2011 Report Update

The Consequences of Terrorism—
An Update on al-Qaeda and other Terrorist Threats
in the Sahel & Maghreb

Maghreb & Sahel Terrorism:
Addressing the Rising Threat from al-Qaeda &
other Terrorists in North & West/Central Africa

Yonah Alexander
International Center for Terrorism Studies
at the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies

JANUARY 2010

JANUARY 2011 – One Year Later
The International Center for Terrorism Studies (ICTS)

Established in 1998, the activities of ICTS are guided by an International Research Council that offers recommendations for study on different aspects of terrorism, both conventional and unconventional. ICTS also serves as a coordinating body for a consortium of universities and think tanks throughout the world, namely the Inter-University Center for Terrorism Studies. ICTS is also affiliated with the Inter-University Center for Legal Studies (Washington, DC).

There exists the need to educate policy-makers, and the public in general, on the nature and intensity of the terrorism threat in the twenty-first century. As a member of the academic and research community, the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies has an intellectual obligation, as well as a moral and practical responsibility, to participate in the international effort to arrest the virus of terrorism. The purpose of the International Center for Terrorism Studies (ICTS), therefore, is four-fold:

- First, to monitor current and future threats of terrorism;
- Second, to develop response strategies on governmental and non-governmental levels;
- Third, to effect continual communication with policy-makers, academic institutions, business, media, and civic organizations; and
- Fourth, to sponsor research programs on critical issues, particularly those relating enabling technologies with policy, and share the findings nationally and internationally.

ICTS has sponsored, co-sponsored and participated in more than 350 events in many countries, including the U.S., Albania, Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, France, India, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Morocco, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, and United Kingdom. ICTS has published 100 books and 25 reports and ICTS activities were covered extensively by television, radio and press in over 60 countries.
The Consequences of Terrorism—
An Update on al-Qaeda and other Terrorist Threats
in the Sahel & Maghreb

A 2011 Report Update

To the January 2010 Special Report: “Maghreb & Sahel Terrorism: 
Addressing the Rising Threat from al-Qaeda & other Terrorists 
in North & West/Central Africa”

By Yonah Alexander, Director
International Center for Terrorism Studies
at the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies

January 2011
About the Author

Professor Yonah Alexander
Director of the International Center for Terrorism Studies

Yonah Alexander is a Senior Fellow at the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies and Director of its International Center for Terrorism Studies as well as a member of the Board of Regents. Concurrently, he is Co-Director of the Inter-University Center for Legal Studies. Both are consortia of universities and think tanks throughout the world. Since 2009, Prof. Alexander also provides academic support to NATO's Centre of Excellence-Defence against Terrorism in Ankara, Turkey. In addition, he is the former Director of Terrorism Studies at The George Washington University and the State University of New York, totaling 35 years of service.

His research experience includes such appointments as: Research Professor of International Affairs and Visiting Professor of Law, The George Washington University; Director, "Terrorism, Gray Area and Low Level Conflict," U.S. Global Strategy Council; Senior Fellow, The Institute for Advanced Studies in Justice, School of Law, The American University; Research Associate, School of Journalism, Columbia University; Senior Staff Member, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Georgetown University; Director, Institute for Studies in International Terrorism, State University of New York; and Fellow, Institute of Social Behavior Pathology, The University of Chicago. He is a member, International Institute of Strategic Studies (London).

Educated at Columbia University (Ph.D.), the University of Chicago (M.A.), and Roosevelt University of Chicago (B.A.), Professor Alexander taught at George Washington University, American University, the Columbus School of Law at Catholic University of America, Tel Aviv University, The City University of New York, and The State University of New York.

Dr. Alexander is founder and editor-in-chief of four international journals: Terrorism; Political Communication and Persuasion; Minority and Group Rights; and Partnership for Peace Review. He also served as editor-in-chief of a series of books on terrorism for Martinus Nijhoff (The Netherlands); co-editor of Terrorism: Documents of International and Local Control (Oceana Publications, New York); editor, Terrorism Library, Transnational Publications (New York); and General Editor, Terrorism: An International Resource File, UMI (Ann Arbor). He has published nearly 100 books, including the 2008-2009 works: The New Iranian Leadership: Ahmadinejad, Nuclear Ambition and the Middle East; Evolution of U.S. Counterterrorism Policy: A Documentary Collection (3 Vols); Turkey: Terrorism, Civil Rights, and the European Union: and Terror on the High Seas: From Piracy to Strategic Challenge (2 Vols). His latest book Terrorists in Our Midst: Combating Foreign-Affinity Terrorism in America was published in April 2010. His works were published in two dozen languages such as Albanian, Japanese, and Turkish.
# 2011 Report Update:

**The Consequences of Terrorism—An Update on al-Qaeda and other Terrorist Threats in the Sahel & Maghreb**

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TERRORISM HOT SPOT: AL-QAEDA CASTS SHADOW OVER THE SAHEL

Traces path across Failed/Fragile States, Links with Cartels at new Crossroads of Terrorism & Trafficking

ICTS – International Center for Terrorism Studies, Potomac Institute for Policy Studies – January 2011

SOURCES:
1) "Country Reports on Terrorism 2009," US State Department, August 2010;
2) "Failed States Index 2010," Foreign Policy/Fund for Peace, June 2010;
3) "Al-Qaeda casts Shadow over Sahel region"(map), Agence France Press, Oct. 27, 2010;
6) "Parties to Western Sahara conflict end UN-convened informal talks in New York," UN News Centre, Dec. 19, 2010 (plan for upcoming meeting w/UNHCR in Geneva to advance family visits by road);
2011 Report Update: The Consequences of Terrorism—Update on al-Qaeda and other Terrorist Threats in the Sahel & Maghreb

Yonah Alexander

We learn from history that nothing is permanent in world affairs. Empires, nations, and people rise and decline, and others take their place. The only certainty is uncertainty and consequently a realistic analysis of factors that contribute to stability or instability of national, regional, and global security frameworks is critical.

Tragically, the Maghreb – Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, and Tunisia – as well as adjacent parts of the Sahel – Chad, Mali, and Niger – have emerged as one of the most worrying strategic challenges to the international community, and yet for decades these regions have mostly been neglected by United States diplomacy. Consider, for example, the empirical data generated since September 11, 2001.

Terrorist attacks by al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and other extremist groups in both the Maghreb and Sahel increased 558% from their low during the period to a new high of 204 attacks in 2009, and remain dangerously high, with 178 in 2010. Thus, over the past nine years, more than 1,100 terrorist bombings, murders, kidnappings, and ambushes against both domestic and international targets have claimed almost 2,000 lives and 6,000 victims of violence. Moreover, according to open intelligence sources and a recent fact-finding trip to the region in January 2011, there exists growing evidence that AQIM, local traffickers, and possibly members of the Polisario are forming links with Latin American organized criminal groups for trafficking drugs and humans via transit networks into Europe.

What is particularly of grave concern is that AQIM, jointly with the other al-Qaeda affiliates (e.g. al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula – AQAP – operating in Yemen, as well as al-Shabaab members in Somalia) currently and for the foreseeable future, represent a most dangerous threat both regionally and inter-regionally. Clearly in the failed and fragile states bordering the Sahara, al-Qaeda has established a safe haven and breeding ground for its activities.

Two major concerns feed into this arc of instability that stretches from the Red Sea and is poised to reach to the Atlantic. First, is the lingering 35-year old Western Sahara conflict, which is creating an opening for AQIM’s expansion and also recruitment of hard-core Polisario members among the Sahrawi refugee camps in Algeria, further complicating the viability of a diplomatic resolution for the Western Sahara issue.

And second, the sudden and explosive recent popular street protests in Tunisia that ousted the authoritarian President, Zine el-Abidine Ben Ali, who had ruled the country for 23 years, open up the possibility that al-Qaeda will attempt to take advantage of the unfolding drama in its effort to destabilize the region.
The purpose of this updated report is to supplement two earlier special studies published in 2009 and January 2010. The publication titled “Why the Maghreb Matters: Threats, Opportunities, and Options for Effective Engagement in North Africa” (March 2009) was co-sponsored by the Conflict Management Program of the John Hopkins University jointly with the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies. This report was supported by a bipartisan panel of foreign policy experts, including General (ret.) Wesley Clark, Amb (ret.) Stuart Eizenstat, former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, Professor William Zartman, and other distinguished academics and former diplomats.

The panel’s special report recommended that the new US administration “look around the corner,” as President Barack Obama had advocated, and engage the region more effectively to prevent the brewing crisis in security before it erupts. More specifically, the report outlined threats, opportunities, and options for the United States to promote peace and prosperity, and prevent a growing peril in North Africa. The nations of the Maghreb have long been at the crossroads of history and currently hold great potential as a bridge between the Islamic world and the West. The region could benefit greatly from increased regional economic integration that would make it an appealing market for Europe and the United States. But it also faces serious challenges: a firm toehold by al-Qaeda in the Sahara, inconsistent economic growth, a growing and restive young population, and regional disputes that impede economic and security cooperation, in particular the long-running dispute over Western Sahara.

The second report, “Maghreb & Sahel Terrorism: Addressing the Rising Threat from al-Qaeda and other Terrorists in North and West/Central Africa” (January 2010), which I authored and was published by the International Center for Terrorism Studies at the Potomac Institute for Policy Studies, presented an overview of terrorism and dealt in some detail with the security challenge in the region and its implications.
RECOMMENDATIONS:

The key insights and recommendations underlined in that study appear even more relevant, and urgent, a year later. They include the following steps that should be given close consideration by US policy makers and the international community in general:

1. Develop a comprehensive program in the affected countries to increase public awareness concerning the nature of jihadist terrorism as a form of low-intensity warfare being waged against the Maghreb and Sahel; how it affects the local populations; how it diverts resources away from economic development; and how it constrains political open space.

2. Strengthen the US intelligence mechanisms in order to provide more effective collection and analysis of data related to terrorist activities by al-Qaeda and other extremists in the region and beyond. And ensure that the information is used effectively by cooperating bodies in the region through providing equipment, training, and monitoring assistance.

3. Deny supporters of Islamic extremism in the Maghreb, Sahel, and elsewhere the capacity and freedom to engage in propaganda through effective information countermeasures, investments in local development, and open channels of communication with local leaders.

4. Expand US counterterrorism technical assistance to the area, particularly training for internal security bodies, police agencies, and the military, particularly under the umbrella of multilateral working groups to provide for adequate monitoring and transparency.

5. Encourage the governments in the region to continue with a “carrot-and-stick” approach, and with their efforts improve the economic and social conditions in these countries.

6. Improve the level of security coordination between the countries in the region so they can more effectively share intelligence and interdict terrorist networks and supply lines on the ground. Also improve the levels of economic cooperation between the nations in the region to spur increased trade and commerce that contributes to economic growth and reduces poverty as an underlying factor in fueling social unrest and extremism. Both security and economic cooperation in the Maghreb and Sahel would no doubt be enhanced by a resolution to the decades-old Western Sahara dispute, which continues to drive a wedge between two of the region’s most influential nations – Morocco and Algeria.

7. Face the intellectual challenge of radical Islam directly with “home-grown” religious and intellectual leaders who are able to challenge the misuse of Islam and channel religious tendencies into more productive social development opportunities.

8. Raise the diplomatic, economic, political, and military costs to Iran high enough to outweigh the benefits of supporting terrorism and exporting jihadist terrorism elsewhere.

In sum, a coherent and firm US policy vis-à-vis the threats of terrorism in Maghreb and Sahel would increase domestic public understanding and support in the US for sustained engagement with the nations of North and West/Central Africa. The updated documents incorporated in this report, particularly the statistical tables and terrorism chronology covering the period September 11, 2001 – December 31, 2010 make it clear that constructive and sustained engagement is vital, employing both “hard” (security, military, intelligence cooperation) and “soft” elements (economic and social development creating employment opportunities, education that equips students/trainees for jobs, and reduction of religious radicalism). Otherwise, the US, the EU, and our friends in the region will remain hostages to, and targets of, these ideological, theological, and political terrorists for the remainder of the 21st century.
### CHRONOLOGY:
Terrorism in North & West/Central Africa

Sept. 11, 2001 – Dec. 31, 2010
Algeria, Chad, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, and Tunisia

![Graph showing annual terrorist attacks in Maghreb & Sahel Region](chart)

**Data Table: Terrorism Incidents in Maghreb & Sahel since Sept. 11, 2001**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Timeline</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2002</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
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<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>North &amp; West/Central Africa Nations</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,103 attacks</td>
<td>21 attacks</td>
<td>55 attacks</td>
<td>31 attacks</td>
<td>44 attacks</td>
<td>104 attacks</td>
<td>153 attacks</td>
<td>161 attacks</td>
<td>152 attacks</td>
<td>204 attacks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Algeria</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>938 attacks</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chad</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>58 attacks</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Libya</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>1 attack</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Mali</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>41 attacks</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mauritania</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>20 attacks</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Morocco</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>7 attacks</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Niger</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>35 attacks</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tunisia</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>3 attacks</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INCIDENTS OF TERRORISM IN MAGHREB & SAHEL:
Chronology from Sept. 11, 2001 to Dec. 31, 2010 — (Updated with 2010 incidents below)
For full listing from 9/11/01 to 12/31/09, go to: http://www.potomacinstitute.org/attachments/524_Maghreb%20Terrorism%20report.pdf

2010

December 27, 2010

December 25, 2010

December 25, 2010

December 24, 2010

December 23, 2010

December 23, 2010

December 11, 2010

Algeria

December 11, 2010

December 10, 2010
Armed terrorists attempted to kidnap a businessman from Freha, Tizi Ouzou. The assailants hijacked his vehicle, but fortunately he was able to escape. http://www.tsa-algerie.com/divers/tiziouzou-un-barattaque-et-une-tentative-de-kidnapping-avorte_13285.html

December 9, 2010

November 29, 2010

November 29, 2010
4 soldiers killed in clash with terrorists in Tenès, Chef. 2 communal guards and another soldier were also wounded. http://www.magharebia.com/cocoon/article/xhtml1/en_GB/features/awi/newsbriefs/general/2010/11/30/newsbrief-01

November 28, 2010

November 27, 2010

November 27, 2010

November 26, 2010

November 26, 2010

November 26, 2010

November 20, 2010

November 16, 2010

November 16, 2010

November 14, 2010
November 14, 2010

October 24, 2010

November 12, 2010

October 23, 2010

November 7, 2010
3 soldiers were wounded during a clash with terrorists in Timezrit, Boumerdès. 1 terrorist was also killed in fighting. http://www.magharebia.com/coconcoonco/en_GB/features/awi/newsbriefs/general/2010/11/08/newbrief-04

October 14, 2010

October 30, 2010

October 13, 2010

October 29, 2010

October 13, 2010

October 28, 2010

October 12, 2010

October 25, 2010

October 8, 2010

October 4, 2010

October 25, 2010

October 3, 2010

October 2, 2010

October 1, 2010

September 26, 2010

September 24, 2010

September 23, 2010
Assailants fired on, wounded a business owner in Zemmouri el Bahri, Boumerdès. https://wits.ntc.gov

September 22, 2010

September 21, 2010

TIMELINE: Terrorist attacks in the Maghreb and Sahel – 2010
September 21, 2010
Bomb in Bordj Ménai, Boumerdès kills 2 policemen and wounds 10 civilians.

September 19, 2010
2 Patriots and military officer wounded in bomb explosion in El Aouana, Jijel.
http://www.lexpressionsdz.com/article/2/2010-09-20/80803.html

September 14, 2010
Security forces diffuse bomb at gendarme outpost in El Hamma, Khemchela.

September 13, 2010
1 killed, 2 others severely injured in a terrorist attack in Maghnia, Tlemcen.

September 13, 2010
Communal guard member killed, 3 injured by terrorists in Dhéhira, Thlejen, Tébessa.

September 11, 2010
Bomb injures 2 soldiers in Aïmdoual, Béjaïa.
http://www.elwatan.com/actualite/deux-militaires-blesses-12-09-2010-89702_109.php

September 8, 2010
Terrorists attack communal guard unit in Ihsassmen, Naciria, Boumerdès, no injuries.

September 7, 2010
3 gendarmes were injured in a terrorist attack in Souk El Had, Boumerdès.

September 6, 2010
Security forces diffuse bomb during an ANP operation in Ammal, Boumerdès.

September 6, 2010
Security forces diffuse bomb targeting ANP convoy in Bordj Menaïl, Boumerdès.

August 31, 2010
Terrorist attack kills 1 civilian, injures 1 police, 7 civilians in ElAbadia, Ain Defla.

August 29, 2010
IED wounds 2 guards in Kadiara, Bouira.

August 28, 2010
Terrorist attack military vehicle in Aghris, Tizi Ouzou, kills 1 soldier, wound 2.

August 26, 2010
A bomb exploded in Tigzirt, Tizi Ouzou. No one was wounded.

August 24, 2010
IED explodes in Ghrab, Tébessa. No injuries.

August 24, 2010
Retired Algerian customs officer believed kidnapped in June attack on 11 gendarmes Mali-Algeria border executed by AQIM.

August 23, 2010
Kidnapped father/son found with throats slit in Ouzina, Ain Rih, M'sila. 3rd murder in region in week. AQIM’s believed culprit.

August 22, 2010
Bomb injures 3 people in ElAouana, Jijel.

August 21, 2010
2 police officers killed, 1 wounded at Rass El Oued, Bordj Bou Arreridj in shootout with terrorist, who was killed in incident.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**TIMELINE: Terrorist attacks in the Maghreb and Sahel – 2010**
June 30, 2010
11 gendarmes killed when the vehicle they were traveling in was attacked by armed Islamists in Tinzautine, Tamnarasset, located near the Algerian-Malian border. Al-Qaeda in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) claims responsibility. http://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2010/07/01/al-qaida-au-maghreb-islamique-revendique-la-mort-de-11-gendarmes-algeriens_1381492_3212.html

June 27, 2010

June 26, 2010
2 Army officers were killed and several other soldiers wounded in an IED attack in Nacria, between the towns of Imahghinène and Bouassem. http://www.elwatan.com/Boumerdes-Deux-militaires-tues

June 25, 2010
7 people were killed in a terrorist attack by armed Islamists in El Kitna, Tébessa. http://www.tsa-algerie.com/politique/sept-morts-dans-une-attaque-terroriste-pres-de-tebessa_11356.html

June 24, 2010
Terrorists attacked wedding party that had just returned home to celebrate the rites of henna in An Ghrab, Tébessa, killing 5, wounding 3 others. http://www.elwatan.com/Cinq-mortsdans-une-attaque

June 23, 2010

June 22, 2010

June 21, 2010

June 12, 2010

June 11, 2010

June 10, 2010
The Chinese Embassy in Algiers has confirmed that one of its nationals was killed in an IED attack on a Police checkpoint near Bouira. The man was a passenger in a vehicle stopped at the checkpoint when the device exploded. http://www.spectre-international.com/documents/W-26.pdf

June 9, 2010

June 6, 2010
2 communal guards were killed and 1 was wounded in a bomb attack in Aït Felkaï, Darguina, Béjaïa. http://www.tsa-algerie.com/politique/terrorisme-deux-gardes-communaux-tues-dans-un-attentat-pres-de_11078.html

June 5, 2010
A shepard was wounded in a bomb explosion in Stah Guendis, Sidi Abd. http://www.elwatan.com/Un-berger-grievement-blesse-dans-l

June 5, 2010
A former member of the GLD, believed to be kidnapped in late May, was found dead in Sid Ali Benyoub, Sidi Bel Abbès. http://www.elwatan.com/Sidi-Bel-Abbes-Un-patriote

May 26, 2010

May 21, 2010

May 19, 2010

May 17, 2010

May 15, 2010

May 13, 2010
2 civilians were wounded in a bomb explosion in Arib, Ain Defla. http://www.elwatan.com/Arib-Ain-Defla-Explosion-d-une

May 13, 2010
2 people killed, 15-20 soldiers, civilians wounded in double bombing in Baghilia, Boumerdès. No group takes responsibility, but Islamic terrorists are suspected. http://www.elwatan.com/Baghilia-Boumerdes-Deux-morts-et

May 10, 2010

May 9, 2010

TIMELINE: Terrorist attacks in the Maghreb and Sahel – 2010
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May 8, 2010</td>
<td>4 soldiers were wounded in a bomb explosion near Aghzer, El Aouana, Jijel. <a href="http://www.elwatan.com/hamza-el-aouana-Quatre-personnes">http://www.elwatan.com/hamza-el-aouana-Quatre-personnes</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 7, 2010</td>
<td>4 security agents, working for the gas company Enrico Mattei, were seriously wounded by bomb in Ghefrane, Tébessa. <a href="http://www.elwatan.com/tebessa-4-blesses-dans-l-explosion">http://www.elwatan.com/tebessa-4-blesses-dans-l-explosion</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 20, 2010</td>
<td>Bomb targeting police outpost exploded at the Tassalaat beach near Tizgirt, Tizi Ouzou. No one was wounded <a href="http://www.tsu-algerie.com/politique/terrorisme-explosion-de-deux-bombes-pres-de-tizi-ouzou_10373.html">http://www.tsu-algerie.com/politique/terrorisme-explosion-de-deux-bombes-pres-de-tizi-ouzou_10373.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 10, 2010</td>
<td>A soldier was wounded when a homemade bomb exploded near Jorf Trab, Oued Taourira, Sidi Bel Abbés. <a href="http://www.elwatan.com/Un-militaire-blessee-dans-l-1561600">http://www.elwatan.com/Un-militaire-blessee-dans-l-1561600</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 7, 2010</td>
<td>A young shop owner was kidnapped near Beni Douala, Tizi Ouzou. The man was driving when his car was intercepted by a group of armed men. <a href="http://www.tsu-algerie.com/politique/nouveau-kidnapping-de-citoyen-a-tizi-ouzou_10231.html">http://www.tsu-algerie.com/politique/nouveau-kidnapping-de-citoyen-a-tizi-ouzou_10231.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 3, 2010</td>
<td>7 security guards killed in terrorist attack on road between Tifra and Akfadou, Béjaïa. Convoy of guards providing security for Turkish company working with Sonelgaz hit by roadside bomb. <a href="http://www.elwatan.com/embuscade-a-Tifra-Bejaia-sept">http://www.elwatan.com/embuscade-a-Tifra-Bejaia-sept</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 5, 2010</td>
<td>A soldier was wounded in a bomb explosion in Tafessour, Sidi Bel Abbès. <a href="http://www.elwatan.com/sidi-bel-Abbes-Un-militaire-blessee">http://www.elwatan.com/sidi-bel-Abbes-Un-militaire-blessee</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chad

**2010**

**June 6, 2010**
Armed group kidnaps westerner working for OXFAM in Abéché, located in the east of the country.

Mali

**2010**

**April 4, 2010**
5 Malian soldiers wounded in roadside bomb explosion just across the border from the Algerian town of Tin Zaouatine.
http://ca.news.yahoo.com/s/afp/100404/world/mali_algeria_blast_military

**January 1, 2010**
2 Malians killed, 2 wounded in firefight near Bouraissa, Kidal between armed Tuaregs & narcotraffickers, who refused to pay tax to let 10 tons of cocaine through Tuareg territory. Tuaregs seize cocaine.

**January 22, 2010**
Narcotraffickers kidnap Mayor of Anefis, Kidal for ransom, to recover revenue from cocaine stolen earlier in month.

**April 22, 2010**
A Frenchman and an Algerian were kidnapped by armed men in Inabangaret, near the Algerian border.

**March 8, 2010**
5 soldiers were killed and an unknown number wounded during an attack by AQIM on a military outpost in Tilwa, near the Malian border.

**February 14, 2010**
1 soldier was wounded during a shootout with members of al-Qaeda near Zouerate.

**August 25, 2010**
Suicide bomber injures 3 soldiers in attack on military barracks in Nema, near Mali border. AQIM claims responsibility.

**January 2, 2010**
7 soldiers and 1 civilian were killed during an attack by armed assailants on a military outpost in Tahoua, near the Malian border.

Mauritania

**2010**

**August 10, 2010**
AQIM operatives kidnap national guard member, customs official later executed.

Niger

**2010**

**April 22, 2010**
Terrorisme

http://www.jeuneafrique.com/Article/2010/04/22/un-collaborateur

http://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2010/03/03/mali-enleves-au-niger_1341380_3212.html

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