



Asia-Pacific Counter-IED Fusion Center Monthly IED Activity Report



DOI: 31 July 2019

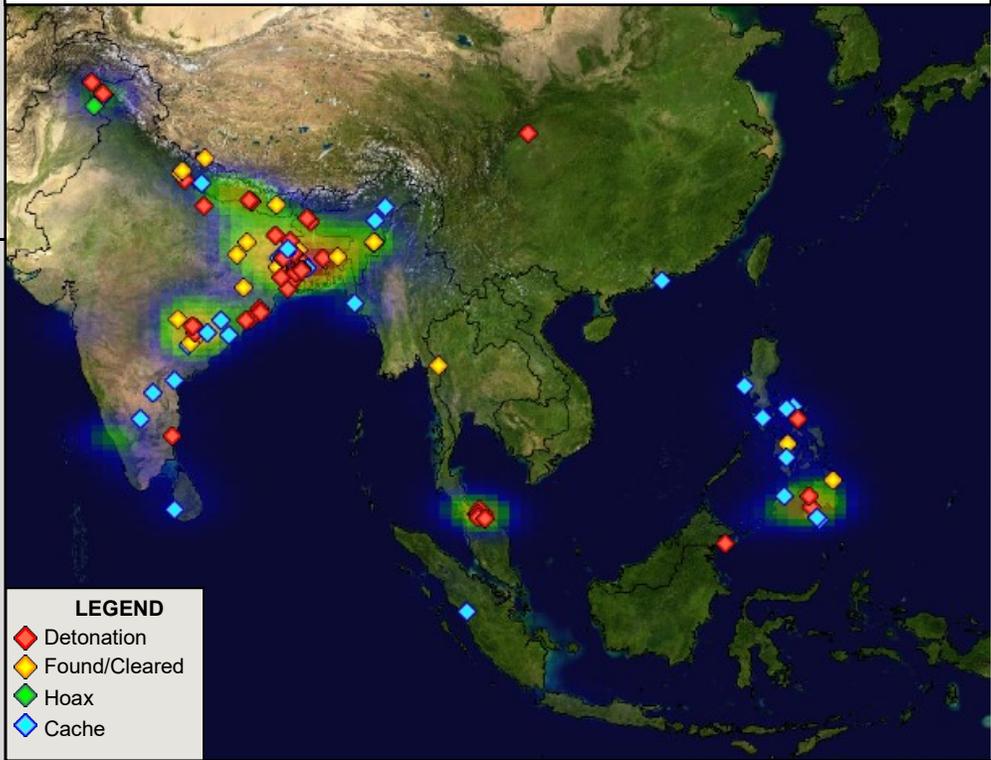
APCFC Assessment

In July, IED activity in the Indo-Pacific increased by 19% (94 events versus 112). IED activity in India surrounding rival political parties contesting election results from May 2019 and other political related protests in the State of West Bengal account for the increase in the number of events. Last month, India experienced 51 IED events compared to 70 in July.

Month at a Glance — July

The Indo-Pacific region experienced 112 IED events in July: 87 events in South Asia, 23 events in Southeast Asia, and two events in Northeast Asia. These events consisted of 391 devices. In total, there were 51 IED detonation events, 21 IED found and cleared events, two hoax IED events, and 38 IED cache events. There were 86 casualties in July: five civilians killed, 36 civilians wounded, five host nation forces killed, and 40 host nation forces wounded.

There were 112 IED events in the Indo-Pacific region in July 2019



Icons depict events for July 2019; heat map depicts event density from July 2018 - July 2019

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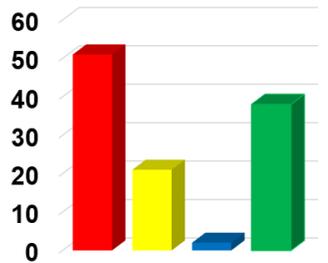
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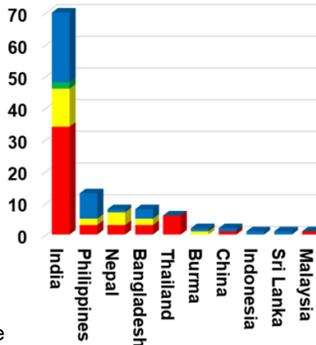
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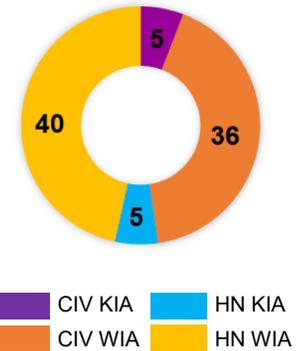
July IED events



July IED events by country by Country



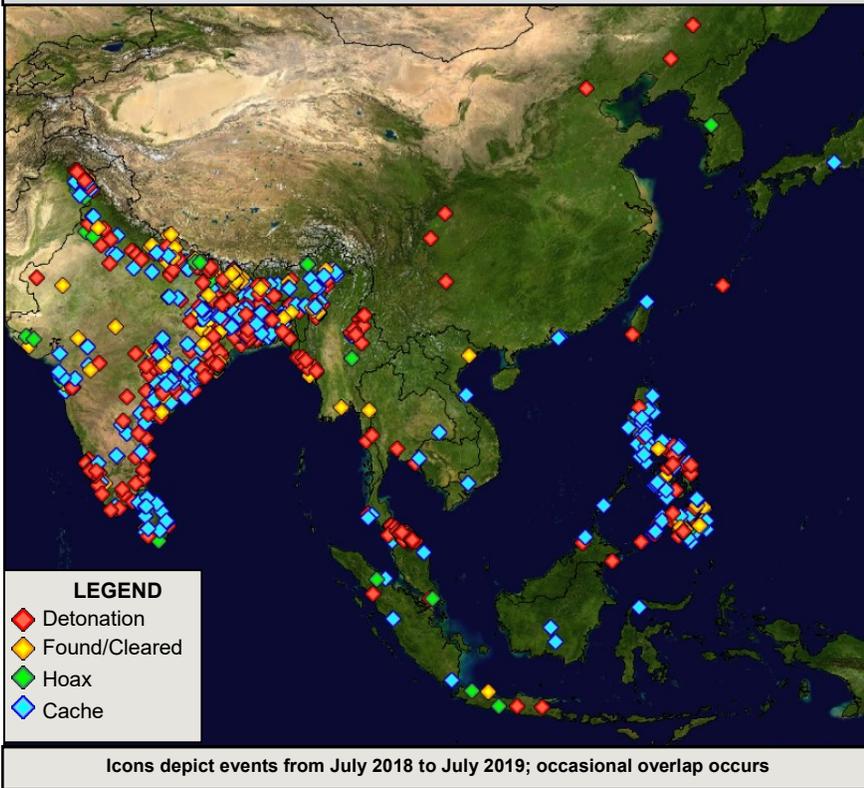
July IED Casualties



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

INDO-PACIFIC IED Events - Past 12 Months

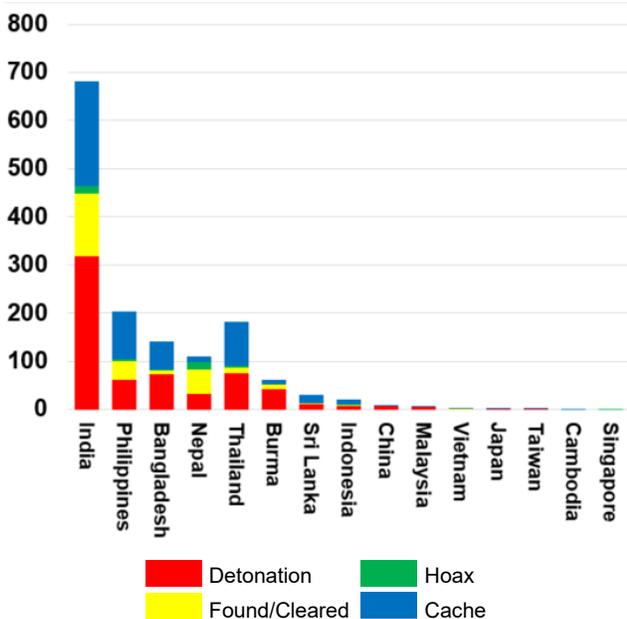
There were 1,366 IED events in the Indo-Pacific region in the past 12 months



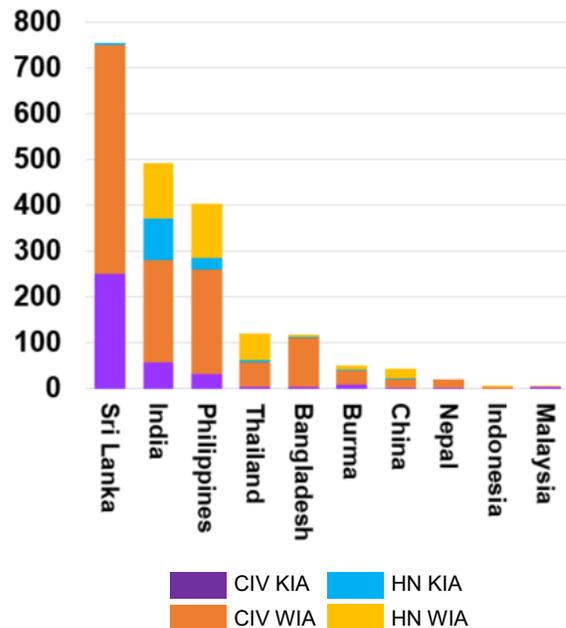
APCFC Assessment

Over the past year 1,366 IED events occurred in the Indo-Pacific region and a total of 1,996 casualties resulted from those events. There were 629 IED detonations, 255 IED found and cleared events, 43 IED hoax events, and 439 IED cache events. Throughout the year there were 361 civilians killed, 1,189 civilians wounded, 115 host nation forces killed, and 331 host nation forces wounded. On a typical year India usually has the highest amount of IED events and casualties following by the Philippines.

Past Year IED events by Country

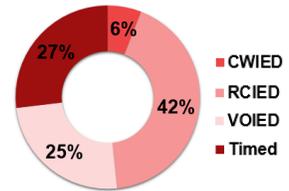


Past Year Casualties by Country

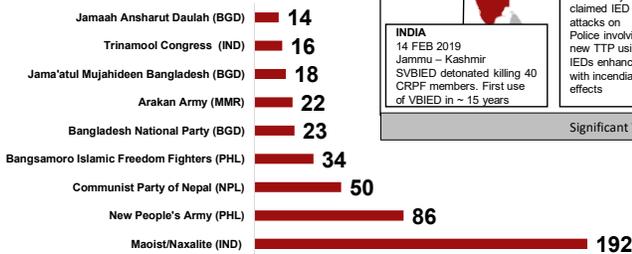


NOTE: The APCFC Monthly IED report includes both event counts (detonation, found/cleared, hoax, and cache) and device counts. It is important to note that a singular IED event may include multiple devices. For instance, a single IED cache event may contain several devices.

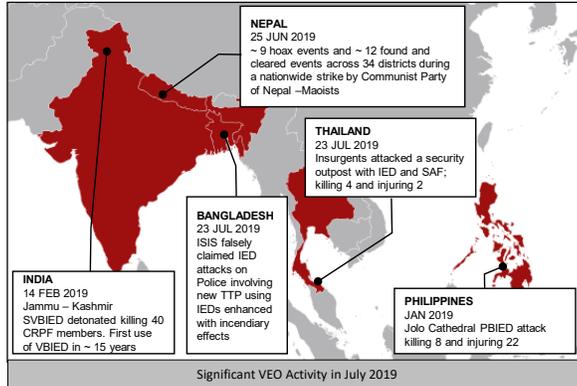
IED Activity - Past 12 Months



Events Attributed by VEOs*



*The events attributed by VEOs are counted based on available data according to open source outlets and are considered approximate.



	Killed	Wounded
Civilian	361	1189
Host Nation	115	331



VEOs typically use IEDs to target security forces and government affiliated personnel and infrastructure

CAO: JULY 2019

Incident Highlight: India Maoist Scarecrow Tactic

On 22 JUL, Communist Party of India (Maoist) (CPI-M) insurgents used two “scarecrows” – clothing stuffed with materials and posed to look like Maoists – rigged with fake weapons and IEDs to create booby traps for security forces. Insurgents designed the scarecrows to lure unsuspecting authorities to investigate. Once security forces attempted to dismantle them, the victim-operated IEDs (VOIEDs) rigged in the scarecrow would detonate. Authorities found two such scarecrows near a Central Reserve



Police Force camp in Dantewada, Chhattisgarh State: one rigged with a 2-kilogram and one with a 5-kilogram IED. Insurgents placed the scarecrows alongside a road from a helipad to the camp; an area that authorities often clear for IED threats, and thus an area where CPRF forces would likely approach and interact with the scarecrows. The tactic coincides with Martyrs' Week, where effigies (called *smaraks* – monuments to the fallen) appear in villages to remind people of the sacrifice of Maoists. During this week, the government orders security forces to dismantle the monuments. Maoists likely reasoned (according to Dantewada's Police Superintendent) that the security forces would set off the scarecrow IEDs while dismantling them.

This is not the first instance in which CPI-M insurgents have employed this tactic. In NOV 2018, during elections in Chhattisgarh State, insurgents emplaced four scarecrows in Sukma District, one of which contained a 7-kilogram VOIED. The intent of these scarecrows was to foment terror to disrupt polling. As security forces continue to reduce the Maoist threat in India's Red Corridor, the scarecrow tactic might serve as a means to spread Maoist presence in an area where security forces have reduced the insurgent presence through raids and arrests. The use of such scarecrows might fool some forces briefly, especially in low-light conditions. Additionally, this approach might convince locals of a more robust Maoist presence and operational capability.



Sources: The Hindu (8/03/19) Odishabytes (7/23/19) NDTV (7/22/19) Asian Age (7/23/19) Times Now (11/30/18) Hindustan Times (7/23/19)

Special Assessment: The Lone Wolf

Recent terror events, such as the Christchurch shootings or Sri Lanka bombings, have generated an increased focus on improving the collective ability to counter the phenomenon known as “lone wolf terrorism.” The practice of lone wolf terrorism (LWT) was first observed in the late 1950s, and although still rare, lone wolf attacks have become more widespread and lethal over the last two decades. In the Indo-Pacific, violent terrorist acts, to include LWT, have grown in number and scale and coincided with the rise and fall of ISIS. As the Islamic State’s physical territory diminished in the Middle East, its public relations news media outlet Amaq News Agency, called for its sympathizers to inflict terror in their home countries or in places where targets presented themselves. The characteristics of the Indo-Pacific region – porous borders, weak regimes, poor enforcement measures, and disenchantment among marginalized Muslims – foster the emergence and spread of LWT. Although VEOs plan and execute the preponderance of violent attacks, lone-wolf terrorism is becoming more prevalent in the Indo-Pacific due to the low expense, high success rate, and the difficulties associated to detecting and mitigating such an activity.

Defining a Lone Wolf

Since the 1990s, when white supremacists coined the phrase “lone-wolf,” government and intelligence agencies have disputed its definition and debated whether these individuals truly act unaided. One commonly understood definition of a lone wolf is someone who prepares and commits violent acts alone. However, an examination of past lone wolf attacks reveals that individuals rarely act absent some measure of external influence. Often, most self-identified, or media-identified, lone actors are never truly alone because their motivations and objectives stem from the shared experiences, literature, and ideologies of other extremists and organizations. As the range and rationale of lone wolf activities are extensive, authorities have identified a sub-category of lone wolves, referred to as lone-wolf terrorists (LWTs), to reference a person or persons who use violence against civilians to achieve an objective (e.g. ideological, political, or to evoke terror). Contrary to the implication of the name, it is common for LWTs to operate in “wolf packs,” and to have at least some kind of financial assistance from a benefactor (e.g. other individuals or perhaps a VEO). These wolf packs tend to establish themselves through social media outlets and online groups and promote a false sense of camaraderie. Lone wolf terrorism has also called into question the defining characteristics of membership into a terrorist organization. Typically, membership entailed pledges of loyalty and included training, coordination, and, perhaps most importantly, physical presence. Today, lone wolves can carry out attacks in their homeland without having to commit themselves to a group’s required principles.

Psychological Aspects

Several studies across the globe point to the key motivations and indicators present that explain why lone wolves choose to act alone. The top three motivations for an individual to perpetrate attacks alone are ideological, stressors, and psychological instability. Ideological motivations include nationalistic, religious, and political perceived honor, or recognition for one’s acts within various communities. Second, an individual’s financial challenges, domestic disputes, stress, and insecurities continually manifest as key catalysts in influencing someone’s act of terror. Finally, a person’s state of mind before an attack, to include mental illnesses and suicidal tendencies (whether they prefer to die in their attacks or not), play an important factor in their ultimate decision to commit violence. Authorities suggest that a few indicators of potential lone wolf attackers are individuals with vulnerabilities, social isolation, radicalizing environments, spare time, and criminal peers or friends, to include those that a lone wolf interacts with primarily in the virtual domain.

Challenges Associated to Preventing Lone Wolf Attacks

The uncertainty and rogue nature of lone wolf individuals introduces several dilemmas for law enforcement agencies. Psychologists, analysts, and security forces assess the greatest challenges associated to preventing lone wolf attacks are an individual’s accessibility to weapons, the anonymity provided by social media outlets, and the disassociation from organized crime syndicates or VEOs. Attackers can use any weapon of their choice from a kitchen knife, rifle, or IED. South Korea’s first instance of a lone wolf attacker stole an initiator for explosives during his training at an army engineer school in 2017 to develop an IED. As inconspicuous as the weapon of choice can be, so can the identity of the perpetrator. Using online platforms with encrypted chat rooms, encrypted texting, and anonymous virtual private networks, attackers are able to acquire and share strategies, videos, and sometimes even suggest soft targets. In March 2019, Bangladesh and Indian police discovered an online publication circulating on social media that contained a manual for lone wolf attacks with a comprehensive listing of targets by city. Moreover, in today’s interconnected global society, the inherent gravitation towards the Internet and social media in search of innocuous friendships can prove dangerous, particularly if a VEO specifically targets an individual for radicalization.

The most daunting challenge surrounding a lone wolf attack is the secrecy afforded to an individual by not pos-

Special Assessment: The Lone Wolf

sessing direct associations to a violent extremist organization. The military pressure placed upon ISIS-Core, coupled with the stringent counterterrorism policies implemented by nations in the Indo-Pacific, has compelled VEOs to support and endorse lone wolf attacks, even if a VEO's claim of responsibility for an attack is questionable. Operating in a solo capacity facilitates operational security during the planning and execution phases of an operation, as it proves difficult for security forces to identify a single individual attempting to conduct malicious activities. Lone wolves are thus able to survive longer than traditional organizations because they can evade arrest longer. The autonomy and anonymity present a daunting combination that leaves law enforcement searching for effective mitigation measures to contend with lone wolf terrorism.

Way Forward

Countries across the Indo-Pacific have started coming together in search of additional indicators used to identify potential lone wolves and to develop possible mitigation measures aimed at countering lone wolf terrorist attacks. One example is educating the public on the potential signals of lone wolf operators. Following the Siege of Marawi, the Philippine government specifically warned the public of the possibility of lone wolf terrorism to increase community awareness of the warning signs associated to radicalization. Such an alert likely influenced the identification of a possible lone wolf terrorist: in July 2019, students attending an aviation academy in the Philippines reported suspicious activity demonstrated by a fellow student named Cholo Abdi Abdullah (**See Person of Interest page**). Authorities later detained Abdullah, a Kenyan national, and recovered IEDs from his hotel room. Another successful practice is the monitoring of social media platforms and Internet forums that use hate speech and attempt to spread radicalized ideas. Reviews of these sites by law enforcement personnel can provide useful leads and possible evidence of extremism. Inevitably, though, the threat posed by lone wolf terrorists is highly challenging, due to the difficulties associated to detection and pre-empting attacks by single individuals. Nonetheless, through the sharing of information, counter-terrorism tactics, and the identification of trends, nations can diminish the growing threat of lone wolf terrorism.

Sources: Channel News Asia (7/25/19) JPost (1/2/19) ABC (3/20/19) FPRI (11/1/19) Bangla Tribune (5/5/19) NCJRS (6/1/19) Straits Times (7/6/19)

Person of Interest / VEO of Interest

POI: Cholo Abdi Abdullah Cholo Abdi Abdullah

ALIAS: None **AGE:** 28 **ROLE:** Lone-wolf attacker **AFFILIATION:** Al Shabaab (East Africa), Al Qaeda (AQ)
AREA OF OPERATIONS: Iba Zambales, Philippines; Attended School in Pasay City, Philippines
STATUS: Arrested

Cholo Abdi Abdullah is a suspected Kenyan terrorist that police arrested in Iba, Zambales, Philippines on 1 July 2019 for his linkages to terrorism and involvement in plotting a possible aviation attack in Metro Manila, Philippines. Cholo is currently in Philippine National Police (PNP) custody awaiting charges for possessing illegal firearms and explosives.

Authorities suspect that Cholo pledged allegiance to Al Qaeda in 2012 via membership with the East Africa terror group Al Shabaab. In 2017, he arrived in the Philippines with the purpose of attending the All Asian Aviation Academy in Pasay City, Metro Manila. During his time at the aviation academy, Cholo completed 20 credit hours of aircraft training, which is approximately half of the required credits for graduation.

Police sought a search warrant for Cholo after discovering that he was regularly searching the Internet for aviation threats, aircraft hijackings, and how to falsify travel documents. The PNP arrested Cholo on 1 July at a hotel in Iba, Zambales. In his possession at the time of his arrest was a hand grenade, an improvised explosive device, various bomb-making components, and a 9mm semi-automatic pistol with several ammunition rounds.

The composition of the cache found in Cholo's hotel room may have been an indication that after completing just half of his aviation training, the aviation plot he was preparing was near completion. There are no indications whether Cholo was willing to take his own life in an aviation attack or how quickly Cholo intended to carry out such an attack.



Sources: Inquirer (7/2/19), CNN (7/2/19), Journal Online (7/2/19), Philippines News Agency (7/2/19), Arab News (7/3/19), Rappler (7/2/19), The East African (7/3/19)

VEO: Ansarullah (Supporters of Allah) in India

ALIAS: Wahdat e-Islam, Jihadist Islamic Unit, Jamaat Wahdat-e-Islam al Jihadiya **FOUNDED:** 2019
LEADER: Syed Mohamma Bukhari **AREA:** Tamil Nadu State, India

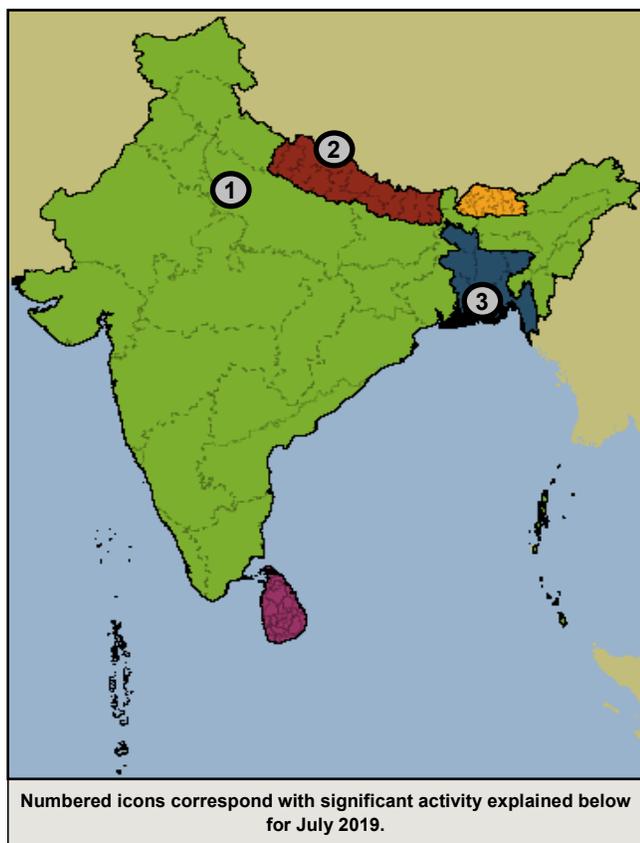
Ansarullah is an Islamic organization founded in 1940 as part of the Ahmadiyya Muslim Community, a worldwide Muslim spiritual movement. In Bangladesh (Ansarullah Bangla Team), Yemen (Ansarullah Yemen), and now Tamil Nadu, India, militants have appropriated the term "Ansarullah" and have associated it with violent extremism. India's National Investigation Agency (NIA) assesses that Indian citizens from Tamil Nadu, as well as Tamil Nadu workers in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) have been attempting to establish "Ansarullah in India;" a VEO that endorses and supports al-Qaeda and the Islamic State.

In July 2019, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) deported 14 Tamil Nadu workers to India for sending money to Tamil Nadu operatives for the purposes of funding Ansarullah in India. Upon their arrival from UAE, Indian authorities detained the workers and conducted a series of raids after the men revealed the names and locations of their Tamil Nadu-based conspirators. The raids resulted in two additional arrests. The detained militants confessed to forming an extremist group named Ansarullah and to collecting funds and materials (explosives, poisons, and knives) to conduct terror attacks.

The UAE and India's National Investigation Agency claim to possess evidence that the VEO was fundraising and planning terrorist attacks in India, with the goal of imposing shariah law. Officials believe that an unnamed Tamil Nadu man that has lived in the UAE for 30 years, is the group's leader in UAE. The NIA also suspects that the organization's leader in Tamil Nadu, Syed Bukhari, is the State President of Wahdat-e-Islami Hind, an Islamic spiritual and charity group registered in Uttar Pradesh.

Sources: The Federal (7/16/19) India Today (7/19/19) The Organiser (7/15/19) One India (7/21/19) DD News (7/20/19)

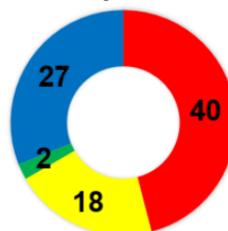
South Asia Highlights



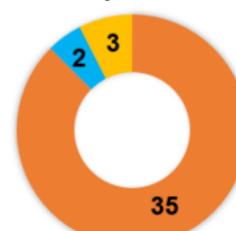
South Asia July Executive Summary

IED activity increased in July from the previous month (87 events versus 72 events). In India, IED activity increased from 51 events in June to 70 events in July. Despite this increase, IED casualties remained stable from the previous month (36 casualties in July versus 37 in June). Ongoing political violence between Trinamool Congress and Bharatiya Janata Party supporters in West Bengal was a contributing factor in the increase of IED events. Elsewhere in South Asia, IED activity in Nepal decreased from June (eight events versus 13 events) and there were three IED casualties in July, compared to none last month. In Bangladesh, IED activity slightly increased from six events in June to eight events in July with a total of one IED casualty (compared to three in June).

South Asia IED Events
July 2019



South Asia Casualties
July 2019



South Asia July Significant Activity

- ① In JUL, the Indian Parliament passed the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Bill which will provide more investigative resources to the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to address terrorism, smuggling, and illicit trafficking. The bill, an amendment to the 1967 law on unlawful activities, will strengthen NIA's ability to investigate and prosecute individuals suspected of terrorism, whereas the existing law only allows groups to be designated as "terrorists." India seeks to investigate suspected terrorists who escape arrest by fleeing across borders, or who conduct operations from foreign-based safe havens. This new law gives the NIA leeway to ask for authority in cases that involve suspects absconding across international borders. The first major case the NIA will pursue with these new authorities is to investigate any India-based links to the APR 2019 Sri Lanka bombing. Specifically, NIA wants to uncover local contacts that Sri Lanka bomb suspect, Zahran Hashim made on visits to Tamil Nadu and Kerala States. **NDTV (7/26/19) Livemint (8/2/19)**
- ② On 4 JUL, police arrested a cadre of the Nepal Communist Party, with an unspecified "sophisticated weapon," along with ammunition from Shankhuwasabha District, Province No. 1. This brings the number of cadre's arrested following the ban on the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoists (CPN-M) placed by the Nepalese government to a total of 559. Among the 559 arrested, authorities incarcerated 83, released 39 after cross-examination, and released 354 after filing cases. Since the ban of CPN-M took effect, the group conducted IED attacks in 18 different locations, while police found and cleared 95 IEDs employed across the country. The Nepalese police continue to keep CPN-M's activities under scrutiny. **Khabarhub (7/9/19) Nepal 24 Hours (7/17/19)**
- ③ Tensions rose along the Bangladesh-India border in July, as smugglers from Bangladesh attacked an Indian Border Security Force (BSF) patrol with IEDs, which resulted in an injury to a BSF patrolman. The Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) regional commander spoke to the press following this event and stated that his organization cannot completely stop smuggling in the region, as the practice is associated with the livelihood of the impoverished peoples residing in the border areas. According to BGB statistics, in the first six months of 2019, 15 Bangladeshi citizens have died and 12 experienced critical injuries while attempting to cross the border and conduct smuggling operations in cattle, narcotics, fake currency, and weapons. India responded to these remarks by pointing out that the BSF employs non-lethal weapons (chili-pepper, stun, and dye grenades) to repel and discourage smuggling. **The Asian Age (7/15/19) Indian Express (7/12/19) Business Standard (7/18/19)**

Bangladesh

IED Events-Total: 8 Detonation: 3 Found/Cleared: 2 Hoax: 0 Cache: 3
 Casualties-Total: 1 CIV KIA: 0 CIV WIA: 0 HN KIA: 1 HN WIA: 0

July 2019

IED Activity



On 23 JUL, authorities discovered two IEDs in traffic police boxes within a five-kilometer area in Dhaka. The perpetrators concealed the IEDs in cardboard boxes and rigged them with seven butane cans and metal splinter enhancements. The Islamic State in Iraq and Syria (ISIS) claimed responsibility via social media following the discovery, but the claim appears to be false, as the IEDs did not detonate or cause damage (ISIS provided a contradictory claim). **Defense Post (7/25/19)**

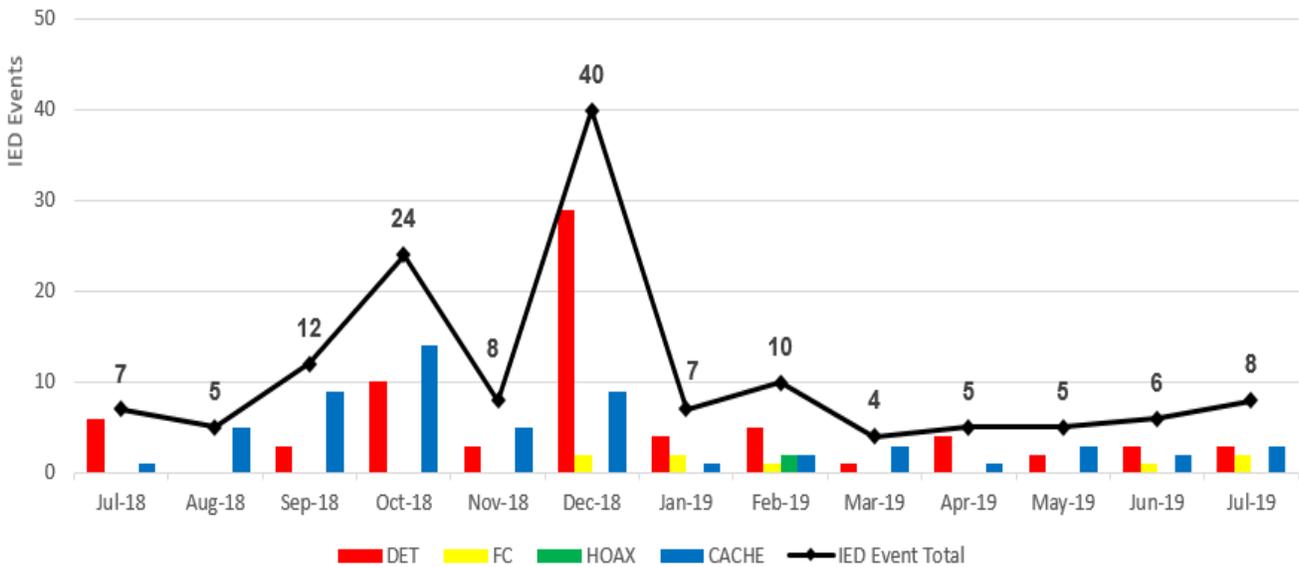
On 27 JUL, the Anti-Terrorism Unit (ATU) raided an Ansarullah Bangla Team/Ansar al-Islam location and arrested five individuals for suspected involvement in the extremist organization. The suspects attacked the ATU personnel with IEDs as they surrounded the apartment building and attempted to access the third floor. Once inside the building, the ATU subdued the suspects and discovered explosive materials, extremist literature, and several sharp weapons. **Bangla Tribune (7/23/19)**

On 27 JUL, the Border Guard Bangladesh (BGB) intercepted a group of suspected drug smugglers as they crossed the border into Bangladesh from India. The smugglers threw IEDs at the patrol, fatally injuring one patrolman. Following a firefight with the smugglers, the BGB recovered four IEDs that Rapid Action Battalion personnel rendered safe. **The Daily New Nation (7/28/19)**

The two found and cleared IEDs discovered in the traffic police boxes in Dhaka continue a similar theme from the last few months of IED attacks on Dhaka Metropolitan Police locations and associated claims of responsibility by ISIS. The IEDs emplaced on 23 JUL included butane cans to create incendiary effects, a new IED practice in Bangladesh.

Throughout July, ATU and BGB raids placed operational pressure on Ansar al-Islam extremists and drug trafficking organizations. These events, targeting separate and unrelated extremist and criminal groups, highlight the range of VEOs that employ IEDs in Bangladesh. Jamaat Mujahideen Bangladesh (JMB), which is perhaps the most recognized and active VEO in Bangladesh, did not claim responsibility for any of the four IED attacks over the last three months targeting police locations in Dhaka. This is despite the pressure placed on the group as authorities dismantled several JMB cells and arrested JMB personnel in both India and Bangladesh.

Bangladesh IED Activity July 2018-July 2019



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

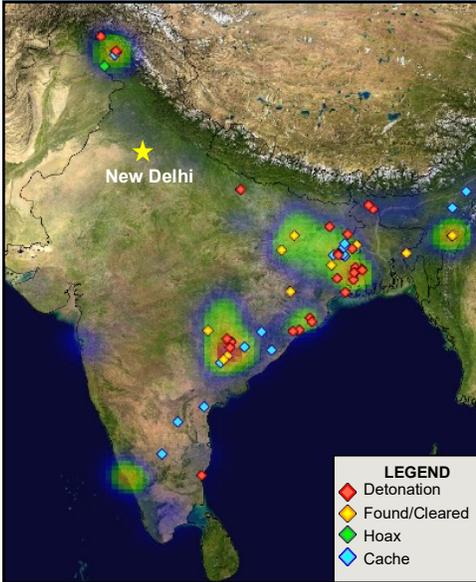
India

IED Events-Total: 70 Detonation: 34 Found/Cleared: 12 Hoax: 2 Cache: 22

July 2019

Casualties-Total: 36 CIV KIA: 0 CIV WIA: 32 HN KIA: 1 HN WIA: 3

IED Activity



In JUL, police in Jammu and Kashmir seized 200 kilograms of commercial explosives that criminals stole from a cement factory and hid in a field near a quarry site. The police were alerted to the theft and were able to confiscate the explosives. In an effort to eliminate the theft and trafficking of commercial explosives, police in the region now require that commercial explosive license holders (e.g. quarry owners) record their purchases of explosives with the police, store the explosives at the police station nearest them, and only withdraw the exact quantity of explosives required for operations. **Indian Express (7/24/19)**

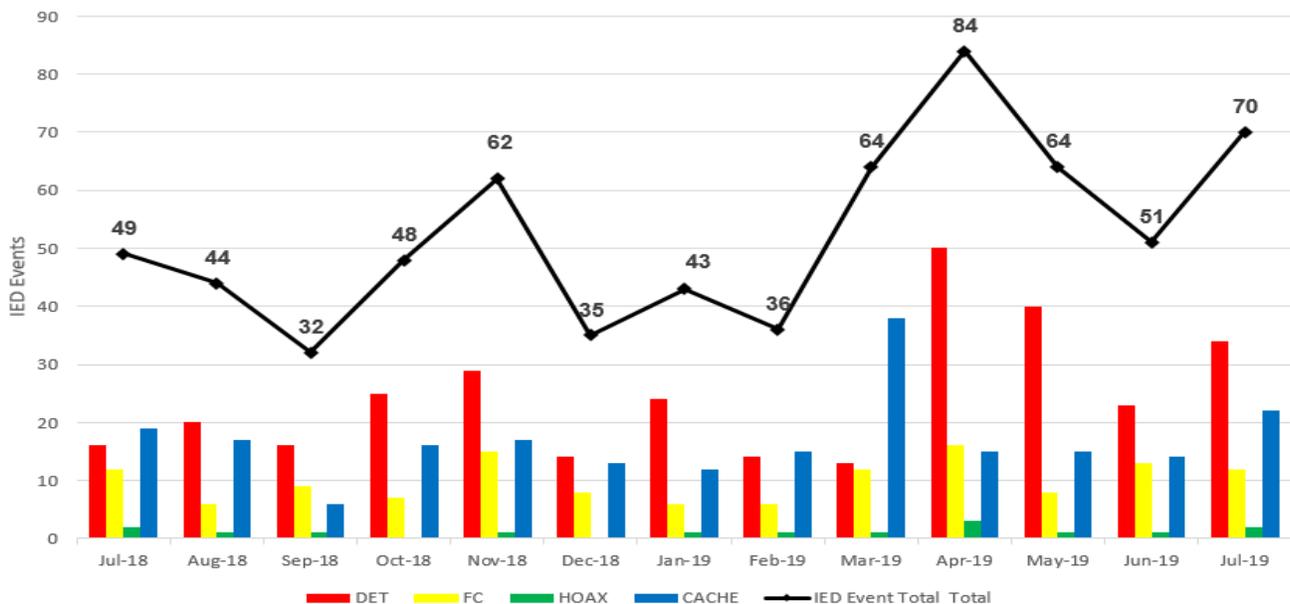
On 20 JUL, Assam Rifles security forces found and cleared a seven-kilogram IED located under highway NH-150 in Manipur state. The IED contained metal enhancements, TNT, and RDX explosive materials. No extremist group claimed responsibility. An Assam Rifles explosives detection dog found the IED while conducting route clearing operations for the arrival of the Manipur State Chief Minister. Police believe that the minister was not the intended target as it appeared that militants emplaced the device prior to announcements regarding the minister's route. **Nagaland Post (7/20/19)**

On 25 JUL, Border Security Force personnel recovered over 350 cattle from the rivers bordering Bangladesh in West Bengal. The smugglers tied the animals' limbs and floated them in groups on bamboo or banana stalks across rivers to reach the Bangladesh side. Many of the cattle had IEDs rigged to their necks, designed to target security forces if they should attempt to rescue the cattle. Security forces stated that this was a new tactic that smugglers were employing. **Business Standard (7/25/19) Telegraph India (7/26/19)**

In July, the IED threat increased in the State of West Bengal and decreased slightly in India's central Red Corridor. In West Bengal, rival political parties fought over the May election results and other politically-related grievances, precipitating IED attacks that damaged public buildings and caused dozens of injuries. Although India's national elections have concluded, political violence in West Bengal is likely to continue due to enduring acrimony between the Trinamool Congress and Bharatiya Janata Party, and the accessibility of "crude bomb" IEDs within the state.

In India's central Red Corridor, IED activity decreased slightly, due to the monsoon season and the annual Communist Party of India (Maoist) Martyrs' Week at the end of the month (28 JUL to 02 AUG). During this week, Maoists often erect small monuments in villages to honor slain fighters and to recruit new members. This year, police reported only a few skirmishes and several Maoist arrests, also likely due to an enhanced and robust security force presence in the region.

India IED Activity July 2018-July 2019



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

Nepal

IED Events-Total: 8 Detonation: 3 Found/Cleared: 4 Hoax: 0 Cache: 1
 Casualties-Total: 3 CIV KIA: 0 CIV WIA: 3 HN KIA: 0 HN WIA: 0

July 2019

IED Activity



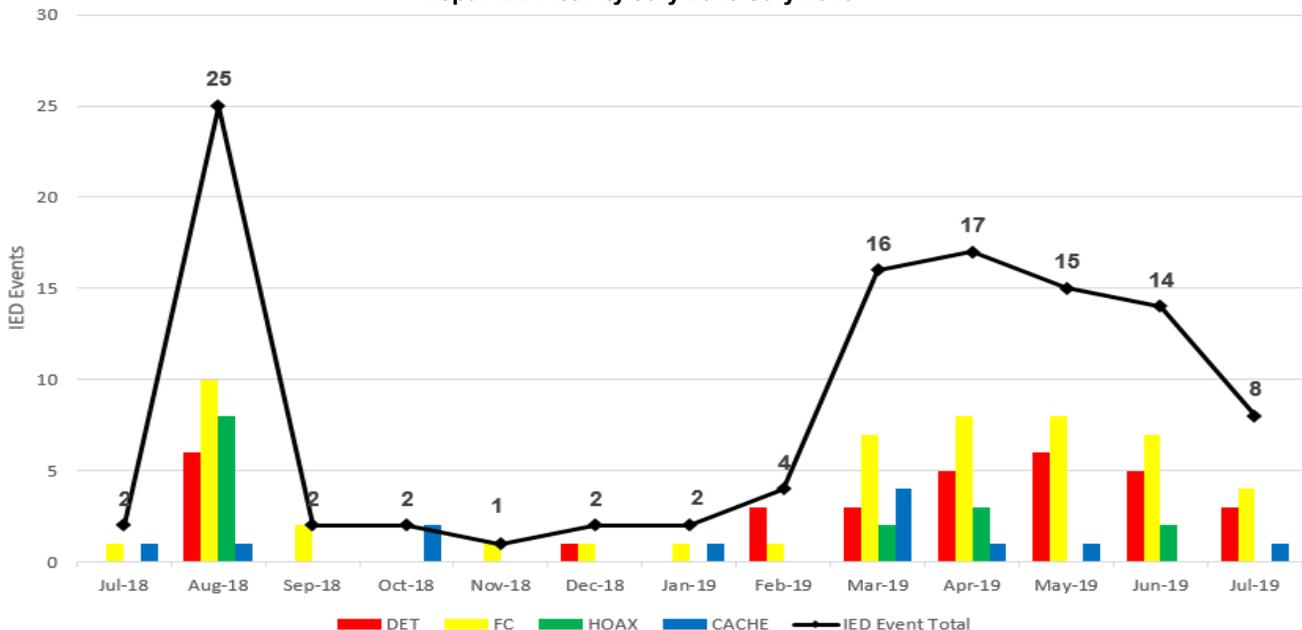
On 3 JUL, police recovered and disposed of a timed IED in Deurali Chok, Ward 6, Bhojpur Municipality, Bhojpur District, Province 1. Residents informed the police of the device following the identification of a suspicious package. According to officials, although the device contained a cell phone switch, the cell phone lacked a sim card. **Nepal Monitor (7/3/19)**

On 8 JUL, police discovered a cache of explosives in a forest area of Surkhet Chinggad Municipality, Surkhet District, Karnali Province. A team of police personnel were on patrol in the area observing suspicious activities of the outlawed Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist prior to the discovery of the cache, which the perpetrators placed in plastic bags and hid under rocks. Police continue to search the area to attempt to locate additional caches. **Nepal Monitor (7/9/19)**

On 31 JUL, an unidentified group detonated a bomb in a ward office located in Kakani Rural Municipality, Nuwakot District, Province No. 3. Police assess that the Communist Party of Nepal-Maoist (CPN-M) was responsible for the bomb detonation on the ward office due to the CPN-M calling for a Bandh (strike) in central Nepal for 31 JUL. **Nepal Monitor (7/31/19)**

July's IED activity was notably lower than in previous months. This marks the fourth month in a row for the CPN-M to call for a bandh (strike) to protest the arrest of a key leader of the group. Despite the bandh, the country experienced a lower volume of IED incidents. However, during the bandh it appears there was an increase in vandalism and arson in protest of the government arresting Maila Lama, the CPN-M leader of Kathmandu

Nepal IED Activity July 2018-July 2019



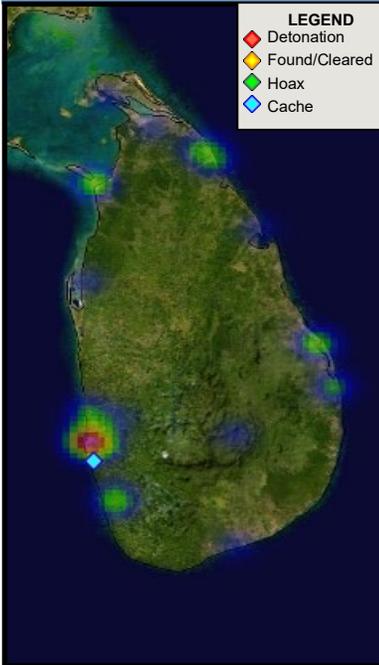
IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

Sri Lanka

IED Events-Total: 1 Detonation: 0 Found/Cleared: 0 Hoax: 0 Cache: 1
 Casualties-Total: 0 CIV KIA: 0 CIV WIA: 0 HN KIA: 0 HN WIA: 0

July 2019

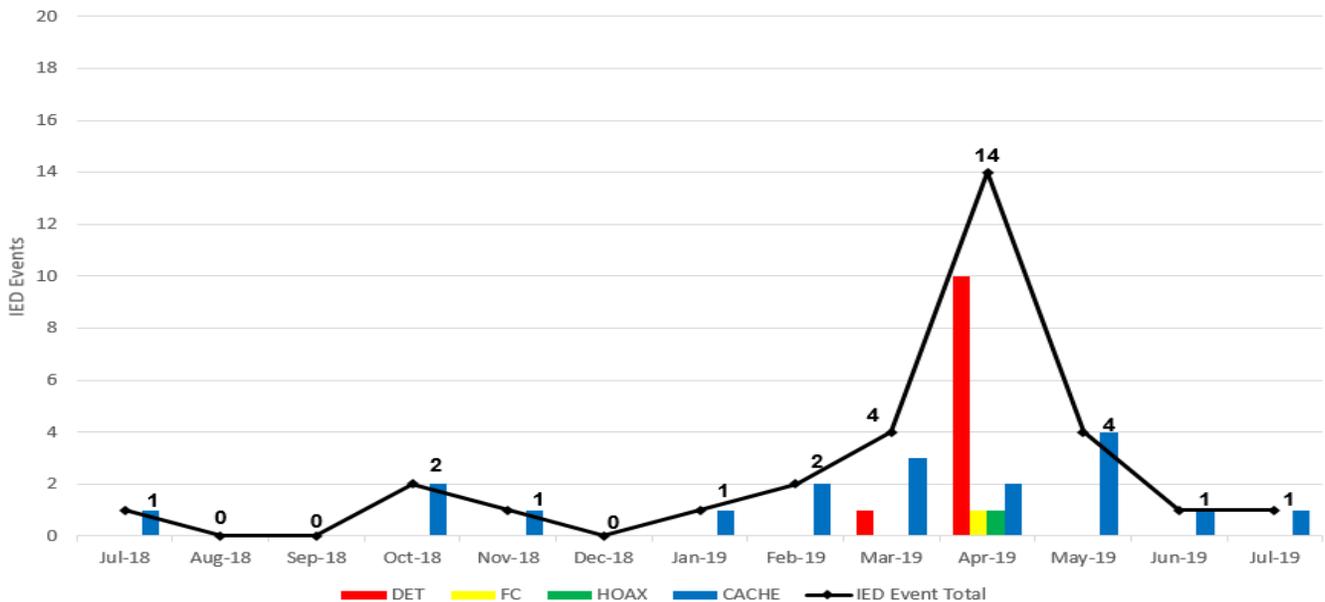
IED Activity



On 15 JUL, security forces raided a residence and found 290 electric detonators located in Hedigama, Pilivandala, Colombo District, Western Province. The police and Sri Lankan Army arrested the perpetrator that brought the detonators to the house, as well as a father and his two sons who were at the residence at the time of the raid. **Daily Mirror (7/15/19)**

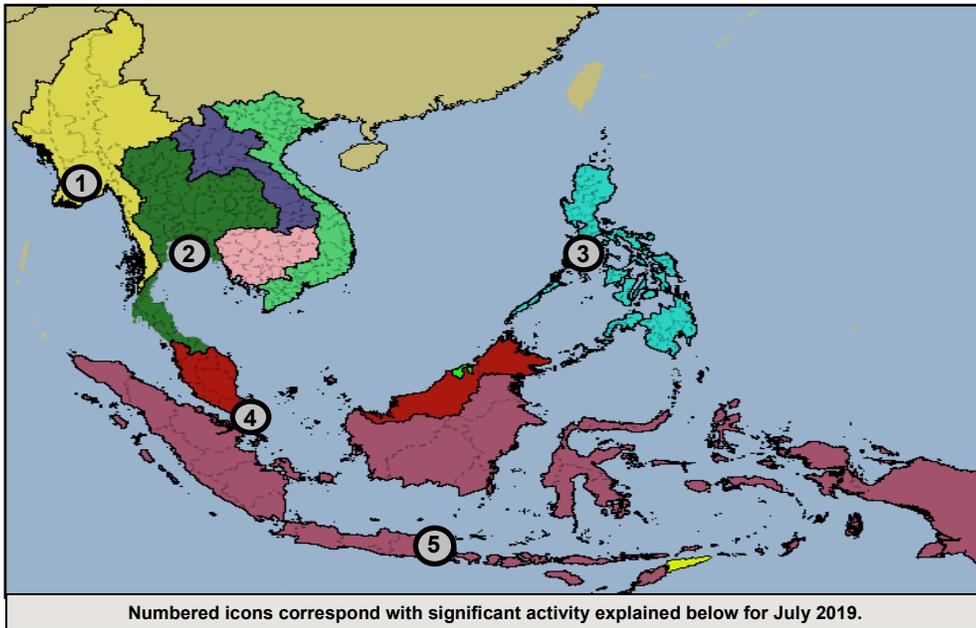
IED activity in July remained low, as Sri Lankan authorities continue to emphasize finding and charging those involved in the Easter Sunday bombings. IED activity in Sri Lanka is likely to remain low in the near term as authorities continue counterterrorism activities.

Sri Lanka IED Activity July 2018-July 2019



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

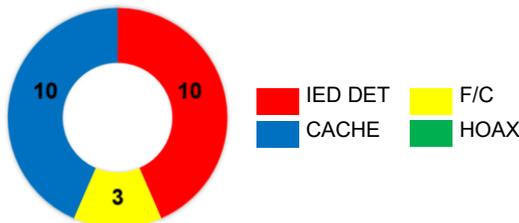
Southeast Asia Highlights



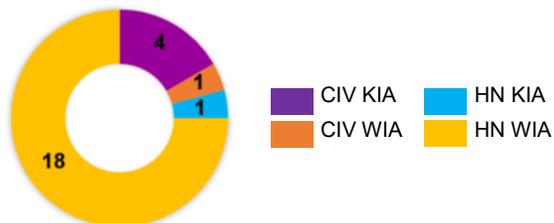
Southeast Asia July Executive Summary

IED activity decreased in July from the previous month (23 events versus 27 events). In the Philippines, IED activity slightly increased from June (13 events versus 11 events). Despite this increase, IED casualty rates significantly decreased from June (four casualties versus 28 casualties). In Thailand, IED activity remained stable (six events in July compared to five events in June); however, IED casualties increased from three casualties in June to 17 casualties in July due to a series of IED attacks against Thai security forces.

Southeast Asia IED Events July 2019



Southeast Asia Casualties July 2019



Southeast Asia July Significant Activity

- ① On 19 JUL, Arakan Army (AA) militants launched rockets targeting two Burmese naval vessels in Taung Sein Rover, Myebon Township, Rakhine State, which resulted in the death of three naval personnel. On 20 JUL, the AA launched two, 107mm remotely fired rockets at three naval vessels in the Mayu River in Rathedaung, Rakhine State. The Tatmadaw later recovered three more rockets at the launch site during clearing operations. The AA has conducted a total of three rocket attacks against Burma's military forces. The first attack occurred on 22 JUN when the AA attacked a tug boat in Hsantyoek Creek east of Sittwe. **UEHRD (7/22/19) Irrawaddy (7/22/219)**
- ② On 21 JUL, officials arrested suspected Southern Thai insurgent, Abdulloh Esormusor. An unidentified insurgent cell leader claimed that Abdulloh colluded in several attacks in Pattani. Hours after his arrival at the Inkayuth Military Camp in Pattani for interrogation, Abdulloh fell into a coma. Officials are investigating the cause of Abdulloh's condition. The 23 JUL complex attack on a security outpost, which killed four and injured two, was likely retaliation for the suspected mistreatment of Abdulloh. **Benar News (7/22/19)**
- ③ On 24 JUL, Indonesian Police and the Armed Forces of the Philippines assessed that the perpetrators of the twin blasts at the Catholic Cathedral in Jolo were a married Indonesian couple from the island of Sulawesi. The suicide attack that took place on 27 JAN killed 23 and injured 102 from two IED detonations during a mass service held at the cathedral. A Jamaah Ansharut Daulah militant known as Yoga Febrianto, confessed to Indonesian Police that he recruited Rullie Rian Zeke and his wife, Ulfah Handayani Saleh, for the bombing. Additionally, several other Islamic State affiliated members corroborated these allegations. In 2016, Zeke and Saleh tried to enter Islamic State territory in Syria via the Turkish border, but Turkish authorities deported the couple back to Indonesia, where they underwent a de-radicalization program. Following these actions, members of Abu Sayyaf Group illegally transported the couple into Jolo, where they ultimately perpetrated the IED detonations. Due to the proximity of Indonesia and the Philippines, the continual ease of cross-border operations is a growing concern for a rise in terrorist-related activities. **Manila Bulletin (7/24/19) Arab News (7/24/19) NY Times (7/23/19)**

Southeast Asia Highlights

Southeast Asia July Significant Activity

- ④ In early July, INTERPOL announced that a police officer from the Singapore Police Force (SPF) will lead INTERPOL's new Regional Counter-Terrorism Node (RCTN) and will work with police units in the Asia-Pacific region to encourage the transfer of intelligence concerning terrorist activities. INTERPOL has established similar counter-terrorism nodes in East Africa and West Africa. INTERPOL staffs these RCTN units with law enforcement officers from the region to capitalize on their regional expertise. The Asia-Pacific team will initially have six officers, which includes the SPF officer. Each officer is skilled in various aspects of fighting terrorism. The team will have access to the 18 INTERPOL databases that provide information such as the identity of foreign terrorist fighters, the social media platforms that terrorists use, and their travel patterns and mode of transport. **Straits Times (7/2/19)**
- ⑤ In early July, Indonesian police announced the arrest of Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) leader Para Wijayanto. Para's arrest revealed a resurgent JI, actively recruiting members and building up a clandestine paramilitary wing in an effort to regenerate and consolidate itself. Simultaneous to the arrest, police discovered that JI had transformed from a radical group living off donations and robberies to a budding business enterprise with interests in palm oil plantations on the islands of Sumatra and Kalimantan. JI's palm oil plantations generate recurring income enabling the group to pay its "officers" a monthly salary of 10-15 million rupiah (USD 707 to USD 1,061), according to police. A resurgent JI in Indonesia raises concerns that the organization may revive cells in the region that security forces dismantled. At its height in mid-2001, JI had a presence in five countries – Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, and Australia – grouped under regional divisions known as "Mantiqis." **SCMP (7/7/19) Diplomat (7/8/19) ABC News (7/1/2019)**

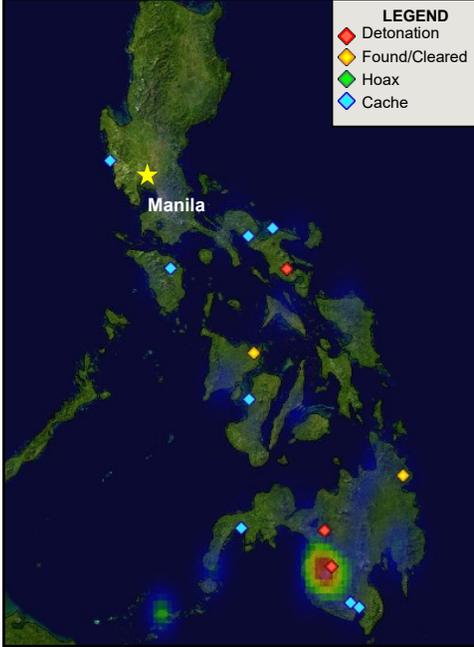
Philippines

IED Events-Total: 13 Detonation: 3 Found/Cleared: 2 Hoax: 0 Cache: 8

July 2019

Casualties-Total: 4 CIV KIA: 1 CIV WIA: 1 HN KIA: 0 HN WIA: 2

IED Activity



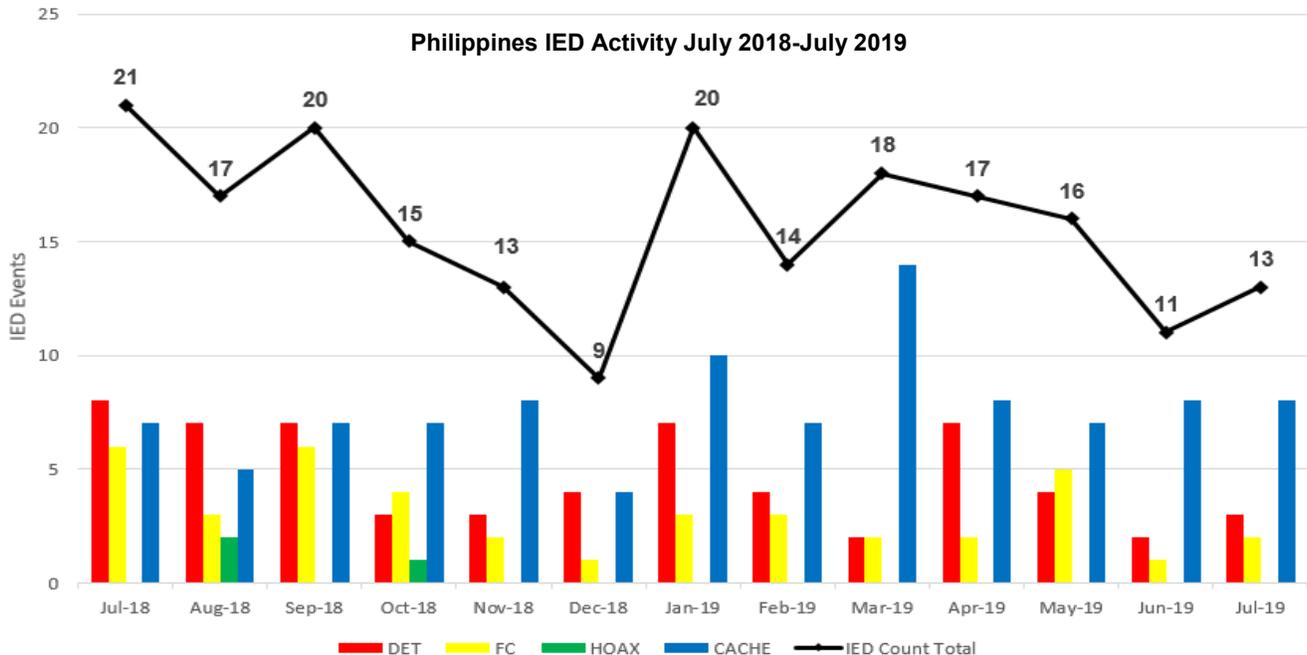
On 1 JUL, joint security forces recovered an IED cache in a hotel room following a foreign intelligence tip, resulting in the arrest of a Kenyan extremist in Iba, Zambales. The cache contained one IED, one hand grenade, various IED components, and one 9mm pistol. Authorities revealed that the al Qaeda affiliated perpetrator was enrolled in a student pilot course at one of the flight schools in the country. **Manila Bulletin (7/2/19)**

On 23 JUL, security forces recovered an IED cache during a raid on a known Ansar al-Khilafah -Philippines (AKP) member's residence in Polomolok, South Cotabato. The cache contained IED components and ammunition. The alleged suspect, Geoffrey Nilong, evaded authorities during the raid. Nilong allegedly participated in an IED event in SEP 2018 that targeted a local clinic. **PNA (7/24/19)**

On 24 JUL, security forces recovered an IED cache following a civilian tip to authorities, resulting in the detention of an Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG) bomb-maker, in Naga, Zamboanga Sibugay. The cache contained one IED, blasting caps, IED components, an automatic rifle, and one grenade. Media sources suggest that the detained suspect participated in both the Lamitan City checkpoint bombing in JUL 2018 and the Guiwan bus terminal bombing in JAN 2015. **Inquirer (7/24/19) Manila Bulletin (7/24/19)**

On 26 JUL, New People's Army (NPA) rebels detonated an IED at an airport construction site in Legazpi, Albay. This is the second time the NPA destroyed heavy construction equipment at this construction site. The previous incident occurred on 28 SEP 2017. Authorities assess the motivation is related to the announcement of the international airport opening by 2021. **Phil Star (7/28/19)**

Similar to June, IED activity in the first three weeks of July remained relatively low and consisted of small IED caches perpetrated by the New People's Army (NPA). The IED detonation that occurred on 28 JUN in Sulu Province resulted in a heightened police and military posture throughout Mindanao Island in the weeks following, which likely explains the low level of IEDs use early in the month. Southern Philippines also experienced three IED events perpetrated by groups that have not been active for over three months, such as Ansar Khilafah – Philippines and the Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom. Based on historical trends of VEO activity in the region, VEOs that have decreased their IED activity may possibly be preparing for a larger IED event in the following months to come. For instance, three months prior to the January 2019 Jolo Cathedral attack, Abu Sayyaf Group's IED activity was low when compared to historical norms, likely indicating that the organization was attempting to avoid security force pressure to conduct a large and significant attack.



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

Thailand

IED Events-Total: 6 Detonation: 6 Found/Cleared: 0 Hoax: 0 Cache: 0

July 2019

Casualties-Total: 17 CIV KIA: 0 CIV WIA: 0 HN KIA: 1 HN WIA: 16

IED Activity



On 3 JUL, two IEDs detonated at a rubber plantation as security forces were responding to a firefight in Yaha, Yala. The blast killed one and injured three rangers from the 4703rd Ranger Company. **Malaymail (7/3/19) Nation (7/3/19) Thaiger (7/3/19)**

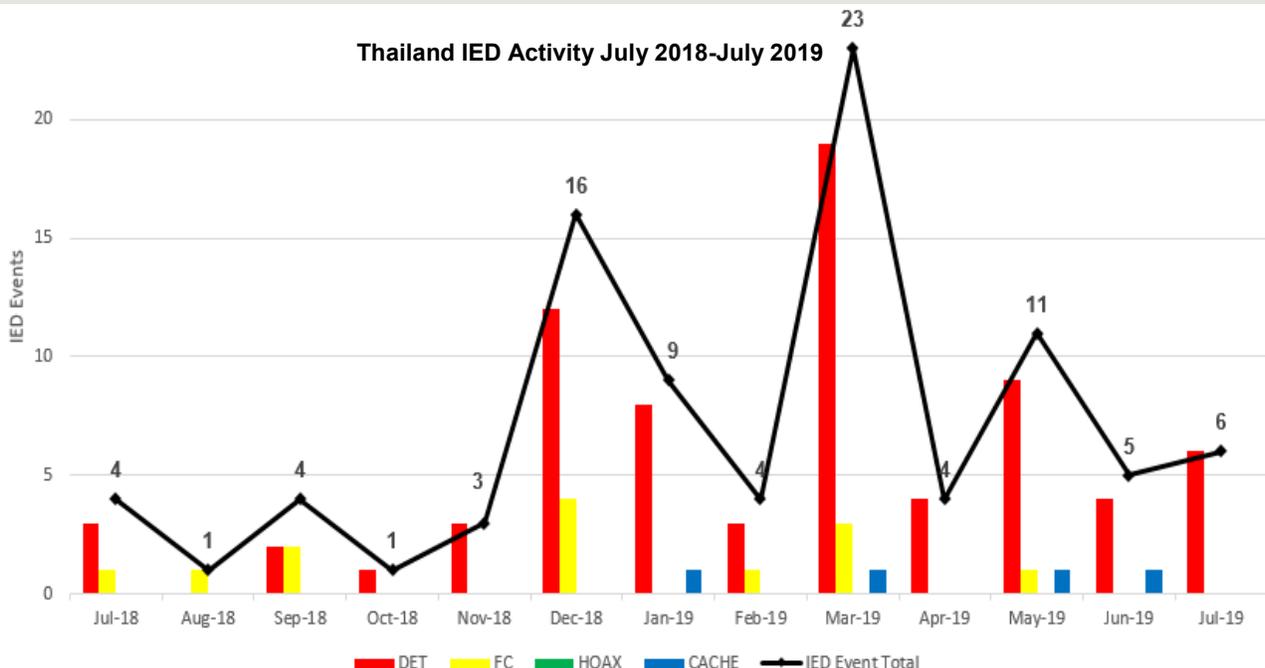
On 12 JUL, a 10kg RCIED in a metal box emplaced near a utility pole detonated in Muang, Yala. The blast injured three rangers who were on a security detail escorting teachers. **Nation (7/12/19) Bangkok Post (7/13/19)**

On 17 JUL, a RCIED in a cooking gas cylinder detonated, targeting a security patrol in Lubo Sawor, Narathiwat. The blast injured three rangers and resulted in a 30cm crater in the ground. **Bangkok Post (7/17/19) Thaiger (7/17/19)**

On 22 JUL, a 20kg RCIED in a cooking gas cylinder buried under the road detonated as a vehicle of rangers passed by in Bannang Sata, Yala. The blast injured four rangers and created a hole two meters wide and one meter deep. **Bangkok Post (7/22/19)**

On 23 JUL, suspected insurgents carried out a complex attack with small arms fire and detonated a pipe bomb targeting a security control post in Muang, Pattani. It is not clear how many casualties resulted from the detonation or gunfire. **Strait Times (7/25/19) Coconuts (7/24/19)**

This month, IED activity remained consistent compared to the previous month. The continued targeting of first responders and security forces resulted in a total of 18 injured and five killed in the month of July. This month, 50% of the detonation events involved a cooking gas cylinder. Based on historical norms, cooking gas cylinders remain a prevalent container type for insurgents with approximately 11 devices used to date this year. In response to the 23 JUL complex attack on a security post in Pattani, military officials deployed nearly 10,000 troops to the south to search for 20 suspects that were likely involved in the attack. The subsequent violence was likely a retaliation for the treatment of suspected insurgent, Abdulloh Esormusor, who fell into a coma shortly after his detention and arrival at a military camp (**See SEA SIGACTs**). In the coming months, it is likely Thailand will experience an increase in IED activity as tensions between Thai military forces and southern insurgents continue to escalate.



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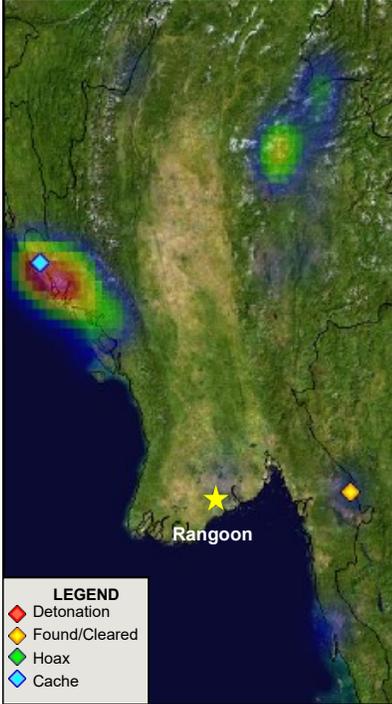
Burma

IED Events-Total: 2 Detonation: 0 Found/Cleared: 1 Hoax: 0 Cache: 1

July 2019

Casualties-Total: 0 CIV KIA: 0 CIV WIA: 0 HN KIA: 0 HN WIA: 0

IED Activity

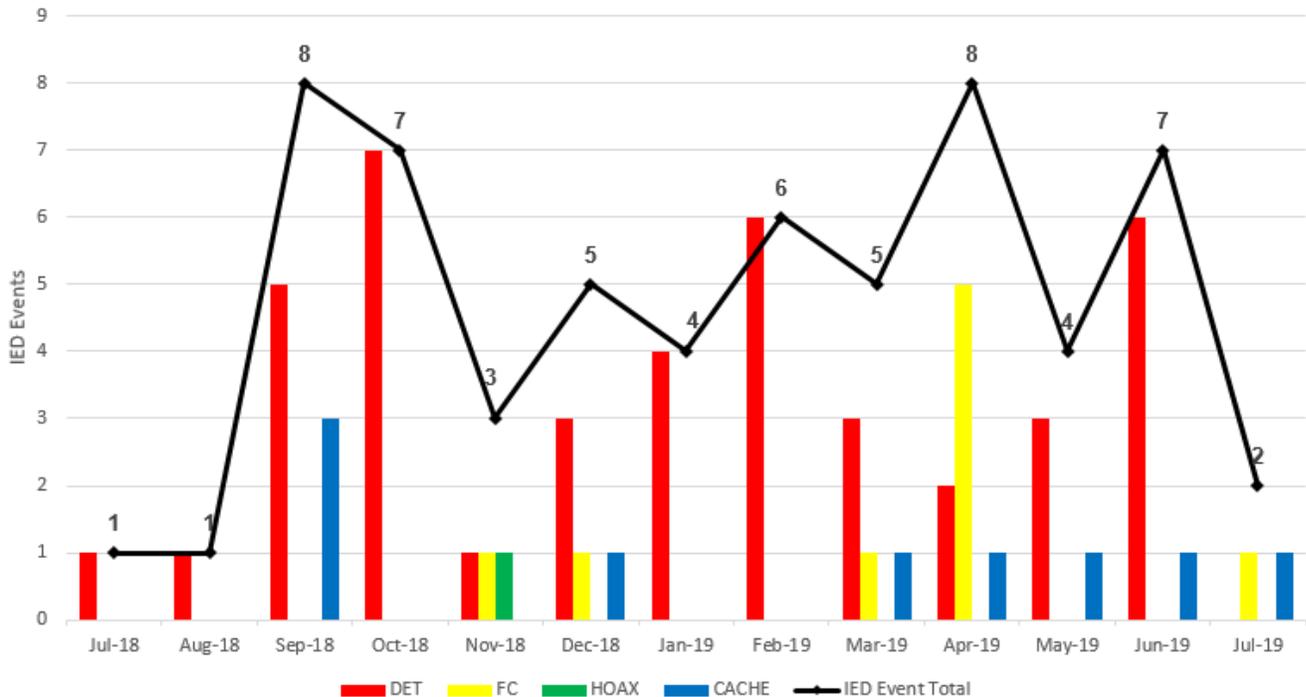


On 4 JUL, two civilians reported a RCIED located at a traffic police guard house in Myawaddy, Kayin State. Military officials from the Myawaddy District Police, Field Company Engineers rendered the device safe. **Eleven Myanmar (7/4/19)**

On 26 JUL during a firefight, Border Police killed three Arakan Army militants in Nyaung Chaung village, Buthidaung Township, Rakhine State. The militants possessed the following items: a M-22 assault rifle, one M-79 40 mm grenade launcher, two 40 mm grenades, eight magazines, 40 bullets, 17 hand grenades, six IEDs, and 13 backpacks filled with sportswear, syringes, medicines, medical equipment, and raincoats. **UEHRD (7/27/19) Irrawaddy (7/27/19)**

The Tatmadaw (Burmese military) and the Arakan Army (AA) continue to clash in northern Rakhine State. This month, the AA employed more conventional weaponry, such as rockets used to attack two Burmese naval vessels in Myebon, Rakhine on 19 JUL (see **SEA SIGACTs**). The AA has carried out a total of three rocket attacks on military forces this year. Most significant this month, was the 26 JUL joint attack on border police by AA and Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA) militants. After the exchange of small arms fire, border police searched the bodies of three AA militants killed during the clash and recovered a cache of weapons that included six IEDs and other equipment. Joint operations between the AA and ARSA are exceedingly rare as each has its own mission and operational methodologies. Previously, Burmese military officials reported that the AA had ties to ARSA; a claim, which AA leadership vehemently denies. The AA seeks a self-governing state comprised of ethnic Rakhine Buddhists. In contrast, though ARSA is also an ethno-nationalist insurgent organization comprised of ethnic Muslim Rohingya.

Burma IED Activity July 2018-July 2019



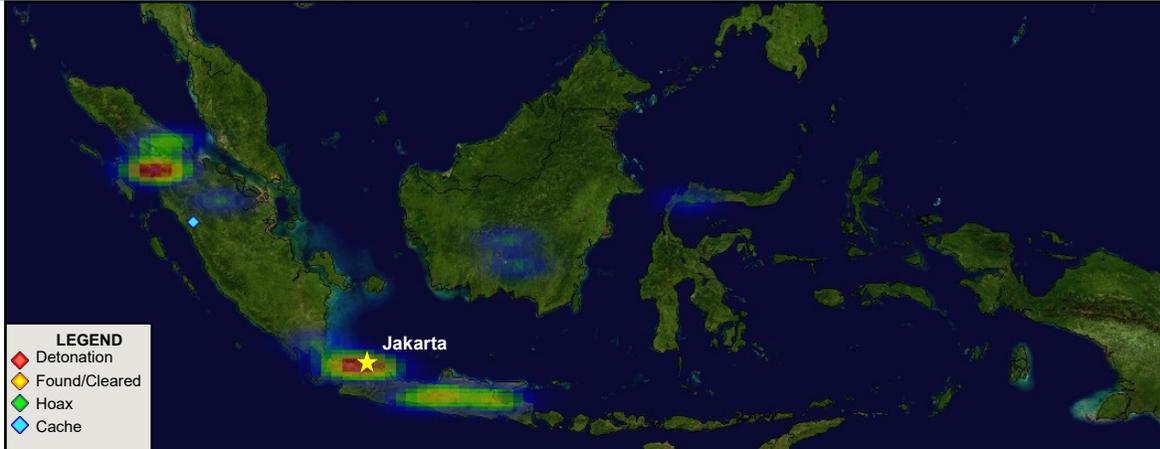
IED reporting and casualty statistics derived from open sources are not confirmed; statistics should be considered approximations.

Indonesia

IED Events-Total: 1 Detonation: 0 Found/Cleared: 0 Hoax: 0 Cache: 1
 Casualties-Total: 0 CIV KIA: 0 CIV WIA: 0 HN KIA: 0 HN WIA: 0

July 2019

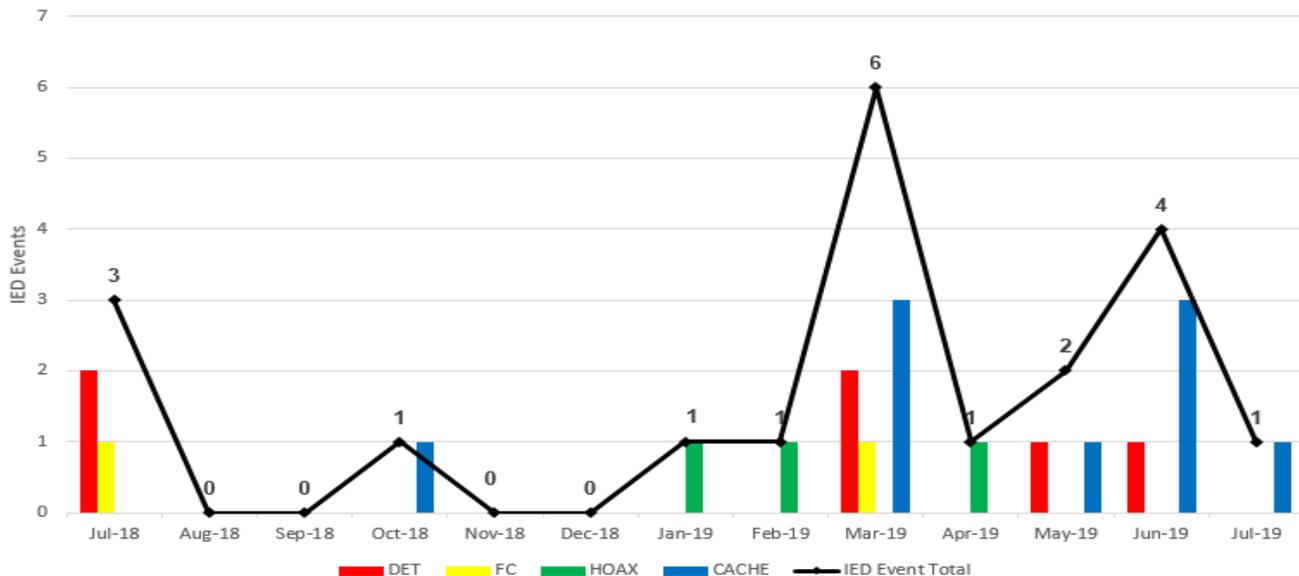
IED Activity



On 18 JUL, Indonesian police seized an IED cache in conjunction with the arrest of a Jamaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD) militant. The cache contained several completed IEDs. Police claim the suspect, identified as Novendri, had mapped police targets in West Sumatra. Police allege Novendri intended to carry out his attack on 17 AUG; Indonesia's Independence Day. **Sydney Morning Herald (7/23/19) SCMP (7/24/19) Jakarta Post (7/26/19)**

The IED incident this month is typical of what Indonesia experiences; Indonesian authorities disrupting a JAD militant's plot to attack Indonesian police targets. However, this incident is significant because it revealed a node of JAD operational planning and funding that police believe is based in Afghanistan. Novendri informed police that he had obtained funding from an individual named Saefulah (aliases: Daniel; Chaniago). Saefulah is a JAD militant who reportedly financed several other recent Indonesian terror plots, to include funding the journey of the Indonesian couple that executed a suicide bombing at a church on Jolo Island in the Philippines. Finally, a police investigation also revealed that Saefulah is not only distributing money, but also fund-raising for JAD. He has received money transfers via Western Union totaling USD 29,500 over the years from individuals in Trinidad and Tobago, Maldives, Germany, Venezuela, and Malaysia.

Indonesia IED Activity July 2018-July 2019



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

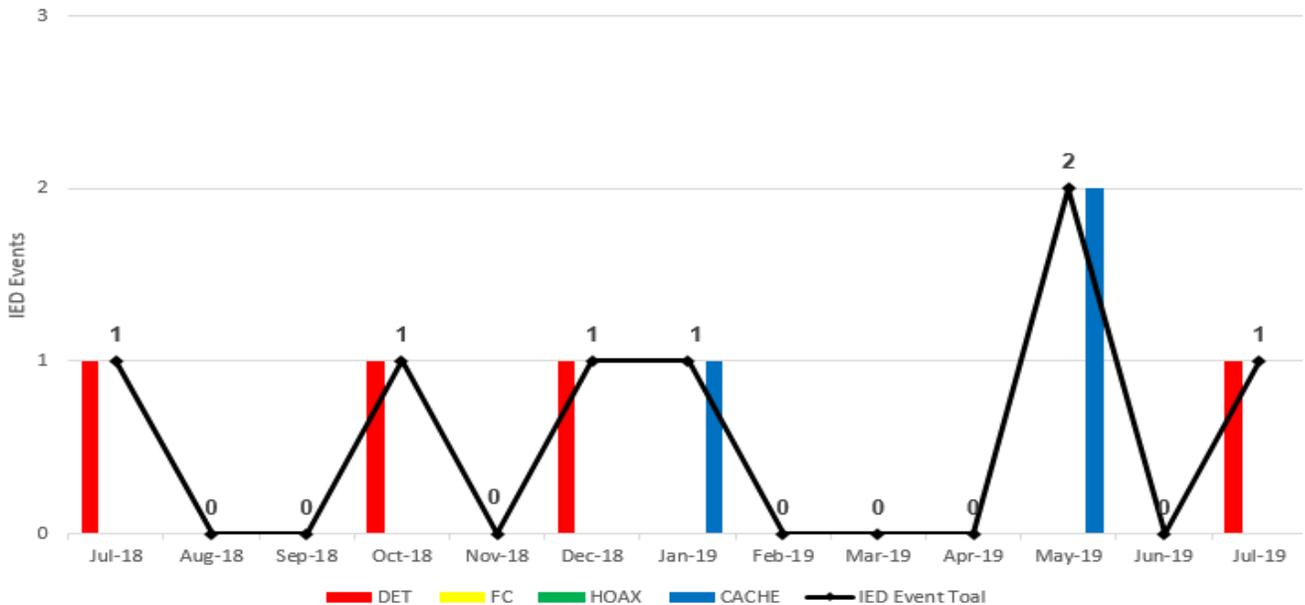
<h1>Malaysia</h1>	IED Events-Total: 1 Detonation: 1 Found/Cleared: 0 Hoax: 0 Cache: 0	July 2019
	Casualties-Total: 3 CIV KIA: 3 CIV WIA: 0 HN KIA: 0 HN WIA: 0	IED Activity



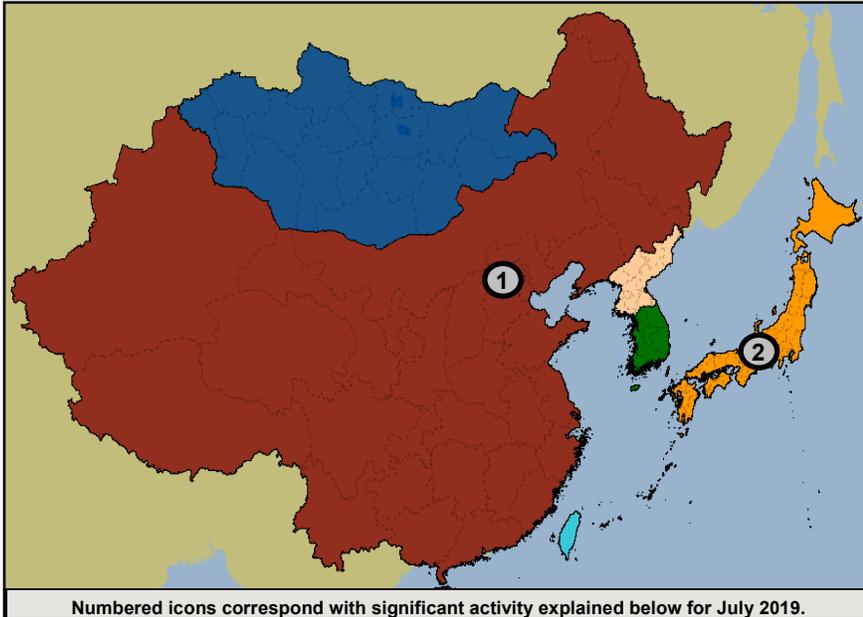
On 5 JUL, unidentified perpetrators performing suspected blast fishing activity detonated an IED off the coast of Kalapuan Island, Semporna District, Tawau Division, Sabah State. The blast from the fish bomb killed one Malaysian diving instructor and two Chinese tourists who were diving in the area. **The Star (7/7/19)**

This month, IED events in Malaysia remained consistently low and conformed to the historical trend of being associated to criminal activity. Although blast fishing is a widespread phenomenon in Malaysia, this incident appears to have elevated the seriousness of the illegal fishing technique for Malaysian authorities. For the first time, blast-fishing activity may have a direct impact on Malaysia's tourism industry and as a result, Malaysian authorities appear to be cracking down with aggressive littoral patrolling and increased inspections at local fish markets. However, these measures are likely to prove short-lived and limited in impact, as Malaysia has not been able to diminish blast-fishing activity significantly over the decades. Additionally, the new Pakatan Harapan government has instituted steep cuts into Malaysia's overall security budget this year (over a 50% reduction), which have trickled down to a steep reduction in budgets for maritime security and the Eastern Sabah Security Zone, as well.

Malaysia IED Activity July 2018-July 2019



Northeast Asia Highlights



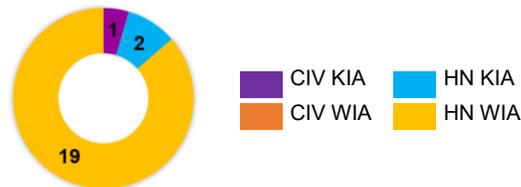
Northeast Asia July Executive Summary

There were two IED events in China this month, compared to none in June. The events included a 19 JUL IED cache recovery in Hong Kong and a 26 JUL IED detonation event in Mianyang City, Sichuan Province that resulted in three deaths and 19 wounded.

Northeast Asia IED Events July 2019



Northeast Asia Casualties July 2019



Northeast Asia July Significant Activity

- ① Shenyang has been the site of multiple IED attacks and unconfirmed explosions for 2019. Shenyang Public Security conducted a 100-day lightning campaign, which continues to intensify with special anti-explosive equipment installed at the entrances to Shenyang metro stations. The emplacement of this equipment goes hand-in-hand with the heightened level of security throughout Liaoning and Jilin Provinces due to the threat of IEDs. **Liaoning (7/26/19)**
- ① Police are currently investigating an explosion, which occurred in a Changchun apartment building. The blast killed one and injured three. Preliminary reports suggest that the individual in the apartment where the blast occurred may have tried to commit suicide by causing a gas line explosion, which is highly unlikely. **CJN (7/22/19)**
- ② 06 JUL marked the one-year anniversary of the execution of seven Aum Shinrikyo terrorists. Japan's Public Security Intelligence Agency conducted simultaneous on-site inspections of facilities belonging to two Aum Shinrikyo successor groups: Aleph and Hikari no Wa. As a component of Japan's counter extremism policies, Japanese authorities conduct regular inspections of facilities associated to such organizations to ensure that they do not present a threat to Japanese society. **NIPPON (7/5/19)**

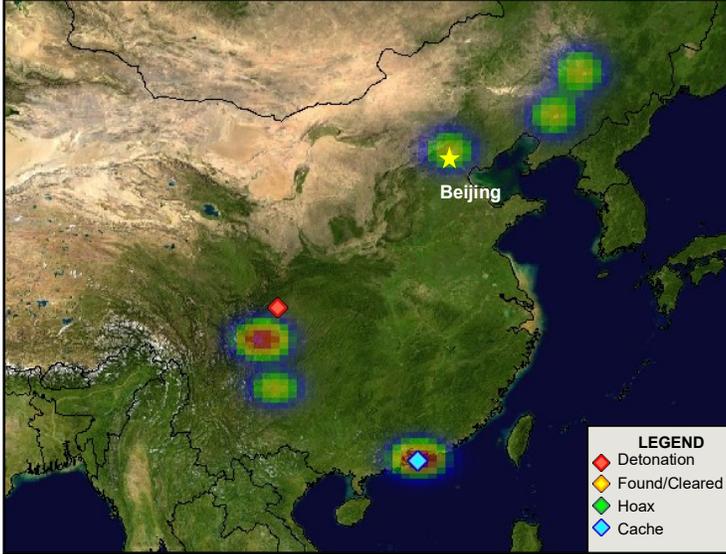
China

IED Events-Total: 2 Detonation: 1 Found/Cleared: 0 Hoax: 0 Cache: 1

Casualties-Total: 22 CIV KIA: 1 CIV WIA: 0 HN KIA: 2 HN WIA: 19

July 2019

IED Activity



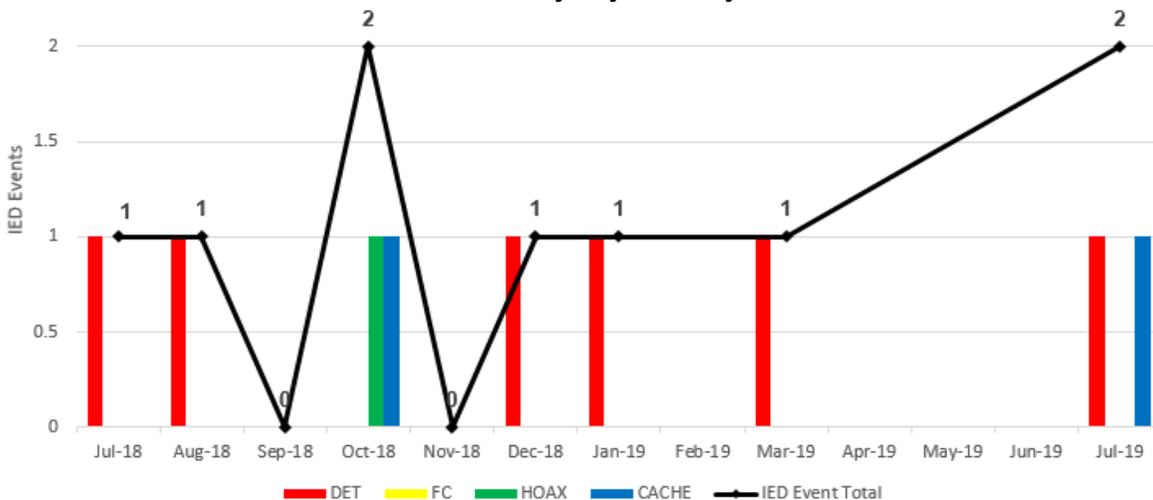
On 19 JUL, police raided a factory and seized an IED cache in Hong Kong, Tsuen Wan District. The cache contained 2kg of TATP explosives, ten petrol bombs, and a homemade lab. Police spokesman have suggested this may be the largest police seizure of explosives in Hong Kong's history. Based upon materials found in the factory, media reports made it clear that the three individuals arrested in connection with the explosives are supporters of the Hong Kong National Front and the current protest movement. A popular social media conversation used by the protest movement acknowledged the individuals as protestors but disavowed knowledge of explosives. In 2015, police also recovered TATP in arrests made in connection with civil resistance to the passage of the Hong Kong election law bill, which ensures Beijing can influence which candidates enter Hong Kong legislative primaries. **New Tang Dynasty Television (7/29/19)**

On 26 JUL, an individual detonated an explosive device at the construction site for a Communist Party Forced Relocation Office in Shima Town, Mianyang City, Sichuan Province. The blast killed three and wounded twenty. Local Communist Party officials were inspecting the building site when the suspect (Xu Weigang) detonated the device. Last year the Forced Relocation Office allegedly demolished Xu's house. Locals have stated they believe the inspiration for Xu's attack was the alleged rape of his wife by Zhao Xinghui, the local Communist Party Secretary. Zhao was present at the site inspection. **South China Morning Post (7/20/19)**

The 26 JUL cache find in Hong Kong comes during a period of anti-extradition law protests, which are now in their third month of activity. The proposed extradition law would sanction the transfer of detainees or prisoners from Hong Kong to mainland China for reasons of national security. The Hong Kong legislative council has tabled the bill, but protestors are now calling for the complete rejection of the law, legal immunity, release for all protestors, and the removal of Carrie Lam, the pro-Beijing Hong Kong Chief Executive. Police have arrested over 500 individuals in connection with the protests and have charged some of those with rioting, which carries a ten-year jail sentence under local law. The protests have continued to expand in size and intensity, with Hong Kong in gridlock as a mass work strike was called in solidarity with the protest movement. Major disruptions at Hong Kong International Airport and the railway service MTR led to thousands of cancelled and delayed trips. In response, Carrie Lam gave a press conference denouncing the actions of the protestors. Beijing has massed thousands of People's Armed Police forces across the Hong Kong border in Shen Zhen.

Unrest in Hong Kong is near a historic high and violence is breaking out in a way that was not typical of the Umbrella Revolution during 2014. The stakes are high on both sides. On the Hong Kong side, locals believe that Beijing has badly mishandled the city under the "one country/two systems" agreement reached between the United Kingdom and the People's Republic of China. Hong Kong citizens have lost significant democratic freedoms and the extradition bill threatens citizens' protection under the law. Many Hong Kong residents see a bleak future in 2047, when Beijing has the treaty right to remove Hong Kong's legal system and institute mainland law.

China IED Activity July 2018-July 2019



Appendix A

South Asia

Bangladesh		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	5	2	0	10	17
	Year	220	23	2	340	585
Event Count	Month	3	2	0	3	8
	Year	73	8	2	58	141

India		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	59	27	5	244	335
	Year	521	538	20	1465	2544
Event Count	Month	34	12	2	22	70
	Year	318	130	15	219	682

Nepal		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	3	4	0	0	7
	Year	54	59	23	10	146
Event Count	Month	3	4	0	1	8
	Year	32	51	15	12	110

Sri Lanka		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	16	1	1	34	52
Event Count	Month	0	0	0	1	1
	Year	11	1	1	18	31

Southeast Asia

Philippines		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	3	2	0	9	14
	Year	64	87	3	129	283
Event Count	Month	3	2	0	8	13
	Year	61	40	3	100	204

Thailand		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	7	0	0	0	7
	Year	89	38	0	1	128
Event Count	Month	6	0	0	0	6
	Year	74	13	0	4	91

Burma		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	1	0	6	7
	Year	67	13	4	16	100
Event Count	Month	0	1	0	1	2
	Year	42	9	1	9	61

Indonesia		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	0	0	2	2
	Year	7	4	3	26	40
Event Count	Month	0	0	0	1	1
	Year	6	2	3	9	20

Appendix A

Southeast Asia Cont.

Malaysia		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	1	0	0	0	1
	Year	6	0	0	8	14
Event Count	Month	1	0	0	0	1
	Year	4	0	0	3	7

Northeast Asia

China		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	1	0	0	0	1
	Year	6	0	1	0	7
Event Count	Month	1	0	0	1	2
	Year	6	0	1	2	9

South Korea		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	0	0	1	0	1
Event Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	0	0	1	0	1

Taiwan		Detonation	Found/Cleared	Hoax	Cache	Total
Device Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	1	0	0	1	2
Event Count	Month	0	0	0	0	0
	Year	1	0	0	1	2

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.

- 1 JUL (BGD):** Anniversary of the Holy Artisan Bakery Attack
- 13 JUL (IDN):** Anniversary of Marriot-Ritz bombing
- 28 JUL—3 AUG (IND):** Martyr's Weeks
- 8 AUG 19988 (MMR):** 8888 Uprising
- 14 AUG 1947 (IND):** Naga Independence Day
- 15 AUG 1949 (IND):** Independence Day
- 23 AUG 2003 (IND):** Mumbai Attack - Gateway of India
- 31 AUG 1957 (MYS/THA):** Hari Merdeka Malaysian In-dependence Day/Bersatu Founda-tion Day (Southern Thailand)
- 31 AUG (WW)** Al-Hijrah Is-lamic New Year
- 1 SEP 2007 (MMR):** Anniversary of Saffron Revolution
- 9 SEP 2004 (IDN):** Anniversary of Australian Embassy Bombing
- 25 SEP 2002 (IND):** Akshardham Temple Attack



About the APCFC

The Asia-Pacific C-IED Fusion Center is the premier center for irregular warfare analysis in the U.S. Indo-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.

	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
July 2019	30	1 BGN	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13 IDN
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28 IND	29 IND	30 IND	31 IND	1 IND	2 IND	3 IND
	August 2019	4	5	6	7	8 MMR	9
11		12	13	14 IND	15 IND	16	17
18		19	20	21	22	23 IND	24
25		26	27	28	29	30	31 MYS THA WW
September 2019		1 MMR	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9 IDN	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25 IDN	26	27	28
	29	30	31	1	2	3	4

IND – India IDN – Indonesia MMR– Burma MYS– Malaysia NPL – Nepal PHL – Philippines
THA – Thailand WW – Worldwide

Common Terms and Acronyms

AN – Ammonium Nitrate
 ANFO – Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil
 ARMM – Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao
 CIV – Civilian
 CBRN – Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
 COIN – Counter-insurgency
 CWIED – Command Wire IED
 DTMF – Dual-Tone Multi-Frequency
 EFP – Explosively Formed Projectile
 EOD – Explosive Ordnance Disposal
 F/C – Found & Cleared
 HME – Homemade Explosives
 HN – Host Nation (Police, Military, Government)
 IDF – Indirect Fire
 IDP – Internally Displaced Persons
 IED – Improvised Explosive Device
 IrW – Irregular Warfare
 KFR – Kidnap for Ransom
 KIA – Killed in Action
 LOC – Line of Communication
 LPG – Liquefied Petroleum Gas
 MSR – Main Supply Routes
 NFI – No Further Information
 NSTR – Nothing Significant To Report
 PBA – Post Blast Analysis
 PBIED – Personnel Borne (Suicide Bomb) IED
 PCB – Printed Circuit Board
 PN – Partner Nation
 PPIED – Pressure Plate IED
 QRF – Quick Response Force
 RCIED – Radio Controlled IED
 RCP – Route Clearance Patrols
 RPG – Rocket Propelled Grenade
 SA – South Asia
 SAF – Small Arms Fire
 SEA – Southeast Asia
 SVBIED – Suicide Vehicle Borne IED
 TATP – Triacetone Triperoxide
 TNT – Trinitrotoluene (C₇H₅N₃O₆)
 TTP – Tactics, Techniques and Procedures
 UXO – Unexploded Ordnance
 VBIED – Vehicle Borne IED
 VEO – Violent Extremist Organization
 VOIED – Victim Operated IED
 WIA – Wounded in Action

Governments, Groups and Organizations

South Asia

India

BSF – Border Security Forces
 CPI-M – Communist Party of India (Maoist)
 CPN-M – Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist)
 CRPF – Central Reserve Police Force
 HM – Hizb-ul-Mujahideen
 IM – Indian Mujahideen
 JeM – Jaish-e-Mohammed
 ULFA – United Liberation Front of Assam

Nepal

JTMM – Janatantrik Terai Mukti Morcha

Bangladesh

BNP – Bangladesh National Party
 HUJI-B – Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami Bangladesh
 JIB – Jemaat-e-Islami Bangladesh
 JMB – Jama'atul Mujahideen Bangladesh
 JMJB – Jama'atul Muslim Janta Bangladesh
 RAB – Rapid Action Battalion

Sri Lanka

JMI – Jamathej Millathu Ibraheem
 NTJ – National Thowheed Jama'ath

Southeast Asia

Burma

AA - Arakan Army
 ARSA—Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army
 KIA – Kachin Independence Army
 UWSA – United Wa State Army

Thailand

BRN-C – Barisan Revolusi Nasional-Coordinate
 RKK – Runda Kumpulan Kecil

Philippines

ASG – Abu Sayyaf Group
 BIFF – Bangsamoro Islamic Freedom Fighters
 CPP – Communist Party of the Philippines
 MILF – Moro Islamic Liberation Front
 NPA – New People's Army
 PNP – Philippine National Police

Indonesia

JAD – Jamaah Ansharut Daulah
 JAT – Jemaah Ansharout Tauhid
 JI – Jemaah Islamiya
 POLRI – Indonesian National Police

Other Groups/Organizations

ISI – Inter-Services Intelligence (Pakistan)
 ISIS – Islamic State of Iraq ash Sham
 LeT – Lashkar-e Tayyiba