami claimed responsibility. ICN 201007846

On 17 April 2010, in the evening, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, assailants detonated a landmine IED targeting a police station in the Waberi district, killing five police officers and five civilians, and wounding five police officers and 12 civilians. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201008699

On 17 April 2010, in the afternoon, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, assailants fired mortars at the Aden Adde airport as a plane carrying government officials landed, prompting retaliatory fire from AMISOM and TFG. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds struck populated locations, killing 11 civilians and three children, wounding six civilians and seven children, and damaging several houses. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201008697



On 19 April 2010, at about 5:30 PM, in Peshawar, North-West Frontier, Pakistan, at Qissa Khwani Bazaar, a suicide bomber penetrated a Jamaat-i-Islami (JI) political rally and detonated the IED strapped to his body, killing 16 civilians, three police officers, two body guards, two political party members, one child, and one religious leader, injuring one political party member, one government official, and 48 civilians, police officers and children, and damaging many shops and vehicles. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201007879

On 19 April 2010, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, assailants fired mortars at the presidential palace and an AMISOM base, prompting retaliatory fire from AMISOM troops and TFG troops. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds struck populated locations, killing six civilians and four people, wounding eight civilians and seven people, and damaging several houses. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201008705

Between 20 April 2010 and 21 April 2010, in Masagaweyn, Galcad, and Ceel Dheere, all in Galguduud, Somalia, armed assailants fired mortars at positions of the pro-government Sufi group Ahlu Sunnah wal Jama'a, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets struck populated locations, killing at least 10 civilians. The assailants also beheaded the mayor and deputy mayor of Masagaweyn. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201008865

On 23 April 2010, beginning at about 11:15 AM, in Sadr City, Sab'ah Nisan, Al Kazimiyah, and Karradah districts of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated between five and seven VBIEDs at four different Shiite religious sites, killing 54 people, wounding 234 others, and damaging three mosques and a Martyr al-Sadr office which was being used for prayer. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed ISI was responsible. ICN 201008668

On 24 April 2010, at about 9:30 PM, in the Rashid district of Baghdad, Iraq, three IEDs exploded at a billiards hall in the southwestern Hayy al 'Amil neighborhood, killing between six and 13 people, wounding between 19 and 25 others, and damaging the billiards hall, several vehicles, and several nearby buildings. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201008704

On 27 April 2010, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired mortars at TFG troops in the Hodan and Hamar-weyne districts, prompting retaliatory fire from TFG, AMISOM troops and the pro-government Sufi group Ahlu Sunnah wal Jama'a. In the ensuing crossfire, which lasted four hours, mortar rounds and bullets struck populated locations, killing 11 civilians, five children, and one soldier; wounding 42 civilians, 14 children and 14 other people; and damaging several houses and a minibus. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201008859

On 28 April 2010, at 11:00 AM, in Zindakhel, Tani, Khowst, Afghanistan, an IED exploded when it was struck by a vehicle, killing 12 civilians and children, injuring four civilians and children, and damaging the vehicle. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Taliban was responsible. ICN 201008101



May

On 1 May 2010, at about noon, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, assailants detonated two IEDs inside the Abdallah Shideye mosque in Bakaara market, killing 19 civilians, wounding 34 others, and damaging the mosque. No group claimed responsibility, although it was believed dissenting elements of al-Shabaab al-Islamiya, the Islamic Party, or Ras Kamboni were responsible. ICN 201008990

On 10 May 2010, between 1:30 PM and 2:50 PM, in Al Hillah, Babil, Iraq, assailants detonated two VBIEDs near a textile factory as workers were leaving for the day, then another VBIED as first responders arrived, killing between 43 and 50 civilians, police officers, and fire and rescue personal, one politically affiliated person, and one journalist; wounding between 164 and 190 civilians, police officers, and fire and rescue personal; and damaging the textile factory. No group claimed responsibility, although it was believed the Islamic State of Iraq (ISI) was responsible. ICN 201009746

On 10 May 2010, at about 11:00 AM, in As Suwayrah, Wasit, Iraq, assailants near-simultaneously detonated a VBIED and an IED in a public market, killing between two and eight civilians and eight police officers, wounding between 71 and 80 civilians, and damaging the market. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed ISI was responsible. ICN 201009751

On 10 May 2010, at about 7:00 PM, in Al Basrah, Al Basrah, Iraq, assailants detonated a VBIED in a market, followed 30 minutes later by another VBIED, killing between 12 and 16 civilians, wounding between 123 and 126 others, and damaging the marketplace. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed ISI was responsible. ICN 201009760

On 10 May 2010, at about 6:00 PM, in Al Basrah, Al Basrah, Iraq, assailants detonated a VBIED in a market, killing between 12 and 14 civilians, wounding about 100 others, and damaging the marketplace. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed ISI was responsible. ICN 201009759

On 12 May 2010, between 12:00 AM and 1:00 AM, near Marivan, Kordestan, Iran, armed assailants fired upon a military post, killing 12 soldiers and wounding two others. Kurdistan Free Life Party (PJAK) claimed responsibility. ICN 201008743

On 14 May 2010, at about 6:00 PM, in Tall 'Afar, Ninawa, Iraq, two suicide bombers detonated a VBIED and an IED at a soccer game, killing 25 civilians, wounding 125 others, and damaging one public area. No group claimed responsibility, although it was believed ISI was responsible. ICN 201009964

On 16 May 2010, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, assailants fired mortars at a government building where Somalia's Parliament was meeting, prompting retaliatory fire from AMISOM and TFG troops. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds landed in populated locations, killing 16 civilians and wounding 20 others. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201009814



On 17 May 2010, at about 4:15 PM, in Sukma, Dantewara, Chhattisgarh, assailants detonated an IED, killing 18 police officers and 26 civilians and children, wounding four civilians and two police officers, destroying one bus, and damaging the road. The Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist) claimed responsibility. ICN 201009333

On 18 May 2010, in Kabul, Kabul, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber detonated a VBIED in a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) convoy, killing 10 civilians and seven soldiers (five US and two Canadian), injuring 47 civilians, children, and soldiers; and damaging one bus and at least 16 other vehicles. The Taliban claimed responsibility. ICN 201008576

On 18 May 2010, in Dera Ismail Khan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, a suicide bomber rammed his bicycle into a police vehicle and detonated his VBIED, killing six civilians, five police officers, and two children; injuring 15 civilians, police officers and children; and damaging the police vehicle and several nearby vehicles, residences and shops. TTP claimed responsibility. ICN 201009287

On 21 May 2010, at 7:30 PM, in Al Khalis, Diyala, Iraq, assailants detonated a VBIED near a crowded cafe next to a police headquarters building, killing 35 civilians and police officers, wounding 69 civilians and police officers, and damaging three cafes, 12 shops, 14 residences, and the police headquarters. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed ISI was responsible. ICN 201009644

Between 22 May 2010 and 23 May 2010, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired mortars at the Presidential Palace and on TFG positions in the Shibis and Bondhere neighborhoods, prompting retaliatory fire from TFG and AMISOM peacekeepers. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets struck populated locations, killing eight civilians and six children, wounding 25 civilians, and damaging at least one house. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201009950

On 23 May 2010, in Hodan and Hawl Wadag districts, Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired mortars at TFG positions, prompting retaliatory fire from TFG and AMISOM peacekeepers. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets struck populated locations, killing 15 civilians and wounding 30 others. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201009955

On 28 May 2010, at about 1:30 AM, in West Midnapore, West Bengal, India, assailants removed a piece of railroad track resulting in the derailment of a train, killing 148 civilians, wounding 200 others, and damaging the train and the train track. The People's Committee Against Police Atrocities (PCPA) claimed responsibility. ICN 201009593



On 28 May 2010, beginning at 1:40 PM, in the areas of Model Town and Garhi Shahu, in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan, at least seven assailants armed with firearms and hand grenades, three of whom were suicide bombers wearing IEDs, near-simultaneously attacked two Ahmadi-sect places of worship, killing 79 civilians (78 Pakistani and one British), children, police and one reporter, injuring 118 civilians, children, police and two reporters, and damaging both religious facilities, many vehicles, a nearby mosque, and many nearby buildings. The assailants at the Garhi Shahu facility barricaded themselves and held several people hostage while battling the police for nearly four hours before detonating their IED. After the siege ended, police disarmed 18 hand grenades and defused at least one IED which was taken from the attackers. The Taliban claimed responsibility. ICN 201009824

On 31 May 2010, at 11:35 PM, in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan, armed assailants wearing police uniforms forced their way into the Jinnah hospital and fired indiscriminately and at responding police officers as they made their way through the hospital, killing six people, three police officers, two security guards, and one civilian, injuring many people, and damaging the hospital. The assailants also held medical personnel and patients hostage as they moved throughout the hospital. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201009840

On 31 May 2010, in Bondhere, Hawl Wadag, and Wardhigley districts, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired mortars at TFG and AMISOM bases, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets struck populated locations, killing five civilians and 10 people, and wounding 10 civilians and 12 people. The Islamic Party and al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201010373

June

On 1 June 2010, in Arauquita, Arauca, Colombia, armed assailants fired upon civilians, killing 11. No group claimed responsibility, although authorities believed the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) and the National Liberation Army (ELN) was responsible. ICN 201010867

On 10 June 2010, at about 9:30 PM, in Nangahaan, Arghandab, Kandahar, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber entered a wedding reception in a housing compound and detonated the IED strapped to his body, killing 50 civilians and children, injuring 77 civilians and children, and damaging the site of the reception. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201010028

On 10 June 2010, at about 11:00 PM, in Ammal, Boumerdes, Algeria, a suicide bomber detonated a VBIED targeting a gendarmes checkpoint, killing seven gendarmes and three civilians (two Algerian and one Chinese), wounding 10 gendarmes and 10 people, and damaging the checkpoint, several houses and at least one vehicle. An exchange of gunfire started after the initial explosion between the gendarmes and other armed assailants, causing no additional injuries or damage. Al-Qa'ida Organization in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) claimed responsibility. ICN 201010728



On 13 June 2010, in the evening, in Kajran, Daykondi, Afghanistan, assailants fired on two police checkpoints, killing eight police officers and four civilians, wounding eight police officers, and damaging both checkpoints. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Taliban was responsible. ICN 201010262

On 13 June 2010, between 2:30 PM and 3:00 PM, in Baghdad, Iraq, between one and three suicide bombers detonated IEDs at the entrances to the Central Bank of Iraq, armed assailants fired upon security forces who responded to the attempted robbery, and assailants possibly detonated a VBIED near the bank; killing between 10 and 13 civilians and five police officers, wounding between 40 and 45 civilians and five soldiers, and damaging the bank. ISI claimed responsibility. ICN 201011244

On 18 June 2010, at 3:45 PM, in Tozkurmato, Salah ad Din, Iraq, assailants detonated a VBIED targeting the residence of a Salah ad Din Provincial Council member, killing 18 civilians, wounding 53 others, 10 children, destroying the residence, and damaging several others. No group claimed responsibility, although authorities believed ISI was responsible. ICN 201010572

On 19 June 2010, in Adan, 'Adan, Yemen, four assailants fired small arms and rocket-propelled grenades at a Yemeni intelligence service building, killing eight military guards, three female civilians, and one child, wounding 12 civilians, and damaging the building. The assailants also freed approximately 10 prisoners. Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) and Armed Movement for Liberating the South (AMLS) separately claimed responsibility. ICN 201010613

On 20 June 2010, at 11:00 AM, in the Mansur district of Baghdad, Iraq, suicide bombers detonated two VBIEDs two minutes apart, killing two police officers, five security guards, and 19 people, wounding six security guards and 47 people and children, and damaging two government buildings, two banks, many residences, and tens of nearby vehicles. ISI claimed responsibility. ICN 201010865

On 24 June 2010, at 5:00 PM, in Khas Orozgan, Oruzgan, Afghanistan, assailants kidnapped 11 civilians. On 25 June 2010, in the same area, the beheaded bodies of the kidnap victims were found. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Taliban was responsible. ICN 201010943

On 28 June 2010, in Mutwanga, Nord-Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo, assailants targeted the brother of a government minister and attacked the town, killing 16 civilians by unknown means, kidnapping a security guard, burning and damaging a house and the vehicle of a local chief, and looting the entire village. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) were responsible. ICN 201011389



Between 28 June 2010 and 2 July 2010, throughout Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon TFG troop bases, police stations and the port, prompting retaliatory fire from the TFG troops, Ugandan members of AMISOM, and the pro-government Sufi group Ahlu Sunnah wal Jama'a. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets hit populated locations and the Kaysaney hospital, killing at least six civilians, three children, and two peacekeepers, wounding at least 18 civilians, eight journalists, three peacekeepers, and several police officers, and damaging the hospital, at least one police station, several houses, and one AMISOM tank. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201011492

On 30 June 2010, in the Tinzaouatine region, Tamanghasset, Algeria, assailants attacked a gendarme patrol with small arms, grenades and mortars, killing 11 gendarmes, kidnapping a gendarme and a customs official, setting fire to two vehicles, and stealing weapons and communications equipment. Between 30 June 2010 and 1 July 2010, the assailants released the gendarme hostage. On 26 August 2010 the gendarmes attempted to rescue the remaining hostage resulting in 11 gendarmes being killed and it was announced the customs agent was executed. AQIM claimed responsibility. ICN 201011428

July

On 1 July 2010, at about 11:00 PM, in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan, three suicide bombers detonated IEDs targeting a Sufi Muslim shrine, killing 40 civilians and five children, wounding 171 civilians, and damaging the shrine. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed TTP was responsible. ICN 201011358

On 7 July 2010, between 7:30 PM and 8:00 PM, in the northern 'Azamiyah district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an IED near a group of Shiite pilgrims making their way to the Imam Musa al-Kadhim shrine, killing between 29 and 48 pilgrims and several Sunni civilians and wounding between 133 and 315 pilgrims and several Sunni civilians. No group claimed responsibility, although it was believed ISI was responsible. ICN 201012531

On 9 July 2010, at 9:30 AM, in Yakka Ghund, Mohmand, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Pakistan, in Ekkaghund Bazaar, a suicide bomber drove his vehicle into the boundary wall of a political office and detonated his VBIED, immediately followed by a second suicide bomber who drove through to the office and detonated his VBIED, killing 94 civilians, five soldiers, five children, and two government officials, injuring 98 civilians, children, and soldiers, and damaging three government buildings, a prison, 24 vehicles, and at least 100 shops, residences, and offices. TTP claimed responsibility. ICN 201011610

On 10 July 2010, in Chamkani, Paktia, Afghanistan, assailants attacked a passenger bus by unknown means, killing 13 Shiite civilians, injuring two others and one child, and damaging the bus. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201011323



Between 11 July 2010 and 16 July 2010, in Beni, Nord-Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo, assailants killed 12 people by unknown means. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) and the National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (NALU) were responsible. ICN 201013764

On 11 July 2010, in Luna, near Bunia, Orientale, Democratic Republic of the Congo, assailants attacked three vehicles by unknown means, killing 12 people and damaging all three vehicles. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the ADF was responsible. ICN 201012432

On 11 July 2010, at about 11:10 PM, in Kabalagala district, Kampala, Uganda, a suicide bomber detonated an IED targeting spectators gathered to watch the World Cup final at the Ethiopian Village restaurant, killing at least 15 civilians, wounding dozens of civilians, and damaging the restaurant. At about 11:20 PM, in Lugogo district, Kampala, Uganda, one suicide bomber and other assailants detonated two more IEDs, minutes apart, targeting spectators gathered to watch the World Cup final at the Kyandondo Rugby Club, killing at least 60 civilians and one pastor, wounding scores of civilians, and damaging the club. A total of 114 people were wounded in both locations. On 12 July 2010, in Makindye, Kampala, Uganda, in the early morning, authorities safely defused an unexploded suicide vest found at the ICS disco. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed they were assisted by al-Qa'ida and/or the ADF. ICN 201010950

On 15 July 2010, at 9:30 PM, in Zahedan, Sistan va Baluchestan, Iran, two suicide bombers detonated IED vests near the Zahedan Grande Mosque, killing 24 civilians and several members of the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC), wounding 300 civilians and IRGC members, and damaging the mosque and a military checkpoint. Jundullah claimed responsibility. ICN 201011554

On 15 July 2010, in Majz, Sa'dah, Yemen, armed assailants fired upon a convoy carrying food, killing eight escorting tribesmen and three police officers, and damaging several convoy vehicles. No group claimed responsibility, but it was believed that al-Shabab al-Mu'minin was responsible. ICN 201011575

On 17 July 2010, in Dhad Kamar, Kurram, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Pakistan, assailants fired firearms, rocket-propelled grenades, and artillery at a convoy of Shia civilians, killing 18, injuring four others, and damaging at least two buses. The assailants then kidnapped six students. On 7 November 2010, the assailants released all six students. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201011929

On 18 July 2010, at 8:30 AM, in Al Yusufiyah, Babil, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an IED targeting Sahwa Council members waiting to collect their monthly salaries at an army post, killing 32 Sahwa Council members and wounding 17 others, as well as several soldiers. ISI claimed responsibility. ICN 201012107



Between 18 July 2010 and 19 July 2010, in Bondhere district, Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon AMISOM and TFG bases, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets struck populated locations, killing 14 civilians and at least two soldiers, wounding 48 civilians and 12 children, and damaging at least one house and one Koranic school. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201012536

On 21 July 2010, at 6:00 PM, in Abu Saydah, Diyala, Iraq, assailants detonated a VBIED in a popular market near a Shia mosque, killing between 13 and 30 civilians, wounding between 21 and 46 others, destroying a residential building, and damaging the marketplace, four residences, and five vehicles. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201012506

On 26 July 2010, in southern Karbala', Karbala', Iraq, assailants detonated two VBIEDs near a checkpoint targeting a Shia pilgrimage, killing 49 pilgrims and one soldier, wounding 18 pilgrims and six police officers, and damaging the checkpoint. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201012692

Between 26 July 2010 and 27 July 2010, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon AMISOM and TFG troops, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets struck populated locations, killing at least 17 civilians and four other people, wounding 46 civilians, and damaging several houses. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya and the Islamic Party claimed responsibility. ICN 201012922

On 28 July 2010, at 7:00 AM, near Delaram, Nimruz, Afghanistan, on the Zaranj-to-Kabul highway, an IED exploded when it was struck by a passenger bus, killing 25 civilians and children, injuring 20 others, and destroying the bus. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201012090

On 29 July 2010, at 3:00 PM, in the 'Azamiyah district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants fired upon a checkpoint and detonated five IEDs in a coordinated attack targeting government forces in the northern Grai'ai neighborhood, killing six soldiers, three police officers, and seven civilians, wounding seven police officers and seven civilians, and damaging one military vehicle and the checkpoint. ISI claimed responsibility. ICN 201012836

August

On 3 August 2010, in Al Kut, Wasit, Iraq, assailants detonated two VBIEDs near a marketplace, killing between 18 and 31 people and two children, wounding between 50 and 60 people, including several children, and damaging several shops, one hotel, and several vehicles. Explosive Ordinance Disposal personnel defused two other VBIEDs. No group claimed responsibility, although authorities believed ISI was responsible. ICN 201013137



On 5 August 2010, at about 7:30 AM, in Badakhshan, Afghanistan, armed assailants held a group of aid workers against their will, questioned them, and stole their belongings. The assailants threw a grenade at a vehicle where some of the aid workers had taken refuge, killing several workers and destroying the vehicle. The assailants then forced the remaining workers to a forest where they killed them. In total, the assailants killed 10 aid workers (six Americans, two Afghans, a German, and a Briton) but released one of the Afghan hostages. Both the Taliban and Hizb-i-Islami claimed responsibility. ICN 201012189

On 7 August 2010, in Al Basrah, Al Basrah, Iraq, assailants detonated two VBIEDs near a bus station and two IEDs at an outdoor market, killing 43 people, wounding between 103 and 185 others, and damaging the bus station and several market stalls. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201013980

On 11 August 2010, at about 1:00 AM, in As Sa'diyah, Diyala, Iraq, armed assailants broke into a residence, then fired upon and killed three civilians. The assailants detonated an IED when soldiers arrived at the scene, killing eight soldiers, wounding four others, and damaging the residence. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201014617

On 14 August 2010, in Bolan, Balochistan, Pakistan, assailants stopped a bus, forced the passengers to disembark, then fired on the passengers, killing 10 and wounding five others. The Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA) claimed responsibility. ICN 201013286

Between 16 August 2010 and 18 August 2010, in Hodan, Hawl Wadag and Wardhigley districts, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired mortars at AMISOM) peacekeepers and TFG troops, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets struck populated locations, killing three soldiers, nine civilians, seven internally displaced persons (IDP), one IDP child, and three other children, wounding six soldiers, 38 civilians, six children, and 10 other people, and damaging the Lakari mosque and the IDP camp near Difger hospital. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya and the Islamic Party claimed responsibility. ICN 201013644

On 17 August 2010, at about 8:00 AM, in the Ash Shaykh 'Umar neighborhood of Ar Rusafa district in Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an IED vest near an army recruiting center in the central Bab al Muazzam area, killing 57 civilians and several soldiers, wounding 118 civilians and many soldiers, and damaging the recruiting center. ISI claimed responsibility. ICN 201013312

On 17 August 2010, in Lawdar, Abyan, Yemen, assailants with firearms and rocket-propelled grenades fired upon a group of soldiers in and around an armored vehicle, destroying the vehicle and killing 11 soldiers. Soldiers fired upon one building believed to have housed the assailants, killing three civilians, wounding four others, and damaging the building. No group claimed responsibility, although it was believed either Southern Mobility Movement or AQAP was responsible. ICN 201013499



On 19 August 2010, in Mermandab, Gereshk, Helmand, Afghanistan, armed assailants attacked several road construction sites and up to 31 private security checkpoints, killing 30 road construction workers and security guards, injuring 19 road construction workers and security guards, kidnapping seven security guards, and damaging 31 checkpoints. The assailants also set fire to a number of vehicles and stole others. The Taliban claimed responsibility. ICN 201012927

On 23 August 2010, at 3:00 PM, in Wana, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated an IED targeting a religious cleric as he was leaving a mosque, killing the cleric and 29 civilians, wounding 46 civilians, and damaging the mosque. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201013700

Between 23 August 2010 and 30 August 2010, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, assailants fired mortars and firearms at the presidential palace, AMISOM peacekeepers, TFG, and pro-government Sufi group Ahlu Sunnah wal Jama'a (ASWJ) troops and bases, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets struck populated locations, killing at least 61 civilians, six children, eight peacekeepers (four Ugandan and four unknown), six people, one journalist and many soldiers, and wounding several children, soldiers, many peacekeepers (eight Ugandan and several unknown), and 131 people, mostly civilians. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201013823

On 24 August 2010, at about 9:45 AM, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, two or three armed assailants entered the Muna Hotel, fired upon people in and around the hotel, walked to the roof and exchanged fire with TFG troop responders. The assailants then detonated one or two suicide IEDs, killing six members of parliament (MP), four government workers, one child, two hotel security guards, five soldiers, two hotel staff, one tea vendor, and 10 civilians, wounding six MPs and 10 people; and damaging the hotel. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201013819

On 25 August 2010, in Al Kut, Wasit, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a VBIED against a police station, killing 30 police officers, wounding 70 police officers and 20 civilians, and destroying the station. ISI claimed responsibility. ICN 201013990

On 25 August 2010, at 8:00 AM, in the 'Azamiyah district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a VBIED near a police station in the northern Al Qahirah neighborhood, killing 15 police officers and civilians, wounding 57 police officers and civilians, and damaging the police station, several nearby buildings, several residences, and several vehicles. ISI claimed responsibility. ICN 201013977



On 29 August 2010, at about 4:30 AM, in Tsentoroy, Chechnya, Russia, armed assailants attacked the hometown of Chechen President Ramzan Kadryov. The assailants fired upon and threw grenades at civilians and police forces, killing six police officers and five civilians and wounding 18 police officers, one Deputy Interior Minister, four civilians, and two children. The assailants set fire to and detonated IEDs at houses and cars, damaging several residences and three vehicles. Seven suicide bombers detonated IEDs to avoid capture and/or identification, causing unknown injuries or damage. Caucasus Emirate claimed responsibility. ICN 201014222

On 31 August 2010, in Waberi district, Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, a landmine IED exploded on a road frequently used by the military, killing six civilians, at least three college students, and several children, wounding 25 civilians, and damaging three mini-buses. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed al-Shabaab al-Islamiya was responsible. ICN 201014010

September

On 1 September 2010, at about 7:00 PM, in Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan, assailants threw a grenade and two suicide bombers detonated IEDs targeting a Shia Muslim procession, killing 40 civilians and wounding 272 others. TTP and Lashkar i Jhangvi both claimed responsibility. ICN 201014275

On 3 September 2010, in Quetta, Balochistan, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated an IED targeting a Shia Muslim rally, killing 66 civilians and one media worker and wounding 179 civilians and six media workers. TTP and Lashkar i Jhangvi both claimed responsibility. ICN 201014297

On 4 September 2010, in Shibis and Bondhere districts, Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants attacked AMISOM peacekeepers and TFG troops and bases, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets struck populated locations, killing 10 people and wounding dozens of others. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201014359

On 5 September 2010, in the Ar Rusafa district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a VBIED, at least two suicide bombers detonated IEDs, and assailants fired small arms and launched grenades at the back gate of a military recruitment center between the central Bab al Muazzam and Maidan neighborhoods, killing between 12 and 18 people, including several soldiers, wounding between 36 and 42 others, including several soldiers, and damaging the recruitment center. ISI claimed responsibility. ICN 201014853

On 6 September 2010, at 7:00 AM, in Lakki Marwat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, a suicide bomber drove a vehicle into the rear wall of a police station and detonated a VBIED, killing nine police officers, five civilians, four students, and one teacher; injuring 57 officers, civilians and students; and damaging the station, many adjoining shops and buildings, and a mosque. TTP claimed responsibility. ICN 201014045



On 7 September 2010, , in Kohat, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, assailants detonated a remote-controlled VBIED near a compound containing police officers' homes, killing 18 civilians and children and two police officers, injuring 94 civilians, children, and police officers, and damaging approximately 35 residences, many shops located in nearby Tirrah Bazaar, and several mosques, schools, markets, and gas stations. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201014062

On 9 September 2010, at about 11:30 AM, in Vladikavkaz, Severnaya Osetiya-Alaniya, Russia, a suicide bomber detonated a VBIED at the central market, killing 17 civilians (16 Russians and a Georgian) and one child, wounding at least 140 civilians, and damaging several parked vehicles and nearby buildings. Riyad us-Saliheyn Martyrs' Brigade of the Caucasus Emirate claimed responsibility. ICN 201013633

On 9 September 2010, in Shibis, Bondhere and Abdul-aziz districts, Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon AMISOM peacekeepers and TFG troops and bases, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, mortar rounds and bullets struck populated locations, killing at least 10 civilians and wounding dozens of others. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed al-Shabaab al-Islamiya was responsible. ICN 201014599

On 10 September 2010, near Palaseen village, in Kurram, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Pakistan, an IED exploded when it was struck by a vehicle transporting members of a tribe, killing nine civilians and three children, injuring five civilians and children, and destroying the vehicle. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201014141

On or about 15 September 2010, near Beni, Nord-Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo, assailants looted and attacked several villages, kidnapping 30 civilians and children and later killing many of the hostages by unknown means. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed both the ADF and the National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (NALU) were responsible. ICN 201018783

On 16 September 2010, in Gecitli village, Hakkari, Turkey, assailants detonated one explosive device near a bus, killing seven children and three civilians, wounding 14 civilians, and damaging the bus. No group claimed responsibility, although it was believed Kongra-Gel was responsible. ICN 201015022

On 19 September 2010, at about 10:15 AM, in the western Mansur district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a VBIED targeting a telecommunications company building, killing eight civilians and two employees, wounding 18 civilians and 40 employees, and damaging the telecommunications company, one other building, several nearby houses, and many vehicles. ISI claimed responsibility. ICN 201014840



On 19 September 2010, at about 10:15 AM, in the Al Kazimiyah district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a VBIED targeting a National Security Ministry building in the western Al Kazimiyah neighborhood, killing 20 civilians and one child, wounding 70 civilians, and damaging the ministry, four vehicles, and several buildings. ISI claimed responsibility. ICN 201014841

On 22 September 2010, in Mahabad, Azarbayjan-e Gharbi, Iran, assailants detonated an explosive device near a parade, killing 11 civilians and one child and wounding 81 civilians. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201014618

On 23 September 2010, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants attacked Ugandan AMISOM peacekeepers, TFG troops and bases, and the parliament building, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, rocket-propelled grenades and bullets struck populated locations, killing 14 civilians, one soldier, and one peacekeeper; and wounding 49 civilians, two soldiers and two peacekeepers. The Islamic party and al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201015407

October

On 1 October 2010, in Abuja, Federal Capital Territory, Nigeria, assailants near-simultaneously detonated two stationary VBIEDs near Eagle Square and the millennium park during the 50th Independence Anniversary celebrations, killing one police officer, one intelligence officer, eight civilians, and two other people, wounding 11 police officers and 27 people and destroying several vehicles. Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) claimed responsibility, although some believed politicians in the north of the country and/or Islamic extremists were responsible. ICN 201015657

On 5 October 2010, in Kandahar, Kandahar, Afghanistan, assailants detonated a VBIED targeting a police vehicle and four IEDs targeting police responders, killing nine children and one police officer, wounding between 22 and 26 civilians and police officers, and damaging a police vehicle. No group claimed responsibility, but it was widely believed the Taliban was responsible. ICN 201015260

On 7 October 2010, in Clifton Beach, Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan, two suicide bombers entered the Abdullah Shah Ghazi shrine and near-simultaneously detonated IEDs, killing eight civilians and two children, injuring 75 civilians and children, and damaging the shrine and many vehicles. TTP claimed responsibility. ICN 201015171

On 8 October 2010, in Taloqan, Takhar, Afghanistan, during Friday prayers, assailants detonated an IED inside the Spinghar mosque, killing the governor of Konduz Province, one prayer leader, one tribal leader, and between nine and 17 civilians; injuring between 20 and 35 civilians; and damaging the mosque. The Taliban claimed responsibility. ICN 201015159



On or about 8 October 2010, in Haut Uele, Orientale, Democratic Republic of the Congo, assailants attacked Nambiongo village, killing 21 people by unknown means. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the LRA was responsible. ICN 201016303

On 15 October 2010, in Dusa Marreb and Mareer-Gur, both in Galguduud, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon Sufi pro-government Ahlu Sunnah wal Jama'a (ASWJ) troops that were controlling the towns, killing several ASWJ troops, wounding many others, and prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, bullets and mortar rounds struck populated locations, killing six civilians and wounding many others. Assailants also stole several vehicles. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201016336

Between 16 October 2010 and 20 October 2010, in Ceel Gaal and Beledweyne, both in Hiiraan, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon TFG troops and bases, killing many soldiers and several civilians and wounding more than a dozen soldiers. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201016342

On 19 October 2010, in Tikrit, Salah ad Din, Iraq, assailants detonated four IEDs attached to the residence of police officer, killing one village elder, seven civilians, and three children; wounding one police officer, two civilians, and one child; and destroying the residence. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201016015

On 20 October 2010, at 2:00 PM, in Zaranj, Nimruz, Afghanistan, on the road between Zaranj and Delaram, an IED exploded when it was struck by a passenger bus, killing 10 civilians, injuring four others, and damaging the bus. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201015483

On 21 October 2010, at 10:45 AM, in Matalam, Cotabato, Philippines, assailants detonated an IED on a bus, killing the bus driver and nine civilians, injuring 30 others, and damaging the bus. No group claimed responsibility, but authorities believed that the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) was responsible. ICN 201015476

From 22 October 2010 to 25 October 2010, in Bondhere, Karaan and Shibis districts, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon TFG and AMISOM troops and bases, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, bullets and mortar rounds struck populated locations, killing many civilians and at least one peacekeeper, wounding 19 civilians and several peacekeepers, and destroying several houses. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201016484

On 29 October 2010, at 6:00 AM, in Shir Khaj village, Chesht-e Sharif, Herat, Afghanistan, assailants near-simultaneously attacked two police checkpoints by unknown means, killing nine or 10 police officers, injuring between two and four others, and damaging both checkpoints. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Taliban was responsible. ICN 201015914



On 29 October 2010, in Mandali, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an IED vest in a busy cafe, killing 25 civilians, wounding 72 civilians and three children, and destroying the cafe. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed ISI was responsible. ICN 201016403

On 31 October 2010, in the evening, in the central Karradah district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants threw grenades and fired upon police officers at a checkpoint near the Baghdad Stock Exchange, killing six police officers, wounding two others, and damaging the checkpoint. Moments later, assailants detonated a VBIED, wounding four civilians, and then stormed the nearby Sayedat al-Najah Catholic church taking hostage 119 Catholic civilians and one Catholic priest. Assailants detonated later three IEDs, threw grenades, and fired upon police who had stormed the church in a rescue attempt, killing seven police officers and 45 hostages, wounding 15 police officers and 49 hostages, and damaging the church. Authorities rescued the priest, 25 unharmed civilian hostages, and the wounded hostages. ISI claimed responsibility. ICN 201016433

On 31 October 2010, in Hodon, Hararyale, and Bondhere districts, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, assailants fired upon TFG and AMISOM troops and bases, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, bullets and mortar rounds populated locations, killing seven civilians, at least two children, and three soldiers and wounding 15 civilians and children, one other person, and six soldiers. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed al-Shabaab al-Islamiya was responsible. ICN 201016499

November

On 2 November 2010, between 6:00 PM and 6:15 PM, in Baghdad, Iraq, assailants fired mortar rounds and detonated 14 VBIEDs and two or three roadside IEDs in the northwestern Al Kazimiyah district, the Rashid district, the 'Azamiyah district, the northeastern Sadr City district, the Sab'ah Nisan district, and the Mansur district; killing 63 or 64 civilians, including several children, wounding between 285 and 360 civilians, including several children, and damaging many restaurants, one Sunni mosque, one Shiite mosque, one bank, and one police station. The attacks affected the following neighborhoods: western Shu'lah, southwestern Hayy al 'Amil, Madinat al Bayaa', Jihad, northern Ur, Al Waziriyah, southern Abu Dishir, eastern Kamaliyah, Al Amin, Al Husayniyah, and western Yarmuk. ISI claimed responsibility. ICN 201017764

On 3 November 2010, in Khor Taan, near Nyala, Janub Darfur, Sudan, armed assailants fired upon a commercial convoy being escorted by the Central Reserve Forces (CRF), killing 37 CRF members, wounding 30 others, and damaging several vehicles. Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) claimed responsibility for taking part in the fighting, but not for initiating the firefight. ICN 201016748



On 5 November 2010, in Darra Adam Khel, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated an IED targeting a mosque, killing 56 civilians and 11 children, wounding 108 civilians, and damaging the mosque. TTP claimed responsibility. ICN 201016669

On 8 November 2010, at about 7:00 PM, in Al Basrah, Al Basrah, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a VBIED at an intersection, killing between 10 and 13 civilians and wounding between 39 and 43 others. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed ISI was responsible. ICN 201017919

On 8 November 2010, at about 8:30 AM, in Karbala', Karbala', Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a VBIED near a bus transporting Iranian pilgrims, killing between eight and 10 civilians, (mostly Iranian), wounding between 38 and 44 others, (also mostly Iranian), and damaging the bus. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed ISI was responsible. ICN 201017907

On 11 November 2010, at 8:20 PM, in Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan, assailants fired small arms and threw grenades and a suicide bomber detonated a VBIED targeting the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) compound, killing one child and 21 police officers, Frontier Constabulary (FC) soldiers, and civilians; wounding 137 police officers, FC soldiers, and civilians; destroying the CID compound; and damaging scores of residences and other buildings. TTP claimed responsibility. ICN 201017010

On 15 November 2010, in Kunduz, Afghanistan, assailants fired on private security guards and police officers at a cell phone tower, killing nine security guards and one police officer. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Taliban was responsible. ICN 201016764

On 15 November 2010, in Dusa Marreb, Galguduud, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon pro-government Sufi ASWJ troops, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, bullets struck populated locations, killing seven paramilitary members and six people, and wounding several paramilitary members and several people. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201017282

On or about 16 November 2010, in the morning, in Ntea, Walikale, Nord-Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), armed assailants fired upon a passenger bus, killing the driver and nine passengers, wounding several others in either the initial gunfire or the resulting crash, and destroying the bus. No group claimed responsibility, although it was believed the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) was responsible. ICN 201017374



From 17 November 2010 to 18 November 2010, in the Bondhere, Shibis, and Shingani districts of Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon AMISOM and TFG troops and bases, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, bullets and mortar rounds struck populated locations, killing at least eight people and several soldiers, wounding 50 civilians, and damaging several residences. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed al-Shabaab al-Islamiya was responsible. ICN 201017426

From 20 November 2010 to 21 November 2010, in the Hodan, Bondhere, Hawl Wadaag, Yaaqshid, and Wardhigley districts of Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon TFG troops and bases, prompting retaliatory fire from TFG and AMISOM troops. In the ensuing crossfire, bullets and mortar rounds struck populated locations, killing 11 civilians and wounding 20 civilians. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed al-Shabaab al-Islamiya was responsible. ICN 201017434

From 20 November 2010 to 21 November 2010, in Wor Dhuumale locality, Guri Ceel, Galguduud, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon pro-government Sufi ASWJ troops, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, bullets struck populated locations, killing many civilians and several paramilitary members and wounding approximately a dozen civilians and several paramilitary members. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201017427

On 24 November 2010, in Al Jawf, Yemen, a suicide bomber detonated a VBIED near a Shia religious procession, killing one tribal chief and 10 civilians and wounding between five and 15 civilians. AQAP claimed responsibility. ICN 201017128

On 27 November 2010, at 12:15 PM, in Sharan, Paktika, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber entered the police headquarters building and detonated an IED). A second suicide bomber detonated 20 minutes later an IED near the building entrance, killing 12 police officers, injuring 16 others, and damaging the building. The Taliban claimed responsibility. ICN 201016848

On 27 November 2010, in Hodan, Hawl Wadaag, Yaaqshid, and Wardhigley districts, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon TFG troops and bases, prompting retaliatory fire from TFG and AMISOM troops. In the ensuing crossfire, bullets and mortar rounds struck populated locations, killing five civilians, four soldiers, and one other person, and wounding 20 people. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201017519



December

On 2 December 2010, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon AMISOM peacekeepers who had blocked traffic on Warshadaha road, prompting retaliatory fire from AMISOM and TFG troops. In the ensuing crossfire, bullets and mortar rounds struck populated locations, killing 20 civilians and wounding 17 civilians, five peacekeepers, and several other people. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201017766

On 4 December 2010, at about 9:00 AM, in the Al Kazimiyah district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a VBIED near a bus boarding Iranian pilgrims in the western Shu'lah neighborhood, and assailants detonated a VBIED and an IED near a residence housing Iranian pilgrims, killing 12 civilians (seven Iranians), wounding between 52 and 62 civilians (45 Iranians), and damaging the bus and the residence. No group claimed responsibility, although it was believed Sunni extremists were responsible. ICN 201018552

From 4 December 2010 to 5 December 2010, in Bondhere and Shingani districts, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, assailants fired upon AMISOM peacekeepers and bases near the coast, prompting retaliatory fire from AMISOM and TFG troops. In the ensuing crossfire, bullets and mortar rounds struck populated locations, killing at least six civilians and 16 other people and wounding at least 66 civilians. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201017769

On 6 December 2010, in Ghalanai, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Pakistan, two suicide bombers detonated IEDs at site of a meeting between tribal leaders and government officials, killing two journalists, one government official, and 48 tribal leaders, tribal militia members, and soldiers, injuring 120 tribal leaders, tribal militia members, soldiers, journalists, and government officials, and damaging the Assistant Political Agent's (APA) office. TTP claimed responsibility. ICN 201017533

On 10 December 2010, in Khan Neshin, Helmand, Afghanistan, an IED exploded when it was struck by a passenger bus, killing 15 civilians and children, injuring four others, and damaging the bus. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Taliban was responsible. ICN 201017492

On 10 December 2010, in Pas Kalay, Hangu, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan, a suicide bomber drove his VBIED into an under-construction hospital, killing 17 or 18 civilians and children and two or three police officers, injuring between 16 and 20 civilians and children, and damaging the hospital and many nearby residences. Lashkar-i-Jhangvi al Almi claimed responsibility. ICN 201017560



Between 11 December 2010 and 14 December 2010, in Bondhere and Hodan districts, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, assailants fired upon TFG troop bases, prompting retaliatory fire from AMISOM peacekeepers and TFG troops. In the ensuing crossfire, bullets and mortar rounds struck populated locations, killing at least six civilians, three soldiers, and four other people and wounding at least 17 civilians and 13 other people. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201018222

On 12 December 2010, in Ar Ramadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a VBIED outside the provincial government building, killing six civilians and five or six police officers, wounding 53 civilians and children, and damaging the government facility. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201018667

On 14 December 2010, at about 5:00 PM, in the Mansur district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated an IED near a Shiite gathering in the northwestern Ghazaliyah neighborhood, killing 10 civilians and wounding 21 others. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201018721

On 15 December 2010, at about 10:00 AM, in Chah Bahar, Sistan va Baluchestan, Iran, at least one suicide bomber detonated an IED near a Shia religious procession outside the Imam Hussein mosque, killing 39 civilians and children, wounding 95 civilians, and damaging the mosque. Police officers identified and fired upon a would-be suicide bomber near the mosque. Another would-be suicide bomber was arrested after attempting to detonate his IED outside the office of the provincial governor. Jundullah claimed responsibility. ICN 201017832

On 15 December 2010, in Bondhere, Hawl Wadag, Shibis and Hodan districts, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, assailants fired upon AMISOM peacekeepers and bases, prompting retaliatory fire from AMISOM, TFG troops, and Sufi pro-government ASWJ troops. In the ensuing crossfire, bullets and mortar rounds struck populated locations, killing at least 10 people – mostly civilians – and wounding 19 other civilians. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed al-Shabaab al-Islamiya was responsible. ICN 201018370

On 16 December 2010, at 11:00 AM, in Chardarbagh, Koshk-e Kohneh, Herat, Afghanistan, an IED exploded when it was struck by a vehicle, killing 14 civilians and children, injuring four civilians and children, and damaging the vehicle. Authorities discovered and safely defused two other IEDs in the area. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201017658

On 16 December 2010, in the night, in Bondhere, Hawl Wadag, and Hodan districts, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon AMISOM and TFG troops and bases, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, bullets and mortar rounds struck populated locations, killing five Ugandan peacekeepers and at least 20 people, mostly civilians, and wounding 35 people, mostly civilians. Al-Shabaab al-Islamiya claimed responsibility. ICN 201018372



On 18 December 2010, throughout the day, in Bondhere district, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon AMISOM and TFG troops and bases, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, bullets and mortar rounds struck populated locations, killing 18 people – mostly civilians – and wounding dozens of others. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed al-Shabaab al-Islamiya was responsible. ICN 201018411

From 22 December 2010, at about 12:30 PM, to 28 December 2010, in Mboroko, Maridi, Gharb al Istiwa'iyah, Sudan, assailants attacked Zumaro, Nju-mara, and surrounding villages, killing six civilians and wounding four others by unknown means; setting fire to one car, killing four people in the car via the fire and damaging the car; and kidnapping 79 civilians and at least one child. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the LRA was responsible. ICN 201018460

On 24 December 2010, in the evening, in Jos, Plateau, Nigeria, assailants detonated at least seven IEDs in various locations, including two in a large market area and one in a Christian neighborhood targeting at least one church, killing 32 civilians, wounding 74 others, and damaging several buildings. Boko Haram claimed responsibility, although authorities believed Muslim pastoralists from the Fulani tribe, AQIM, and/or the MEND may have also been involved. ICN 201018444

On 25 December 2010, in Khar, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Pakistan, a female suicide bomber threw grenades and detonated an IED targeting a group of Salarzai tribe members lined up to receive food from the United Nations World Food Program, killing 44 civilians and children and three soldiers; wounding at least 100 civilians, children, and soldiers; and damaging the food distribution center. TTP claimed responsibility. ICN 201018159

On 27 December 2010, in central Ar Ramadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a VBIED targeting the Al Anbar provincial government headquarters compound, and about 15 minutes later a suicide bomber disguised as a police officer detonated an IED vest in the same area, killing 19 police officers and civilians; wounding 40 civilians, 12 police officers, and several children, and damaging 20 civilian and government vehicles, the compound, and several nearby stores and buildings. No group claimed responsibility, although authorities believed ISI was responsible. ICN 201018590

From 27 December 2010, in the evening, to 29 December 2010, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon AMISOM peacekeepers and TFG troops, prompting retaliatory fire. In the ensuing crossfire, bullets and mortar rounds struck populated locations, killing at least seven civilians, one child, and nine people, and wounding six children and 57 people – mostly civilians. Landmine explosions were reported to be responsible for some of the victims. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed al-Shabaab al-Islamiya was responsible. ICN 201018647



On 30 December 2010, at about 8:30 AM, in Nahr-i-Saraj, Helmand, Afghanistan, on the Lashkar Gah-to-Sangin road, an IED exploded when it was struck by a passenger bus, killing 14 civilians and children, injuring four others, and damaging the bus. No group claimed responsibility. ICN 201018212



The image features a dark red background with a complex, abstract pattern of overlapping, curved lines that create a sense of depth and movement. The lines are most prominent in the upper right quadrant, where they appear to radiate from a point. The overall effect is a high-tech, digital aesthetic.

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