



Asia-Pacific Counter-IED Fusion Center

Monthly IED Activity Report



DOI: 31 March 2017

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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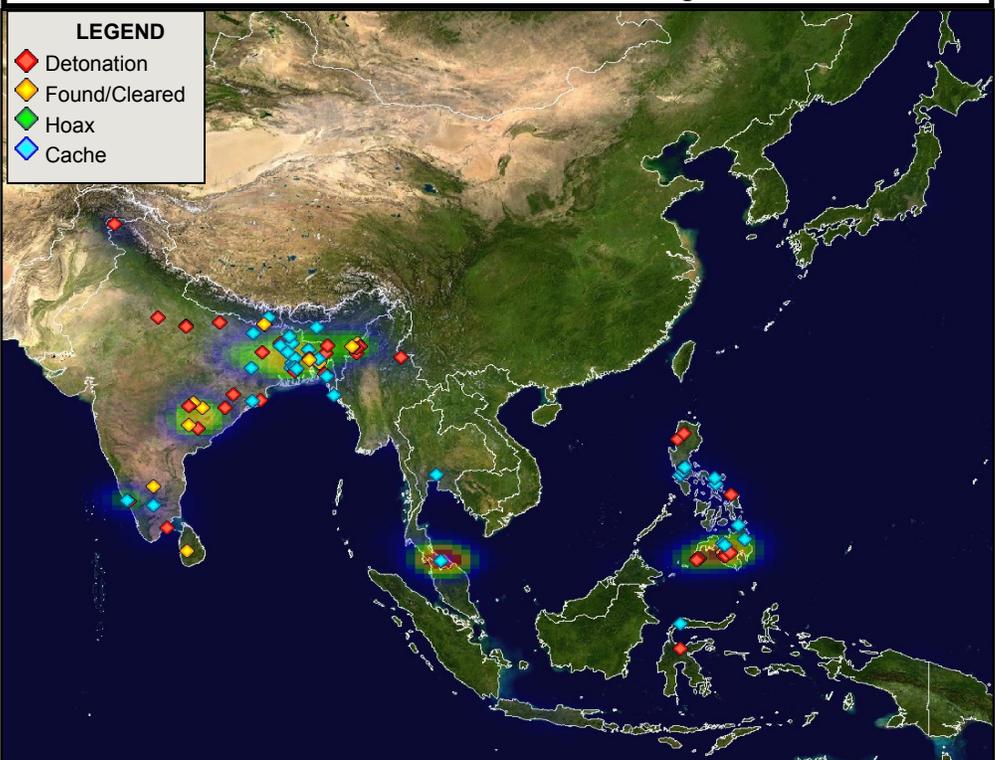
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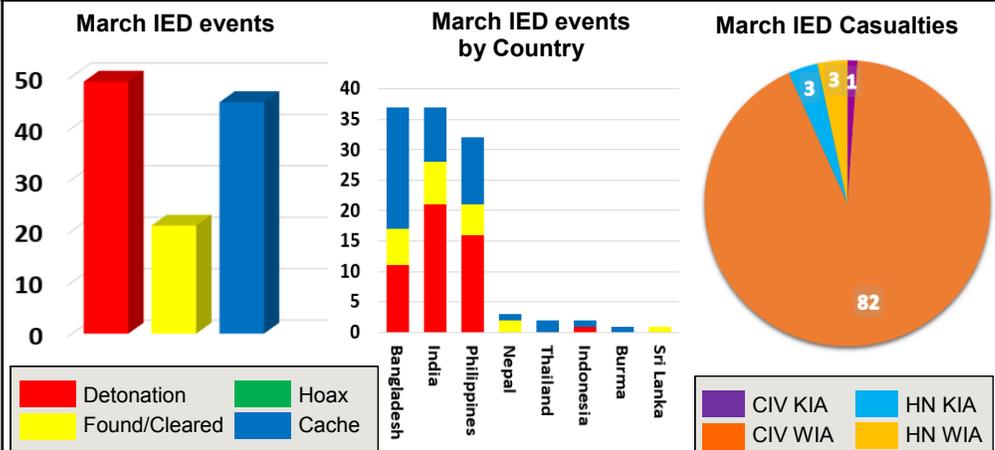
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Executive Summary: In March, IED events in the Asia-Pacific Region significantly increased from last month (up 56%), as did IED-related casualties (up 70%). In South Asia, IED events doubled from February, while in Southeast Asia, events increased by 9%. There were no reported IED events in Northeast Asia for the second month in a row.

There were **115** IED events in the Asia-Pacific region in March 2017

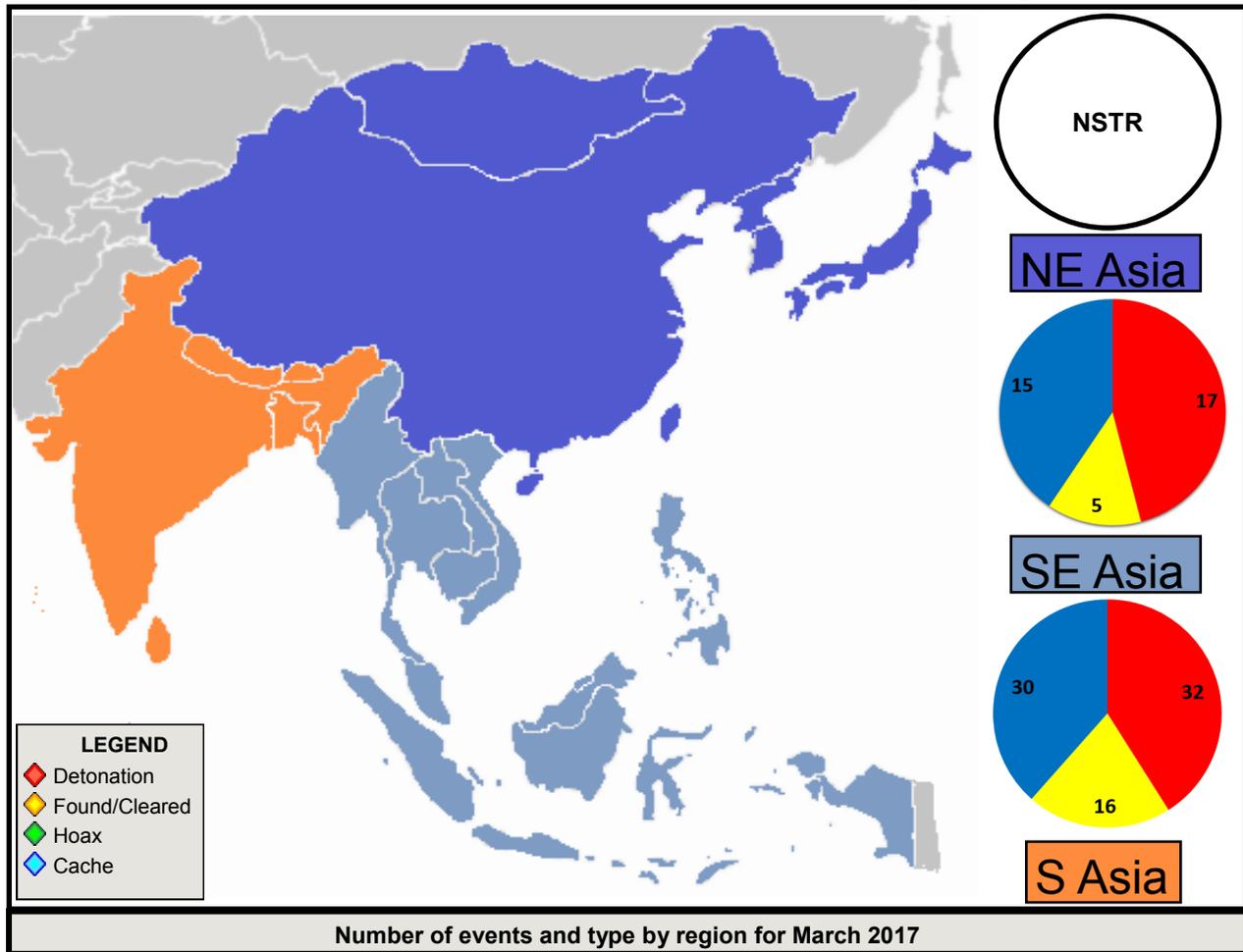


Icons depict events for March 2017; heat map depicts event density from March 2016 - March 2017



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

March Asia-Pacific IED Events by Region



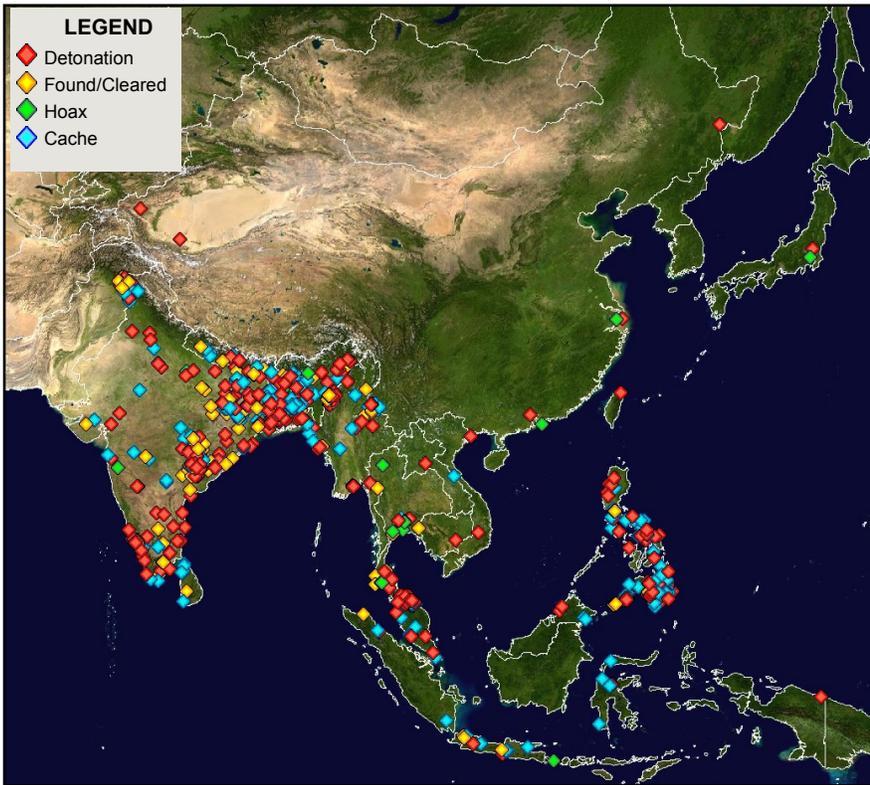
Executive Summary (Continued)

In South Asia, IED events increased from 39 events in February to 78 events in March. IED-related casualties also increased this month, from 27 casualties in February to 84 casualties in March. In Bangladesh, IED events were nearly four-times higher than February's rate, reaching its highest level in two years. There was also a spike in IED-related casualties in Bangladesh, largely due to a rise in PBIED attacks and a twin IED detonation event in Sylhet city on 25 MAR, resulting in over 50 casualties (**see pg. 8**). In India, there was a 37% increase in IED activity and a 60% increase in IED-related casualties compared to February (**see pg. 10**).

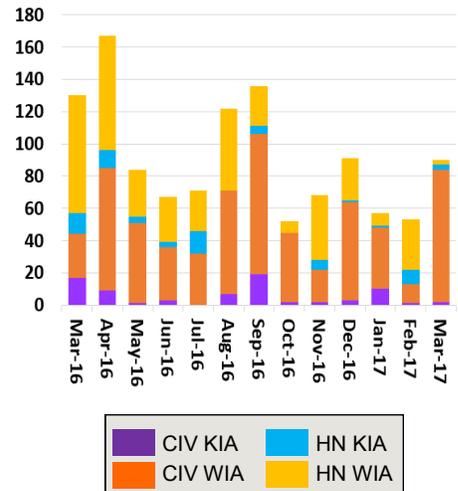
In Southeast Asia, IED events increased from 34 events in February to 37 events in March. Despite this increase, IED-related casualties decreased from 26 casualties last month to six casualties this month. In the Philippines, there was a 33% increase in IED activity as security forces continued military operations against New People's Army (NPA), Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), and Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters (BIFF) militants (**see pg. 14**). In Thailand and Indonesia, there was a total of four reported IED events (**see pg. 15 and pg. 17**).

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 12 Months



Past Year IED Event Casualty Count



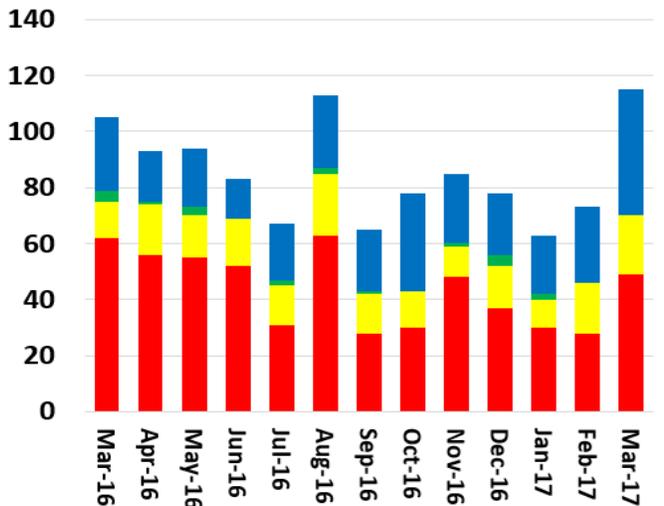
Icons depict events from March 2016 to March 2017; occasional overlap occurs

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.

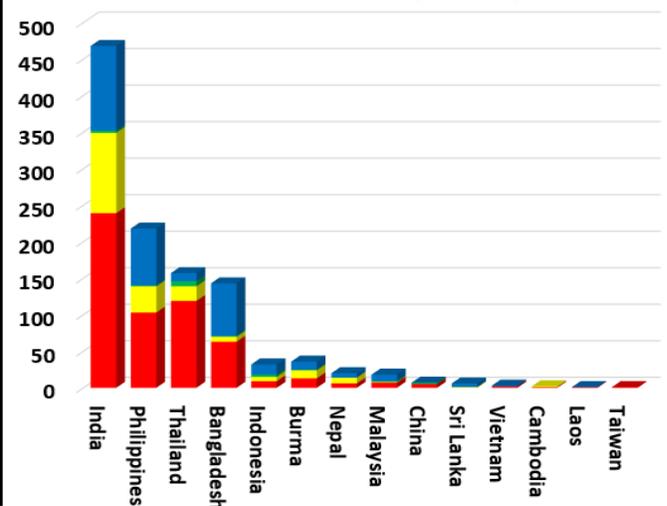
Southeast Asia sees approximately half the activity of South Asia, with the Philippines and Thailand as the primary contributors to the number of events. While Thailand's IED activity is primarily attributable to Muslim-Malay insurgents in the south, the Philippines faces communist, jihadist, and Moro 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

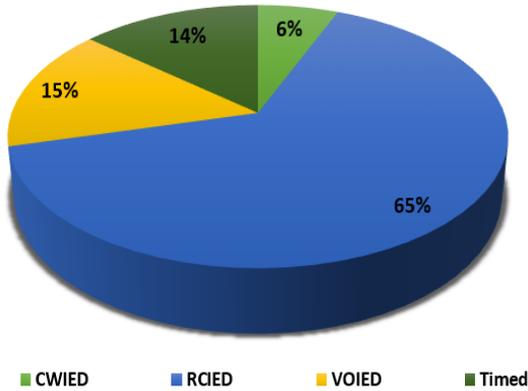


Past Year IED events by Country

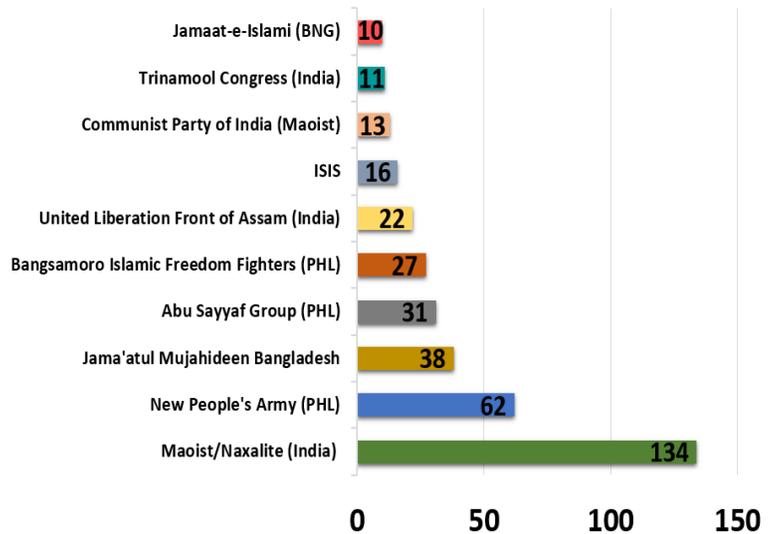


IED Activity - Past 12 Months

Switch Type



Known Group 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 group affiliation.

Device Highlight: India's IED-Tipped Arrows

On 11 MAR, Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) officers recovered a Maoist IED cache following an ambush that claimed the lives of 12 CRPF personnel in Sukma district, Chhattisgarh. Maoist militants command wire detonated six tiffin bombs and engaged the CRPF in small arms fire and bladed weapon attacks. Following the ambush, CRPF recovered a cache containing tiffin bombs, improvised rockets, IED components, and nine arrow tip IEDs.

The arrow tips are impact-detonated, but reporting differs on the explosives and components used; reporting listed several possibilities, including detonators, codex wire, and ammonium nitrate. One report indicated that the design was similar to devices used in a Hollywood movie. While the composition of the IEDs is unclear, the explosive effects of the arrow tip IEDs cause disorientation and minor injuries, in addition to creating a loud explosive sound. One limitation of the devices appears to be that initiation requires a direct hit; reporting indicates several of the devices failed to detonate because they didn't hit the targets squarely (or possibly with enough force) to trigger a detonation.



Over the past couple years, Maoists in India's Red Corridor have experimented with new TTPs, such as daisy chain IEDs, with relatively low levels of success. The arrow tip IED is yet another example of experimentation by the Maoists; while these IEDs may not be particularly dangerous on their own, their incorporation into more complex operations, such as ambushes of dismounted patrols, could increase chaos; this makes it more likely that other, more deadly tactics, such as tiffin bombs or small arms fire are more effective. In the case of the 11 MAR attack, the devices caused CRPF troops to take cover under trees where the tiffin bombs had been emplaced; once the troops were taking cover, the Maoists detonated the tiffin IEDs. In this particular case, the arrow tip IEDs were effective at moving the CRPF troops closer to more dangerous devices and creating chaos.

Sources: Gizmodo (7/6/15) YouTube (8/31/16) Indian Express (3/13/17) Deccan Chronicle (3/13/17) First Post (3/15/17)

India Experiences First Successful ISIS-Related Attack

On 7 MAR, an IED detonated on the Bhopal-Ujjain train near the Jabri railway station in Shajapur district, Madhya Pradesh; 10 civilians were wounded. The incident marks the first successful attack by an ISIS-affiliated group in India, and a milestone in the year-long escalation of ISIS activity within India. As such, it carries high significance to the Indian security establishment.

Though the cell was clearly motivated by ISIS ideology, there remains some debate in the Indian security establishment as to whether ISIS directed the attacks, or merely inspired them. The debate stems from the cell's indeterminate connection to ISIS core: it's clear the cell thought it was being directed via the Telegram app by a Syria-based handler, though the identity of owner of account is still being investigated. Possible account owners include Shafi Armar (the Indian Mujahideen-turned-ISIS recruiter who has been involved with most other ISIS cells in India), an unidentified 18-year-old from Kashmir, or a Telangana police officer that infiltrated the ISIS Telegram channels. It should be noted the alleged handler used Shafi Armar's online ID, and that the pattern of this incident fits previous plots to which Armar has been tied. Even if the investigation ultimately reveals the group was not directly linked to Syria-based operatives, ISIS has previously encouraged lone-wolf attacks, issuing fatwas that say "if you cannot emigrate, then wage jihad with spirit wherever you are" (See March 2016 VEO of Interest). Thus, even if the attack was not directed by ISIS core, it is still consistent with their strategy and could be considered the first ISIS attack in India.



Cache found at ISIS safe house in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, following an IED attack on the Ujjain-Bhopal train

The device and tactics used in the 7 MAR attack were not remarkable, but they also reinforced previous assessments about how ISIS operations in India would evolve. Based on evidence obtained in raids following the incident, the device was a low-intensity, timed "pipe bomb" IED set to detonate two hours after emplacement, and incorporated a main charge of black powder obtained from fireworks. The device was emplaced in the train's overhead luggage compartment, causing damage to the roof and a fire in the train car. According to reports, the detonation was small and the only reason there were so many casualties is because the train car was densely packed with people. A photo of the device that had been sent to an ISIS handler showed the message "ISIS- we are in India" etched into the pipe. The cache recovered during a follow-on raid showed the cell was prepared to make more of the same kind of IED. In this case, the devices appear to have been a combination of local IED conventions, and techniques from the "How to Make a Bomb in the Kitchen of your Mom" article of al-Qa'ida's *Inspire* magazine. Previous assessments predicted that ISIS activity in India would use locally available knowledge and resources to execute attacks (see January 2016 special assessment), as opposed to bringing plotters to ISIS-controlled territories for training to conduct advanced attacks.

In the past 15 months, India has experienced increasing ISIS activity, including at least two large cells disrupted; both of the cells were plotting attacks, and one of the attacks involved nationwide coordinated efforts. The most recent disrupted attack plot was in Gujarat in February: two tech workers were arrested for planning attacks similar to the attack executed in March; the two groups appear to be unrelated other than the potential link provided by Shafi Armar's account. Given the profile of the cells disrupted up to this point, it appears Armar is using social media and other internet platforms to recruit from the pool of disaffected Muslims left behind when Indian Mujahideen was disrupted in 2014. After initial recruitment Armar is moving to encrypted communications platforms such as Telegram in order to plan attacks with the recruits. By some estimates in the press, Armar may be in touch with as many as 800 people in India, likely at various stages of radicalization.

Given the increasing volume of activity and decentralized nature of the networks, this is unlikely to be the last ISIS attack, whether inspired or directed. Given that recruitment appears to focus on Indian social media users (often with tech backgrounds), and the cells found to date were in urban areas, ISIS attacks in India will likely occur in India's urban areas targeting civilians. However, due to a lack of access to advanced IED construction knowledge, the attacks will likely have low comparative impact, even if they are a publicity win for ISIS.

Sources: Indian Express (12/3/15) NDTV (4/26/16) Times of India (2/26/17) NDTV (3/7/17) Times of India (3/8/17) DNA India (3/8/17) Kamudi (3/8/17) News18 (3/8/17) Times of India (3/9/17) Indian Express (3/9/17) Indian Express (3/9/17) Hindustan Times (3/17/17) The Hindu (3/26/17) One India (3/30/17)

Person of Interest / VEO of Interest

SUBJECT: Yusuf Perez Macuto

ALIAS: Jake Anthony, Makoto **FROM:** Hilongos, Leyte, Philippines **DOB:** 25 FEB 90
AFFILIATIONS: Maute Group, Balik Islam/Rajah Solaiman Movement (RSM)



Yusuf Perez Macuto is a Balik-Islam convert, with historical links to RSM and (more recently) with the Maute Group. Balik-Islam converts — particularly those connected with RSM — advocate that the Philippines convert (or “revert”) to Islam, under the belief that the Philippines was an Islamic land prior to Western colonization. RSM and other Moro-Islamic VEOs (increasingly aligning with ISIS) have leveraged Balik-Islam converts in order to conduct IED operations in non-Moro target locations (i.e. Manila and the National Capital Region (NCR)), operating under the belief that Balik-Islam converts often can assimilate (in terms of ethno-linguistics, name, etc.) within non-Moro population centers.

Recently, the Philippines National Police (PNP) Special Investigation Task Group (SITG) identified Macuto as the primary suspect behind the 28 DEC 16 IED attack at the Hilongos, Leyte town plaza that wounded 35 people. PNP SITG also suspect Macuto was behind the 21 NOV 16 IED, emplaced 200 meters from the US Embassy in Manila.

The PNP also assess that the IED construction, associated with the Leyte and US Embassy (Manila) IEDs, were nearly identical to the IED that detonated in Davao City (in September 2016). The IED construction TTPs consist of either a 60mm, 81mm or 105mm mortar munition main charge, initiated by either a commercial or improvised detonator, and switched by either a cell phone or Personal Mobile Radio (PMR). These IED TTPs are consistent with IEDs associated with Moro-Islamic VEOs in the Southern Philippine regions of Mindanao and Sulu.

The PNP assess that Macuto is likely part of a widespread Maute Group-linked network, undertaking a broader campaign to expand IED attacks outside of the Southern Philippines; likely aspiring to strike civilian, Philippine Government and increasingly high profile Western targets in the Philippines’ NCR. Many of these Moro-Islamic VEO factions, to include the Maute Group, have aligned themselves with ISIS — as part of the ISIS-sanctioned Islamic State in the Philippines. Given his extensive experience as a Balik-Islam convert, with significant IED manufacturing and operational expertise, Macuto will likely remain on the frontlines of this fast-evolving pro-ISIS IED campaign in the Philippines.

Sources: PNA (2/24/17) The Bohol Chronicle (1/11/17) PhilStar (11/29/16) SunStar (2/4/17) Inquirer (2/23/17)

VEO: Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha (JTMM)

AREA OF OPERATIONS: Terai districts, Nepal **TTPs:** Small arms, IEDs, kidnaping, extortion **ALIAS:** Terai Democratic Liberation Front



Formed in 2004 by Jay Krishna Goit, the JTMM is an off-shoot of the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) (CPN-M). Goit accused the CPN-M of betraying the interests of the Terai region by not committing to developing the area. The region spans across much of the southern border of Nepal with India, and there are several ethnic minority groups with diverse languages and cultures. Like wise, there are several factions of JTMM such as the Akhil Terai Mukti Morcha (ATMM), Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha, Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha – Jwala Singh (JTMM-J), Jaya Krishna Goit (JTMM-R), and the Terai Democratic Liberation Front.

From 2004 to 2011, the JTMM groups carried out dozens of IED, grenade, Molotov cocktail, and small arms attacks, political killings, extortion and KFR activities, and property crime. In April 2011, after rounds of peace talks, many JTMM members agreed to lay down arms, and levels of violence greatly reduced. However, since the implementation of the new constitution in September 2015, certain JTMM and other ethnic minority militant groups have resumed low-level violence to include IED, grenade, and Molotov cocktail attacks, riots, beatings, etc. Recent IED activity has been primarily attributed to the JTMM-R, headed by Goit. Since October 2015, the group has taken responsibility for six IED events, including the 27 NOV 16 attack on the Saptari District Administrative Office (DAO), though it is possible they may be responsible for more events. The group has used a variety of containers such as a gas cylinder, a pressure cooker, and small metal tubes; the targets have been varied as well, with the targeting of residences, schools, a gas station, and the DAO. It is probable that JTMM-R and other groups will continue violent activities in the Terai region, as their demands related to re-districting and complaints that the new constitution doesn’t provide enough protection for ethnic minorities have gone unanswered by the Nepalese Government.

Sources: SATP (JTMM-G) SATP (JTMM-J) TRAC (JTMM) Kathmandu Post (10/26/15) Kathmandu Post (11/27/16) Kathmandu Post (12/8/16)

South Asia: March Significant Activity

Bangladesh

Following several successful arrests and raids in early March, Dhaka Metropolitan Police's Counter Terrorism and Transnational Crime Unit (CTTC) determined that the militant outfit Neo-Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh (Neo-JMB) had chosen Chittagong Division as its new base, finding it difficult to operate in Dhaka. This development followed the arrest of two Neo-JMB militants that attacked police on a highway in Comilla. The two militants claimed that Neo-JMB had also changed its strategy for carrying out attacks, as many of its operatives had either been arrested or killed in pre-emptive strikes by law enforcers. Under the new strategy, Neo-JMB members were operating in smaller groups in order to carry out attacks in a more organized way. Each group had a maximum of five members and was advised against visiting other hideouts. As operations in the latter half of the month demonstrated, the militants developed an extensive network of dens in the district and the hill tract region to protect their identities and operations. **Daily Star (3/11/17)**

The leader of Neo-JMB, Maniul Islam (alias Musa), is suspected to be amongst four dead militants following the 72-hour 'Operation Twilight' in Sylhet district. Musa's mother has provided a DNA sample to confirm his identity; Musa was killed when he detonated a suicide vest. **Dhaka Tribune (3/27/17) Benar (3/28/17) Daily Star (3/30/17)**

India

On 8 MAR, Indian press reported on indications that ISIS was recruiting from former Indian Mujahideen (IM) members, including similarities between attack tactics and rhetoric. Press notes that the devices used by the Uttar Pradesh ISIS cell were similar to devices previously used by IM in their attacks, and the discussions recovered by security personnel showed that conversations between the cell and its handler bore substantial similarity to IM ideology. Lastly, the article mentions that the Indian topics in the "Black Flags" manifesto published by ISIS appeared to have been influenced by IM ideology. It should be noted that Shafi Armar, the recruiter involved in many of India's ISIS plots, was formerly an IM member and is suspected to have been using old IM connections in his recruiting efforts. **One India (3/8/17)**

On 14 MAR, Indian press reported that the casualties sustained by Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel on 11 MAR were exacerbated by an acute shortage of mine-protected vehicles (MPVs) to carry security personnel to and from operations. According to the report, out of the 600 authorized MPVs, only 122 have been purchased, twelve of which were shifted to Jammu and Kashmir. Press notes Maoists are capable of effectively targeting MPVs, and other reporting has indicated that CRPF commanders have actually moved away from traveling in MPVs, as they felt it left personnel vulnerable to attack. **New Indian Express (3/14/17)**

On 22 MAR, Indian press reported that a suspected Khalistan Commando Force (KCF) member was caught in Mahipalpur, New Delhi, where he was allegedly trying to rebuild his organization. Gursewak (aka Babla, 51), has reportedly been involved in over 50 cases of terrorist activity, in addition to other criminal activity. He was captured with a "sophisticated" pistol and four bullets. According to police, Gursewak was active in Punjab during the 1980's, when Sikh terrorism was at its peak. According to police, he was attempting to rebuild the organization by trying to collect funds and organize bank robberies with local gangs. Gursewak was reportedly acting under order of KCF chief Paramjeet Singh Panjwad, who is currently in Pakistan. **India Today (3/22/17)**

Nepal

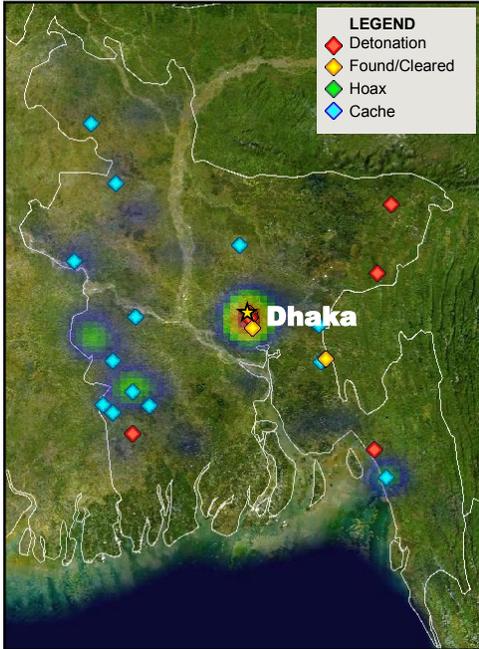
Amnesty International has called for an inquiry into the 6 MAR shooting deaths of three civilians and wounding of several others in the restive Terai region; Amnesty demands to know if police used excessive force, and allege the shooting deaths are part of an establish abuse of lethal force by Nepalese security forces. According to police, the civilians had been involved in a protest against a rally, and had thrown rocks and possible explosive objects at officers; the officers say they opened fire to prevent the protest from getting out of control. **Kathmandu Post (3/9/17)**

Several incidents of political protest by United Democratic Madhesi Front (UDMF) members turned violent throughout March. On 5 MAR, UDMF leaders announced they would intensify protest activity in the second half of the month in response to upcoming local elections in May. Some of their protest activities include: multiple incidents of vandalism at local government offices in Saptari and Siraha, harassment of local politicians and their families, and violent clashes with security forces. **SATP (Timeline) Republica (3/5/17) Annapurna Post (3/31/17)**

Sri Lanka

On 19 MAR, a special police team arrested a leader of the Ava Group, a motorcycle criminal gang involved in KFR and extortion activities in the Jaffna area. On 21 MAR, Jaffna Division police arrested two more Ava Group members in Colombo with swords, an axe, and a hand grenade. The group (including three sub-groups) was allegedly formed after the end of the civil war by the security forces' commander from the north, Major General Mahinda Haturusinghe. Ava Group members use bladed weapons primarily to threaten victims and demand money; after an arrest in 2014, hand grenades and other undisclosed weapons were recovered by authorities. While the group's area of operations has traditionally been in the north, police have now said that the group may be shifting towards Colombo. **Asian Tribune (1/14/14) Lanka News Web (10/26/16) Sri Lanka Mirror (10/26/16) Asian Tribune (3/20/17) Daily News (3/22/17)**

Bangladesh: March IED Events



There were 11 IED detonation events, six found and cleared events, and 20 cache events.

On 7 MAR, two IEDs detonated against a police checkpoint by Neo-JMB militants on the Dhaka-Chittagong highway near Teerchar, Chandina, Comilla, Chittagong; two militants were arrested and a cache was recovered from them. The cache contained six IEDs. **Daily Star (3/7/17) Financial Express (3/7/17) New Indian Express (3/7/17) BDNews24 (3/7/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/8/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/8/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/10/17)**

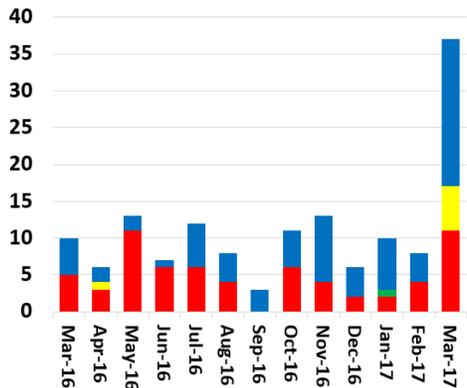
On 8 MAR, an IED cache was recovered by police at a residence in Mirsarai, Chittagong, Chittagong; one suspected militant was arrested. The cache contained 29 grenades (nine complete and 20 partial), 280 packets of splinters, 40 packets of explosive gel, nine machetes, 11kg of bomb making materials, banners inscribed with 'Allahu' in Arabic letters and black clothing. **newsnextbd (3/8/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/8/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/8/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/10/17)**

On 15 MAR, a cache was recovered following an attempted suicide bombing by Neo-JMB militants in Amirabad, Sitakunda, Chittagong; a married couple was detained, along with their infant son. The cache contained a pistol, 20 rounds of bullet, three improvised grenades and bomb-making materials. The attempted female suicide bomber tried to detonate her belt while holding her infant. **Daily Star (3/15/17) Reuters (3/15/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/15/17) Daily Sun (3/15/17) Daily Sun (3/16/17) Independent (3/15/17) Daily Star (3/16/17) BDNews24 (3/15/17)**

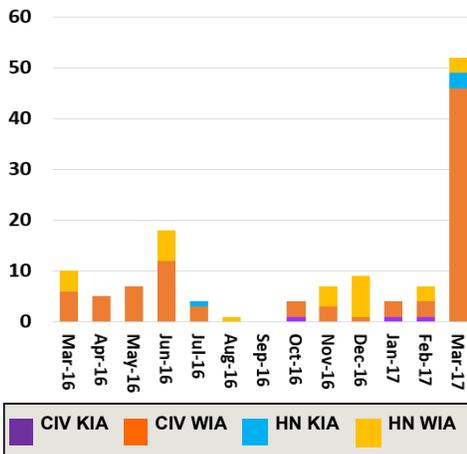
On 15 MAR, 14 IEDs detonated by Neo-JMB operatives during 'Operation Assault 16' against Chittagong Metro Police SWAT and RAB members in Premtala, Sitakunda, Chittagong; two militants and a 6-year old child were killed and two police were wounded by IED detonations. Two of the devices were suicide devices. Following the 19-hour operation a cache was recovered containing 10 IEDs (two suicide vests, one pipe bomb, seven bombs), 12 sets of gel explosives, pieces of pipe, switches, blasting caps, a carton of liquid explosives and additional bomb-making materials. Authorities estimate there was enough materials to make 40-50 additional IEDs, and two of the militants killed were known Neo-JMB bomb experts. **Dhaka Tribune (3/15/17) Independent (3/15/17) BDNews24 (3/15/17) BDNews24 (3/16/17) Daily Star (3/16/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/16/17) BDNews24 (3/16/17)**

On 17 MAR, an IED detonated by a suicide bomber against RAB forces at Ashkona Hajj Camp, Ashkona, Dhaka; the attacker was killed and two RAB officers were wounded. The militant entered the camp through a construction area and when challenged by RAB officers, detonated his suicide vest. An additional IED that failed to detonate was recovered from the attacker's body. **Dhaka Tribune (3/17/17) BDNews24 (3/17/17) BDNews24 (3/17/17)**

Past Year IED Events by Type



Past Year IED Event Casualty Count



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

Bangladesh: March IED Events (Con't.)

On 18 MAR, an IED was found and cleared and a cache was recovered by RAB-3 forces at a security checkpoint in Khilgaon, Dhaka. The cache contained at least two IEDs. RAB forces shot the attempted attacker after he failed to stop at the checkpoint; he reportedly attempted to throw one of the devices before he was killed. **Dhaka Tribune (3/19/17) Daily Star (3/18/17)**

On 24 MAR, an IED belt was detonated by a suicide attacker at a police check post at Hazrat Shahjalal International Airport intersection in Dhaka; the attacker was killed and four police officers were wounded. Three IEDs were found and cleared from a bag the attacker was carrying. **Dhaka Tribune (3/24/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/25/17) Financial Express (3/27/17)**

On 25 MAR, two IEDs detonated about 400 meters away from a Neo-JMB hideout in Sylhet. At the time of the explosions, security forces were conducting 'Operation Twilight' to flush Neo-JMB militants from a nearby building. The first IED targeted onlookers and policemen. The second IED targeted first responders and exploded while the bomb disposal unit was trying to diffuse it. Seven people were killed and 50 others were injured in the blasts. The dead included the RAB intelligence chief, two police inspectors and four civilian onlookers. Several other officials were among those injured. These are the first attacks targeting police, civilians and first responders. **Tribune (3/26/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/27/17) Standard (3/26/17) Dhaka Tribune (4/3/17)**

On 23-28 MAR, 19 IEDs detonated over a five-day operation, 'Operation Twilight,' against a Neo-JMB hideout in Shibbari, South Surma, Sylhet; one militant, Neo-JMB leader Musa, was killed when he detonated his suicide vest. Following the operation, a cache containing small arms, explosives, and IEDs was recovered from the building. **Daily Star (3/25/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/28/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/28/17) Outlook (3/28/17)**

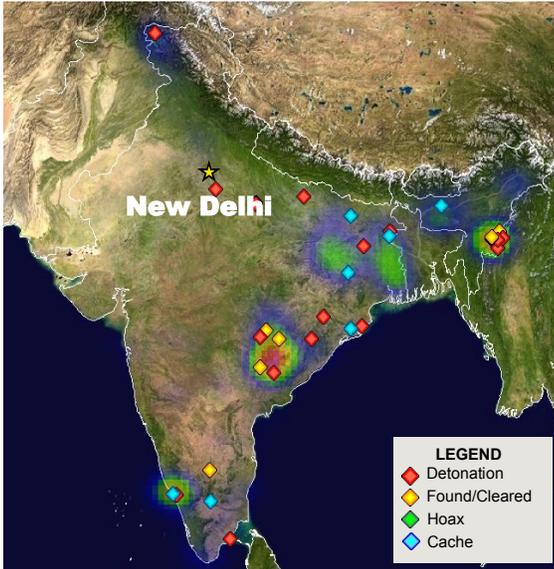
On 30 MAR, an IED detonated by a Neo-JMB suicide bomber during 'Operation Hit Back' in Nasipur, Moulvibazar Sadar, Moulvibazar, Sylhet; three adults and four children were killed. The militants detonated the suicide device rather than surrender to police. **Reuters (3/31/17) BDNews24 (4/1/17) Dhaka Tribune (4/2/17) Dhaka Tribune (4/3/17)**

On 31 MAR, an IED cache was recovered by police following 'Operation Strike Out' in Kotbari, Comilla Sadar South, Comilla, Chittagong. The cache contained four grenades, two suicide vests, and two bombs weighing 5kg each. **Dhaka Tribune (3/31/17) Daily Star (3/31/17)**

IED activity more than doubled in March. This may be due in part to the increasingly aggressive stance against militancy taken by the RAB and law enforcement agencies. Neo-JMB cells and operatives have likewise been increasing their activities and dynamically challenging the Bangladesh security establishment. As part of the on-going fight against militancy, police conducted countrywide raids in their continuous process against militancy and arrested more than 50 suspected extremists and terrorists. Most notable in March was the number of suicide devices detonated and recovered.

Bangladesh will continue to be resolute in its push to root out militancy for the foreseeable future, with arrests and large scale operations expected to remain constant. This may lead to an increase in IED activity and other violence.

India: March IED Events



There were 22 IED detonation events, seven found and cleared events, and nine cache events.

On 4 MAR, an IED emplaced by suspected Maoists was discovered by a group of workers near Palem irrigation project in the Venkatapuram mandal, Jayashankar-Bhupalpally, Telanga. The device appeared to have a command wire approximately 3km long, and was suspected to be targeting police forces. **Times of India (3/5/17)**

On 7 MAR, an IED detonated on the Bhopal-Ujjain train near the Jabri railway station in as part of an ISIS attack in Shajapur, Madhya Pradesh; 10 civilians were wounded. The device was described as a low-intensity, timed “pipe bomb” IED, which used a main charge of black powder obtained from fire crackers, and was set to detonate after two hours. **(See special assessment) NDTV (3/7/17)**

On 7 MAR, an IED cache was recovered during a raid following the ISIS attack on the Bhopal-Ujjain train; one ISIS member was killed. The cache contained two bottles of gunpowder, a bottle filled with iron balls, other IED materials, 8 “country-made” pistols 632 bullets, 71 empty casings, 3 mobile phones, 4 sim cards, 150,000 Rupees (USD \$2326.30), and a black cloth styled after the ISIS flag. **(See special assessment) Indian Express (3/9/17)**

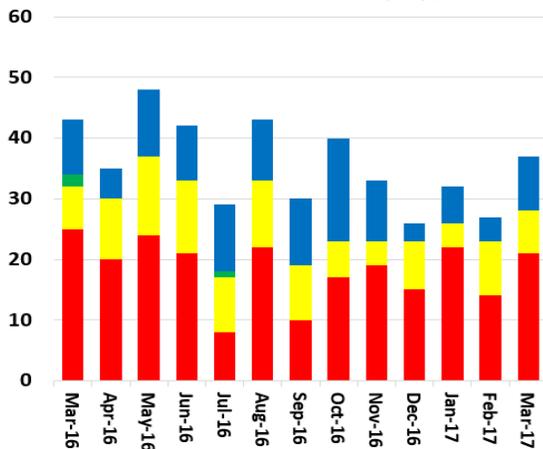
On 11 MAR, six IEDs detonated and seven IEDs were found and cleared, along with several improvised rockets, mortars, and explosive-tipped arrows, during and following a Maoist complex ambush against A/E 219th Battalion of the CRPF conducting a route clearance patrol near Bhejji, Sukma, Chhattisgarh, resulting in 12 CRPF personnel killed and four CRPF personnel wounded. The IEDs were standard Maoist tiffin bombs, which used additional fragmentation enhancements and were connected to command wires 300-400 meters long. The attack used a new kind of IED: explosive-tipped arrows. **(see Device Highlight) Deccan Chronicle (3/11/17) Indian Express (3/13/17) First Post (3/15/17)**

Overall IED activity increased in March, as the prime fighting season started for Kashmiri and Maoist groups, and power struggles continued to result in IED activity in the northeast. The growth in IED activity is offset by the falloff in political IED attacks that were experienced over the last few months in West Bengal. As a result, there will likely be an overall increase in lethality per IED over the coming months.

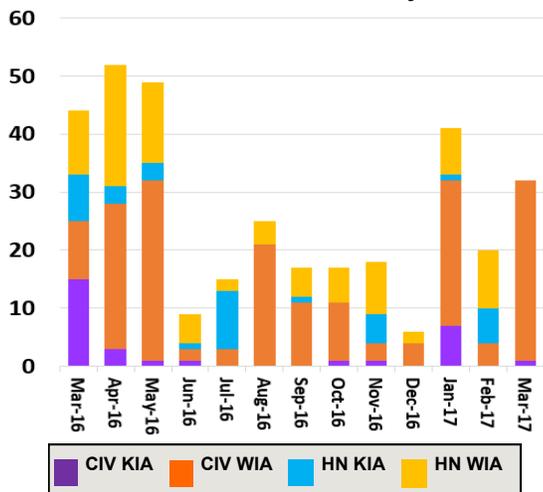
The most important event this month is the 7 MAR ISIS attack, which marks the first such attack in India. There is some debate on whether the attack was ISIS-directed or ISIS-inspired, it still implies a critical mass of supporters has developed and that more attacks are likely, even though they are also likely to be relatively small and ineffective. **(see Special Assessment)**

In March, Maoists also used explosive-tipped arrows for the first time, revealing a new IED TTP. The arrows do not appear to be powerful enough to cause serious injury, but they were used to funnel security personnel into the kill zone of several larger IEDs, resulting in heavy casualties. This may be the Maoist solution to targeting dismantled troops. **(see Device Highlight)**

Past Year IED Events by Type

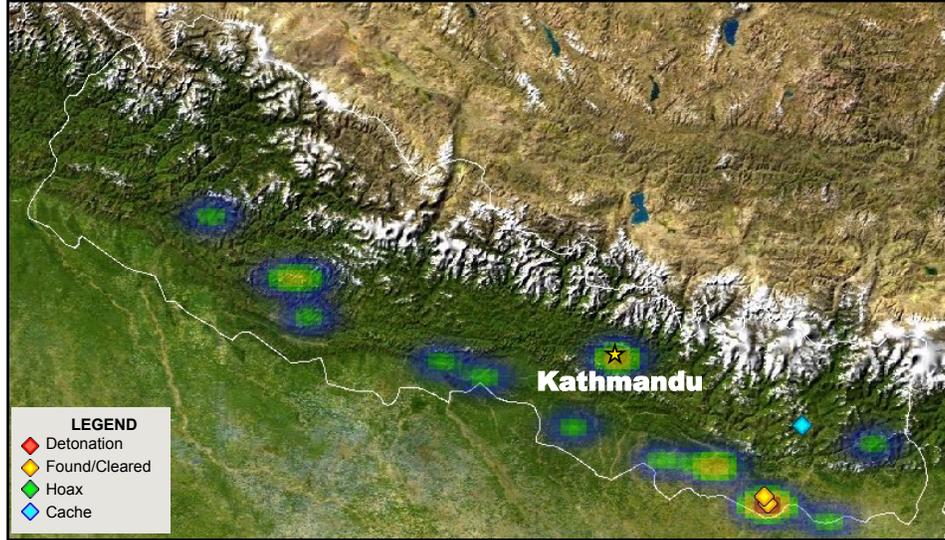


Past Year IED Event Casualty Count

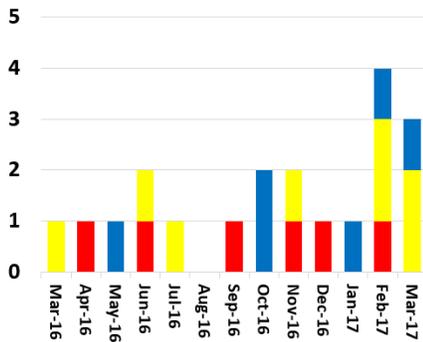


IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

Nepal: March IED Events



Past Year IED Events by Type



There were two found and cleared events and one cache event.

On 1 MAR, an IED was found and cleared by Nepal Army bomb disposal personnel at the Laxmi English Boarding School in Rajbiraj-5, Saptari, Sagarmatha. Pamphlets for JTMM-R were found at the site. **Kathmandu Post (3/1/17) Himalayan Times (3/1/17)**

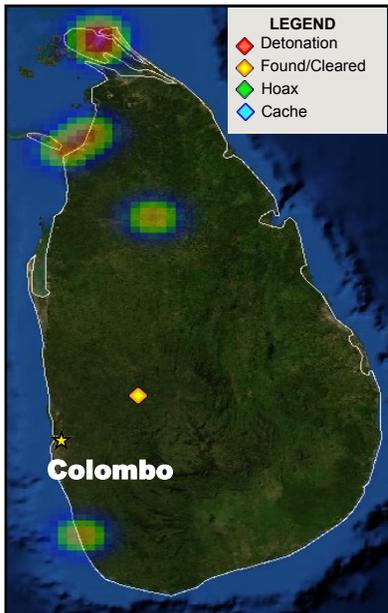
On 6 MAR, two IEDs were found and cleared by Nepal Army bomb squad near Gajendra Narayan Singh Industrial Estate, Rayapur, Saptari. The devices were described as a socket bomb and a pressure cooker IED; authorities believe that one of the agitating Madhesi ethnic militant groups in the area likely emplaced the devices to disrupt a Communist Party of Nepal (CPN) meeting. **Himalayan Times (3/6/17)**

On 24 MAR, an IED cache was recovered by local police by local police at a residence in Martel, Salpasilicho Council-5, Bhojpur. The cache contained a 2-inch mortar, tear gas shells, light firearms, socket bombs, home-made pistols, grenades, SLR bullets, and explosives. Authorities suspect the cache is a war remnant. **Kathmandu Post (3/25/16)**

In March, IED activity remained elevated for a second month in a row, above historical averages. This increased activity is primarily due to agitating ethnic minority groups, in addition to the recovery of war remnants. In particular, JTMM-R has become increasingly active over the past several months (see VOI). With local elections coming on 14 MAY, there may be an increase in violence, particularly because some agitating groups have demanded the elections be postponed. The government has flatly refused to postpone the elections.

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

Sri Lanka: March IED Events

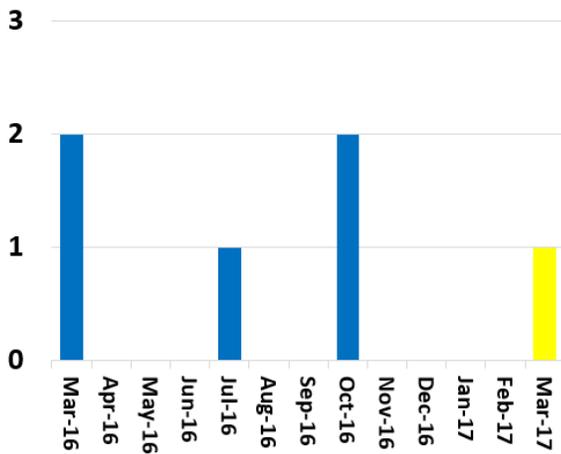


There was one found and cleared event

On 24 MAR, two VOIEDs were found and cleared by police along the banks of the Maha Oya river at the Pinnawala Elephant Orphanage, Pinnawala village, Sabaragamuwa province. The devices incorporate a locally made explosive, hakka patas, and were hanging in a tree. **Hiru News (3/25/17) YouTube (3/26/17)**

IED events are rare in Sri Lanka; the last event was in October 2016. The 24 MAR event incorporated hakka patas, a locally made explosive using gun powder, lead, and iron. Typically the explosives are hidden in vegetables for animals to find; when an animal bites into the device it detonates, severely maiming, and ultimately killing, the animal. In past events, humans have also been injured by the explosives.

Past Year IED Events by Type



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

Southeast Asia: March Significant Activity

Philippines

Between 13-16 MAR, the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) conducted aerial and ground operations against an IED training camp in Datu Salibo, Maguidanano, resulting in 21 militants killed and 26 wounded. Troops were targeting the BIFF unit under Commander Bongos that has been protecting an alleged member of Jemaah Islamiya (JI) who has been training the BIFF in bomb making. An AFP spokesperson stated the operation was carried out to disrupt militant forces of Muhammad Ali Bin Abdulrahman (alias Muawiyah), Salahuddin Hassan, and Esmael Abdulmalik (alias Abu Toraype). **Update.PH (3/13/17) Manila Times (3/19/17) Update.PH (3/19/17) PhilStar (3/28/17)**

On 20 MAR, the Philippine National Police (PNP) arrested alleged Maute Group member, Nacip Ibrahim, in Quezon City. Ibrahim was involved in the attempted November 2016 US Embassy bombing in Manila, having allegedly transported the device from Mindanao to Metro Manila. The AFP has disputed PNP assertions that Ibrahim is a member of the Maute Group, stating that he is instead part of a group aspiring to align themselves with the Mautes. The AFP has also refuted the assertion that Maute Group core members are in the Metro Manila area. **ABS-CBN (3/21/17) PhilStar (3/22/17)**

Thailand

In February and March, Thai government negotiators and members of MARA Patani, an umbrella organization of insurgent groups in southern Thailand, held talks in Kuala Lumpur. Both sides agreed to the establishment of safety zones in five districts in the three southernmost provinces: one district in Pattani, two in Yala, and two districts in Narathiwat. The goal of the safety zones would be to make violence off-limits in certain areas with the intent of reducing overall casualties. If the agreement to end violence in the areas is violated three times, by either the government or the insurgents, the safety zones will be suspended. This is concerning because there are still insurgent groups who do not favor talks, such as the Barisan Revolusi Nasional (BRN), and could try to disrupt the peace process. **Bangkok Post (3/2/17) Reuters (3/2/17) Nation (3/2/17)**

Singapore

On 15 MAR, Singapore's Defense Minister Ng Eng Hen announced that the Republic of Singapore Air Force (RSAF) UAV, the Heron 1, is now combat ready. The Heron 1, which was inaugurated into the RSAF in 2012, has achieved full operational capability (FOC) status with the 119 and 128 RSAF Squadrons. To achieve FOC, the squadrons' personnel have to be fully trained to operate, maintain and deploy the Heron 1 in operations. The UAV's capabilities are also validated in missions, to ensure integration with the RSAF's network of sensors and fighting systems. The 1100 kilogram UAV has an endurance of 24 hours, can fly at an altitude of 20,000 feet, and is able to guide munitions with its laser designator in addition to its ability to conduct area surveillance. **Straits Times (3/15/17)**

Indonesia

In early March, Indonesian security officials were monitoring a new VEO in Central Sulawesi. Indications of a new group were revealed recently when security personnel intercepted a man named Samsuriyadi, aka Sham. He told security officers that several men from Toboli in Parigi Moutong regency, as well as Central Sulawesi's Poso and Toli-toli regencies, and West Sulawesi's Mamuju regency, had weapons that could be used to conduct terror attacks. According to an intelligence report received by The Jakarta Post, the group has been mapping Central Sulawesi over the past month. **The Jakarta Post (3/7/17)**

Burma

In the beginning of March, the Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA) attacked local police and casinos with indirect rocket fire in Laogai, capital of Kokang, northern Shan State. As a result of the fighting, more than 30,000 locals fled the Kokang autonomous zone and dozens were killed. It is estimated that over two thirds of the displaced people fled into China's Yunnan province. Later in the month, China moved to suspend the MNDAA bank account with the Agricultural Bank of China (AgBank). Over a two-year period, the MNDAA raised more than \$500,000 USD from undisclosed sources and deposited the funds in an AgBank account. **Global New Light of Myanmar (3/23/17) Reuters (3/21/17)**

On 28 MAR, the Harakah al-Yaqin declared that the group's name had changed to the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army and that their goal is to defend and protect the Rohingya within Rakhine State. Their statement went on to issue twenty demands to the Burmese government for ensuring Rohingya rights. The group's leader, Ata Ullah, continued to deny association with any foreign terrorist organizations, again reiterating that the group only wanted to protect the Rohingya people. **ABC News (3/28/17) Fox News (3/28/17)**

Philippines: March IED Events



There were sixteen IED detonation events, five found and cleared events, and 11 cache events.

On 1 MAR, an IED detonated at National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP) Tower 138 in Kayaga, Kabacan, Cotabato, SOCCSKSARGEN, Mindanao. The tower did not sustain any damages from the explosion. **ABS-CBN News (3/2/17)**

On 7 MAR, an IED cache was recovered by joint forces of the 51st Infantry Battalion and the 15th Division Reconnaissance Company after a firefight with Maute Group members in Poon Bayabao, Lanao del Sur, Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM), Mindanao. The cache contained two IEDs, four M14 rifles, one anti-tank rocket propelled grenade, one M16 rifle and assorted ammunition. **Manila Times (3/7/17) Sun Star (3/8/17)**

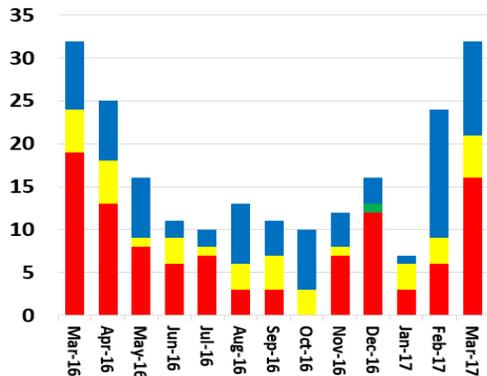
On 16 MAR, an IED cache was recovered following the arrest of four Maute Group members by an operation conducted by the Joint Task Force ZamPeLan (Zamboanga Peninsula and Lanao) in Piagapo and Saguiran, Lanao del Sur, ARMM, Mindanao. The cache contained an IED, three high-powered firearms, one pistol and illegal drugs. The suspects are wanted for their alleged involvement in kidnapping, killings, extortion and illegal drugs trade in the provinces of Lanao del Sur and Lanao del Norte. They are also responsible for the killing of Supt. Abner Wahab Santos, the former Marawi City police director last year. **ABS-CBN News (3/17/17)**

On 30 MAR, an IED was found and cleared from a passenger bus in Dasmariñas, Cavite, CALABARZON, Luzon. A passenger found a backpack left under a seat which contained the device described as an 81mm mortar with a mobile phone. However, the device had no capacity to explode as it had no blasting cap or fuse and the cellphone did not have a SIM card or battery. Police are continuing to investigate the motive. **Inquirer Southern Luzon (3/30/17)**

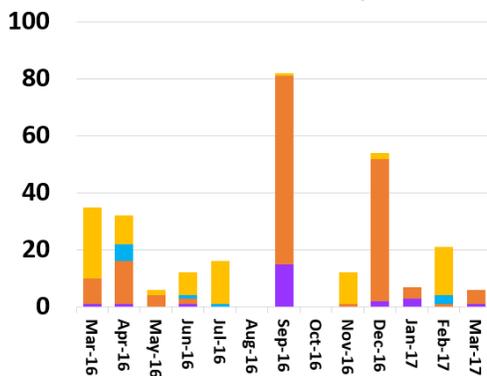
IED activity in March was slightly higher than last month, however it was roughly the same last year mainly due to the electoral season. Clashes between the AFP and NPA continued this month, as a ceasefire was not agreed upon; the next round of peace talks is scheduled for early April. IED activity won't subside until a bilateral ceasefire agreement is put in place. Meanwhile, the NPA has stepped up its recruiting efforts; the military contends that this proves the rebels don't desire lasting peace for the country.

In March, half of the IED activity was linked to the BIFF. They primarily targeted military and local government infrastructure. A series of IED incidents that wounded of several soldiers in the Datu Silbo area led the AFP to launch a series of attacks to disrupt a BIFF IED training camp (**see SEA SIGACTs page**).

Past Year IED Events by Type



Past Year IED Event Casualty Count



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

Thailand: March IED Events



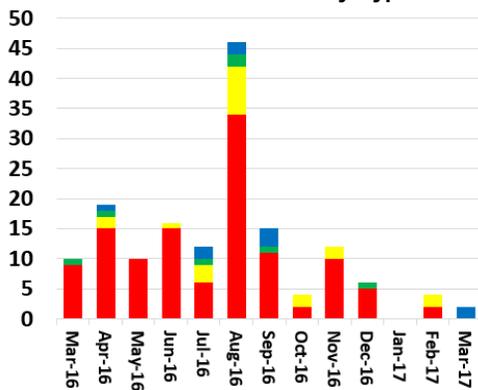
There were two cache events.

On 18 MAR, an IED cache was recovered by police from the residence of a “Red Shirt” leader in Lam Luk Ka, Pathum Thani. The cache contained explosives, firearms, and ammunition. **The Bangkok Post (3/18/17) The Nation (3/18/17) Khaosod English (3/18/17)**

On 20 MAR, an IED cache was recovered from a residence in Ban Cho Kaladi, Yaha, Yala; police arrested one member of Runda Kumpulan Kecil (RKK). The cache contained three mobile phones and a motorcycle modified to be fitted an IED. **Bangkok Post (3/20/17)**

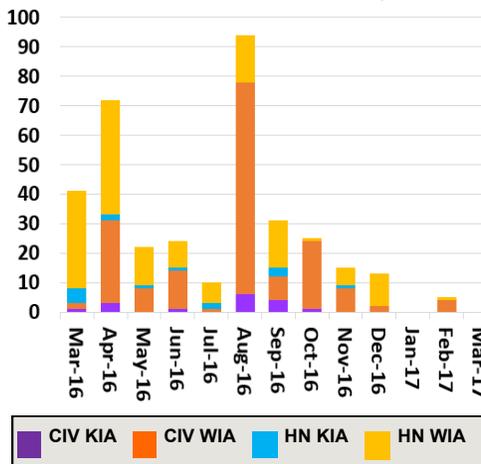
IED events remained low for the third straight month, and fell well below historical norms. The drop in IED activity over the last 90 days can be attributed to a few factors, such as the on-going impacts of severe flooding in December and January, and the implementation of a ban on steel gas cylinders in January. Additionally, increased security implemented by Thai and Malaysian authorities along the border to deter drug and fuel smugglers is likely impacting insurgents’ cross border activities. It is also possible that the establishment and maintenance of safety zones by the Thai Government and MARA Patani umbrella organization, in conjunction with peace talks, will reduce IED activity (see **SEA SIGACTs page**).

Past Year IED Events by Type



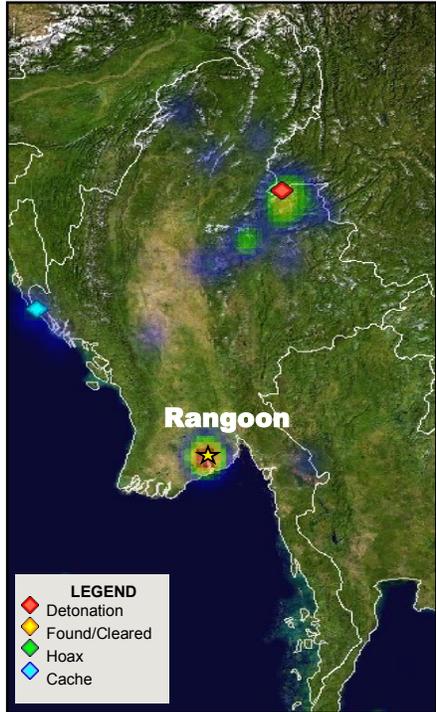
Though IED activity has dropped, STI militants are using small arms fire to continue a campaign to assassinate specific individuals, such as community leaders or supporters of the Thai government, or to attack police and military forces operating in the southern provinces.

Past Year IED Event Casualty Count



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

Burma: March IED Events



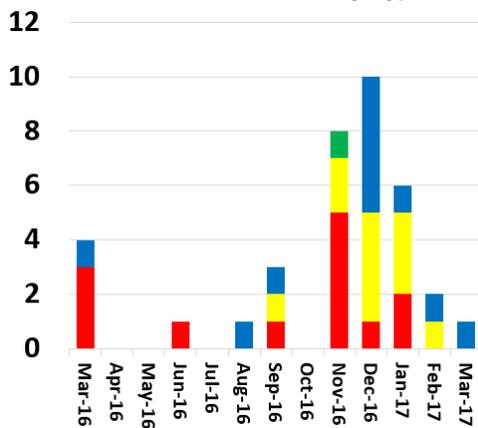
There was one cache event.

On 11 MAR, an IED cache was recovered by border police in Maungdaw Township, Rakhine State. The cache contained remote controls and circuit boards. **The Irrawaddy (3/13/17)**

IED activity remained low for the second consecutive month after the spike of events from November to January. The IED cache recovered this month points towards a continuing trend of remote control switches used by Northern Alliance groups. These triggers have been smuggled into the country since December 2016 and used primarily outside of Burma's capital in states such as Rakhine, Kachin and Shan by Northern Alliance groups, including the Arakan Army.

Another Northern Alliance group, Myanmar National Democratic Alliance Army (MNDAA), targeted local police and casinos with indirect rocket fire and continued attacks on the Tatmadaw. However, China's suspension of MNDAA funds could cripple the Northern Alliance's ability to conduct future armed operations in northern Burma (**see SEA Significant Activity**). Though Chinese officials never explicitly stated a reason for the freeze, it is possible that the rocket attacks on civilian targets may have been the reason. In turn, it's possible that that with reduced financial means to conduct operations, the MNDAA could be pressured to come to terms with the Burmese government and signal the possible decline of the Northern Alliance. If this occurs, more armed ethnic groups could be persuaded to sign the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement.

Past Year IED Events by Type

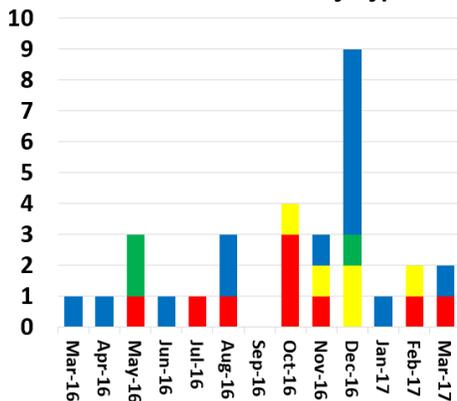


IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

Indonesia: March IED Events



Past Year IED Events by Type



There was one IED detonation event and one cache event.

On 10 MAR, an IED cache was recovered in conjunction with the arrests of six suspected militants at a house in Toli-toli, Central Sulawesi. The cache contained explosive precursor materials such as potassium nitrate, sulfur, charcoal, and methane, as well as enhancement materials such as nails. Police believe the six individuals were attempting to bomb the Parigi Moutong police office in Parigi Moutong regency, Central Sulawesi. The men arrested were identified by police as SMD alias SAM from Toli-toli, KIF from the city of Poso, SYN from the city of Poso, DWN alias ALI from the regency of Poso, IRS alias ICAN from the regency of Toli-Toli, and JEF from the regency of Lampung Selatan. **Benar News (3/10/17) Jakarta Globe (3/10/17) Antar News (3/14/17)**

On 31 MAR, an IED detonated by unidentified assailants in Poso regency, Central Sulawesi province, Sulawesi island. Without identifying the individual, police believe they know the culprit because the device is similar to another device seen in an earlier IED incident. From the crime scene, police recovered PVC plastic shards and charcoal. **Netral English (3/31/17)**

IED activity remained consistently low for the third straight month, following a spike of activity in December 2016. Unusual in March was that both IED events occurred in Sulawesi, an area that has been relatively quiet for the past several months. For years Central Sulawesi was the stomping grounds of the late Santoso and his VEO Mujahidin Indonesia Timur (MIT). However in the aftermath of a long-waged campaign against MIT and the death of Santoso this past July, VEO activity has remained suppressed on the island. Indonesian security forces currently estimate that there are fewer than 10 MIT militants left in Poso. It is not clear if the MIT is responsible for the 10 MAR event, as local police claimed they were MIT while the public relations officer claimed that their group affiliation was still being investigated. Alternatively, it was mentioned within the month (**see SEA SIGACTs**) that a new VEO may have surfaced and was observed mapping Central Sulawesi. Toli-toli regency was one of the areas militants of the new VEO were from. Regardless of who is responsible, the events this month indicate VEO activity within Central Sulawesi may be more active than previous thought.

Northeast Asia: March Significant Activity

China

On 26 MAR, a pro-Beijing committee appointed Carrie Lam as the Governor of Hong Kong for a five-year term. Lam has been involved in Hong Kong's politics since 2007, having most recently served from 2012-2017 as the Chief Secretary for Administration of Hong Kong. In 2014, Lam's efforts to overhaul the election process were seen as a sham when Lam publically debated against pro-democracy advocates. This reportedly led to the development of the pro-democracy Umbrella Movement that aimed to secure free and fair elections with little-to-no oversight by Beijing. Hong Kong is both economically and strategically important to China, so the installation of a pro-Beijing candidate will maintain the status quo. **Fortune (3/25/17) NYT (3/26/17) NYT (3/27/17) SCMP (3/31/17)**

Taiwan

On 9 MAR, Taiwan's National Security Bureau (NSB) stated it is monitoring eight citizens for possible ISIS affiliation or sympathies. The NSB has been working with the National Immigration Agency (NIA) to monitor individuals suspected of supporting ISIS; in February, Taiwan deported an Indonesian woman suspected of having ties to ISIS who had overstayed her visa. **Taipei Times (3/9/17)**

Taiwan's National Police Administration opened a new CT center in Sinwu District that will be the primary training facility for both anti-terror task force and peace keeping personnel. Originally authorized and planned starting in 2003, the center faced a number of set-backs with construction; the facility was finished at the end of 2016. At the opening ceremony, center personnel responded to a simulated terrorist attack on an upcoming international athletic event. **Taipei Times (3/22/17)**

South Korea

On 10 MAR, President Park Guen-hye was removed from office after facing months of protests and 92 days of hearings over a corruption scandal. She is the first South Korean president to be removed from office, and now faces the possibility of further prosecution. The scandal revolved around her ties with the daughter of a cult leader, who had influenced President Park to encourage South Korean business leaders (including the heir to Samsung) to donate money to certain charities in exchange for presidential favors. Following the news of President Park's removal, protests broke out in Seoul, killing at least three people. **CNN (3/10/17) CNN (3/13/17)**

Japan

On 10 MAR, the Japanese government moved to suspend further deployments of Japanese Ground Self-Defense Force (JGSDF) engineering units to support road construction in South Sudan. The current unit on rotation will return in May 2017, and the JGSDF will not provide a replacement unit. Reasons for the suspension remain unclear, but concerns over the stability of the country and the risk of civil war may have contributed. **Diplomat (3/13/17)**

On 20 MAR, Japan marked the 22nd anniversary since the Tokyo Subway sarin gas attack by Aum Shinrikyo that killed 13 civilians and wounded 6,300. The group had used umbrellas with sharpened tips to puncture bags of the gas, and then debarked from the trains while the gas evaporated. **Japan Times (3/20/17)**

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.

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

IND – India
THA – Thailand
NEP – Nepal
WW – Worldwide

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	