



National Counterterrorism Center

2007 Report on Terrorism

30 April 2008



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FOREWORD:

Consistent with its statutory mission to serve as the U.S. Government's knowledge bank on international terrorism, the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC) is providing this report and statistical information to assist academics, policy makers and the public in understanding the data. The statistical information included in this report is drawn from the data NCTC maintains on the www.nctc.gov website. The report includes the following:

- this foreword, which provides important context for the contents of this report;
- a methodology section that explains how the data was compiled and the inherent limitations of the data;
- NCTC observations related to the statistical material;
- statistical charts and graphs; and
- summaries of high fatality attacks during 2007
- academic letter on challenges to cataloging attacks

Section 2656f(b) of Title 22 of the U.S. Code requires the State Department to include in its annual report on terrorism "to the extent practicable, complete statistical information on the number of individuals, including United States citizens and dual nationals, killed, injured, or kidnapped by each terrorist group during the preceding calendar year." While NCTC keeps statistics on the annual number of incidents of "terrorism," its ability to track the specific groups responsible for each attack involving killings, kidnappings, and injuries is significantly limited by the availability of reliable open source information, particularly for events involving small numbers of casualties. The statistical material compiled in this report, therefore, is drawn from the number of attacks of "terrorism" that occurred in 2007, which is the closest figure that is practicable for NCTC to supply in satisfaction of the above-referenced statistical requirements. In deriving its figures for terror attacks, NCTC applies the definition of "terrorism" that appears in the 22 U.S.C. § 2656f(d)(2), i.e., "premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents."

- The figures in this report are not directly comparable to statistics reported in pre-2005 editions of *Patterns of Global Terrorism*, or to the figures NCTC reported in April 2005.
- Those figures were compiled on the basis of a more limited methodology tied to the definition of "international terrorism," which is also contained in 22 U.S.C. § 2656f.¹

¹ As a proof of concept NCTC did a quick review of 2004 utilizing the broader "terrorism" definition. This exercise, conducted in May and June of 2005, captured the higher fatality incidents but undoubtedly did not catalogue all the incidents in which few or no individuals were killed. As such, it was a far less comprehensive review than was done for 2005.

- Subject to changes in reporting statutes, NCTC anticipates that future statistics provided by NCTC will (like this year's report) be tied to the broader definition of "terrorism."

To establish the repository for the U.S. Government's database on terror attacks, in 2005 NCTC unveiled the Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS). Available on the Internet at www.nctc.gov, WITS allows public access to and a transparent look at the NCTC data. A search engine and a wide array of data fields allow the user flexibility in conducting research. Substantial enhancements to the search engine and a reports generating feature were fielded to facilitate parsing of the many thousands of attacks cataloged in WITS.

To further the goal of transparency, for the past three years NCTC invited academic, commercial, and research organizations to brainstorm and consult on the methodology used to compile terrorism incidents, and for the past two years, NCTC has invited academics to provide a letter or memo to be published in this report detailing the challenges and obstacles in cataloging attacks. NCTC will continue to work with subject matter experts to review counting protocols and to ensure its data remains meaningful and relevant. NCTC will ensure that data posted to the website is updated as often as necessary. Thus, the NCTC website must be viewed as a living document, regularly incorporating information about prior incidents as well as current events. As information on specific incidents is revealed through court cases or criminal investigations, for example, NCTC reviews its files and updates the relevant incident data. NCTC is investigating the feasibility of enabling recognized subject matter experts, academicians, think tanks, and others to provide constructive feedback and substantive concerns directly to NCTC.

NCTC cautions against placing too much weight on any set of attack data alone to gauge success or failure against the forces of terrorism. For the following reasons, NCTC does not believe that a simple comparison of the total number of attacks from year to year provides a meaningful measure:

- Terrorism is a tactic, used on many fronts, by diverse perpetrators in different circumstances and with different aims. Simply adding the total number of attacks by various groups from different regions has limited meaning.
- Approximately one half of the attacks in the NCTC database involve no loss of life. An attack that damages a pipeline and a car bomb attack that kills 100 civilians may each count as one incident in the database. Thus, an attack count alone does not provide a complete picture.

- Counting protocols inevitably require judgment calls that may have an impact on results. Events identified as simultaneous and coordinated, for example, would be recorded as a single attack, as would be attacks that subsequently targeted first-responders. For instance, on the morning of August 17, 2005, there were approximately 450 small bomb attacks in Bangladesh. Because they were coordinated, NCTC counted them as a single incident; an argument could be made that the bombings represented 450 separate attacks.
- The nature of this exercise necessarily involves incomplete and ambiguous information, particularly as it is dependent on open source reporting. The quality, accuracy, and volume of such reporting vary significantly from country to country. Thus, determining whether an incident is politically motivated can be difficult and highly subjective, particularly if the attack does not involve mass casualties.
- As additional information sources are found, and as more information becomes available, particularly from remote parts of the globe (as was the case with Nepal in 2005), NCTC will continue to enrich the database, revising and updating the tabulation of attacks as data becomes available. Because data sources will change over time, this will impair the ability to do year to year data comparisons.

Despite these limitations, tracking attacks can help us understand some important trends, including the geographic distribution of incidents and information about the perpetrators and their victims. Year-to-year changes in the gross number of attacks across the globe, however, may tell us little about the international community's effectiveness in preventing these incidents, and thus reducing the capacity of terrorists to advance their agenda through violence against the innocent.

Methodology Utilized to Compile NCTC's Database of Attacks

NCTC continues to work with a panel of terrorism experts to refine the methodological approach to counting terrorist incidents, basing it on the broader statutory definition of "*terrorism*" rather than that of "*international terrorism*," on which the NCTC based its incident counting in years prior to 2005. The broader definition and improvements in cataloging have resulted in a larger, more comprehensive set of attack data, all of which are found on NCTC's website, www.nctc.gov.

The data provided on the website is based on the statutory definition set forth in the Foreword to this Annex. Accordingly, the attacks NCTC has catalogued in the database are those which, based on available open source information, meet the criteria for "premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents." Determination of what constitutes a terror attack, however, is sometimes based on incomplete information and may be open to interpretation. The perpetrator's specific motivation, whether political or otherwise, is not always clear, nor is the perpetrator's identity always evident. Moreover, additional information may become available over time, affecting the accuracy of initial judgments about attacks.

Users of this database should therefore recognize that expert opinions may differ on whether a particular attack constitutes terrorism or some other form of political violence. The box below provides a few examples of attacks in 2007 that were judged NOT to be terrorism. These particular examples were relatively easy to distinguish; often the available facts present no clear basis upon which to determine motivation, and NCTC analysts are left to make judgments on the basis of very little information.

NCTC has made every effort to limit the degree of subjectivity involved in the judgments, and, in the interests of transparency, has adopted a set of counting rules that are delineated below.

Terrorists must have initiated and executed the attack for it to be included in the database; as noted above, foiled attacks, as well as hoaxes, are not included. Spontaneous hate crimes without intent to cause mass casualties were excluded to the greatest extent practicable. While genocidal events can be interpreted as the most extreme form of politically motivated violence against civilians, our ability to capture these attacks is often limited by the available reporting. The larger attacks that have been reported are reflected in the data set, but in no way reflect the full extent of the human toll.

Representative 2007 Events Judged Not Terrorism

- 6 January: In the Gaza Strip, a family supporting HAMAS fired upon another family who supported Fatah. A gun battle ensued resulting in the deaths of 3, wounding of 5 and the kidnapping of 4 civilians. Not terrorism – lacked premeditation and both families were from the armed militant wings of their respective groups.
- On about 2 February: In the Gaza strip, Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades (HAMAS) shelled Fatah militants with mortars and fired upon them, killing 17 guards and wounding 90 others. Not terrorism – NCTC excludes attacks between combatants.
- 27 March: In Tall 'Afar, Ninawa, Iraq, assailants attacked a Sunni community, killing between 45 to 70 people including children, wounded 30 others, and kidnapped 40. It is believed that Shia extremists were responsible for the attack as revenge against a truck bombing the previous day on their community by Sunni extremists. Not terrorism
- 31 March: In Janub Darfur, Sudan, about 60 armed assailants attacked a village killing 61, wounding 21 and stealing 500 head of cattle. Not terrorism – it was likely tribal violence perpetrated by a rival community.
- 10 April: In Casablanca, Morocco, assailants self-detonated IEDs vests as police moved in to arrest them, killing 1 police officer, wounding 4 police officers, 16 civilians and 1 child. Not terrorism – a counterterrorism operation; attack not planned by the terrorists.

What is a “noncombatant”?

Under the statutory definition of *terrorism* NCTC uses to compile its database, the victim must be a “noncombatant.” However, that term is left open to interpretation by the statute. For the purposes of the WITS database, the term “combatant” was interpreted to mean military, paramilitary, militia, and police under military command and control, in specific areas or regions where war zones or war-like settings exist. Further distinctions were drawn depending on the particular country involved and the role played by the military and police, e.g., where national security forces are indistinguishable from police and/or military forces. Noncombatants therefore included civilians and civilian police and military assets outside of war zones and war-like settings. Diplomatic assets, including personnel, embassies, consulates, and other facilities, were also considered noncombatant targets.

Although only acts of violence against noncombatant targets were counted as terrorism for purposes of the WITS database, if those attacks also resulted in the death of combatant victims, all victims (combatant and noncombatant) were tallied. In an attack where combatants were the target of the event, non-combatants who were incidentally harmed were designated “collateral” and the attack excluded from the posted data set. For example, if terrorists attacked a military base in Iraq and wounded one civilian bystander, that victim would be deemed collateral, and the attack would not be counted as terrorism. However, if the attack, even if it appeared to be directed against a combatant target, demonstrated a wanton disregard for civilians in the immediate vicinity, it is included in the data.

In the cases of Iraq and Afghanistan, it is particularly difficult to gather comprehensive information about all attacks and to distinguish terrorism from the numerous other forms of violence, including crime, in light of imperfect information. The distinction between terrorism and insurgency in Iraq is especially challenging, as terror and insurgent groups target combatants and non-combatants as well as participate in tribal violence. Therefore, some combatants may be included as victims in some attacks when their presence was incidental to an attack intended for noncombatants. We note, however, that because of the difficulty in gathering data on Iraq and Afghanistan, the dataset does not provide a comprehensive account of all terrorism in these two countries.

What is “politically motivated violence”?

The statutory definition also requires the attack to be “politically motivated.” NCTC has adopted a series of counting rules to assist in the data compilation. Any life threatening attack or kidnapping by any "Foreign Terrorist Organization" or group previously appearing on the list of "Other Organizations of Concern" is deemed politically motivated. Similarly, any serious attack by any organization or individual against a Government/Diplomatic official or a Government/Diplomatic building is deemed politically motivated and is therefore considered terrorism. On the other hand, any attack that is primarily criminal or economic in nature or is an instance of rioting or mob violence is considered not to be “politically motivated.” Similarly, any terrorist organization actions that are primarily intended to enable future terrorist attacks (robbing a bank or selling narcotics for the purpose of raising money, for example) are not considered terrorism.

In between these relatively clear-cut cases, there is a degree of subjectivity. In general, NCTC counting rules consider that attacks by unknown perpetrators against either unknown victims or infrastructure are not demonstrably political and therefore are not terrorism. However, there are exceptions to this general rule: if such an attack occurs in areas in which there is significant insurgency, unrest, or political instability, the attack may be considered terrorism; or if the attack occurs in a region free of such political violence, but involves something more than a shooting (for instance, improvised explosive device, beheading, etc.), the attack may, depending on the circumstances, be considered terrorism. Finally, if low-level attacks against noncombatant targets begin to suggest the existence of a chronic problem, the attacks may be considered terrorism.

Perhaps the most difficult distinctions to draw exist in Africa. Beyond the difficulties associated with the incomplete information, the existence of various forms of ethnic and tribal violence in many areas relatively ungoverned by central State control make determinations of terrorism particularly problematic. Tribal groups in unstable areas, many of which are formed around indigenous ethnicities, often act as governing bodies in the absence of effective central government control. For the purposes of counting

terrorism, NCTC distinguishes two general cases: when such groups come into direct conflict with one another, the violence is close to war-like circumstances and is not considered terrorism; on the other hand, when these groups recklessly endanger or target local populations (i.e., raiding villages and methodically killing civilians), the attacks are considered terrorism. NCTC continues to work with appropriate experts to further refine this approach to a complex problem.

What is “Sub-National Groups and Clandestine Agents”?

The statutory definition also requires the attack to have been carried out by sub-national groups or clandestine agents. Open source rarely provides any insight into the perpetrators of attacks, and NCTC does its best to identify from open source the likely perpetrators of an attack. In the rare cases where the perpetrator is known, individual actors may espouse the principles of a larger cause or movement or elements of a state actor may be associated with an attack. Elements of states designated by the Department of State as State Sponsors of Terrorism are deemed to meet the definition of clandestine agents. Likewise, lone-wolf actors subscribing to the doctrine of a larger ideology are also deemed to meet the sub-national definition.

During this past year, the academic panel requested NCTC to develop a process to begin inferring the likely perpetrator of an attack when the open source offers no information on the perpetrators. The academic panel asserts that inferred data is better than no data at all, and will greatly assist them with further research on the terrorism problem. Starting with attacks in the 2008 calendar year, NCTC will begin identifying, where possible, the likely perpetrator of an attack based on a set of criteria.

NCTC Observations Related to Terrorist Incidents Statistical Material

Approximately 14,000 terrorist attacks occurred in various countries during 2007, resulting in over 22,000 deaths. Compared to 2006, attacks remained approximately the same in 2007 while deaths rose by 1,800, a 9 percent increase from last year's number. As was the case in the previous two years, the largest number of reported attacks and deaths occurred in Near East and South Asia. These two regions accounted for about 87 percent of the 355 casualty attacks that killed 10 or more people—only 45 casualty attacks occurred in Africa, East Asia & Pacific, Europe & Eurasia, and Western Hemisphere.

- Of the 14,499 reported attacks, almost 43 percent—about 6,200—occurred in Iraq where approximately 13,600 fatalities—60 percent of the worldwide total—were reported for 2007.
- Violence against non-combatants in Africa, particularly related to attacks associated with turmoil in or near Somalia, Kenya and Niger, rose 96 percent in 2007, totaling 835 attacks in comparison to approximately 425 attacks reported for 2006.
- Fighting in Afghanistan intensified during the past year, resulting in 1,127 attacks and a 16 percent increase over the approximately 970 attacks reported for 2006.
- The number of reported attacks in 2007 fell in the Western Hemisphere by 42 percent, in Europe and Eurasia by 8 percent, and in South Asia by almost 7 percent.

The number injured during terror attacks rose in 2007, as compared with 2006, by 15 percent; this is largely attributed to a more than doubling of the reported injuries in Africa from 2006. Kidnappings in 2007 fell two-thirds, with the largest decline in Nepal where peace negotiations during the year apparently curtailed hostage taking by 95 percent.

Attackers

The perpetrators of over 9,200 terrorist attacks (64 percent of total attacks) in 2007 could not be determined from open source information. Of the remaining attacks, as many as 130 various subnational groups—many of them well-known foreign terrorist organizations—or clandestine agents were connected to an attack in various ways, including as a claimant, as the accused, or as the confirmed perpetrator. In most instances, open source reporting contains little confirmed or corroborating information that identifies the organizations or individuals responsible for a terrorist attack. In many reports, attackers are alleged to be tied to local or well-known terrorist groups but there is little subsequent reporting that verifies these connections. Pinpointing attackers becomes even more difficult as extremist groups splinter or merge with others, make false claims, or deny allegations.

- According to open source reports, Islamic State of Iraq (aka al-Qa'ida in Iraq), more than any other subnational group, claimed they conducted attacks with the highest casualty totals.
- By contrast in 2007, the Taliban claimed the most attacks, but had a lower casualty total. The Taliban also took hostages more often than any other group.

No terrorist attack occurred last year that approached the sophistication of planning and preparations that were characteristic of the nine-eleven attacks. However, open source reporting alleges that Islamic extremists played an important role in a 2007 UK bombing plot that was foiled when vehicle bombs were discovered outside several night clubs, as well as a disrupted German bombing plot that targeted American interests. Reporting points to Sunni extremists planning attacks in northwest Pakistan and expanding its propaganda campaign in 2007 to invigorate supporters, win converts, and gain recruits while its al-Qa'ida linked groups carried out several successful attacks.

- Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) attacked a United Nations facility in Algeria killing over 40 people and wounding over 150.
- According to open source reporting, perpetrators with ties to al-Qa'ida may have been behind the Benazir Bhutto assassination that killed the former prime minister along with 153 others and wounded approximately 250.
- AQIM launched a coordinated vehicle bomb (VBIED) attack in Algiers and Bab Ezzouar, Algeria targeting a government palace and a police station killing over 30 people and wounding over 200.

Types of Attacks

As was the case in 2006, most 2007 attacks were perpetrated by terrorists applying conventional fighting methods such as bombs and weapons including small arms. However, technology continues to empower terrorists and effective methods of attack are offsetting countermeasures against terrorism. Terrorists continued their practice of coordinated attacks including secondary attacks on first responders at attack sites with uniquely configured weapons and other materials to create improvised explosive devices (IED), including the introduction of chemical IEDs in 2007.

- Bombing incidents increased approximately 4 percent from those in 2006, while the death and injury tolls in these incidents rose by about 30 percent and 20 percent, respectively. Overall, suicide bombing attacks rose by about 50 percent and suicide car bombings about 40 percent. Suicide bombers operating outside of vehicles increased by about 90 percent, and the ability of these attackers to penetrate large

concentrations of people and then detonate their explosives may account for the increase in lethality of bombings in 2007.

- A new terrorist attack method in Iraq emerged in late 2006. According to an MNF-I source, a 2006 attack in Ar Ramadi included chlorine tanks, signaling a dangerous shift in tactics for Islamic radicals that carried over into the first half of 2007.

Victims and Targets of Attacks

As was the case in 2006, substantial numbers of victims of terrorist attacks in 2007 were Muslim.

- Approximately 67,000 individuals worldwide were either killed or injured by terrorist attacks in 2007. Based upon reporting and demographic analysis of the countries involved, well over 50 percent of the victims were Muslims and most were victims of attacks in Iraq.

Open source reporting identified approximately 70 percent of the approximately 67,000 killed or injured victims as “civilians,” and therefore actual tallies of significant types of victims cannot be specifically determined. However, the reporting does yield some insights about the demographics of these victims.

- Reporting identified a 13 percent increase in police killings and injuries, totaling over 9,400 killed or injured in 2007 in comparison to the 8,350 killed or injured in 2006.
- Killings of educators dropped slightly in 2007; 145 deaths were reported in 2007 as compared to 151 last year. Reporting cited almost 800 student victims killed or injured in attacks, an increase of over 80 percent.
- Over 2,400 children were reported as either killed or injured in terrorist attacks, an increase of more than 25 percent from 2006.
- The percentages of attacks involving journalists increased 22 percent in 2007 and deaths and injuries resulting from those incidents increased by 12 percent from 2006. Hostage situations involving journalists increased from 47 in 2006 to 79 in 2007.

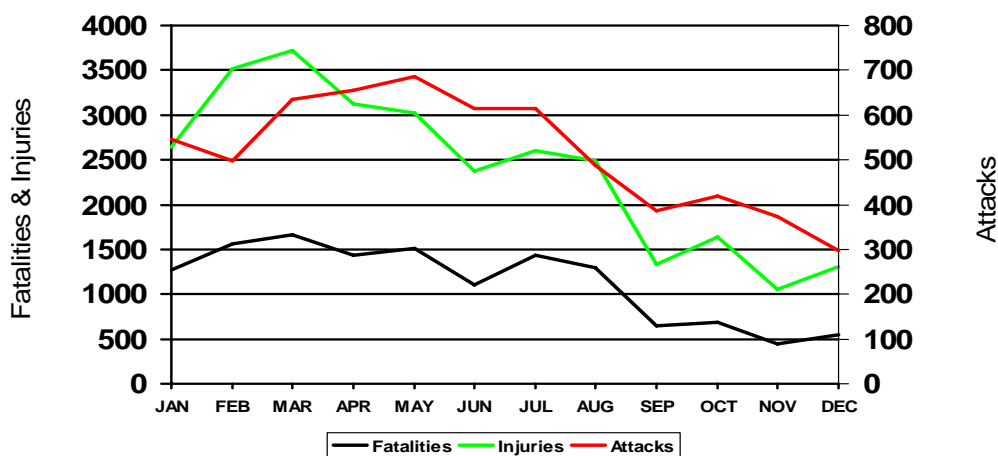
In addition to the human toll, over 19,000 facilities were struck or were targets of terrorist attacks last year. Since the data’s baseline in 2005, the most common types of properties damaged or destroyed during an attack were vehicles and residences, but in 2007 communities were frequently attacked, an approximate increase of 45 percent, from just over 930 attacks in 2006 to well over 1,300 attacks in 2007. The percentage of attacks for other types of property damage or destruction, such as those associated with energy, transportation, education, government, and other enterprises, remain at single digit levels with a few notable exceptions.

- Almost 100 mosques were targeted during attacks in 2007, in most cases by Islamic extremists, representing a 55 percent decline. This is indicative of a return to levels in 2005, before the al-Qa'ida bombing of the Samarra (Golden Dome) mosque that sparked a wave of violence in Iraq.
- Attacks on schools rose by 22 percent, but of those attacks reported, there was a 67 percent increase in the number of school facilities hit in those attacks.

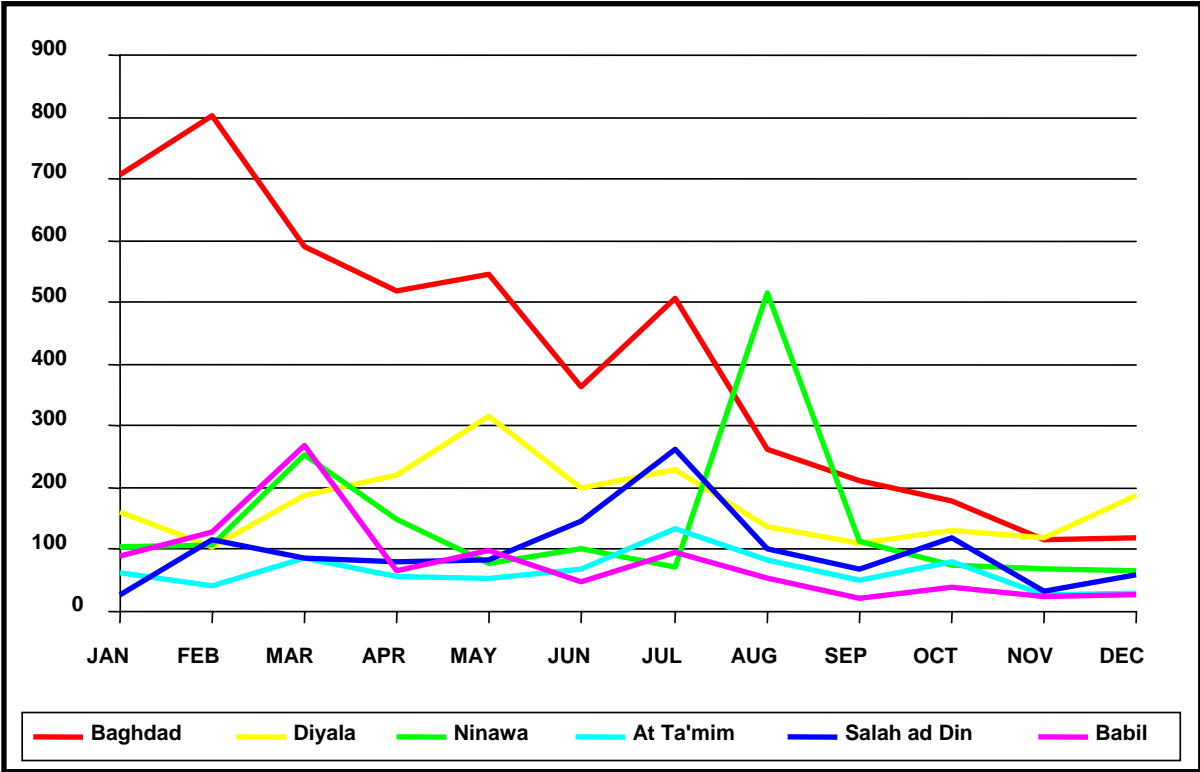
Iraq: Terrorism Declines Last Five Months of 2007

The security situation in Iraq improved significantly over the last five months of 2007. According to WITS data, overall terror attacks declined by 57 percent from their May peak to December. Fatalities and injuries from terror attacks also declined by 67 percent and 65 percent respectively from their March peaks to December. Indirect fire (mortar and rocket) attacks on the International (Green) Zone declined by over 40% from the first half of 2007 compared with the last half, which is attributable to the Mahdi Army's self-imposed cease-fire, announced in late August 2007. Seventeen of Iraq's 18 provinces showed declines in attacks and fatalities, with Diyala, to the northeast of Baghdad, being the lone exception. Monthly attack averages in Diyala, for November and December, increased by 33 percent, compared with January and February, and fatalities increased by 14 percent.

2007 Terrorism Trends in Iraq

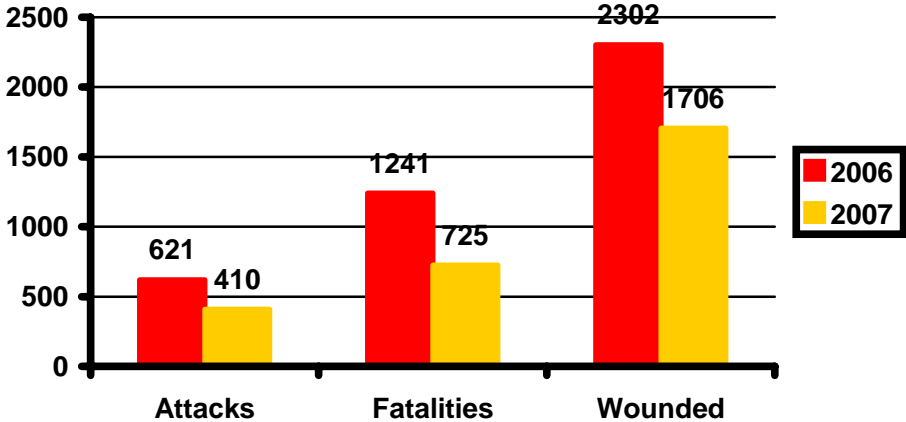


2007 Provincial Terrorism Trends



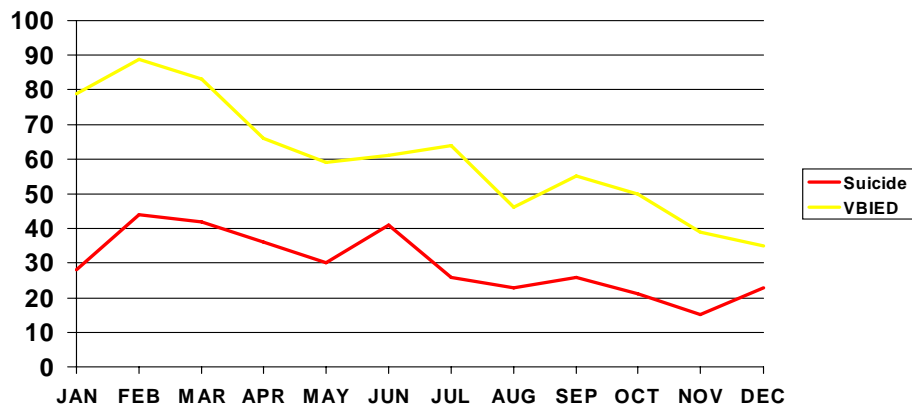
The 2007 month of Ramadan (13 Sep – 13 Oct) was also less violent as compared to 2006. Attacks were down 33 percent and fatalities were down 42 percent even though the numbers of suicide attacks were identical at 28.

Ramadan 2006 vs. 2007



With the exception of an increase in suicide attacks in December 2007, both vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) and suicide attacks trended downward over the last half of 2007, the majority of which were perpetrated by AQI.

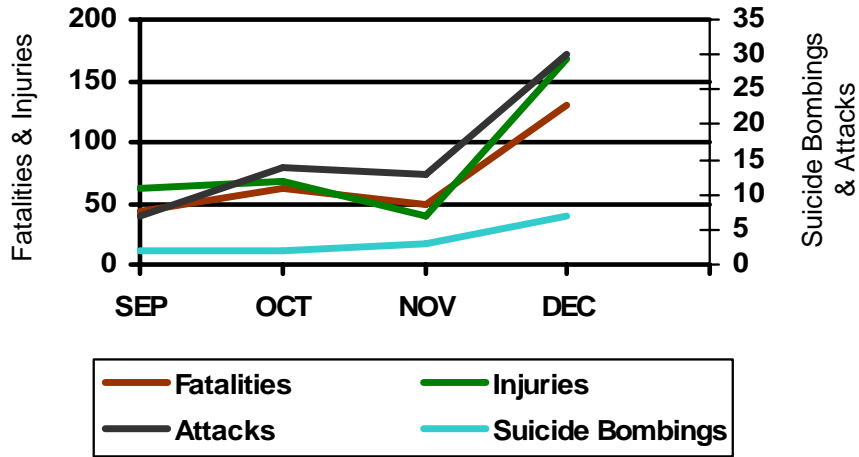
Suicide and VBIED Attack Trends



On 14 September 2007 and again on 4 December 2007, al Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI) specifically announced its intent to target the growing number of tribal "Awakening Councils" confronting it. Since the first declaration, attacks and suicide attacks targeting Awakening Councils have increased by 328 percent and 250 percent respectively, an indication of the perceived threat these groups pose to AQI. This increase in attacks on Awakening Councils corresponded to a 197 percent in fatalities among council members.

- On 13 September, AQI claimed a VBIED attack that killed the founder and chairman of the Al Anbar Awakening Council in Ar Ramadi, Iraq.
- On 24 September, AQI claimed a suicide bomber killed several tribal leaders attending a government sponsored reconciliation meeting in Ba'qubah, Iraq.
- On 4 October, AQI claimed a roadside IED killed a senior member of the Salah ad Din Awakening Council near Ishaqi, Iraq.
- On 9 November, AQI claimed a suicide bomber killed the head of the Al Khalis Awakening Council and three leaders of the Diyala Awakening Council in Al Khalis, Iraq.
- On 25 December, AQI claimed a suicide bomber attacked a funeral procession for two Awakening Council militiamen, killing the provincial leader of an Awakening Council in Ba'qubah, Iraq.

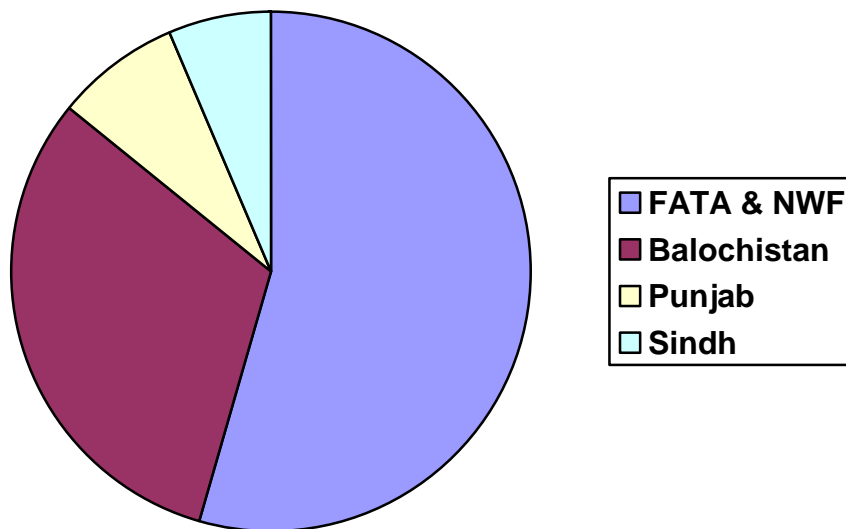
Al Qa'ida in Iraq Increasingly Target Awakening Councils



Pakistan: Attacks on the Rise

Terror attacks in 2007 increased by 137 percent in Pakistan over 2006 attacks. Although the government signed a peace agreement in September 2006 with pro-Taliban tribes in North-West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), the region accounted for 54 percent of the total attacks, up from 23 percent the previous year.

Attacks by Province in Pakistan 2007

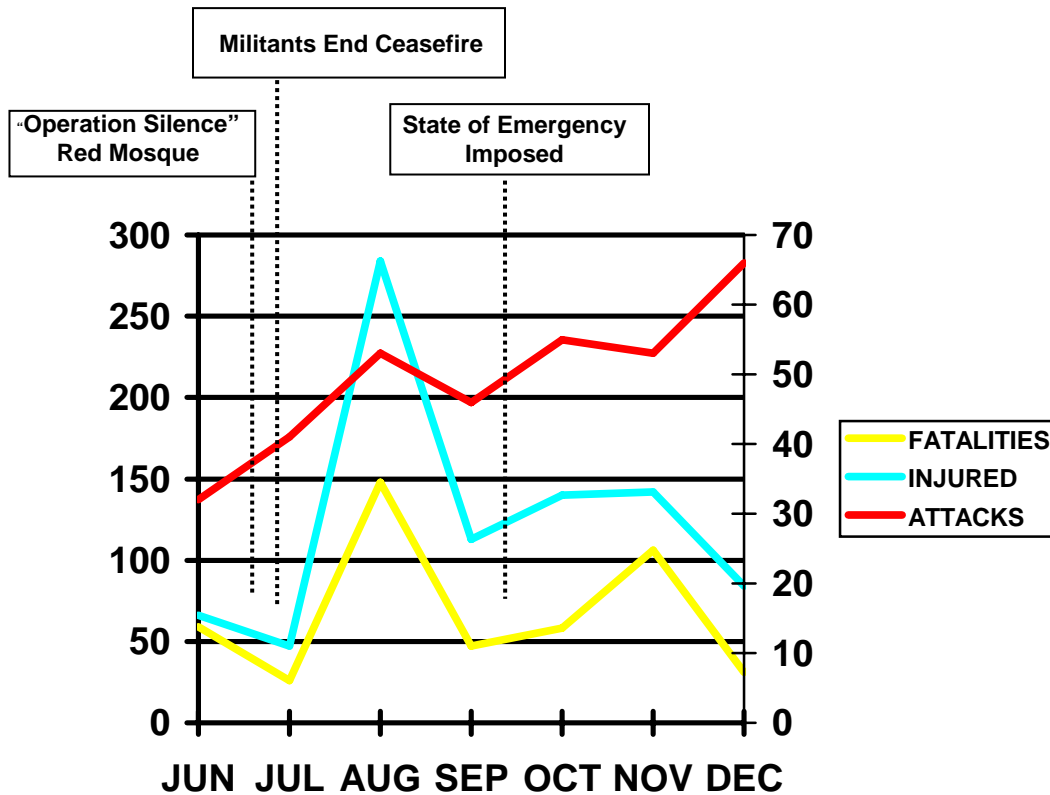


The cardinal event for the escalation in terrorism in Pakistan during the second half of 2007 was the 10 July government raid of the Lal Masjid Mosque (Red Mosque) in Islamabad. During the first seven months of 2007, there was an average of 53 attacks per month throughout the country. Following several days of negotiations in which thousands of militants surrendered, the government stormed the mosque. The 36-hour “Operation Silence” resulted in the deaths of 75 Islamic extremists, 91 civilians, and 11 soldiers as well as wounding 204 civilians and 44 soldiers. In revenge for the Red Mosque takedown, FATA based militants launched several rocket and suicide IED and VBIED attacks against police, military, and civilian targets countrywide. The number of attacks escalated and averaged nearly 100 per month for the remainder of 2007.

Shortly after these events, FATA based (Sunni) militants announced that it was breaking the peace agreement between the government and local pro-Taliban tribal leaders after accusing the Pakistani Army of violating it by conducting military incursions

into the NWFP and FATA. The number of attacks escalated and averaged nearly 100 per month for the remainder of 2007. Most of the attacks targeted civilians.

Growing Terrorism in FATA & North-West Frontier



A rise in attacks conducted by FATA (Sunni) militants included a large number of attacks against "un-Islamic" targets (including barber shops, video stores, and music and CD stores) in the NWFP and FATA. In July, 3.4 percent of all attacks in this area were against "un-Islamic" targets; rising to 8.8 percent in August; 16.7 percent in September; and 18.6 percent in October. There was also a 54 percent increase in ethnic violence country wide over the previous year.

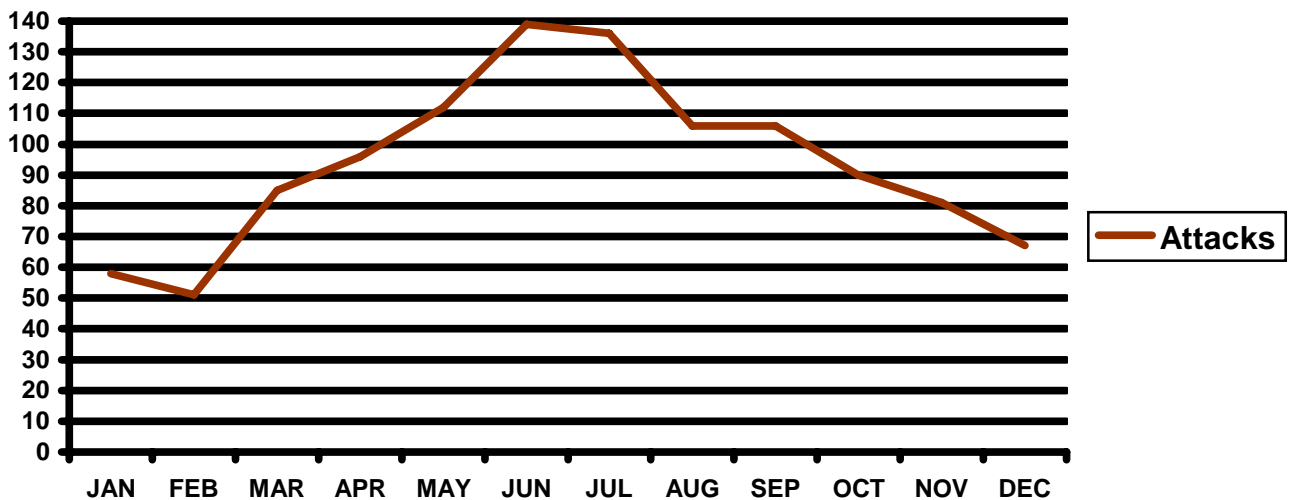
The government mobilized 2,500 troops to the NWFP in an effort to neutralize the militants. Fighting was intense and continued throughout the end of the year. Despite this effort, the year ended violently, highlighted by the 27 December assassination of former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto during a campaign rally in Rawalpindi. The last two months of the year registered a 316 percent increase in attacks as compared to the same period the previous year.

Afghanistan: Resurgence of the Taliban

Afghanistan registered a 16 percent increase in the number of attacks in 2007 as compared with the previous year. Despite the increase, activity patterns remain consistent with the previous year where the majority of attacks reported were against police and in complete disregard to collateral casualties; 43 percent of the attacks were targeted against police.

Kidnapping by the Taliban continued to rise; the number of kidnappings in 2007 nearly doubled those reported in 2006. The Taliban increased the targeting of foreign nationals in 2007, using the hostages to negotiate prisoner exchanges and other concessions. In March, the Taliban kidnapped an Italian journalist and released him two weeks later after the Afghan government agreed to release five Taliban prisoners. The two Afghan nationals kidnapped along with him were killed. In July, the Taliban kidnapped 23 South Korean Christian missionaries, killing two and eventually releasing the remaining 21 after negotiations with the government of South Korea.

Number of Attacks by Month in 2007



The majority of activity in Afghanistan is focused primarily in the eastern part of the country, near the border with Pakistan's Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP) and federally administered tribal areas (FATA).

AQIM: One Year After the Merger

In September 2006, the top al-Qa'ida leader, Ayman al-Zawahri, announced a "blessed union" between al-Qa'ida and the GSPC. Zawahri declared France and the United States mutual enemies and vowed to be "a bone in their throats." One year after the merger, the GSPC has been revitalized under a new name, AQIM, with new tactics and additional objectives.

In 2006, the GSPC conducted over 40 terror attacks that killed almost 70 people and wounded over 80 others. In 2007, AQIM also conducted about 40 terror attacks that killed over 170 people and wounded over 640 others. Although the quantity of attacks were nearly the same, fatalities rose nearly 150 percent and injuries over 600 percent. The escalation in casualty counts is attributed to five suicide attacks by AQIM, displaying a new tactic for the group.

AQIM's has most recently demonstrated its ability to execute large-scale suicide attacks against hardened targets despite the vigilant efforts of government security forces. Never previously attempted, AQIM carried out five suicide attacks that killed over 120 people and wounded nearly 570 others. AQIM proclaimed the use of suicide attacks as a primary method to achieve their goals.

Other activity remained consistent with previous years. The group conducted about 25 armed attacks and over a dozen IED attacks in 2006. AQIM conducted nearly 20 armed attacks and just over 20 IED attacks in 2007. The most common targets were gendarmes, police officers, civilians viewed to be cooperating with the government, and facilities in Algeria's energy infrastructure.

Statistical Charts and Graphs

Chart 1 - Lethality - Comparison of Fatalities and Incidents in Regions in 2007

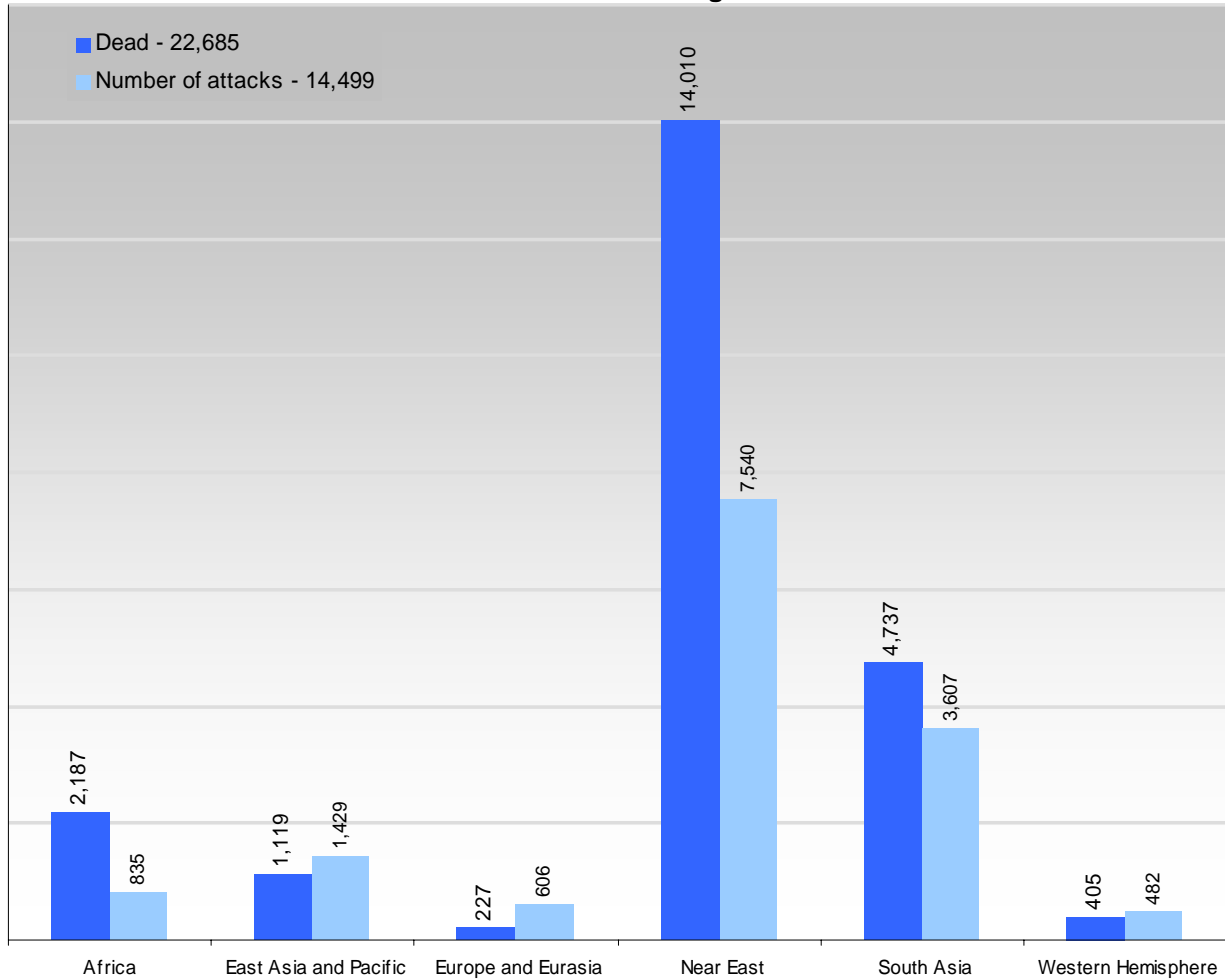


Chart 2 - Comparison of Attacks and Victims by Region in 2007

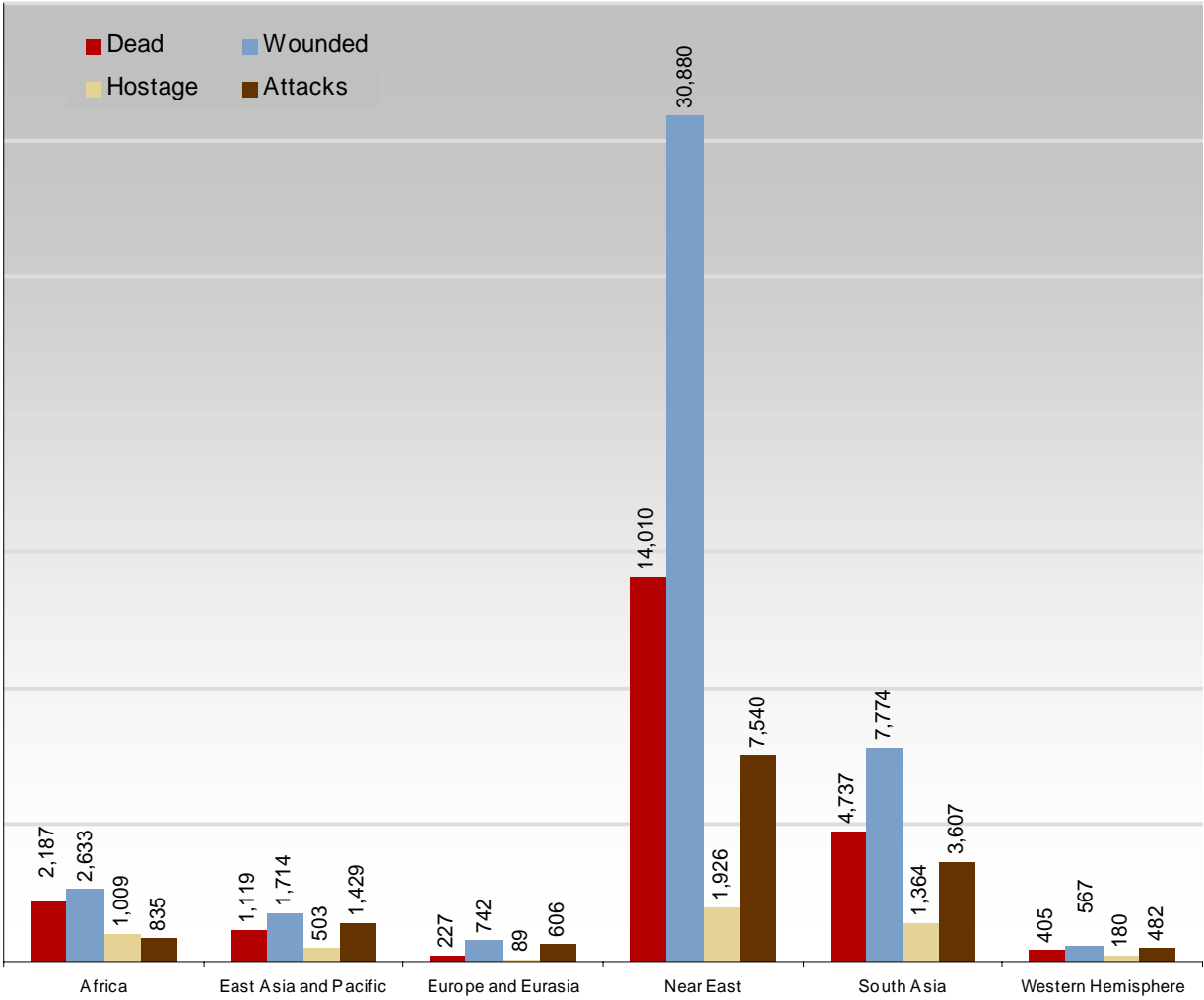
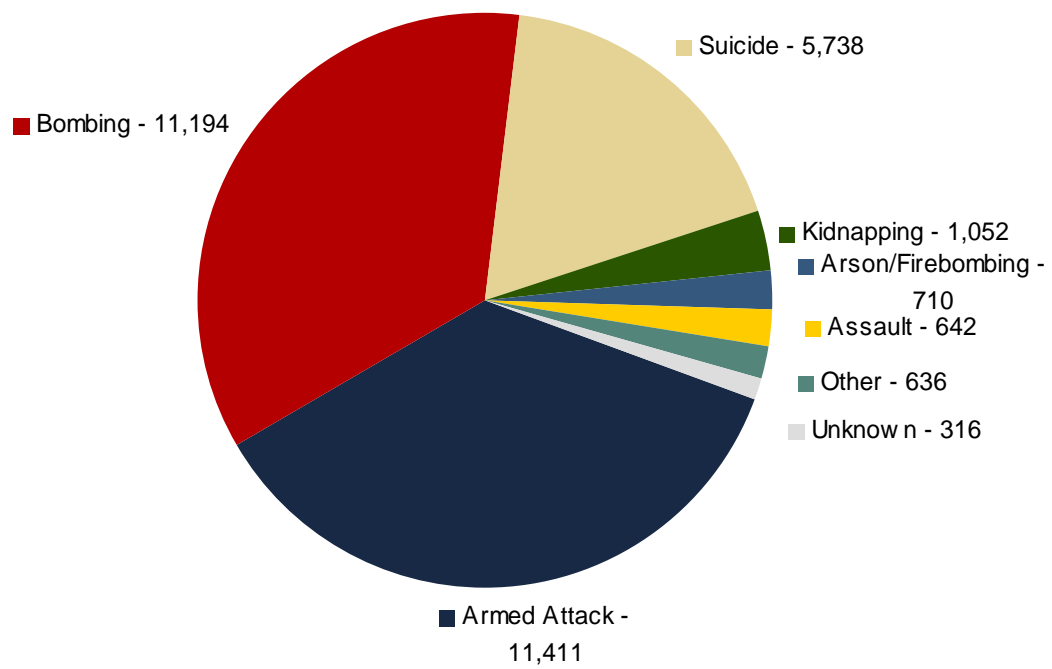


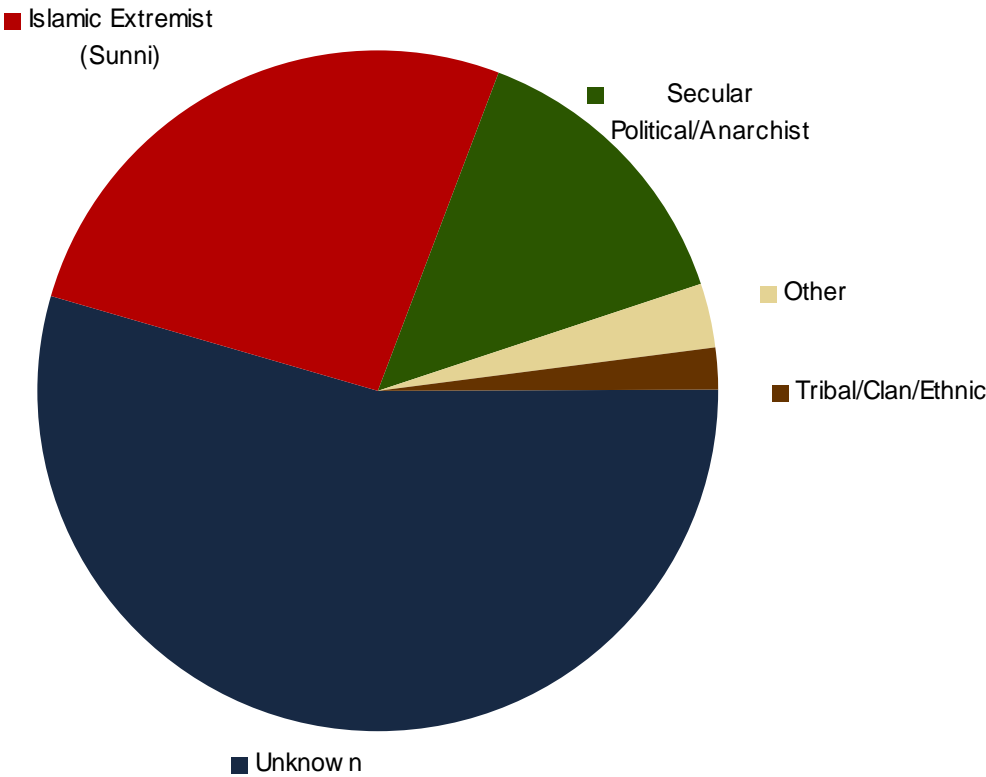
Chart 3 - Deaths by Method in 2007



22,685 Total Deaths in 2007

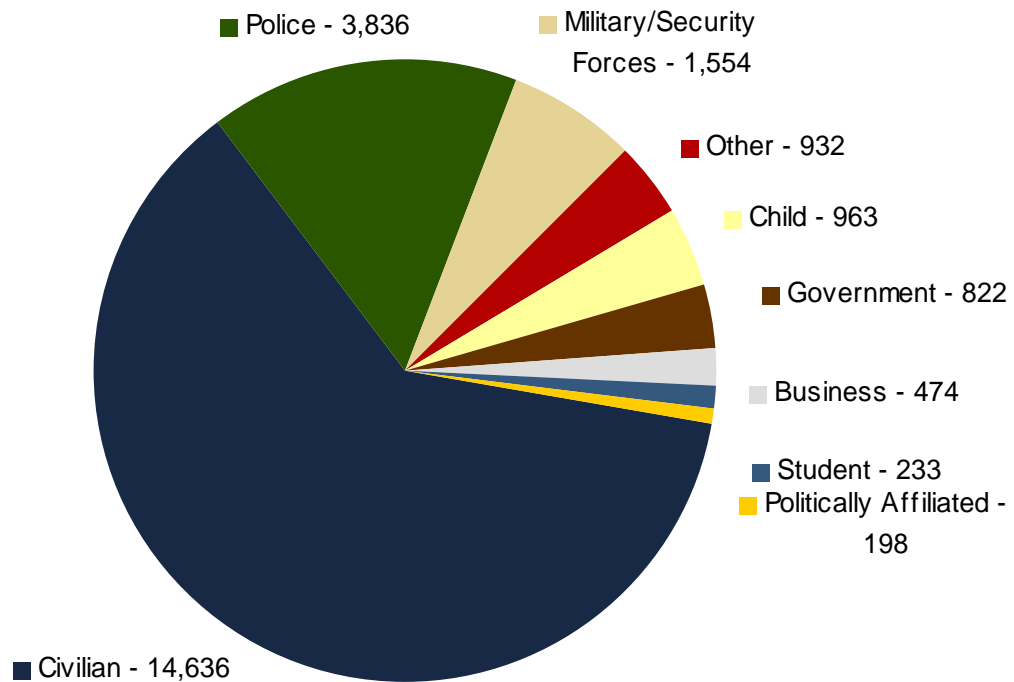
There is some double counting when multiple methods are used.

Chart 4 - Deaths by Perpetrator Category in 2007



22,685 Total Deaths
Some double counting when joint claims were made. Categories include attacks either claimed or suspected

Chart 5 - Deaths by Victim Category in 2007



22,685 Total Deaths in 2007

Children were double counted, typically as either civilians or students

Chart 6 - Deaths by Country in 2007

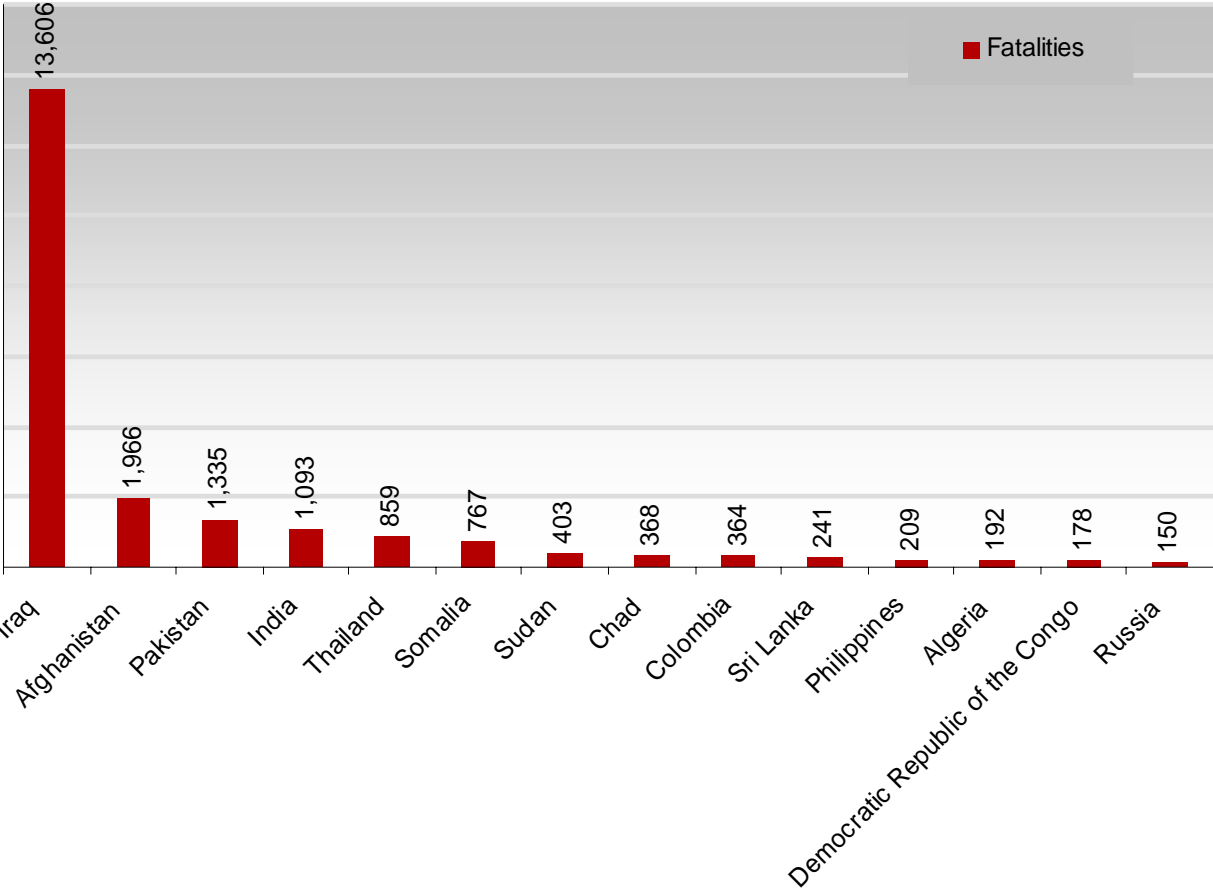
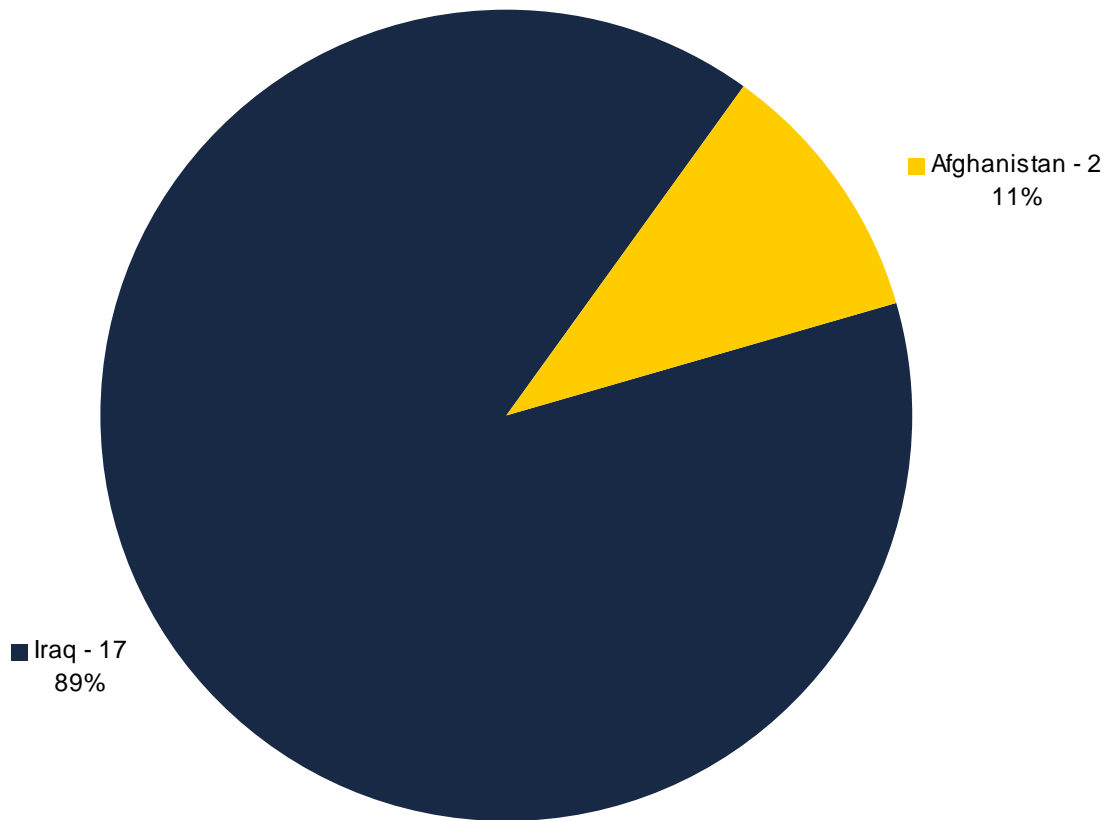


Chart 7 - US Citizen Fatalities in 2007 by Country
Numbers provided by the State Department, Consular Affairs



19 Total US Deaths
Number provided by Department of State - Consular Affairs

Chart 8 - US Fatalities as a Share of Total Fatalities in 2007
US Fatalities provided by the State Department, Consular Affairs

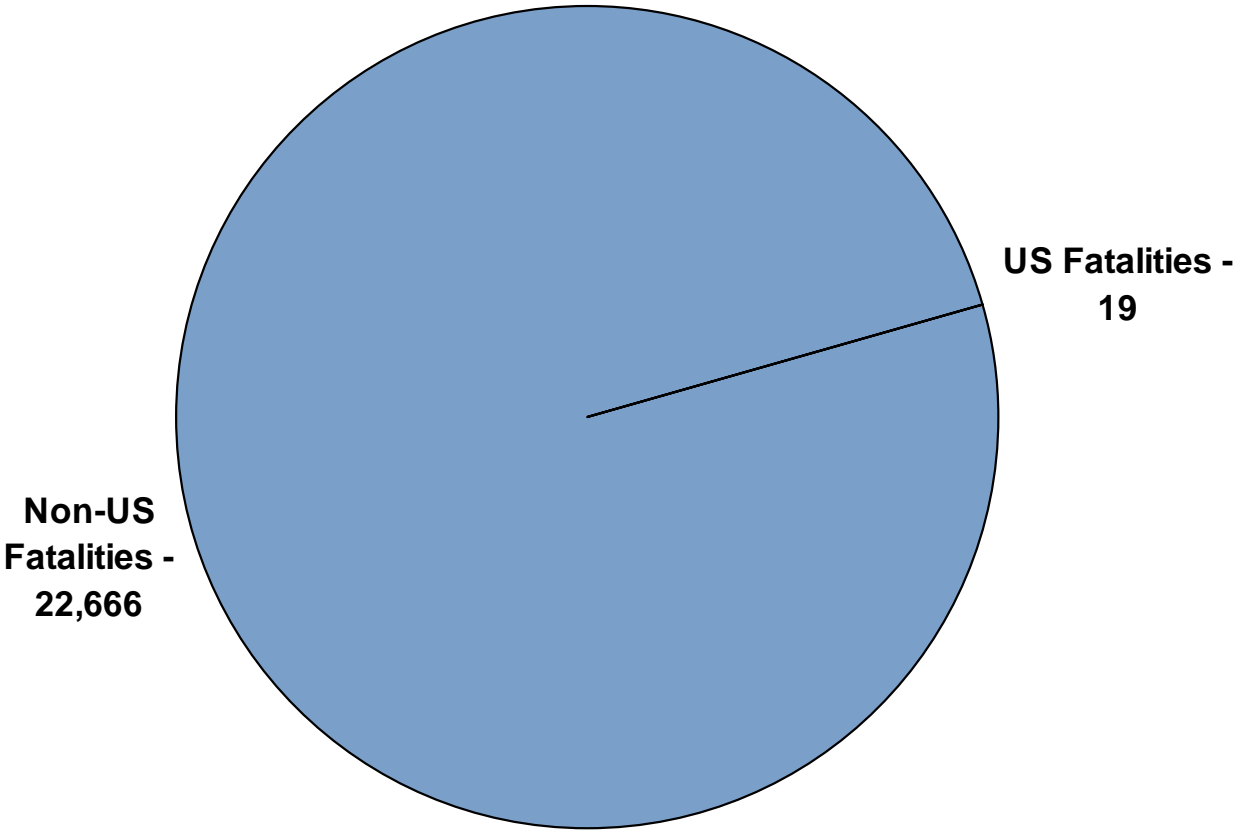


Chart 9 - Kidnappings by Country in 2007

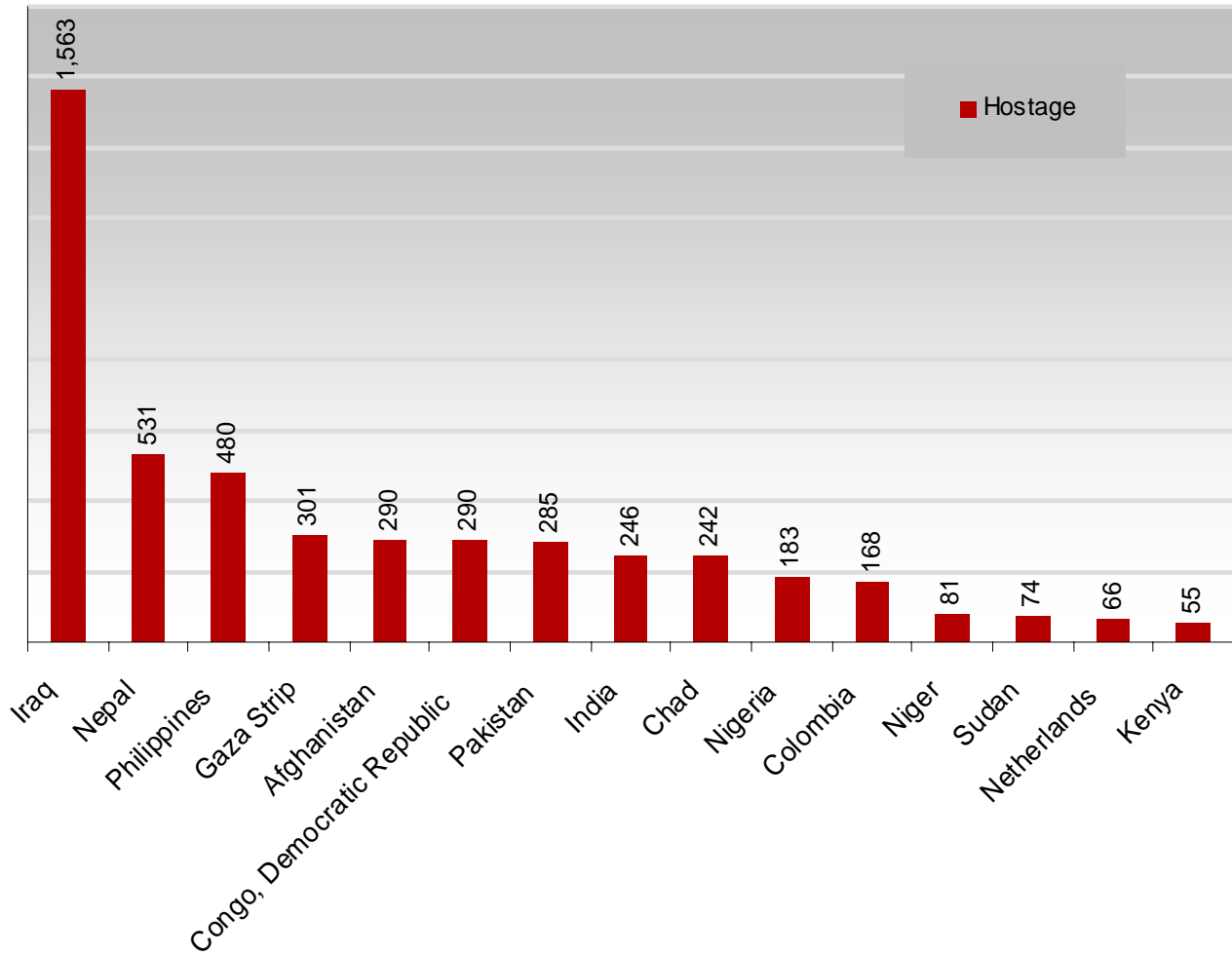


Chart 10 - Primary Methods Used in Attacks in 2007

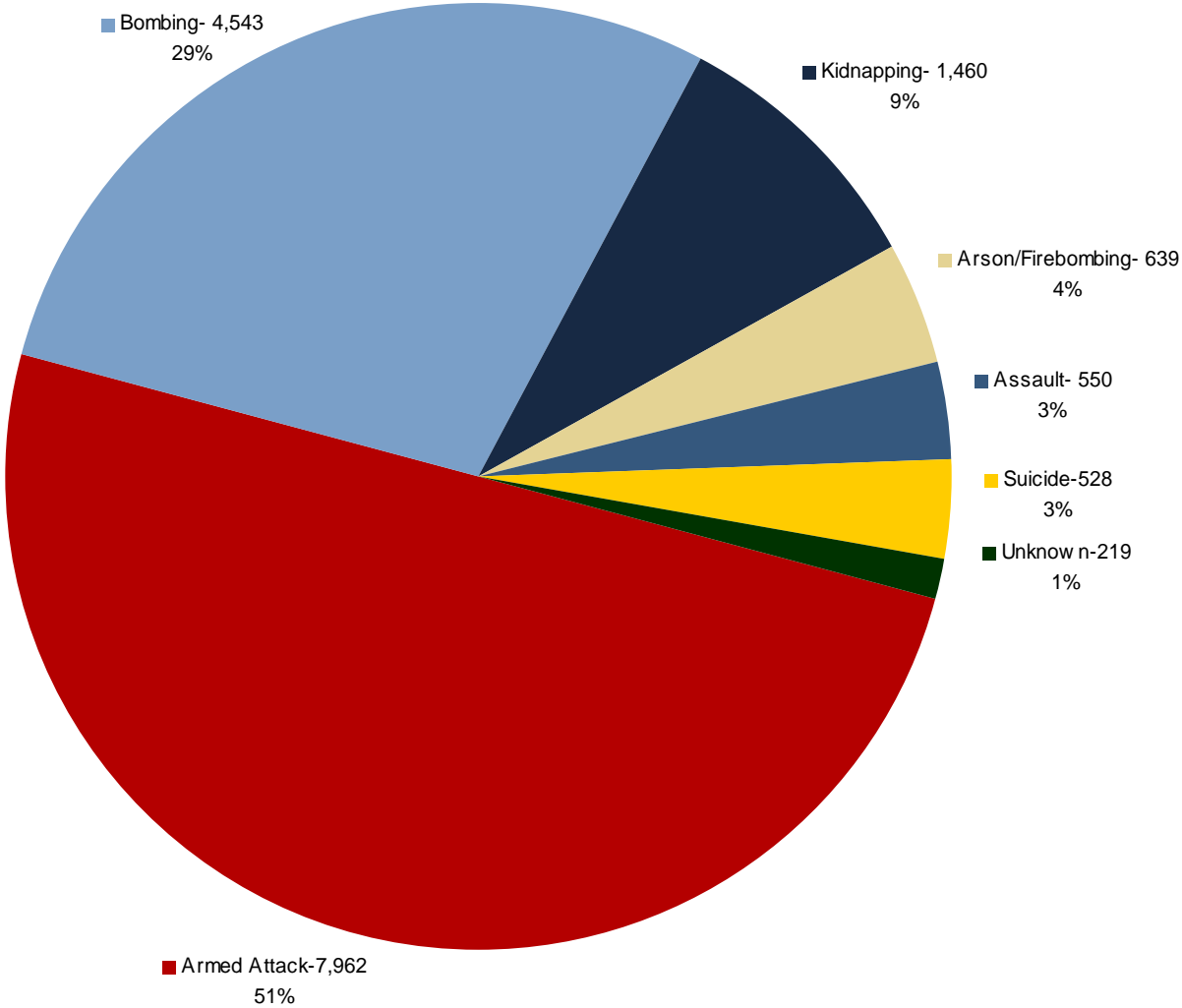
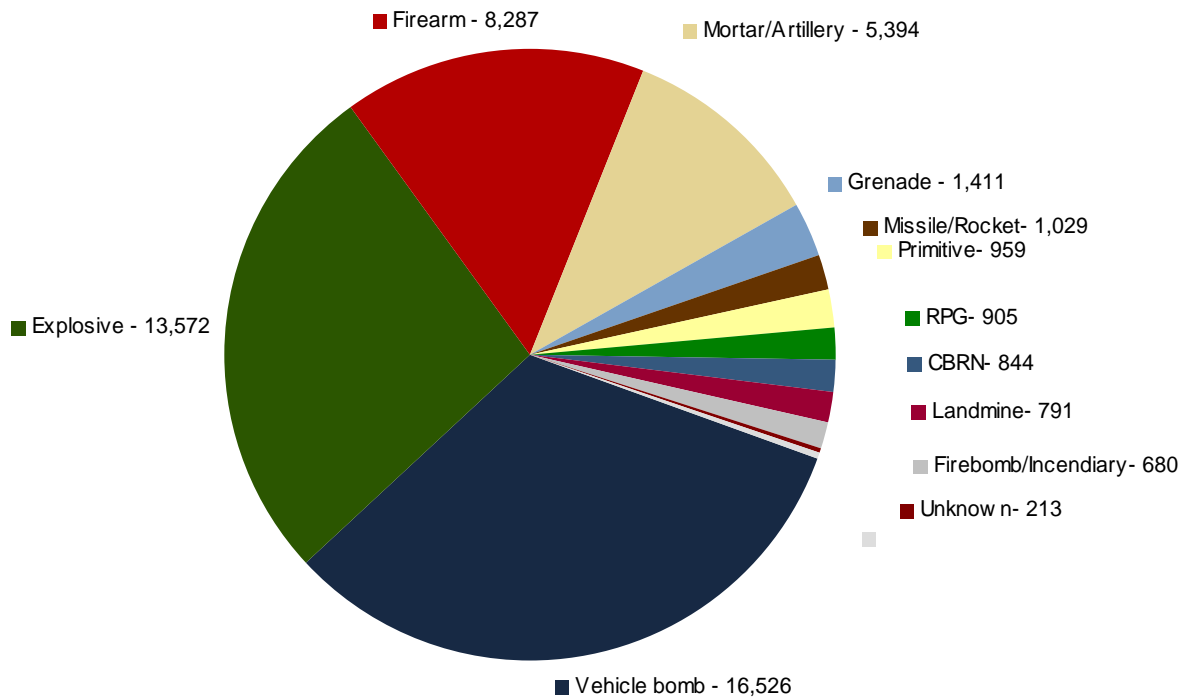


Chart 11 - Injuries by Weapon in 2007



44,310 Injured in 2007

Double counting occurred when multiple weapons were used

Chart 12 - All Attacks Involving Facilities by Category in 2007

9,860 Facilities Struck

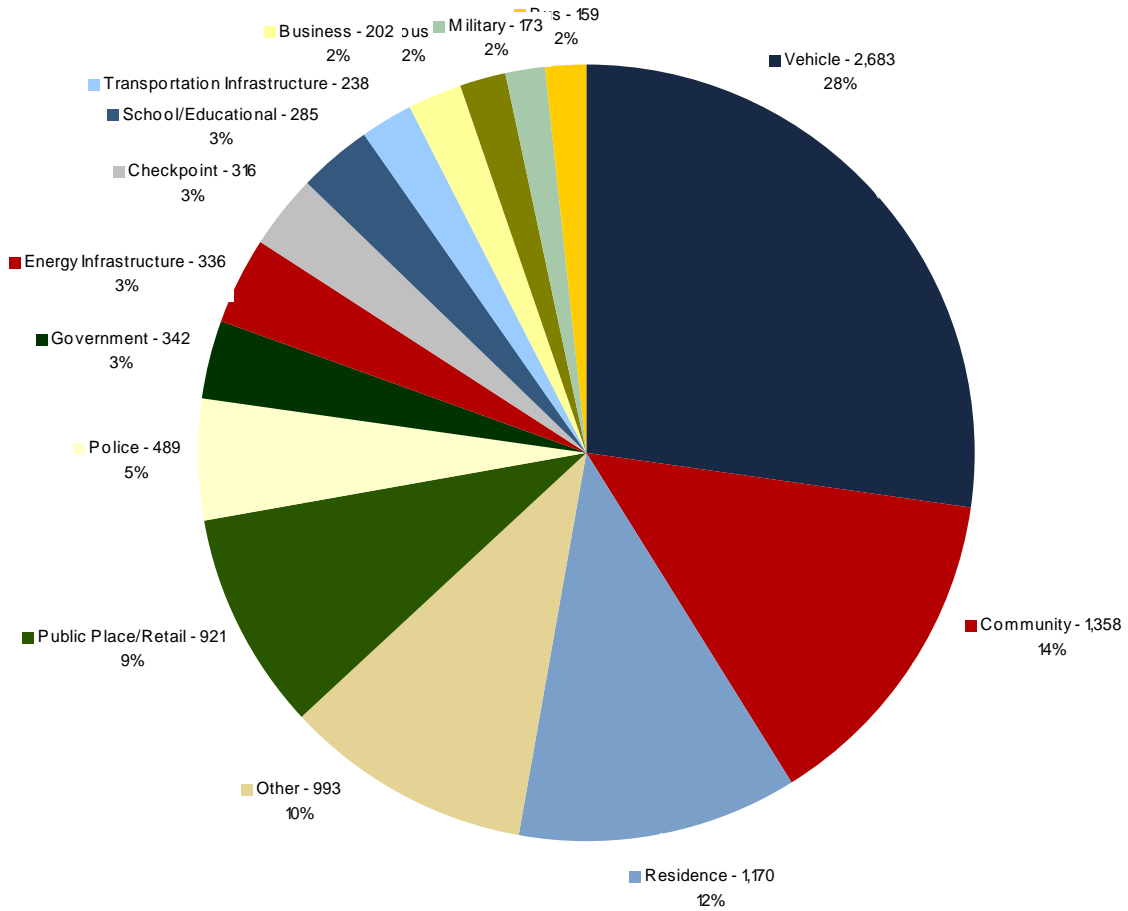
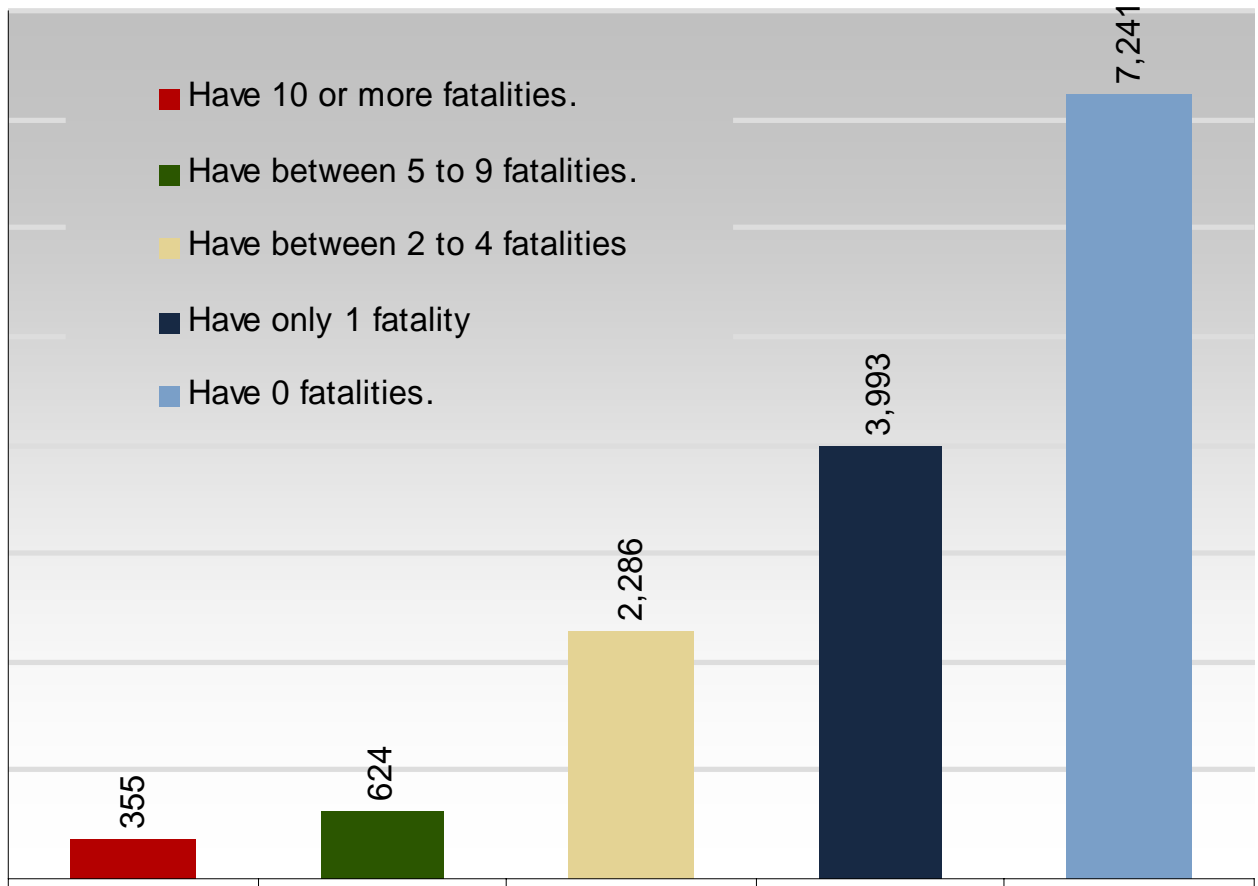


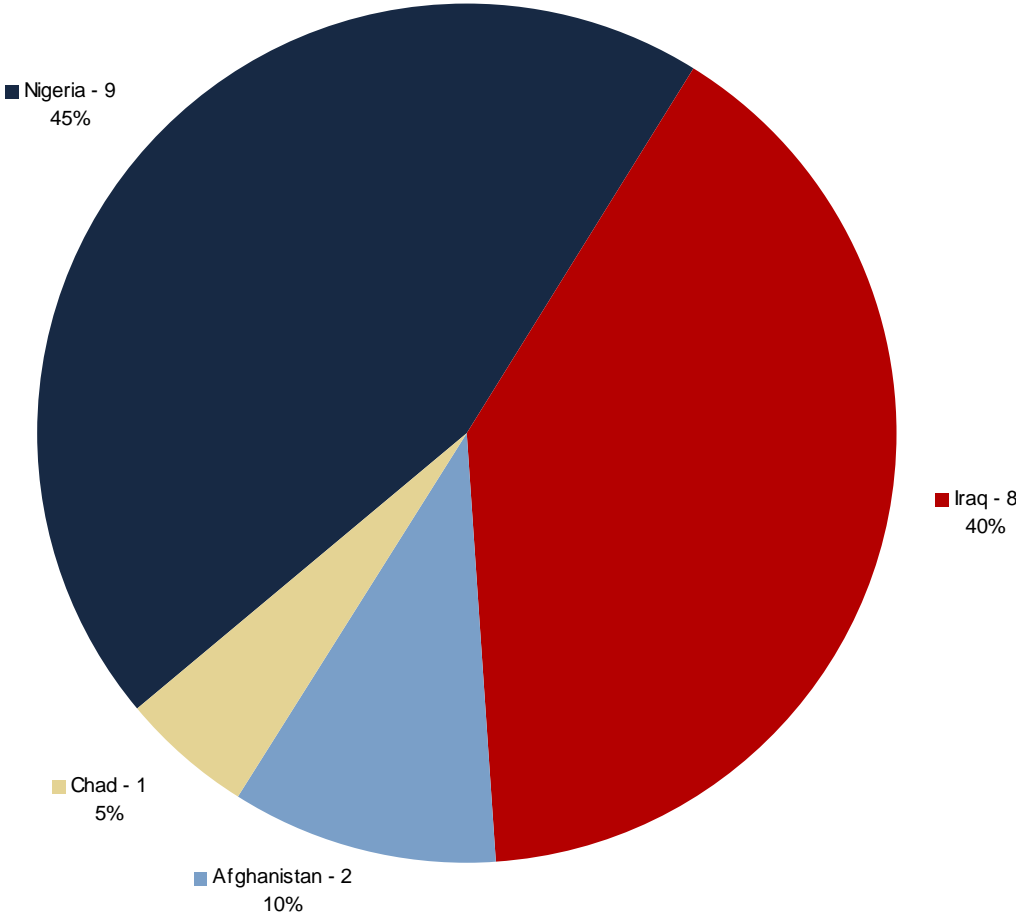
Chart 13 - Incidents Grouped by Fatality Range in 2007



14,499 attacks in 2007



Chart 14 - US Citizen Terrorism Kidnappings in 2007 by Country
Numbers provided by the Bureau of Consular Affairs



20 Total US Injuries and Kidnappings
Number provided by Department of State - Consular Affairs

Chart 15 - Comparison of Attacks by Victims in 2007

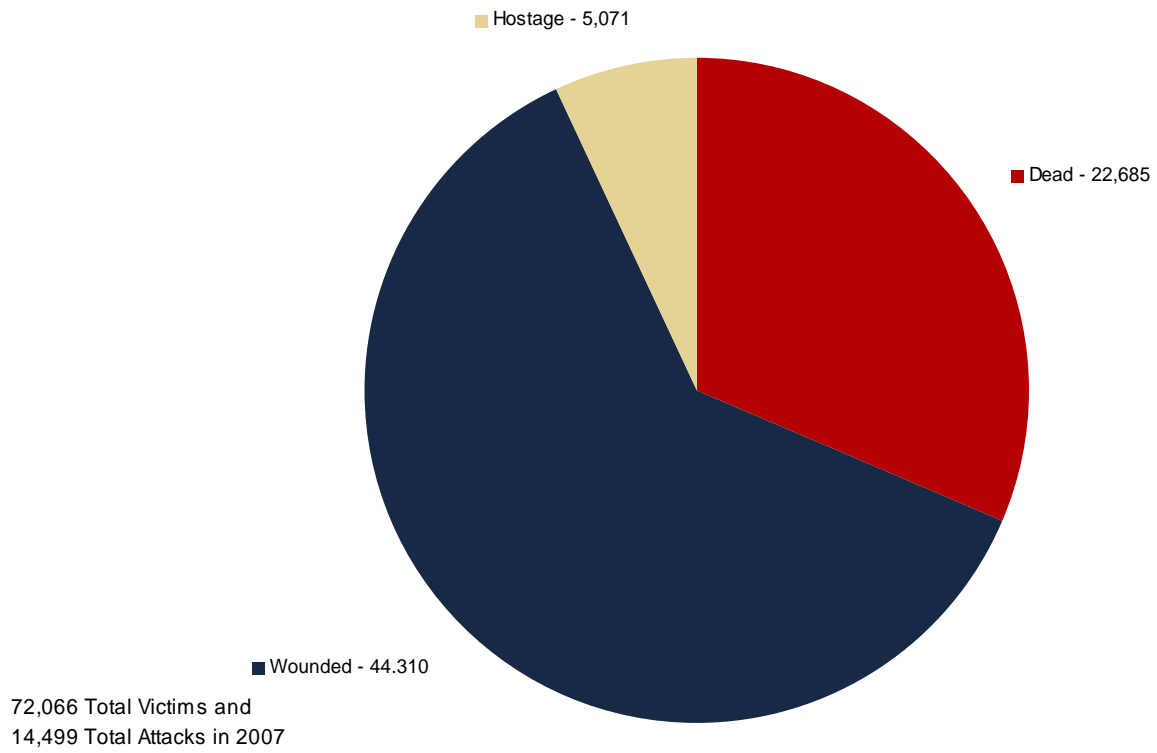
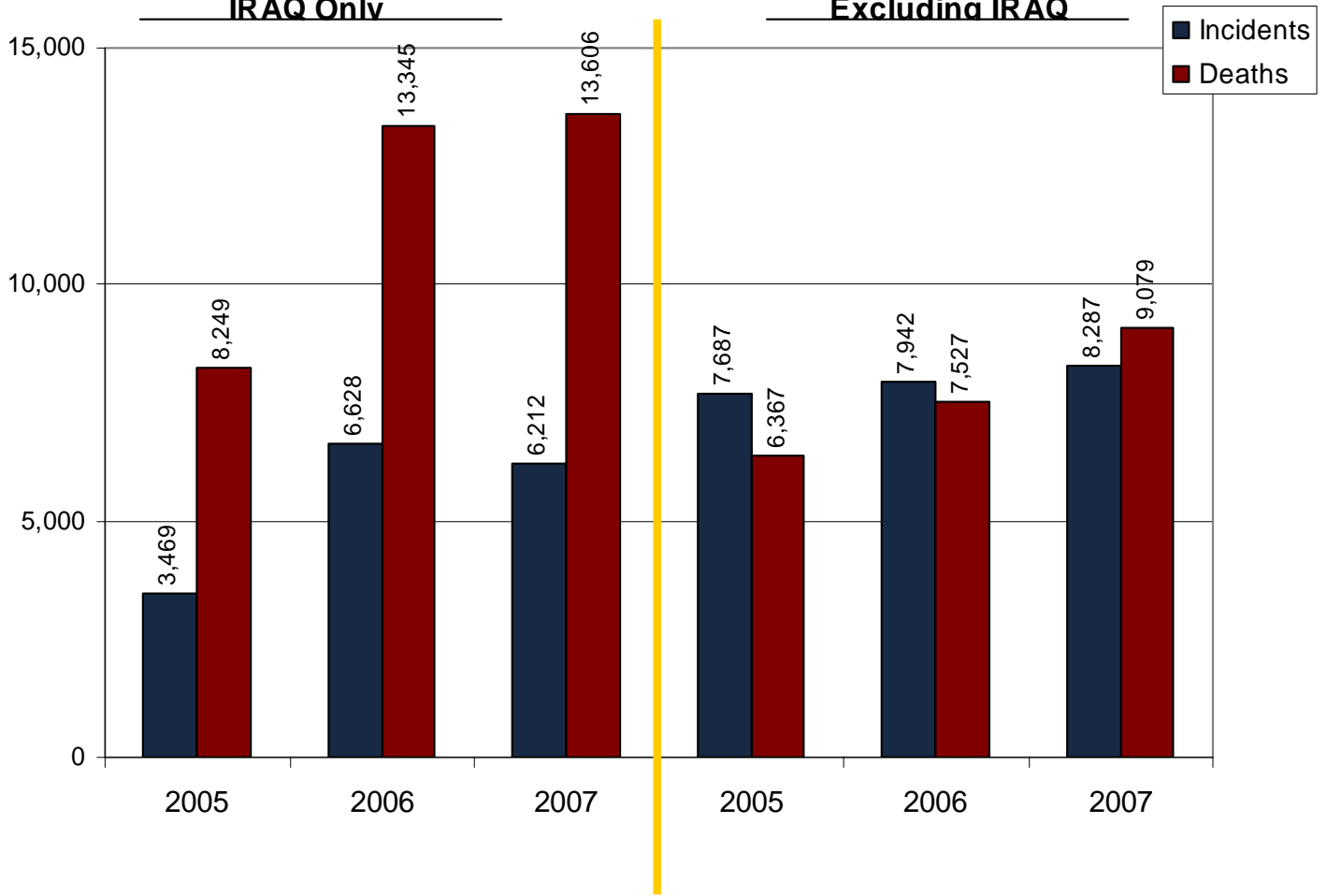


Chart 16 - Incident & Deaths Compared Between 2005, 2006, and 2007



Chronology of High-Fatality Terror Attacks

High-fatality terror attacks were acts of violence that meet the statutory criteria for terrorism and involve 10 or more deaths.

JANUARY

On 1 January 2007, in Bahr al Jabal, Sudan, armed assailants attacked a vehicle traveling on the Nimule-Juba road, killing two civilians, kidnapping then killing eight others, and damaging the vehicle. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) was responsible.

On 4 January 2007, at about 10:30 AM, in the Mansur district of western Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated two vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) near a fuel station, killing 14 civilians and two police officers, wounding between 22 and 25 civilians and six police officers, and damaging the fuel station and 10 vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 4 January 2007, in Al Miqdadiyah, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) at a Shiite funeral, killing 36 civilians and wounding dozens of others. No group claimed responsibility.

Between 5 January 2007 and 8 January 2007, in Assam, India, armed assailants throughout the state fired upon Hindi-speaking civilians, mostly from Bihar, killing about 70 civilians. The United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) claimed responsibility.

On 6 January 2007, in Godagama, Southern Province, Sri Lanka, an assailant detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) on a city bus, killing 12 civilians, wounding 25 others, and causing unspecified damage to the bus. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was responsible.

On or about 8 January 2007, in Al-Jami Muhajiriyah, Janub Darfur, Sudan, armed assailants attacked a community, killing 20 civilians, wounding 13 others, and burning many homes. No group claimed responsibility.

On 10 January 2007, in Nukhaib, Al Anbar, Iraq, armed assailants in three cars attacked two buses transporting Shiite pilgrims back from the Hajj in Mecca to Al Hillah, killing 11 civilians, wounding 14 others, and damaging the two buses. Sunni extremists were suspected of perpetrating this attack.

On 13 January 2007, in Ekulama, Nigeria, armed assailants fired upon a boat, killing eight civilians and four local chiefs. No group claimed responsibility.

On 16 January 2007, at about 1:00 PM, in the Bab as Shaykh district of central Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a roadside improvised explosive device (IED) in an auto parts market then detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), killing 12 civilians and three police officers, wounding 70 civilians, and damaging several commercial shops, two vehicles, and 10 motorcycles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 16 January 2007, at about 4:00 PM, at the entrance to Mustansiriya University in the Rusafa district, Baghdad, Iraq, assailants remotely detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) and a suicide bomber detonated the improvised explosive device (IED) he was wearing as victims fled the VBIED, killing between 39 and 49 civilians and 21 students, wounding between 62 and 110 civilians and 70 students, and damaging the university and several buses, vehicles, and nearby homes. No group claimed responsibility.

On 16 January 2007, at about 4:45 PM, in the Binoog neighborhood in central Baghdad, Iraq, armed assailants fired upon civilians at a market, killing between 10 and 15 civilians, wounding between seven and 27 others, and causing damage to the market. No group claimed responsibility.

On 17 January 2007, at 3:55 PM, in the Shiite Sadr City district of northeastern Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near the outdoor Mereidi market, killing between 15 and 17 civilians, wounding between 33 and 35 others, and damaging several nearby stores and restaurants. Although no group claimed responsibility, Sunni extremists were suspected of perpetrating this attack.

On 17 January 2007, in Kirkuk, At Ta'mim, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near Al Quriya police station, killing six civilians and four police officers, wounding 38 civilians and four police officers, and destroying the police station, 19 shops, four apartment buildings, six government cars, and five civilian vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 18 January 2007, at about 10:30 AM, in the Dora district of southern Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated three vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) near the Alwat al-Rasheed market, killing 10 civilians, wounding 30 others, and damaging the market. No group claimed responsibility.

On 19 January 2007, in Gunagado, Degeh Bur, Ethiopia, armed assailants attacked a community, killing 19 civilians, four government officials, and two police officers and wounding three civilians. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) was responsible.

On 22 January 2007, in Ba'qubah, Diyala, Iraq, assailants detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) near a market, killing 14 civilians and wounding 40 others. No group claimed responsibility.

On 22 January 2007, in the Abu Dishir area of the Dora district of Baghdad, Iraq, armed assailants fired mortars, killing 10 civilians, wounding 13 others and damaging several houses. The Just Punishment Brigades claimed responsibility.

On 22 January 2007, in the afternoon, in the Bab al-Shaikh area of the Rusafa district of central Baghdad, Iraq, in a coordinated attack, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) followed by a second suicide VBIED, killing 88 civilians, wounding 170 others, causing light damage to several stores, and damaging at least 15 vehicles. Small firearms were fired after the explosion. No group claimed responsibility, but it was widely believed that Sunni Islamic extremists were responsible.

On 22 January 2007, in the evening, in Al Khalis, Diyala, Iraq, armed assailants fired mortars and detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) at a market, killing 12 civilians, wounding 40 others, and causing unspecified damage. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed that Sunni Islamic extremists were responsible.

On 23 January 2007, at about 7:00 AM, in Khowst, Khowst, Afghanistan, an assailant walked into a crowd of day laborers outside a coalition military base and detonated the improvised explosive device (IED) strapped to his body, killing eight civilians and two police officers and wounding 13 civilians and one police officer. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Taliban was responsible.

On 25 January 2007, in the predominantly Shiite Karrada district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), killing three police officers and 27 civilians and wounding 64 civilians. The blast also damaged 11 vehicles, dozens of shops, and several apartment buildings nearby. No group claimed responsibility.

On 26 January 2007, at 10:00 AM, in a Shiite neighborhood of the Sheikh Omar district of central Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) hidden in a pigeon carrier in the Suq al Ghazl market, killing 15 civilians, wounding 66 others, killing several animals, and causing unspecified damage. An assailant carried the carrier into the market and walked away from it before it detonated. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed that Sunni Islamic extremists were responsible.

On 27 January 2007, at 12:15 PM, in the predominantly Shiite al-Jadida district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber drove into a crowded area and detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED). This was followed by a second VBIED explosion. The coordinated attack targeted the nearby police station and killed 13 civilians and two police officers, wounded 51 civilians and four police officers, and damaged several cars and several stores. No group claimed responsibility although it was widely believed that Sunni Islamic Extremists were responsible.

On 27 January 2007, in Peshawar, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan, a suicide bomber approached a Muharram procession on foot and detonated the improvised explosive device (IED) strapped to his body when police refused to allow him to enter the procession, killing seven civilians, six police officers and two government officials and wounding approximately 60 other people, the majority of whom were police officers. Although no group claimed responsibility, it was widely believed the Taliban was responsible. However, on 29 January 2007, the Interior Ministry ordered the arrest of three militants of Lashkar i Jhangvi for their suspected involvement in the attack.

On 27 January 2007, near Ar Ramadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber drove a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) into an Emergency Response Unit compound and detonated it, killing sixteen people, including emergency responders, police and civilians. The VBIED was a dump truck filled with explosives and had a chlorine tank attached. No group claimed responsibility.

On 28 January 2007, in Jurf as-Sakhur, Babil, Iraq, armed assailants fired mortars into a residential area, killing three children and seven civilians and wounding five civilians. No group claimed responsibility.

On 29 January 2007, in Jurf as-Sakhur, Babil, Iraq, assailants launched mortars into a community, killing seven civilians and three children, wounding five other civilians, and causing unspecified damage. No group claimed responsibility, although Prime Minister al-Maliki blamed Sunni supporters of former President

Saddam Hussein.

On 30 January 2007, at 11:30 AM, in Khanaqin, Diyala, Iraq, assailants detonated a roadside improvised explosive device (IED) hidden inside a garbage can as a procession of Shiite mourners observing the Ashura holy day passed, killing 14 civilians and one child and wounding 40 other civilians. Sunni extremists were suspected of perpetrating this attack.

On 30 January 2007, at 12:20 PM, in Mandali, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber wearing an improvised explosive device (IED) attacked a procession of pilgrims who were observing the Ashura holy day as the group approached the main gate to the Shiite Ali al-Akhbar Mosque, killing 23 Shiite civilians, wounding 57 others, and damaging the mosque. Sunni extremists were suspected of perpetrating this attack.

On 30 January 2007, in the afternoon, in the Sunni Adhamiya district of northern Baghdad, Iraq, armed assailants attacked a neighborhood with 25 mortar rounds, killing 20 civilians, wounding 72 others, and causing unspecified damage. Shiite extremists were suspected of perpetrating this attack in retaliation for bombs targeting Shiite Ashura pilgrims earlier on this day.

On 31 January 2007, at about 11:00 AM, in Vanthaarumoolai, North Eastern Province, Sri Lanka, assailants detonated a claymore mine at and then fired upon a police bus, killing one civilian, six police officers, and four military personnel and wounding 13 police officers. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was responsible.

On 31 January 2007, in Matadi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, armed assailants attacked a community, killing seven civilians and five police officers and wounding five civilians. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Bunda Dia Kongo (BDK) was responsible.

On 31 January 2007, in the Suleikh district of northern Baghdad, Iraq, in a drive-by shooting, armed assailants fired upon a group of civilians walking along a road, killing 10 of them. No group claimed responsibility.

FEBRUARY

On 1 February 2007, at 8:30 AM, in Adre, Ouaddai, Chad, armed assailants attacked positions of government troops, killing approximately 12 civilians and 20 soldiers, wounding approximately 40 civilians and 30 soldiers, and damaging the town and three vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 1 February 2007, in the morning, in the Karrada district of central Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber drove a bus and picked up passengers before he detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) in the vicinity of St. Raphael Hospital, killing between six and 11 civilians, wounding 12 others, and destroying the bus and damaging scores of shops and cars. No group claimed responsibility.

On 1 February 2007, in Tikrit, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) in front of the Law School at the University of Tikrit in an attempt to kill the provincial governor, killing three students and between four and seven civilians, wounding three students and 20 civilians, and damaging several university buildings and the governor's car. No group claimed responsibility.

On 1 February 2007, on al-Maktabat Avenue in central Al Hillah, Babil, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) at the Maktabat Market when police approached him, killing one police officer and causing a crowd to run towards a second suicide bomber, who then detonated his IED. The attack killed at least 73 civilians and the chairman of the local Journalist's Association, wounded between 137 and 150, possibly as many as 166 civilians and at least one vendor, and damaged the market and at least 22 shops. No group claimed responsibility.

On or about 1 February 2007, in the Suleikh district of northern Baghdad, Iraq, assailants fired upon and killed 10 civilians. No group claimed responsibility.

On 3 February 2007, in the morning, north of Samarra', Salah ad Din, Iraq, armed assailants attacked a police checkpoint with mortar rounds and firearms, killing between six and 10 police commandos, wounding between six and nine others, and damaging the checkpoint. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 3 February 2007, just before dusk, in the Sadriya area of the Rusafa district of central Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in a market, killing 135 businessmen, civilians, and children, wounding as many as 342 others and one police officer, damaging the market and 13 vehicles, and destroying approximately 30 shops, 40 houses, 10 apartment buildings, and four other buildings. One police officer was wounded when survivors attacked him. No group claimed responsibility.

On 4 February 2007, at about 6:30 PM, in the Adhamiya district of northern Baghdad, Iraq, armed assailants attacked the neighborhood with several mortar rounds which killed 15 civilians and wounded 56 others. No group claimed responsibility.

On 5 February 2007, at about 12:00 PM, in the Nahda area of the Sheikh Omar district of central Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at a bus parking or service area named Najafi, near the Umar as-Sahruri mosque, killing 10 civilians, wounding between 15 and 40 others, and damaging the facility, several shops, nine vehicles, and seriously damaging the mosque. No group claimed responsibility.

On 5 February 2007, at about 12:15 PM, in the Saidiya district of southern Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a gas station, killing 10 civilians, wounding up to 65 others, and damaging the gas station and probably several vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 5 February 2007, in the Bayaa? district of western Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), killing 11 civilians. No group claimed responsibility.

On 7 February 2007, at about 5:30 PM, near Al Fallujah, Al Anbar, Iraq, assailants detonated a roadside improvised explosive device (IED) near a market, killing 10 civilians, wounding 30 others, and damaging the market. No group claimed responsibility.

On 8 February 2007, at 1:00 PM, near Balad, Salah ad Din, Iraq, 10 armed assailants, in two vehicles, stormed two adjacent homes belonging to a Sunni family, separated the men from the women, fired upon and killed 14 male relatives, wounded one other, and damaged the homes. The victims were all members of the Al Mukhlif tribe. No group claimed responsibility.

On 8 February 2007, at 10:30 AM, in Al 'Aziziyah, Wasit, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a public vegetable market, killing 20 civilians, wounding 45 others, and damaging the market and several shops. No group claimed responsibility.

On 9 February 2007, at between 2:00 and 5:00 AM, in Al Imam, Babil, Iraq, armed assailants, wearing Iraqi Army uniforms and driving military style vehicles, stormed two homes and kidnapped 13 Shiite men. Two hours later, police found the bodies of 11 of the hostages in the al-Malih River with gunshot wounds to the head and chest. No group claimed responsibility.

On 11 February 2007, at 9:15 AM, in Ad Dawr, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber, using a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), attacked the city police station as police officers were lining up for duty, killing 12 police officers and two civilians, wounding 25 other police officers and 15 civilians, and destroying the police station, damaging two government buildings, and three residences. No group claimed responsibility.

On 12 February 2007, at 12:25 PM, in the Rusafa district of central Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated three vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) underneath and in the Shorja market, killing 95 civilians, wounding 188 others, and destroying at least 75 cars and scores of shops and businesses. The VBIEDs exploded shortly after the conclusion of a government initiated 15 minute observance of the anniversary of the Golden Dome Mosque bombing, in accordance with the Islamic calendar. Authorities blamed Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) for this attack.

On 13 February 2007, at approximately 10:00 AM, in a Shiite neighborhood of the Iskan district in western Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber, using a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), attacked a Trade Ministry government food warehouse and ration distribution center, killing 20 civilians, wounding 37 other civilians and five security guards, and damaging 34 vehicles, the warehouse, several houses, and a nearby College of Economic Sciences. A short time later, police discovered and defused an ambulance being used as a roadside VBIED, parked approximately 500 yards away. No group claimed responsibility.

On 14 February 2007, at 6:30 AM, in Zahedan, Sistan va Baluchestan, Iran, assailants detonated a vehicle borne-improvised explosive device (VBIED) as a bus full of members of Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) passed, killing 11 IRGC soldiers, wounding 31 others, and destroying the bus. Jundullah (Soldiers of God) claimed responsibility.

On 14 February 2007, in southern Balad, Salah ad Din, Iraq, armed assailants stormed a house, killing 11 family members and damaging their home. No group claimed responsibility.

On 16 February 2007, in central Ar Ramadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near Albu Ulwan police station, killing seven civilians and four police officers, wounding 21 civilians, and damaging the station. No group claimed responsibility.

On 17 February 2007, at about 11:05 AM, in Quetta, Balochistan, Pakistan, an assailant entered a courtroom on foot and detonated the improvised explosive device (IED) strapped to his body, killing eight civilians, one judge and six lawyers and wounding approximately 32 civilians and several lawyers and 3 police officers. The courtroom was destroyed and several government buildings in the vicinity were damaged in the explosion. No group claimed responsibility.

On 17 February 2007, in the mainly Kurdish Rahim Awa district of Kirkuk, At Ta'mim, Iraq, assailants remotely detonated two vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs), one near the headquarters of the Patriotic Union Kurdistan (PUK) and the other near a busy parking lot, killing 9 or 10 civilians and one child, wounding between 60 and 83 civilians, destroying 10 vehicles, and damaging up to 20 shops, a bus depot, the offices of the PUK, and one other political party office. No group claimed responsibility.

On 18 February 2007, at 11:53 PM, in Panipat, Haryana, India, assailants detonated two improvised explosive devices (IEDs) on a the Samjhauta Express, killing 51 Pakistani civilians, eight Pakistani children, six Indian civilians, and three Indian police officers, wounding 43 Pakistani civilians, at least four Pakistani children, and three Indian civilians, and causing severe damage to the train. Authorities later located at least one other IED on the train and safely defused the device, causing no further injuries or damage. Although Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT) denied responsibility, it was widely believed to be responsible.

On 18 February 2007, at about 3:00 PM, on the Mohammad Al Qasim Highway in the New Baghdad district of eastern Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated two vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) in a market, killing 52 or 53 civilians and 10 children, wounding between 130 and 141 civilians, and damaging several shops and several vehicles nearby. No group claimed responsibility.

Between 19 February and 20 February 2007, overnight, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, assailants fired mortars at Ethiopian troop headquarters, a hospital being used by Ethiopian troops, and Villa Somalia. Somali and Ethiopian forces retaliated. The overnight violence killed 11 civilians and two children, wounded 90 civilians and 10 children, and damaged 25 residences and the hospital. No group claimed responsibility.

On 19 February 2007, at about 6:00 PM, in the Abu Dishir district of southern Baghdad, Iraq, assailants fired five mortar rounds into a community, killing eight civilians and several children, wounding 11 civilians and several children, and damaging four residences. The Islamic Army in Iraq (IAI) claimed responsibility.

On 19 February 2007, in Ar Ramadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, two suicide bombers detonated vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) near the home of a tribal chief, killing four or five police officers at a checkpoint outside the home and six or seven civilians, wounding four civilians, and damaging the home and checkpoint. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 19 February 2007, near Al Fallujah, Al Anbar, Iraq, armed assailants stopped a minibus returning from a funeral then fired upon and killed 11 civilians and two children onboard. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed that the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) was responsible.

On 20 February 2007, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired mortars at Ethiopian troops, who retaliated by firing a series of mortars that landed in residential neighborhoods, killing 16 civilians, wounding 40 others, and damaging many residences. No group claimed responsibility.

On 21 February 2007, at about 10:30 AM, in Maydan Square in An Najaf, An Najaf, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at a police checkpoint, killing seven police officers, six civilians, and three children, wounding between 34 and 43 civilians, and damaging the checkpoint and several shops nearby. No group claimed responsibility.

On 23 February 2007, in the late afternoon, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired mortars at Ethiopian troops, who retaliated by firing a series of mortars that landed in residential neighborhoods, killing seven civilians and three children, wounding 14 civilians and seven children, and damaging many residences. No group claimed responsibility.

On 24 February 2007, at 2:00 PM, in the Shu'la district of northern Baghdad, Iraq, armed assailants fired four Katyusha rockets, killing 10 civilians and wounding 25 others. No group claimed responsibility.

On 24 February 2007, at about 4:30 PM, in Al Habbaniyah, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) as worshipers were leaving a mosque, killing five children and 47 civilians and wounding 110 others. The explosion and flying debris caused light damage to the mosque, a nearby school, and a police station. The VBIED was a fuel tanker filled with explosives, building materials, stone, and plaster. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed that Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) was responsible.

On 25 February 2007, at 10:00 AM, in the Shiite Abu Dishir suburb of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants attacked a public market with several mortar rounds, killing ten civilians, wounding eight others, and damaging the market. No group claimed responsibility.

On 25 February 2007, at 12:40 PM, in the Shiite Talibiya district of eastern Baghdad, Iraq, a female suicide bomber wearing an improvised explosive device (IED) packed with ball bearings attacked the Economy and Administration College of Mustansiriyah University, killing 41 students, three security guards, and one professor, wounding 60 students, and damaging one university building and the main gate. The bomber detonated her explosives after being confronted by security guards at the university's main entrance. No group claimed responsibility.

On 26 February 2007, in Ar Ramadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber drove an ambulance-based vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) into a police station. Police fired upon the assailant as he approached, causing the device to explode, killing five police officers, six civilians, and three children; wounding ten civilians; and damaging the station. Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 26 February 2007, in the Mansour district of Baghdad, Iraq, a bomb exploded inside of the public works ministry building during a ceremony, killing between six and 10 government employees, wounding 30 others and the Minister of Public Works, and damaging the ministry building. Vice President Adel Abdul-Mahdi was the target of the explosion, but sources differed on whether he was unharmed or received minor injuries. No group claimed responsibility, but it was widely believed that an official may have been responsible for the attack. On 27 February 2007, authorities arrested a man suspected of planting the bomb. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 27 February 2007, at 10:30 AM, in Bagram, Parvan, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber approached the inside gate of the Bagram Base on foot and detonated the improvised explosive device (IED) strapped to his body, killing 18 civilians (17 Afghans; 1 Pakistani) and three soldiers (1 South Korean; 1 American; 1 unknown), wounding 21 civilians and three children, and damaging the military base. Although the Taliban claimed responsibility, sources also believed al-Qa'ida was responsible.

On 28 February 2007, in the Bayaa neighborhood of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in a market, killing 10 civilians, wounding 21 others, and damaging the market. No group claimed responsibility.

On or about 28 February 2007, in Goz Amer, Ouaddi, Chad, armed assailants attacked a refugee camp, killing 17 refugees and damaging the camp. The assailants also stole all of the livestock from the camp. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Janjaweed Militia was responsible.

MARCH

On 1 March 2007, in the evening, near Ba'qubah, Diyala, Iraq, assailants kidnapped between 14 and 18 police officers as they were departing the city on leave. On 2 March 2007, police found between 14 and 16 bodies, which were identified as those of the police officers. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 1 March 2007, late in the afternoon, in central Al Fallujah, Al Anbar, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at the wedding convoy of a police officer, killing between five and 10 civilians, wounding between 10 and 14 others, and damaging several vehicles and houses as well as the al-Furqan mosque. No group claimed responsibility.

On 2 March 2007, at about 4:00 PM, in the Maarid area of the Habibiya district of the Sadr City district of northeastern Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) in an open air vehicle market, killing 10 civilians, wounding between 16 and 19 other civilians and one car dealer, and damaging the market and an unspecified number of vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 3 March 2007, five kilometers west of Ar Ramadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a police checkpoint, killing between one and three police officers, between eight and 10 civilians, and one child, wounding 22 civilians, and damaging the checkpoint. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 4 March 2007, at about 9:30 AM, in Ghani Khel, Nangarhar, Afghanistan, an assailant detonated his vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) as he drove into a United States military convoy, killing 10 civilians and wounding 26 others. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Taliban was responsible.

On 5 March 2007, at about 12:00 PM, on Mutanabi Street in central Baghdad, Iraq, a probable suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at a historic book market, killing between 25 and 31 civilians and at least eight businessmen; wounding 104 other people, including several children and an employee of the Health Ministry; and damaging the market, a government cultural center, at least 20 vehicles, seven unspecified buildings, 15 print houses, and 40 shops. A captured member of Jama'at al-Tawhid wa'al-Jihad claimed responsibility.

On 6 March 2007, at about 4:00 PM, in Al Hillah, Babil, Iraq, two suicide bombers detonated improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in a crowd of Shiite pilgrims who were walking to Karbala', Karbala', Iraq, killing between 87 and 114 pilgrims and several children and wounding as many as 270 civilians and several children. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 6 March 2007, at an intersection in the Dora district of southern Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near Shiite pilgrims, killing between two and 12 pilgrims and wounding between 10 and 38 others. No group claimed responsibility.

On 6 March 2007, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired mortars at a seaport where Ugandan peacekeepers were arriving, killing 10 civilians, wounding two peacekeepers, and damaging the port. The Popular Resistance Movement in the Land of the Two Migrations, a newly formed group, claimed responsibility.

On 7 March 2007, at about 3:20 PM, in the Saidiya district of southern Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a checkpoint as Shiite pilgrims were passing through, killing between seven and 12 police officers, 10 pilgrims, and a cameraman for Biladi satellite television; wounding as many as 20 police officers and between 10 and 23 pilgrims; and damaging the checkpoint and three police vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 7 March 2007, at about 5:30 PM, in Balad Ruz, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) in a cafe, killing between 25 and 30 civilians and three police officers, wounding between 20 and 35 civilians, and damaging the cafe and several nearby shops. No group claimed responsibility.

On 7 March 2007, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) at a convoy of Ugandan peacekeepers at an intersection near the airport but missed and hit a nearby restaurant, killing 10 civilians, wounding 20 others, and damaging the restaurant. Ugandan peacekeepers retaliated. Four other civilians were killed in the ensuing crossfire. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed Islamic Extremists were responsible.

On 9 March 2007, near Malio, in Nord-Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo, armed assailants fired upon and killed 13 civilians. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Mayi-Mayi were responsible.

On 10 March 2007, at 1:20 PM, in the Shiite Sadr City district of eastern Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber using a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked an Iraqi Army checkpoint located on a bridge over the Army Canal guarding the entrance to this district, killing 22 civilians and six soldiers, wounding 45 other civilians, and damaging the checkpoint and one minibus. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 10 March 2007, in the morning, at Buramba, in Rutshuru, Nord-Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo, armed assailants clashed with government forces, killing 11 civilians. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) was responsible.

On 11 March 2007, at 1:00 PM, in the Masbah district of central Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber, using a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), attacked a flatbed truck transporting 70 Shiite pilgrims back to the city after attending the Arba'een religious festival in Karbala', killing 32 civilians, wounding 24 others, and destroying the truck. No group claimed responsibility.

On 11 March 2007, at 12:20 PM, in the Mustansiriya district of northern Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber, wearing an improvised explosive device (IED), attacked a bus transporting Shiite civilians to the Talibiya district between the Talibiya Bridge and Mustansiriya Square, killing 10 passengers, wounding eight others, and destroying the bus and two adjacent vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 12 March 2007, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) at a cargo airplane chartered by the African Union (AU) as it was taking off, killing all 11 crew members and destroying the plane. Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility.

On 13 March 2007, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants attacked the Villa Somalia presidential palace with mortars and firearms. Some mortars landed in a nearby camp for displaced people, killing 15 internally displaced people, wounding 32 others, and damaging the camp. The Battalions of Unity and Jihad in Somalia claimed responsibility.

On 15 March 2007, at about 2:00 AM, in Bijapur, Chhattisgarh, India, armed assailants planted landmines and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) near a paramilitary barracks before firing upon it with firearms and rockets, killing 39 special police officers (SPOs) and 15 Chhattisgarh Armed Forces (CAF), wounding 11 other SPOs, and damaging the facility. Authorities later defused several undetonated explosives, causing no further injuries or damage. The Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist) claimed responsibility.

On 18 March 2007, during a 30-minute period between 1:00 PM and 2:00 PM, in multiple districts of Kirkuk, At Ta'mim, Iraq, assailants detonated two or three vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) and two or three improvised explosive devices (IEDs), killing four police officers and between eight and 14 civilians, wounding between 32 and 50 civilians, destroying a communications tower, and damaging at least 10 vehicles and 20 shops. No group claimed responsibility.

On 20 March 2007, at about 3:00 PM, in the al-Halabsa village near Al Fallujah, Al Anbar, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in a market, killing 10 civilians, wounding seven others, and causing damage to the market and several nearby buildings. No group claimed responsibility.

On 23 March 2007, at 12:30 PM, inside a mosque near the International (Green) Zone in Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device, then assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), killing one security guard, the imam of the mosque, seven civilians, and an adviser to the Deputy Prime Minister. The attacks also injured one of Iraq's two Deputy Prime Ministers, Salam al-Zaubai, five of his security guards, nine civilians, and one child. The suicide attack caused light damage to the mosque. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 24 March 2007, at 10:45 AM, in the Dora district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber drove into a police station and detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) that was hidden under a pile of bricks in the vehicle, killing 33 police officers, three detainees, and three construction workers; wounding 20 police officers, 13 civilians, and four construction workers; and destroying the police station. No group claimed responsibility.

On 24 March 2007, at 3:25 PM, outside a pastry shop in a busy market in the al Sarei district of Tall 'Afar, Ninawa, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED), killing two plainclothes police officers and eight civilians, wounding three others, and causing light damage to the shop. No group claimed responsibility.

On 24 March 2007, in Mosul, Ninawa, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED), killing 10 civilians and wounding three others. No group claimed responsibility.

On 24 March 2007, in the afternoon, near the Imam Madhi Shiite mosque in a shopping district in Al Haswah, Babil, Iraq, a suicide truck bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), killing 16 civilians and wounding 45 others. Following the attack, armed assailants fired mortars, damaging 30 nearby shops. The attacks also destroyed a mosque, two schools and several vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 24 March 2007, in the late morning, in Al Qa'im, Al Anbar, Iraq, three suicide truck bombers targeting police stations detonated vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs), killing 20 police officers, wounding 30 others, and causing light damage to the police station. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 24 March 2007, near a Shiite mosque and market in Al Iskandariyah, Babil, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), killing 11 civilians, wounding 34 others, and destroying the mosque and a civil defense center. No group claimed responsibility.

On 27 March 2007, at 1:00 PM, in the Al-Jazirah district of northeastern Ar Ramadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber used a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) to attack the Al-Jazirah restaurant, killing 17 civilians, wounding 29 others and three police officers, and damaging the restaurant. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 27 March 2007, at 4:30 PM, in a predominantly Shiite district of central Tall 'Afar, Ninawa, Iraq, a suicide bomber used a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) to attack a public market, killing 151 civilians, wounding 343 others, and damaging the market and 100 houses. Five minutes later, assailants detonated a second VBIED near another market in the northern part of the city, killing one civilian, wounding four others, and causing unspecified damage. Along the main road from Mosul to Tall 'Afar, armed assailants subsequently attacked first responders and ambulances attempting to provide medical assistance, causing no injuries or damage. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura

Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 28 March 2007, at 6:33 AM, in the al-Wahdah neighborhood in Al Fallujah, Al Anbar, Iraq, assailants fired mortar rounds at a government center that housed the mayor's office, United States (U.S.) military offices, the city jail, and the police station. At 9:00 AM, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne explosive device (VBIED) with chlorine tanks at the entry to a U.S. checkpoint, causing unspecified damage. A few minutes after the first explosion, a second suicide bomber drove a truck full of chlorine onto the compound and detonated a second VBIED, releasing chlorine. Following the attack, the compound came under small arms fire. The two explosions killed eight police officers, several U.S., and several Iraqi soldiers; wounded 20 other people, including police and U.S. and Iraqi soldiers; and caused unspecified damage to the U.S. military checkpoint and offices, the mayor's office, the police station, and the jail. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 29 March 2007, at about 6:00 PM, in Al Khalis, Diyala, Iraq, in a coordinated series of attacks, one suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in a market, another suicide bomber detonated a VBIED near a courthouse, and a third suicide bomber detonated a VBIED at an army base that was under construction. Assailants then detonated two roadside improvised explosive devices (IEDs) outside of the market, targeting first responders. The attacks killed between 43 and 53 civilians; wounded between 78 and 95 others, five police officers, and two Iraqi soldiers; and damaged the market. No group claimed responsibility.

On 29 March 2007, at about 6:00 PM, in the Shaab district of northern Baghdad, Iraq, two suicide bombers detonated improvised explosive devices (IEDs) in the Shalal market, killing 72 civilians and at least 10 children, wounding 134 civilians and at least one vendor and several children, and damaging the market. No group claimed responsibility.

On 29 March 2007, in the morning, in Al Mahmudiyah, Babil, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in a bus station parking lot near a Shiite mosque, killing between five and 10 civilians, wounding 20 others, and damaging the mosque, the parking lot, and four stores. No group claimed responsibility.

On 31 March 2007, in Tiero, Chad and Morina, Chad, armed assailants attacked two communities, killing 300 civilians, wounding 100 others, burning down 300 residences, and displacing 10,000 civilians. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Janjaweed Militia and Chadian Arab militias

were responsible.

APRIL

On 1 April 2007, at about 5:00 PM, in either As Sawajin or Al Ghalibiyah near Hibhib, Diyala, Iraq, armed assailants set up an illegal checkpoint and kidnapped 19 or 21 Iraqi Shiite civilians and six Kurdish Shiite civilians. On 2 April 2007, near a water treatment plant in Morariyah, Diyala, police found the Iraqis' bodies with bearing signs of torture and bullet wounds to the head and upper body. No group claimed responsibility, but it was widely believed that the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) was responsible.

On 2 April 2007, at about 11:30 AM, in the Rahim Awa district of northern Kirkuk, At Ta'mim, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) behind a police station near a girls' school, killing one United States soldier, eight students, between two and four civilians, two police officers, and one infant; wounding one teacher, two U.S. soldiers, 17 police officers, and 182 students and civilians; and damaging the police station, the school, approximately 35 civilian vehicles, one U.S. military Humvee, three unidentified buildings, one municipal building, several shops, and 15 houses. No group claimed responsibility.

On 2 April 2007, at about 12:10 PM, in Ampara, North Eastern Province, Sri Lanka, assailants detonated an explosive on board a city bus, killing three children and 13 civilians, wounding 25 other civilians, and damaging the bus. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was responsible.

On 4 April 2007, at about 6:00 AM, in Manazla, Al Huwayjah, At Ta'mim, Iraq, armed assailants fired upon a bus carrying workers from the Mullah Abdullah power plant, killing between five and 11 employees and damaging the bus. No group claimed responsibility.

On 4 April 2007, in Ar Rafi near Karbala', Karbala', Iraq, armed assailants kidnapped 24 goat herders and stole an unspecified number of their animals. On 8 April 2007, south of Karbala', police found the bodies of six of them and claimed they had information that the remaining 18 were also dead, although no bodies had been found. On 9 April 2007, Karbala' Hospital stated it had received all 24 bodies. No cause of death was provided. It was widely believed that Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) was responsible for this attack.

On 4 April 2007, in the morning, on the Baghdad-Kirkuk highway near An Nai near Hibhib, Diyala, Iraq, armed assailants in military-style uniforms set up an illegal checkpoint and kidnapped 20 civilians from their vehicles. Their bodies were found later the same day. No group claimed responsibility.

On 6 April 2007, at about 11:15 AM, in the At Ta'mim district of western Ar Ramadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, A suicide bomber targeting a police station detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) containing chlorine gas at a police checkpoint in a residential neighborhood, killing between 27 and 33 civilians, two police officers, and several children; wounding between 30 and 90 civilians, five children, and two police officers; and damaging several buildings and the checkpoint. No group claimed responsibility.

On 8 April 2007, around noon, in Al Maymudiyah, Babil, Iraq, assailants detonated a remote-controlled vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) loaded with artillery shells and parked near the Maymudiyah Health Clinic and a local mosque, killing 17 civilians, wounding between 26 and 30 others, causing minor damage to the hospital, and damaging several vehicles and several shops. No group claimed responsibility.

Between 9 April 2007 and 28 April 2007, in Tame, Arauca, Colombia, assailants killed 13 farmers. No groups claimed responsibility, but it was widely believed that the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) was responsible.

On 10 April 2007, at around 8:30 AM, in Al Miqdadiyah, Diyala, Iraq, a female suicide bomber wearing an improvised explosive device (IED) attacked a police recruitment center, killing 12 police officers and five civilians, wounding 22 police officers and 11 civilians, and damaging the police facility. A crowd of civilians had gathered outside the police recruitment facility awaiting word on their applications to join the police force. No group claimed responsibility.

On 11 April 2007, at about 10:45 AM, in Algiers, Algeria, and Bab Ezzouar, Algeria, assailants detonated two suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs), one at the Government Palace and one at a police station, killing 33 people, including civilians, government employees, and police; wounding 222 other people, including civilians, government employees, and police; and damaging the Government Palace and the police station. Authorities defused a third VBIED targeting the residence of the Director General of National Security in Algiers. The Al-Qa'ida Organization in Islamic Maghreb claimed responsibility.

On 11 April 2007, in Shamal Darfur, Sudan, armed assailants attacked Abu-Joh market and seven villages, killing 40 civilians, wounding 25 others, and damaging the market and all seven villages. No group claimed responsibility, although it was

widely believed the Janjaweed Militia was responsible.

On 12 April 2007, at 7:10 AM, in northern Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) on the Al-Sarafiya Bridge, killing 10 civilians, wounding between 26 and 30 others, collapsing the bridge, and sending at least four vehicles into the Tigris River. Several nearby homes were also damaged by the explosion. The bridge connected the Shiite Kadhamiya and Sunni Adhamiya districts. No group claimed responsibility, but a witness stated that the driver of the truck bomb fled towards the Sunni Adhamiya district after parking the truck on the bridge.

On 14 April 2007, at 9:15 AM, in central Karbala', Karbala', Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in the Al-Ahya parking lot near a vegetable market and a bus station, killing 27 civilians (20 Iraqis; 4 Iranians; 3 Pakistanis) and 16 children, wounding between 168 and 200 civilians, and damaging the market, several vehicles, and the bus station. The VBIED was located 200 meters from the Imam Hussein Shrine. Most of the victims were pilgrims visiting the shrine. No group claimed responsibility.

On 14 April 2007, in the morning, in the Jadriya district of southern Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber attacked a checkpoint located on the Jadriya Bridge with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), killing 10 civilians; wounding 15 others; and damaging the checkpoint, the bridge, and seven vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

Beginning on 15 April 2007 and continuing until 17 April 2007, in the Sires Umm al-Qura area in Shamal Darfur, Sudan, armed assailants attacked eleven villages, killing 73 civilians and damaging all eleven villages. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Janjaweed Militia was responsible.

On 16 April 2007, in the morning, in Kundoz, Kondo, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber ran onto a police training field and detonated the improvised explosive device (IED) strapped to his body, killing 10 police officers and injuring 32 others. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Taliban was responsible.

On 17 April 2007, at about 7:30 AM, in Kumbotso, Kano, Nigeria, hundreds of armed assailants attacked Panshekera Police Station, killing 12 police officers, including the chief of station, and one civilian and damaging the police station. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed a group locally known as the Taliban was responsible.

On 18 April 2007, at about 12:50 PM, in the Karrada district of central Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a private hospital, killing 10 or 11 civilians, wounding between 10 and 15 others, and damaging the hospital and several nearby buildings. No group claimed responsibility.

On 18 April 2007, at about 3:15 PM, at the entrance to the Sadr City district of northeastern Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a police checkpoint, killing between 30 and 36 civilians and five police officers, wounding between 45 and 76 civilians, and damaging eight vehicles and the checkpoint. No group claimed responsibility.

On 18 April 2007, at about 4:15 PM, in the predominantly Shiite Sadriya district of central Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near the local market, killing between 115 and 140 civilians, wounding between 137 and 160 others, and damaging 15 shops and 40 vehicles in and near the market. No group claimed responsibility, although authorities believed the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) was responsible.

On 19 April 2007, at about 1:30 PM, in the Jadriya district of central Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a restaurant with a police vehicle parked outside, killing two government employees, four students, two police officers, and between two and five civilians; wounding four police officers and between 17 and 30 civilians; and damaging the restaurant, one police vehicle, and three civilian vehicles. Although no group claimed responsibility, Sunni extremists were suspected of perpetrating this attack.

On 21 April 2007, at about 11:00 AM, in the predominantly Shiite Shurta district of southwestern Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated two vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) between five and 10 minutes apart, killing three children and 15 civilians, wounding 50 civilians, and causing damage to several shops nearby. No group claimed responsibility.

On 22 April 2007, at 10:00 AM, in the Bayaa' district of southwestern Baghdad, Iraq, two suicide bombers using vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) attacked a police station and a police checkpoint, killing 10 civilians and six police officers; wounding 55 civilians and 40 police officers; destroying the police station, the checkpoint, and four vehicles; and damaging several automobile repair shops and two houses. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 22 April 2007, at 11:00 AM, near Ba'shiqah, Ninawa, Iraq, armed assailants forcibly stopped a bus transporting workers from Mosul and separated the Yazidi and Christian passengers. The Yazidi passengers, who all worked at a textile factory, were taken by bus back to the A-Nour district of eastern Mosul, where assailants lined them up against a wall and fired upon them execution-style, killing 23 and wounding three others. The assailants claimed this attack was in reprisal for the 7 April 2007 stoning death by Ba'shiqah villagers of a 17-year-old Yazidi girl who had converted to Islam in order to marry a Muslim man. Ansar al-Sunnah claimed responsibility.

On 22 April 2007, at about 11:00 AM, in Khowst, Khowst, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber wearing a police uniform detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) near a military hospital, killing four police officers and seven civilians and injuring 40 civilians. No group claimed responsibility.

On 23 April 2007, at 10:10 AM, in Tall Usquf, Ninawa, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near an office of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP), killing between 10 and 15 party workers, wounding 20 others, and damaging the party office building and an adjacent social club. Ansar al-Sunnah claimed responsibility and stated that the attack was in retaliation for the 7 April 2007 stoning death of a Muslim woman in the village of Ba'shiqah.

On 23 April 2007, at 11:50 AM, in Ba'qubah, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber used a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) to attack a police checkpoint near the provincial council building as a council meeting was about to begin, killing seven police officers and three civilians, wounding 12 police officers and 13 civilians, and damaging the checkpoint and the government building. The victims killed included a police chief, his police lieutenant son, and two police bodyguards. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 23 April 2007, at 2:30 PM, in Ar Ramadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber used a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) to attack a restaurant located in a complex of shops, killing 20 civilians, wounding 35 others, and destroying the restaurant and several shops. United States soldiers located and conducted a controlled detonation of a second VBIED nearby that also contained chlorine powder. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 24 April 2007, at 6:00 PM, in the Abu Faraj district of Ar Ramadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber used a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) to attack a police checkpoint near a market and a residential neighborhood, killing 13 police officers and 12 civilians, wounding eight police officers and 36 civilians, and damaging the checkpoint and several shops and residential buildings. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 24 April 2007, at about 6:00 AM, in Abole, Sumale, Ethiopia, approximately 200 armed assailants attacked a China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation's premises, killing 74 oil workers (65 Ethiopian; 9 Chinese), kidnapping seven Chinese oil workers, and damaging the premises. On 29 April 2007, all of the hostages were released. The Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF) claimed responsibility.

On 26 April 2007, between 9:00 and 10:00 AM, in Al Khalis, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber used a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) to attack an Iraqi Army checkpoint, killing 10 Iraqi soldiers, wounding 10 other soldiers and five civilians, and damaging the checkpoint and six vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 27 April 2007, in Hit, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber used a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) to attack the home of the city chief of police, killing 10 civilians, wounding 20 others, and damaging the house. The chief of police was not injured. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 28 April 2007, at about 6:55 PM, in Charsadda, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan, a suicide bomber approached the Interior Minister on foot and detonated the improvised explosive device (IED) strapped to his body, killing 30 civilians and one journalist and wounding the Interior Minister, 32 civilians, three police officers, and four journalists. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Taliban was responsible.

On 28 April 2007, at about 7:10 PM, on al-Abbas Street in Karbala', Karbala', Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near the Shiite shrine of Imam Abbas, killing between 55 and 64 Iraqi civilians, three Indian civilians, one Iranian girl, and several other Iraqi children; wounding between 166 and 175 Iraqi civilians, several children, and one vendor; and damaging several vehicles, several shops, and probably the shrine. No group claimed responsibility.

On 29 April 2007, at about 10:00 PM, in the Hayaniyah district of western Al Basrah, Al Basrah, Iraq, an improvised explosive device (IED) exploded, probably prematurely, while it was being transported in a car near the as-Saed restaurant, killing 25 probable civilians, wounding several others, and damaging the restaurant. No group claimed responsibility.

On 29 April 2007, in the morning, on a main road near Samarra', Salah ad Din, Iraq, armed assailants attacked a convoy of fuel trucks and kidnapped 15 or 16 drivers and set fire to and damaged 15 or 16 trucks. On 30 April 2007, the bodies of 10 of the drivers were found near Bayji, Salah ad Din. No group claimed responsibility.

On 30 April 2007, at about 7:00 PM, in Al Khalis, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) at a Shiite mourning tent, killing between 23 and 32 civilians, wounding between 20 and 63 others, and damaging the tent. No group claimed responsibility.

MAY

On or about 1 May 2007, in possibly the Alexandria district of Al Iskandariyah, Babil, Iraq, armed assailants fired upon a minibus, killing 10 civilians and one child, wounding two civilians and a child, and damaging the vehicle. No group claimed responsibility.

On 2 May 2007, at about 12:15 PM, in Al Mahmudiyah, Babil, Iraq, assailants detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) near a KIA minibus, killing between six and nine civilians and two children, wounding between one and four other civilians, and damaging the minibus. No group claimed responsibility.

On 2 May 2007, at about 7:30 PM, on al-Jawader Street, in the Sadr City district of northeastern Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a police patrol near the Rafidayn police station, killing between two and four police officers and six civilians; wounding five police officers, between 26 and 37 civilians, and several children; and damaging two police vehicles, several civilian vehicles, several city buses, and several shops. No group claimed responsibility.

On 3 May 2007, at night, in Kitale, Western, Kenya, armed assailants attacked Matisi Trading Center, killing nine civilians and one child, wounding many other civilians, and damaging the market. The assailants also stole money. No group claimed responsibility, although some believed the Sabaot Land Defense Force (SLDF) was responsible.

On 5 May 2007, at about 10:00 AM, in Haswah, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) in a crowd at an Iraqi Army recruiting center, killing 10 or 11 recruits and five Iraqi soldiers and wounding 21 or 22 other recruits. No group claimed responsibility.

On 6 May 2007, at about 9:00 AM, in Samarra', Salah ad Din, Iraq, assailants used a suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) and small arms to attack a police station, killing a local police chief, 11 other police officers, and a civilian bystander; wounding 12 other police officers; and damaging the station. When a United States (US) military unit responded to the original incident, another suicide bomber detonated an IED, wounding a soldier and damaging a US military vehicle. Assailants then launched six mortars and fired upon the unit with DSKH machine guns, wounding one soldier. Assailants fired a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) at another US vehicle, wounding a US military officer and damaging the vehicle. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 6 May 2007, early in the afternoon, on Ishrin Street in the Bayaa' district of southwestern Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in a commercial area, killing between 32 and 41 civilians and at least one shop owner, wounding between 62 and 79 civilians and at least one shop owner, and damaging several businesses and several trucks and cars. No group claimed responsibility.

On 7 May 2007, at about 12:00 PM, in the Albu Thiyab and Al Jazira districts of Ar Ramadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, in a coordinated attack, suicide bombers detonated one vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in a market and another VBIED at a police checkpoint, killing between 8 and 20 civilians and five police officers, wounding between 35 and 40 civilians, and damaging the market, several shops, and the checkpoint. No group claimed responsibility.

On 7 May 2007, in the evening, near Al Karmah, Al Anbar, Iraq, armed assailants stormed the wedding party of a police officer and kidnapped him and 39 civilians. As the police searched for the kidnappers, they found the bodies of 28 of the victims; the groom and six civilians had been beheaded and 16 of the other 21 dead civilians had been burned to death. The police rescued the remaining 12 victims. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed that Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) was responsible.

On 8 May 2007, at about 10:15 AM, near Shahrestani Square possibly in eastern Al Kufah, An Najaf, Iraq, a reported suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in a market, killing up to 13 civilians and several children, wounding between 23 and 67 civilians and several children, and damaging the market, a restaurant, several houses, and several dozen shops. No group claimed responsibility.

On 9 May 2007, at about 8:00 AM, in Arbil, Arbil, Iraq, a reported suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near the Kurdish Interior Ministry and the Department of Security, killing between 13 and 19 Iraqi government employees, police officers, and civilians and one Turkish construction worker; wounding between 69 and 123 Iraqi government employees, police officers, and civilians and one Turkish construction worker; extensively damaging the ministry building; and damaging the regional parliament building. The attack also damaged several other buildings, set several vehicles on fire, and damaged a bus. Both the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) and the Kurdistan Brigades of Al-Qa'ida claimed responsibility, but local authorities believed that Ansar al-Sunnah was responsible

On 11 May 2007, at 6:00 PM, in the Za'faraniya district of Baghdad and At Taji, Salah ad Din, Iraq, assailants attacked three bridges across the Diyala River and Grand Canal with four vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs), at least two of which were detonated by suicide bombers, killing 11 civilians, 11 police officers, and four Iraqi soldiers; wounding 34 civilians and 26 police officers; and damaging two of the bridges, two police checkpoints, one Iraqi Army checkpoint, and several vehicles on each bridge. The bridges over the Diyala River, a Tigris River tributary, were the Old and New Diyala bridges. No group claimed responsibility.

On 13 May 2007, at 2:45 PM, in the Rusafa district of central Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in Wathba Square near the Sadriyah Market and Sulaymaniyah Restaurant as a police patrol passed, killing 14 civilians and three police officers, wounding 42 civilians and four police officers, and damaging the market, the restaurant, and at least one vehicle. No group claimed responsibility.

On 13 May 2007, between 10:30 and 11:30 AM, in Makhmur, Arbil, Iraq, a suicide bomber wearing an Iraqi Army uniform and using a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a government compound that housed the local headquarters of the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP). The attack killed 38 civilians, six police officers, three KDP members, and three security guards; wounded 105 civilians, three KDP members, three children, three government employees, and the mayor; and destroyed one government building, the KDP party headquarters, and several vehicles. A meeting of local security officials was in progress at the time of the attack. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 15 May 2007, between 7:30 and 7:45 PM, in Abu Saydah, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber using a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) and carrying tanks of chlorine gas attacked a public market. Shortly after the VBIED exploded, assailants attacked the predominately Shiite market with several mortar rounds. In total, the attack killed 45 civilians, wounded 60 others, and damaged 10 shops and five cars. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 15 May 2007, in the afternoon, in Peshawar, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan, at a restaurant inside the Marhaba Hotel, a suicide bomber detonated the improvised explosive device (IED) strapped to his body, killing 29 civilians and one child, wounding 30 civilians, and causing extensive damage to the building and several nearby businesses. Many of the victims were Afghans. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Taliban was responsible.

On 16 May 2007, at 2:00 AM, in central An Nasiriyah, Dhi Qar, Iraq, assailants attacked the mayor's offices with two mortar rounds and explosives, launched several rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs) at the home of the police officer in charge of the city's anti-terrorist police, and initiated several armed attacks that lasted until 3:00 PM, killing nine civilians, two Iraqi soldiers, and one police officer; wounding between 75 and 91 civilians; and damaging one government building, one home, several electrical substations, and several vehicles. The attacks began after local police officers arrested two Mahdi Army militiamen at night on 15 May 2007 on charges they were involved in bombing and mortar attacks on United States and Iraqi military forces. Representatives of the Mahdi Army had their demands for the release of the militiamen rejected by city officials prior to the attacks. The Mahdi Army was widely believed to be responsible for these attacks.

On 16 May 2007, at 6:30 PM, near Al-Ghalibiyah, Diyala, Iraq, 10 assailants established a fake checkpoint and hijacked a bus after forcing at least 20 women and several children off, kidnapping 23 male Shiite Turkmen pilgrims who were returning to Kirkuk from Karbala' and An Najaf. On 18 May 2007, near Al Khalis, authorities found the bodies of the hostages, which bore indications of torture and gunshot wounds. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) was suspected of perpetrating this attack.

On 16 May 2007, between 5:00 PM and 11:00 PM, in Mosul, Ninawa, Iraq, in a series of coordinated attacks, assailants detonated 11 vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs), of which at least five were believed to have been suicide attacks. They subsequently used small arms, 10 improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and 20 mortar rounds against several bridges, several police stations, a jail, a hospital, several electrical substations, and a Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) building. The attack killed 12 police officers, one Iraqi soldier, and one civilian; wounded 21 police officers, 17 civilians, and four Iraqi soldiers; destroyed two bridges; damaged several electrical substations, two police stations, one jail, one hospital, several homes, several shops, and several Asia Cell Telecommunications cellular towers; and disrupted cellular telephone communications. The attack began with the detonation of remote-controlled VBIEDs on the northwestern Badouche and Aski Mosul Bridges, collapsing both. An Iraqi Army patrol, the western district police station, and coalition forces from Forward Operating Base Marez were subsequently attacked with small arms and mortar fire. Following this, five suicide bombers used VBIEDs to attack the central Al-Nasr transient jail and police station in the Al-Faisaliya district. Others then attacked the jail and station with small arms fire. The KDP party building, which was also used as the home for the city's deputy mayor and police director, was collocated with the Al-Nasr facility and was also damaged. Assailants then targeted a southeastern district police station near the Khudir Mosque with another VBIED and small arms fire. Finally, assailants used small arms and mortar fire to attack the al Jamouri Hospital. Police officers subsequently discovered and conducted a controlled detonation of another VBIED in a western city district near the first police station attacked. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 16 May 2007, in Biya-Adde, Shabeellaha Dhexe, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon a convoy of government delegates, killing two journalists, at least one security officer, and eight other people, wounding four people, and damaging several vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 18 May 2007, in the afternoon, in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India, assailants detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) in the Mecca Masjid Mosque, killing 12 civilians, wounding at least 50 others, and damaging the mosque. No group claimed responsibility. It was widely believed Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT) was responsible, but Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM) may have been at least partially responsible.

On 19 May 2007, at 6:00 AM, near Mandali, Diyala, Iraq, armed assailants wearing Iraqi Army uniforms attacked a Kurdish Shiite village, separated the men from the women and children, and executed 15 men and one woman with small arms fire. The assailants then set 30 homes on fire. The local Iraqi military commander blamed the attack on the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM).

On 19 May 2007, at 8:00 PM, in the predominantly Shiite Shurta district of southwestern Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in a public market, killing 11 civilians, wounding 20 others, and damaging several shops and several cars. Sunni extremists were suspected of perpetrating this attack.

On 20 May 2007, at 9:50 AM, in Gardiz, Paktia, Afghanistan, at a busy town square, a suicide bomber targeting an approaching joint Coalition-Afghan military convoy detonated the improvised explosive device (IED) attached to his body, killing 14 civilians, injuring 31 others, and damaging 10 shops and five vehicles. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

On 22 May 2007, at 11:00 AM, in the Al Amil district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a public market, killing 22 civilians and three children, wounding 60 civilians, and damaging the market, several nearby vehicles, several buildings, and several residences. Many of the victims were children, but no exact number was given. No group claimed responsibility, although the attack resembled many carried out by Sunni extremists.

On 22 May 2007, at 11:00 PM, in a village near Ar Ramadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber broke into the residence of two brothers, one a police officer and one a sheik, and detonated the improvised explosive device (IED) he was wearing, killing the two brothers, their wives, and six children and damaging the home. The brothers were supporters of the Sunni Salvation Council. No group claimed responsibility.

On 23 May 2007, at about 10:00 AM, in Mandali, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated the improvised explosive device (IED) he was wearing inside a cafe, killing between 15 and 20 civilians, wounding between 20 and 40 others, and damaging the cafe. No group claimed responsibility, although the attack resembled others carried out by Sunni extremists.

On 24 May 2007, at about 4:30 PM, in Husayniyah, Baghdad, Iraq, armed assailants fired upon a minibus, killing 11 civilians. Before leaving the scene, the assailants hid an improvised explosive device (IED) on the minibus. The IED exploded as police officers and civilians responded, killing two civilians, wounding between four and six others and between two and four police officers, and damaging the minibus. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 24 May 2007, in the morning, in Al Fallujah, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a Sunni funeral procession, killing between 27 and 34 civilians, wounding between 52 and 66 others, and causing unspecified damage. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed that the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) was responsible.

Between 26 May 2007 and 27 May 2007, overnight, in Walungu, Sud-Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo, assailants quietly entered three villages and assaulted and killed 18 civilians, wounded 27 others, and kidnapped 18 others. The next day, 12 more bodies were found in the surrounding forest. Threatening notes were reportedly left on victims' bodies. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Forces Democratique de Liberation du Rwanda (FDLR) was responsible. The FDLR denied responsibility.

On 26 May 2007, near Al Miqdadiyah, Diyala, Iraq, armed assailants fired upon a village, killing 10 civilians, wounding seven others, and causing light damage to the community. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) was responsible.

On 28 May 2007, at about 2:00 PM, in the Sinak district of central Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near the Abdul Qadir al-Gailani mosque, killing between 20 and 25 civilians, wounding between 49 and 87 others and three police officers, and damaging the mosque, seven civilian vehicles, and several nearby buildings. No group claimed responsibility.

On 28 May 2007, in the early morning, in Jijiga, Sumale, Ethiopia, an assailant threw a grenade at the Somaliland regional president during a crowded holiday celebration, killing five nearby musicians, wounding the president and a number of civilians, and damaging the stadium. Ethiopian police fired upon the crowd immediately after the attack, contributing to the number of casualties and causing the public to stampede, during which at least six children were killed and more civilians were wounded. Six of the wounded died later that day. No group claimed responsibility, although authorities blamed the Ogaden National Liberation Front (ONLF). The ONLF denied responsibility.

On 29 May 2007, at 1:30 PM, in the Rusafa district of central Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a public market in Tayaran Square as a mobile police patrol passed, killing 22 civilians and one police officer, wounding 66 civilians and two police officers, and damaging several vehicles, buses, and shops in the market. The VBIED was described as a minibus. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 29 May 2007, at 1:50 PM, in the Al-Amil district of southwestern Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near the Shiite al-Imma Husseiniya prayer hall as worshippers were leaving afternoon prayers, killing between 15 and 21 civilians; wounding between 36 and 53 others; destroying the prayer hall; and damaging four houses, several vehicles, and one auto parts store. Sunni extremists were suspected of perpetrating this attack, possibly in retaliation for the VBIED attack on the Sunni Abdul-Qadir al-Gailani Mosque in the Rustafa district on 28 May.

On 31 May 2007, at 11:00 AM, in the Al Shurtah district of northern Al Fallujah, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber wearing an improvised explosive device (IED) attacked a police recruitment center, killing 15 civilians and 10 police officers, wounding 45 civilians and five Sunni paramilitary members, and damaging the recruitment center. The bombing was preceded by six to 10 rounds of small arms fire. The recruitment effort was cosponsored by the Al Anbar Salvation Council. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 31 May 2007, at about 1:00 AM, at Qila Jata, in Gomal, near Tank, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan, more than 100 armed assailants attacked the house of a tribal leader with rockets and mortars, killing 12 civilians and one cleric, injuring between two and five civilians, and damaging the house. The intended target was not at home. No group claimed responsibility.

On 31 May 2007, in the morning, in Shah Hasan, Shah Juy, Zabol, Afghanistan, armed assailants fired on a police convoy, killing 16 officers, injuring six others, and damaging three vehicles. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

JUNE

On 1 June 2007, at about 7:30 PM, in the Rasheed district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants attacked a market in either the southwestern Um al Maalif or Bayaa' area with a mortar round, damaging a house and the market. After a crowd had gathered in the area, the assailants attacked with three additional mortar rounds, killing between 10 and 12 civilians and children, wounding between 30 and 40 other civilians, and damaging two houses and seven vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 1 June 2007, in the morning, in the Awijiliya district of Sharqat, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber prematurely detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) before he reached his target, the house of an Iraqi military lieutenant colonel. The explosion killed between six and 12 civilians, wounded 11 others, and destroyed two houses. No group claimed responsibility.

On 2 June 2007, between 1:30 AM and 7:00 AM, in the Rusafa district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants attacked neighborhoods in the central Fadhil area with mortar rounds, killing one child and between seven and nine civilians, wounding between 24 and 30 other civilians, and damaging five houses. No group claimed responsibility.

On 3 June 2007, at about 10:00 AM, in Balad Ruz, Diyala, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at a market near a police convoy carrying prisoners from Mandali, Diyala. The attack killed two police officers and eight civilians, wounded between 25 and 30 police officers and civilians, and damaged the market, six police vehicles, four civilian vehicles, and several shops and buildings. No group claimed responsibility.

On 5 June 2007, at about 10:30 AM, in Al Amiriyah, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in a market, killing between 15 and 19 civilians, wounding between 13 and 25 others, and damaging the market. No group claimed responsibility.

On 7 June 2007, at about 10:00 PM, in Kan'an, Diyala, Iraq, assailants launched rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs) at the provincial police emergency unit chief's house then stormed the house. The attackers fired upon and killed 12 bodyguards and the chief's wife and brother. They then kidnapped three or four of his adult children. The attack also damaged the house. On 8 June 2007, authorities found the bodies of two of the kidnapped victims. No group claimed responsibility, but authorities believed that the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) was responsible.

On 8 June 2007, at about 2:00 PM, in Daquq, At Ta'mim, Iraq, a suicide bomber entered the Turkomen Shiite Thaqalayn mosque and detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) while at the same time, outside of the mosque, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne IED (VBIED). The attack killed at least 19 civilians, wounded 18 others and four children, destroyed the mosque, and blew out the windows of a nearby house. No group claimed responsibility.

On 9 June 2007, in possibly the Alexandria district of Al Iskandariyah, Babil, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) between two military checkpoints, killing 12 Iraqi soldiers, wounding 30 others, damaging both checkpoints, and causing extensive damage to a nearby Muslim shrine. No group claimed responsibility.

On 10 June 2007, at about 10:15 AM, in either the Albu Ajil or Alam district of eastern Tikrit, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a police building, killing between seven and 11 police officers and several civilians; wounding at least 31 police officers and as many as 29 civilians; and damaging the building, several police vehicles, and a nearby house. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 13 June 2007, at 5:30 PM, in Beirut, Lebanon, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), killing one member of parliament, two of his bodyguards, and seven civilians; wounding eleven other civilians; destroying two vehicles; and damaging several nearby buildings. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed that Hizballah was responsible.

On 14 June 2007, in Gaza City, Gaza Strip, armed assailants took over the Palestinian government building, killing 16 Preventative Security Forces and HAMAS members, wounding 70 others, and damaging the building. The assailants later claimed they seized thousands of intelligence documents during the incident. HAMAS claimed responsibility.

From 17 June 2007 to 19 June 2007, in Chowreh, Oruzgan, Afghanistan, during a three day gunfight, armed assailants fired upon and killed 18 civilians and four police officers, injured 18 civilians and nine children, and damaged 11 residences. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

On 17 June 2007, in Kabul, Afghanistan, at a busy transportation hub, a suicide bomber got on a bus and detonated the improvised explosive device (IED) strapped to his body, killing 22 police officers and 13 Afghan civilians, injuring 52 civilians (47 Afghans; 2 Pakistanis; 2 South Koreans; 1 Japanese), and destroying two buses. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

On 19 June 2007, at 2:15 PM, in the Rusafa district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at the Shiite Al Khalani Mosque in the central Sinak neighborhood as worshippers were leaving noon prayers, killing 87 civilians; wounding 236 others, four police officers, one child, and one Al-Ahram newspaper journalist; and damaging the mosque's main prayer hall, 25 shops, 20 vehicles, and one residence. Sunni extremists were suspected of perpetrating this attack.

On 19 June 2007, shortly after midnight, in central Al Nasiriyah, Dhi Qar, Iraq, assailants attacked a police station with nine mortar rounds and attacked several police patrols with small arms and additional mortar fire, killing six police officers and four civilians, wounding three police officers, and damaging the police station, a residential house, and one vehicle. The mortar rounds also ignited a fire that damaged 10 shops. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Mahdi Army was responsible.

On 21 June 2007, at about 10:30 AM, in Sulayman Bak, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near the local government building and police headquarters, killing between 10 and 15 civilians and five local government officials; wounding between 66 and 75 civilians, including several police officers and several children; and damaging the government facility, the police station, between four and six nearby homes, 10 shops, and several vehicles. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) was responsible.

On 21 June 2007, at about 8:45 AM, on the road between Myawadi and Thingan Nyi Naung, Kayin State, Burma, assailants detonated an improvised explosive device (IED), killing eight members of the Democratic Karen Buddhist Army (DKBA), one civilian, and a monk and damaging their DKBA vehicle. The Karen National Liberation Army (KNLA), a faction of the Karen National Union (KNU), claimed responsibility.

On 22 June 2007, in Agadez, Niger, armed assailants attacked a Niger Army base, killing 15 soldiers, wounding 43 others, kidnapping 72 others, and damaging the base. On 28 June 2007, the assailants released 30 of the hostages. On or about 11 July 2007, the assailants released three injured hostages to the Red Cross. On 4 August 2007, six more hostages were released. The Niger People's Movement for Justice (MNJ) claimed responsibility.

On 22 June 2007, in Khan al Baghdadi, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a police station, killing 20 police officers, wounding 10 others, and damaging the station. No group claimed responsibility.

On 25 June 2007, at about 9:15 AM, in Bayji, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at the entrance to a joint Iraqi-United States (US) security station, killing between 11 and 13 police officers and between seven and 14 prisoners, wounding five US soldiers and between 21 and 55 civilians, and damaging the police station and several nearby shops. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 25 June 2007, at about noon, in the Karkh district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) inside the al-Mansur Hotel lobby, where tribal sheiks aligned with the Anbar Salvation Council were holding meetings. The attack killed five tribal sheiks, four bodyguards, one government official, one journalist, and one civilian family member; wounded three other sheiks and between 12 and 24 other people; and damaged the hotel and the Chinese Embassy, which was inside the hotel. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 26 June 2007, at night, in Al Khalis, Diyala, Iraq, assailants fired about 40 mortar rounds into different parts of the city, killing five civilians, wounding 15 others, and causing unspecified damage to several communities. Armed assailants then fired upon civilians in another part of city, killing 14 civilians and wounding 13 others. No group claimed responsibility.

On 27 June 2007, at about 8:30 PM, in the predominantly Shiite Khadhimiya district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near the Abdul Muhsin Al-Kadhimi Square, killing between seven and 14 civilians, wounding between 14 and 22 others, including several children, and damaging the square, several nearby shops, and several vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 28 June 2007, at about 1:35 PM, in northern Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, assailants remotely detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) as an Ethiopian military convoy drove past, killing several soldiers, wounding several others, and destroying one vehicle. Ethiopian soldiers opened retaliatory fire, killing seven civilians and wounding 10 others. No group claimed responsibility.

On 28 June 2007, at about 8:30 AM, in the Rasheed district of Baghdad, Iraq, a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) exploded near a bus station in the Bayaa' neighborhood, killing between 18 and 27 civilians, wounding between 37 and 47 others, including several children, and damaging 20 minibuses and vehicles. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed Sunni Islamic extremists were responsible.

On 30 June 2007, at about 9:30 AM, in Al Miqdadiyah, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) near a police recruitment center, killing between 16 and 25 new police recruits, wounding between 17 and 22 others, and damaging the facility and a nearby market. No group claimed responsibility, although Sunni Islamic extremists had carried out similar attacks.

On 30 June 2007, in Lashkar Gah, Helmand, Afghanistan, armed assailants attacked United States (US)-led forces. During the battle, the assailants retreated into civilians' home and continued to fire upon the military. US forces returned fire, killing approximately 33 civilians and 18 children and wounding approximately 18 civilians and six children. The attack also damaged many residences. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

JULY

On 2 July 2007, at 6:00 PM, in Marib, Ma'rib, Yemen, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), killing 10 tourists (8 Spanish; 2 Yemeni), wounding eight others (6 Spanish; 2 Yemeni), and destroying four cars. No group claimed responsibility, but authorities believed Al-Qa'ida was responsible.

On 2 July 2007, at about 2:00 AM, in the Jumhuriya district of Ad Diwaniyah, Al Qadisiyah, Iraq, assailants attacked a United States (US) military base with up to 75 mortar rounds and rocket-propelled grenades (RPG), many of which landed in a residential area outside of the base, killing 11 civilians, wounding three soldiers and 22 civilians, and causing unspecified damage to the base. No group claimed responsibility.

On 2 July 2007, at about 7:30 PM, in the Adhamiya district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at the an-Nidawi market in the northern Binook area, killing between nine and 11 civilians; wounding 33 others, including several children; and damaging the market, several shops, several civilian vehicles, and a residence. No group claimed responsibility.

On 3 July 2007, at about 8:00 PM, in the Adhamiya district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at a market in the northern Sha'ab area, killing 18 civilians; wounding between 35 and 40 others; and damaging the market, approximately 15 shops, and five vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 4 July 2007, in Islamabad, Pakistan, armed assailants housed at the Lal Masjid mosque fired upon and killed three civilians (2 Pakistani; 1 Uzbek), two students, one journalist, and one soldier and damaged the mosque. The armed assailants then kidnapped and assaulted four journalists, wounding them. On 10 July 2007, at 4:00 AM, the armed assailants housed at the Lal Masjid mosque fired upon and killed 85 civilians and 10 soldiers, wounded 204 civilians and 44 soldiers, and further damaged the mosque. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed that Islamic extremists were responsible.

On 5 July 2007, at 2:00 PM, in Spin Buldak, Kandahar, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber in a police uniform entered the police headquarters and detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) attached to his body, killing nine police officers and one child, injuring 10 police officers and a district attorney, and destroying the building. No group claimed responsibility.

On 5 July 2007, at about 6:45 PM, in the Rasheed district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near the al-Baghdadi Restaurant and a wedding party at a portrait studio in the southern Abu Dishir area, killing between five and 18 civilians, including several children; wounding between 15 and 29 others, including several children; and damaging the the restaurant, the studio, several other buildings, and two minibuses. No group claimed responsibility.

On 6 July 2007, at about 9:30 PM, in Kurdish Zarkush (aka Ahmad Marif), As Sa'diyah, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in a funeral procession, killing between 20 and 26 probably Kurdish civilians and one police officer, wounding between 15 and 33 civilians, and damaging several buildings. Four civilians were reported to be missing. No group claimed responsibility.

On 7 July 2007, at about 8:30 AM, in Amurli, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in a market, killing between 105 and 153 civilians and three children, wounding as many as 270 civilians and children, and damaging the market, between 20 and 25 shops, between 40 and 50 houses, between 10 and 50 civilian vehicles, several water pipes, and the electrical grid. There were 20 people reported to be missing. No group claimed responsibility, but authorities believed that Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq) was responsible.

On 8 July 2007, in the Karrada district of Baghdad, Iraq, armed assailants set up an illegal checkpoint probably in the southeastern Za'faraniya area, and kidnapped 20 employees of Baghdad Soft Drinks, a Pepsi Cola bottler. The assailants released eight Shiite victims. On 9 July 2007, police found the bodies of 12 Sunni victims in Al Jaafar, probably in Baghdad province, with bullet wounds. No group claimed responsibility.

Beginning on 9 July 2007, in Sherwin, Diyala, Iraq, armed assailants attacked the village, killing at least 18 residents and wounding 40 residents and attackers. The attackers eventually took over the village. No group claimed responsibility, although authorities blamed Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) (al-Qa'ida in Iraq).

On 10 July 2007, at about 12:00 PM, in Deh Rawod, Oruzgan, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber drove his vehicle into a market and detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), killing 12 children, five civilians, and one NATO soldier; injuring 30 civilians, seven Dutch NATO soldiers, and two children; and damaging the market and at least one NATO vehicle. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

On 10 July 2007, at about 12:45 AM, in Errabore, Dantewara, Chhattisgarh, India, approximately 300 assailants fired mortars, grenades, petrol bombs, and firearms upon security forces, killing 16 paramilitaries, between 6 and 8 police officers, and one civilian and wounding approximately 12 other police officers. No group claimed responsibility, but it was widely believed that the Communist Party of India - Maoist (CPI-Maoist) was responsible.

On 11 July 2007, at 1:15 PM, in Al Karmah, Al Anbar, Iraq, armed assailants in two vehicles detonated explosives around a house after locking the occupants inside, killing seven civilians, three children, and one judge and destroying three houses. The other two homes belonged to police officers. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 12 July 2007, in the afternoon, in the 7 Nissan district of Baghdad, Iraq, armed assailants attacked a joint Iraqi-United States military patrol with small arms fire and rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs). In the ensuing gun battle, a probable rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) struck a bus evacuating wounded civilians, killing 10 civilians, a Reuters photographer, and the photographer's driver and damaging the bus. The military patrol was investigating an earlier mortar attack in the eastern Al-Amin neighborhood. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed that the Mahdi Army was responsible.

On 13 July 2007, near Al Miqdadiyah, Diyala, Iraq, armed assailants fired upon two houses belonging to an extended family, killing between seven and 12 civilian family members and damaging their homes. No group claimed responsibility.

On 15 July 2007, at 3:45 PM, in the Karrada district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in Hussein Square in the central Jadriya neighborhood, killing 10 civilians, wounding 20 others and five children, and damaging two vehicles and several shops and restaurants. No group claimed responsibility.

On 15 July 2007, at about 7:30 AM, in Swat, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan, two suicide bombers drove their vehicles into a military convoy and detonated two vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs), killing 16 soldiers and five civilians, wounding 40 soldiers, and damaging two military vehicles and one military bus. No group claimed responsibility.

On 15 July 2007, in the late morning, in Dera Ismail Khan, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan, a suicide bomber infiltrated a police recruitment center and detonated an improvised explosive device (IED), killing 16 civilians and 12 police officers, wounding 56 civilians, and damaging the recruitment center. No group claimed responsibility.

On 16 July 2007, at 11:00 AM, in the central Imam Qasim district of Kirkuk, At Ta'mim, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at a building housing the headquarters of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan Party (PUK), the Kurdistan Olympic Committee, and several other non-governmental organizations, killing 80 civilians, three well-known sports figures, and two reporters; wounding 170 civilians, seven journalists, and at least three children; and collapsing the building, the adjacent offices of the Kirkuk Al-Yawm Newspaper, the Kirkuk Cultural and Social Association, scores of vehicles and shops, a bus, and the fence of the landmark Kirkuk Castle. Twenty minutes later, the assailants detonated a parked VBIED 700 meters away in the Hasir Market, wounding one civilian and damaging five vendor stalls and 10 additional cars. Authorities later discovered a third VBIED near the Azadi Hospital which was

destroyed in a controlled detonation, causing no additional injuries or damage. On 5 August 2007, Kurdish press reports stated that two suspects affiliated with the Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR) were arrested for their involvement in this attack.

On 17 July 2007, at 2:00 PM, in the 7 Nissan district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) targeting a mobile Iraqi Army patrol in the eastern Zayoona neighborhood, killing between eight and 16 civilians and four soldiers, wounding between 11 and 18 civilians and two soldiers, and damaging a military patrol vehicle. No group claimed responsibility.

On 17 July 2007, at about 8:27 PM, in Islamabad, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) strapped to his body at a lawyers' convention, killing 16 civilians and wounding 53 others and 10 police officers. No group claimed responsibility.

On 17 July 2007, in the Askari district of Al Miqdadiyah, Diyala, Iraq, armed assailants fired upon civilians in a residence, killing nine civilians and three children from the same family and damaging the residence. No group claimed responsibility.

On 17 July 2007, shortly after midnight, in a village near Ba'qubah, Diyala, Iraq, 125 armed assailants wearing Iraqi Army uniforms but driving civilian vehicles stormed a Shiite village, firing upon and killing 25 civilians and four children, wounding four civilians, and causing unspecified damage to the community. All the victims were members of the same tribe. No group claimed responsibility, but it was widely believed that Sunni extremists were responsible.

On 19 July 2007, in the morning, in Hub, Balochistan, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a convoy of police officers and Chinese workers, killing 22 Pakistani civilians and eight police officers, wounding 28 Pakistani civilians, and damaging 25 shops and 15 vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 19 July 2007, in the night, in Kohat, North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan, a suicide bomber infiltrated the Pathan Military Training Center and detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) in a mosque, killing 10 soldiers, five children, and three civilians; wounding 33 other people; and damaging the mosque. No group claimed responsibility.

On 23 July 2007, at 10:30 AM, in the Karrada district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated two vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs). The first attack occurred near an Interior Ministry building, killing three civilians and three police officers and wounding 20 civilians. About 15 minutes later, assailants detonated another VBIED, killing four civilians and wounding 18 others. The attacks damaged the Interior Ministry building, several shops, and between seven and 20 vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 24 July 2007, at 9:00 AM, in the Bab al Mashhad district of Al Hillah, Babil, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a market and a maternity hospital, killing between 19 and 28 civilians and one healthcare worker; wounding between 63 and 77 civilians; and damaging between 15 and 25 vehicles, between 15 and 22 shops, and the hospital. Several children were killed and wounded in the attack. No group claimed responsibility.

On 24 July 2007, in Cheddikulam, North Eastern Province, Sri Lanka, assailants detonated a claymore mine near an army convoy, killing 11 soldiers, injuring 10 others and eight civilians, and damaging at least one military vehicle. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was responsible.

On 25 July 2007, at about 6:30 PM, in the Mansur district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a popular ice cream parlor, killing 30 civilians, wounding between 75 and 80 others, and damaging the ice cream parlor and 10 vehicles. About 45 minutes later, in the 7 Nissan district of Baghdad, Iraq, another suicide bomber detonated a VBIED near a military checkpoint in the Ghadeer neighborhood where civilians had gathered, killing between 15 and 18 civilians and between two and five soldiers, wounding between 56 and 61 civilians and four soldiers, and damaging the checkpoint. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed Sunni extremists were responsible.

On 26 July 2007, at about 6:30 PM, in the Karrada district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a market, killing 61 civilians, wounding 94 civilians, damaging 17 shops at the market and 10 vehicles, and destroying an apartment building. Several of those killed and wounded were children. No group claimed responsibility.

On 27 July 2007, at 5:25 PM, in Islamabad, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) near a group of police officers, killing eight police officers and seven civilians, wounding 44 civilians and 20 police officers, and damaging several shops and vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 28 July 2007, in Diyala, Iraq, armed assailants fired upon a village killing 17 civilians, including several children, and causing unspecified damage to the community. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) was responsible.

Between 29 July 2007 and 30 July 2007, overnight, near Khan Bani Sa'd, Diyala, Iraq, armed assailants attacked a Sunni village because the villagers would not cooperate with them, killing 20 civilians, kidnapping several others, and causing unspecified damage to the village. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed that Sunni extremists were responsible.

On 30 July 2007, in Shah Juy, Zabol, Afghanistan, armed assailants fired upon a United States Protection and Investigation (USPI) convoy, killing 13 security guards, injuring eight others, and damaging four vehicles. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

AUGUST

Between 1 August 2007 and 2 August 2007, overnight, in Hodan District, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired mortars, rockets, and firearms at Ethiopian troop bases, causing no injuries or damage. Ethiopian troops retaliated with approximately 50 mortars, some of which landed in Odweyne residential district, killing at least 10 civilians, including several children, wounding at least 25 other civilians, and damaging many residences. No group claimed responsibility.

On 1 August 2007, at about 10:15 AM, in the Karrada district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber attempted to drive into a gas station but prematurely detonated his vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in the Hurriya Square near the al-Fiqma ice cream shop in a commercial area, killing between 16 and 28 civilians, wounding between 14 and 50 others, and damaging several shops, a gas station, and at least nine vehicles, including three minibuses. No group claimed responsibility.

On 1 August 2007, at about 2:00 PM, in the Mansur district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber lured civilians lined up at a gas station in the western Mansur neighborhood to his fuel tanker truck, then detonated his vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), killing at least 50 civilians, wounding 60 others, and damaging the the gas station, a storage tank, several buses, and many civilian vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 1 August 2007, in the afternoon, in Adila, Janub Darfur, Sudan, armed assailants attacked a community and drove out military forces stationed there, killing 43 civilians, wounding dozens of others, stealing 75 military vehicles, and damaging the community. The Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) claimed responsibility.

On 1 August 2007, in the evening, about 10 kilometers west of Ba'qubah, Diyala, Iraq, armed assailants broke into a number of homes and kidnapped 15 civilians. On 2 August, near Hibhib, police found the bodies of 14 of the victims. The assailants had killed the victims by unknown means. No group claimed responsibility.

On 2 August 2007, at about 11:30 AM, in Hibhib, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a police station, killing between five and 15 police officers and prospective recruits, wounding between seven and 17 others, and damaging the station and setting fire to several vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 5 August 2007, at about 7:00 AM, in the Rusafa district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants fired mortar rounds at a gas station in the eastern Fudhailiya area, killing 10 or 11 civilians, wounding 15 others, and damaging the gas station and 13 vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 6 August 2007, at about 7:00 AM, in Qubuq, Ninawa, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), killing 19 children and between nine and 14 civilians; wounding between 17 and 51 civilians, one taxi driver, and at least four children; and destroying 20 houses. No group claimed responsibility.

On 10 August 2007, in Karbi Anglong, Assam, India, assailants fired upon and killed 14 civilians and wounded two others. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) and the Karbi Longri North Cachar Liberation Front (KLNLF) were responsible.

On 10 August 2007, late in the morning, in the Kurdish Hurriya district of southern Kirkuk, At Ta'mim, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in a produce market, killing between six and 10 civilians and one child, wounding between 45 and 52 civilians, and damaging the market, between nine and 15 vehicles, 25 stalls and shops, and several houses. No group claimed responsibility.

On 12 August 2007, in Shorawak, Kandahar, Afghanistan, armed assailants fired upon a police patrol, killing five officers. During the armed attack, a landmine exploded under a responding police vehicle, killing five additional police officers and destroying the vehicle. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

On 14 August 2007, before noon, in At Taji, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) on the Highway 1 bridge over the Grand Canal, killing 10 civilians, wounding six others, damaging the bridge, and destroying three minibuses, a truck, and several cars. This bridge had been attacked on 11 May 2007. No group claimed responsibility.

On 14 August 2007, between 7:30 and 8:00 PM, near Sinjar, Ninawa, Iraq, suicide bombers simultaneously detonated four or five vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIED) in two predominantly Yazidi towns, killing 430 civilians, including many children, wounding at least 500 other civilians and children, and destroying approximately 500 homes, several apartment buildings, several shops, a public market, and a bus station. Eighty other civilians were missing. The string of bombings began with a double VBIED attack on a bus station or market followed by several other VBIEDs in outlying residential areas. Both The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) and the Turkish Revenge Union claimed responsibility for the attack. The United States military blamed the attack on the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM).

On 14 August 2007, in Port Harcourt, Rivers, Nigeria, armed assailants fired upon a radio station, killing 14 civilians and damaging the radio station. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB) was responsible.

On 18 August 2007, near Kandahar, Kandahar, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber drove his vehicle into a United States Protection and Investigation (USPI) security firm convoy and detonated his vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), killing nine civilians, four security guards, and two children; injuring 17 civilians, six security guards, and three children; and causing unspecified damage to at least one security vehicle and two other vehicles carrying civilians. No group claimed responsibility.

On 19 August 2007, at 12:30 PM, in the 7 Nissan district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants attacked the eastern Shiite residential neighborhood of Ubaydi with four mortar rounds, killing nine civilians and three children, wounding 31 civilians, and damaging three homes and one vehicle. No group claimed responsibility.

On 21 August 2007, at about 11:00 AM, near Agadez, Niger, armed assailants fired upon a military supply convoy, killing 17 soldiers, wounding several others, and destroying seven vehicles. The Niger People's Movement for Justice (MNJ) claimed responsibility.

On 22 August 2007, at about noon, in Bayji, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) outside a police station, killing 25 police officers and 20 civilians, wounding 23 police officers and 57 civilians, destroying several residences and 15 vehicles, and damaging the police station and several nearby buildings. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) was responsible.

On 23 August 2007, at 6:30 AM, in both Sunni and Shiite villages near Kan'an, Diyala, Iraq, armed assailants fired several mortar rounds into both communities and detonated several improvised explosive devices (IED) near several residences and a mosque, killing between nine and 24 civilians and one tribal sheik, wounding between 14 and 20 civilians, kidnapping nine civilians and five children, and destroying three residences and the mosque. No group claimed responsibility, although authorities believe the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) was responsible.

On 25 August 2007, at about 7:45 PM, in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India, assailants simultaneously detonated two large improvised explosive devices (IED), killing 43 civilians and wounding 50 others. The assailants planted the devices in an amusement park auditorium and a popular eatery. Authorities found and defused 19 other devices around the city that had been planted in public areas, causing no additional injuries or damage. No group claimed responsibility, but authorities believed that the Harakat ul-Jihad-I-Islami/Bangladesh (HUJI-B) was responsible.

On 27 August 2007, at about 9:30 PM, in Al Fallujah, Al Anbar, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) he was wearing after prayers inside a Sunni mosque, killing one imam, his civilian son, and eight other civilians, wounding 11 civilians, and causing unspecified damage to the mosque. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) was responsible.

On 28 August 2007, in the morning and lasting through the night, in Karbala', Karbala', Iraq, assailants armed with automatic firearms, mortars, and rocket-propelled grenades (RPG) fired upon police officers and paramilitary members near the Imam Hussein and Imam Abbas shrines and set fire to nearby buildings, killing between 44 and 52 people, including police officers and civilians; wounding between 206 and 344 other people; and damaging the two shrines, three hotels, several ambulances, several police vehicles, several civilian vehicles, and several other buildings. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Mahdi Army was responsible.

On 29 August 2007, at about 2:30 PM, in Dantewara, Chhattisgarh, India, approximately 200 armed assailants fired upon security forces near the Jangargunda forests, killing eight paramilitary members and four police officers and wounding three paramilitary members and three police officers. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist) was responsible.

On 30 August 2007, at 10:00 AM, near Ti-n-Zaouatene, Kidal, Mali, a landmine exploded under a vehicle carrying civilians, killing 14 civilians, wounding several others, and damaging the vehicle. No group claimed responsibility, although authorities blamed former Malian Tuaregs loyal to Ibrahim Ag Bahanga.

On 30 August 2007, in Wad Bandah, Sudan, armed assailants fired upon a Sudanese Army base, killing 20 police officers and 20 civilians and damaging the base. The Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) claimed responsibility.

On 31 August 2007, at 3:30 PM, in Babara, Konar, Afghanistan, armed assailants fired rockets at a NATO base but missed their target, killing nine children and four civilians, injuring two children, and damaging at least three residences. No group claimed responsibility.

SEPTEMBER

On 4 September 2007, at 7:20 AM, in Rawalpindi, Punjab, Pakistan, near the Qasim Market, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) strapped to his body near a Defense Ministry bus transporting civilians and military personnel, killing at least 18 civilians and military personnel, injuring at least 20 others and three children, destroying the Defense Ministry bus, and damaging a school bus. Several minutes later, near the General Headquarters (GHQ) and a police station, a second suicide bomber detonated his vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), killing at least seven civilians and military personnel, injuring many others, and destroying at least eight vehicles, several shops, and several residences. No group claimed responsibility.

On 5 September 2007, at about 8:00 AM, in the 7 Nissan district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) where a United States military patrol had already passed by in the eastern Baladiyyat area near a commuter area in Hamza Square, killing between 11 and 15 civilians, wounding between 23 and 25 others, and damaging five minibuses and several other vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 6 September 2007, in Batna, Algeria, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) he was wearing in a crowd waiting to greet the Algerian President, killing 19 civilians and several police officers and wounding approximately 97 civilians and many police officers. The Al-Qa'ida Organization in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) claimed responsibility.

On 8 September 2007, at about 6:30 PM, on Dakhil Street in the Sadr City district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in a market after police officers at a checkpoint fired upon him, killing between eight and 12 civilians and two barbers, wounding between 30 and 45 other civilians, and damaging three barber shops, three restaurants, and several cars. No group claimed responsibility.

On 8 September 2007, in Dellys, Boumerdes, Algeria, a suicide bomber drove a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) into the entrance of a naval barracks, killing 27 coast guard officials and three civilians, wounding approximately 57 coast guard officials and three civilians, and damaging the barracks. The Al-Qa'ida Organization in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) claimed responsibility.

On 10 September 2007, at about 3:30 PM, in Tall' Marag, near Zummar, Ninawa, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in the vicinity of a Kurdish Peshmerga militia headquarters, killing between three and 10 civilians, wounding between 60 and 78 others, and damaging 25 houses and 15 civilian vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 10 September 2007, at about 6:30 PM, in Gereshk, Helmand, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber rode his motorcycle into a crowded area and detonated his vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), killing 15 civilians and 13 police officers, wounding 60 civilians, and damaging a nearby taxi stand and a vehicle. No group claimed responsibility.

On 11 September 2007, in Bannu Ada, Dera Ismail Khan, North-West Frontier, Pakistan, near a crowded bus stop, a suicide bomber boarded a passenger bus and detonated the improvised explosive device (IED) strapped to his body, killing 12 civilians, two police officers, and one Frontier Constabulary soldier; injuring 12 civilians and four police officers; and destroying the passenger bus and an adjacent police vehicle. No group claimed responsibility.

On 14 September 2007, in the afternoon, in Bayji, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at a police checkpoint, killing nine police officers and two civilians, wounding seven other police officers and nine other civilians, and damaging the checkpoint, five vehicles, and the Mashallah Restaurant. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 15 September 2007, at 7:20 PM, in the Rasheed district of Baghdad, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at a bakery in the predominantly Shiite southwestern Al-Amil neighborhood as customers lined up to buy bread for the iftar, killing nine civilians and two children, wounding 16 other civilians and two other children, and damaging five stores, three houses, and five cars. The Shield of Islam claimed responsibility.

On 16 September 2007, at 6:00 AM, near Al Miqdadiyah, Diyala, Iraq, dozens of armed assailants fired rocket-propelled grenades (RPG) and firearms upon two Shiite villages, killing 12 civilians and three children, wounding 10 other civilians, and burning 12 houses and eight vehicles. No group claimed responsibility, although it was suspected that the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) may have been responsible.

On 18 September 2007, near Adre, Ouaddai, Chad, armed assailants fired upon and took over Hileket location, killing 17 soldiers, wounding 14 others, and kidnapping 15 others. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Union des Forces Nationales Tchadiennes (UFNT) was responsible.

On 20 September 2007, at night, in the Mansur district of Baghdad, Iraq, armed assailants attacked three houses in the western Washash neighborhood, killing nine civilians and one child and set fire to their homes. All the victims were from two Sunni families. The killing of a Mahdi Army (JAM) leader prompted these retaliatory attacks. Although no group claimed responsibility, the Mahdi Army is widely believed to have perpetrated these attacks.

On 21 September 2007, in Gereshk, Helmand, Afghanistan, armed assailants fired upon military soldiers, starting a heavy firefight which killed nine civilians and three children. No group claimed responsibility.

On 24 September 2007, between 7:00 PM and 8:30 PM, in Ba'qubah, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) he was wearing near a Shiite mosque where various tribal leaders and government officials were meeting to discuss reconciliation at a dinner to break the daily fast for Ramadan, killing seven police officers, including the city's police chief, the head of provincial police operations, the provincial governor's brother, the bodyguard of the governor, the driver for the provincial governor, the head of the local Shiite Waqf, two commanders of the 1920s Revolutionary Brigade, one leader from the Hamas al-Iraq Brigades, one tribal chief, 10 civilians and various tribal and militia leaders, wounding 30 civilians, one police officer, the provincial governor, one Iraqi soldier, two US soldiers, one journalist, one tribal chief, and various tribal and militia leaders, and damaging the mosque. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 24 September 2007, in Dilaram, Farah, Afghanistan, on the Herat to Kandahar Highway, armed assailants fired upon a US Protection and Investigation (USPI) convoy, killing 15 private security guards, injuring several others, and causing unspecified damage to at least four USPI vehicles. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

On or about 24 September 2007, in Ba'qubah, Diyala, Iraq, armed assailants kidnapped, fired upon, and killed 20 students. On 24 September 2007, in the Al Abbara district of Ba'qubah, authorities found the victims' bodies in a mass grave. No group claimed responsibility.

On 26 September 2007, between 8:30 and 10:30 AM, in a village near Sinjar, Ninawa, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near the residence of a Sunni tribal leader, killing between five and nine civilians, one contractor, and the sheik's son; wounding between four and 10 civilians and the tribal leader; and causing unspecified damage to the home. No group claimed responsibility, although authorities blamed Tanzim Qa'idat al-Jihad fi Bilad al-Rafidayn (QJBR).

On 26 September 2007, in Sudan, armed assailants fired upon a convoy on its way to Shamal Darfur, Sudan, killing twelve civilians and damaging several vehicles. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) was responsible.

On 26 September 2007, shortly before sunset, in the Rasheed district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated two vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIED) minutes apart, positioned at entrances to the market in the Bayaa' neighborhood, killing between 11 and 32 civilians, wounding between 20 and 30 others, and damaging the market, several residences, and several shops. No

group claimed responsibility.

On 29 September 2007, at 6:40 AM, in Kabul, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) on an Afghan National Army bus, killing 28 soldiers and 2 civilians; wounding 22 soldiers, 6 civilians, and 1 police officer; destroying the bus; and damaging several nearby businesses. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

On 29 September 2007, at about 5:00 PM, in Besagac, Sirnak, Turkey, armed assailants fired upon a minivan, killing five civilians and seven paramilitary guards, wounding one civilian and one paramilitary guard, and damaging the minivan. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed that the Kongra-Gel (KGK) was responsible.

On 30 September 2007, in the evening, in Haskanita, in the Darfur region of Sudan, approximately 1,000 armed assailants stormed and fired upon an African Union (AU) military base and set fire to a mosque, killing 10 AU peacekeepers (8 Nigerians; 1 Botswanan; 1 Malian; 1 Senegalese), wounding at least 10 others, and damaging the base and mosque. No group claimed responsibility, although authorities blamed both the Sudan Liberation Movement (SLM) and the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM).

OCTOBER

On 1 October 2007, at 8:30 AM, in Bannu, North-West Frontier, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated his vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at a police checkpoint, killing 11 civilians and four police officers and wounding 29 other people. No group claimed responsibility.

On 2 October 2007, at 7:10 AM, in the Char Rahi Qambar area of Kabul, Kabul, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) on a police bus, killing 10 police officers and four children, wounding eight police officers and two civilians, and destroying the police bus. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

On 3 October 2007, in the morning, in Mir Ali, Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Pakistan, assailants detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) near a bus, killing 14 people, wounding five others, and destroying the bus. No group claimed responsibility.

On 3 October 2007, in the morning, in the Rusafa district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in the Fadhil neighborhood of the Sheikh Omar area, killing 13 civilians, wounding 30 others, and damaging several nearby residences and shops. No group claimed responsibility.

On 4 October 2007, at about 1:00 PM, in Riga, Ishaqi, Salah ad Din, Iraq, assailants detonated a roadside improvised explosive device (IED) near a motorcade, killing the leader of the Al Jubur tribe, a senior member of the Sunni Salah ad Din Awakening Council, his deputy, three bodyguards, and 16 other members of the organization; wounding his deputy; and damaging an unspecified number of vehicles. On 5 October 2007, the tribal leader died from his wounds. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 8 October 2007, in Dijlah, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a police post, killing 11 civilians and three police officers, wounding between seven and 31 police officers and civilians, and damaging the police post, four vehicles, a nearby empty school, and several shops. No group claimed responsibility, however, on or about 4 November 2007, police officers arrested two alleged members of the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura (DII/MSM).

On 9 October 2007, at about 12:00 PM, on Khalani Square in the Rusafa district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near the Shiite al Khalani mosque, killing at least eight civilians and two infants, wounding between 25 and 38 other civilians, and damaging several minibuses and nearby shops. No group claimed responsibility.

On 9 October 2007, in the morning, in Bayji, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near the home of the provincial police chief, killing seven civilians, including three family members, and damaging the house. At around the time, a second suicide bomber attacked the nearby home of an official in the local anti-Al Qai'da Salah ad Din Awakening Council, killing a bodyguard and damaging the house. The assailants killed as many as 18 civilians, including the chief's brother and several children, and a bodyguard of the council official and either three mosque security guards or police officers and the bodyguard, wounded up to 50 civilians and children, and destroyed a small Sunni mosque, between six and 10 houses, and 13 vehicles. Neither of the targeted victims were injured. No group claimed responsibility, however, authorities believed that the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) was responsible.

On 11 October 2007, in Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Pakistan, armed assailants fired upon a group of civilians, killing six civilians. The assailants then kidnapped six other civilians and two children. On 12 October 2007, the assailants beheaded the six civilian hostages. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

On 13 October 2007, at 6:30 PM, in Spin Buldak, Kandahar, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber detonated his vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), killing seven civilians, six Afghan National Army (ANA) soldiers, and two police officers and wounding 36 other people. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

On 14 October 2007, at 1:45 PM, in the Kadhimiya district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a roadside vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) in Aden Square near a minibus carrying passengers to the Imam al-Kadhim Mosque, killing eight civilians and two children, wounding 18 civilians, including several children, and destroying the minibus. The Islamic Army in Iraq (IAI) in cooperation with the Islamic Front for Iraqi Resistance (JAMI) claimed responsibility.

On 14 October 2007, in the late afternoon, in central Samarra', Salah ad Din, Iraq, police officers fired upon a suicide bomber driving a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) towards a Police Commando Forces headquarters building, causing the VBIED to swerve into a nearby market, killing 18 civilians, wounding between 22 and 25 others civilians and two police officers, and damaging 10 homes, 20 vehicles, and several shops in the market. Subsequently 60 assailants in 20 vehicles armed with firearms and rocket-propelled grenades attacked the police headquarters, wounding three more police officers and damaging the police headquarters. No group claimed responsibility, although authorities suspected the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) was responsible.

On 18 October 2007, in the evening, in Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan, during a celebratory procession, one or two suicide bombers approached the vehicle transporting former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto and detonated an improvised explosive device (IED), killing at least 125 people, 20 police officers, nine political affiliates, injuring at least 248 others, and destroying or damaging at least 24 vehicles. Among the victims were civilians, Pakistan People's Party (PPP) leaders, workers, police officers, and journalists. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed Al-Qa'ida and/or the Taliban were responsible.

On 19 October 2007, in Bram locality, Janub Darfur, Sudan, armed assailants entered Manzula mosque and fired upon the congregation, killing 26 civilians, wounding 19 others, and damaging the mosque. No group claimed responsibility.

On 20 October 2007, at about 11:00 PM, near Daglica, Hakkari, Turkey, armed assailants detonated a bomb on a bridge, damaging the bridge but causing no injuries. The assailants then fired upon a Turkish military convoy, killing 12 soldiers, wounding 16 others, kidnapping 8 others, and damaging 12 vehicles. On 4 November 2007, at 7:00 AM, in Bamirni, Sala ad Din, Iraq, the assailants released the eight kidnapped victims. Kongra Gel's (KGK) military-wing People's Defense Force (HPG) claimed responsibility.

On 21 October 2007, at about 5:00 PM, in Towfiq neighborhood, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, armed assailants fired upon an Ethiopian military foot patrol, starting a heavy gun battle, killing between seven and 20 civilians and three soldiers, wounding several civilians and several soldiers, and damaged several residences. The Mujahideen Youth Movement (MYM) claimed responsibility.

On 22 October 2007, in Mogadishu, Banaadir, Somalia, assailants detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) as two military trucks went past, killing between one and three soldiers, two children, and one civilian and damaging a vehicle. Soldiers opened retaliatory fire, killing three or four civilians. No group claimed responsibility.

On 23 October 2007, in Gharb Kurdufan, Sudan, armed assailants fired upon Defra oilfield, killing 20 Sudanese soldiers, kidnapping five oil workers (3 Sudanese; 1 Egyptian; 1 Iraqi), and damaging the oilfield. The assailants threatened to attack other oil installations if foreign oil workers did not leave Sudan. On or before 12 November 2007, all five hostages were released to local tribal leaders. The Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) claimed responsibility.

On 25 October 2007, at around 2:45 PM, in Mingora, North-West Frontier, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated his vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a Frontier Constabulary (FC) truck, killing 17 soldiers and three civilians, wounding 23 soldiers and 11 civilians, destroying two vehicles, and damaging a gasoline pump and several nearby shops. No group claimed responsibility.

On 26 October 2007, in the evening, in Matta, North-West Frontier, Pakistan, armed assailants kidnapped and beheaded seven civilians, three soldiers, and three police officers. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

On 27 October 2007, at about 1:00 AM, in Chilkhadia, Giridih, Jharkhand, India, between 25 and 40 assailants dressed as police officers and soldiers detonated explosives and fired upon a crowd at a cultural program, killing 17 civilians and wounding four others. The Communist Party of India-Maoist (CPI-Maoist) claimed responsibility.

On 29 October 2007, around 8:00 AM, in central Ba'qubah, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber, wearing an improvised explosive device (IED) and riding a bicycle, attacked a group of police recruits waiting to be allowed inside a police training center for their day's training, killing 30 police officers and wounding 22 other police officers, two civilians, and one child. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

NOVEMBER

On 1 November 2007, at about 6:45 AM, in Sargodha, Punjab, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a Pakistan Air Force (PAF) bus and a school bus, killing seven airmen and three civilians, wounding 37 people, three children, destroying the PAF bus and damaging the school bus. No group claimed responsibility.

On 6 November 2007, at about 4:15 PM, in New Baghlan, near Pol-e Khomri, Baghlan, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber approached a delegation of lawmakers as they were meeting in front of a sugar factory and detonated the improvised explosive device (IED) strapped to his body, killing 59 children, six legislators, five teachers, three police officers, at least 6 other people; and injuring at least 96 other people to include parliamentarians, government officials, children, teachers and police. No group claimed responsibility.

On 22 November 2007, at about 6:30 AM, in Hur Rijab, Baghdad, Iraq, armed assailants fired upon Iraqi soldiers at a checkpoint, killing three Iraqi soldiers, wounding three others and stealing one or two vehicles. Minutes later, armed assailants, driving the stolen Iraqi military vehicles, fired upon and killed between 10 and 15 Awakening (Sahwa) Council paramilitary members policing the area. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) was responsible.

On 22 November 2007, in the night, in Arghandab, Kandahar, Afghanistan, armed assailants fired upon a police checkpoint, killing seven police officers, kidnapping and killing six others, and damaging the police checkpoint. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

On 23 November 2007, at about 9:00 AM, in the Rusafa district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) in the Al Ghazal neighborhood at the pet market, killing between 13 and 15 civilians; wounding four police officers, 10 children, and between 41 and 44 civilians; and damaging dozens of shops and stalls in the market. Birds, monkeys, dogs and other animals being sold were killed or wounded in the attack as well. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed that Shia Islamic extremists were

responsible.

On 23 November 2007, between 1:05 and 1:32 PM, in Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh, India; Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India; and Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, India, assailants near-simultaneously detonated six improvised explosive devices (IED) at three local court houses, killing 14 civilians and wounding between 41 and 64 others. Two IEDs detonated in Faizabad, killing five civilians and wounding 14 others. Three IEDs detonated in Varanasi, killing nine civilians and wounding between 22 and 45 others. One IED detonated in Lucknow, wounding five civilians. Authorities safely defused two other IEDs. No group claimed responsibility, but it was widely believed that Harakat ul-Jihad-I-Islami/Bangladesh (HUJI-B) was responsible.

On 24 November 2007, in the morning, in Paghman, Kabul, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber detonated his improvised explosive device (IED) near an Italian International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) vehicle, killing six children, three civilians, one soldier; wounding nine civilians and three soldiers; and damaging the vehicle. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

On 25 November 2007, between 9:00 and 9:30 AM, in the Rusafa district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near the Ministry of Health, a medical complex, and the central morgue in the central Bab al Muadham neighborhood, killing nine or 10 civilians, wounding between 27 and 37 others and two Iraqi soldiers, and damaging two government facilities, one medical complex, and several shops nearby. No group claimed responsibility.

On 27 November 2007, at about 8:40 PM, in Dithur village, North Cachar Hills, Assam, India, and Doyangmukh, North Cachar Hills, Assam, India, assailants fired upon and set fire to six saw mills, killing between seven and 11 civilians and wounding six others. The Dima Halim Daogah - Jewel Garlossa (DHD-J) claimed responsibility.

On 28 November 2007, in Nugegoda, Western Province, Sri Lanka, at the No Limits department store, an improvised explosive device (IED) detonated, killing 17 civilians, injuring 20 others, and causing damage to the store. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was responsible.

On 29 November 2007, near Ba'qubah, Diyala, Iraq, assailants fired 12 Katyusha rockets at a village, killing 12 civilians, wounding 22 other civilians and three police officers, and damaging five homes. No group claimed responsibility.

DECEMBER

On 1 December 2007, at about 6:30 AM, in Dua'liyah in Al Wajihyah, Diyala, Iraq, armed assailants fired mortar rounds at and then attacked the village, killing between seven and 12 civilians, three children, and the chief of the al-Bawi tribe; wounding between seven and 10 civilians; and kidnapping 35 other civilians. The assailants also set fire to more than two dozen homes, damaging them. No group claimed responsibility, however authorities believed that the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) was responsible.

On 5 December 2007, at about 5:00 PM, in the Karrada district of Baghdad, Iraq, assailants detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) against a mobile Iraqi Army patrol near the Shiite Abdul-Rasul Ali mosque in the central area of the city, killing between 17 and 22 civilians including one child and several vendors; wounding between 32 and 37 other civilians and one child; and damaging the mosque, several vehicles, residences, and shops. No group claimed responsibility.

On 5 December 2007, at about 8:45 PM, in Abhimanapura, Kebitigollewa, North Central Province, Sri Lanka, assailants detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) as a passenger vehicle approached its stop, killing 14 civilians and two soldiers, injuring 23 other civilians and destroying the vehicle. Authorities found and safely defused two other IEDs nearby. No group claimed responsibility, although it was widely believed the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) was responsible.

On 5 December 2007, in the morning, in the Takhnikam area of Kabul, Kabul, Afghanistan, a suicide bomber detonated his vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near an Afghan National Army (ANA) vehicle, killing eight civilians, eight ANA soldiers; wounding 13 civilians, seven Defense Ministry personnel; destroying the ANA vehicle and damaging one vehicle. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

On 7 December 2007, at about 5:00 PM, in Dal'ah Rashid 'Abbas, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at a joint Iraqi Army and Al Miqdadiyah Awakening Council checkpoint, killing seven soldiers and three paramilitary members; wounding five soldiers and three paramilitary members; and damaging the checkpoint. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

On 7 December 2007, at about 9:30 AM, in the Mu'alimin district of Al Miqdadiyah, Diyala, Iraq, a female suicide bomber detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) in the office of the 1920 Revolution Brigades, killing eight members, five civilians, and three children; wounding 19 members of the group, four children, and two civilians; and damaging the office. No group claimed responsibility.

On 8 December 2007, at about 7:15 AM, in Bayji, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) at a police station, killing seven police officers and four civilians; wounding a police counterterrorism official and 43 police officers and civilians; and damaging 15 residences, the police station, and 13 vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 9 December 2007, at about 11:15 AM, in Nemgolai, Swat, North-West Frontier, Pakistan, a suicide bomber drove his vehicle into a police checkpoint and detonated his vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED), killing five civilians, three police officers, two children, injuring one police officer, one child, and causing unspecified damage to the checkpoint. No group claimed responsibility.

On 11 December 2007, in the morning, in Algiers, Alger, Algeria, assailants detonated two suicide vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIED), one at the Algerian Supreme Court building in Bin Aknun neighborhood and one at the headquarters of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Hydra neighborhood, killing 17 UN employees (14 Algerian; 1 Danish; 1 Filipino; 1 Senegalese) and 25 civilians (1 Chinese; 24 Algerian); wounding 158 other people, including UN employees and civilians, seven construction workers, and five students; and damaging the UNHCR headquarters, the Algerian Supreme Court building, and one bus. Al-Qa'ida Organization in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) claimed responsibility.

On 12 December 2007, at five minute intervals beginning at around 9:30 AM, in central Al 'Amarah, Maysan, Iraq, assailants detonated three vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIED) in a parking lot across the street from a central market and near a movie theater on Dijlah Street, killing 28 civilians, including several children; wounding 180 others, including several children; and damaging at least a dozen cars, several buildings, and the market. The initial blast wounded only a few civilians, but the second and third VBIEDs caused most of the casualties since they targeted onlookers who gathered after the initial explosion. Although no group claimed responsibility, local officials blamed the attack on the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM).

On 13 December 2007, in Quetta, Balochistan, Pakistan, two suicide bombers detonated their improvised explosive devices (IED) near a military checkpoint, killing six soldiers and five civilians, wounding 12 soldiers and four civilians, and damaging several vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 16 December 2007, at around 3:30 PM, near Al Khalis, Diyala, Iraq and Ba'qubah, Diyala, Iraq, armed assailants attacked two Sunni villages, killing 14 Sahwa Council paramilitary members and three civilians, wounding five other paramilitary members, and causing unspecified damage to the two villages. Both villages were former Islamic State of Iraq strongholds but recently joined the Sahwah Councils opposed to DII. Although no group claimed responsibility, it is widely believed that the Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) perpetrated these attacks.

On 16 December 2007, in the evening, in Boker, Ghormach, Badghis, Afghanistan, armed assailants kidnapped the district chief and 10 of his bodyguards. The assailants also stole five motorcycles and an unidentified number of weapons. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

On 17 December 2007, at 4:00 PM, in Mogadishu, Somalia, assailants launched mortars at Ethiopian bases, starting a firefight, killing 17 civilians, 13 soldiers, and four children, wounding 40 civilians, and damaging at least one residence, one market, and one restaurant. The Mujahideen Youth Movement (MYM) claimed responsibility.

On 18 December 2007, at around 7:00 PM, in 'Abbarah, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber wearing an improvised explosive device (IED) attacked a cafe, killing 17 civilians, wounding between 24 and 30 others, including several children, and destroying the cafe. No group claimed responsibility.

On 20 December 2007, in the morning, in Kan'an, Diyala, Iraq, a suicide bomber wearing an improvised explosive device (IED) attacked a Sunni Sahwa Council recruitment center, killing 13 paramilitary members and one United States soldier; wounding 10 other US soldiers, 11 other paramilitary members, three children, and one interpreter; and damaging the recruitment center. The deceased paramilitary members included the local Sahwa Council leader. No group claimed responsibility.

On 21 December 2007, in Charsadda, North-West Frontier, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated his improvised explosive device (IED) inside a mosque on the property of a former interior minister, killing 64 civilians and eight children, wounding over 100 civilians, and damaging the mosque. No group claimed responsibility.

On 23 December 2007, in the evening, in Mingora, North-West Frontier, Pakistan, a suicide bomber detonated his vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) near a military convoy, killing six civilians, four soldiers and three children; wounding 15 soldiers and 11 civilians; damaging four civilian vehicles, two military vehicles, 14 shops, and nearby electricity lines. The Tehrik-i-Taliban claimed responsibility.

On 25 December 2007, at about 9:30 AM, in Bayji, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) after ramming a truck carrying cooking gas cylinders near an oil refinery into a line of civilians waiting at a checkpoint for the gas, killing between 23 and 25 civilians, paramilitary members, and children, wounding between 77 and 90 others, damaging the checkpoint, the oil refinery, and one vehicle. No group claimed responsibility.

On 27 December 2007, at about 5:10 PM, in Rawalpindi, Punjab, Pakistan, at a political rally, an armed assailant fired upon and killed Pakistani former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto minutes after she concluded a speech and boarded her vehicle. Immediately after the shooting, a suicide bomber who was standing behind the assailant, detonated the improvised explosive device (IED) strapped to his body, killing at least 19 people, one political party member, injuring at least 27 others, 18 police officers, three lawmakers and causing extensive damage to Bhutto's vehicle. No group claimed responsibility, although it was possible that groups linked to al-Qa'ida and the Taliban may have been responsible. The Pakistan Interior Ministry at one point believed that Lashkar i Jhangvi may have also been responsible. Other government sources blamed Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan for the attack.

On 28 December 2007, at about 1:00 PM, in the Rusafa district of Baghdad, Iraq, an assailant detonated a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) on the street in an outdoor market in the central Sheikh Omar district near Tayaran Square, killing between 10 and 14 civilians, including several children, wounding between 64 and 66 civilians, including several children, damaging several stalls at the market and several nearby vehicles. No group claimed responsibility.

On 28 December 2007, in Swat, North-West Frontier, Pakistan, assailants detonated an improvised explosive device (IED) near a vehicle, killing eight civilians and one government official, one political party leader, injuring several other civilians, and destroying the vehicle. No group claimed responsibility.

On 29 December 2007, at 6:30 PM, in the predominately Shiite Za'faraniya district, Baghdad, Iraq, assailants attacked a neighborhood with several mortar rounds, killing 16 civilians, wounding 28 others, and damaging three homes. No group

claimed responsibility.

On 30 December 2007, in Maywand, Kandahar, Afghanistan, armed assailants fired upon a police checkpoint but caused no injuries or damage. The assailants then kidnapped, fired upon, and killed 16 police officers. The Taliban claimed responsibility.

On 31 December 2007, in the morning, in At Tarmiyah, Salah ad Din, Iraq, a suicide bomber using a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacked a Sahwa Council checkpoint, killing seven Sunni paramilitary members and five children, wounding seven other paramilitary members, and damaging the checkpoint. The children were walking to school at the time of the attack. The Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahideen Shura Council (DII/MSM) claimed responsibility.

STANFORD
UNIVERSITY



April 30, 2008

To: NCTC
From: David D. Laitin, Watkins Professor of Political Science, Stanford University
Re: Challenges in the Measurement of Terrorist Incidents, for Inclusion in the *Report on Terrorist Incidents – 2007*.

Despite a Congressional mandate that goes back to 1987, the U.S. Government did not take measuring terrorism statistics seriously until 2004. Since then, the US Government has made several important changes in the status and housing of terrorist statistics, going a long way on the route toward professionalism. Terrorism accounting is now entrusted to the National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), established in August 2004 by presidential order, to serve as the primary organization in the United States Government for integrating and analyzing all intelligence pertaining to terrorism and counterterrorism. In December 2004, Congress codified the NCTC in the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act and placed the NCTC in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence. For purposes of national accounts, the NCTC now takes responsibility for the unclassified Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS), a publicly available resource, with the added responsibility of publishing the annual report on terrorist incidents as mandated by Congress.

Building up a small but dedicated staff of enumerators and subjecting their procedures to the annual critiques of a Brain Trust (on which I serve), the WITS product has markedly improved in the past several years. It has produced a web-based data service that can help public officials, journalists and citizens answer basic questions about the scope and source of terrorism in today's world. The data, available at <http://wits.nctc.gov/Main.do>, has numerous fields, including date of incident, weapon used, amount of damage, nationality of perpetrator, place of attack, and organizational affiliation of the perpetrator.

Perusing the data is fascinating. Those interested in the relationship between Islamic fundamentalism and terror will learn in a matter of moments from these data that of the 14,570 recorded incidents of terror in 2006, only 1,702 (or 12 percent) can be linked to Islamic fundamentalist groups. Any quick association between Islamic extremism and terrorism must therefore be reconsidered. To be sure, this low percentage of incidents that can be attributed to Muslim extremists is in some part due to the failure of the enumerators to identify with confidence the responsible group from open source outlets. In fact 65.1 percent of the incidents in 2006 had an unknown perpetrating group. While most of these unknowns – given what we know about where the incidents took place and who were the victims – were not likely to have been perpetrated by Islamic fundamentalist groups, it is important to fill in these large gaps in our datasets.

However, this gap in our knowledge suggests another conjecture. In 2004 (presumably when data were less available than today), 58.6 percent of the incidents were non-identifiable by group, going up to 65.5 percent in 2007. These data suggest the possibility, consistent with new research on international terrorism in political science, that Western counterterrorism has successfully defanged centralized organizations from terrorist success. But this has opened up the opportunity for wildcat shadow organizations to operate more freely. As terrorist organizations decline, terrorist incidents incline!

While these data are clearly grist for journalistic investigations and public debate, they do not yet serve us well enough for serious academic analysis or for guiding public policy. However professional the WITS team has become, the data they produce still do not have the standing that national statistics merit. Informed by the illustrations above, I see two areas where improvement is of vital concern.

[1] For academic research on terrorist trends, time series data are the coin of the realm because without such data, we cannot discern trends in any rigorous fashion. The WITS team, responsive to needs within the intelligence community to tinker with the coding criteria of incidents to address changing client interests, does not provide a consistent map of terrorist incidents over time. To be useful for the research community, which will be the principal source for the discovery of underlying patterns of terrorism, it is crucial to provide data each year using consistent coding criteria. To be useful to the policy community, and docked to other datasets, good time series data will allow us to investigate in a rigorous way what government actions work best to reduce terrorism. To make such trend analysis possible, either WITS should backfill its research based on the new criteria, or publish data each year in two categories, one for the long-term trends using the old criteria, and one for the updated criteria. In education, the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) in its annual “Nation’s Report Card” provides data in several categories, allowing for both the introduction of new coding rules and the testing for long-term trends using the old rules. With a budget of nearly \$100 million, ambitious data collection like that is possible. In its annual reports, the NCTC admonishes the user community not to perform time series analysis, citing the dangers of incomparable datasets. Rather, NCTC should be provided the resources to make the annual datasets comparable, facilitating the rigorous search for trends and assessment of policies.

[2] The missing values for organizational affiliation of terrorists are in large part due to the full reliance on open sources. Indeed, if classified data were employed, the product would be of no use to academics or journalists. However, the wall separating classified and open source data need not be built with stone. Indeed, the State Department’s annual reports on terrorist incidents took advantage of classified information from the Incident Review Panel, so there is precedent for using cleansed classified information in open source products. It is now technologically feasible for classified reports from human intelligence and electronic surveillance to be partly cleansed to fill in many missing values without exposing confidential sources. If the wall were partially bridged, intelligence analysts would better be able to integrate the specific and wordy narrative accounts coming from human intelligence and surveillance with the clean and general accounts coming from statistics. Software is now available to allow analysts at different levels of security clearance to get different levels of source information for

the filling in of missing values. Making the public, academics and analysts guess about crucial relationships due to missing values is to reduce rather than enhance national security. To be sure, classified data are not the only route toward filling in missing values; there are techniques of imputation, a technique that the WITS team is now seeking to implement. But the reduction of missing values, crucial for statistical inference, requires more systematic attention and resources in the preparation of incident reports.

As Professor Krueger emphasized in his letter included in the 2006 report, good national statistics are a quintessential public good. Our nation is in better shape to the extent that we can accurately trace trends in our economy, in our educational system, and in social mobility for historically disadvantaged groups. There is no reason that our national security policy should be conditioned on less systematic data than our economic, educational and social policies.