



Asia-Pacific Counter-IED Fusion Center

Monthly IED Activity Report



DOI: 30 April 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 USARAPC C-IED training to ensure U.S., Allied, and Partner Nations survivability.



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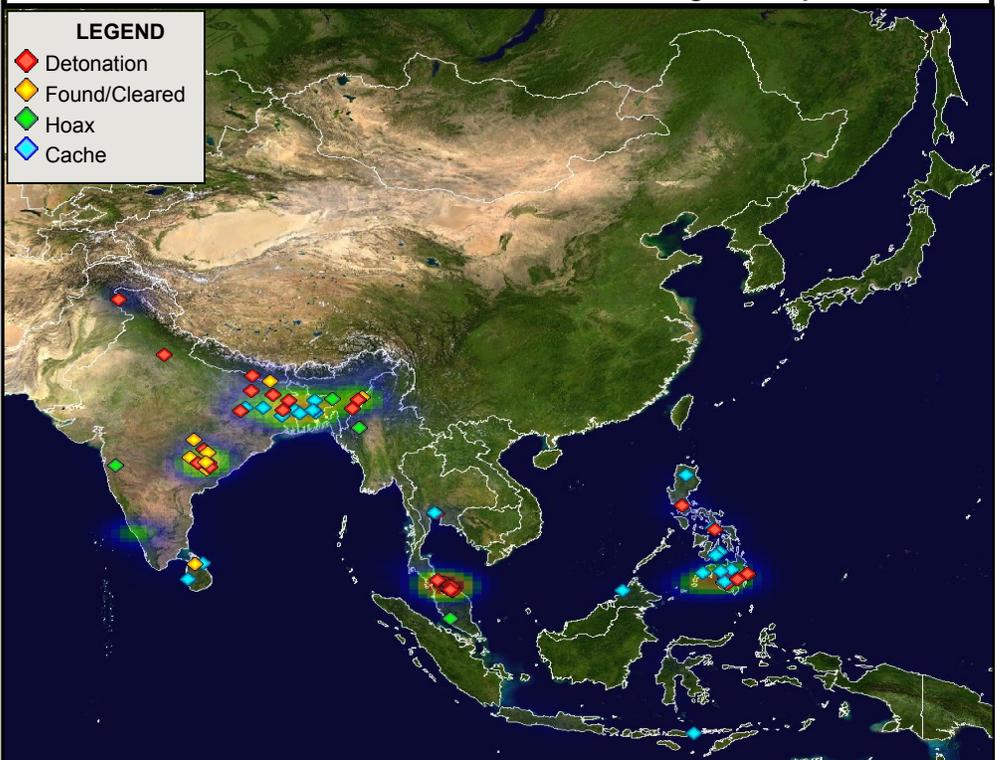
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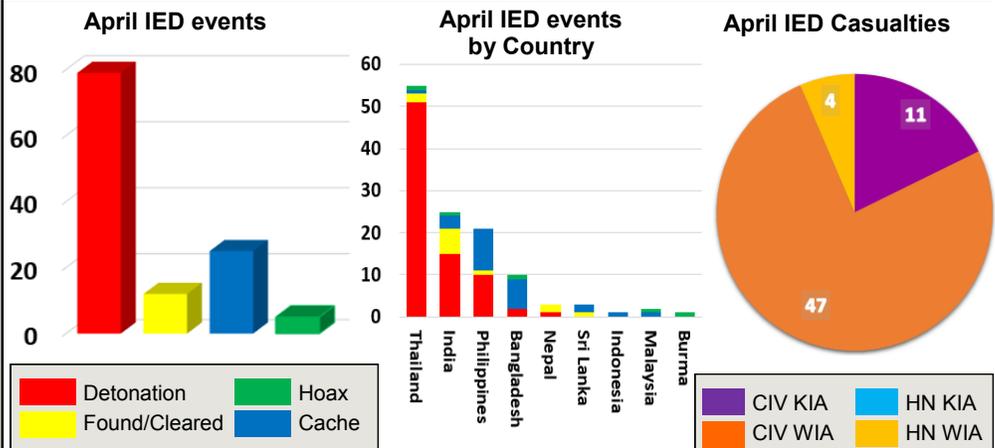
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Executive Summary: In April, IED events in the Asia-Pacific Region increased slightly from last month (up 2%). IED-related casualties, however, dropped to normal levels (down 30%). In South Asia, IED events dropped from March, while in Southeast Asia, events increased 116%. There were no reported IED events in Northeast Asia for the third month in a row. **(Continued on pg. 2)**

There were **121** IED events in the Asia-Pacific region in April 2017



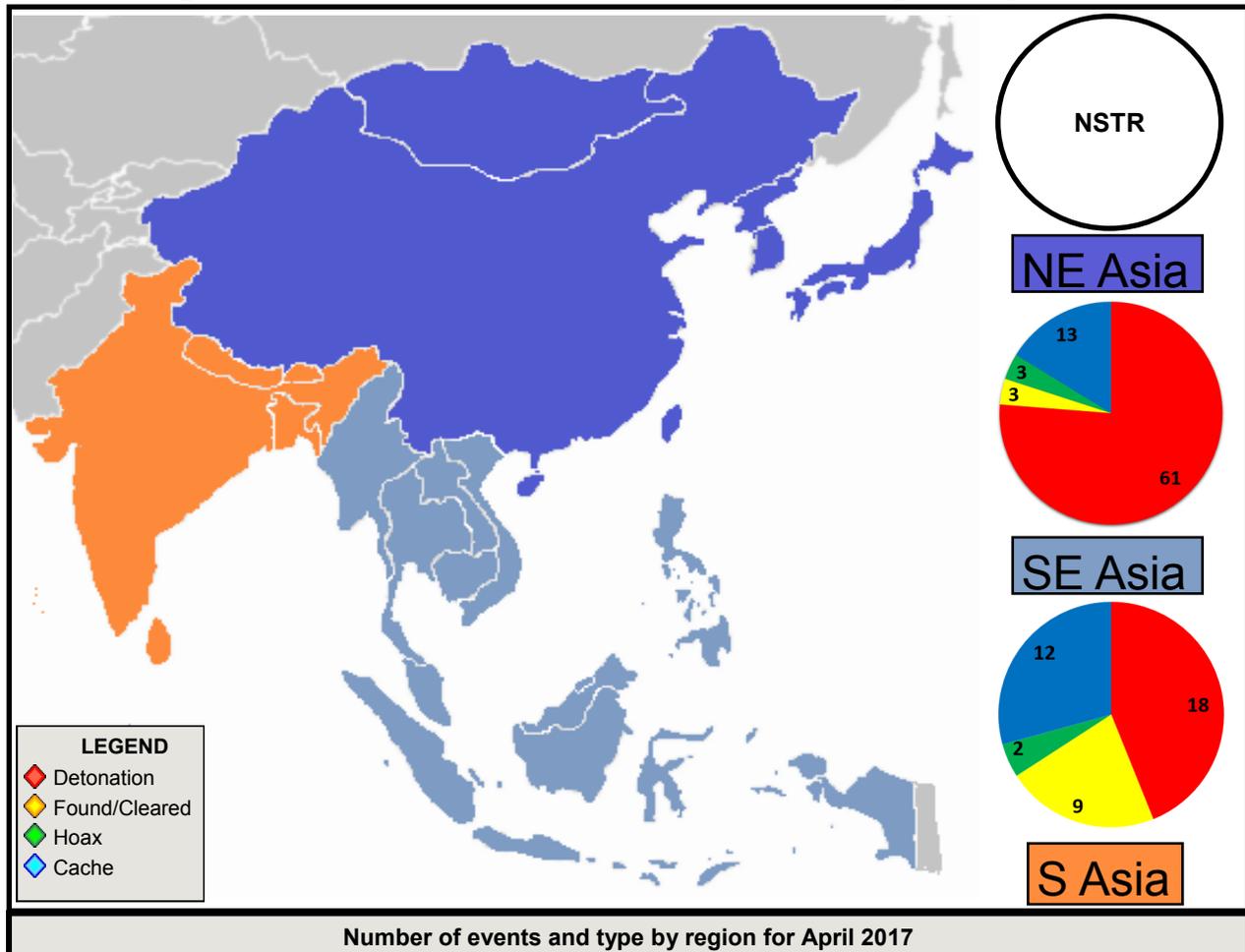
Icons depict events for April 2017; heat map depicts event density from April 2016 - April 2017



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.

April Asia-Pacific IED Events by Region



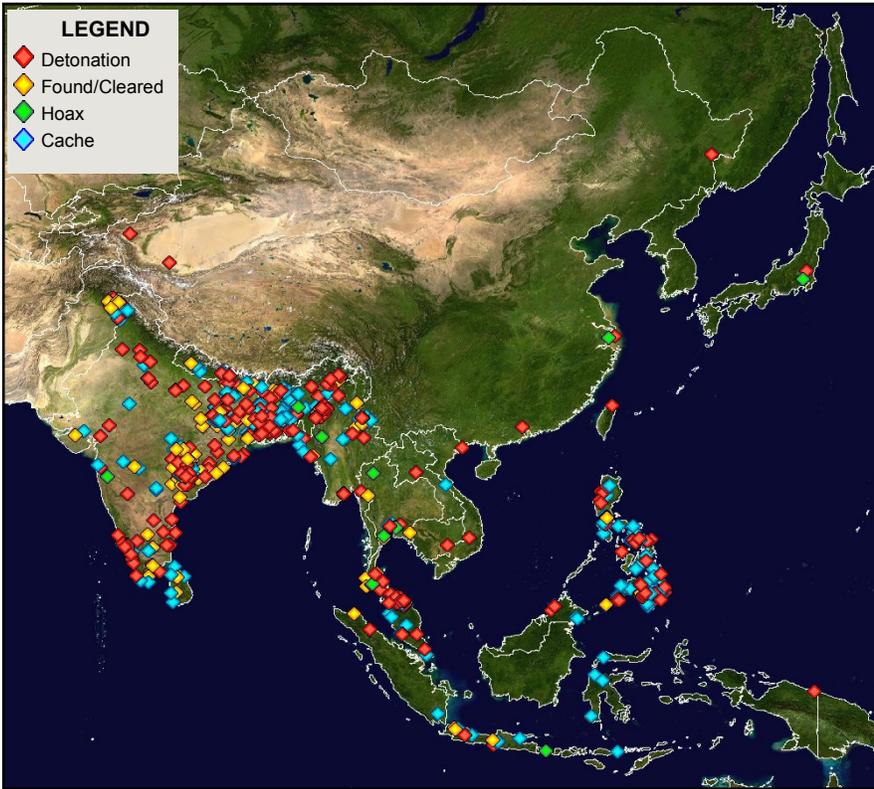
Executive Summary (Continued)

In South Asia, IED events decreased from 81 events in March to 41 events in April. IED-related casualties also decreased this month, from 84 casualties in March to 31 casualties in April. In Bangladesh, after reaching its highest level in two years last month, IED events dropped off in April (down 73%) (**see pg. 9**). In India, there was a 34% decrease in IED activity, but IED-related casualties remained high for a second month in a row (**see pg. 10**). Low levels of violence continued in Nepal, with an increase expected over the next month due to elections in May (**see pg. 11**).

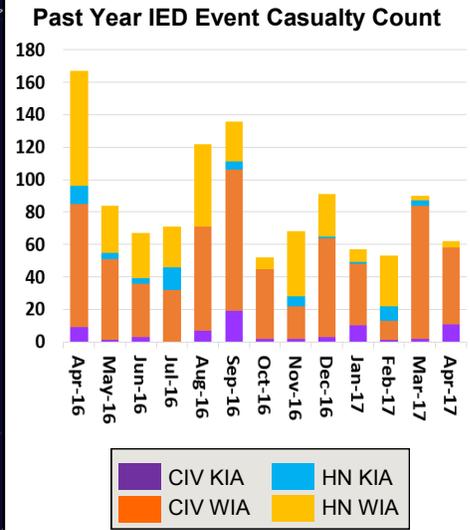
In Southeast Asia, IED events increased from 37 events in March to 80 events in April, due primarily to a spike of events in Thailand. Despite this increase, IED-related casualties decreased from six casualties last month to two casualties this month. In the Philippines, there was a 34% decrease in IED 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, there was a sharp increase in events due to an attack on power infrastructure in the three southern provinces (**see pg. 15**).

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



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

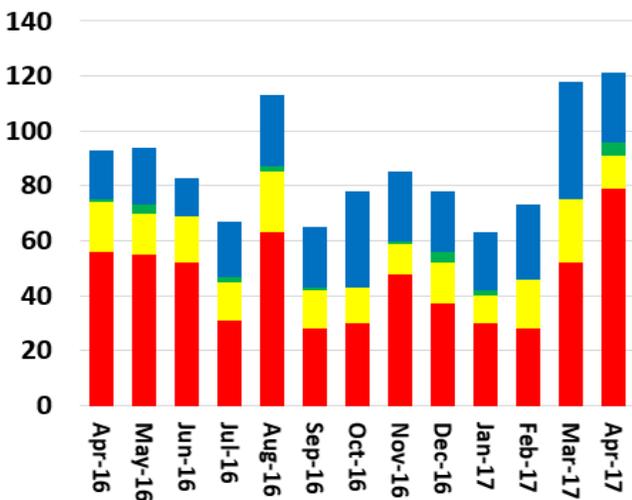


South Asia sees the highest level of IED events in the region, primarily due to India's high activity. IED activity across the region is often centered around periods of political unrest or contested elections. Devices thrown or emplaced during those outbreaks of violence vary widely in complexity (e.g.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

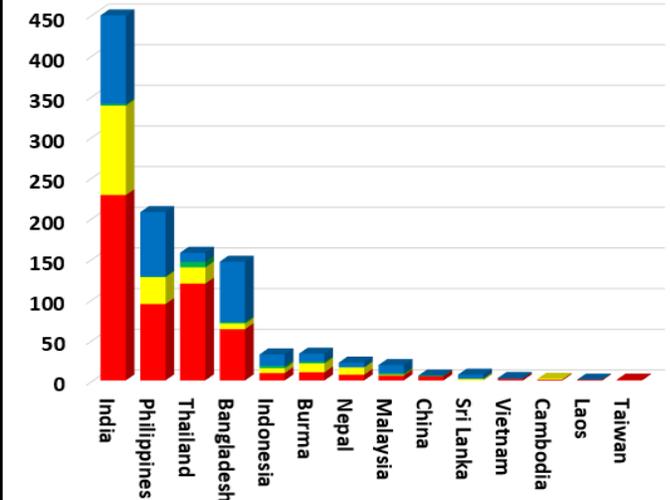
Southeast Asia sees approximately half the activity of South Asia, with the Philippines and Thailand as the primary contributors to the number of events. While Thailand's IED activity is primarily attributable to Muslim-Malay insurgents in the south, the Philippines faces communist, jihadist, and Moro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

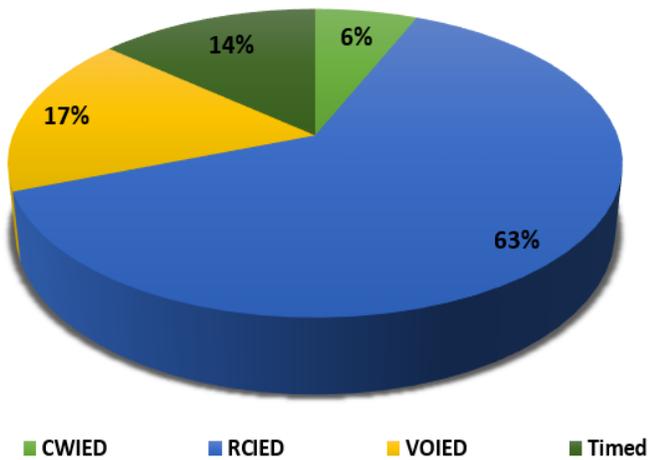


Past Year IED events by Country

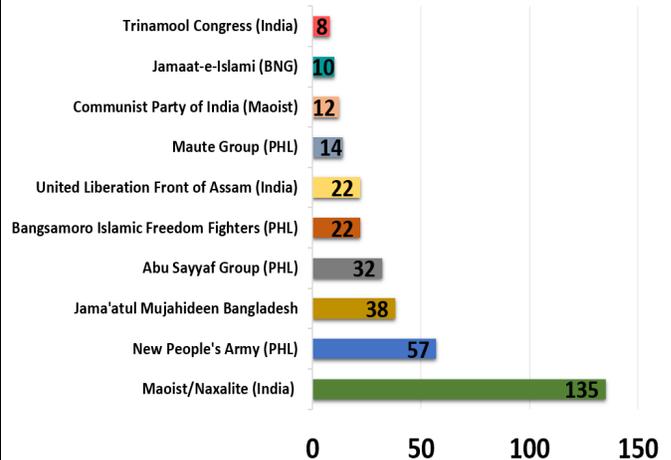


IED Activity - Past 12 Months

Switch Type



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.

Incident Highlight: Naxals Target Road Construction in Chhattisgarh

On 24 APR, India's Chhattisgarh state suffered its worst Maoist attack in seven years when Maoist militants ambushed Indian Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) 74th Battalion personnel near National Highway 30 (NH30), killing 25 CRPF and wounding six. This was the second mass casualty event targeting Sukma district's road construction protection parties in the past 60 days (see **March 2017 Device Highlight**). While details of the ambush and weapons used are still being investigated, it is certain that the Maoists used small arms and reportedly used tribal peoples from the surrounding area as human shields during the attack. Following the ambush, Maoist militants took weapons from the slain CRPF personnel, such as Under Barrel Grenade Launchers and 60 grenades. Hidma, a local Maoist commander in the People's Liberation Guerilla Army, is believed to be behind the attack; he has also been involved in other attacks in the area, including the 11 MAR attack (see POI).



Stretch of road where the attack occurred

This 56-km stretch of road has been the target of Maoist attacks over the past three years with a total of 11 small arms attacks, 18 IED detonations, and 16 IEDs found and cleared, resulting in approximately 45 CRPF personnel killed and 35 wounded. CRPF personnel are assigned to protect road construction workers; the section of NH30 under construction runs through one of the most underdeveloped parts of the state. An increased security presence in the area could depend on the completion of the road, as it will ease the movement of troops and supplies through the area.

The government faced criticism over a lack of action after the 11 MAR attack to prevent further attacks against the CRPF in the area as evidenced by the success of the 24 APR attack. Responding to this criticism on 27 APR, the government asked security forces to target 250 militant leaders in an attempt to demoralize rank and file militants. The government is also examining strategic options (such as re-aligning forces in the area or increasing collection of human intelligence), and tactical options (such as the use of mine-resistant vehicles or UAVs). The government also immediately filled the CRPF Director General (DG) position that had been vacant for two months. The new DG, Rajiv Rai Bhatnagar, is expected to bring renewed vitality and vigor to the anti-Maoist campaign. Plans are already in motion to call together the leaders of Maoist affected states and districts on 8 MAY to discuss ways to mitigate the Maoist threat.

Sources: NDTV (4/25/17) Indian Express (4/25/17) Hindustan Times (4/25/17) IndiaToday (4/25/17) NDTV (4/26/17) NDTV (4/26/17) Indian Express (4/26/17) Economic Times (4/27/17) Deccan (4/27/17) Indian Express (4/28/17)

Bangladesh's Transforming CT Landscape

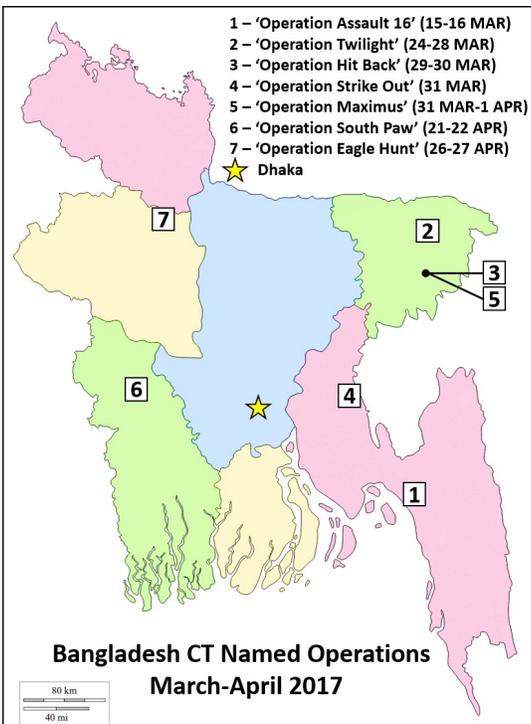
Bangladesh's war on terror entered a new phase in March 2017, as security forces conducted at least five named operations against Neo-Jamaat-ul Mujahideen Bangladesh (Neo-JMB) that revealed advancing sophistication of terrorist TTPs. Bangladeshi media is calling March 2017 the bloodiest month in the country's war on terror, and it may be the most significant month in terms of disrupting terrorism operations over the last year. Starting in August 2016, Bangladesh's CT forces were galvanized to action against an established network of cells following the Holey Artisan Bakery attack. Over the last 10 months, Rapid Action Battalion (RAB), police, and SWAT have conducted at least 16 raids against militant hideouts, resulting in at least 59 militants killed. Despite this increase in operations, authorities did not observe any significant advances in IED and attack TTPs until December 2016.

The IED threat in Bangladesh has been, until recently, characterized by use of black powder-based crude bombs that are typically impact detonated; the primary targets were members of rival political organizations or transportation companies that broke politically-motivated strikes (see **February 2015 monthly**). Other tactics commonly used to incite terror were Molotov cocktails and bladed weapons. Both JMB and Ansar al-Islam (also known as Ansarullah Bangla Team, ABT) used a combination of different tactics since 2013 to murder prominent writers, intellectuals, and atheists. Breaking away from JMB in 2015, Neo-JMB came to prominence in 2016, following the Bakery attack that killed 21 civilians. While Neo-JMB's targets had shifted towards high-profile locations/events, foreigners, and religious minorities, the attack TTPs themselves remained relatively consistent with previous activity.



Officers searching for IEDs after the end of Operation Twilight

Bangladesh experienced significant shifts in IED TTPs starting in December 2016, when a female suicide bomber detonated her belt as she surrendered with her daughter during 'Operation Ripple 24' (see **February 2017 Special Assessment**). However, the TTP was not replicated again until March 2017, when militants in four out of the five named operations detonated suicide devices; a total of 10 militants detonated themselves in March. Of particular note, the suicide bombers detonated their devices while surrendering, similar to the December 2016 event, also killing or injuring their spouses and children. In addition to avoiding capture (and probable interrogation), detonating the suicide devices may have been an attempt to injure CT forces or first responders. Some Bangladeshi media commentators, however, are skeptical that this was the ultimate goal of the suicide attacks. They argue that the suicide detonations may have served more as the ultimate protest, rather than a serious attempt to target authorities.



While suicide attacks played an integral part in the March 2017 operations, other IED TTPs were also uncovered through cache finds at militant hideouts. Potential HME precursors, such as hydrogen peroxide and acid, were recovered following 'Operation Assault 16' on 16 MAR; the find prompted Bangladeshi authorities to engage the Counter-Terrorism and Transnational Crime (CTTC) unit to more closely monitor the sale and transportation of chemicals. Also found during 'Operation Assault 16' were 11 pieces of gel explosives. Likewise, in a cache recovered on 8 MAR in Chittagong, authorities recovered 40 pieces of gel explosives. While gel explosives have been found in Bangladesh before, the majority of these finds occurred since 2015 and were associated with JMB or Neo-JMB. Gel explosives are commonly used in mining operations; they are generally more stable and may have greater blast effects than other types of explosives.

Of the March 2017 named operations, 'Operation Twilight' lasted the longest, stretching on for 83 hours. Militants detonated multiple devices throughout the course of the operation; reports of a refrigerator and a motorcycle used as containers surfaced, as well as the emplacement of devices throughout the hideout. Also recov-

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ered were devices incorporating ammonium nitrate and timers (delayed auxiliary switch). Authorities are still trying to determine if Neo-JMB's explosive expert, Shahidul Islam (alias Boma Mizan, Mizanur Rahman), is responsible for the increase in sophistication or if a new expert is responsible; Boma Mizan was trained by LeT and was involved in the Burdwan, India IED production cell. In April, RAB arrested another Neo-JMB bomb maker who was involved in developing RCIED TTPs; authorities have speculated that he may have been involved in building some of the IEDs used in 'Operation Twilight.'



Chemical containers recovered following 'Operation South Paw'

In addition to emplacing IEDs in the 'Operation Twilight' hideout, militants also detonated an IED 400 meters from the hideout; and then an hour later another IED targeting security forces was discovered at the cordon line. The first device detonated as civilians gathered in the area, and was likely used as a diversion to draw security forces away from the cordon. Two militants then left the second device in a bag near the cordon; two EOD techs and a civilian were killed immediately by the blast, and the RAB Intelligence Wing Director, Lt. Col. Abul Kalam Azad, later died of his injuries. Authorities later uncovered that the two militants were associated with an IED production cell in Borohat; it is believed they were trying to divert attention away from the hideout to allow the besieged militants a chance to escape. In response, security forces raided the Borohat

cell in 'Operation Maximus' days later.

Bangladesh's authorities continued the momentum from March into April, engaging in two named operations: 'Operation South Paw' (21-22 APR) and 'Operation Eagle Hunt' (26-27 APR). 'Operation South Paw' targeted a Neo-JMB hideout used to build IEDs and train militants in Jhenaidah. Authorities recovered IEDs, suicide vests, suicide belts, IED components and enhancements, small arms, and 20 chemical containers (including 17 jugs of hydrogen peroxide). Days later, authorities targeted another Neo-JMB hideout in Chapainawabganj during 'Operation Eagle Hunt.' Ultimately, four militants detonated devices inside the hideout; the wife and child of one of the militants were taken into custody. It was later discovered that she was the wife of the deceased militant Abu Ali (alias Abu), and her family is connected to Jamaat-e-Islami (JeI). Authorities recovered a suicide vest and a firearm from the raid (see pg. 9).

Advances in IED and attack TTPs are undeniably occurring in Bangladesh, even beyond the named operations of March and April. Authorities point to the 24 MAR suicide attack on the Shahjalal International Airport in Dhaka; following the attack, authorities recovered a 10kg IED from a bag carried by the attacker. This apparent and dynamic threat posed by Neo-JMB has prompted changes in not only the Bangladeshi authorities' tactical response, but also in the legislative response. Following the Holey Artisan Bakery attack, the RAB, in particular, began tracking Neo-JMB leaders down and neutralizing them. On 5 MAR, the government formally banned Ansar al-Islam, and is now considering bans on 12 other militant organizations, including Neo-JMB. Likewise, the government began coordinating CT efforts, including exercises and training, with other countries in the Asia-Pacific. Codifying CT operations through legal channels and expanding partnerships bodes well for building Bangladesh's CT capacity.

Moving forward through 2017, Bangladesh's CT capability will continue to increase to meet the growing threat of Neo-JMB. Bangladeshi authorities have already made significant steps forward, and will likely continue developing. Conversely, as Bangladesh's CT capability grows, the threat from Neo-JMB and other VEOs will also evolve. Evidence of this evolution can be found in the fact that the IED threat in Bangladesh has morphed over the last year from thrown crude bombs to more advanced TTPs in a relatively short amount of time. Maintaining a dynamic understanding of the threat landscape, responding pro-actively to threats as they arise, and answering how Bangladeshi VEOs have evolved to this point and will continue to evolve, will be key to Bangladeshi security forces staying ahead of the IED threat.

Sources: Indian Express (7/8/16) Dhaka Tribune (3/5/17) Daily Sun (3/9/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/17/17) BDNews (3/19/17) BDNews24 (3/21/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/24/17) Daily Star (3/26/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/27/17) Financial Express (3/28/17) Eurasia Review (3/29/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/28/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/29/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/29/17) Benar News (3/31/17) Dhaka Tribune (3/31/17) Dhaka Tribune (4/2/17) Asia Times (4/3/17) Dhaka Tribune (4/8/17) BBC (4/12/17) Telegraph (4/12/17) Benar News (4/13/17) Dhaka Tribune (4/22/17) Dhaka Tribune (4/26/17) Daily Star (4/27/17) BDNews (4/28/17) Dhaka Tribune (4/29/17)

Person of Interest / VEO of Interest

SUBJECT: Madvi Hidma

ALIAS: Hidmalu, Santosh **FROM:** Purvati Village, South Sukma, Chhattisgarh, India
DOB: 1984/85 **AFFILIATIONS:** Communist Party of India (Maoist) (CPI-M); Naxalites

During the afternoon of 24 APR, the 74th Battalion of the Indian CRPF paramilitary forces reported that their battalion was ambushed and overrun by 300 to 400 Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-M) Naxalites (see **Incident Highlight**). Leading this coordinated attack was little known Naxalite Commander Madvi Hidma.

Hidma hails from the southern part of Chhattisgarh state, and is believed to have risen in the ranks to become an operational planner and leader. Hidma currently leads the People's Liberation Guerilla Army Battalion 1, the group believed to be responsible for the 24 APR attack. Authorities assess that Hidma's inner circle consists of about 20 childhood friends that serve as his subordinates; he is held up as a role model in Naxal circles, and recruits heavily from his home area. Hidma is said to use his local knowledge of the terrain to plan attacks. Authorities have attributed several of the high-profile, high casualty producing attacks to Hidma stretching back to 2010, when 76 CRPF were killed in an ambush. Police have been actively pursuing Hidma for his involvement in the May 2013 attack on a political party convoy that resulted in the death of 27 political leaders. In January 2017, there was speculation Hidma had been killed, but his role in recent attacks have proved him very much alive and in command.

The attacks on 11 MAR and 24 APR captured national attention, highlighting the broader Naxalite ethno-political insurgency, active across the Red Corridor of Eastern India. Composed of more than a dozen VEOs, the Naxalite insurgency first emerged in 1967; borne out of an uprising in the rural West Bengal village of Naxalbari. Naxalite rebels claim that they are "fighting for the rights of tribal people and landless farmers [with the strategic objective] of overthrow[ing] the [Indian] government to establish a more equalitarian society." The former Prime Minister of India, Manmohan Singh, once called the Naxalite Red Corridor "India's biggest internal security challenge." The global security community, even those specializing in India-based VEOs, largely focus on the historical instability in Jammu-Kashmir or the emerging threat of pro-ISIS attacks in India and South Asia. However, the vast majority of Indian Security Forces casualties remain the result of Naxalite complex and IED-focused attacks.



Sources: Hindu (4/25/17) Deccan (4/25/17) Daily Mail (4/26/17) One India (4/26/17) Hindustan Times (4/26/17)

VEO: Hizb-ul Mujahideen (HM)

AREA OF OPERATIONS: Jammu and Kashmir (J&K), India **HEADQUARTERS:** Muzaffarabad, Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK) **TTPs:** IED operations, shootings, assassinations, infiltration, cross-boarder smuggling, online recruiting, armed robbery



HM is one of the most important terrorist groups operating in J&K state; they are a US-designated terrorist group and are specifically included in India's 2002 Prevention of Terrorism Act enacted to strengthen Indian anti-terrorism operations. Formed in the Kashmir Valley in September 1989, HM is widely believed to be the militant wing of Jamaat-e-Islami (JeI), with connections to Pakistan's Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) agency and Lashkar-e Tayyiba (LeT). In 1993, the group split into two factions: one led by Mohammed Yusuf Shah (alias Salahuddin) and the other led by Hilal Ahmed Mir (killed shortly thereafter in 1993). Headquartered in PoK, HM is currently led by Syed Salahuddin with an estimated strength of 1500 militants. The group is separated into five geographically centered divisions: Central division (Srinagar), Northern division (Kupwara-Bandipora-Baramulla), Southern division (Anantnag and Pulwama), Chenab division (Doda and Gool), and Pir Panjal division (Rajouri and Poonch).

Recent HM activity includes two IED cache recoveries in July 2016 that included RDX, RPGs, wireless antennae, detonators, pressure mines, and a wireless set. Several days later, Indian security forces killed operational commander Burhan Wani, largely credited with reviving and legitimizing the image of militancy in Muslim-majority Indian-administered Kashmir, sparking protests across J&K with as many as 56 rioters and security forces killed and 7000 wounded in widespread protests over the next two months. The resulting violence led to an increase in the number of young men from J&K seeking arms training in Pakistan with an estimated 250 joining between July 2016 and March 2017.

With the summer fighting season quickly approaching, an increase in Pakistan-trained fighters could lead to more clashes with Indian Security Forces, as well as an overall increase in infiltration and criminal activity. Reports have surfaced that for the first time since 2001, LeT, HM, and Jaish-e-Mohammed (JeM) are sharing plans, weapons, and possibly militants, in what is being called 'United Jihad.' Additionally, a top Indian military officer in Kashmir, Lt General JS Sadhu, publically shared his concerns over increasing radicalization, glorification of terrorists, and public support for them. Contributing to these concerns is Wani's successor, the new operational commander, Zakir Rashid Bhat, who represents a new generation of militants; the 21-year old civil engineer-turned-militant released videos on social media platforms encouraging Kashmiris to attack Indian security forces in the name of Islam.

Sources: SATP (HM) Stanford University (8/8/12) Hindustan Times (3/16/17) India Today (4/14/17) Economic Times (3/17/17) Live Mint (4/16/17) BBC News (4/26/17) Zee News (4/27/17) First Post (5/1/17)

South Asia: April Significant Activity

Bangladesh

On 12 APR, Harkat ul-Jihad i-Islami Bangladesh (HuJI-B) leader Abdul "Mufti" Haanan along with HuJI-B associates Delwar Hossain Ripon and Sharif Shahedul (alias Bipul) were executed in Gazipur, Dhaka. The trio were tried and convicted of a 2004 grenade attack in Sylhet that killed the British high commissioner along with two other victims. Haanan, said to be the mastermind of thirteen terrorist attacks, was also convicted in the 2001 Bangla New Year attack in Ramna Batamul that resulted in the deaths of ten people and numerous victims injured. **BDnews24 (4/13/17)**

On 17 APR, Bangladesh PM Sheikh Hasina weighed in on a contentious statue outside the Supreme Court in Dhaka. The statue, installed in December 2016, is of the Greek goddess of justice. Members of Hefazat-e-Islami and other hardline groups have been protesting since the statue was installed for being un-Islamic and idolatry. PM Hasina stated flatly that she did not like the statue and would discuss removal of it with the Chief Justice, in a move some say is pandering to hardliners. Critics have been raising concerns that removal of the statue could be seen as a sign of secularism failing in a country plagued by religious extremism. **Daily Star (4/18/17) Scroll (4/23/17) Japan Times (5/6/17)**

India

On 8 APR, Pakistani troops fired mortar shells along at the Naushera sector of the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir, violating the ceasefire between Pakistan and India; this triggered an exchange of fire that started at 15:45 local and lasted until late in the evening. This incident followed another ceasefire violation on 5 APR, where each side exchanged mortar and automatic weapons fire in various areas of Poonch district. No damage was reported on either side. Note: Ceasefire violations are viewed as a barometer for relations between Pakistan and India, and may be a leading indicator for insurgent violence in Jammu and Kashmir. **Indian Express (4/8/17)**

On 13 APR, the Indian government ordered re-polling in Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, after unprecedented violence from a separatist boycott resulted in eight deaths, more than 100 security personnel wounded, a 7% overall voter turnout, and a 2% turnout in Srinagar—the lowest in the history of Jammu and Kashmir. The areas slated for re-polling includes parts of Budgam, near Srinagar, where stones and petrol bombs (Molotov cocktails) were used during the election. In some violence-hit areas, no votes were cast until 10:00. **NDTV (4/13/17)**

On 14 APR, press reported that at least two ISIS recruits from Kerala, India, had been killed in the 13 APR MOAB attack in Afghanistan. Indian intelligence agencies said the last known location of the Indian ISIS recruits had been Nangarhar, and India's National Investigation Agency (NIA) was planning to send a team to Afghanistan to confirm the status of those reported dead. Notably, the initial battle damage assessment was largely determined using communications sent back from Afghanistan to India on messenger services such as Telegram. Indian officials has indicated that the NIA is already investigating the nexus between ISIS and Kerala. **India Today (4/14/17) Indian Express (4/21/17)**

Nepal

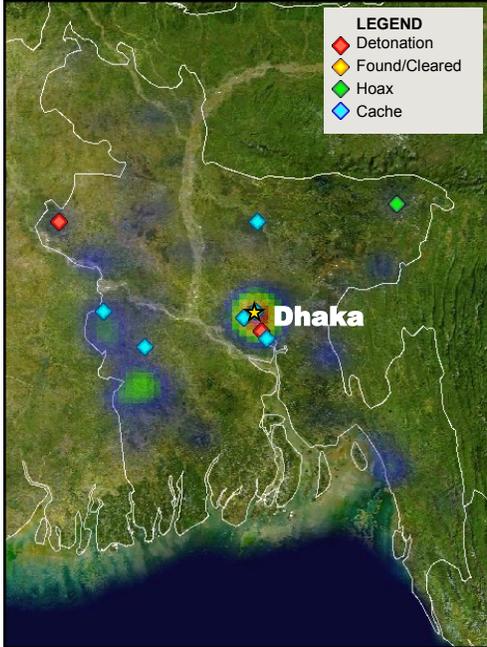
On 18 APR, unknown assailants committed an arson attack against the Assumption Catholic Cathedral in Kathmandu. The priest's residence and the western part of the church were damaged in the attack. Militants from the Nepal Defense Army, a Hindu extremist group, attacked the church with an IED in 2009, killing three worshipers and injuring 15. The 18 APR attack is likely related to the upcoming 14 MAY election, as some more extreme political parties are lobbying for the reinstatement of Hinduism as the state religion. **Radio Vaticano (4/18/17)**

On 19 APR, a grenade and five bullets were found and cleared at Shubha Hotel in Birendranagar city, Surkhet district, Bheri Zone. Nepal Army EOD was called out to clear the rusty munitions, and police are investigating who would have left them at the hotel. **Republica (4/19/17)**

Maldives

On 23 APR, blogger and political activist Yameen Rasheed was stabbed 30 times outside his apartment in Male. Yameen's family has stated that they have no confidence that police will impartially investigate their son's death, and have requested the assistance of diplomats and international organizations in Sri Lanka to pressure the Maldivian government. His family also stated that the police had failed to take complaints of death threats against Yameen seriously; his father speculated that a radical Islamic gang attacked Yameen for speaking out against Islamic extremism. **Maldives Independent (5/1/17)**

Bangladesh: April IED Events



There were two IED detonation events, seven cache events, and one hoax event.

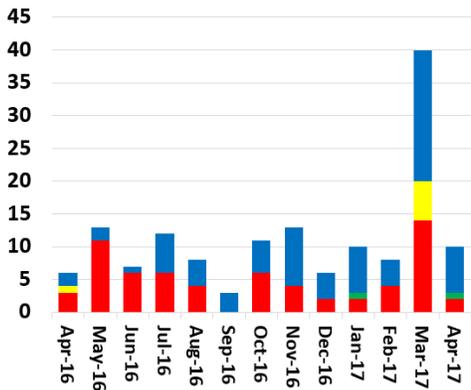
On 22 APR, an IED cache was recovered by Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) CTTC officers following 'Operation South Paw' in Porahati, Jhenaidah, Khulna. The cache contained three suicide vests, five unspecified IEDs, one pressure cooker IED, nine suicide belts, one motorbike, one machete, a 7.65 foreign made pistol, one 9mm pistol, seven rounds of ammunition, 15 jihadi books, three chemical containers, 100 packets of metal ball bearings, electric circuits, detonators, various explosive materials, and seventeen 30-liter containers of hydrogen peroxide (**see Special Assessment**). **DhakaTribune (4/22/17) FirstPost (4/22/17) India.com (4/22/17) IndianExpress (4/22/17) The Daily Star (4/22/17)**

On 26 APR, an IED cache was recovered in Uttara Model, Dhaka. The cache contained an unspecified number of IEDs and remote control devices. The cache was recovered in connection with the arrest of Mushfiqur Rahman, a Neo-JMB IED expert. **The Daily Star (4/26/17) BDnews24 (4/26/17) Nirapad New (4/26/17)**

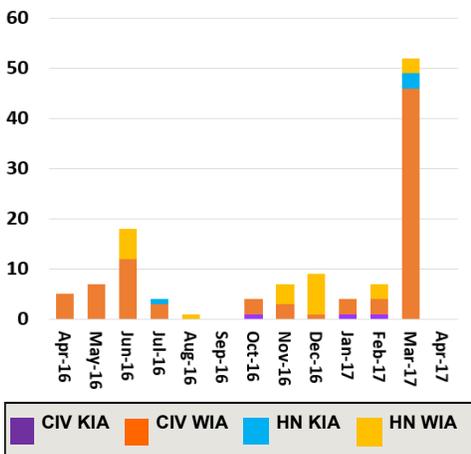
On 26 APR, PBIEDs detonated during 'Operation Eagle Hunt' in Shibaganj-Trimohoni, Chapainawabganj, Rajshahi; four militants detonated suicide devices in the hideout. Following the raid, authorities recovered a cache containing five IEDs, various explosives, bomb-making materials, and various pistols (**see Special Assessment**). **Xinluanet (4/27/17) Benar News (4/26/17) The Weekend Leader (4/27/17) Prothom Alo (4/26/17) Prothom Alo (4/27/17) Prothom Alo (4/26/17)**

On 27 APR, an IED cache was recovered from a bus by RAB on Dhaka-Aricha Highway in Rajfulbaria, Savar, Dhaka. The cache contained one foreign pistol, five bullets, two magazines, 1.150 kg plastic explosive, IED-making materials, three folding knives, one machete, laptops, and foreign currencies. **BDnews24 (4/28/17) The Independent (4/28/17) DhakaTribune (4/28/17)**

Past Year IED Events by Type



Past Year IED Event Casualty Count

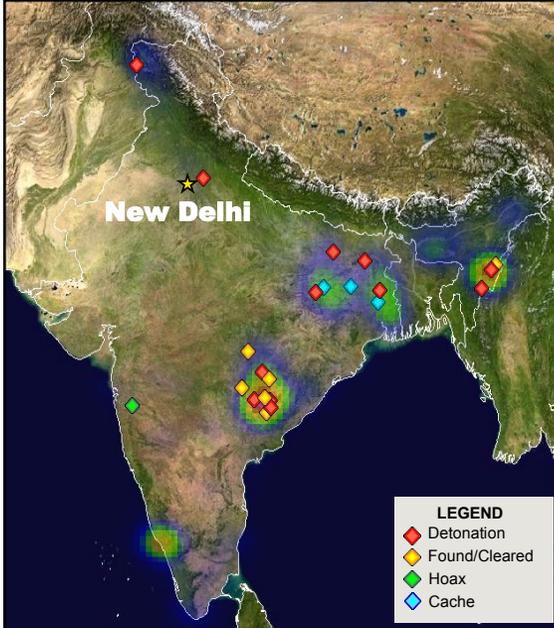


Following the spike of events in March 2017, IED activity dropped in April. However, Bangladesh security forces continued to execute CT operations against Neo-JMB militants throughout Dhaka in an attempt to degrade their capability. Authorities arrested several suspected Neo-JMB operatives throughout the month. There were also two named operations in April: one incorporated the detonation of suicide devices and in the other, a cache of suicide devices was recovered.

Over the next month, Bangladeshi security forces will likely continue their aggressive counter-terrorism operations as they attempt to subdue Neo-JMB militants.

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

India: April IED Events



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

On 1 APR, an IED detonated against Indian Army personnel along the Line of Control in Poonch, Jammu and Kashmir, resulting in one Indian Army soldier killed. **DNA India (4/1/17)**

On 8 APR, an IED was found and cleared by Assam Rifles personnel in near Ukhrul, Manipur. The device was wrapped in a polythene bag and emplaced in a roadside culvert. Notably, the device was recovered on route which the Manipur Chief Minister was scheduled to travel along in three days and emplaced at the Hundung Cement Factory, where an IED was recovered only days before. **India Today (4/8/17)**

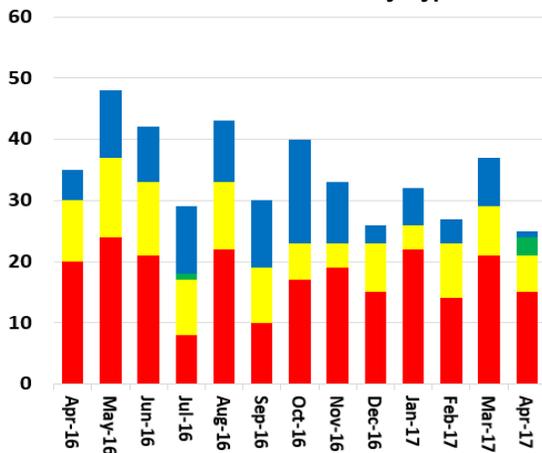
On 15 APR, an IED was found and cleared by Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel near Polampalli, Sukma, Chhattisgarh. The device was described as a 2kg command-wire IED. **Indian Express (4/15/17)**

On 17 APR, an IED detonated against Special Task Force (STF) personnel near Gudse, Dantewada, Chhattisgarh, resulting in two STF personnel wounded. The device was described as a pressure-activated VOIED, which detonated when it was stepped on. **Indian Express (4/17/17)**

On 18 APR, an IED detonated against civilians near Takahwada, Sukma, Chhattisgarh, resulting in one civilian killed and one wounded. The device was described as a pressure-activated VOIED, which detonated when it was stepped on. **India.com (4/18/17)**

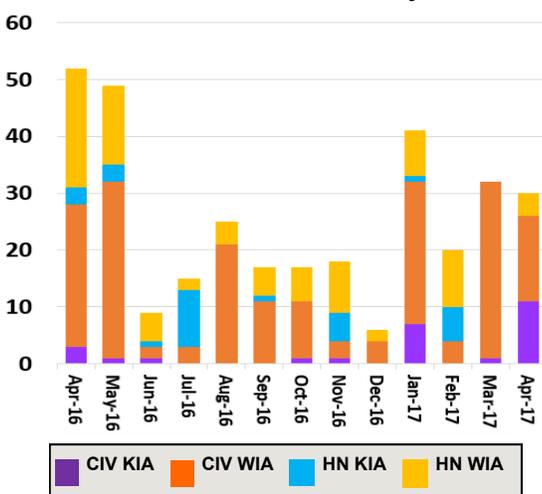
On 21 APR, an IED prematurely detonated while it was being constructed by civilian dissidents who had been fighting near Darbarpur, Birbhum, West Bengal, resulting in 8 deaths and four injuries. The devices were described as "crude bombs" that had been used during sand mafia fights in the previous days. **DNA India (4/21/17)**

Past Year IED Events by Type



Overall IED activity dropped slightly in April, but remained consistent with overall trends. The drop came largely from Jammu and Kashmir, which experienced mostly conventional forms of conflict. However, activity in Maoist areas increased slightly, offsetting the drop-off in activity elsewhere.

Past Year IED Event Casualty Count



Not reflected in the IED numbers is another mass-casualty event in Sukma district, led by Hidema, the same Maoist commander that orchestrated the mass-casualty event in March and introduced the use of IED-tipped arrows. While the attack is not reflected in the IED events, the fighting can still be observed as an increase in overall IED events in Sukma and neighboring districts (**see Incident Highlight**) (**see POI**).

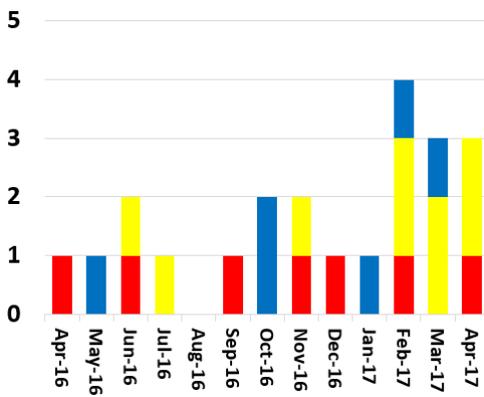
The northeast continued to experience IED activity, though it appears to have shifted back to targeting security forces near the India-Burma border, shifting away from the more overtly political attacks seen earlier this year, with the exception of a possible assassination attempt against Manipur's Chief Minister, though this might have occurred any other year.

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

Nepal: April IED Events



Past Year IED Events by Type



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

On 4 APR, two IEDs were found and cleared by Nepal Army bomb disposal personnel at a residences near Rajbiraj, Saptari, Sagarmatha. The devices were described as a socket bombs. Pamphlets for the Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha - Revolutionary (JTMM-R) organization were found at the sites. **Annapurna Post (4/4/17)**

On 10 APR, a VOIED detonated when a water buffalo stepped on it in Laxmipur Belbichhawa, Rautahat, Central Development Region; one woman was injured on her neck and hands. **Himalayan Times (4/10/17)**

On 17 APR, an IED was found and cleared by Nepal Army troops at the Om Shree Roshan Emporium, Rajbiraj, Saptari, Sagarmatha. Authorities described the IED as a socket bomb, and was likely emplaced by JTMM-R militants two days prior to discovery. **Himalayan Times (4/17/17)**

April IED activity remained slightly elevated compared to historical norms. Two out of the three events were perpetrated by JTMM-R militants, as they followed through on promises made in March to increase activity in an attempt to disrupt plans for 14 MAY local elections. It is likely that similar disruptive political activity will increase over the next several weeks leading up to the election.

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

Sri Lanka: April IED Events



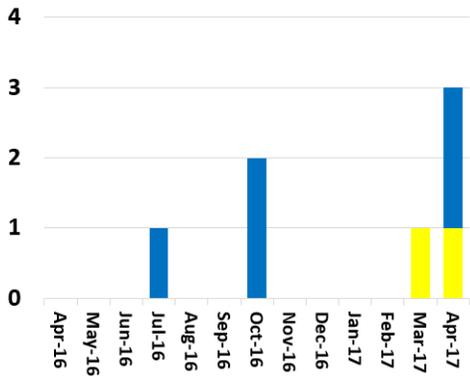
There were two cache events and one found and cleared event.

On 4 APR, an IED cache was recovered from a fisherman by Sri Lankan Navy and police personnel in the area near Kuchchaveli, Trincomalee, Eastern province; one man was arrested. The cache contained 8kg of water gel explosives, 15 detonators, and fishing equipment. **Hiru News (4/4/17)**

On 16 APR, an IED was found and cleared from a field in Ukkulankulam, Vavuniya, Vavuniya, Northern province. The IED weighed approximately 15.2kg and was labelled "Captain Bavan (Aiya) 99." It was contained in a metal box. Authorities suspect it was a civil war remnant emplaced by LTTE to target a VIP. **Daily Mirror (4/16/17)**

Sri Lanka rarely sees IED events since the end of the civil war, and the majority of IED events are the recovery of war remnants. Fish bombing was the likely motive behind the 4 APR event; the practice is illegal in Sri Lanka.

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: April Significant Activity

Philippines

In April, ASG rebels travelled to Central Visayas region to possibly conduct tourist kidnappings however it was foiled by military forces and resulted in the death of a dozen including ASG leader Maummar Askali alias Abu Rami. In another operation, Al Habsi Misaya, a high ranking ASG leader was also killed. It was also reported Isnilon Hapilon expressed his desire to give himself up to authorities. If this claims to be true, things are moving in the right direction to rid of the bandit group and will hopefully meet the June deadline set by the Defense Secretary of neutralizing the group. **ABS-CBN (4/12/17) InterAkyson (4/24/17) The Daily Tribune (5/1/17)**

Throughout April, NPA rebels continued to attack government forces while the National Democratic Front (NDF) attempted to negotiate for peace. Formal peace talks resumed earlier in April with no ceasefire in place; however, this paved the way toward an interim joint ceasefire agreement. The next round of talks is scheduled for either May or June. **Inquirer (4/13/17) Inquirer (5/3/17)**

The National Bureau of Investigation (NBI) with the assistance of the U.S. FBI, arrested two foreigners with links to ISIS on 25 MAR in Taguig when they failed to present immigration documents. Hussein Al-Dhafiri and his wife Rahaf Zina were involved in the manufacturing of explosives, and were reportedly planning a bombing in Kuwait and possibly the Philippines. The pair were deported to their last respective countries of Kuwait and Qatar. **CNN Philippines (4/7/2017) Rappler (4/14/2017)**

Thailand

On 6 APR, King Maha Vajiralongkorn signed into law a military-backed constitution that will curb the power of elected lawmakers and bolster the army's role in any future government. This was a significant step forward and should lead the way to elections in 2018 as planned even if it keeps the Junta in control of the government. **Guardian (4/6/17)**

On 10 APR, the Barisan Revolusi Nasional (BRN) issued its conditions for peace talks with the government including an outside moderator from the international community to ensure an impartial process. One day later, however, the Thai junta published a statement rejecting conditional peace talks with the BRN. While the Thai government has been negotiating with the umbrella organization MARA Pattani, the BRN is responsible for the majority of attacks in the southern Thai provinces. **Malay Mail (4/10/17) Channel News (4/11/17)**

Burma

In the first week of April, the United Nationalities Federal Council (UNFC) stated that they were united and committed to the government's nationwide ceasefire agreement (NCA) at a meeting in Chiang Mai, northern Thailand. The meeting was held amid rumors that there was a rift amongst members over the signing of the NCA. The week prior, the government announced that five of the seven UNFC AEGs would sign the NCA although the five groups stated that their participation had not been officially decided. If the five UNFC members do not take Burma's offer to sign the nationwide ceasefire agreement and do not feel that their demands are being met, armed conflict could resume between AEGs and Tatmadaw forces. **The Irrawaddy (4/4/17)**

Indonesia

In early April, an Indonesian militant attacked police personnel at Banyumas Police headquarters in Central Java, leaving three officers wounded. The alleged suspect, identified as Muhammad Ibnu Dar, a resident of Kutasari, Purbalingga regency, Central Java broke through the front yard of the police office and assaulted a police officer. Two other police officers attempted to come to the aid of their colleague, before the perpetrator withdrew a short machete from inside his shirt, wounding them both. Dar was finally arrested after ten officers managed to subdue him. Police believe the man might have been ISIS-inspired. **Straits Times (4/11/17)**

Malaysia

In early April, the United States Treasury Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) announced that the Malaysian Islamic State militant group leader Muhammad Wannady Mohamed Jedi has been added to the Specially Designed Global Terrorists (SDGT) list. The list contains individuals who have committed or pose a significant risk of committing acts of terrorism, or provided support to terror groups designated under OFAC Counter Terrorism Sanctions. Wannady, who uses the nom de guerre Abu Hamzah Al-Fateh on Facebook, ridiculed the sanction, but said he would be more cautious about his movements and communications. **New Straits Times (4/10/17)**

Philippines: April IED Events



There were 10 IED detonation events, one found and cleared event, and 10 cache events.

On 8 APR, an IED detonated by members of the New People's Army (NPA) in Magong-ong, San Rafael, Cateel, Davao Oriental, Davao, Mindanao; two NPA arrested. Troops from the 67th Infantry Battalion were traveling on board two KM450's when the IED detonated, troops immediately exited the vehicles and were able to arrest the suspects who detonated the device. Authorities recovered an IED cache from those arrested, containing one cellphone, one blasting cap, assorted batteries, and 50m electrical wire. **Mindanao Times (4/10/17) Inquirer Mindanao (4/9/17)**

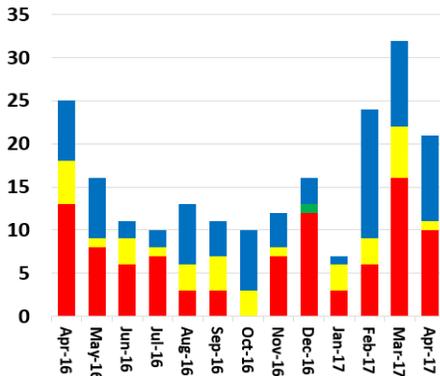
On 11 APR, an IED detonated by New People's Army (NPA) rebels against soldiers from the 104th Division Reconnaissance Company traveling in their KM450 along a road in Jubason, Kinablangan, Baganga, Davao Oriental, Davao, Mindanao. Three soldiers sustained shrapnel wounds and their vehicle sustained damage. **Philippine Daily Inquirer (4/14/17)**

On 18 APR, an IED detonated at the National Grid Corporation of the Philippines (NGCP) Tower 68 in Pagangan, Aleosan, North Cotabato, SOCCSKSARGEN, Mindanao. A device was strapped to each of the four legs of the tower; the tower did not topple from the detonations, however it did affect power transmission in the area. **Philippine Star (4/19/17)**

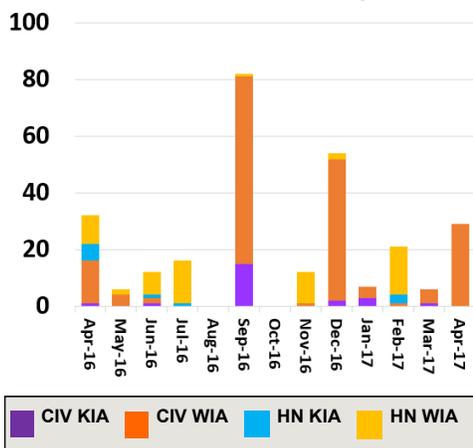
On 28 APR, an IED detonated along Quezon Boulevard near the Quiapo Church, Quiapo, Manila, National Capital region, Luzon; 11 civilians sustained injuries. Witnesses reported seeing two men on a motorbike throwing an explosive in the area. Initial findings from EOD personnel indicate the device was a homemade pipe bomb. **ABS-CBN News (4/29/17) Rappler (4/29/17)**

IED activity increased slightly from last month due to the intensified military operations against the ASG and Maute Group. The military has increased their presence in vital installations and public venues in Lanao and Zamboanga provinces to foil any retaliatory or diversionary attacks that could be launched by the ASG or Maute Group. This follows major military operations which resulted in the death of roughly 38 Maute members and the seizing of a training camp in Lanao del Sur.

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: April IED Events



There were 51 IED detonation events, two found and cleared events, one cache event, and one hoax event.

On 3 APR, IEDs detonated during a complex attack on a local police checkpoint by Runda Kumpulan Kecil (RKK) militants near a market on Highway 410 in Krong Pinang, Yala. Following the attack, authorities recovered a cache containing 13 failed pipe bombs, small arms, and fragments from three exploded devices. **Nation (4/3/17) Bangkok Post (4/3/17)**

On 5 APR, an IED detonated in a garbage can on Ratchadamneon, Dusit, Bangkok; two civilians were injured. Authorities found a PVC pipe, explosive powder, a circuit board, and a timer. **Bangkok Post (4/6/17) Thai PBS (4/5/17)**

On 7 APR, IEDs detonated against power poles across Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat, and Songkla. The attack coincided with the Thai King's signature of the constitution, supporting military rule. **Bangkok Post (4/7/17) DTNPF(4/7/17)**

On 8 APR, one IED detonated and an IED cache was recovered near a rice paddy in Tambon Kayormati, Bacho, Narathiwat. The cache contained two complete IEDs which included a box containing a clock and wires attached to an electrical circuit. **Bangkok Post (4/8/17)**

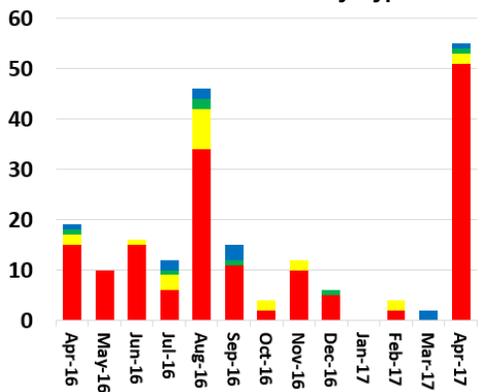
On 19 APR, an IED prematurely detonated near a military base in Moo 4, Saba Yoi, Songkhla; two militants transporting the IED in their motorcycle were killed in the explosion. **Nation (4/19/17) Bangkok Post (4/19/17)**

On 25 APR, an IED cache was recovered by police during the arrest of a gang member at House No. 41/22, Bang Yai, Nonthaburi, Bangkok. The cache contained a Honda motorcycle without a license plate and 20 'ping-pong' bombs. **Bangkok Post (4/26/17) ThaiPBS (4/25/17)**

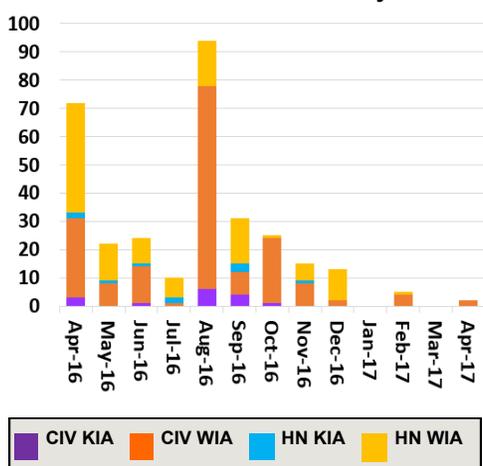
On 27 APR, an IED detonated roadside by BRN insurgents against an RTA mounted patrol in Ri-ngae, Janae, Narathiwat. Militants killed the rangers with small arms fire after the detonation. **Benar News (4/27/17) Channel News (4/27/17)**

Attacks in Thailand increased in April after a three month lull. Large coordinated attacks indicate the BRN still has the capability to muster a significant number of insurgents to carry out operations against the Thai Government. The BRN has asserted itself through demonstrative attacks to reiterate their conditions for peace in the southern provinces following the successful negotiations between the Thai Government and the MARA Patani umbrella organization in developing safety zones in the southern provinces. The Thai Government has chosen to ignore the BRN conditions that will likely result in the continued violence between the BRN and government forces.

Past Year IED Events by Type

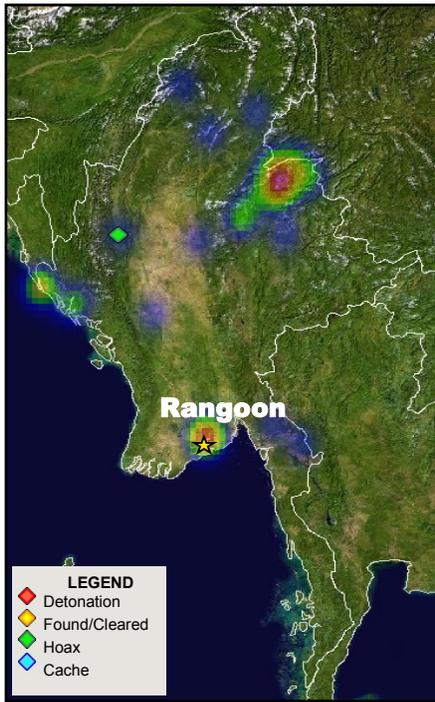


Past Year IED Event Casualty Count



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

Burma: April IED Events

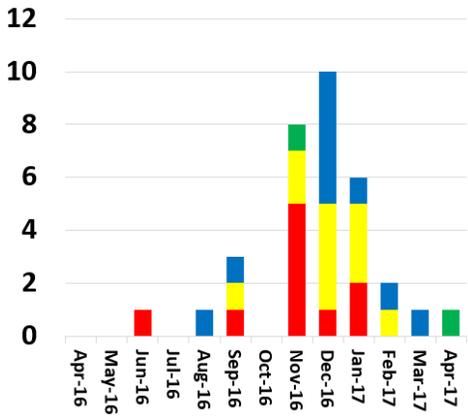


There was one hoax event.

On 29 APR, a hoax IED was found and cleared on a railway in Yayshinma, Gangaw, Magway. The device was discovered by a guard near a railway between Kyunkhonethar and Yayshinma villages. Tatmadaw and police forces responded and cleared the device. **Eleven Myanmar (5/1/17)**

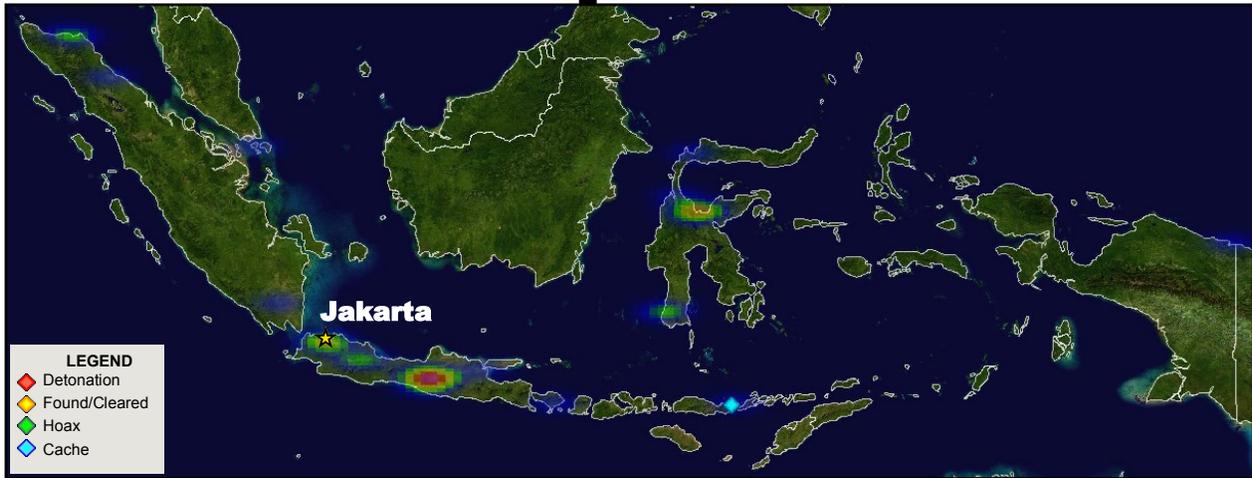
Burma IED activity remained low for a third consecutive month, likely due to the 21st Century Panglong Union Peace Conference preparations and counterproposal talks with the UNFC, formed from the Northern Alliance and the United Wa State Army. Currently, Burma is at a critical crossroads in their nationwide peace process. Burmese officials, armed ethnic groups (AEGs) and all of Southeast Asia will be paying close attention on how the Panglong Peace Conference unfolds. If the conference fails, a resurgence in fighting is highly likely.

Past Year IED Events by Type

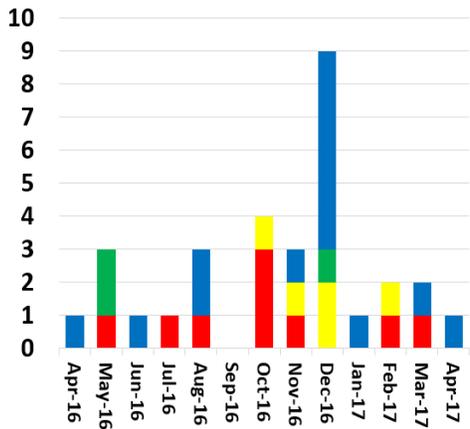


IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

Indonesia: April IED Events



Past Year IED Events by Type



There was one cache event.

On 16 APR, an IED cache was recovered following the arrest of an Indonesian fisherman by local police off the waters of Flores island, East Nusa Tenggara province. The cache contained a boat, four “fish bomb” IEDs, several Molotov cocktails, two cooling boxes, and a fishing net. Police were conducting a routine patrol in the area when they encountered the fisherman. **The Jakarta Post (4/17/17)**

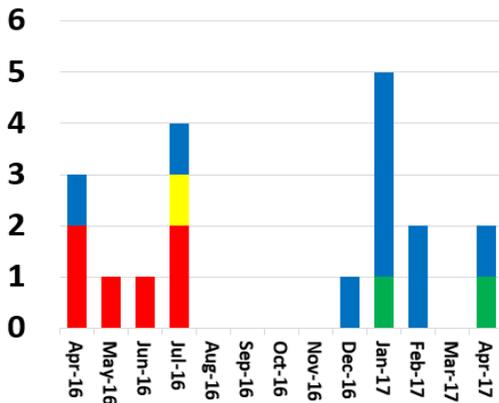
Fish bombing is a common illegal fishing technique used throughout Southeast Asia. While fish bombing activity is usually not terror-related, over the past year there have been several large fish bombing-related IED caches recovered by Indonesian police and maritime forces. These events include the seizure of hundreds of commercial detonators and thousands of pounds of ammonium nitrate. The frequent proliferation of these materials and widespread understanding of these techniques, even for criminal purposes, presents an opportunity for enterprising VEO actors.

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

Malaysia: April IED Events



Past Year IED Events by Type



There was one cache event and one hoax event.

On 12 APR, an IED cache was recovered following a police inspection of two unregistered pump boats some 0.2 nautical miles off Pondo village, Gaya island, Sabah. The cache contained “fish bomb” IEDs and 200 kilograms of fish. Officers of the Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency (MMEA) were patrolling the area when they approached the boats for a routine inspection. This caused the crew to abandon their boats and swim to the shore. **Daily Express (4/13/17) The Star (4/13/17) New Straits Times (4/12/17)**

On 17 APR, an IED hoax was recovered by police responders along Jalan 2/65A road in the parking lot of the Wisma Bernama in Kuala Lumpur city. The hoax device emplaced under a tree with a threatening note above. It was found by a news employee who happened to be passing by and notified authorities. The hoax device

consisted of a bottle of cooking oil concealed by batik cloth. A bomb squad used a controlled detonation to render the device safe. **Free Malaysia Today (4/17/17) The Star (4/17/17)**

Fish bombing incidents continue this month in Malaysia. As mentioned in March’s APCFC monthly, fish bombings are a prolific tactic that the Malaysian government is attempting to address through education, alternative sources of income, and acoustic surveillance. From 2010 to 2015, there were 2,568 fish bombing incidents reported in Sabah.

The 17 APR hoax device was likely not terror-related. The text of the threatening note that was left behind read like the ramblings mental patient, and included incoherent language like “Last reminder to Bank Negara Malaysia about Nuclear Bomb attack from Japan, Russia, and Ukraine to Malaysia will start by 5pm today. ‘Do NOT celebrate Prophet birthday.’ * Must celebrate Christmas *.”

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

Northeast Asia: April Significant Activity

China

Police in Hotan, Xinjiang were penalized in early April for failing to properly monitor the local population. 97 officers were reprimanded for offenses such as failing to record the exact number of worshippers at Friday prayers or failing to know who was absent from forced patriotic gatherings. **UPI (4/7/17) SCMP (4/7/17)**

North Korea

US Secretary of State Rex Tillerson has stated the US government is considering adding North Korea to the list of state sponsors of terrorism. North Korea was removed from the list in 2008 as part of a deal made with former President George W. Bush in exchange for scaling back their nuclear program. Designation as a state sponsor of terrorism results in sanctions and restrictions on both trade and foreign aid. **The Hill (4/19/17)**

Japan

Though Japan withdrew its Self Defense Forces personnel from the peace keeping operations in Africa in March, Japan reiterated its commitment to increasing the safety and security of West African nations through funding a border management training project. The goal of the project is to enhance local capabilities against terrorism and extremism in West Africa. The USD 370,000 project brings together the Japanese Embassy, the United Nations Development Program, and seven Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) countries. **Graphic (4/13/17)**

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
7 APR (IND): ULFA Raising Day 13-15 APR (THA): Thai New Year (Songkran) 28 APR (THA): Anniversary of 2004 Krue Se Mosque Incident 5 MAY (IND): Pooram Day 14 MAY (NEP): Local elections 26 MAY (WW): Ramadan Begins 28 MAY (IND): Anniversary of 2002 Kaluchak Attack 29 MAY (NEP): National Day	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
	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
	9 JUN (BUR): Anniversary of Ceasefire of KIA 9-15 JUN (IND): Jan Prituri Week 25 JUN (WW): Ramadan Ends	30	1	2	3	4	5 IND
7		8	9	10	11	12	13
14 NEP		15	16	17	18	19	20
21		22	23	24	25	26 WW	27 WW
June 2017	28 IND WW	29 NEP WW	30 WW	31 WW	1 WW	2 WW	3 WW
	4 WW	5 WW	6 WW	7 WW	8 WW	9 WW	10 WW
	11 WW	12 WW	13 WW	14 WW	15 WW	16 WW	17 WW
	18 WW	19 WW	20 WW	21 WW	22 WW	23 WW	24 WW
	25 WW	26	27	28	29	30	1

IND – India
THA – Thailand
NEP – Nepal
BUR – Burma
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 – Hynniewtre 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 ash Sham	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	