



Asia-Pacific Counter-IED Fusion Center

Monthly IED Activity Report



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About the APCFC

The Asia-Pacific C-IED Fusion Center is the premier center for irregular warfare analysis in the U.S. Pacific Command. The center develops and synchronizes C-IED and EOD programs and regional engagements. The center resources USARPC C-IED training to ensure U.S., Allied, and Partner Nations survivability.



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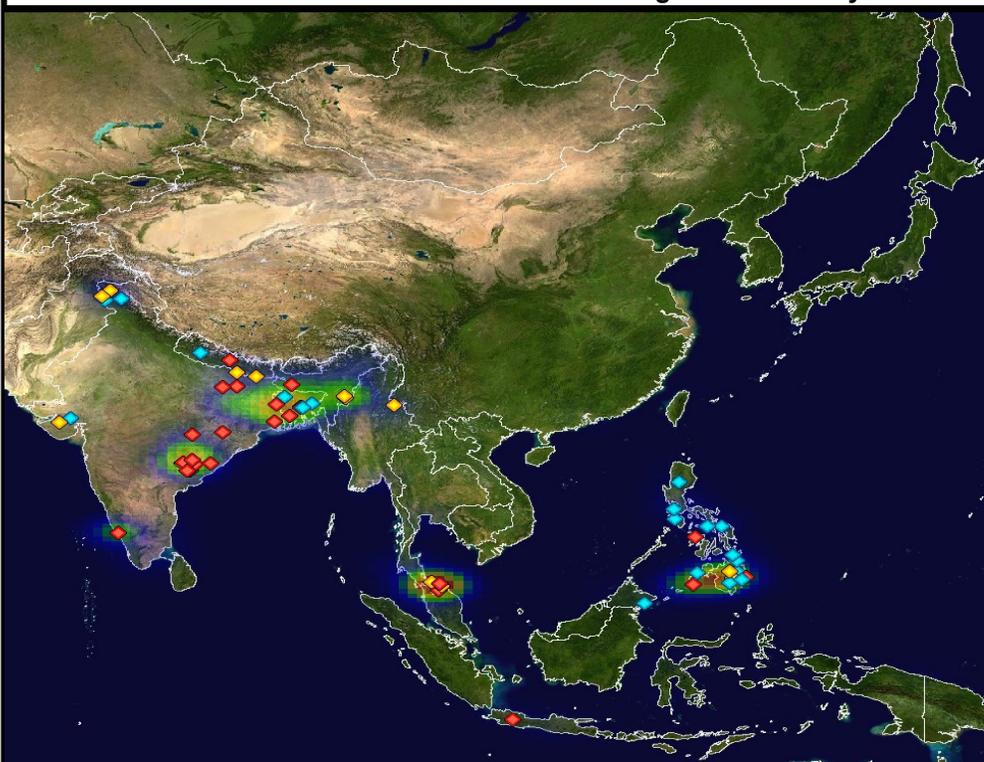
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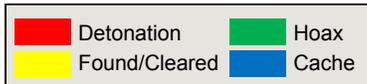
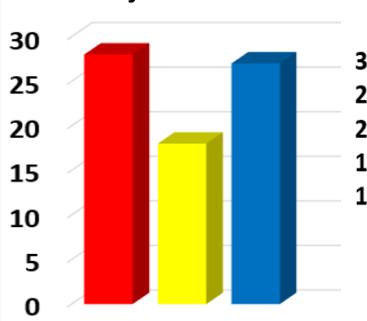
Executive Summary: In February, the IED event rate in the Asia-Pacific region increased by 16% from last month. Despite this increase, the number of IED-related casualties slightly decreased in February (down 9%). In South Asia, the IED event rate decreased by 9% from January. In Southeast Asia, however, it increased by 79% from last month; this spike was primarily caused by a substantial increase in IED activity in the Philippines. There were no reported IED events in Northeast Asia this month.

There were **73** IED events in the Asia-Pacific region in February 2017

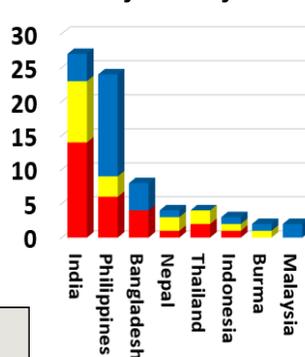


Icons depict events for FEB 2017; heat map depicts event density from FEB2016 - FEB2017

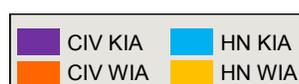
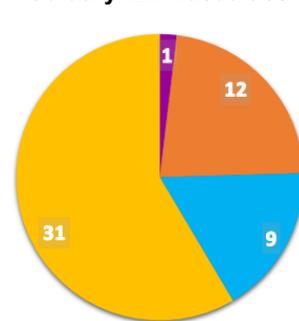
February IED events



February IED events by Country



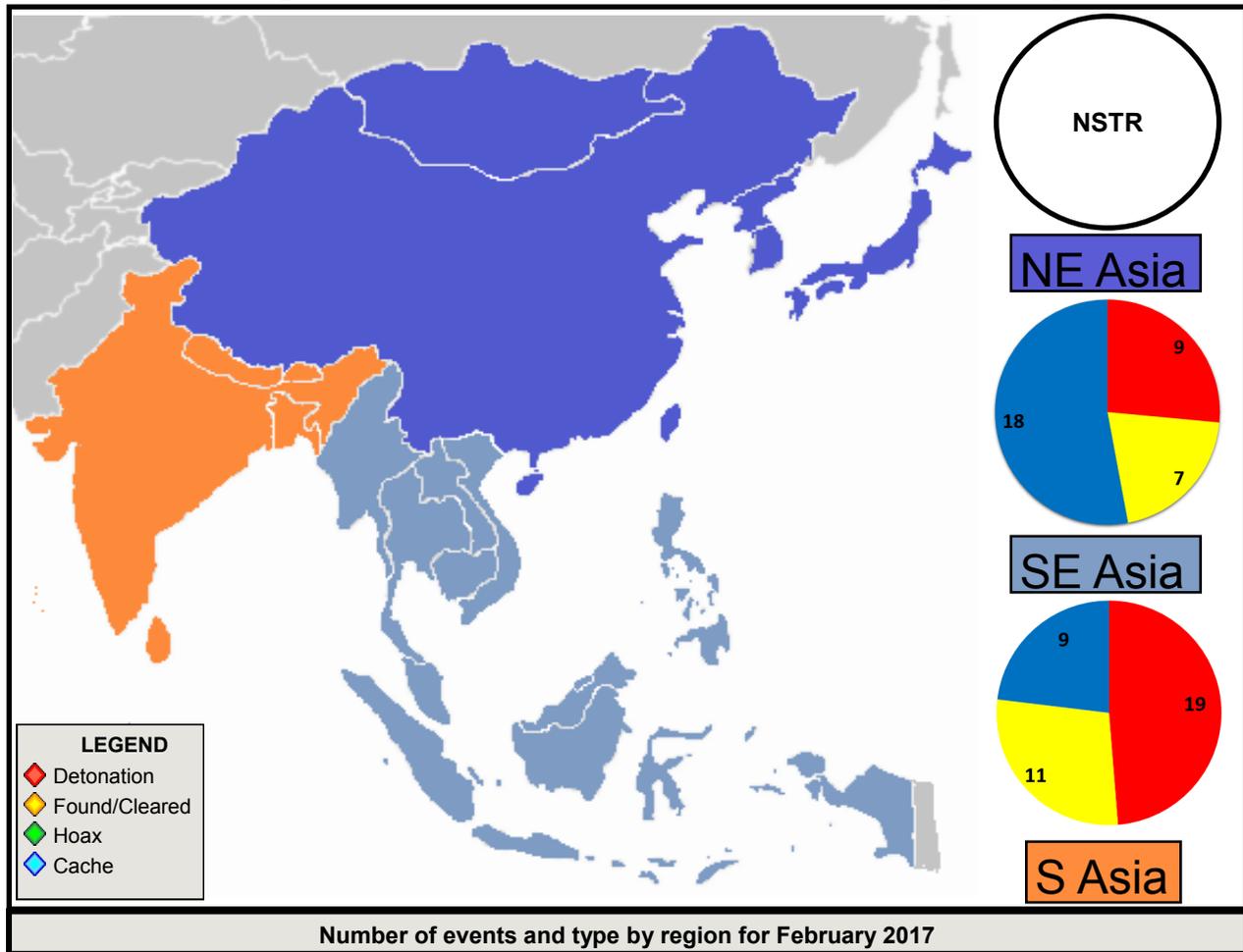
February IED Casualties



Click on an entry to advance to the associated page.

This document is limited to those personnel performing military, intelligence, law enforcement, or security duties in support of C-IED operations.

February Asia-Pacific IED Events by Region



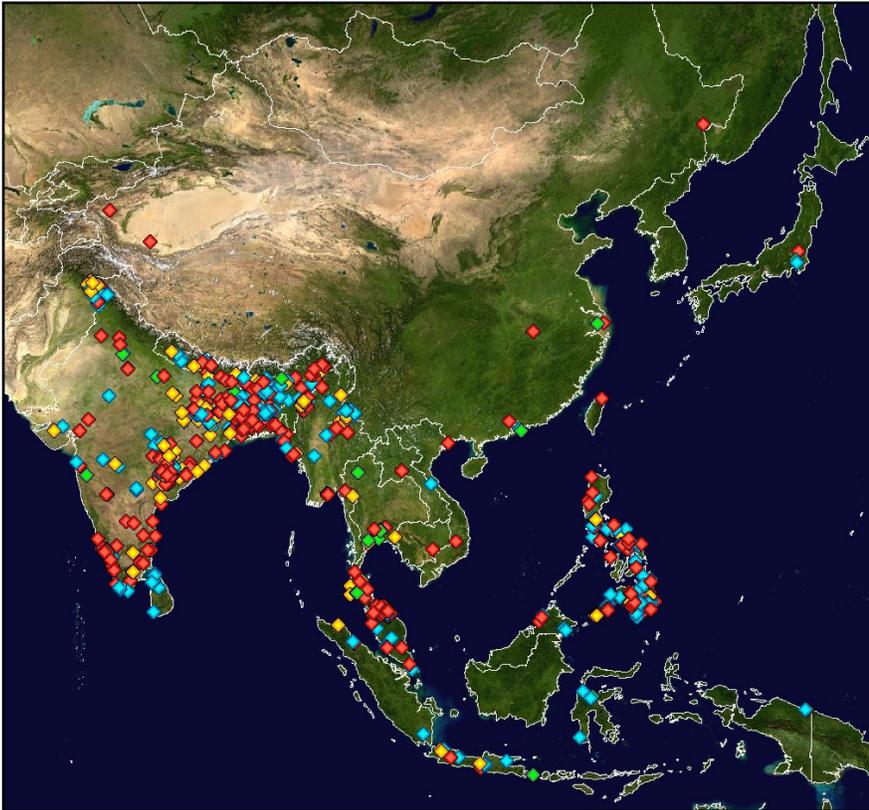
Executive Summary (Continued)

In South Asia, IED events decreased from 43 events in January to 39 events in February. IED-related casualties also decreased this month, from 45 casualties in January down to 27 casualties in February. In Bangladesh, there was a 20% decrease in overall IED activity; however, the overall number of IED-related casualties nearly doubled from January (**see pg. 9**). In India, there was a 16% decrease in IED activity and a 51% drop in the IED-related casualties compared to last month (**see pg. 10**). In Nepal, IED events increased to their highest level in the past year due to agitating ethnic militant groups protesting and an overall increase in political violence related to the constitution (**see pg. 11**).

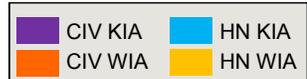
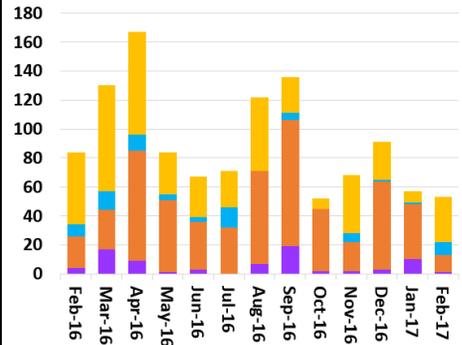
In Southeast Asia, IED events increased from 19 events last month to 34 events in February. There was also a notable rise in the IED-related casualties, with 26 casualties in February compared to seven casualties in January. These increases are primarily due to the resumption of fighting between New People's Army (NPA) and Philippines security forces since the ceasefire failed earlier in the month. Both the number of IED events and IED-related casualties were roughly three times higher than last month's figures (**see pg. 13**). In Thailand, following a lull in IED activity in January, there were four IED events this month resulting in a total of five IED-related casualties (**see pg. 14**). Finally, in Indonesia, another pressure cooker IED detonated in West Java; this is at least the third pressure cooker device in reporting over the past nine months (**see pg. 16**).

IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from OPEN SOURCES are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations. Event refers to specific IED activity categories: IED Detonation, IED Found/Cleared, IED Hoax, IED Cache.

PACOM IED Events



Past Year IED Event Casualty Count



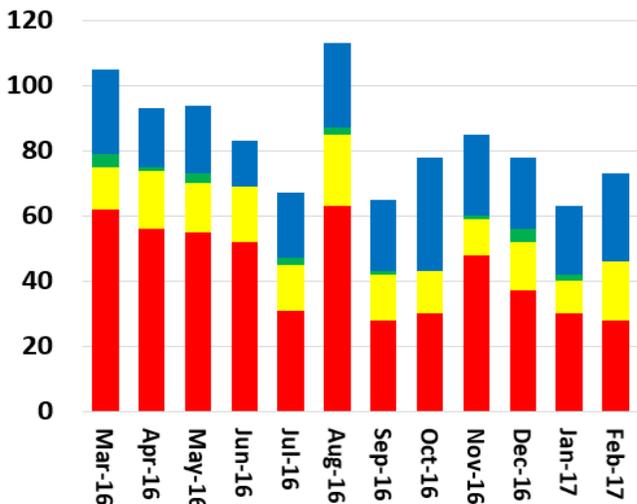
Icons depict events from FEB 2016 to FEB 2017; occasional overlap occurs

South Asia sees the highest level of IED events in the region, primarily due to India's high activity. IED activity across the region is often centered around periods of political unrest or contested elections. Devices thrown or emplaced during those outbreaks of violence vary widely in complexity (e.g. basic, command-wire to radio-controlled) and lethality.

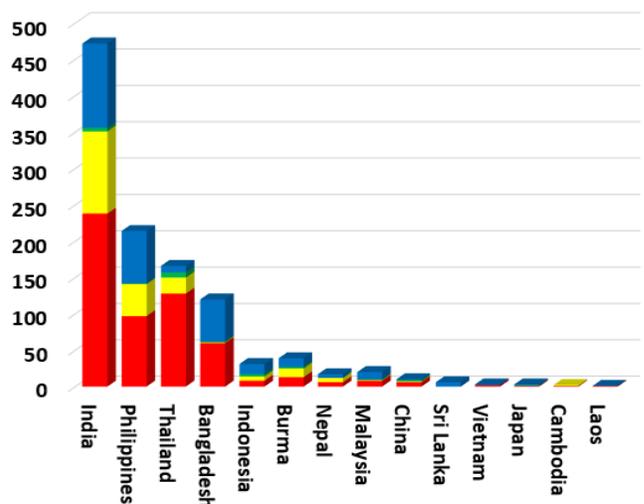
Southeast Asia sees approximately half the activity of South Asia, with the Philippines and Thailand as the primary contributors to the number of events. While Thailand's IED activity is primarily attributable to Muslim-Malay insurgents in the south, the Philippines faces communist, jihadist, and Moro separatist threats. By comparison, attacks in Indonesia and Malaysia are far less frequent.

Northeast Asia sees relatively few IED attacks and they can often be attributed to an individual's act of protest against an employer, the government, or retaliation against an acquaintance. Disaffected groups, such as the Uyghurs in China, occasionally incorporate IEDs in their attacks. Press reporting from the region is limited and generally unreliable, therefore some events may not be reflected.

Past Year IED events

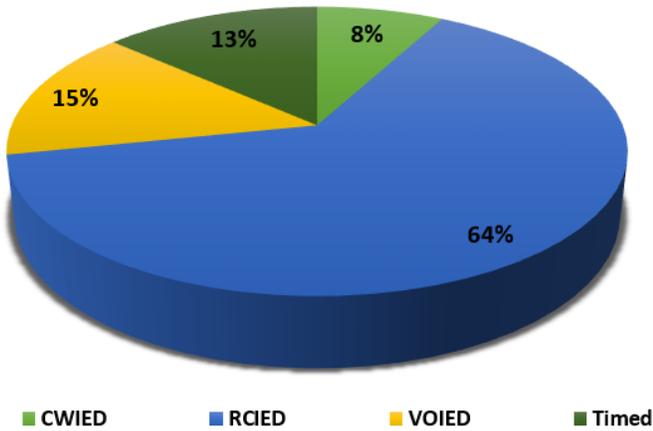


Past Year IED events by Country

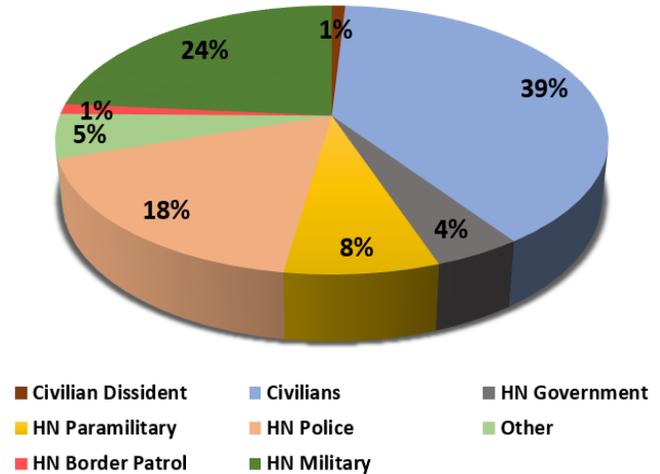


IED Activity - Past 12 Months

Switch Type



Target Affiliation



IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics are presumed to be approximations. Graphics represent known switch type and target affiliation.

Malaysia: VX nerve agent used in assassination plot

On 13 FEB, Kim Jong-nam, half-brother to the North Korean leader Kim Jong-un, was assassinated in a North Korean-sponsored plot at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport. The attack happened as Kim Jong-nam attempted to catch a flight to Macau when two women approached him and rubbed VX nerve agent in his face. Kim died 15-20 minutes after the attack on his way to the hospital.

Despite North Korea's insistence that Kim died of a heart attack, Malaysian toxicology reports confirm the cause of death was brought upon by VX. It is unclear how the female assassins were able to avoid a similar fate, but the toxin induced vomiting in the woman who handled the nerve agent. Despite early press reports that the women thought they were participating in a television prank show, Malaysian police believe they knew the substance was poisonous based on precautions they took following the attack and dry runs observed in other public areas.

It is not clear why North Korea would risk using such a public and bold method for assassination; their actions have fomented a diplomatic fissure with Malaysia that has only grown wider since the attack, as evidenced by the expulsion of diplomats. One possibility is that the attack fulfilled a secondary purpose of signaling to the world that North Korea definitely has the capability to synthesize VX, the most potent of all nerve agents. North Korea, not being party to the Chemical Weapons Convention, is estimated to have 2,500 to 5,000 tons of chemical warfare agents in stock, probably including a large stockpile of VX.

In addition to the use of VX nerve agent, North Korean agents have also used IEDs in a number of high profile assassination plots over the years. These plots include the foiled 1970 assassination of South Korean President Park, 1983 Burma bombing which killed 21 people including four South Korean cabinet ministers, as well as the 1987 Korean Air bomb that killed all 115 people on board.

Suspects identified in Kim Jong-nam murder

Sources: WP (2/15/17) ABC (2/20/17) NPR (2/20/17) CNN (2/21/17) Guardian (2/22/17) Straits Times (2/24/17) CNN (2/28/17) NY Times (2/27/17)

Suicide Bombing Evolution in the Asia-Pacific

Over the past 6 years, suicide bombings worldwide have ranged between 205 (in 2011) and 270 (in 2013), and have taken place in 39 countries. Between January and November 2016, there were a reported 236 suicide bombings globally, resulting in 11,621 casualties (up 19% from the previous year). Broadly speaking, suicide bombing TTPs continue to evolve worldwide, with the potential for knowledge and expertise to be shared globally. For example, while relatively common in the Syria and Iraq, Jihadi female suicide bombers are rare in the Asia-Pacific; in December 2016, however, there were two instances of female, ISIS-affiliated suicide bombers in Indonesia and Bangladesh.

Suicide bombings are a subset of suicide attacks; suicide methodologies have a history at least several hundreds of years, and have been utilized in both symmetric and asymmetric warfare. Ancient attackers used bladed weapons primarily to wage war in many different regions of the world, from Viking berserkers to Moro (southern Philippines) suicide squads. Contemporary suicide attacks are primarily associated with suicide bombers aiming to achieve various strategic and tactical goals such as causing widespread terror through mass casualties or assassination of government officials.

Suicide bombings are characterized as using a human being as a delivery method or guidance system for explosives, and have been perpetrated for political and religious reasons since the late 19th Century. A series of developments in stabilizing and increasing the explosive effects occurred in the latter half of the 19th Century, primarily through the work of Alfred Nobel. Both dynamite and gelignite were invented by Nobel in the 1860s; dynamite soon replaced black powder as the most powerful and manageable explosive available. Because these explosives were created for use in the mining industry, both dynamite and gelignite were much more stable and easy to transport; these developments may have encouraged radicals to develop suicide bomb technology.



Chinese soldier being fitted with M-24 grenade suicide vest in 1938

The first suicide bombing is believed to have been committed by a Polish anarchist in Russia in 1881 to assassinate Czar Alexander II of Russia using unspecified explosives. The bomber threw an improvised grenade as the Czar's carriage passed, killing his target almost instantly; the bomber had previously stated he was willing to die to complete his mission, and died from his injuries shortly after killing the Czar. Fervor for a cause leading to radicalization, be it political or religious, is often a pre-requisite for being willing to conduct suicide attacks.

Chinese suicide squads called "Dare to Die Corps" were likely the first suicide bombers in the Asia-Pacific; they were used by the Chinese Nationalist movement starting in 1911, but gained notoriety for carrying out attacks against Imperial Japanese tanks in the early years of WWII. During the 1938 Battle of Taierzhuang, Chinese forces created suicide vests out of grenades or dynamite, and threw themselves under Imperial Japanese tanks;

a lack of anti-armor munitions made suicide bombings the most effective means of attack. Suicide bombings were used again near the end of WWII, when Imperial Japanese troops began carrying out Tokkotai (*kamikaze*) attacks against American warships and assets in the Pacific Theater starting in 1944. Following the end of the WWII, there was a lull in suicide bombing activity in the Asia-Pacific until the 1980s, when new political and religious conflicts emerged.



March 2009 LTTE suicide bombing targeting six government ministers at a religious festival; 15 civilians were killed and 40 were wounded

In 1987, a Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) insurgent, known as Captain Miller, drove a truck into the wall of a Sri Lankan Army post, detonating a VBIED during a complex attack; approximately 40 troops were killed during the attack. It later came to light that LTTE insurgents had been training with Hizbullah in Lebanon, and likely were trying to copy the 1983 VBIED suicide attack on US forces in Beirut that killed 241 Marines. Following from the success of this initial attack, LTTE operatives began a suicide bombing campaign that lasted until the end of the

insurgency in 2009; they committed at least 115 suicide attacks, killing over 1500 people, wounding approximately 4000, and effectively destroying one third of Sri Lankan Navy ships. Throughout this campaign, they used male and female suicide bombers of all ages, targeting both security forces and government officials in Sri Lanka

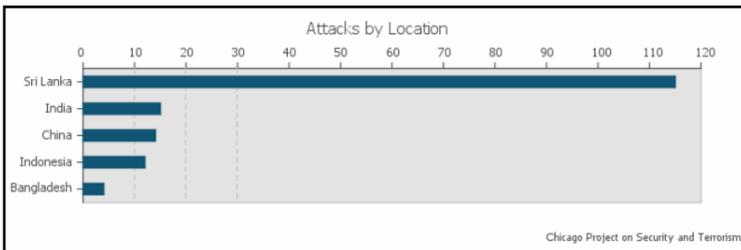
and India. LTTE is believed to be the first terrorist organization to use female suicide bombers in the Asia-Pacific. Two attacks of particular note were the 1991 assassination of the Indian ex-Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, in Tamil Nadu by a female LTTE suicide bomber, Thenmozhi Rajaratnam (alias Dhanu; reportedly a minor at the time of the attack), using an RDX suicide belt. Two years after Rajiv Gandhi's assassination, a male LTTE suicide bomber (also believed to be a minor) killed the President of Sri Lanka, Ranashighe Premadasa, at a May Day rally by detonating a suicide belt.



Dian Yulia - the foiled Indonesia suicide bomber

As the IED threat from transnational terror groups and insurgent groups increased in the 1980s and 1990s, sharing of TTPs and bomb-making expertise also increased. For example, LTTE was so prolific in their development of IED TTPs that they were adopted by transnational terror groups: the al-Qa'ida bombing of the US Cole in 2000 bore similarities to an LTTE attack committed in 1991 against a Sri Lankan Navy ship. Increasing access to information via the Internet and social media platforms has allowed for both the mobilization of radicalized individuals towards singular ideologies across countries and regions, and the potential for IED TTPs to spread more rapidly between groups and individuals.

Following the bombing of the US Cole and 9/11, al-Qa'ida became strongly associated with suicide attacks. They committed their first major suicide bombing in the Asia-Pacific Region in 2002. Two bombers detonated an IED in a backpack at a crowded nightclub frequented by Western tourists in Bali, Indonesia, killing 202 civilians and wounding 300. The following year, an al-Qa'ida-backed Indonesian Islamist group, Jemaah Islamiya (JI), attacked Western tourists at the JW Marriot Hotel in Jakarta, killing 12 civilians and wounding 149 with a suicide VBIED. The success of these attacks prompted further attacks in Indonesia and elsewhere in the region. In the Asia-Pacific, to date, suicide bombings have occurred in India, Sri Lanka, China, Bangladesh, and Indonesia; additionally, a suicide bomber was interdicted in Malaysia.



Suicide bombings in the Asia-Pacific (as of July 2016)

The two most recent attempted suicide bombings in the Asia-Pacific occurred in Indonesia and Bangladesh, incorporating female suicide bombers - the first time the TTP was used in both countries. In December 2016, Dian Yulia, a 27-year old former nanny, was arrested with a pressure cooker IED with the intent to detonate at the Presidential Palace in Jakarta. She had been recruited after expressing interest to be-

come a suicide bomber; she was directed to become the second wife of a known Indonesian militant in contact with Bahrun Naim. Following her capture, Indonesia's CT forces dismantled an ISIS-backed IED cell, ultimately arresting approximately 15 people. Ten days later, in a suburb of Dhaka, a female suicide bomber detonated after police surrounded the building in which she was hiding with several other women and children. The woman was married to a member of the Neo-Jama'at-ul-Mujahideen Bangladesh (Neo-JMB), and detonated her suicide belt when exiting the building. Two other would-be female bombers married to Neo-JMB leaders also surrendered, but did not detonate their suicide belts.

Looking back at the history of suicide bombing, it seems clear that as the terror threat in the Asia-Pacific continues to develop, suicide IED TTPs will also evolve. With the continued weakening of ISIS in Syria and Iraq, there may be a migration of knowledge and experience into the Asia-Pacific. In the long term, TTP migration indicators could be the use of child suicide bombers, the use of implanted devices, refinement of suicide bomber attack pre-positioning (such as concealment of suicide device under clothes or increased access to targets), increased effectiveness (such as using more stable or deadly explosives, or other technical advances), or increased VEO organizational infrastructure allowing for the development of mass-produced devices. In the short term, countries in which female suicide bombers are relatively rare or non-existent could see an increase in use of the TTP, or evidence that training or indoctrination of potential bombers is taking place.

Sources: NYT (1/14/03) NPR (7/19/05) NPR (5/21/09) Terrorist Suicide Bombings (2012) OSU Origins (April 2013) MHN (10/17/14) Daily (11/16/15) Inquirer (1/17/16) NDTV (3/10/16) Dhaka Tribune (12/24/16) BBC News (12/24/16) Guardian (1/4/17) NewsDeeply (2/22/17) Guardian (2/28/17) UofC Data

Person of Interest / VEO of Interest

SUBJECT: Samsul Hoda		
ALIAS: Samsul, Huda	LOCATION: Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE); Delhi, India	
AFFILIATIONS: Pakistan Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI); Transnational Criminal Organizations		
<p>In early February, Nepalese law enforcement worked with the UAE, to have Samsul Hoda arrested and extradited to Nepal for his connection with directing the 20 NOV 16 alleged IED attack on an Indian Railways train, in Kanpur, India that is currently under investigation. Hoda's arrest follows an abnormally high number of suspicious railway incidents in 2016. Including seven blasts, three confirmed incidents of track tampering and 27 cases of unspecified sabotage. Very few (if any) of these attacks had a claim-of-responsibility associated with them.</p> <p>While it remains unclear how many of these events can be attributed to Hoda, three men arrested in connection with the Kanpur Indian Railway IED attack, reportedly confessed that Hoda directed them to emplace IEDs on Indore Patna Express tracks. The three men also alleged that Hoda ordered the use of "gas cutters" to damage tracks. Hoda reportedly paying each individual around 2 to 2.5 million Rupees (\$30-38 USD) per successful Indian Railway attack.</p> <p>Working jointly with their Nepalese counterparts, the Indian National Investigation Agency (NIA) contends that a majority of these attacks "have occurred in non-traditional Left-wing extremism-affected areas and do not carry [Maoist] signatures." Indian and Nepalese law enforcement officials believe that Hoda was an agent of a Pakistan ISI plot to target Indian infrastructure and civilians. Indian NIA further contends that the confession of the three men helped avert an active IED operation against an Indian Railway track (near the Nepalese border), in East Champaran, India.</p> <p>The arrest of Samsul Hoda (and the IED cell in Kanpur) revealed an IED facilitation network that stretched from Dubai to South Asia. Initial findings, as a result of joint Nepal-Indian interrogations, indicate that Hoda's IED/sabotage cell included a Shafi Sheikh, who reports directly to Hoda and acted as a handler for Brij Kishore Giri, the handler for the IED emplacers. Moving forward, reflections gained from the Hoda joint Nepal-India CT investigation could identify active IED cells still operational in India, further showcasing international cooperation as an effective tool against terrorism and IED attacks.</p>		
Sources: NDTV (1/20/17) Sakshi Post (2/7/17) Daily Mail (2/11/17) India Today		
VEO: Nationalist Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN)		
AREA OF OPERATIONS: Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh, India; Burma TTPs: Small arms, IEDs, kidnapping, extortion		
<p>The NSCN was founded in January 1980 with the aim of establishing a Naga-controlled independent state, though the history of Naga independence dates back to the early 20th century. The Naga, a Christian ethnic minority group, first sought independence from the Indian constitution under the British in 1918. Following WWII, the Naga National Council (NNC) began voicing calls for Naga independence. Dissatisfied with the framework set forth by the Indian National Congress, they soon began engaging in guerilla warfare against Indian security forces. On 14 AUG 1947, the NNC declared Nagaland's independence, but following an unsuccessful round of talks with the Indian Prime Minister, the Indian Army was dispatched to the region. In 1975, the Indian Government and NNC leadership signed the Shillong Accord, putting an end to the armed rebellion. However, several senior leaders rejected the Accord and broke away, forming the NSCN on 31 JAN 1980.</p> <p>There are currently several off-shoots of the original NSCN group, with the two most prominent being the NSCN-Khaplang (NSCN-K) and the NSCN-Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM). The groups are known to operate as criminal-terrorist organizations, receiving funding and material support from both domestic and international sources. Following his arrest in 2010, Anthony Shimray, a senior NSCN-IM official and arms procurer, alleged China was providing training and weapons (including Surface-to-Air missiles) in return for tracking Indian troop movements in Arunachal Pradesh, where China has a border dispute.</p> <p>Recent political events in Manipur state, to include re-districting, and moves by NSCN-IM to reach a peace deal with the Indian Government that has alienated the NSCN-K and others, have caused an uptick in overall violence. Re-districting in Manipur has sparked outrage from several groups, and increased tensions between the various Naga militant groups. Due to rumors that NSCN-IM was in the final phases of a peace deal with the Indian Government and apparently attempting to consolidate power during the redistricting, increased tensions have boiled over, with several groups attacking NSCN-IM members with IEDs, conventional munitions, and other weapons. In the short-term, violence between these groups and against the Government of India is expected to continue or even increase, especially as the NSCN-K seeks to make its demands heard through shows of strength before a deal with NSCN-IM can be completed.</p>		
Sources: Diplomat (3/2/11) Indian Express (6/11/15) NDTV (12/25/15) SATP (NSCN-IM) SATP (NSCN-K) Nagaland Post (12/17/16) Shillong Times (2/27/17)		

South Asia: February Significant Activity

Bangladesh

Militant groups within the country are relying heavily on social media to inspire people towards militancy. The Inspector General of Police, AKM Shahidul Hoque, said “most people arrested for militancy were found to have been motivated through Facebook”. Police have been focusing efforts rehabilitation from radicalization, in addition to bringing suspected militants to justice. Speaking specifically of students, Hoque identified drugs and radicalization as the two major issues, and advised students to avoid falling into these traps. **The Daily Star (2/10/17)**

India

On 4 FEB, two Hizb-ul Mujahideen (HuM) terrorists were killed during an encounter with police while traveling in a vehicle near Amargarh Sopore, Jammu and Kashmir. The police intercepted the vehicle based on information that HuM was planning to conduct an attack. When challenged, the HuM personnel lobbed a grenade and engaged in a small arms firefight, where both HuM personnel were killed. In the vehicle, police found two AK-series rifles, one pistol, four hand grenades, and other small arms and ammunition. **Times of India (2/4/17)**

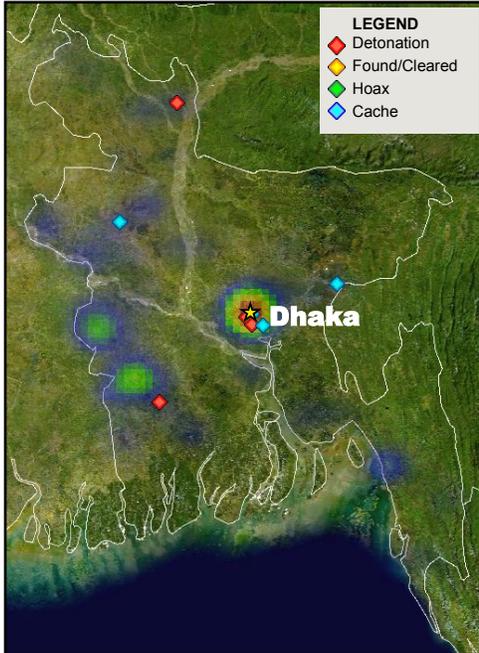
On 7 FEB, India warned Burma’s National Security Adviser, U Thaung Tun, that Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LeT, a Kashmir-based terrorist group) had sent members (under the guise of a charitable mission) to attempt to radicalize the Rohingya in Rakhine state, and that it would pose a security risk for the region if they were successful. Due to this, India urged Burma to find a political solution to the Rohingya problem soon, expressing that relying only on crackdowns would be counter-productive. This is the latest instance of international pressure on Burma to address the treatment of the Rohingya, which have experienced violence from both the government and the Buddhist-majority population surrounding them. It should be noted that the Rohingya have been repeatedly courted by various terrorist groups over the last several years in reaction to their treatment, and though some Rohingya sometimes join those groups, the population as a whole has proven resistant to widespread radicalization. **Hindustan Times (2/7/17) One India (2/7/17)**

On 20 FEB, press reported on a government alert that “acid bombs” may be thrown by dissidents in Jammu and Kashmir during events where stones and “petrol bombs” (Molotov cocktails) are being used. The alert follows reports that more acid is being procured in Jammu and transported to the Srinagar area. In response, security forces have deployed more water cannons across the state. Notably, Indian security personnel also expressed dismay at the level of civilian resistance to operations against terrorists, which has been hampering their effectiveness and allowing terrorists to escape. **India (2/20/17)**

Maldives

On 7 FEB, Maldivian authorities tweeted that a Maldivian man attempting to cross the border into Syria was arrested and extradited. The man was allegedly attempting to join the Syrian civil war, and is the fourth Maldivian apprehended trying to cross the border. Three other suspects are currently being tried in the Maldives for terrorism charges related to trying to join the war. **Maldives Independent (2/8/17)**

Bangladesh: February IED Events



There were four IED detonation events and four cache events.

On 1 FEB, an explosives cache was recovered by Rapid Action Battalion (RAB) members, following the arrest of four Neo-Jamaat-ul-Mujahideen (Neo-JMB) militants in Dhaka. One of the militants arrested, Ashfak-e-Azam (alias Apple), is the IT head of the Neo-JMB and ran the groups' websites and social media operations. The cache contained black powder, bomb-making materials, two pistols, ammunition, and four bladed weapons. **Channel News (2/1/17) Reuters Africa (2/1/17) Zee News (2/1/17) Straits Times (2/2/17)**

On 3 FEB, thrown IEDs detonated against the Vice President of an Awami League youth wing office, Jony Mollah, in Dhakuria, Phultala, Khulna; Mollah was killed and another man was wounded. Six men on two motorcycles threw the IEDs and then attacked them with small arms fire; political rivalry is a suspected motivation. **AB News (2/4/17) Daily Star (2/4/17) Daily Sun (2/4/17)**

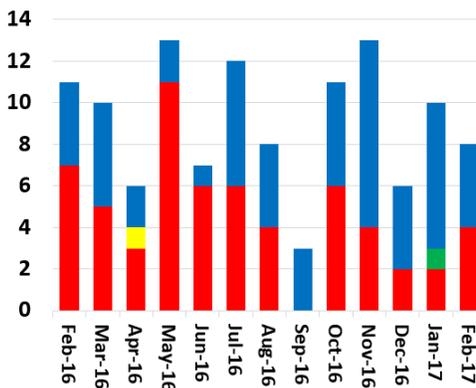
On 10 FEB, a thrown IED detonated against civilians near the Chhat Koraibari border, Kurigram, Rangpur; one civilian was killed and another was injured. Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) 35 Battalion BGB Battalion 35 responded to the incident, accusing Indian Border Security Force's (BSF) 57 Battalion personnel of throwing the device; BSF has denied involvement. **Dhaka Tribune (2/10/17)**

On 20 FEB, an IED cache was recovered by RAB from three JMB members in Sonaragaon, Narayanganj, Dhaka. The cache contained seven jihadi books, 46 leaflets, five machetes, five crude bombs, and some bomb-making materials. **Daily Star (2/20/17) WebIndia123 (2/22/17)**

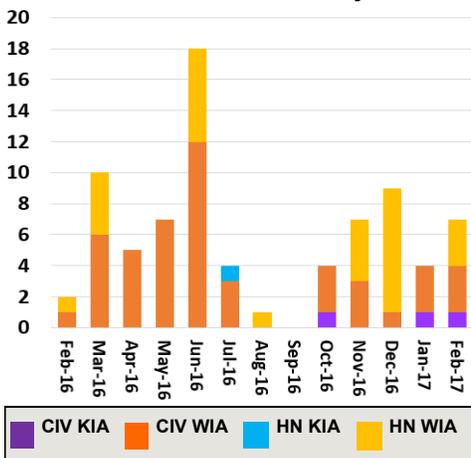
On 27 FEB, an IED cache was recovered by BGB 55 Battalion in Madhabpur, Habiganj, Sylhet. The cache was contained in a septic tank and included 53 improvised explosives and 27 petrol bombs. The explosives may have been remnants from political violence starting in 2013. **Dhaka Tribune (2/27/17)**

On 27 FEB, an IED detonated against police by transportation workers during a riot in Darussalam, Dhaka; three constables and a passerby were injured when an IED detonated in front of them. The workers were trying to maintain a hartal (blockade) on transportation into Dhaka in protest of the conviction on two drivers for causing accidents. **BDNews24 (2/27/17)**

Past Year IED Events by Type



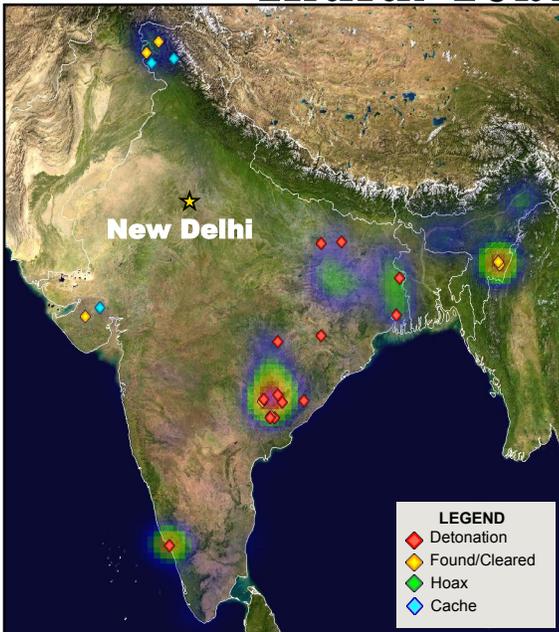
Past Year IED Event Casualty Count



IED violence in Bangladesh dropped slightly in February, and the majority of events included arrests. The Government recently constituted multi-agency quick response teams in every District to 'swiftly' combat militancy and terrorism. These quick response teams are a small part of the Government's long-term effort to engage people of all sectors including guardians, teachers, students, religious leaders and public representatives to create awareness and combat terrorism and militancy. The Government's efforts and the increase in policing is expected to cause a decrease in the number of IED events and lead to an increase in arrests in the coming months.

IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

India: February IED Events



There were 14 IED detonation events, nine found and cleared events, and four cache events.

On 2 FEB, an IED was found and cleared by police along the Srinagar-Jammu National Highway in Pampore area, Pulwama district, Jammu and Kashmir. **Times of India (2/2/17)**

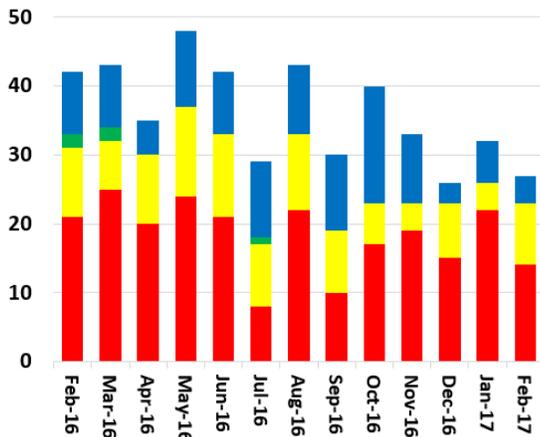
On 14 FEB, an IED was found and cleared by the Rajkot Police in the Khodiyarpara area of Rajkot, Gujarat. The device was reportedly composed of two gelatin sticks attached to a motorcycle battery and a timer/clock, all contained inside a box. **India (2/14/17)**

On 24 FEB, an IED was found and cleared in front of a Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) worker's home in Thoubal district, Manipur. The device was found one day before Prime Minister Narendra Modi, also a BJP member, was scheduled to host a rally in the area ahead of state elections, and following statements from the Coordinated Committee (CorCom) that they intended stop the rally. The device accompanied other conventional threats to other BJP members. **India (2/24/17) Deccan Chronicle (2/24/17)**

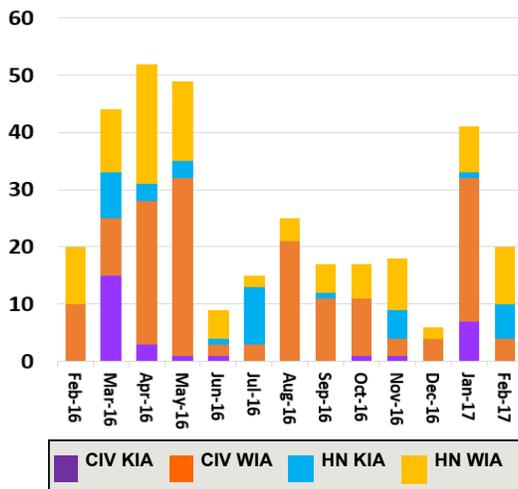
On 26 FEB, an IED cache was recovered by the Gujarat Anti-Terrorism Squad during a raid against ISIS safe houses in Rajkot and Bhavnagar, Gujarat, resulting in two detainees. The cache contained gunpowder, "local made bombs with battery," computers with "objectionable and prohibited content," and face masks. Reportedly they planned to conduct an attack on religious places such as Chotila. **Times of India (2/26/17) Zee News (2/27/17)**

On 28 FEB, an IED was found and cleared by police personnel at a residence in Basikhong Torban, Imphal East district, Manipur. Notably, Rahul Gandhi was scheduled to host a rally later that day 6km away, but CorCom did not announce any intention to disrupt this rally and the events may be unrelated. **Business Standard (2/28/17) Assam Times (2/28/17)**

Past Year IED Events by Type



Past Year IED Event Casualty Count

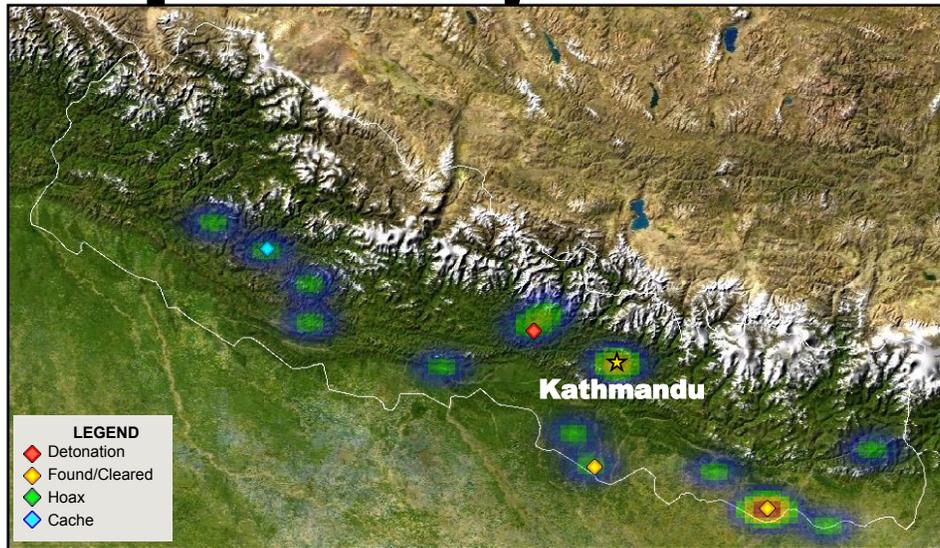


Overall IED activity levels in February remained relatively consistent with the two previous months. February repeated January's pattern of a small number of IED events early in the month, and a large amount towards the end; this was largely due to ramping up of violence in Manipur ahead of state elections. However, due to ongoing behind-the-scenes activity between Naga groups in the northeast (**see pg. 7 for more information**), along with increasing IED and border crossing activity in Jammu and Kashmir, average levels of IED activity are expected to start increasing again.

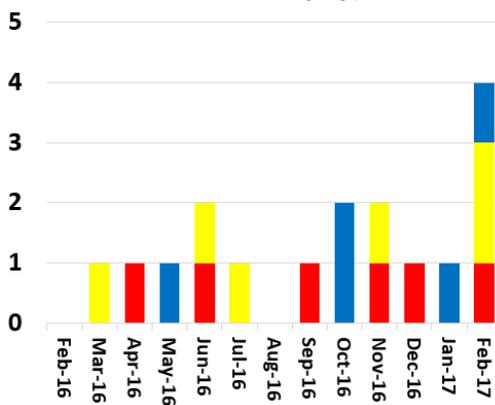
The most significant event this month was the discovery of yet another ISIS cell, this time in Gujarat, leading to the arrest of two suspects. This cell heavily reinforces previous assessments of how ISIS is expected to operate in India—both suspects had degrees in computer-related fields, coordinated with ISIS through applications such as Telegram, used locally-sourced explosives, and appeared to use common local construction techniques. Though the IED found and cleared in Rajkot was more advanced than the cache materials would imply, the location and timing of the incident are suspicious. ISIS activity is on the rise, and a successful attack is likely to happen this year.

IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

Nepal: February IED Events



Past Year IED Events by Type



There was one IED detonation event, two found and cleared events, and one cache event.

On 24 FEB, an IED cache was recovered by Nepal Army personnel from a field in Ghartikanda, Chaurjahari-8, Rukum, Province no. 5. The cache contained two socket bombs wrapped in plastic. A villager discovered the IEDs when he was tilling his field; bomb disposal personnel from the Jwaladal Battalion responded to the event. **Kathmandu Post (2/28/17)**

On 25 FEB 2017, an IED was found and cleared by Nepal Army EOD at Om Oil Trade gas station in Bangkul Bazaar, Sarmujwa-8, Rautahat district, Narayani zone. The IED, discovered by civilians in the area, was described as a sutali bomb; the responding EOD unit is known as the Amar Dal Brigade. **Himalayan Times (2/26/17)**

On 27 FEB, an IED detonated at the library of Dravya Shah Multiple Campus in Laxmi Bazaar, Gorkha, Province no. 4. Authorities believe the IED, most likely a crude bomb, was detonated as a part of an on-going dispute between campus political parties. **Online Khabar (2/27/17) Kathmandu Post (2/27/17) My Republica (2/28/17)**

On 28 FEB, an IED was found and cleared by Nepal Army and police personnel at the gate of the Peace Zone Boarding School in Rajbiraj-9 town, Saptari district, Sagarmatha zone. The IED was described as a socket bomb; the Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (Revolutionary) [JTMMR] organization claimed responsibility for the device. **Kathmandu Post (2/28/17) Himalayan Times (2/28/17)**

IED activity increased in February to the highest level in the last year. The recovery of war remnants often constitutes the majority of IED events in Nepal; this month, however, only one of the events, a cache, was attributed to the discovery of war remnants. The other three events were actions by hostile actors, be the criminal or terroristic.

In particular, the emplacement of yet another device by the JTMMR ethnic militant organization is concerning, as they have been becoming increasingly aggressive over the past seven months in Saptari district. Previous attacks have targeted the homes of politicians and the Saptari District Administrative Office (DAO). The latest attempted attack targeted a school for refusing to close down during a forced *bandh* (protest of non-essential services) in December 2016. As JTMMR continues to push its political agenda and protests against the new constitution, there may be an increase in IED or other violent activity, particularly if its demands are not met.

IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

Southeast Asia: February Significant Activity

Philippines

On 20 FEB, retired policeman Arturo Lascanas reinforced allegations made by a former hitman last year which included claims of a 300-member execution squad being run out the Davao City. The self-confessed leader of the Davao Death Squad accused President Duterte of ordering the mosque bombing and the murder of a journalists during his time as mayor. He went on to say he implemented the personal instructions from the mayor or his associates and all killings were conducted in Davao. **CNN (2/20/17)**

On 26 FEB, the Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) beheaded German hostage Juergen Gustav Kantner after his ransom deadline of PHP 30 million (\$596,000 USD) expired. Kantner was abducted by the ASG in November 2016 along with his partner Sabine Merz who was killed and left on the yacht they were aboard in waters southern Philippines. The Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) who exerted an all-out effort to rescue Kantner prior to the ransom deadline, said they will "commit to relentlessly pursue the ongoing all-out offensives to neutralize the perpetrators of this dastardly crime." **CNN Philippines (2/28/17) The Guardian (2/27/17)**

President Duterte announced on 28 FEB the police will be back at the war against drugs since being suspended earlier this year however the new task forces will be composed of personnel with no history of corruption. The President made the decision due to lack of personnel to cover other battles such as the New People's Army (NPA) and terrorists in Mindanao. The Philippine Drug Enforcement Agency (PDEA) will still be the lead for the anti-drugs campaign with support from the Philippine National Police and AFP. **Reuters (2/28/17) Rappler (2/28/17)**

Thailand

On 13 FEB, Thai authorities arrested alleged drug kingpin, Xaysana Keopimpha (alias Mr. X), a Laotian dubbed as the "ASEAN drug lord." Operating throughout the region, Mr. X was involved in narcotics smuggling operations on both sides of the Thailand-Malaysia border and the insurgency in the Thai Deep South. It is believed Mr. X used some of the money from his drug activities to provide funding for Deep South insurgent groups. **RFA (2/13/17)**

On 28 FEB, the Thai Government and MARA Pattani, an umbrella organization covering several insurgent groups, reached an agreement to a limited ceasefire. The two sides agreed to work together to pick one of five districts in three provinces of the troubled region that would serve as a so-called safety zone where a ceasefire would take hold within six months. **BenarNews (2/28/17)**

Malaysia

In early February, police arrested eight thieves in Klang, Selangor after being tipped off about a possible IED at a scrap metal shop. However, the suspicious looking metal that was described as "bomb-shaped" was not an IED; it was a radiography projector. Following the arrests of those involved, police realized that the men, four of which worked for a company that specializes in using radiography projectors, stole the projector from a company vehicle. The thieves then unwittingly exposed themselves to deadly radiation by discarding the radioactive innards of the projector, which contained depleted uranium and Iridium-192, in an apartment complex trash bin, before selling the empty projector to the scrap metal shop. According to US Nuclear Regulatory Commission, iridium-192 is one of the main lost or stolen commercial radioactive isotopes that can potentially be used in making a dirty bomb. **The Star (2/13/17) International Business Times (2/13/17) RT (2/15/17)**

Indonesia

In late February, members of the Indonesia House of Representatives assigned to revise the 2003 Terrorism Law announced that they are set to travel in the next two months to the UK and the US to collect ideas for improving the law. The deputy chairman of the House's working committee in charge of deliberation of the bill explained that members of the committee would learn about the UK's counterterrorism strategy, known as CONTEST. In the US, the committee members are planning to visit the UN headquarters in New York to discuss the world body's counterterrorism parameters. The committee intends to spend a week in each country and use the UK's CONTEST as their reference in composing counterterrorism strategies, while they take cues on accommodating the rights of victims from the UN. In mid-February, President Joko "Jokowi" Widodo criticized the pace the House has taken in reforming the counterterrorism law, which he has been asking congress to revise since the January 2016 Jakarta attacks. **Jakarta Post (2/13/17) Jakarta Post (2/26/17)**

Burma

The Burmese Army continued the assault on Rohingya in Rakhine State into the month of February, drawing international condemnation. On 3 FEB, the United Nations' Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights released a report alleging Burmese security forces committed human rights violations against Rohingya, joining in international condemnation of the offensive that has been on-going since October 2016. On 17 FEB, the State Counsellor's Office issued a press statement that Burmese Army had ended offensive actions in northern Rakhine State. Since the press release, IED-related reporting dropped significantly. **United Nations News Centre (2/3/17) Global New Light of Myanmar (2/17/17)**

At the end of February, the Northern Alliance - Burma, the Shan State Army - North, and the National Democratic Alliance Army released a joint statement declaring that they would not sign a peace agreement with the Burmese Government unless the approach to the peace process was re-evaluated. The joint statement further declared support for China's "One Belt One Road" policy that would open trade between China and the rest of Eurasia, stating that the policy would be beneficial for Burma's minority groups, many of which are ethnic Chinese. The statement went on to declare that the AEGs would provide security for foreign investment in their areas. **Frontier Myanmar (2/27/17)**

Philippines: February IED Events



There were six IED detonation events, three found and cleared events, and 15 cache events.

On 11 FEB, an IED cache left behind by fleeing NPA rebels was recovered by troops of the 60th Infantry Battalion in Bollukan, Laak, Compostela Valley, Davao, Mindanao. The cache contained two IEDs, a blasting machine, AK-47 rifle with five rounds of ammunition, improvised hand grenade, blasting caps, detonating switch and 150-meter wire. **Mindanao Times (2/12/17)**

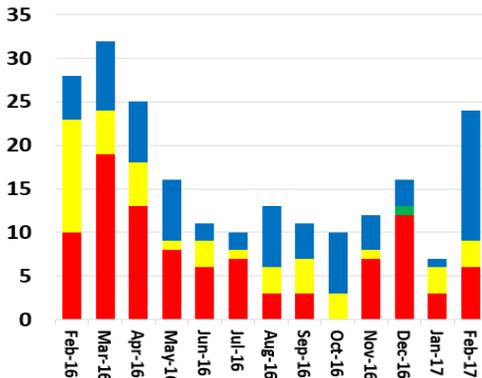
On 14 FEB, an IED cache was recovered after troops from the 43rd Infantry Battalion and 8th Infantry Division engaged in a five-hour firefight with NPA rebels while conducting combat operations in Cabaywa, Santander, Bobon, Northern Samar, Eastern Visayas, Visayas. The cache contained an IED along with three cellular phones. **GMA News (2/16/17)**

On 16 FEB, an IED detonated against troops from the 3rd Infantry Battalion while convoying between Lacson and Lamanan, Calinan, Davao, Davao del Sur, Davao, Mindanao; two soldiers were killed and 15 were wounded. Troops recovered a cache containing two IEDs and bomb-making paraphernalia after engaging in a firefight. **Sun Star (2/17/17) Mindanao Times (2/20/17)**

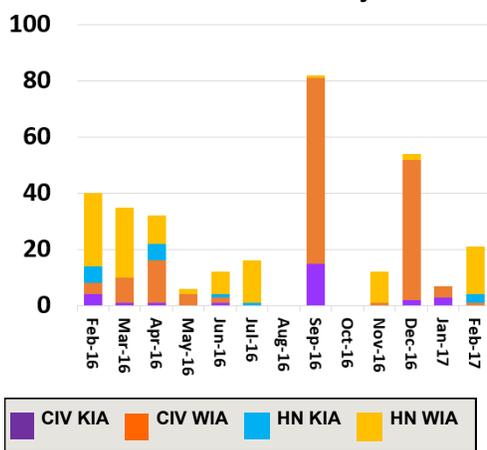
On 25 FEB, an IED emplaced by NPA rebels was found and cleared by Army EOD at the proposed Pulanai Hydroelectric Plant in Lumbayao, Valencia, Bukidnon, Northern Mindanao, Mindanao. Rebels raided the compound and seized mobile phones from the plant personnel then ordered them to leave the compound at which time they planted a few IEDs on the property. A military EOD unit recovered one device. **Rappler (2/27/17) Inquirer Mindanao (2/27/17)**

On 27 FEB, an IED emplaced by NPA rebels detonated against troops from the 30th Infantry Battalion in Tinago, Malimono, Surigao del Norte, Caraga, Mindanao. The soldiers encountered the rebels after responding to complaints of extortion and harassment by the NPA. **Sun Star (2/28/17)**

Past Year IED Events by Type



Past Year IED Event Casualty Count



The IED activity in February tripled from the prior month, and nearly all events were attributed to the NPA; the majority of these events were IEDs recovered following firefights. Since the end of the ceasefire on 3 FEB, the AFP has documented around 30 encounters with the NPA. Both sides ended the unilateral ceasefire after negotiations came to a halt when insurgents demanded the release of political prisoners. The AFP is willing to support the resumption of peace talks; however, it will continue its operations against the NPA until peace talks resume. There have been a few localized dialogues thus far.

Earlier this month, President Duterte told security forces to use all government resources to protect Mindanao from the ASG. He added air assets would now be used to boost the military's campaign to "crush" ASG bandits following the beheading of a German hostage they had been holding since November 2016. In March, we can expect to see increased encounters with the ASG as the military intensifies their operations; this could lead to an increase in IED activity.

IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

Thailand: February IED Events



There were two IED detonation events and two found and cleared events.

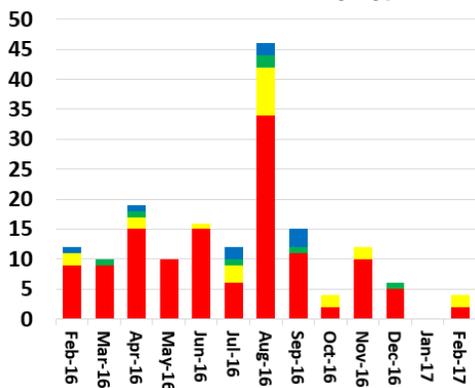
On 11 FEB, an RCIED detonated near a road side power pole in Chanae, Narathiwat; four civilians were injured. The IED weighed 20kg, and left a crater 60cm deep and 1.3 meters wide. **Bangkok Post (2/11/17)**

On 14 FEB, an IED detonated against a dismantled patrol of Ranger Company 4414 along Bue Reh-Traoh Bon, Moo 1, Tambon Buere, Sai Buri, Pattani; one soldier was injured. The patrol was protecting teachers. **Bangkok Post (2/14/17)**

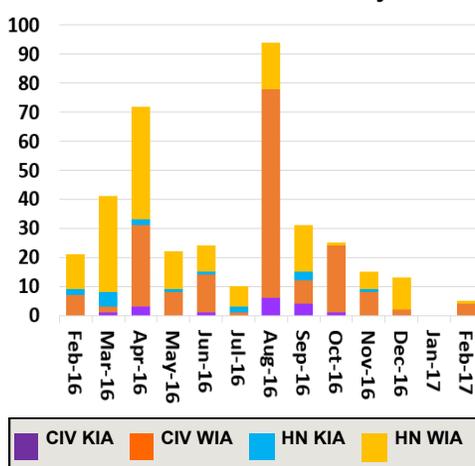
On 26 FEB, a VBIED was found and cleared by Ranger Company 4806 near Ban Khok Saya, Tambon Paluri, Sungai Padi. The device incorporated a power circuit, two gas cylinders, and four cans of petrol contained in a stolen Mitsubishi Triton pick-up truck. **Bangkok Post (2/26/17)**

On 28 FEB, a VBIED was found and cleared by security forces near a border patrol police camp in Thepha, Songkhla. The device incorporated 80kg of ex-plosives and two cooking gas cylinders contained in a stolen pickup truck. **Bangkok Post (2/28/17)**

Past Year IED Events by Type



Past Year IED Event Casualty Count



IED events increased in February, however it did not exceed activity from last year. Overall, IED activity is down and can be attributed to a few factors. The floods, which impacted the region in late December through January, damaged or destroyed IED components or construction facilities limiting the number and types of IEDs available. Increased security along the border with Malaysia where the Thai and Malaysians have implemented stronger border inspections to deter drug and fuel smugglers. Coordinated drug enforcement activity including the high profile arrest of a Laotian drug lord and revelation of the potential funding and material support to the southern Thailand insurgency has disrupted IED facilitation networks.

While the BRN is most likely behind the violence, the success of peace talks between the MARA Pattani VEO umbrella and the Thai Government has reduced the number of active fighters in the southern provinces. The agreement to implement safe zones in the southern provinces is a positive step towards peace in the region but maybe the focus of attacks by BRN forces to hamper further progress in reducing violence.

IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

Burma: February IED Events

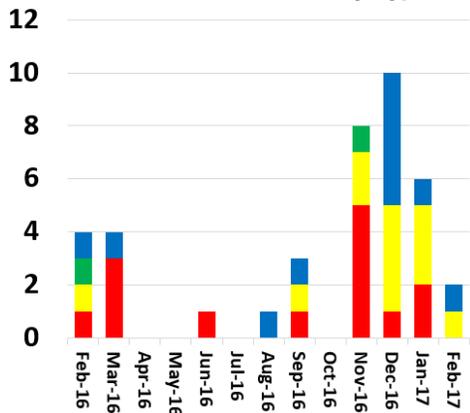


There was one found and cleared event.

On 4 FEB, an RCIED was found and cleared on Lashio-Muse Road, northern Shan State. Workers carrying out repairs found the device and informed security forces. Authorities recovered the RCIED with two detonators and one unspecified battery at the site. **Global New Light of Myanmar (2/5/17)**

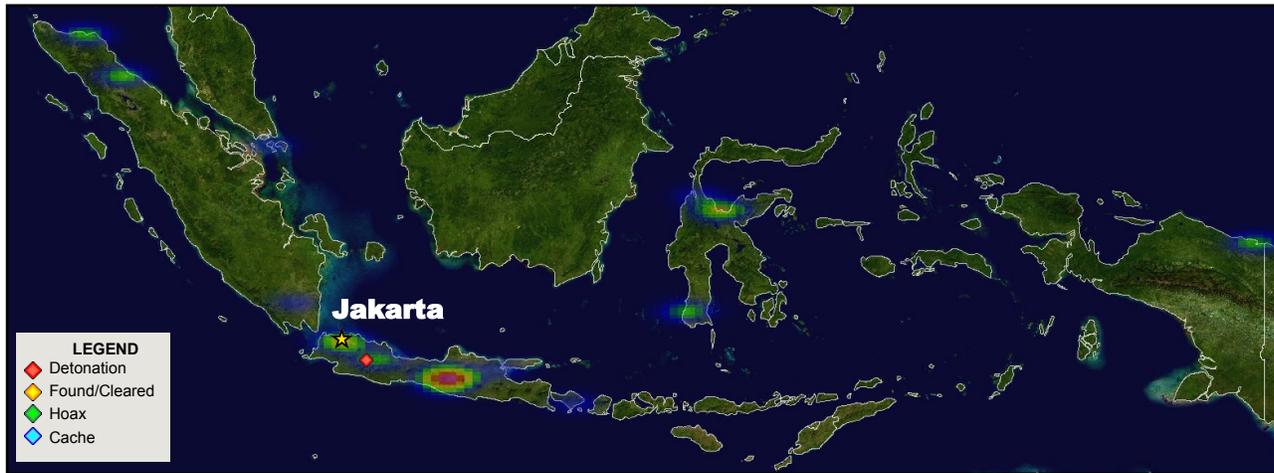
IED activity dropped back below historical norms in February, likely due to a reduction in Burmese Army operations in both Rakine state (see **Southeast Asia SIGACTs page**), and in northern Burma. AEGs in the northern states have used IEDs as a retaliatory weapon in the past to target Burmese Army assets following increased military activity. The uptick of activity in Rakhine state over the last few months was likely correlated to an increased military presence and activity.

Past Year IED Events by Type

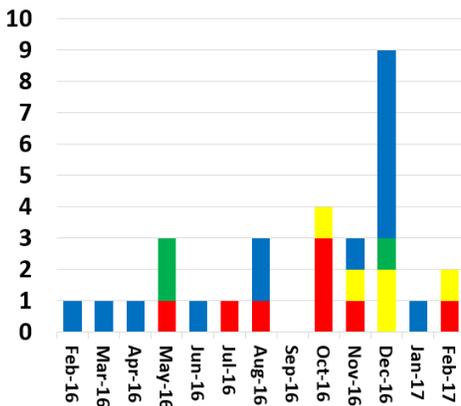


IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

Indonesia: February IED Events



Past Year IED Events by Type



There was one IED detonation event and one cache event.

On 27 FEB, an IED was detonated by a suspected Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD) militant in Bandung city, West Java; no casualties. Following the incident, another IED was found and cleared after retrieving it from the suspect. Eyewitnesses reported that the event started with two people on a motorcycle loitering in Pandawa Park. One of the suspects placed the device on the ground and it detonated shortly thereafter. The device was described as a pressure cooker. The suspect that placed the device on the ground then ran into a nearby government building while the driver of the motorcycle rode off. Police exchanged gunfire during an hour-long standoff with the suspect in the building. He was shot in the stomach and died later in the hospital. A second device was retrieved from a backpack the suspect was carrying. **Channel News Asia (2/27/17) Benar News (2/27/17)**

The IED incident this month reinforces two narratives about terrorism in Indonesia.

The first is that while ISIS-tied VEOs and individuals appear to be determined to conduct terrorist activity within Indonesia, they seem to currently lack the capability to effectively execute these plots. Through a mixture of degradation by Indonesian security services and a lack of Indonesian militants with recent battlefield experience, attack capability has not improved significantly since the first ISIS-tied attack in January 2016.

The second narrative is that Indonesia seems to have issues with recidivism and de-radicalization. Yayat Cahdiyat, the alleged perpetrator of the 27 FEB IED incident, is only the latest recidivist offender in Indonesia's fight against terrorism. He was previously convicted under the 2003 Terrorism Law and sentenced to three years in prison in 2012 for robbing a gas station to help fund a paramilitary training camp in Aceh in 2010. Cahdiyat was granted remission after serving just two years whereupon release he joined JAD. Remissions are commonly awarded to convicts who display "good behavior" which most terrorists and fraudsters can easily achieve through seemingly devout worship. Although the government has attempted to tighten remission entitlements to terrorism and corruption convicts, such regulations have proven unenforceable. Additionally, Indonesia's criminal justice system seems to lack deterrence in the first place, with judges failing to hand down maximum sentences to most convicts. Prison management has also exacerbated recidivism as it enables ideologues like jailed JAD leader Aman Abdurrahman to instill radical teachings among his followers, as well as other inmates, at the expense of the government-sponsored de-radicalization program.

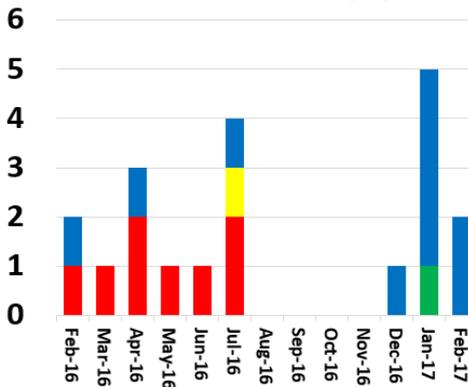
The 2003 Terrorism Law deals more with law enforcement than efforts to prevent or preempt terror attacks. The ongoing deliberations to revise the law will address some of these shortfalls by appointing Indonesia's counterterrorism agency, the BNPT, to coordinate and oversee the government-wide efforts of de-radicalization and rehabilitation.

IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

Malaysia: February IED Events



Past Year IED Events by Type



There were two cache events.

On 26 and 27 FEB, two IED caches were recovered by Malaysian police from individuals suspected of being involved in blast fishing activities in Kunak, Sabah. The first cache event occurred when police nabbed a man who attempted to flee when he was approached. The man was unable to explain to the police why he was carrying a 25kg bag of fertilizer (reports differed between ammonium nitrate and urea). Seven hours after the arrest of the unnamed man, police raided two homes in a nearby costal village and arrested another unnamed male for possession of IED materials. From the house raids the police seized a fish bomb and bomb-making equipment. **The Star (2/27/17) Malay Mail Online (2/27/17)**

IED incidents related to fish bombing are common for Malaysia. The fish bomb, usually consisting of fertilizer and kerosene in a glass bottle and ignited with a short fuse, is an illegal fishing technique in Southeast Asia and it's use is pervasive. In Sabah alone, one local fisherman described hearing about 100 detonations a day until recently. Given the devastating effects of blast fishing on local coral reefs, the government of Malaysia has taken steps to combat it to include deploying an array of hydrophones to enable interdiction by quickly triangulating fish bombers. These actions have been effective in reducing blast fishing in areas where there is acoustic surveillance coverage, such as around the Tun Sakaran Marine Park, but it is still prevalent in areas outside of the coverage such as the waters off of Kudat and Semporna.

IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

Northeast Asia: February Significant Activity

China

On 1 FEB, a Hong Kong court sentenced a 21-year old University of Hong Kong student to three months of jail time for possessing 1kg of smoke cakes in December 2015. The smoke cakes contain potassium chlorate; during the trial, a debate over whether to consider the cakes as explosives under Hong Kong law ended when they were determined to have a pyrotechnic effect and therefore “explosive.” The student had pleaded not guilty after being apprehended near the site of large-scale demonstrations in front of the Legislative Council in 2015. **Hong Kong Free Press (2/2/17)**

On 10 FEB, a man threw a petrol bomb on a crowded commuter train at Tsim Sha Tsui station in Hong Kong. The resulting blast injured 15 civilians, including the suspect, who caught on fire before throwing the bomb. The station filled with smoke, and authorities evacuated the area. Counter-terrorism investigators are following up on the case. **Shanghai IST (2/10/17) Daily Star (2/10/17)**

On 14 FEB, three knife-wielding attackers killed eight civilians and wounded five in Pishan county, Xinjiang. Residents of the area claim the attackers were Uyghurs. The incident has increased the security posture in the area with roving patrols of armed police. In May 2014, the same area was targeted by a suicide bombers, killing 39 civilians and wounding over 100. **SCMP (2/14/17)**

Japan

On 7 FEB, the Tokyo High Court upheld a lower court’s four-year jail sentence of a South Korean national convicted for emplacing and detonating a small IED in the bathroom of the controversial Yasukuni Shrine in November 2015. The suspect was also found guilty of violating explosive controls and tariffs laws. **Yonhap (2/7/17)**

A report released in early February showed that Japan experienced more than twice the amount of cyberattacks in 2016 than in 2015. The annual survey of cyber attacks was launched in 2005, when the number of cyberattacks was around 310 million per year; in 2016, Japan experienced 128.1 billion attacks. In response to the increasing cyber threat, Japan has been increasing its cyber security initiatives. One such project is the establishment of the cyber security training and simulation center in Tokyo by Cyberbit. The goal of the center is to increase the number of certified cyber security professionals to focus on the protection of government and financial systems. **Japan Today (2/9/17) Japan Today (2/11/17)**

On 17 FEB, the organized crime bill being amended to include terrorism offenses moved closer to cabinet approval, with the list of punishable crimes reduced to 277 from 676. Bills of a similar nature received criticism in the past because of concerns over human rights abuses. **Yomiuri (2/28/17)**

North Korea

On 12 FEB, North Korea test-fired a ballistic missile into the Sea of Japan from a test site in Banghyon town, North Pyongan province, near the border with China. The test occurred while President Trump and Japan’s Prime Minister Abe were conducting meetings in Florida; a joint statement released by the leaders called on North Korea to comply with UN Security Council resolutions. **Malaysian Sun (2/12/17)**

On 13 FEB, Kim Jong-nam, the half brother of North Korean leader Kim Jong-un, was killed at the Kuala Lumpur airport using VX nerve agent. The attack was perpetrated by two women: one from Indonesia and the other from Vietnam; they had reportedly been hired by North Korean contacts. The assassination drew international condemnation; China responded by cutting North Korean coal imports in protest. **(For more information see Incident Highlight) Washington Post (2/17/17) CNN (2/20/17) Globe and Mail (2/26/17) BBC News (2/27/17) NYT (2/27/17)**

IED Calendar

The IED calendar was established to help our audience maintain awareness of events, such as anniversaries of major attacks, or political, religious or cultural events that often coincide (or can potentially coincide) with a spike in IED events.

Late January to early February (WW): Attacks have coincided with the anniversary of worldwide protests to Danish Cartoons in 2006

28 Feb (THA): First time Thai Gov. and insurgents sign a peace agreement

12 MAR (IND): Anniversary of 1993 Mumbai attack

13 MAR (THA): Anniversary of founding of Barisan Revolusi Nasional

15-16 MAR (IND): United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) Army Raising Day

7 APR (IND): ULFA Raising Day

13-15 APR (THA): Thai New Year (Songkran)

28 APR (THA): Anniversary of 2004 Krue Se Mosque Incident

IND – India
WW – Worldwide
THA – Thailand

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
February 2017	29	30	31	1 WW	2 WW	3 WW	4 WW
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	1	2	3	4
March 2017	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12 IND	13 THA	14	15 IND	16 IND	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
April 2017	2	3	4	5	6	7 IND	8
	9	10	11	12	13 THA	14 THA	15 THA
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28 THA	29
	30	1	2	3	4	5	6

Common Terms and Acronyms

AN – Ammonium Nitrate	PBIED – Personnel Borne (Suicide Bomb) IED
ANFO – Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil	PCB – Printed Circuit Board
ARMM – Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao	PN – Partner Nation
CIV – Civilian	PPIED – Pressure Plate IED
CBRN – Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear	QRF – Quick Response Force
COIN – Counter-insurgency	RCIED – Radio Controlled IED
CWIED – Command Wire IED	RCP – Route Clearance Patrols
DTMF – Dual-Tone Multi-Frequency	RPG – Rocket Propelled Grenade
EFP – Explosively Formed Projectile	SA – South Asia
EOD – Explosive Ordnance Disposal	SAF – Small Arms Fire
F/C – Found & Cleared	SEA – Southeast Asia
HME – Homemade Explosives	SVBIED – Suicide Vehicle Borne IED
HN – Host Nation (Police, Military, Government)	TATP – Triacetone Peroxide
IDF – Indirect Fire	TNT – Trinitrotoluene (C ₇ H ₅ N ₃ O ₆)
IDP – Internally Displaced Persons	TTP – Tactics, Techniques and Procedures
IED – Improvised Explosive Device	UXO – Unexploded Ordnance
KFR – Kidnap for Ransom	VBIED – Vehicle Borne IED
KIA – Killed in Action	VEO – Violent Extremist Organization
LOC – Line of Communication	VOIED – Victim Operated IED
LPG – Liquefied Petroleum Gas	WIA – Wounded in Action
MSR – Main Supply Routes	
NFI – No Further Information	
NSTR – Nothing Significant To Report	
PBA – Post Blast Analysis	

Governments, Groups and Organizations

ASG – Abu Sayyaf Group	JeM – Jaish-e-Mohammed
BIFF – Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters	JMB – Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh
BIPP – Barisan Islam Perberbasan Patani	JMJB – Jama'atul Muslim Janta Bangladesh
BRN-C – Barisan Revolusi Nasional-Coordinate	KIA – Kachin Independence Army
BSF – Border Security Forces	KIM – Khalifa Islamiya Mindanao
BNP – Bangladesh National Party	KIO – Kachin Independence Organization
BriMob – Mobile Brigade (Indonesia CT Forces)	LeT – Lashkar-e Tayyiba
CPI-M – Communist Party of India (Maoist)	MILF – Moro Islamic Liberation Front
CPN-M – Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)	MILF-SOG – MILF-Special Operations Group
CPP – Communist Party of the Philippines	MNLF – Moro National Liberation Front
CRPF – Central Reserve Police Force (India)	NPA – New People's Army
GMIP – Gerakan Mujahideen Islam Patani	PNP – Philippine National Police
HM – Hizb-ul-Mujahideen	POLRI – Indonesian National Police
HNLC – Hynniewtrep National Liberation Council (India)	PULO – Patani United Liberation Organization
HUJI-B – Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami Bangladesh	RAB – Rapid Action Battalion (Bangladesh)
IB – India's Intelligence Bureau	RKK – Runda Kumpulan Kecil
IM – Indian Mujahideen	SJMM – Samyukta Jatiya Mukti Morcha
IrW – Irregular Warfare	SJTMM – Samyukta Jana Tantrik Terai Mukti Morcha
ISI – Inter-Services Intelligence (Pakistan)	ULFA – United Liberation Front of Assam
ISIS – Islamic State of Iraq and Syria	UWSA – United Wa State Army
JAT – Jemaah Ansharout Tauhid	YCL – Youth Communist League
JI – Jemaah Islamiya	
JTMM – Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha	
JIB – Jemaat-e-Islami Bangladesh	