



THE NATIONAL COUNTERTERRORISM CENTER



COUNTERTERRORISM 2015 CALENDAR

COVER IMAGE

"Freedom Tower, New York City, NY." Photo by Erica Smith



The US National Counterterrorism Center is pleased to present the 2015 edition of the Counterterrorism (CT) Calendar. This edition, like others since the Calendar was first published in daily planner format in 2003, contains many features across the full range of issues pertaining to international terrorism: terrorist groups, wanted terrorists, and technical pages on various threat-related topics. The Calendar also marks dates that terrorists may believe are important if planning attacks to commemorate particular events.

Under US law, NCTC focuses exclusively on international terrorism. There are other organized groups that engage in violent acts—some are criminal organizations with no political or social agenda, and some are domestic terrorist groups; however, this calendar reflects NCTC’s international focus. Senior Intelligence Community officials assess the greatest international terrorist threats currently facing the United States come from violent extremists inspired by al-Qa’ida, including its allies and affiliates, who are committed to conducting attacks inside the United States and abroad. These groups promote an ideology that presents a radical vision of Islam that is not followed or endorsed by the vast majority of Muslims.

Individuals portrayed in this calendar are all listed on the US Government’s Rewards for Justice site or on FBI sites devoted to terrorism. These individuals have been either indicted or are being sought for their involvement in international terrorism.

The CT Calendar is designed as a ready reference guide for law-enforcement, intelligence, military and security personnel, contingency planners, or citizens concerned about terrorist threats. The CT Calendar is oriented primarily to readers in the United States, but we hope it will be useful for citizens of other countries as well. We invite you to visit the interactive version of the Calendar at <http://www.nctc.gov>.

In the conduct of intelligence activities, the Intelligence Community (IC) recognizes that it must protect fully the legal rights of all US persons, including freedoms, civil liberties, and privacy rights guaranteed by Federal law. The IC is not authorized to collect, retain, or disseminate information about US persons solely based on Constitutionally protected activities such as First Amendment speech, and may not do so based solely on race, religion, or other protected classification. All individuals in this calendar are included only because of information linking them to international terrorism. Individuals identified as charged or indicted with criminal wrongdoing are entitled to a presumption of innocence in the US court system, unless and until such time as they are deemed guilty through the judicial process.

Islamic Calendar

The Islamic calendar is based on the movement and observation of the moon. The Islamic year contains 12 months, none of which can exceed 30 days. Each month starts when the lunar crescent is first seen after a new moon. Because 12 lunar months multiplied by 29.53 days equals 354.36 days, the Islamic calendar will always be approximately 11 days shorter than the Western (Gregorian) calendar. For example, 1 Muharram, the first day of Islamic year 1436 (known in the West by the Latin term Anno Hegirae, or A.H.), fell on 25 October 2014; in A.H. 1437, 1 Muharram falls on 15 October 2015. Because of lunar observation, differences in time zones, and local customs, the observance of Islamic holidays and days of the calendar may vary from region to region.

Islamic dates and holidays are approximate, as they are determined by local lunar observation. Islamic and Jewish holidays begin the evening preceding the date shown unless stated otherwise.

Spelling of Arabic Names and Terms

While there is no universally accepted transliteration of Arabic names and terms, this edition of the Counterterrorism Calendar adheres to a transliteration system that is generally used throughout the US Government. In this system, the letters "u" and "a" are preferred over "o" and "e." For example, the name of the al-Qa'ida operative who was detained on 1 March 2003 is Khalid Shaykh Muhammad, not Khalid Sheikh Mohammed; he was an associate of Usama Bin Ladin, not Osama Bin Laden. We have retained, however, the spellings used on the Rewards for Justice and FBI terrorism sites; spellings there are designed for easy recognition or are used in legal documents and therefore do not always conform to these rules.

Map Boundaries

Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.

Date and Sources of Information

The information in this calendar is valid as of 15 August 2014. This publication contains only information in the public domain that has been verified and disseminated by US Government sources.

Rewards for Justice Program

The Rewards for Justice (RFJ) Program is one of the most valuable US Government assets in the fight against international terrorism. Established by the 1984 Act to Combat International Terrorism, Public Law 98-533, Rewards for Justice has developed into a global interagency effort led by the Department of State's Bureau of Diplomatic Security.

Under this program, the Secretary of State may offer rewards for information that prevents or favorably resolves acts of international terrorism against US persons or property worldwide. The Secretary may also offer rewards for information leading to the disruption of financial mechanisms of a foreign terrorist organization. Rewards of up to \$25 million have been authorized for information leading to the capture of key al-Qa'ida leaders.

The Rewards for Justice Program is very effective. Since the program's inception, the United States has paid over \$125 million to more than 80 people who provided information that prevented and/or led to the favorable resolution of acts of international terrorism.

Although RFJ provides strict confidentiality to all its sources, in certain instances RFJ has been able to publicize some of its success stories. For example, RFJ paid a \$2 million reward for information that led US and Pakistani authorities to the location of Ramzi Yousef, an international terrorist who was convicted in the 1993 bombing of the World Trade Center.

Ten years later, on 3 July 2003, RFJ initiated an advertising campaign that was responsible for information that led US Armed Forces to

Uday and Qusay Husayn, the sons of former Iraqi dictator Saddam Husayn. This campaign produced the fastest result in RFJ history—a turnaround of just 18 days. In that case, RFJ paid a reward of \$30 million for information leading to the Husayn brothers' location.

In June 2007, RFJ paid \$10 million to Filipino citizens who provided information on the locations of Khadafi Janjalani and Abu Solaiman, Abu Sayyaf Group leaders. These men were involved in the kidnappings of Martin and Gracia Burnham, the murder of Guillermo Sobero, and attacks against the US Embassy in Manila.

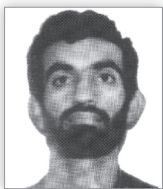
RFJ is always interested in receiving proposals to add key terrorist leaders to its Most Wanted List and Web site—www.rewardsforjustice.net. Additionally, RFJ welcomes reward payment nominations from any US federal, state, or local government agency on behalf of persons who have already provided information that has prevented or favorably resolved an act of international terrorism against US persons or property.

If you want to propose adding a key terrorist leader to the RFJ Most Wanted List and Web site or to nominate a source for a reward, please contact the RFJ Program.



Rewards for Justice

Washington, DC 20522-0303
www.rewardsforjustice.net
info@rewardsforjustice.net
1-800-US-REWARD (1-800-877-3927)
[@Rewards4Justice](https://twitter.com/Rewards4Justice)



Ramzi Ahmed Yousef
Convicted



Uday Husayn
Deceased



Qusay Husayn
Deceased



Abu Solaiman
Deceased



Khadafi Janjalani
Deceased

Foreign Terrorist Organizations

Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) are foreign organizations that are designated by the Secretary of State in accordance with section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA), as amended. FTO designations play a critical role in our fight against terrorism and are an effective means of curtailing support for terrorist activities and pressuring groups to get out of the terrorism business. The listed groups appear in chronological order of designation.

For updates to the FTO list, **visit <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/des/123085.htm>**.

For fact sheets on the FTOs, **visit <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/index.htm>**.

- Abu Nidal Organization (ANO)
- Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG)
- Aum Shinrikyo (AUM)
- Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA)
- Gama'a al-Islamiyya (Islamic Group) (IG)
- HAMAS
- Harakat ul-Mujahidin (HUM)
- Hizballah
- Kahane Chai (Kach)
- Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) (Kongra-Gel)
- Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)
- National Liberation Army (ELN)
- Palestine Liberation Front (PLF)
- Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ)
- Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)
- PFLP-General Command (PFLP-GC)
- Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)
- Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17N)
- Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C)
- Shining Path (SL)
- Al-Qa'ida (AQ)
- Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)
- Real Irish Republican Army (RIRA)
- Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)
- Lashkar-e Tayyiba (LT)
- Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade (AAMB)
- Asbat al-Ansar (AAA)
- Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)
- Communist Party of the Philippines/New People's Army (CPP/NPA)
- Jemaah Islamiya (JI)
- Lashkar-e-Jhangvi (LJ)
- Ansar al-Islam (AAI)
- Continuity Irish Republican Army (CIRA)
- Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG)
- Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (formerly Al-Qa'ida in Iraq)
- Islamic Jihad Union (IJU)
- Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami/Bangladesh (HUJI-B)
- Al-Shabaab
- Revolutionary Struggle (RS)
- Kata'ib Hizballah (KH)
- Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)
- Harakat ul-Jihad-i-Islami (HUJI)
- Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP)
- Jundallah
- Army of Islam (AOI)
- Indian Mujahedeen (IM)
- Jemaah Anshorut Tauhid (JAT)
- Abdallah Azzam Brigades (AAB)
- Haqqani Network (HQN)
- Ansar al-Dine (AAD)
- Boko Haram
- Ansaru
- Al-Mulathamun Battalion
- Ansar al-Sharia in Benghazi
- Ansar al-Sharia in Darnah
- Ansar al-Sharia in Tunisia
- Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis
- Al-Nusrah Front
- Mujahidin Shura Council in the Environs of Jerusalem (MSC)

Terrorist Designations: What They Are and What They Do

What They Are

Designations play a critical role in the US Government’s fight against terrorism, and are an effective means of curtailing support for terrorist activities and pressuring groups to get out of the terrorism business.

There are two main authorities that the United States uses to designate terrorist groups and individuals.

1. Immigration and Nationality Act (INA):

Under this authority, the Department of State designates groups as *Foreign Terrorist Organizations* (FTOs). In order to be designated as an FTO under the INA, the group must be a foreign-based **organization**, engage in terrorist activity, or retain the capacity to engage in terrorist activity; and the terrorist activity of the organization must threaten the security of US nationals or the national defense, foreign relations, or economic interests of the United States.

2. Executive Order (E.O.) 13224: Under this authority, a wider range of entities—including terrorist groups, individuals acting as part of a terrorist organization, and other entities such as financiers and front companies—can be designated as *Specially Designated Global Terrorists* (SDGTs) by both the Departments of State and the Department of the Treasury. Under E.O. 13224, the State Department designates **individuals or entities** that have committed, or pose a significant risk of committing, acts of terrorism that threaten the security of US nationals or the national security, foreign policy, or economy of the United States. The Department of the Treasury has derivative authority to carry out additional designations of those providing support to an already designated individual or entity.

What They Do

Beyond asset freezes and travel restrictions listed below, designations are an important tool for US foreign policy. Designations support USG efforts to curb terrorist finance, deter donations and contributions, block economic transactions, and implement international obligations under UN Security Council Resolution 1373. Terrorist designations also serve to stigmatize and isolate the organizations, heighten public awareness, and signal concerns to international partners about named organizations, individuals, and entities.

Designation Consequences	
FTO Authority	E.O. 13224 Authority
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ All funds under the control of a US institution are frozen, aliens are inadmissible to, and may be deportable from, the United States;▪ Becomes illegal for persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to knowingly provide <i>material support</i> to the organization;▪ Any violators are subject to civil and criminal penalties of up to 15 years imprisonment and fines;▪ Provides the Department of Justice an <i>important prosecutorial tool</i>.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Property and transactions under US jurisdiction are frozen▪ Becomes illegal to engage in transactions with designated individuals or entities▪ Criminal penalties of up to 10 years imprisonment and fines▪ Provides the Department of the Treasury the ability to make derivative designations of individuals and entities providing support to a designated individual or entity



Ayman al-Zawahiri

Established by Usama Bin Ladin in 1988 with Arabs who fought in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union, al-Qa'ida's declared goal is the establishment of a pan-Islamic caliphate throughout the Muslim world. Toward this end, al-Qa'ida seeks to unite Muslims to fight the West, especially the United States, as a means of overthrowing Muslim regimes al-Qa'ida deems "apostate," expelling Western influence from Muslim countries, and defeating Israel. Al-Qa'ida issued a statement in February 1998 under the banner of "the World Islamic Front for Jihad Against the Jews and Crusaders" saying it was the duty of all Muslims to kill US citizens—civilian and military—and their allies everywhere. The group merged with the Egyptian Islamic Jihad (al-Jihad) in June 2001.

On 11 September 2001, 19 al-Qa'ida suicide attackers hijacked and crashed four US commercial jets—two into the World Trade Center in New York City, one into the Pentagon near Washington, D.C., and a fourth into a field in Shanksville, Pennsylvania—leaving nearly 3,000 people dead. Al-Qa'ida also directed the 12 October 2000 attack on the USS Cole in the port of Aden, Yemen, which killed 17 US sailors and injured another 39, and conducted the bombings in August 1998 of the US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, killing 224 people and injuring more than 5,000. Since 2002, al-Qa'ida and affiliated groups have conducted attacks worldwide, including in Europe, North Africa, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East.

In 2005, Ayman al-Zawahiri, then Bin Ladin's deputy and now the leader of al-Qa'ida, publicly claimed al-Qa'ida's involvement in the 7 July 2005 bus bombings in the United Kingdom. In 2006, British security services foiled an al-Qa'ida plot to detonate explosives on up to 10 transatlantic flights originating from London's Heathrow airport. During that same time period, Al-Qa'ida's the numbers of Al-Qa'ida-affiliated groups increased.

Following the 2011 death of Bin Ladin, al-Qa'ida leaders moved quickly to name al-Zawahiri as his successor. The group remains a cohesive organization and what is widely called al-Qa'ida's Core leadership continues to be important to the global movement despite leadership losses. Other jihadist groups, however, like the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), have gained prominence and challenged the Core's global leadership.

Al-Qa'ida remains committed to conducting attacks in the United States and against American interests abroad. The group has advanced a number of unsuccessful plots in the past several years, including against the United States and Europe. This highlights al-Qa'ida's ability to continue some attack preparations while under sustained counterterrorism pressure and suggests it may be plotting additional attacks against the United States at home or overseas.

Moving forward into 2015, the group could seek to reconstitute the remnants of the group in Afghanistan. Al-Qa'ida's historical ties to Afghanistan make the country an attractive operating area, especially if the group can leverage its longstanding relationships with Afghan insurgents who supported it in the years preceding 9/11.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224829.htm>

1972, Thailand: Black September takes hostages and seizes Israeli Embassy; hostages released in return for safe conduct

SUNDAY

6 Rabi' al-Awwal

28

2000, Colombia: Peace advocate Diego Turbay and six others killed in FARC ambush

MONDAY

7 Rabi' al-Awwal

29

1992, Yemen: Few casualties in bombing of Gold Mohur Hotel in Aden; incident is believed to be first attack by al-Qa'ida against US interests

2013, Russia: At least 34 killed in three attacks over past four days in Volgograd; Ansar al-Sunna claims responsibility in January on website linked to Imirat Kavkaz

TUESDAY

8 Rabi' al-Awwal

30

2000, Philippines: Series of bombs in Manila kills 16 and wounds at least 30; ASG suspected

2000, West Bank: Right-wing extremist Binyamin Kahane and wife killed in ambush by members of Force 17

WEDNESDAY

9 Rabi' al-Awwal

31

2011, Egypt: Attack on Coptic church in Alexandria kills 23, wounds almost 100; Army of Islam blamed but group denies responsibility

THURSDAY

10 Rabi' al-Awwal,
A.H. 1436

1

2009, India: Serial explosions in Guwahati kill five and wound 67; United Liberation Front of Assam believed responsible

New Year's Day, 2015

2008, Sudan: Attack in Khartoum kills USAID officer John Granville; five Sudanese convicted, sentences later commuted

2008, Algeria: Bomb attack on police station in Naciria kills four, wounds more than 20; al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb claims responsibility

FRIDAY

11 Rabi' al-Awwal

2

2008, Afghanistan: Car bomb and suicide bomber kill 15 policemen and first responders in Khash Rod; Taliban claim responsibility

SATURDAY

12 Rabi' al-Awwal

3

Islamic: Mawlid an-Nabi
(Birthday of Muhammad, 570 C.E.
[approximate]; observed by Sunni)



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abu Muhammad, Abu Fatima, Muhammad Ibrahim, Abu Abdallah, Abu al-Mu'iz, The Doctor, The Teacher, Nur, Ustaz, Abu Mohammed, Abu Mohammed Nur al-Deen, Abdel Muaz, Dr. Ayman al Zawahiri

DATE OF BIRTH: 19 June 1951

PLACE OF BIRTH: Egypt

SEX: Male

HAIR: Brown/Black

EYES: Dark

NATIONALITY: Egyptian

WANTED

Ayman al-Zawahiri is a physician and the founder of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad. This organization opposes the secular Egyptian Government and seeks its overthrow through violent means. Al-Zawahiri is believed to have served as an advisor and doctor to Osama Bin Ladin. He has been indicted for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya, attacks that killed 224 civilians and wounded over 5,000 others.

Ayman al-Zawahiri has been indicted on the following charges: murder of US nationals outside the United States; conspiracy to murder US nationals outside the United States; and attack on a federal facility resulting in death.

REWARD

Up to \$25 Million Reward

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Fifteen people killed, many kidnapped in separate incidents; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible	SUNDAY 13 Rabi' al-Awwal	4
	Islamic: Death of Muhammad (11 A.H., 632 C.E.; approximate)	
2003, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade's simultaneous suicide attacks kill 23, wound 107	MONDAY 14 Rabi' al-Awwal	5
1996, Gaza Strip: HAMAS bomb maker Yahya Ayyash ("The Engineer") killed by booby-trapped cell phone		
1963, Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) founded	TUESDAY 15 Rabi' al-Awwal	6
	Christian: Epiphany	
2007, India: Armed assailants fire on civilians in Sibsagar, killing seven; United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) claims responsibility	WEDNESDAY 16 Rabi' al-Awwal	7
	Christian: Christmas (Orthodox using Old Calendar)	
1998, US: Ramzi Ahmed Yousef sentenced to life plus 240 years for 1993 World Trade Center bombings	THURSDAY 17 Rabi' al-Awwal	8
	Islamic: Mawlid an-Nabi (Birthday of Muhammad, 570 C.E. [approximate]; observed by Shia)	
2001, Colombia: Army rescues 56 hostages from ELN; group captures 15 more and kills one	FRIDAY 18 Rabi' al-Awwal	9
2013, Pakistan: Bombings in Quetta and Mingaora kill 115; Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and United Baluch Army claim responsibility	SATURDAY 19 Rabi' al-Awwal	10
2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Six civilians, several military personnel killed in Sambia; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible		

Yasin al-Suri



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

al-Suri, Yaseen al-Suri, Izz al-Din Abd al-Farid Khalil, Zayn al-Abadin

DATE OF BIRTH: 1982

PLACE OF BIRTH: al-Qamishli, Syria

SEX: Male

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

WANTED

Ezedin Abdel Aziz Khalil, more commonly known as Yasin al-Suri, is a senior al-Qa'ida facilitator based in Iran. Yasin al-Suri was arrested by Iranian authorities in December 2011 after the announcement of the \$10 million Rewards for Justice offer, but he has resumed leadership of al-Qa'ida's Iran-based network.

As head al-Qa'ida facilitator in Iran, Yasin al-Suri is responsible for overseeing al-Qa'ida efforts to transfer experienced operatives and leaders from Pakistan to Syria, organizing and maintaining routes by which new recruits can travel to Syria via Turkey, and assisting in the movement of al-Qa'ida external operatives to the West.

Yasin al-Suri moves money and recruits from across the Middle East into Iran, and then on to Pakistan, to support al-Qa'ida's senior leadership. Iranian authorities maintain a relationship with him and have permitted him to operate within Iran's borders since 2005.

Yasin al-Suri facilitates the movement of recruits for al-Qa'ida from the Gulf to Pakistan and Afghanistan via Iran. He is also an important fundraiser for al-Qa'ida and has collected money from donors and fundraisers throughout the Gulf. He funnels significant funds via Iran for onward passage

to al-Qa'ida's leadership in Afghanistan and Iraq.

Working with the Iranian government, Yasin al-Suri arranges the release of al-Qa'ida personnel from Iranian prisons. When al-Qa'ida operatives are released, the Iranian government transfers them to al-Suri, who then facilitates their travel to Pakistan.

REWARD

Up to \$10 Million Reward

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net



2010, India: Two killed as attackers fire on local traders; no claim of responsibility but Communist Party of India-Maoist widely suspected	SUNDAY	20 Rabi` al-Awwal	11
2007, Greece: Rocket-propelled grenade attack against US Embassy in Athens, no injuries reported; Revolutionary Struggle claims responsibility 2000, Turkey: Execution of PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan stayed	MONDAY	21 Rabi` al-Awwal	12
1987, West Germany: Mohammed Ali Hamadei arrested at Frankfurt airport; charged with the 14 June 1985 hijacking of TWA flight 847 and with the murder of a passenger, US Navy diver Robert Stethem; Hamadei was sentenced to life in prison, released in 2005, and is believed to be in Lebanon	TUESDAY	22 Rabi` al-Awwal	13
2008, Afghanistan: Attack on Serena Hotel in Kabul kills six, injures six, including American Thor David Hesla; Taliban claim responsibility 2004, Gaza Strip: First female HAMAS suicide bomber kills four, wounds 10 at Erez Crossing	WEDNESDAY	23 Rabi` al-Awwal	14
2002, West Bank: Palestinian militia leader Ra`id al-Karmi killed by bomb outside his home; Israel implicated	THURSDAY	24 Rabi` al-Awwal	15
2013, Algeria: Attack on gas facility near I-n-Amenas kills 39, including three Americans; Those Who Sign With Blood Battalion led by Mokhtar Belmokhtar claims responsibility 2006, Afghanistan: Twenty-two civilians killed, 27 wounded by suicide bomber on motorcycle in Spin Buldak; no claim of responsibility	FRIDAY	25 Rabi` al-Awwal	16
1996, US: `Umar `Abd al-Rahman (the "Blind Shaykh") sentenced to life in prison for his role in 1993 World Trade Center bombing 1991, Iraq: Operation Desert Storm air offensive begins	SATURDAY	26 Rabi` al-Awwal	17



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Muhsin Fadhil 'Ayyid al-Fadhli,
Muhsin Fadil Ayid Ashur
al-Fadhli, Abu Majid Samiyah,
Abu Samia, Dawud al Asadi

DATE OF BIRTH: 24 April 1981

PLACE OF BIRTH: Kuwait

COMPLEXION: Olive

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

HEIGHT: 5'5" (165 cm)

CITIZENSHIP: Kuwaiti

PASSPORT: Kuwait, 001313585;
Kuwait, 106261543

STATUS UPDATE

Muhsin al-Fadhli was reported to have died in Syria in September 2014, according to press and social media sites.

Muhsin al-Fadhli is an Iran-based senior Al-Qa'ida facilitator and financier. He has reportedly replaced Ezedin Abdel Aziz Khalil (better known as Yasin al-Suri) as Al-Qa'ida's senior leader in Iran.

Al-Fadhli was designated by the US Department of the Treasury pursuant to Executive Order 13224 on 15 February 2005 for providing financial and material support to the al-Zarqawi network and Al-Qa'ida. On 17 February 2005, the UN Security Council's Al-Qa'ida Sanctions Committee listed al-Fadhli for participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetration of Al-Qa'ida acts. The listing subjects him to international freezing of assets, a travel ban, and an embargo on supply of equipment and other legal assistance.

At that time, Muhsin al-Fadhli was considered an Al-Qa'ida leader in the Gulf countries and provided support to Iraq-based fighters against US and multinational forces. He was also considered a major facilitator to Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi and prior to that was involved in several attacks in October 2002 including the attack on the French ship, MV Limburg, which injured four

crew members, killed one, and released 50,000 barrels of crude oil along 45 miles of coastline.

He is wanted by law enforcement authorities in Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and the United States for terrorism-related activities. In June 2005, Saudi authorities placed him on a list of wanted suspects in connection with a series of terrorist attacks in Saudi Arabia. Al-Fadhli and three other suspects were convicted in a Kuwaiti court in February 2003 for providing funding for terrorist activities and military training in Afghanistan for purposes of terrorism.

Al-Fadhli fought alongside the Taliban and Al-Qa'ida in Afghanistan and is reported to have been among the few trusted Al-Qa'ida operatives who received advance notification that terrorists would strike the United States on 11 September 2001.

<p>2011, Iraq: Suicide bomber kills 50, wounds 150, in attack on police applicants in Tikrit; no claim of responsibility but al-Qa'ida in Iraq strongly suspected</p> <p>1982, Lebanon: Malcolm Kerr, American University president, assassinated in Beirut; Islamic Jihad claims responsibility</p>	<p>SUNDAY 27 Rabi' al-Awwal</p>	<p>18</p>
<p>2007, Ethiopia: Twenty-five killed in attack on community in Gunagado; Ogaden National Liberation Front believed responsible</p>	<p>MONDAY 28 Rabi' al-Awwal</p> <p>US: Birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., observed</p>	<p>19</p>
<p>2012, Nigeria: Coordinated attacks in Kano kill more than 185; Boko Haram claims responsibility</p> <p>1981, Iran: Remaining 52 US Embassy hostages seized in November 1979 released</p>	<p>TUESDAY 29 Rabi' al-Awwal</p>	<p>20</p>
<p>2003, Kuwait: Gunman ambushes vehicle near Camp Doha, killing one US contractor and wounding another</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 30 Rabi' al-Awwal</p>	<p>21</p>
<p>1999, France: GIA ringleaders sentenced to eight years for terrorist acts; 84 others sentenced in mass trial</p>	<p>THURSDAY 1 Rabi al-Thani</p>	<p>22</p>
<p>2002, Pakistan: Extremists kidnap and later kill US journalist Daniel Pearl</p> <p>2001, Yemen: Hijacking of Yemeni flight with 91 passengers, including US Ambassador; hijacker captured and passengers safely released</p>	<p>FRIDAY 2 Rabi' al-Thani</p>	<p>23</p>
<p>2011, Russia: Suicide bombing kills 36, wounds 180, at Domodedovo airport in Moscow; Doku Umarov of Imirat Kavkaz claims responsibility on 7 February</p> <p>1987, Lebanon: Jesse Turner, Alan Steen, Robert Polhill, and Mithileshwar Singh kidnapped in Beirut</p>	<p>SATURDAY 3 Rabi' al-Thani</p>	<p>24</p>

Adel Radi Saqr al-Wahabi al-Harbi



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

'Adil Radi Saqr al-Wahbi al-Harbi, Adel Radhi Sager Alharbi, Muharib, Abu Ali Muharib

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 December 1986

PLACE OF BIRTH: Buraydah, Saudi Arabia

NATIONALITY: Saudi Arabian

NATIONAL IDENTITY NUMBER:
1059887057

PASSPORT: Saudi Arabia, J110141;
issued 18 April 2010; expires 22 February 2015

WANTED

Adel Radi Saqr al-Wahabi al-Harbi is an Iran-based senior Al-Qa'ida facilitator and serves as the deputy to Muhsin al-Fadhli. In his capacity as the number two to al-Fadhli, al-Harbi facilitates the travel of extremists to Afghanistan or Iraq via Iran on behalf of Al-Qa'ida and is believed to have sought funds to support Al-Qa'ida attacks.

Al-Harbi was previously placed on the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Interior's 9 January 2011 list of wanted terrorists and was charged with traveling to Afghanistan to join Al-Qa'ida and providing technical support on the Internet to the terrorist group.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

<p>2011, US: Ahmed Ghailani sentenced in civilian court in New York to life in prison for role in 7 August 1998 bombing of US Embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania</p>	<p>SUNDAY 4 Rabi' al-Thani</p>	<p>25</p>
<p>1993, US: Aimal Kasi kills two, Frank Darling and Lansing Bennett, and wounds three others, Calvin Morgan, Nicholas Starr, and Stephen Williams, outside CIA headquarters in McLean, Virginia</p>		
<p>2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Assailants kill 36 civilians in several villages; Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda widely believed responsible</p>	<p>MONDAY 5 Rabi' al-Thani</p>	<p>26</p>
<p>2003, Afghanistan: Armed militants attack UN convoy, kill two security officer escorts</p> <p>2002, Israel: Fatah female suicide bomber kills one and wounds more than 150 in Jerusalem</p>	<p>TUESDAY 6 Rabi' al-Thani</p>	<p>27</p>
<p>2008, Burundi: Assailants kill three soldiers, then booby-trap bodies to target responders, in Kayanza; Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People (Palipehutu-FNL) believed responsible</p> <p>1982, Italy: Police rescue US Army Brigadier General James Dozier, kidnapped by Red Brigades on 17 December 1981</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 7 Rabi' al-Thani</p>	<p>28</p>
<p>2008, Pakistan: Abu Layth al-Libi, al-Qa'ida senior military commander and spokesperson, killed</p> <p>2004, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade bombs bus in Jerusalem, killing 11 and wounding 50</p>	<p>THURSDAY 8 Rabi' al-Thani</p>	<p>29</p>
<p>2010, Afghanistan: Female suicide bomber kills 14 civilians and 3 soldiers in Khar; no claim of responsibility</p>	<p>FRIDAY 9 Rabi' al-Thani</p>	<p>30</p>
<p>2003, US: Richard Reid, failed "shoe bomber" who attempted to bring down American Airlines flight 63 in December 2001, is sentenced to life in prison</p> <p>2001, Netherlands: Scottish court finds Libyan 'Abd al-Baset al-Megrahi guilty in Pan Am 103 bombing</p>	<p>SATURDAY 10 Rabi' al-Thani</p>	<p>31</p>



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Seif Al Adel, Ibrahim al-Madani

DATES OF BIRTH USED: 11 April 1963;
11 April 1960

PLACE OF BIRTH: Egypt

HAIR: Dark

EYES: Dark

CITIZENSHIP: Egyptian

WANTED

Saif al-Adel is believed to be a high-ranking member of the Al-Qa'ida organization. He has been indicted for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya. The embassy bombings killed 224 civilians and wounded over 5,000 others.

He has been indicted on the following charges: Conspiracy to kill United States nationals, to murder, to destroy buildings and property of the United States, and to destroy national defense utilities of the United States.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

<p>2013, Turkey: Suicide bomber attacks US Embassy in Ankara, killing himself and a guard; DHKP/C claims responsibility</p> <p>2011, US: Colleen LaRose, also known as "Jihad Jane," pleads guilty to four terrorism-related charges</p> <p>2009, Iraq: Female suicide bomber kills 46 Shia pilgrims in Baghdad</p> <p>2001, Ecuador: US hostage Ron Sanders found shot to death</p>	SUNDAY	11 Rabi' al-Thani	1
<p>2009, Afghanistan: Suicide bomber kills 25 police officers, wounds many more in Tarin Kot; Taliban claim responsibility</p>	MONDAY	12 Rabi' al-Thani	2
<p>2000, Syria & Sudan: Countries sign agreement on fighting terrorism in compliance with Arab Antiterrorism Convention</p>	TUESDAY	13 Rabi' al-Thani	3
<p>2009, Colombia: Seventeen civilians stabbed to death near Barbacoas; FARC claims responsibility</p>	WEDNESDAY	14 Rabi' al-Thani	4
<p>Sri Lanka: Independence Day</p>			
<p>2001, Algeria & France: Countries sign accord to cooperate in fighting terrorism</p>	THURSDAY	15 Rabi' al-Thani	5
<p>2004, Russia: Unknown group detonates explosives in Moscow Metro, killing 40 and wounding 122</p> <p>2000, UK: Ariana Afghan Air flight hijacked; 20 hostages released unharmed; hijackers surrender on 10 February</p>	FRIDAY	16 Rabi' al-Thani	6
<p>1991, UK: Attack on No. 10 Downing Street; mortar rounds fired at Prime Minister John Major's residence wound three; PIRA responsible</p>	SATURDAY	17 Rabi' al-Thani	7

Adnan G. el Shukrijumah



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Adnan G. el Shukri Jumah;
Abu Arif; Ja'far al-Tayar; Jaffar
al-Tayyar; Jafar Tayar; Jaafar
al-Tayyar

DATE OF BIRTH: 4 August 1975

PLACE OF BIRTH: Saudi Arabia

HEIGHT: 5'3" to 5'7" (160-170 cm)

BUILD: Medium to Heavy

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

COMPLEXION: Olive

CITIZENSHIP: Guyanese

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

El Shukrijumah occasionally wears a beard. He carries a Guyanese passport, but may attempt to enter the United States with a Saudi, Canadian, or Trinidadian passport.

WANTED

Adnan G. El Shukrijumah was indicted in the Eastern District of New York in July of 2010 for his alleged role in a terrorist plot to attack targets in the United States and the United Kingdom. One plot was uncovered in September of 2009 and targeted New York City's subway system. That failed plot was directed by senior Al-Qa'ida leadership in Pakistan and was also directly related to a scheme by Al-Qa'ida plotters in Pakistan to use Western operatives to attack a target in the United States. El Shukrijumah is thought to have served as one of the leaders of Al-Qa'ida's external operations program.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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2008, India: Seven civilians killed in courtroom shooting in Tuensang; National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Isak-Muivah (NSCN-IM) claims responsibility	SUNDAY	18 Rabi' al-Thani	8
2009, Sri Lanka: LTTE female suicide bomber kills 28, wounds 90 in Vishvamadu	MONDAY	19 Rabi' al-Thani	9
2000, Turkey: PKK announces formal halt to war; adopts new name, Kongra-Gel, and reelects Abdullah Ocalan as leader			
2011, Pakistan: Teenage suicide bomber kills 27 soldiers in attack on military training center in Mardan; local member of TTP claims responsibility	TUESDAY	20 Rabi' al-Thani	10
2004, Iraq: Unknown group bombs job applicants at police station, killing 55 and wounding 67			
2010, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Fifteen civilians kidnapped, seven later killed in Bisembe; Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda believed responsible	WEDNESDAY	21 Rabi' al-Thani	11
	Iran: Revolution Day		
2008, Syria: 'Imad Mughniyah, believed responsible for 18 April 1983 bombing of US Embassy in Beirut, killed by car bomb in Damascus	THURSDAY	22 Rabi' al-Thani	12
	US: Lincoln's Birthday		
2000, Colombia: FARC, ELN stage attacks, kill 12, kidnap 16	FRIDAY	23 Rabi' al-Thani	13
2011, Bahrain: Political unrest spawns creation of 14 February Youth Coalition, later suspected of involvement in firebomb and other attacks against Western interests	SATURDAY	24 Rabi' al-Thani	14
2005, Lebanon: Former Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri is assassinated by car bomb in Beirut; UN investigation in October finds Syria responsible	Valentine's Day		

Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa al-Bakri



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abd al-Aziz al-Masri, Hasan 'Umar Ibrahim Ali Saleem Abu Salsbil, Abu Salsabil Hassan Omar, Hasan 'Umar Zizo

DATE OF BIRTH: 18 April 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Bani Suwayf, Egypt

EYES: Dark

WANTED

Ali Sayyid Muhamed Mustafa al-Bakri is an Al-Qa'ida member and an explosives and chemical weapons expert. He is a member of the Al-Qa'ida Shura council and is a close associate of Al-Qa'ida leaders Saif al-Adel and Ayman al-Zawahiri.

Prior to joining Al-Qa'ida, al-Bakri was a member of the Egyptian Islamic Jihad terrorist group, under the direction of Ayman al-Zawahiri. He served as an instructor in Al-Qa'ida's camps in Afghanistan, providing terrorist recruits with training in the use of explosives and chemical weapons. Al-Bakri also unsuccessfully attempted to hijack a Pakistani Air passenger flight in December 2000. It is likely that he continues to train Al-Qa'ida terrorists and other extremists.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

1999, Turkey: PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan arrested and returned to Turkey; arrest sparks Kurdish protests across Europe	SUNDAY 25 Rabi' al-Thani	15
2013, Pakistan: Bomb kills 84, wounds 190 in Hazara, near Quetta; Lashkar-e-Jhangvi claims responsibility 1992, Lebanon: Hizballah General Secretary Abbas Musawi killed in helicopter ambush	MONDAY 26 Rabi' al-Thani US: Washington's Birthday observed	16
2008, Afghanistan: More than 100 killed, many more wounded in suicide bombing in Kandahar; Taliban believed responsible	TUESDAY 27 Rabi' al-Thani	17
2002, Israel: Policeman killed by suicide bomber; al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claims responsibility	WEDNESDAY 28 Rabi' al-Thani Christian: Ash Wednesday	18
2001, UK: Terrorism Act 2000 enacted	THURSDAY 29 Rabi' al-Thani Chinese New Year (Year of the Sheep)	19
2003, Saudi Arabia: Gunman ambushes car at stoplight, killing UK citizen; Yemen-born naturalized Saudi later arrested 1998, Japan: Japanese Red Army member Tsutomu Shiroasaki sentenced to 30 years for attack on US Embassy in Indonesia	FRIDAY 1 Jumada al-Ula	20
2004, Uganda: Lord's Resistance Army attacks refugee camp in northern region, killing 239 and wounding 60 1970, Israel: PFLP-GC bombing of Swissair jet kills 47	SATURDAY 2 Jumada al-Ula	21

Adam Yahiyeh Gadahn



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Azzam al-Amriki, Azzam the American, Abu Suhayb al Amriki, Abu Suhail al-Amriki, Abu Suhayb, Yihya Majadin Adams, Adam Pearlman, Yayah

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 September 1978

PLACE OF BIRTH: United States

CITIZENSHIP: American

HEIGHT: 5'11" (180 cm)

WEIGHT: 210 lbs (95 kg)

HAIR: Brown

EYES: Brown/Hazel

COMPLEXION: Light

BUILD: Medium

LANGUAGES: Arabic, English

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:
Gadahn has scars on his chest and right forearm.

WANTED

Adam Yahiyeh Gadahn was indicted in the Central District of California for treason and material support to Al-Qa'ida. The charges are related to Gadahn's alleged involvement in a number of terrorist activities, including providing aid and comfort to Al-Qa'ida and services for Al-Qa'ida.

REWARD

Up to \$1 Million Reward

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

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<p>2010, US: Najibullah Zazi pleads guilty to charges of conspiring to bomb New York City subway system</p> <p>2006, Iraq: Destruction of al-Askari (Golden Dome) Mosque in Samarra' triggers retaliatory attacks that kill nearly 400 in subsequent week; al-Qa'ida in Iraq claims responsibility for attack</p> <p>1969, Syria: Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine founded</p>	<p>SUNDAY 3 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p>22</p>
<p>2002, Colombia: Politician Ingrid Betancourt and three US military contractors, Marc Gonsalves, Thomas Howes, and Keith Stansell, kidnapped by FARC</p> <p>1998, Worldwide: Usama Bin Ladin and al-Qa'ida issue fatwa urging the murder of Americans wherever they are found</p>	<p>MONDAY 4 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p>23</p>
<p>2009, Sudan: Sixteen military, 21 civilians killed in attack in Malakal; no claim of responsibility but Sudan People's Liberation Army widely suspected</p> <p>2009, Somalia: Seventeen civilians killed, up to 90 more injured in fighting after attacks in Tarabunka and other locations; Islamic Party claims responsibility</p>	<p>TUESDAY 5 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p>24</p>
<p>1996, Israel: HAMAS bombs buses in Jerusalem, killing 28 and wounding 80</p> <p>1994, Israel: Settler Baruch Goldstein kills 39 Arab worshipers, wounds another 125, at Tomb of the Patriarchs in Hebron</p> <p>1991, Iraq: Ground offensive launched in Operation Desert Storm</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 6 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p>25</p>
<p>2010, Afghanistan: Taliban attack Kabul guesthouses frequented by foreigners; 17 killed, 30 wounded in bombings and subsequent gunfire</p> <p>1993, US: World Trade Center bombed, six killed and 1,000 wounded</p>	<p>THURSDAY 7 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p>26</p>
<p>2007, Afghanistan: Suicide attack on Bagram Air Base during visit by Vice President Cheney kills 23 and wounds 20</p> <p>1980, Colombia: M-19 seizes Dominican Embassy, holds 20 ambassadors and 65 others hostage; last hostage released 21 April</p>	<p>FRIDAY 8 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p>27</p>
<p>2005, Iraq: Two vehicle-bomb attacks kill more than 160 Iraqis; al-Zarqawi group claims responsibility</p> <p>1985, UK: PIRA kills nine police officers in mortar attack</p>	<p>SATURDAY 9 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p>28</p>

Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)/Al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI)



Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, also known as Abu Du'a; handout circulated by Iraqi Government

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL)—formerly known as al-Qa'ida in Iraq and Islamic State of Iraq—was established in April 2004 by long-time Sunni extremist Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi, who the same year pledged his group's allegiance to Usama Bin Ladin. ISIL targeted Coalition forces and civilians using high-profile tactics such as vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices

(VBIEDs), suicide bombers, and hostage executions, to pressure foreign countries and companies to leave Iraq, push Iraqis to stop supporting the United States and the Iraqi Government, and attract additional cadre to its ranks.

Following al-Zarqawi's death in June 2006, ISIL's new leader, Abu Ayyub al-Masri, announced in October 2006 the formation of the Islamic State of Iraq, led by Iraqi national Abu 'Umar al-Baghdadi, in an attempt to politicize the group's terrorist activities and place an "Iraqi face" on their efforts.

In 2007, ISIL's continued targeting and repression of Sunni civilians in Iraq caused a widespread backlash—known as the

Sunni Awakening—against the group.

The development of the Awakening Councils—composed primarily of Sunni tribal and local community leaders—coincided with a surge in Coalition and Iraqi Government operations, resulting in a decreased attack tempo beginning in mid-2007.

ISIL's current leader, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, assumed power following the death of both Abu Ayyub al-Masri and Abu 'Umar al-Baghdadi in April 2010. Under his authority, the group has continued conducting high-profile attacks across Iraq. ISIL has expanded its ranks through prison breaks and integration of fighters drawn to the Syrian conflict.

In April 2013, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi publicly declared the group's presence in Syria under the name ISIL and that ISIL had founded the al-Nusrah Front in Syria. Al-Nusrah Front in June 2013 publicly pledged allegiance to al-Qa'ida leader Ayman al-Zawahiri. The disagreement and ISIL's hardline ideology caused a backlash in Syria. ISIL rejected al-Nusrah Front, Syrian opposition enemies, and al-Qa'ida's efforts to force the group to leave Syria.

In February 2014, al-Qa'ida publicly stated ISIL was no longer a branch of al-Qa'ida, a status the group had held since 2004. ISIL in April 2014 responded to the disavowal by publicly attacking al-Qa'ida as being unfit for Usama Bin Ladin's legacy and stating that ISIL was a better example for jihadists. Major ISIL-led efforts to overthrow the Iraqi Government erupted in June 2014, freeing prisoners and gaining access to more weapons and vehicles usable in Iraq or Syria. In late June 2014, ISIL declared the establishment of an Islamic caliphate under the name the "Islamic State" and called for all Muslims to pledge allegiance to the group.

Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi in 2014 attributed the backlash in Syria to the United States and threatened a direct confrontation. The arrests in May 2011 of two Iraqi refugees in Kentucky affiliated with the group highlight the potential threat inside the United States from people associated with ISIL.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224823.htm>

<p>2003, Pakistan: Khalid Shaykh Muhammad is arrested; planned 9/11 attacks in US</p> <p>2001, UK: 21 groups banned under new terrorism law; LTTE office first to be closed</p>	SUNDAY	10 Jumada al-Ula	1
<p>2004, Pakistan: Unknown group bombs Shia Muslim parade in Quetta, killing 44 and wounding 120</p> <p>1974, Sudan: US ambassador Cleo A. Noel, Jr., and deputy chief of mission George C. Moore assassinated by Black September after attack on Saudi Embassy in Khartoum the previous day</p>	MONDAY	11 Jumada al-Ula	2
<p>2009, Pakistan: Six security personnel killed in attack on Sri Lankan cricket team in Lahore; no claim of responsibility</p> <p>2007, Algeria: AQIM bombs convoy carrying Russian workers, killing seven and wounding five</p> <p>2003, Philippines: MILF explodes bomb hidden in backpack in a crowded terminal, killing 21 including one US citizen, and wounding 146 others</p>	TUESDAY	12 Jumada al-Ula	3
<p>1999, Turkey: Suspected PKK suicide bomber kills three in Batman</p>	WEDNESDAY	13 Jumada al-Ula	4
<p>2003, Israel: HAMAS suicide bomber explodes bomb aboard bus, killing 15, including one US citizen, and wounding 40 others</p> <p>2002, Israel: Bomb explodes inside Arab schoolyard in Jerusalem, wounding eight; Avengers of the Infants claims responsibility</p> <p>1998, Sri Lanka: Bus bomb kills 37 and wounds more than 250; LTTE blamed</p>	THURSDAY	14 Jumada al-Ula	5
<p>2008, Israel: Eight students killed in attack on yeshiva in Jerusalem; HAMAS claims responsibility</p> <p>2007, Iraq: Suicide bombers detonate themselves in a crowd of Shia pilgrims in Al Hillah, killing 120 pilgrims and wounding 190</p> <p>1999, Venezuela: Bodies of three US peace activists found; FARC responsible</p>	FRIDAY	15 Jumada al-Ula	6
<p>1999, Bangladesh: Two bombs kill 10 and wound 75 at political meeting; Harakat-ul-Jihad backed by Bin Ladin suspected</p> <p>1973, US: Vehicle bombs defused at El Al terminal at Kennedy Airport, the First Israel Bank and Trust Company, and the Israel Discount Bank in New York City; member of Black September arrested in 1991, sentenced to 30 years in prison</p>	SATURDAY	16 Jumada al-Ula	7



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Dr. Ibrahim 'Awwad Ibrahim 'Ali al-Badri al-Samarrai', Ibrahim 'Awad Ibrahim al-Badri al Samarrai, Abu Duaa', Dr. Ibrahim, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi

DATE OF BIRTH: 1971

PLACE OF BIRTH: Samarra', Iraq

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

COMPLEXION: Olive

WANTED

Abu Du'a, also known as Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, is the senior leader of the terrorist organization Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). Reflecting its greater regional ambitions, Al-Qa'ida in Iraq changed its name in 2013 to ISIL and stepped up its attacks across Syria and Iraq. ISIL attacks are calculated, coordinated, and part of a strategic campaign. Abu Du'a is in charge of overseeing all operations and is currently based in Syria.

Abu Du'a has taken personal credit for a series of terrorist attacks in Iraq since 2011. He has claimed responsibility for the June 2013 operations against the Abu Ghraib prison outside Baghdad and the March 2013 suicide-bombing assault on the Ministry of Justice, among other attacks against Iraqi Security Forces and Iraqi citizens going about their daily lives.

Abu Du'a is a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 13224. He is also listed by the United Nations Security Council 1267/1989 Al-Qa'ida Sanctions Committee.

REWARD

Up to \$10 Million Reward

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<p>2010, Pakistan: Car bomb kills 13, wounds 90 in attack on security forces building in Lahore; TTP claims responsibility</p> <p>1995, Pakistan: Gunmen kill two US diplomats and wound one in Karachi</p>	<p>SUNDAY 17 Jumada al-Ula</p> <hr/> <p>Worldwide: International Women's Day</p>	<p>8</p>
<p>2004, Turkey: Two suicide bombers in Istanbul kill two, wound six; Abu Hafs al-Masri Brigade claims responsibility</p> <p>2002, Israel: Suicide bomb kills 11 and wounds 25 inside a crowded Jerusalem cafe; HAMAS claims responsibility</p> <p>1977, US: Group of Hanafi Muslims seizes three buildings in Washington, D.C; siege ends two days later with 149 hostages released, journalist and police officer killed</p>	<p>MONDAY 18 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p>9</p>
<p>2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE conducts suicide motorcade ambush; 29 killed, 70 wounded</p>	<p>TUESDAY 19 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>2004, Spain: Abu Hafs al-Masri Brigade claims responsibility for four bombs on Madrid trains, killing 198, wounding 600</p> <p>1999, Colombia: FARC founders Miguel Pascua and Commandante Oscar killed during raid in Cali</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 20 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p>11</p>
<p>2011, Israel: Family of five settlers in West Bank stabbed to death while in bed; no claim of responsibility</p> <p>2010, Pakistan: Two suicide bombings targeting army convoy kill more than 40, wound 100, in Lahore; no immediate claim of responsibility</p> <p>1999, Colombia: FARC leader Vladimir Gonzales Obregon killed by Army</p> <p>1993, India: Bomb attacks leave 250 dead, 700 wounded; Pakistan denies responsibility</p>	<p>THURSDAY 21 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p>12</p>
<p>1999, Turkey: Bombing at shopping center kills three and wounds six; Revenge Falcons of Apo claims responsibility</p>	<p>FRIDAY 22 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p>13</p>
<p>2004, Israel: Near-simultaneous attacks by two suicide bombers kill 10, wound 18 in Ashdod port; HAMAS and al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claim responsibility</p>	<p>SATURDAY 23 Jumada al-Ula</p>	<p>14</p>



Al-Nusrah Front is one of the most capable al-Qa'ida-affiliated groups operating in Syria during the ongoing conflict. The group in January 2012

announced its intention to overthrow Syrian President Bashar al-Asad's regime, and since then has mounted hundreds of insurgent-style and suicide attacks against regime and security service targets across the country. The group is committed not only to ousting the regime, but also seeks to expand its reach regionally and globally. Initially, al-Nusrah Front did not publicize its links to al-Qa'ida in Iraq or Pakistan.

The Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) played a significant role in founding the group. ISIL predecessor organizations used Syria as a facilitation hub and transformed this facilitation and logistics network into an organization capable of conducting sophisticated explosives and firearms attacks. ISIL leaders since the beginning of al-Nusrah Front's participation in the conflict provided their facilitation hub with personnel and resources, including money and weapons.

During 2013, al-Nusrah Front and ISIL were consumed by a public rift stemming from ISIL leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi's April 2013 statement announcing the creation of ISIL and claiming the merger of both groups. Al-Nusrah Front and ISIL have strategies for Syria, and a public merger between them probably would have undermined al-Nusrah Front's autonomy in the country. In April 2013, al-Nusrah Front's leader, Abu Muhammad al-Jawlani, pledged allegiance to al-Qa'ida leader Ayman al-Zawahiri.

During early 2014, the rift between al-Nusrah Front and ISIL—in which ISIL has openly accused al-Qa'ida senior leaders of deviating from what it perceives as the correct jihadist path—has taken place not just on the ground but in social media as well. Al-Nusrah Front's leaders probably have learned lessons from members' previous experiences in Iraq and have sought to win over the Syrian populace by providing parts of the country with humanitarian assistance and basic civil services. Several Syria-based armed opposition groups cooperate and fight alongside Sunni extremist groups, including al-Nusrah Front, and are dependent upon them for expertise, training, and weapons. Al-Nusrah Front has managed to seize territory, including military bases and infrastructure in northern Syria.

The group's cadre is predominately composed of Syrian nationals, many of whom are veterans of previous conflicts, including the Iraq war. Thousands of fighters from around the world have traveled to Syria since early 2012 to support oppositionist groups, and some fighters aspire to connect with al-Nusrah Front and other extremist groups. Several Westerners have joined al-Nusrah Front, including a few who have died in suicide operations. Western government officials have raised concerns that capable individuals with extremist contacts and battlefield experience could return to their home countries to commit violent acts. An al-Nusrah Front attack in May 2014—the first known suicide bombing by an American in Syria—targeted regime personnel, highlighting the involvement of US persons in the conflict.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224823.htm>

2001, Turkey: Russian plane hijacked; 45 of 174 hostages freed or escape. Two hostages and one hijacker killed, remaining hostages released

SUNDAY 24 Jumada al-Ula

15

1985, Lebanon: US journalist Terry Anderson kidnapped
1984, Lebanon: US official William Buckley seized, later killed by Hizballah

MONDAY 25 Jumada al-Ula

16

1992, Argentina: Car bomb destroys Israeli Embassy, killing 28 and wounding 220; Lebanese Hizballah claims responsibility

TUESDAY 26 Jumada al-Ula

17

Christian: St. Patrick's Day

WEDNESDAY 27 Jumada al-Ula

18

2011, Israel: HAMAS fires 50 mortars from Gaza Strip, injuring several in first such attack in two years; group's militant wing, Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, claims responsibility

THURSDAY 28 Jumada al-Ula

19

2007, Afghanistan: Suicide bomber attacks US Embassy convoy, wounding two officials and one Afghan child; Taliban claim responsibility

2002, Israel: Suicide bomb detonates on bus, killing seven and wounding 30; Islamic Jihad responsible

FRIDAY 29 Jumada al-Ula

20

1995, Japan: Sarin attack kills 12 and sickens 5,000; Aum Shinrikyo responsible

Tunisia: Independence Day

2002, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade suicide bomber detonates bomb in crowd of shoppers in Jerusalem; three killed, 86 wounded

SATURDAY 30 Jumada al-Ula

21

Iran and Afghanistan: Nowruz (Persian New Year)

Ahmad Abousamra



FBI Most Wanted Terrorists, 2004

ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Ahmad Abou-Samra, Abu Fadl, Ahmad Abou, Ahmad Abou Samira, Ahmad Samra, Ahmad Abu Samra, Ahmad Abou Samra

DATE OF BIRTH USED: 19 September 1981

PLACE OF BIRTH: France

CITIZENSHIP: Syrian, United States

HEIGHT: 5'11" (180 cm)

WEIGHT: 170 lbs (77 kg)

HAIR: Dark brown

EYES: Brown

BUILD: Slim

LANGUAGES: English, Arabic

WANTED

Ahmad Abousamra was indicted after taking multiple trips to Pakistan and Yemen where he allegedly attempted to obtain military training for the purpose of killing American soldiers overseas. On 5 November 2009, a federal arrest warrant was issued for Abousamra in the United States District Court, District of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts, after he was charged with conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists; providing and attempting to provide material support to terrorists; conspiracy to kill in a foreign country; conspiracy; and false statements.

Abousamra grew up near Boston, Massachusetts, and also has ties to the Detroit, Michigan, area. Abousamra is thought to have left the United States in 2006, and may now be living in Aleppo, Syria. He may be with his wife and at least one child, a young daughter.

REWARD

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FBI Most Wanted Terrorists

Should be considered armed and dangerous.

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www.fbi.gov



FBI, 2002



FBI, 2002

2001, Russia: Aleksandr Suslikov sentenced to six years for US Embassy bombing attempt in Moscow
1945, Egypt: Arab League founded

SUNDAY

1 Jumada al-Akhirah

22

2011, Israel: Bomb near Jerusalem's central bus station kills one, wounds 40; no immediate claim of responsibility
1998, Algeria: Seven GIA extremists sentenced to death for assassinating Archbishop of Oran

MONDAY

2 Jumada al-Akhirah

23

Pakistan: Pakistan Day

2003, India: Armed militants dressed in military uniforms kill 24

TUESDAY

3 Jumada al-Akhirah

24

2009, Afghanistan: Bomb kills 10 civilians, wounds several others in Sabari; no claim of responsibility

WEDNESDAY

4 Jumada al-Akhirah

25

2014, US: Sulayman Bu Ghayth, al-Qa'ida spokesman and close associate of Usama Bin Ladin, convicted in New York on terrorism and conspiracy charges

THURSDAY

5 Jumada al-Akhirah

26

1978, Egypt & Israel: Countries ratify Camp David accords

2009, Pakistan: At least 50 worshipers killed and 100 wounded as suicide bomber strikes mosque in Jamrud, near Afghan border; no claim of responsibility but Taliban suspected

FRIDAY

6 Jumada al-Akhirah

27

2007, Iraq: Two truck bombs target Shia areas of Tall `Afar, killing 152 and wounding 347

2002, Israel: 29 people killed and 140 wounded by suicide bomber attack on hotel during Passover seder; HAMAS claims responsibility

2001, Algeria: Abdelmajid Dahoumane arrested for role in plot to attack Los Angeles International Airport on 31 December 1999

2007, Greece: Grenade attack damages vehicles in Thessaloniki but causes no injuries; anarchists believed responsible

SATURDAY

7 Jumada al-Akhirah

28

Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP)



Nasir al-Wahishi

Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP) is a Sunni extremist group based in Yemen that has orchestrated numerous high-profile terrorist attacks. One of the most notable of these operations occurred when AQAP dispatched Nigerian-born

Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, who attempted to detonate an explosive device aboard a Northwest Airlines flight on 25 December 2009—the first attack inside the United States by an al-Qa'ida affiliate since 11 September 2001. That was followed by an attempted attack in which explosive-laden packages were sent to the United States on 27 October 2010. The year 2010 also saw the launch of *Inspire* magazine, an AQAP-branded, English-language publication that first appeared in July, followed by the establishment of AQAP's Arabic-language al-Madad News Agency in 2011. Dual US-Yemeni citizen Anwar al-Aulaqi, who had a worldwide following as a radical ideologue and propagandist, was the most prominent member of AQAP; he was killed in an explosion in September 2011.

In August 2013, the US State Department temporarily closed several embassies in response to a threat associated with AQAP.

Since then, AQAP has conducted a number of high-profile attacks inside Yemen targeting the Yemeni Government, including a complex, multistage attack in December 2013 against Yemen's Ministry of Defense that killed at least 52 people, and in February 2014 the group freed over two dozen prisoners after attacking Sanaa's central prison. Shortly thereafter the group released a video entitled "Drops of Rain," which depicted a large gathering of AQAP members operating openly while their leader threatened the United States. In May 2014, the US Embassy in Sanaa closed for a month due to a heightened threat from the group.

AQAP's predecessor, al-Qa'ida in Yemen (AQY), came into existence after the escape of 23 al-Qa'ida members from prison in Sanaa, in February 2006. Several escapees helped reestablish the group and later identified fellow escapee al-Wahishi as the group's new amir.

AQY in early 2008 dramatically increased its operational tempo, carrying out small-arms attacks on foreign tourists and a series of mortar attacks against the US and Italian Embassies in Sanaa, the presidential compound, and Yemeni military complexes. In September 2008 the group attacked the US Embassy in Sanaa using two vehicle bombs that detonated outside the compound, killing 19 people.

AQAP emerged in January 2009 following an announcement that Yemeni and Saudi terrorists were unifying under a common banner. The leadership of this new organization was composed of the group's amir, Nasir al-Wahishi; now-deceased deputy amir Sa'id al-Shahri; and military commander Qasim al-Rimi, all veteran extremist leaders. The group has targeted local, US, and Western interests in the Arabian Peninsula, but is now pursuing a global strategy. AQAP elements withdrew from their southern Yemen strongholds in June 2012, when Yemeni military forces under new President Abdu Rabbo Mansour Hadi—with the support of local tribesmen—regained control of cities in Abyan and Shabwah that had served as AQAP strongholds since 2011.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224823.htm>

<p>2011, Pakistan: Authorities announce arrest of Umar Patek, wanted in connection with the October 2002 bombing in Bali, Indonesia, that killed more than 200</p> <p>2010, Russia: Almost 40 killed, 60 wounded as female suicide bombers attack two Metro stations in Moscow; on 31 March, Chechen rebel leader Doku Umarov claims responsibility for the attacks</p> <p>1998, West Bank: HAMAS master bomber Muhi al-Din Sharif is killed in Ramallah</p>	<p>SUNDAY 8 Jumada al-Akhirah</p> <p>Christian: Palm Sunday</p>	<p>29</p>
<p>2009, Pakistan: Eight security personnel killed in attack on police academy near Lahore; second major attack on security forces within month</p> <p>2002, Israel: Suicide bombing kills one and wounds 30 in Tel Aviv; al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claims responsibility</p>	<p>MONDAY 9 Jumada al-Akhirah</p> <p>Palestinian: Land Day (Yawm al-Ard), commemoration of death of six people killed during protest of Israeli seizure of land in 1976</p>	<p>30</p>
<p>2002, Israel: Suicide bomber strikes restaurant in Haifa, killing 15 people and wounding more than 40; HAMAS claims responsibility</p>	<p>TUESDAY 10 Jumada al-Akhirah</p> <p>Islamic: Beginning of "Battle of the Trench;" Muhammad's forces break two-week siege by numerically superior tribes (Western date, 627 C.E.)</p>	<p>31</p>
<p>1970, El Salvador: Popular Forces of Liberation formed</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 11 Jumada al-Akhirah</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>2003, Philippines: JI explodes bomb on crowded passenger wharf, killing 16 and wounding 55</p> <p>2001, Gaza Strip: PIJ official Muhammad 'Abd al-Il'al killed in Israeli rocket attack</p> <p>1986, Greece: Bomb explodes on TWA flight 840, killing four and wounding nine; Arab Revolutionary Cells claims responsibility</p>	<p>THURSDAY 12 Jumada al-Akhirah</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>2013, Afghanistan: Thirty-four civilians, 10 security personnel killed as Taliban forces storm courthouse in Farah</p> <p>2011, Pakistan: Suicide bombers attack Sufi shrine in Dera Ghazi Khan, killing 50 and wounding more than 100; TTP claims responsibility</p> <p>1982, France: Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Brigades assassinate Israeli Embassy political secretary</p>	<p>FRIDAY 13 Jumada al-Akhirah</p> <p>Christian: Good Friday</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>1986, West Germany: La Belle disco in West Berlin bombed, killing three and wounding 200; Libyan operatives responsible</p>	<p>SATURDAY 14 Jumada al-Akhirah</p> <p>Jewish: Passover (lasts one week)</p>	<p>4</p>

Jamal Mohammad al-Badawi



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Jamal Muhsin al-Tali, Abu Abdul Rahman al-Badawi, Abu Abdul Rahman al-Adani, Jamal Mohammad Ahmad Ali al-Badawi, Jamal Mohammad Ahmad

DATE OF BIRTH: 22 July or 23 October 1960, or 23 October 1963

PLACE OF BIRTH: Al-Shargian, Makiras, Yemen

HEIGHT: Approximately 5'5" (165 cm)

WEIGHT: Approximately 175 lbs (79 kg)

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

COMPLEXION: Olive

WANTED

Jamal al-Badawi is wanted in connection with the 12 October 2000 bombing of the USS Cole in Aden, Yemen. This attack resulted in the deaths of 17 American sailors.

He has been indicted on the following charges: murder and conspiracy to murder US nationals and US military personnel; conspiracy to use and using weapons of mass destruction; damaging and destroying government properties and defense facilities; and providing material support to terrorist organizations.

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

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FBI Most Wanted Terrorists

<p>1988, Algeria: Hizballah hijacks Kuwait Airways flight from Thailand, killing two passengers; standoff ends 16 days later with remaining hostages released</p>	<p>SUNDAY 15 Jumada al-Akhirah Christian: Easter</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>2001, US: Algerian Ahmed Ressay convicted for role in plot to attack Los Angeles International Airport on 31 December 1999</p>	<p>MONDAY 16 Jumada al-Akhirah</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>1998, Greece: Rocket attack damages Citibank building and others; 17 November claims responsibility on 9 April 2001</p>	<p>TUESDAY 17 Jumada al-Akhirah</p>	<p>7</p>
<p>2004, India: Nine civilians killed, 50 wounded when bomb explodes at election rally in Uri; Save Kashmir Movement claims responsibility</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 18 Jumada al-Akhirah</p>	<p>8</p>
<p>2009, West Bank: Twelve civilians wounded in attack on Palestinian community in Bayt Safafa; no claim of responsibility but Israeli settlers believed responsible</p>	<p>THURSDAY 19 Jumada al-Akhirah Tunisia: Martyrs Day</p>	<p>9</p>
<p>2002, Israel: HAMAS suicide bomber kills eight, wounds 22 in bus attack</p>	<p>FRIDAY 20 Jumada al-Akhirah</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>1968, Syria: Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine–General Command founded</p>	<p>SATURDAY 21 Jumada al-Akhirah Jewish: Passover (7th day; in Israel, Passover ends at sundown)</p>	<p>11</p>

Abdullah al-Rimi



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Awaiss, Owaiss, Uwayss,
Zubayr al-Rimi (possible),
Abdallah Ahmad Salid al-Rimi,
Abdallah Ahmad Saleh Ahmad
al-Rimi

DATE OF BIRTH: 1974

PLACE OF BIRTH: Ta'iz, Yemen

COMPLEXION: Olive

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

CITIZENSHIP: Yemen

LANGUAGE: Arabic

WANTED

Abdullah Al-Rimi is wanted for questioning in connection with the 12 October 2000 bombing of the USS Cole in Aden, Yemen, in which 17 American sailors were killed. Al-Rimi may be residing in Yemen.

FBI Most Wanted Terrorists

Should be considered armed and dangerous.

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

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2002, Israel: Suicide bomber kills six, wounds 104 in Jerusalem; al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade responsible	SUNDAY 22 Jumada al-Akhirah	12
	Jewish: Passover (8th day; ends at sundown)	
2006, Chad: Eighty civilians killed in two attacks in and near Jawara; no claim of responsibility but Janjaweed Militia widely believed responsible	MONDAY 23 Jumada al-Akhirah	13
2014, Nigeria: More than 250 schoolgirls kidnapped in Boko Haram attack in Chibok; group's leader, Abubakar Shekau, claims responsibility 2013, Bahrain: Several devices explode in and around Manama; members of 14 February Youth Coalition claim responsibility on social media sites 1986, Libya: US planes bomb Tripoli and Benghazi in retaliation for La Belle disco bombing on 4 April	TUESDAY 24 Jumada al-Akhirah	14
2013, US: Three killed, 264 wounded when bombs explode at Boston Marathon; Djokhar Tsarnaev arrested, Tamerlan Tsarnaev killed in manhunt 2011, Indonesia: Twenty-eight wounded in Jakarta in country's first suicide bombing inside a mosque; no claim of responsibility 1986, Sudan: US Embassy communicator shot and wounded in Khartoum	WEDNESDAY 25 Jumada al-Akhirah	15
2012, Afghanistan: Near-simultaneous attacks against Western facilities and government buildings in Kabul end after 18 hours of fighting; Taliban claim responsibility 2010, Pakistan: Twelve killed, 40 wounded as suicide bomber fires on people in Quetta hospital before detonating device; Lashkar-e-Jhangvi claims responsibility	THURSDAY 26 Jumada al-Akhirah	16
	Israel: Holocaust Remembrance Day (Yom HaShoah)	
2004, Gaza Strip: Israelis kill HAMAS Gaza Strip leader Dr. 'Abd al-Aziz al-Rantisi	FRIDAY 27 Jumada al-Akhirah	17
2010, Iraq: Abu Ayyub al-Masri and 'Umar al-Baghdadi, leaders of al-Qa'ida in Iraq, killed in Coalition raid in Baghdad 1983, Lebanon: Car bomb explodes in front of US Embassy, killing 63 and wounding over 100; Hizballah responsible	SATURDAY 28 Jumada al-Akhirah	18



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Jaber A. Elbanelt, Jaben A. Elbanelt, Jabor Elbaneh, Abu Jubaer, Jubaer Elbaneh, Jubair

DATE OF BIRTH: 9 September 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Yemen

HAIR: Brown

EYES: Brown

HEIGHT: 5'8" (173 cm)

OCCUPATION: Salesman, Taxi Driver

WANTED

Jaber A. Elbaneh is wanted in connection with a federal criminal complaint unsealed on 21 May 2003 in the Western District of New York, Buffalo, New York. He is charged with providing material support to a terrorist organization and conspiring to provide material support, specifically to Al-Qa'ida.

Elbaneh is believed to have fled the United States and is still thought to be outside the country.

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

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FBI, 2008

FBI, 2008

1995, US: Truck bomb explodes at Alfred P. Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, killing 168 and wounding hundreds; Timothy McVeigh found guilty and executed 11 June 2001	SUNDAY 29 Jumada al-Akhirah	19
1998, Germany: Red Army Faction announces dissolution	MONDAY 1 Rajab	20
2004, Iraq: Suicide attackers detonate five car bombs in Al Basrah, killing 73 and wounding 20 2004, Saudi Arabia: Terrorist car-bombs Riyadh police headquarters, killing 10 and wounding 125	TUESDAY 2 Rajab	21
1997, Peru: Four-month hostage situation at Japanese Ambassador's residence ends with 17 dead, 71 freed; MRTA responsible	WEDNESDAY 3 Rajab Israel: Memorial Day (Yom Ha'zikaron)	22
2010, US: Zarein Ahmedzay pleads guilty to conspiracy charges associated with Najibullah Zazi's plan to attack New York City subway system 2010, Iraq: Multiple blasts targeting Shia mosques in Baghdad kill 69, wound more than 100; Iraqi officials blame al-Qa'ida 2000, Philippines: ASG kidnaps 21, including 10 foreign tourists	THURSDAY 4 Rajab Israel: Independence Day (Yom Ha'atzmaut)	23
2003, Colombia: Landmine kills one US Marine and wounds five others; FARC believed responsible	FRIDAY 5 Rajab	24
2008, Sri Lanka: Parcel bomb explodes on commuter bus in Piliyandala, killing 26 and wounding 64; LTTE blamed 2003, India: Bomb explodes at courthouse, killing three and wounding 34	SATURDAY 6 Rajab Egypt: Sinai Liberation Day	25

Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)



Abdelmalek Droukdal

Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) is an Algeria-based Sunni Muslim jihadist group. It originally formed in 1998 as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), a faction of the Armed Islamic Group, which was the largest and most active terrorist

group in Algeria. The GSPC was renamed in January 2007 after the group officially joined al-Qa'ida in September 2006. The group had close to 30,000 members at its height, but the Algerian Government's counterterrorism efforts have reduced GSPC's ranks to fewer than 1,000. The current leader of AQIM is Abdelmalek Droukdal, who has been in charge of AQIM since it was founded in 1998 as the GSPC.

AQIM historically has operated primarily in the northern coastal areas of Algeria and in parts of the desert regions of southern Algeria and the Sahel. Since the French-led military intervention in early 2013, however, the group has reduced its presence in northern Mali and expanded into Libya and Tunisia. AQIM mainly employs conventional terrorist tactics, including guerrilla-style ambushes, mortar, rocket, and IED attacks. The group's principal sources

of revenue include extortion, kidnapping for ransom, and donations. In May 2009, AQIM announced it had killed a British hostage after months of failed negotiations. In June of the same year, the group publicly claimed responsibility for killing US citizen Christopher Leggett in Mauritania because of his missionary activities. In 2011, a Mauritanian court sentenced a suspected AQIM member to death and two others to prison for the American's murder.

AQIM since 2010 has failed to conduct the high-casualty attacks in Algeria that it had in previous years. Multinational counterterrorism efforts—including a joint French-Mauritanian raid in July 2010 against an AQIM camp—resulted in the death of some AQIM members and possibly disrupted some AQIM activity. In 2011, however, AQIM killed two French hostages during an attempted rescue operation, and in 2013 killed one French hostage in retaliation for France's military intervention in Mali. AQIM continues to hold five French, one South African, one Dutch, and one Swede hostage.

In 2012, AQIM took advantage of political chaos in northern Mali to consolidate its control there and worked with the secular Azawad National Liberation Movement (MNLA) to secure independence in Kidal, Gao, and Timbuktu for ethnic Tuaregs. The Islamic militant group Ansar al-Dine was formed to support the creation of an Islamic state in Mali ruled by sharia.

Since 2011, dissident groups of AQIM members broke away to form Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO) and al-Mulathamun Battalion and its subordinate unit al-Muwaqi'un Bil-Dima ("Those Who Sign With Blood") led by former AQIM battalion leader Mokhtar Belmokhtar. In August 2013 these groups merged to form al-Murabitun, ("The Sentinels"), and officially formalized the groups' ties; their stated goals are to "unite all Muslims from the Nile to the Atlantic in jihad against Westerners" and to curb French influence in the region.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224829.htm>

2001, Colombia: Government withdraws troops and allows ELN to claim territory **SUNDAY** 7 Rajab **26**

1999, Greece: Anti-NATO bombing in hotel kills one and wounds one; Revolutionary Cells responsible **MONDAY** 8 Rajab **27**

2011, Morocco: Bomb kills 15 in Marrakech café frequented by Westerners in first major attack in country since May 2003; government blames AQIM but group denies responsibility **TUESDAY** 9 Rajab **28**
2007, Iraq: Suicide bomber kills 70 civilians, wounds 170 more, in attack on Imam Abbas shrine (Shia); no claim of responsibility

2009, Iraq: Two car bomb attacks in Baghdad kill 50 civilians, wound 75 more; no claim of responsibility but Islamic State of Iraq widely believed responsible **WEDNESDAY** 10 Rajab **29**

2003, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade suicide bomber attacks Tel Aviv pub, killing three and wounding 64, including one US citizen **THURSDAY** 11 Rajab **30**
2000, Colombia: FARC launches Movement for New Colombia

2010, US: Vehicle bomb fails to detonate in Times Square, New York City, as alert street vendor notifies police of smoking vehicle; Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan claims responsibility for the attempted attack **FRIDAY** 12 Rajab **1**
International: Labor Day
1993, Sri Lanka: Suicide bomber kills President Premadasa during May Day celebration

2012, Afghanistan: Seven killed in separate attacks in Kabul two hours after US President departs; Taliban claim responsibility **SATURDAY** 13 Rajab **2**
2011, Pakistan: Usama Bin Ladin, leader of al-Qa'ida and responsible for the 11 September 2001 attacks in the United States that killed nearly 3,000 people, is killed by US forces in Abbottabad
2008, Yemen: Car bomb attack at mosque in Sa'dah kills 18, wounds 45; Huthi rebels reject government's charge of responsibility
Islamic: Birthday of 'Ali, cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad (Islamic calendar; approx. 598 C.E., 24 A.H.)



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abu Yahia, Akkacha Djamel

DATE OF BIRTH: 5 September 1978

PLACE OF BIRTH: Reghaia, Algeria

RACE: White

NATIONALITY: Algerian

WANTED

Yahya Abu el Hammam serves as a senior leader of Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), planning operations and kidnapping Westerners in North and West Africa. Hammam has played a key role in perpetuating AQIM's terrorist activities in West Africa and Mali, and participated in several AQIM terrorist attacks in Mauritania. In July 2010, Hammam was reportedly involved in the killing of a 78-year-old French hostage in Niger. In 2006, Hammam was sentenced to death in absentia by Algerian authorities for terrorism-related charges. Hammam was designated by the US Department of Treasury pursuant to Executive Order 13224 on 14 February 2013. Hammam was also listed by the United Nations Al-Qa'ida Sanctions Committee on 5 February 2013.

AQIM, previously known as the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), has conducted dozens of terrorist attacks in northwest Africa. AQIM has claimed responsibility for suicide bombings, kidnappings of Westerners, assassinations, and improvised explosive device attacks. The group conducted two simultaneous suicide operations in December 2007, attacking a United Nations program headquarters and the Algerian Constitutional Council, killing 42 people and wounding 158 others. AQIM also claimed responsibility for the June

2009 murder of American citizen Christopher Leggett, who was in Mauritania conducting missionary work. In September 2012, AQIM encouraged members to threaten US embassies and kill US ambassadors. AQIM announced its official alliance to Al-Qa'ida in September 2006, and has since reaffirmed its intention to attack Western targets.

The US Department of State named the GSPC a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) on 27 March 2002, and renewed the group's designation under its new name of AQIM on 16 October 2009. The US Department of Treasury named the group a Specially Designated Terrorist Entity under Executive Order 13224 on 21 February 2008.

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<p>2010, US: Faisal Shahzad arrested for role in 1 May attempted vehicle bombing in Times Square, New York City</p> <p>2006, US: Zacarias Moussaoui sentenced to life in prison for aiding the 9/11 attacks</p>	<p>SUNDAY 14 Rajab</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>2005, Iraq: Suicide bomber kills 69, wounds 110 in Erbil; Ansar al-Sunna claims responsibility</p>	<p>MONDAY 15 Rajab</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>2009, Afghanistan: Separate attacks in Bala Buluk, Hukumati, and Muta Khan kill 12 policemen and civilians; Taliban claim responsibility or are widely believed to have committed the attacks</p>	<p>TUESDAY 16 Rajab</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>2012, Yemen: Fahd al-Quso, wanted in connection with 12 October 2000 attack on the USS Cole, killed in explosion in Shabwah Governorate</p> <p>2001, Spain: Politician Manuel Jimenez killed in attack in Zaragoza; ETA blamed</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 17 Rajab</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>2014, Nigeria: Boko Haram attack kills at least 150 villagers in Gamboru Ngala; village was used as staging area in effort to locate schoolgirls kidnapped on 14 April</p> <p>2007, US: Authorities disrupt plot to attack Fort Dix military base in New Jersey</p> <p>2004, Pakistan: Unknown suicide bomber attacks historic mosque, killing 15 and wounding 96</p>	<p>THURSDAY 18 Rajab</p>	<p>7</p>
<p>2004, Russia: Chechen Republic President Kadyrov is killed at stadium in Groznyy when remotely detonated explosive kills 10, wounds 56</p> <p>1985, Spain: Firebombing of US Citibank and Xerox buildings</p>	<p>FRIDAY 19 Rajab</p>	<p>8</p>
<p>2001, Afghanistan: Taliban close four UN offices in retaliation for the imposition of UN sanctions</p>	<p>SATURDAY 20 Rajab</p>	<p>9</p>

Terrorism in North and West Africa



Al-Murabitun, which seeks to “unite all Muslims from the Nile to the Atlantic in jihad against Westerners” and “liberate Mali from France,” according to the group’s public announcement, was formed when veteran jihadist Mokhtar Belmokhtar in August 2013 merged his al-Mulathamun Battalion with Al-Tawhid Wal Jihad in West Africa (TWJWA). The merger formalized an already close relationship between two of the most active terrorist groups in North and West Africa. The two groups—both offshoots of al-Qa’ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM)—conducted numerous attacks against Westerners in North and West Africa prior to their merger, including the January 2013 attack on the I-n-Amenas gas facility in Algeria that killed nearly 40 Westerners,

Al-Murabitun, an Arabic phrase meaning “The Sentinels,” invokes a medieval dynasty of the same name—known in English as the Almoravids—that originated as a religious and military movement and whose nomadic founders emerged from present-day Western Sahara in the mid-11th century. The Almoravids ruled much of northwest Africa and southern Spain for nearly 100 years, professing a rigorous Islamic creed and imposing a strict form of sharia on the peoples they conquered.

including three Americans, and a joint operation in May 2013 in Niger simultaneously targeting a French uranium mine and a Nigerian military barracks.

French CT operations have killed at least four senior leaders and dozens of rank-and-file members of al-Murabitun—including its titular leader, Abu Bakr al-Masri—in Mali since November 2013, possibly preventing the group from carrying out a high-profile attack in the region. However, al-Murabitun has conducted small-scale but lethal attacks against UN targets in Mali and remains the most potent threat in the Sahel because of Belmokhtar’s anti-West agenda and vast network of extremists. In its initial announcement, the new group pledged allegiance to al-Qa’ida senior leadership and its commitment to the philosophy of jihad put forward by Usama Bin Ladin, suggesting a focus on anti-Western attacks, and in two separate statements in 2014 the group reaffirmed its allegiance to Ayman al-Zawahiri and restated its intent to continue to attack France and its allies.

Al-Mulathamun Battalion and its subordinate unit, al-Muwaqi’un Bil-Dima (“Those Who Sign With Blood”), led by Mokhtar Belmokhtar, splintered from AQIM in fall 2012 due to leadership disputes. Belmokhtar has a long history of jihadist activity in North and West Africa dating back almost two decades. He fought with the mujahidin in Afghanistan as a teenager and trained with al-Qa’ida, where he lost an eye mishandling explosives. By the late 1990s, Belmokhtar seized control over lucrative trans-Saharan smuggling routes, reportedly earning millions by trafficking cigarettes.

Tawhid Wal Jihad in West Africa (TWJWA), also known as the Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO), was founded in late 2011 as an offshoot of AQIM and has coordinated terrorist attacks across North and West Africa. Since the French-led intervention in Mali began in mid-January 2013, TWJWA has conducted a majority of the attacks targeting French and African forces in the vicinity of Gao and Kidal, using suicide bombings, vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices, and landmines.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224823.htm>

2002, Russia: Remote-control mine rips through Victory Day parade in Dagestan, leaving 41 dead; Chechen separatists suspected	SUNDAY 21 Rajab	10
	US: Mother's Day	
1999, India: Death sentence upheld for four of 26 convicted in conspiracy to kill Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi	MONDAY 22 Rajab	11
2010, Iran: Sixteen soldiers killed, six injured in separate attacks near Marivan and Zir Ab; Kurdistan Free Life Party (PJAK) claims responsibility 2001, Spain: ETA car bomb in central Madrid wounds 14 on eve of Basque vote	TUESDAY 23 Rajab	12
2011, Pakistan: Two suicide bombers kill 80 paramilitary trainees in Shabqadar; TTP claims responsibility 2008, India: Seven near-simultaneous blasts in Jaipur kill more than 60; Indian Mujahidin claims responsibility 2003, Saudi Arabia: Al-Qa'ida bombs the Vinnell, al-Hamra, and Ishbilyah housing compounds, killing seven US citizens and 13 others; another 194 wounded 1981, Italy: Mehmet Ali Agca attempts assassination of Pope John Paul II	WEDNESDAY 24 Rajab	13
1948, Israel: Founding of the State of Israel	THURSDAY 25 Rajab	14
	Christian: Ascension Day	
2008, Afghanistan: Car bomb detonates at police checkpoint in Dilaram, killing 19 and wounding 30; Taliban claim responsibility	FRIDAY 26 Rajab	15
	Palestinian: Nakba (Day of Catastrophe; refers to original Israeli Independence Day on 14 May 1948)	
2003, Morocco: Al-Sirat al-Mustaqim members conduct near-simultaneous explosive attacks at five locations in Casablanca, killing 42 and wounding 100 1978, Italy: Statesman Aldo Moro murdered by Red Brigades	SATURDAY 27 Rajab	16
	Islamic: Laylat al-Mi'raj (Ascent of the Prophet to Heaven; approx 621 C.E.)	

Mokhtar Belmokhtar



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Belaouer the One Eyed, Abou al-Abbes, Mister Marlboro

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 June 1972

PLACE OF BIRTH: Ghardaia, Algeria

COMPLEXION: Medium

HAIR: Black

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Blind in one eye

WANTED

Mokhtar Belmokhtar is the leader and the founder of the Khaled Abu al-Abbas Brigade (also known as the Those Who Sign With Blood Battalion). Under Belmokhtar's command, the Brigade, which is part of his al-Mulathamun Battalion, conducted a deadly attack in January 2013 on a gas facility in I-n-Amenas, Algeria. At least 37 hostages—including American citizens Frederick Buttacio, Victor Lynn Lovelady, and Gordon Lee Rowan—were killed in the four-day siege of the complex.

Prior to his founding of the Khaled Abu al-Abbas Brigade, Belmokhtar was a senior commander in the terrorist group Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). In this position, Belmokhtar conducted numerous kidnapping operations against Westerners, acquired weapons for use in terrorist attacks, and was involved in various negotiations for hostages taken by AQIM. Belmokhtar, a former Algerian soldier, was trained in camps in Afghanistan.

In June 2004, a tribunal in Algeria sentenced Belmokhtar in absentia to life in prison for forming terrorist groups, robbery, and use of illegal weapons. In March 2007, an Algerian court sentenced Belmokhtar to death in absentia. The US Department of Treasury designated Belmokhtar pursuant to Executive Order 13224 on

24 October 2003; and on 11 November 2003, the United Nations listed Belmokhtar pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Resolution 1390 (2002).

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

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1989, West Germany: Court convicts Muhammed Ali Hamadei of hijacking TWA flight 847 in 1985

SUNDAY 28 Rajab

17

US: Armed Forces Day

1980, Peru: Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) begins terrorist operations

MONDAY 29 Rajab

18

2007, Lebanon: Fatah al-Islam extremists clash with military and security forces in Nahr al-Bared refugee camp; 150 killed in fighting that continues through 21 June

TUESDAY 30 Rajab

19

2011, Pakistan: Suicide bomber on motorbike attacks US Consulate vehicle in Peshawar, killing one Pakistani and wounding 10 others; TTP claims responsibility

WEDNESDAY 1 Sha'ban

20

1999, Turkey: Ex-PKK deputy Semdin Sakik sentenced to death for treason

2012, Yemen: Suicide bomber kills more than 90, wounds some 200 more in attack in Sanaa; Ansar al-Sharia, affiliated with AQAP, claims responsibility

THURSDAY 2 Sha'ban

21

2002, Peru: Car bomb detonates outside US Embassy, killing nine Peruvians; Shining Path suspected

1991, India: Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and several others killed by female LTTE suicide bomber

2014, China: More than 30 killed, 90 wounded, in car bomb and explosives attacks in Urumqi; no immediate claim of responsibility but Muslim Uighur separatists widely suspected

FRIDAY 3 Sha'ban

22

2004, Colombia: Bomb explodes in crowded disco in Apartado, killing six, wounding 82; FARC suspected

2001, Philippines: ASG rebels raid beach resort on Samal Island, Davao, killing two and wounding three

SATURDAY 4 Sha'ban

23



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abderrahmane Ould Mohamed Lemine Ould Mohamed Khairy, Amada Ould Kheirou, Hamada Ould Mohamed Kheirou, Abou Qumqum

DATE OF BIRTH: 1970

PLACE OF BIRTH: Mauritania

CITIZENSHIP: Malian

WANTED

Hamad el Khairy is the leader and a founding member of the terrorist group Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJWA, also known as MUJAO and TWJWA). Under Khairy's leadership, MUJWA members have carried out kidnapping operations, terrorist attacks, and abductions of foreign diplomats. Khairy has claimed responsibility for the April 2012 kidnapping of seven Algerian diplomats in Mali, and has appeared in MUJWA videos making threats against those who oppose the organization. In January 2012, Khairy stated that MUJWA's goal was to "impose sharia law across the whole of West Africa."

Prior to his leadership role in MUJWA, Khairy was a member of AQIM, planning terrorist operations against Mauritania. In October 2011, Khairy ordered the kidnapping of three European aid workers in Algeria, leaving two wounded by gunfire. Khairy was designated a terrorist pursuant to Executive Order 13224 on 7 December 2012.

MUJWA was created in September 2011 as an offshoot of AQIM to further spread terrorist activities throughout West Africa. MUJWA has conducted various attacks and kidnappings, including a March 2012 suicide attack in Tamanrasset, Algeria, which wounded 23 people. The United States designated MUJWA as a Specially

Designated Global Terrorist entity on 7 December 2012, and the UN Al-Qa'ida Sanctions Committee listed MUJWA on 5 December 2012 for being associated with AQIM.

REWARD

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<p>2007, Iraq: Vehicle bomb kills 34, wounds 60 more in Al Fallujah; Islamic State of Iraq/Mujahidin Shura Council believed responsible</p>	<p>SUNDAY 5 Sha'ban</p>	<p>24</p>
	<p>Jewish: Shavuot (Feast of Weeks, lasts two days)</p>	
<p>2001, Israel: HAMAS and PIJ detonate two bombs at bus station on anniversary of Israeli pullout from Lebanon in 2000, killing the three suicide attackers and wounding 45 Israelis</p>	<p>MONDAY 6 Sha'ban</p>	<p>25</p>
	<p>US: Memorial Day</p>	
<p>1998, Japan: Doctor Ikuo Hayashi convicted in Aum Shinrikyo sarin attack in 1995</p>	<p>TUESDAY 7 Sha'ban</p>	<p>26</p>
<p>2009, Pakistan: Attack on security facilities in Lahore using car bomb, grenades, and firearms kills at least 30, wounds more than 250; TTP claims responsibility</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 8 Sha'ban</p>	<p>27</p>
<p>2001, Philippines: ASG kidnaps 20, including three Americans—Martin and Gracia Burnham and Guillermo Sobero—in raid on Dos Palmas resort off Palawan Island</p>		
<p>2009, Pakistan: Second day of attacks, this time in Peshawar, kills 13, including several policemen; no claim of responsibility</p>	<p>THURSDAY 9 Sha'ban</p>	<p>28</p>
<p>1997, US: Shipowner Constantinos Peratikos slain in ambush by 17 November</p>		
<p>1964, Colombia: Founding of Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)</p>		
<p>2007, Iraq: Car bomb attack near market in Baghdad kills 23, wounds 68 others; Islamic State of Iraq claims responsibility</p>	<p>FRIDAY 10 Sha'ban</p>	<p>29</p>
<p>1972, US: Mohammed Abouhalima found guilty of aiding his brother in the 1993 World Trade Center bombing</p>		
<p>2001, Japan: Japanese Red Army (JRA) founder, Fusako Shigenobu, announces JRA dissolution, regrouping as legal organization</p>	<p>SATURDAY 11 Sha'ban</p>	<p>30</p>
<p>1972, Israel: Three members of JRA, acting on behalf of PFLP, kill 24 and wound 78 in attack on (now) Ben Gurion International Airport</p>		



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abderrahmane Ouid
Ameur, Ahmed Telemsi,
Abderrahmane Ould el Amar,
Abderrahmane Toudji

DATE OF BIRTH: 1977

PLACE OF BIRTH: Mali

CITIZENSHIP: Malian

WANTED

Ahmed el Tilemsi is a founding member and military head of the terrorist group Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJWA, also known as MUJAO and TWJWA). Prior to his leadership role in MUJWA, Tilemsi was a member of Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), where he played a role in the January 2011 kidnapping of two French nationals in Niamey, Niger. In October 2011, Tilemsi participated in the kidnapping of three aid workers in Algeria, which left two wounded by gunfire. Tilemsi was designated a terrorist pursuant to Executive Order 13224 on 7 December 2012.

MUJWA was created in September 2011 as an offshoot of AQIM to further spread terrorist activities throughout West Africa. MUJWA has conducted various attacks and kidnappings, including a March 2012 suicide attack in Tamanrasset, Algeria, which wounded 23 people. The United States designated MUJWA as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity on 7 December 2012, and the UN Al-Qa'ida Sanctions Committee listed MUJWA on 5 December 2012 for being associated with AQIM.

REWARD

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<p>1979, West Germany: Red Army Faction member Irmgard Moeller sentenced to life in prison for attacks on US Army headquarters in Heidelberg</p>	<p>SUNDAY 12 Sha'ban</p>	<p>31</p>
<p>2009, US: Attack on soldiers in Little Rock, Arkansas, kills one, wounds one; Abdulhakim Muhammad, also known as Carlos Leon Bledsoe, found guilty, sentenced to life in prison 2004, Iraq: Unknown group explodes car bomb in front of Patriotic Union of Kurdistan's office, killing 25 and wounding many more 2001, Israel: HAMAS claims responsibility for Tel Aviv disco suicide bomb that kills 20 and wounds 120</p>	<p>MONDAY 13 Sha'ban</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>2006, Canada: Police arrest 17 in Ontario; group believed to be planning attacks using truck bombs, small-arms fire 1964, Egypt: Palestine Liberation Organization founded</p>	<p>TUESDAY 14 Sha'ban</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>2007, US: Authorities disrupt plot to blow up jet fuel supply tanks and pipelines at JFK International Airport in New York 1989, Iran: Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini dies after 10-year rule</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 15 Sha'ban Islamic: Nisfu Sha'ban (Night of Repentance, observed from preceding night)</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>2012, Pakistan: Abu Yahya al-Libi, seen as al-Qa'ida second-in-command and "general manager," killed; White House sees "major blow" to group's capabilities 1999, Turkey: Police kill two DHKP/C terrorists preparing to attack US Consulate in Istanbul</p>	<p>THURSDAY 16 Sha'ban</p>	<p>4</p>
<p>2002, Israel: Car packed with explosives rams bus, killing 17 and wounding 38; Islamic Jihad responsible 2001, Sri Lanka: LTTE attack on army camp kills 10</p>	<p>FRIDAY 17 Sha'ban</p>	<p>5</p>
<p>2003, Afghanistan: Taxi rigged with explosives rams into bus carrying German peacekeepers in Kabul, killing five and wounding 29 2001, Canada: Bomb maker Singh Reyat charged in 1985 Air India bombing and jailed in Japan</p>	<p>SATURDAY 18 Sha'ban</p>	<p>6</p>

Al-Shabaab



The Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahidin—commonly known as al-Shabaab—was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Despite the group’s defeat by Somali and Ethiopian forces in 2007, al-Shabaab—a clan-based insurgent and terrorist group—has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has exerted temporary and, at times, sustained control over strategic locations in those areas by recruiting, sometimes forcibly, regional sub-clans and their militias, using guerrilla warfare and terrorist tactics against the Somali Federal Government (SFG), African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) peacekeepers, and nongovernmental aid organizations. As of 2013, however, pressure from AMISOM and Ethiopian forces had largely degraded al-Shabaab’s control, especially in Mogadishu but also in other key regions of the country, and conflict among senior leaders has exacerbated fractures within the group. In 2013 al-Shabaab rivalries culminated in a major purge of opponents of deceased group leader Ahmed Abdi Aw-Mohamed.

Al-Shabaab is not centralized or monolithic in its agenda or goals. Its rank-and-file members come from disparate clans, and the group is susceptible to clan politics, internal divisions,

and shifting alliances. Most of its fighters are predominantly interested in the nationalistic battle against the SFG and not supportive of global jihad. Al-Shabaab’s senior leaders are affiliated with al-Qa’ida and are believed to have trained and fought in Afghanistan. The merger of the two groups was publicly announced in February 2012 by the amir of al-Shabaab and Ayman al-Zawahiri, leader of al-Qa’ida.

Al-Shabaab has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali government officials, AMISOM, and perceived allies of the SFG. Since 2013 al-Shabaab has launched high-profile operations in neighboring countries, most notably the September 2013 Westgate Mall attack in Nairobi and the May 2014 attack against a restaurant in Djibouti popular with Westerners. The Westgate attack killed 67 Kenyan and non-Kenyan nationals, and a siege continued at the mall for several days.

Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010 that killed more than 70 people, as well as a June 2013 attack in Mogadishu on a United Nations compound, which killed 22 people. A February 2014 al-Shabaab attack on Somalia’s presidential palace, Villa Somalia, involved a car bomb and armed assailants and killed 12 people, nine of them militants. In June 2014, an attack and siege in Mpeketoni, Kenya, killed nearly 50 tourists; although there was no claim of responsibility, al-Shabaab was widely believed responsible. There were other high-profile attacks in 2014 either ascribed to or claimed by al-Shabaab.

In 2008, the US Government designated al-Shabaab as a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) and as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity under Section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224 (as amended). In 2012, the United States offered rewards for the capture of several al-Shabaab leaders.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224829.htm>

<p>2011, Somalia: Harun Fazul, wanted in connection with the August 1998 bombings of US embassies in Kenya and Tanzania, killed by Somali forces; US Secretary of State sees "significant blow to al-Qa'ida, its extremist allies, and its operations in East Africa"</p> <p>2006, Iraq: Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi, leader of al-Qa'ida in Iraq, killed in Coalition raid</p>	SUNDAY	19 Sha'ban	7
<p>2001, India: Four killed and 50 wounded in grenade attack on Kashmir mosque by unknown attacker</p> <p>2000, Greece: British Attaché, Brigadier Stephen Saunders, killed in ambush; 17 November claims responsibility</p>	MONDAY	20 Sha'ban	8
<p>2009, Pakistan: Truck bomb attack on Pearl Continental Hotel in Peshawar kills 18, wounds at least 50; little-known group Abdullah Azzam Shaheed Brigade claims responsibility</p> <p>1997, Egypt: Suspected leader of al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya, Mustafa Abu-Rawwash, killed in Cairo; 40 members arrested</p>	TUESDAY	21 Sha'ban	9
<p>2009, Iraq: Car bomb kills 24 in vegetable market; no claim of responsibility but Islamic State of Iraq suspected</p>	WEDNESDAY	22 Sha'ban	10
<p>1985, Lebanon: Jordanian flight to Amman hijacked, hostages freed the next day; plane destroyed, hijackers escape</p>	THURSDAY	23 Sha'ban	11
<p>2004, Saudi Arabia: US contractor Paul Johnson is kidnapped by AQAP near Riyadh; group murders him several days later</p> <p>2001, Jordan: Abu Nidal, three others stand trial in absentia for 1994 murder of Jordanian diplomat in Lebanon</p> <p>2001, Philippines: ASG claims beheading of US hostage Guillermo Sobero; confirmed in October 2001</p>	FRIDAY	24 Sha'ban	12
<p>2007, Iraq: Second bombing of al-Askari (Golden Dome) Mosque in Samarra'; no casualties, but mosque's two 10-story minarets destroyed. First bombing, on 22 June 2006, destroyed mosque's golden dome</p>	SATURDAY	25 Sha'ban	13

Zakariya Ismail Ahmed Hersi



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Zakariye Ismail Ahmed Hirsi,
Zaki Madobe, Ahmed Diriye

WANTED

Zakariya Ismail Ahmed Hersi is al-Shabaab's chief of intelligence.

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Al-Shabaab has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia. Al-Shabaab was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and Al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

The US Department of State named al-Shabaab a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality

Act (as amended) on 26 February 2008, and a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity under Executive Order 13224 on 29 February 2008.

REWARD

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1985, Greece: Two Hizballah members hijack TWA flight 847 and murder US Navy diver, Robert Stethem, in Beirut; other hostages released, hijackers escape	SUNDAY 26 Sha'ban US: Flag Day	14
2001, India: Sudanese citizen Abdul Rauf Hawash and Indian national Shameem Sarvar arrested for plotting to blow up US Embassy in New Delhi on Usama Bin Ladin's orders	MONDAY 27 Sha'ban	15
2011, Worldwide: Al-Qa'ida names Ayman al-Zawahiri as new head of the group following death of Usama Bin Ladin 2011, Nigeria: Attack on national police headquarters kills six. Boko Haram claims responsibility; attack is believed to be first suicide bombing in the country 1995, France: Six Iranians sentenced to life imprisonment for 1991 assassination of former Iranian prime minister	TUESDAY 28 Sha'ban	16
2004, Iraq: Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi extremists bomb Iraqi army recruitment center, killing 35 and wounding 138	WEDNESDAY 29 Sha'ban	17
2002, Israel: Suicide bomber detonates explosives on bus, killing 19 and injuring 74; Islamic Jihad claims responsibility	THURSDAY 1 Ramadan Islamic: Ramadan (fasting begins at dawn)	18
2002, Israel: Seven killed, 37 wounded by a suicide bomber at bus stop; al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claims responsibility	FRIDAY 2 Ramadan	19
2001, India: LT leader Omar Abdullah Makki and associate killed; five others wounded near Srinagar	SATURDAY 3 Ramadan	20



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Mukhtar Ali Rubu, Mukhtar Abdullahi Ali, Mujahid Mukhtar Robow Ali, Shaykh Mukhtar Robo Ali, Abu Mansur, Abu Mansour

DATE OF BIRTH: 1969 (possibly 10 October)

PLACE OF BIRTH: Xudur or Keren, Somalia

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

COMPLEXION: Dark

NATIONALITY: Somali; also possesses Eritrean passport under alias Mukhtar Abdullahi Ali

WANTED

Mukhtar Robow has served as the spokesperson for Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahidin (al-Shabaab), communicating to the press and public on its behalf. He has also served as al-Shabaab's spiritual leader and as its military commander in parts of Southern Somalia. As an al-Shabaab military commander, Robow has targeted Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG), Ethiopian, and African Union troops in Somalia. In December 2007, al-Shabaab forces under Robow's command attacked bases of Somali government forces, Ethiopian forces, and African Union peacekeepers in Mogadishu. In addition, Robow and former al-Shabaab leader Aden Hashi Ayrow (deceased) were responsible for the November 2006 suicide attack against a TFG checkpoint in Baidoa, Somalia. The attack killed at least eight and wounded four. On 20 November 2008, the US Department of the Treasury designated Robow under Executive Order 13224, which targets terrorists and those providing support to terrorists or acts of terrorism.

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically

targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists.

The US Department of State named al-Shabaab a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) on 26 February 2008, and a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity under Executive Order 13224 on 29 February 2008.

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<p>2012, Afghanistan: Suicide bombers attack Spozhmai Hotel in Kabul, killing 20; Taliban claim responsibility</p> <p>2001, US: Court indicts 13 members of Saudi Hizballah and one Lebanese Hizballah member for 1996 bombing of Khobar Towers that killed 19 US airmen</p>	<p>SUNDAY 4 Ramadan</p>	<p>21</p>
<p>2001, Colombia: ELN member Gerardo Herrera and others are arrested in foreign oil worker's kidnapping and murder</p>	<p>MONDAY 5 Ramadan</p>	<p>22</p>
<p>2009, Mauritania: American Christopher Leggett killed in Nouakchott; AQIM claim of responsibility cites "Christianizing activities"</p> <p>1985, Canada: Bomb explodes on Air India flight 182, killing 329; Sikhs Ripudaman Singh Malik and Ajaib Singh Bagri held responsible and captured on 28 October 2001</p>	<p>TUESDAY 6 Ramadan</p>	<p>23</p>
<p>2009, Iraq: More than 70 people killed, 100 wounded in bombing of market in Baghdad's Sadr City; no claim of responsibility</p> <p>2000, Colombia: Army captures FARC leader Rey Palacios</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 7 Ramadan</p>	<p>24</p>
<p>2011, Pakistan: Husband and wife suicide bombers attack police station in Kolachi, killing 10; TTP claims responsibility</p> <p>1996, Saudi Arabia: Bombing of Khobar Towers in Dhahran; 19 US airmen killed; Saudi and Lebanese Hizballah responsible</p>	<p>THURSDAY 8 Ramadan</p>	<p>25</p>
<p>1995, Ethiopia: Egyptian President Mubarak escapes assassination attempt; al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya responsible</p>	<p>FRIDAY 9 Ramadan</p>	<p>26</p>
<p>2004, Iraq: Car bombs explode in Al Hillah, killing 40 and wounding 22</p> <p>1994, Japan: Sarin gas attack kills seven and wounds 600 in Matsumoto; Aum Shinrikyo responsible</p> <p>1976, Greece: Air France flight hijacked by PFLP; two hostages and one hijacker are killed</p>	<p>SATURDAY 10 Ramadan</p>	<p>27</p>
<p>Islamic: Occupation of Mecca by Muhammad's army (1 January 630 C.E.)</p>		

Fuad Mohamed Khalaf



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Fuad Muhammad Khalaf Shongole, Fouad Shongale, Fuad Songale, Fuad Shangole, Fuad Shongole, Fuad Shongale, Fuad Khalaf, Fuad Mohammed Khalif, Fuad Mohamed Kalaf, Fuad Mohammed Khalaf, Fuad Mohamed Qalaf, Fuad Mohamed Khalif

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

COMPLEXION: Medium

NATIONALITY: Somali; Swedish

LOCATION: Mogadishu, Somalia

WANTED

Fuad Mohamed Khalaf (Fuad Shongale) has facilitated financial support to al-Shabaab; in May 2008, he held two fundraising events for al-Shabaab at mosques in Kismaayo, Somalia. In April 2008, Khalaf and several other individuals directed vehicle-borne explosive device attacks on Ethiopian bases and Transitional Federal Government (TFG) elements in Mogadishu, Somalia. In May 2008, Khalaf and a group of fighters attacked and captured a police station in Mogadishu, killing and wounding several soldiers. In April 2010, Khalaf was designated by the US Department of the Treasury under Executive Order 13536 for contributing to the violence and the deterioration of security in Somalia.

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Al-Shabaab has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the TFG of Somalia. Al-Shabaab was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia,

killing at least 26 people and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and Al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

REWARD

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<p>2011, Afghanistan: Gunmen attack Hilltop Inter-Continental Hotel in Kabul, killing 11 and wounding more than a dozen before all eight attackers detonate themselves; Taliban claim responsibility</p> <p>1988, Greece: US Defense Attaché, Navy Captain William Nordeen, assassinated in Athens by 17 November</p>	<p>SUNDAY 11 Ramadan</p>	<p>28</p>
<p>2007, UK: Two car bombs safely dismantled in London</p> <p>1999, Turkey: PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan sentenced to be hanged for treason</p>	<p>MONDAY 12 Ramadan</p>	<p>29</p>
<p>2007, UK: Burning vehicle driven into Glasgow airport; Iraqi doctor, others, arrested in this and 29 June 2007 attempted car bombing</p>	<p>TUESDAY 13 Ramadan</p>	<p>30</p>
<p>2010, Syria: Muhammad Oudeh, better known as Abu Daoud, mastermind of the attack on Israeli athletes at the Munich Olympics in 1972, dies in Damascus</p> <p>2006, Iraq: Car bomb attack kills more than 60 in Baghdad market</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 14 Ramadan</p> <p>Canada: Canada Day</p>	<p>1</p>
<p>2008, Colombia: French politician Ingrid Betancourt and three US military contractors—Marc Gonsalves, Thomas Howes, and Keith Stansell—held since 23 February 2002, freed from FARC captivity</p>	<p>THURSDAY 15 Ramadan</p>	<p>2</p>
<p>2006, Sudan: Ten killed in attack in Hamrat ash Shaykh; National Redemption Front claims responsibility</p>	<p>FRIDAY 16 Ramadan</p> <p>US: Independence Day observed</p>	<p>3</p>
<p>2010, Lebanon: Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah, spiritual leader of Hizballah, dies in Beirut</p> <p>1995, India: Al-Faran guerrillas kidnap two UK citizens and two US citizens in Kashmir</p> <p>1976, Uganda: Israelis raid Entebbe, rescue 246 hijacked hostages; three hostages and all hijackers killed</p>	<p>SATURDAY 17 Ramadan</p> <p>US: Independence Day</p> <p>Islamic: Battle of Badr (13 March 624 C.E.)</p>	<p>4</p>

Bashir Mohamed Mahamoud



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Bashir Mohamed Mahmoud,
Bashir Mahmud Mohammed,
Bashir Mohamed Mohamud,
Bashir Mohamed Mohamoud,
Bashir Yare, Bashir Qorgab,
Gure Gap, Abu Muscab,
Qorgab

DATE OF BIRTH: 1982

PLACE OF BIRTH: Somalia

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

COMPLEXION: Dark

WEIGHT: 150 lbs (68 kg)

NATIONALITY: Somali

WANTED

Bashir Mohamed Mahamoud is a military commander of Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahidin (al-Shabaab). As of late 2008, he was also one of approximately 10 members on al-Shabaab's leadership council. Mahamoud and an associate were in charge of the 10 June 2009 mortar attack against the Somali Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in Mogadishu. Additionally, as of 2007, he coordinated Al-Qa'ida activity in Somalia. In April 2010, Mahamoud was designated by the US Department of the Treasury under Executive Order 13536 for contributing to the violence and the deterioration of security in Somalia.

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Al-Shabaab has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the TFG of Somalia. Al-Shabaab was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin

suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and Al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

The US Department of State named al-Shabaab a Foreign Terrorist Organization under Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act (as amended) on 26 February 2008, and a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity under Executive Order 13224 on 29 February 2008.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net

2001, Sri Lanka: Government invokes tough terrorism laws to combat LTTE	SUNDAY 18 Ramadan	5
	Algeria: Independence Day	
2004, Iraq: Ansar al-Sunna suicide car bombs in Khalis kill 14, wound 37 2002, Afghanistan: Vice President Haji Abdul Qadir assassinated by unknown gunman	MONDAY 19 Ramadan	6
2005, UK: Three near-simultaneous bombs on London transportation system, followed by another bombing less than an hour later, kill more than 50, wound over 700; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility 1998, Algeria: GIA leader in Algiers, Khalifi Athmane, among 11 rebels killed by government	TUESDAY 20 Ramadan	7
1995, India: Al-Faran guerrillas kidnap Norwegian H.C. Ostroe and German Dirk Hasert in Kashmir	WEDNESDAY 21 Ramadan	8
2010, Pakistan: Two suicide bombers attack government building in Yakaghund, killing 62 and wounding more than 110; no immediate claim of responsibility 2002, Philippines: One soldier killed and six wounded in clash with ASG guerrillas	THURSDAY 22 Ramadan	9
2001, Spain: ETA car bomb attack kills one and wounds 12 in Madrid	FRIDAY 23 Ramadan	10
2010, Uganda: Twin blasts kill 74, wound more than 70 in Kampala during telecast of World Cup; al-Shabaab claims responsibility 2006, India: Synchronized blasts on the Mumbai rail system kill nearly 200 and wound 900; LT believed responsible 1988, Greece: Attack on island ferry City of Poros kills nine and wounds dozens; ANO responsible	SATURDAY 24 Ramadan	11



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Emir Anwar, Ahmed Gurey, Anwar al-Amriki, Abu Abdullah al-Muhajir, "Ahmed" (moniker), "Anwar" (moniker)

DATE OF BIRTH: 28 December 1981

PLACE OF BIRTH: Waukesha, Wisconsin

HEIGHT: 6'1" (185 cm)

WEIGHT: 170 lbs (77 kg)

BUILD: Tall, thin

HAIR: BROWN

EYES: Blue

COMPLEXION: Light

CITIZENSHIP: American

LANGUAGES: Arabic, Somali, English

SPECIAL IDENTIFIERS: Mostafa is left-handed. He wears a full beard and glasses. He has a large scar on his right hand and a small scar on the top of his left index finger.

WANTED

Jehad Serwan Mostafa, also known as Ahmed Gurey, Anwar al-Amriki, or Emir Anwar, is a United States citizen and former resident of California who lived in San Diego before moving to Somalia in 2005. He has performed various functions for al-Shabaab, including acting as a training camp instructor and a leader of foreign fighters. He is also skilled in the group's media activities. He may have or is likely to visit the following areas: Somalia, Yemen, Ethiopia, Kenya, and other African countries.

Mostafa is on the FBI's Most Wanted Terrorists list, and is sought by the FBI for his alleged terrorist activities. Mostafa has been charged with the following crimes: conspiracy to provide material support to terrorists; conspiracy to provide material support to a foreign terrorist organization; and providing material support to a foreign terrorist organization.

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<p>2011, Afghanistan: Ahmed Wali Karzai, half-brother of Afghan president, killed in Kandahar by bodyguard; Taliban claim responsibility</p> <p>2000, Spain: ETA car bomb wounds 10 in Madrid's Callao Plaza</p>	<p>SUNDAY 25 Ramadan</p>	<p>12</p>
<p>2011, India: Three blasts in crowded areas kill 18 and wound more than 130 in Mumbai; attack is said to commemorate birthday of sole surviving gunman of November 2008 Mumbai siege</p> <p>1999, India: Muslim militants storm Kashmir paramilitary camp; four killed and 12 kidnapped</p> <p>1991, Japan: Hiroshi Igarashi, Japanese translator of <i>The Satanic Verses</i>, assassinated by unknown gunman</p>	<p>MONDAY 26 Ramadan</p>	<p>13</p>
<p>2004, Iraq: Car bomb attack near Iraqi Interim Government headquarters and British Embassy in Baghdad kills 10, wounds 40</p>	<p>TUESDAY 27 Ramadan</p> <p>Islamic: Laylat al-Qadr (Night of Power; the night of revelation of Qur'an to Muhammad, begins this evening)</p> <p>France: Bastille Day</p>	<p>14</p>
<p>2010, Pakistan: Suicide bomber kills five, wounds 60 in attack on military convoy; Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan claims responsibility</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 28 Ramadan</p>	<p>15</p>
<p>2002, Ireland: IRA issues unprecedented apology for all previous casualties</p> <p>2000, Japan: Two Aum Shinrikyo members sentenced to death for sarin gas attack in 1995</p>	<p>THURSDAY 29 Ramadan</p>	<p>16</p>
<p>2009, Indonesia: Near-simultaneous bombings of JW Marriott and Ritz-Carlton hotels in Jakarta kill nine and wound more than 50; Noordin Mat Top and Jemaah Islamiya strongly suspected</p> <p>2002, Greece: Police arrest Alexandros Giotopoulos, leader and founder of 17 November</p>	<p>FRIDAY 30 Ramadan</p>	<p>17</p>
<p>2012, Bulgaria: Suicide bomber attacks bus in Burgas, killing six Israelis, one Bulgarian, himself, and wounding more than 30 others; no claim of responsibility but Israeli prime minister blames Iran and Hizballah</p> <p>1994, Argentina: Buenos Aires Jewish Community Center bombed, killing 85 and wounding hundreds; Hizballah responsible</p>	<p>SATURDAY 1 Shawwal</p> <p>Islamic: Eid al-Fitr (feast of fast-breaking after Ramadan; begins tonight, lasts three days)</p>	<p>18</p>



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Ibrahim Hajj Jama, Ibrahim Haji Jama Mead, Ibrahim Haji Jama Mee'aad, Ibrahim Haji Jama Meecaad Afkhani, Abu-Zalma, and Abubakar al-Seyli'i

WANTED

Ibrahim Haji Jama is another founder of Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahidin and a senior leader in al-Shabaab. As widely reported, in May 2010, Jama headed al-Shabaab's Jubba Valley administration from Kismayo. He spent several years fighting in Afghanistan, earning him the alias al-Afghani (the Afghan).

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2004, Iraq: Fuel tanker driven into Baghdad police station, killing nine and wounding 60	SUNDAY 2 Shawwal	19
2009, Afghanistan: Twelve civilians killed when vehicle strikes a roadside bomb in Syah Koshah; no claim of responsibility	MONDAY 3 Shawwal Colombia: Independence Day	20
2005, UK: No injuries reported as another four bombs explode in London transportation system two weeks after similar attacks 1999, Spain: Government releases two former ETA leaders in hope of ending years of killing in Basque country	TUESDAY 4 Shawwal	21
2011, Norway: Lone attacker bombs government buildings in Oslo, then goes on shooting rampage in Utoya; more than 70 killed, dozens wounded 2002, Israel: HAMAS leader and 14 Palestinians killed in Israeli airstrike	WEDNESDAY 5 Shawwal	22
2001, India: Bicycle bomb kills five soldiers and two civilians; Kashmir militants suspected	THURSDAY 6 Shawwal	23
2001, Sri Lanka: LTTE attack on international airport and adjoining air force base kills 18, wounds 12, and damages 24 aircraft	FRIDAY 7 Shawwal	24
2008, India: Seven explosions kill two in Bangalore 1995, France: Bombing at Paris Saint-Michel Metro station is first of seven others conducted over next three months; altogether 8 killed, 157 wounded; GIA responsible	SATURDAY 8 Shawwal	25



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Yasin Usman Kilwe, Yasin Khalid Osman, Yuma, Yaasiin Kilwe Cismaan, Yabo, Yasin Cisman Khaalid

DATE OF BIRTH: 1981

PLACE OF BIRTH: Dahar District, Haylaan, Somalia

HEIGHT: 5'3" (160 cm)

WEIGHT: 154 lbs (70 kg)

CLAN: Darood/Dulbahante/Warsengeli/Dubays/Hanif

WANTED

Yasin Kilwe is al-Shabaab's amir for Puntland, in northern Somalia. As the leader of the Galgala Hills militia in the Golis Mountains, Kilwe pledged allegiance to al-Shabaab and Al-Qa'ida in a recorded statement publicized by an al-Shabaab-controlled radio station in late February 2012. Al-Shabaab amir Ahmed Abdi aw-Godane officially appointed Kilwe al-Shabaab's leader in the region. Kilwe is from the Dubays clan, a subclan of Warsangali. He has been accused of planning attacks targeting Puntland security officials.

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2008, India: Twenty-one bomb blasts within 70 minutes kill 56, wound 200 in Ahmedabad; Indian Mujahidin claims responsibility	SUNDAY 9 Shawwal	26
2011, Afghanistan: Attacker kills Kandahar mayor with bomb concealed in turban; Taliban claim responsibility 2008, Turkey: Bombs kill 17 and wound more than 150 in Istanbul; Kongra-Gel denies involvement 2001, Spain: Bomb outside of Barcelona bank wounds three; GRAPO suspected	MONDAY 10 Shawwal	27
2010, Strait of Hormuz: Blast near Japanese oil tanker M. Star in waters between Oman and Iran damages ship, wounds one crew member; `Abdallah Azzam Brigades claims responsibility 2008, Iraq: Female suicide bombers attack Shia pilgrims in Baghdad and Kurdish demonstrators in Kirkuk; more than 50 killed in bombings and clashes prompted by the attacks 2004, Iraq: Al-Zarqawi group bombings in Ba`qubah kill 70, wound 56	TUESDAY 11 Shawwal Peru: Independence Day	28
2009, Spain: More than 60 people wounded in car bomb attack in Burgos; ETA claims responsibility	WEDNESDAY 12 Shawwal	29
1997, Israel: Double suicide attack kills 16 and wounds 150 in Jerusalem; HAMAS responsible	THURSDAY 13 Shawwal	30
2002, Israel: Nine students, including five US citizens, killed and 85 wounded by bomb at Hebrew University; HAMAS responsible, apologizes for American deaths	FRIDAY 14 Shawwal Jewish: Tisha B'Av (commemoration of destruction of First and Second Temples)	31
2000, India: Suspected Islamic militants in Kashmir kill Hindu pilgrims on way to shrine; 102 killed and dozens wounded in this attack and subsequent attacks on villages	SATURDAY 15 Shawwal	1

Abdikadir Mohamed Abdikadir



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Ikrima

DATE OF BIRTH: 1979

PLACE OF BIRTH: Kenya

WEIGHT: Between 110 and 121 lbs
(50-55 kg)

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Missing three fingers on left hand

WANTED

Abdikadir Mohamed Abdikadir, also known as Ikrima, was born in Kenya in 1979. He is an al-Shabaab facilitator and operational planner.

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Al-Shabaab has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia. Al-Shabaab was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and Al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

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<p>2003, Iraq: Car bomb explodes in front of Jordanian Embassy in Baghdad, killing 19 and wounding 50</p> <p>1990, Iraq: Invasion of Kuwait begins</p>	SUNDAY	16 Shawwal	2
<p>2001, UK: RIRA car bomb wounds six near London railway station</p> <p>1998, Colombia: ELN and FARC coordinate attacks that kill dozens of soldiers and civilians</p>	MONDAY	17 Shawwal	3
<p>2002, Israel: Bus bombing kills 10 passengers and wounds more than 40; HAMAS claims responsibility</p> <p>2001, Philippines: Soldiers rescue 13 hostages after ASG beheads 10 of 23 kidnapped on 2 August</p>	TUESDAY	18 Shawwal	4
<p>2010, Afghanistan: Ten medical aid workers murdered in Badakhshan Province; Taliban claim responsibility, US Secretary of State condemns "despicable act of wanton violence"</p> <p>2009, Pakistan: TTP leader Baitullah Mehsud killed in missile strike; Mehsud responsible for many high-profile attacks including assassination of Benazir Bhutto in 2007</p> <p>2003, Indonesia: Car bomb explodes in front of Marriott Hotel in Jakarta, killing 13 and wounding 149; JI responsible</p>	WEDNESDAY	19 Shawwal	5
<p>2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Some 100 civilians kidnapped and killed in Niangara; Lord's Resistance Army widely believed responsible</p> <p>2002, India: Suicide bomber attacks Hindu pilgrims near Pahalgam, killing nine and wounding 32</p> <p>1991, France: Former Iranian Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar and his assistant assassinated in Paris</p>	THURSDAY	20 Shawwal	6
<p>2010, Iraq: Two vehicle bombs and two other devices kill 43, wound 185 in Al Basrah; no claim of responsibility</p> <p>1998, Kenya, Tanzania: Twin blasts at US embassies kill 224, including 12 US citizens; 5,000 wounded in Nairobi and 72 in Dar es Salaam; al-Qa'ida responsible</p>	FRIDAY	21 Shawwal	7
<p>2008, Iraq: Car bomb kills 28, wounds 71 at produce market in Tall `Afar; no claim of responsibility but authorities blame Islamic State of Iraq</p>	SATURDAY	22 Shawwal	8

Abdullahi Yare



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:
Abdullahi Yarisow, Ubeyd,
Mohamed Mowlid

PLACE OF BIRTH: Somalia

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

RACE: Black

NATIONALITY: Somali

WANTED

Abdullahi Yare is the head of media for al-Shabaab. He also serves as deputy to Ahmed Abdi aw-Mohamed (Godane), the deceased founder and amir of al-Shabaab.

Al-Shabaab was the militant wing of the Somali Council of Islamic Courts that took over most of southern Somalia in the second half of 2006. Al-Shabaab has continued its violent insurgency in southern and central Somalia. The group has claimed responsibility for many bombings—including various types of suicide attacks—in Mogadishu and in central and northern Somalia, typically targeting Somali Government officials and perceived allies of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) of Somalia. Al-Shabaab was likely responsible for a wave of five coordinated suicide car bombings in October 2008 that simultaneously hit targets in two cities in northern Somalia, killing at least 26 people and injuring 29 others. Al-Shabaab was responsible for the twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda, on 11 July 2010, which killed more than 70 people, including one American. The group is responsible for the assassination of Somali peace activists, international aid workers, numerous civil society figures, and journalists. In February 2012, al-Shabaab and Al-Qa'ida announced their formal alliance.

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<p>2008, Algeria: Suicide bombing kills eight, wounds 17 others in Zemmouri; AQIM claims responsibility</p> <p>2002, Pakistan: Grenade blast kills four and wounds 25 at Christian missionary hospital in Islamabad</p>	<p>SUNDAY 23 Shawwal</p>	<p>9</p>
<p>2006, UK: Police disrupt plot to attack planes flying to United States, arrest more than 20; al-Qa'ida believed responsible</p> <p>1987, Greece: 17 November detonates bomb near bus carrying US airmen; 10 wounded</p>	<p>MONDAY 24 Shawwal</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>2011, Indonesia: Umar Patek, responsible for the October 2002 bombing in Bali that killed more than 200, extradited from Pakistan</p> <p>2009, Iraq: Eight killed, 30 wounded as vehicle bombs and IEDs explode in separate attacks in Baghdad; no claim of responsibility but Islamic State of Iraq suspected</p>	<p>TUESDAY 25 Shawwal</p>	<p>11</p>
<p>2001, Israel: Suicide bomb attack in restaurant near Haifa kills the bomber and wounds 20; Palestine Islamic Jihad suspected</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 26 Shawwal</p>	<p>12</p>
<p>2011, Pakistan: Warren Weinstein, contractor for an American firm, kidnapped in Lahore; Ayman al-Zawahiri claims responsibility on behalf of al-Qa'ida</p> <p>2009, Iraq: Twenty-one killed as two suicide bombers attack café in Kala; no claim of responsibility</p>	<p>THURSDAY 27 Shawwal</p>	<p>13</p>
<p>2003, Thailand: Riduan Isamuddin, a.k.a. Hambali, key JI figure in the October 2002 Bali disco bombing, arrested in Bangkok</p> <p>1994, Sudan: "Carlos the Jackal" arrested and extradited to France, where he is sentenced in December 1997 to life in prison</p>	<p>FRIDAY 28 Shawwal</p> <p>Pakistan: Independence Day</p>	<p>14</p>
<p>2007, Iraq: At least 400 killed, hundreds wounded in four truck-bomb explosions in Ninawa Governorate</p> <p>2001, India: Bomb attack wounds 18 in Handwara, Kashmir; LT claims responsibility</p>	<p>SATURDAY 29 Shawwal</p>	<p>15</p>

Boko Haram



Boko Haram, which refers to itself as “Jama’atu Ahl as-Sunnah li-Da’awati wal-Jihad” (JASDJ; Group of the Sunni People for the Calling and Jihad) and “Nigerian Taliban”—other translations and variants are used—is a Nigeria-based group that seeks to overthrow the current Nigerian Government and replace it with a regime based on Islamic law. It is popularly known in Nigerian and Western media as “Boko Haram,” which means “Western education is forbidden” (the word boko is a holdover from the colonial English word for book). The group, which has existed in various forms since the late 1990s, suffered setbacks in July 2009 when clashes with Nigerian Government forces led to the deaths of hundreds of its members, including former leader Muhammad Yusuf.

In July 2010, Boko Haram’s former second-in-command, Abubakar Shekau, appeared in a video claiming leadership of the group and threatening attacks on Western influences in Nigeria. Later that month, Shekau issued a second statement expressing solidarity with al-Qa’ida and threatening the United States. Under Shekau’s leadership, the group has continued to demonstrate growing operational capabilities, with an increasing use of improvised explosive device (IED) attacks

against soft targets. The group set off its first vehicle-borne IED in June 2011. On 26 August 2011, Boko Haram conducted its first attack against a Western interest—a vehicle-bomb attack on UN headquarters in Abuja—killing at least 23 people and injuring more than 80. A purported Boko Haram spokesman claimed responsibility for the attack and promised future targeting of US and Nigerian Government interests.

Boko Haram’s capability has increased in 2014, with the group conducting near-daily attacks against a wide range of targets, including Christians, Nigerian security and police forces, the media, schools, politicians, and Muslims perceived as collaborators. Boko Haram continues to expand its activity into neighboring countries and has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of 11 Westerners in Cameroon since early 2013, raising the group’s international profile and emphasizing the growing threat it poses to Western and regional interests.

Boko Haram’s unprecedented levels of violence—including the kidnapping of 276 schoolgirls in Borno State, Nigeria, in April 2014—have brought international condemnation as well as collaboration on security initiatives by the United States, United Kingdom, France, African partners, and others as Nigerian and other regional security forces continue to try to oust the group from northeastern Nigeria and its safe havens throughout the area.

The US State Department designated Boko Haram a Foreign Terrorist Organization in November 2013.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224829.htm>

<p>2002, Iraq: Abu Nidal, mastermind of 1985 attacks on Vienna and Rome airports, dies under mysterious circumstances in Baghdad</p> <p>1993, Germany: Authorities storm KLM plane hijacked by Egyptian Islamic Jihad after last two hostages escape through cockpit window</p>	SUNDAY	1 Dhu al-Qa'da	16
<p>2010, Iraq: Suicide bomber in Baghdad kills 57 civilians and wounds 118 others in addition to killing and wounding many military recruits; Islamic State of Iraq claims responsibility</p> <p>1995, France: Bomb explodes near Arc de Triomphe in Paris, wounding 17</p>	MONDAY	2 Dhu al-Qa'da	17
Indonesia: Independence Day			
<p>2011, Israel: Terrorists crossing from Egypt kill six, wound 25 in three attacks near Eilat</p> <p>2010, Pakistan: Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan announces death of leader Tahir Yuldashev, reported killed on 27 August 2009; IMU says Yuldashev replaced by Usman Adil</p> <p>2001, Spain: Car bomb explodes in tourist area near Barcelona after warning call; ETA responsible</p>	TUESDAY	3 Dhu al-Qa'da	18
<p>2011, Pakistan: Bomb attack during Ramadan against mosque in Ghundi kills 40, wounds 85; no claim of responsibility</p> <p>2008, Algeria: Suicide car bomber kills 43 in attack on police academy in Les Issers; no claim of responsibility but al-Qa'ida in Lands of Islamic Maghreb strongly suspected</p> <p>2003, Israel: HAMAS suicide bomber detonates bomb aboard bus in Jerusalem, killing 20, including five US citizens, and wounding 140</p>	WEDNESDAY	4 Dhu al-Qa'da	19
<p>2008, Algeria: Two synchronized car bombs kill 11 in Bouira; as in 19 August attacks, no claim of responsibility but al-Qa'ida in Lands of Islamic Maghreb strongly suspected</p> <p>1998, Afghanistan, Sudan: US cruise missiles strike against terrorist locations in retaliation for African embassy bombings</p>	THURSDAY	5 Dhu al-Qa'da	20
<p>2008, Pakistan: Two suicide bombers attack country's main arms factory in town of Wah, killing 60; Taliban elements claim responsibility</p> <p>1999, Pakistan: Two Mohajir Qaumi Movement (MQM) members sentenced to die for murder of four US citizens</p> <p>1995, Israel: HAMAS bomber kills five, wounds 100 on Jerusalem bus</p>	FRIDAY	6 Dhu al-Qa'da	21
<p>2011, Pakistan: Atiyah Abd al-Rahman, al-Qa'ida second-in-command, killed in explosion in North Waziristan Agency</p> <p>2007, Iraq: Vehicle bomb kills 25 policemen and 20 civilians in Bayji; no claim of responsibility but Islamic State of Iraq widely believed responsible</p>	SATURDAY	7 Dhu al-Qa'da	22

Abubakar Shekau



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abu Bakr Skikwa, Imam Abu Bakr Shiku, Abu Muhammad Abu Bakr Bin Muhammad Al Shakwi Al Muslimi Bishku, Abubakar Shakkau

DATES OF BIRTH USED: 1965, 1969, 1975

PLACE OF BIRTH: Yobe, Nigeria

HEIGHT: Tall

BUILD: Slim

COMPLEXION: Dark

ETHNICITY: Kanuri

LANGUAGES: Arabic, Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri

WANTED

Abubakar Shekau is the leader of Jama'atu Ahl as-Sunnah li-Da'awati wal-Jihad, more commonly known as Boko Haram. Boko Haram, which means "Western education is forbidden," is a Nigeria-based terrorist organization that seeks to overthrow the current Nigerian government and replace it with a regime based on Islamic law. The group has existed in various forms since the late 1990s. There are reported communications, training, and weapons links between Boko Haram, Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), al-Shabaab, and Al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula, which may strengthen Boko Haram's capacity to conduct terrorist attacks.

Shekau was previously the group's second-in-command. In July 2010, Shekau publicly claimed leadership of Boko Haram and threatened to attack Western interests in Nigeria. Later that month, Shekau issued a second statement expressing solidarity with Al-Qa'ida and threatening the United States. Under Shekau's leadership, Boko Haram's operational capabilities have grown.

The group set off its first vehicle-borne improvised explosive device in June 2011, and has increasingly utilized IEDs in attacks against soft targets. Boko Haram's 26 August 2011 vehicle-bomb attack on the

United Nations headquarters in Abuja, Nigeria, marked the group's first lethal operation against Western interests. At least 23 people were killed and 80 more were injured in the attack. A purported Boko Haram spokesman claimed responsibility for the attack and promised future targeting of US and Nigerian government interests.

On 1 May 2012, less than one week after the group bombed a Nigerian newspaper building in Abuja, Boko Haram issued a video statement threatening more attacks against local and international news outlets, including the Voice of America and Sahara Reporters, a New York-based media service.

On 21 June 2012, the US Department of State designated Shekau a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 13224.

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<p>2013, US: Nidal Malik Hasan convicted on 13 counts of premeditated murder in attack at Ft. Hood, Texas, on 5 November 2009</p> <p>2001, Colombia: Car bomb outside police station in Marintilla kills one and wounds 25; ELN blamed</p> <p>1996, Worldwide: Usama Bin Ladin issues first declaration of war against the United States and the West, calling for the death of Americans wherever they are found</p>	<p>SUNDAY 8 Dhu al-Qa'da</p>	<p>23</p>
<p>2010, Somalia: Two suicide bombers kill 33, including four members of parliament, in attack on Muna Hotel in Mogadishu; al-Shabaab claims responsibility</p> <p>1975, France: Turkish ambassador to France and driver killed in Paris; Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia responsible</p>	<p>MONDAY 9 Dhu al-Qa'da</p>	<p>24</p>
<p>2009, Afghanistan: At least 40 killed, 60 wounded in car bomb attack in Kandahar; no claim of responsibility but Taliban strongly suspected</p> <p>1983, West Germany: Carlos-led group bombs French cultural center in West Berlin, killing one and wounding 23</p>	<p>TUESDAY 10 Dhu al-Qa'da</p>	<p>25</p>
<p>2011, Nigeria: Vehicle bombing of UN headquarters in Abuja kills 23, wounds more than 80; Boko Haram claims responsibility</p> <p>2009, Pakistan: Attackers kill 29 civilians in Manglaur; no claim of responsibility</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 11 Dhu al-Qa'da</p>	<p>26</p>
<p>2006, Iraq: Separate vehicle bomb and RPG attacks in Diyala, Baghdad, and Kirkuk kill 50 civilians; no claim of responsibility</p>	<p>THURSDAY 12 Dhu al-Qa'da</p>	<p>27</p>
<p>1999, Yemen: Car bomb kills six and wounds 12; Islamic Army of Aden-Abyan suspected</p>	<p>FRIDAY 13 Dhu al-Qa'da</p>	<p>28</p>
<p>2003, Iraq: Shia Muslim cleric Ayatollah al-Hakim assassinated in Al Basrah</p> <p>2001, Canada: Mahmud Jaballah arrested for involvement in al-Qa'ida bombing of US embassies</p> <p>1995, Georgia: President Shevardnadze wounded in car-bomb attack</p>	<p>SATURDAY 14 Dhu al-Qa'da</p>	<p>29</p>



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Khaled Barnawi, Khaled al-Barnawi, Khaled el-Barnaoui, Abu Hafsat, Mohammed Usman, Muhammad Usman

DATE OF BIRTH: 1976

PLACE OF BIRTH: Maiduguri, Borno State, Nigeria

WANTED

Khalid al-Barnawi, also known as Mohammed Usman, was reportedly a high-ranking member of Boko Haram. He has been reported to be a leader of Jama'atu Ansarul Muslimina Fi Biladis-Sudan, a Nigeria-based terrorist group more commonly known as Ansaru. The Department of State designated Khalid al-Barnawi a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under section 1(b) of Executive Order 13224 on 21 June 2012.

Ansaru emerged as a faction of Boko Haram and announced its formation in early 2012. The group seeks to establish an Islamic caliphate in Nigeria. Ansaru has close ties to Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and has sought to target Westerners, including American citizens. The United States designated Ansaru a Foreign Terrorist Organization on 13 November 2013.

Al-Barnawi and Ansaru have committed multiple acts of terrorism against civilians and Nigerian government officials. Al-Barnawi reportedly helped plan the May 2011 kidnapping from Kebbi State of a British and an Italian engineer, who remained hostages until they were killed in March 2012. On 26 November 2012, Ansaru members raided a police station in Abuja, killing Nigerian police officers and freeing detained terrorists from prison. Ansaru also claimed responsibility for the

19 December 2012 kidnapping of a French engineer in northwestern Nigeria, and the 16 February 2013 kidnapping and subsequent execution of seven construction workers from Britain, Greece, Lebanon, and Italy.

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2001, Sri Lanka: LTTE bomb outside municipal building in Kalunai kills three and wounds seven	SUNDAY	15 Dhu al-Qa'da	30
2010, Israel: Four settlers killed by gunfire in Qiryat Arba'; spokesman for HAMAS's military wing, Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, claims responsibility	MONDAY	16 Dhu al-Qa'da	31
2006, Thailand: One killed as more than 20 bombs explode almost simultaneously inside banks in south			
2004, Israel: Two HAMAS bus bombings kill 16 in Beersheba			
2001, Algeria: Islamic militants blamed for two attacks that kill 13			
2010, Israel: Second shooting attack in two days leaves two wounded; spokesman for HAMAS's military wing, Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades, again claims responsibility	TUESDAY	17 Dhu al-Qa'da	1
2004, Russia: During 1-3 September, Chechen terrorists attack Beslan school, killing at least 330, wounding 776			
1970, Jordan: Palestinian guerrillas expelled from country; Black September takes its name from this day			
2000, West Bank: Palestinians sentence HAMAS bombmaker Mahmud Abu-Hanud to 12 years imprisonment	WEDNESDAY	18 Dhu al-Qa'da	2
1999, Sri Lanka: LTTE suicide bomber kills top Tamil militia leader who supported Sri Lankan Army			
2009, Chad: Five Darfur aid workers kidnapped on or about this date; no claim of responsibility but Justice and Equality Movement believed responsible	THURSDAY	19 Dhu al-Qa'da	3
2007, Denmark: In counterterror raids, police in Copenhagen arrest eight al-Qa'ida-linked individuals for plotting terrorist attacks	FRIDAY	20 Dhu al-Qa'da	4
2007, Germany: Three arrested in Oberschledorn as authorities foil plot to attack US and other targets; Islamic Jihad Union claims responsibility for failed attack			
2006, Philippines: ASG commander Khadafi Janjalani dies in shootout on Jolo Island			
1999, Russia: Bombing of apartment building in Dagestan kills 64			
2006, Denmark: Police arrest nine on charges of plotting attack; chemicals, materials for explosives seized	SATURDAY	21 Dhu al-Qa'da	5
1986, Pakistan: ANO terrorists hijack Pan Am flight 73 in Karachi; 20 passengers killed, more than 100 wounded			
1972, West Germany: Israeli athletes held hostage at Munich Olympics by Black September; 11 killed on 6 September			

Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)



Joseph Kony

The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) is a Ugandan rebel group currently operating in the border region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the Central African Republic (CAR), and South Sudan. Joseph Kony established the LRA in 1988 with the claim of restoring

the honor of his ethnic Acholi people and to install a government based on his personal version of the Ten Commandments. Kony claims to channel various spirits who direct him to oust Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni; however, under Kony's leadership, LRA soldiers conduct violence for the sake of violence, primarily against civilians, rather than fighting to advance a political agenda. Since 2005, the LRA is believed to have committed hundreds of attacks resulting in well over 5,000 deaths and considerably more wounded and kidnapped.

The LRA has its roots in the conflict between the Acholi tribe of northern Uganda and other tribes in southern Uganda that began during Idi Amin Dada's regime (1971-1979). Power changed hands between two equally ruthless Acholi leaders after Idi Amin was overthrown, but the Acholi were forced to flee back to the north when Museveni seized power in 1986. Alienated

Acholi troops subsequently formed a less extreme Holy Spirit movement to counter the Ugandan government. However, following their defeat in 1988, a more violent movement—the LRA—emerged under Kony. LRA soldiers quickly gained a reputation for murder, torture, rape, and mutilations aimed primarily at Acholi communities, as well as abducting tens of thousands of children over the years to use as sex slaves and child soldiers.

In 2002 Uganda launched "Operation Iron Fist" to defeat the insurgency in northern Uganda, but this only increased attacks and caused a dramatic increase in the number of internally displaced people. In 2005 and 2006, the LRA shifted forces to the DRC, during which time the rebellion took the form of a regional militia that terrorized populations in the DRC, CAR, Uganda, and what is now South Sudan.

In 2008, following Kony's refusal to sign a negotiated peace agreement, Ugandan, DRC, and southern Sudanese armies launched a joint military offensive, "Operation Lightning Thunder," against the LRA in northeastern Congo. The operation succeeded in cutting off supplies and destroying some of the main camps but ultimately failed to capture or kill LRA leaders. As a result, the LRA broke up into smaller, more mobile groups and spread out in the border region, making them even more difficult to locate.

In May 2010 the US Congress passed the "Lord's Resistance Army Disarmament and Northern Uganda Recovery Act," which follows the US State Department inclusion of the LRA on the Terrorist Exclusion List in 2001 and designation of Joseph Kony as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist under Executive Order 13324 in 2008. In October 2011 the United States sent a force of 100 soldiers—in an advisory role—to regional militaries aimed at removing Kony from the battlefield. In March 2014 the United States announced it was sending additional soldiers and military aircraft to increase its support to the hunt for Kony.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224820.htm>

1986, Turkey: ANO kills 21 in attack on Istanbul synagogue	SUNDAY	22 Dhu al-Qa'da	6
1995, France: Car bomb explodes outside Jewish school in Lyon, wounding 14; GIA suspected	MONDAY	23 Dhu al-Qa'da	7
	US: Labor Day Islamic: Death of 'Ali al-Rida, eighth Shia Imam (26 May 818 C.E.; approx)		
1999, Russia: Bombing of Moscow apartment building kills 94; Islamic Dagestan Liberation Army claims responsibility	TUESDAY	24 Dhu al-Qa'da	8
2010, Russia: At least 15 killed, 130 wounded as suicide bomber attacks market in Vladikavkaz 2004, Indonesia: Al-Qa'ida attacks Australian Embassy in Jakarta, killing 10 and wounding 150 2003, Israel: Suicide bomber kills eight persons, including two US citizens, near the Asaf Harolfe Hospital; no responsible group identified 2001, Afghanistan: Opposition leader Ahmad Shah Mahsood killed by two al-Qa'ida suicide bombers	WEDNESDAY	25 Dhu al-Qa'da	9
2001, Colombia: FARC leader German Briceno is sentenced in absentia to 40 years for murder of three US activists	THURSDAY	26 Dhu al-Qa'da	10
2012, Libya: US diplomatic facilities in Benghazi attacked; Amb. Christopher Stevens and three other Americans killed 2001, US: Four passenger planes hijacked; two crash into World Trade Center in New York City; one crashes into Pentagon; fourth crashes into field in Shanksville, PA; nearly 3,000 killed; Usama Bin Ladin and al-Qa'ida responsible	FRIDAY	27 Dhu al-Qa'da	11
2001, US: Patriot Day			
2009, Afghanistan: Attack on convoy in Farah kills 11, wounds 12; Taliban claim responsibility; separate attack in Emam Saheb kills 7 police officers; no claim of responsibility	SATURDAY	28 Dhu al-Qa'da	12

Ansar al-Sharia



Ansar al-Sharia groups in Libya emerged following the 2011 Libyan revolution. Their goal is to establish sharia and to remove US and Western influence from Libya. Ansar al-Sharia has nodes in Libyan cities that work with

regional extremist groups to train, conduct attacks, and amass weapons. The term Ansar al-Sharia means "Partisans of Islamic Law."

Ansar al-Sharia in Benghazi (AAS-B) and in Darnah (AAS-D) were most likely involved in the 11 September 2012 attacks against US facilities in Benghazi that resulted in the death of J. Christopher Stevens, the US Ambassador to Libya, and three other US citizens. The United States designated AAS-B and AAS-D as Foreign Terrorist Organizations in January 2014. The groups are also suspected of involvement in attacks and kidnappings targeting foreigners, including the assassination of an American teacher in Benghazi in December 2013.

Muhammad al-Zahawi is widely recognized as AAS's amir and spiritual leader. He stated in a December 2013 news interview that the group continued to reject any form of government other than sharia and that the government should consult the Qur'an on all matters.

Al-Zahawi publicly rejects any association between AAS and al-Qa'ida.

Ansar al-Sharia in Tunisia (AAS-T) was blamed for inciting the storming of the US Embassy in Tunis on 14 September 2012, and has since been designated by the United States as a Foreign Terrorist Organization. AAS-T remains intent on conducting attacks against Western interests in spite of increasing Tunisian security capability and counterterrorism operations. AAS-T attempted suicide attacks against two tourist sites in October 2013 and in 2014 probably has been plotting against Jewish targets and Western diplomatic missions in Tunisia.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224823.htm>

<p>2011, Afghanistan: US Embassy and NATO headquarters in Kabul hit in simultaneous attacks with rocket-propelled grenades and small-arms fire; Taliban claim responsibility</p> <p>1993, US: In Washington, Israel and PLO sign peace agreement known as Oslo Accords</p>	<p>SUNDAY 29 Dhu al-Qa'da</p>	<p>13</p>
<p>2003, Colombia: ELN militants kidnap four Israelis, two Britons, one German, and one Spaniard</p> <p>1986, South Korea: Bomb at Kimpo airport kills five and wounds 29; North Korea blamed</p>	<p>MONDAY 30 Dhu al-Qa'da</p>	<p>14</p>
<p>2003, Russia: Truck bomb attack on government security building in Moscow kills three</p> <p>1981, West Germany: US Army General Frederick Kroesen injured in RPG attack in Heidelberg; "Kommando Gudrun Ensslin" of Red Army Faction claims responsibility</p>	<p>TUESDAY 1 Dhu al-Hijja</p> <p>Rosh Hashanah (2nd Day)</p>	<p>15</p>
<p>2009, Afghanistan: Suicide bomber kills two civilians, wounds five others and three soldiers; Taliban claim responsibility</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 2 Dhu al-Hijja</p>	<p>16</p>
<p>1992, Germany: Four Iranian Kurds killed in Berlin's Mykonos restaurant</p>	<p>THURSDAY 3 Dhu al-Hijja</p>	<p>17</p>
<p>1997, Egypt: Bomb attack on Cairo tourist bus by two Muslim militants kills nine Germans</p>	<p>FRIDAY 4 Dhu al-Hijja</p>	<p>18</p>
<p>1989, France: UTA Flight 772 to Paris explodes over Niger, killing 170; Libya held responsible</p>	<p>SATURDAY 5 Dhu al-Hijja</p>	<p>19</p>

Abdelbasit Alhaj Alhassan Haj Hamad



DATES OF BIRTH USED: 1 January 1979; 1983

PLACE OF BIRTH: Sudan

HAIR: Black

EYES: Dark Brown

RACE: Black

NATIONALITY: Sudan

LANGUAGES: English, Arabic

WANTED

On 1 January 2008, US citizen and US Agency for International Development (USAID) employee John Granville and his Sudanese driver, Abdelrahman Abbas Rahama, were shot and killed on their way home from a New Year's Eve celebration in Khartoum, Sudan. Granville, 33, had been working on democracy and governance programs in Sudan. Abbas, 39, joined USAID in 2004 as a member of its Disaster Assistance Response Team for Darfur. Two groups separately claimed responsibility for the attack: Ansar al-Tawhid (Supporters of Monotheism) and Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Two Niles (AQTN).

The Sudanese legal system tried and convicted five men for their involvement in the murders. Abdelraouf Abu Zaid Mohamed Hamza, Mohamed Makawi Ibrahim Mohamed, Abdelbasit Alhaj Alhassan Haj Hamad, and Mohanad Osman Yousif Mohamed were sentenced to death by hanging, but escaped from prison one year after their conviction. Mohanad reportedly died in Somalia in May 2011. Abdelraouf was recaptured by Sudanese authorities. Makawi and Abdelbasit remain at large.

Abdelbasit was the second shooter in the murders. He escaped from Khobar Prison in Khartoum on 11 June 2010, and is currently in Somalia.

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<p>2008, Pakistan: Truck bomb attack against Marriott Hotel in Islamabad kills more than 60, wounds 200; al-Qa'ida strongly suspected</p> <p>1984, Lebanon: Islamic Jihad Organization responsible for truck bomb at US Embassy annex in Beirut; 23 killed</p>	<p>SUNDAY 6 Dhu al-Hijja 20</p>
<p>2013, Kenya: Gunmen kill more than 70, wound 200 in attack on Westgate mall in Nairobi; al-Shabaab claims responsibility</p> <p>2009, Central African Republic: Three Italian aid workers killed, one wounded, three kidnapped in attack near Mboki; no claim of responsibility but Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible</p>	<p>MONDAY 7 Dhu al-Hijja 21</p>
<p>2004, Israel: Female al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade bomber kills two in Jerusalem</p>	<p>TUESDAY 8 Dhu al-Hijja 22</p> <p>Islamic: Al-Hajj, the Pilgrimage, begins</p>
<p>2010, Colombia: FARC military commander Victor Julio Suarez Rojas, better known as Mono Jojoy, killed in Colombian military operation in Meta Department</p> <p>2003, Algeria: GSPC detonates two bombs near police vehicle, killing three</p> <p>1983, UAE: Omani Gulf Aircraft bombed; 111 killed, including one US citizen</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 9 Dhu al-Hijja 23</p> <p>Islamic: Yawm Arafat Jewish: Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement) Saudi Arabia: Unification of the Kingdom</p>
<p>2002, India: Militants attack Hindu temple, killing 31; LT suspected</p>	<p>THURSDAY 10 Dhu al-Hijja 24</p> <p>Islamic: Eid al-Adha (Festival of Sacrifice)</p>
<p>2002, Pakistan: Militants kill seven at Christian charity in Karachi</p>	<p>FRIDAY 11 Dhu al-Hijja 25</p>
<p>2004, Syria: Car bomb kills HAMAS leader Izz al-Din Shaykh Khalil in Damascus</p> <p>2001, France: Police arrest seven suspected Islamic extremists linked to Bin Ladin network headed by Djamel Beghal</p>	<p>SATURDAY 12 Dhu al-Hijja 26</p> <p>Islamic: Al-Hajj, the Pilgrimage, ends</p>

Mohamed Makawi Ibrahim Mohamed



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Muhammad Makkawi Ibrahim
Muhammad

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 January 1984

PLACE OF BIRTH: Sudan

RACE: Black

HAIR: Black

EYES: Dark Brown

NATIONALITY: Sudan

LANGUAGES: English, Arabic

WANTED

On 1 January 2008, US citizen and US Agency for International Development (USAID) employee John Granville and his Sudanese driver, Abdelrahman Abbas Rahama, were shot and killed on their way home from a New Year's Eve celebration in Khartoum, Sudan. Granville, 33, had been working on democracy and governance programs in Sudan. Abbas, 39, joined USAID in 2004 as a member of its Disaster Assistance Response Team for Darfur. Two groups separately claimed responsibility for the attack: Ansar al-Tawhid (Supporters of Monotheism) and Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Two Niles (AQTN).

The Sudanese legal system tried and convicted five men for their involvement in the murders. Abdelraouf Abu Zaid Mohamed Hamza, Mohamed Makawi Ibrahim Mohamed, Abdelbasit Alhaj Alhassan Haj Hamad, and Mohanad Osman Yousif Mohamed were sentenced to death by hanging, but escaped from prison one year after their conviction. Mohanad reportedly died in Somalia in May 2011. Abdelraouf was recaptured by Sudanese authorities. Makawi and Abdelbasit remain at large.

Makawi had ties to a group in Sudan called Al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Two Niles, which plotted to attack US, other Western, and Sudanese interests. He was the leader of the group that carried out the

attack on 1 January 2008, and was identified as one of two shooters in the murders. After escaping from Khobar Prison in Khartoum on 11 June 2010, Makawi went to Somalia.

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1987, Greece: US commissary bombed, killing one; Revolutionary Popular Struggle (ELA) responsible

SUNDAY

13 Dhu al-Hijja

27

2000, Philippines: ASG leader killed, two others wounded in military bid to rescue hostages

MONDAY

14 Dhu al-Hijja

28

Jewish: Sukkot (Feast of Tabernacles; lasts one week)

2003, Colombia: FARC motorcycle bomb explodes, killing 10 and wounding 54, including three police officers

1998, Sri Lanka: Lionair flight from Jaffna to Colombo shot down, killing 55; LTTE blamed

TUESDAY

15 Dhu al-Hijja

29

2011, Yemen: Anwar al-Aulaqi, radical ideologue and attack planner for al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula, killed in explosion near Khashef

WEDNESDAY

16 Dhu al-Hijja

30

2005, Indonesia: Resort bombings kill 26 and wound more than 100 in Bali; JI bombmaker Azahari bin Husin believed responsible

1995, US: Shaykh Umar 'Abd al-Rahman convicted in plot to blow up UN Headquarters and other landmarks in New York

THURSDAY

17 Dhu al-Hijja

1

2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE suicide bombing kills 23 and wounds 54 in attack contesting elections

FRIDAY

18 Dhu al-Hijja

2

1996, Greece: Bomb explodes under car of Greek NATO officer in Athens; 17 November blamed

SATURDAY

19 Dhu al-Hijja

3



Formed in 1982 in response to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Hizballah (the “Party of God”), a Lebanon-based Shia terrorist group, advocates Shia empowerment globally. Hizballah has been involved in numerous anti-US terrorist attacks, including the suicide truck bombings of the US Embassy in Beirut in April 1983, the US Marine barracks in Beirut in October 1983, and the US Embassy annex in Beirut in September 1984, as well as the hijacking of TWA 847 in 1985 and the Khobar Towers attack in Saudi Arabia in 1996.

Hizballah has participated in the Lebanese Government since 1992. With the 2004 passage of UN Security Council Resolution 1559, which called for the disarmament of all armed militias in Lebanon, Hizballah has focused on justifying its retention of arms by casting itself as the defender of Lebanon against Israeli aggression. On 12 July 2006, Hizballah kidnapped two Israeli soldiers, sparking the 2006 war in which Hizballah claimed victory by virtue of its survival. It has since sought to use the conflict to justify its need to retain its arms as a Lebanese resistance force. In May 2008, Hizballah militants seized parts of Beirut. In negotiations to end the violence, Hizballah gained veto power in the government and retained its arms and secure communications.

In July 2011 the UN Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL) indicted four Hizballah members—including a senior Hizballah official—for the assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri, who was killed by a car bomb in Beirut on 14 February 2005. Hizballah leader Hasan Nasrallah has publicly stated that Hizballah will not allow any members to be arrested, and continues to paint the STL as a proxy of Israel and the United States.

In February 2008, Hizballah’s military chief ‘Imad Mughniyah was killed by a vehicle bomb in Damascus. Nasrallah publicly blamed Israel and continues to promise retaliation. Additionally, Hasan al-Laqqis, a senior Hizballah military leader, was shot and killed outside his home on 3 December 2013. Hizballah accused Israel of responsibility for the killing, although Tel Aviv denied involvement.

Although Hizballah’s leadership is based in Lebanon, the group has established cells worldwide. Several Hizballah operations have been disrupted since Mughniyah’s death, including the 2008 plotting by a cell in Baku, Azerbaijan, targeting the Israeli Embassy there, and the late-2008 disruption of a Hizballah cell in Egypt targeting Israeli tourists and ships transiting the Suez Canal. Additionally, a Hizballah operation was reportedly disrupted in Turkey in 2009, and in early 2011 Israel warned its citizens of several Hizballah plots against Israeli interests in Turkey, Azerbaijan, Georgia, and Cyprus. In July 2012, Hizballah exploded a bomb on a bus in Burgas, Bulgaria, killing five Israeli tourists and a Bulgarian. The group also supports Palestinian rejectionist groups in their struggle against Israel and provides training for Iraqi Shia militants attacking Western interests in Iraq.

Nasrallah publicly indicated in May 2013 that Hizballah was supporting Bashar al-Asad’s regime by sending fighters to Syria. The European Union designated Hizballah’s military wing as a terrorist organization on 22 July 2013, following the March conviction of a Hizballah member in Cyprus, the July 2012 bus bombing in Bulgaria, and the group’s intervention in Syria.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224829.htm>

2000, Peru: Shining Path leader Carlos Fernandez is captured	SUNDAY	20 Dhu al-Hijja	4
2010, US: Faisal Shahzad convicted, sentenced to life imprisonment, for role in failed vehicle bombing in Times Square, New York City 2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE suicide bomber kills 10 and wounds more than 35 at election rally	MONDAY	21 Dhu al-Hijja	5
2002, Yemen: French oil tanker Limburg attacked and damaged off coast; one killed and four wounded; al-Qa'ida responsible 1981, Egypt: President Sadat assassinated by Egyptian Islamic Jihad 1973, Middle East: Yom Kippur War begins	TUESDAY	22 Dhu al-Hijja	6
2004, Egypt: Terrorists car-bomb Hilton resort in Taba, two other tourist areas; 34 killed, more than 100 wounded 2001, Afghanistan: US-led coalition begins military campaign in response to 9/11 attacks 1985, Mediterranean Sea: Hijacking of Achille Lauro cruise ship; one US citizen killed	WEDNESDAY	23 Dhu al-Hijja	7
2002, Kuwait: Al-Qa'ida associates attack US Marines on exercise, killing one	THURSDAY	24 Dhu al-Hijja	8
1983, Burma: North Korean commandos attack South Korean state delegation visiting Rangoon, killing 21 Burmese and Korean officials	FRIDAY	25 Dhu al-Hijja	9
2009, Pakistan: Nine soldiers killed in attack on Army General Headquarters in Rawalpindi; TTP claims responsibility	SATURDAY	26 Dhu al-Hijja	10



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Ahmed Garbaya, Samir
Salwwan, Said

DATE OF BIRTH: 1963

PLACE OF BIRTH: Lebanon

HEIGHT: 5'9" to 5'11" (175-180 cm)

BUILD: Slender

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

CITIZENSHIP: Lebanese

WANTED

Hasan Izz-al-Din is believed to be a member of the terrorist organization Lebanese Hizballah.

On 14 June 1985, terrorists hijacked TWA Flight 847 en route from Athens to its destination, Rome. After flying to multiple sites, the plane landed in Beirut, where the hijackers shot and killed US Navy diver Robert Stethem and dumped his body on the airport tarmac.

Hasan Izz-al-Din was indicted for his role in planning and participating in that hijacking of a commercial airliner. He has been indicted on the following charges: conspiracy to commit aircraft piracy, to commit hostage taking, to commit air piracy resulting in murder, to interfere with a flight crew, to place a destructive device aboard an aircraft, to have explosive devices about the person on an aircraft, and to assault passengers and crew; air piracy resulting in murder; air piracy; hostage taking; interference with flight crew; placing explosives aboard aircraft; placing destructive device aboard aircraft; assault aboard aircraft with intent to hijack with a dangerous weapon and resulting in serious bodily injury; and aiding and abetting.

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<p>1993, Norway: Norwegian publisher of <i>The Satanic Verses</i> is shot three times by unknown gunman but survives</p>	<p>SUNDAY</p>	<p>27 Dhu al-Hijja</p>	<p>11</p>
<p>2004, Gaza Strip: Israelis kill senior HAMAS leader and explosives expert Adnan Ghul 2002, Indonesia: Multiple car bombs explode outside nightclubs in Bali, killing 202; JI responsible 2000, Yemen: Bombing of USS Cole kills 17 and wounds 39; Usama Bin Ladin and al-Qa’ida responsible</p>	<p>MONDAY</p>	<p>28 Dhu al-Hijja</p>	<p>12</p>
<p>US: Columbus Day</p>			
<p>2005, Russia: More than 250 armed assailants kill 50, wound 195 in attack on Nalchik; Kabardino-Balkariyan Sector of the Caucasus Front claims responsibility</p>	<p>TUESDAY</p>	<p>29 Dhu al-Hijja</p>	<p>13</p>
			<p>14</p>
			<p>WEDNESDAY</p>
			<p>30 Dhu al-Hijja</p>
<p>2009, Pakistan: Coordinated attacks in Lahore and Kohat kill nearly 40; TTP claims responsibility for Lahore attack</p>	<p>THURSDAY</p>	<p>1 Muharram, A.H. 1437</p>	<p>15</p>
<p>2003, Gaza Strip: Palestinian terrorists bomb a US Embassy motorcade, killing three diplomatic security contractors</p>			
<p>1997, Egypt: Three EIJ leaders are sentenced to death for terrorist acts</p>			
<p>Islamic: First of Muharram (Islamic New Year)</p>			
<p>2000, Saudi Arabia: Two Saudis commandeer flight to Baghdad, then surrender; 104 hostages released unharmed</p>	<p>FRIDAY</p>	<p>2 Muharram</p>	<p>16</p>
<p>1997, Sri Lanka: LTTE truck bomb at hotel next to Trade Center in Colombo kills 18 and wounds more than 100, including seven US citizens</p>			
<p>2001, Israel: Cabinet Minister Rehav’am Ze’evi is killed by PFLP 1995, France: Paris Metro bombing wounds 30; GIA suspected</p>	<p>SATURDAY</p>	<p>3 Muharram</p>	<p>17</p>

Faouzi Mohamad Ayoub



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Fawzi Mohammed Mustafa Ayoub, Faouzi Mohamed Ayoub, Fawzi Mohamad Ayoub, Hussein Ahmed Mustafa Ayoub, Abu Fawaz, Abu Fuaz, Abu Ahmed, Hajj Faouzi, Ziyad Khoury, Frank Mariano Boschi, Frank Marion Bushi, Housein Iyoub, Huseein Ayyub, Frank Boschi

DATE OF BIRTH USED: 5 October 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Beirut, Lebanon

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

HEIGHT: 5'7" (170 cm)

WEIGHT: 169 lbs (77 kg)

BUILD: Medium

COMPLEXION: Light

CITIZENSHIP: Lebanon

LANGUAGES: Arabic, English

WANTED

Faouzi Mohamad Ayoub was indicted by the United States Attorney's Office, Eastern District of Michigan, on 5 August 2009. Ayoub willfully and knowingly used and attempted to use a false, forged, or counterfeit United States Passport in order to gain admittance into the State of Israel for the purpose of conducting a bombing on behalf of Hizballah, a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization.

FBI Most Wanted Terrorists

Should be considered armed and dangerous.

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

www.fbi.gov

2003, Indonesia: Imam Samudra sentenced to death for role in 12 October 2002 bombing in Bali	SUNDAY 4 Muharram	18
2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE suicide bomber wounds 23, including three US tourists, in attack against town hall near Colombo	MONDAY 5 Muharram	19
1981, Belgium: Antwerp synagogue bombed, killing two and wounding 99	TUESDAY 6 Muharram	20
2002, Israel: Car bomb explodes next to bus in Karkur, killing 19; PIJ suspected	WEDNESDAY 7 Muharram	21
2000, Spain: ETA car bomb kills prison officer in Basque capital, Vitoria	THURSDAY 8 Muharram	22
2002, Russia: Fifty Chechens seize Podshipnikov Zavod theater in Moscow, taking more than 800 hostages; all Chechens and 124 hostages, including one American, killed during rescue 1983, Lebanon: Islamic Jihad bombs US Marine barracks in Beirut, killing 241 US Marines and 58 French paratroopers	FRIDAY 9 Muharram	23
2004, Iraq: Islamic Army mortar attack in Baghdad kills State Department officer Ed Seitz, wounds one	SATURDAY 10 Muharram	24
Islamic: Ashura (primarily Shia; marks martyrdom of the Prophet's grandson, Husayn, in 61 A.H., 10 October 680 C.E.)		



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:
Ammar Mansour Bouslim,
Hassan Rostom Salim

DATE OF BIRTH: Approximately 1960

PLACE OF BIRTH: Lebanon

HEIGHT: 5'8" (173 cm)

BUILD: Medium

EYES: Brown

CITIZENSHIP: Lebanese

WANTED

On 14 June 1985, terrorists hijacked TWA Flight 847 en route from Athens to its destination, Rome. After flying to multiple sites, the plane landed in Beirut, where the hijackers shot and killed US Navy diver Robert Stethem and dumped his body on the airport tarmac.

Ali Atwa was indicted for his role in planning and participating in that hijacking of a commercial airliner. He has been indicted on the following charges: conspiracy to commit aircraft piracy, to commit hostage taking, to commit air piracy resulting in murder, to interfere with a flight crew, to place a destructive device aboard an aircraft, to have explosive devices about the person on an aircraft, and to assault passengers and crew; air piracy resulting in murder; air piracy; hostage taking; interference with flight crew; placing explosives aboard aircraft; placing destructive device aboard aircraft; assault aboard aircraft with intent to hijack with a dangerous weapon and resulting in serious bodily injury; and aiding and abetting.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

2009, Iraq: Two car bomb attacks in Baghdad kill more than 130, wound 520; Iraqi president blames al-Qa'ida and followers of Saddam Husayn	SUNDAY	11 Muharram	25
2012, Afghanistan: Suicide bombing at mosque in Maymana kills 41, wounds 56; no claim of responsibility 1995, Malta: Palestine Islamic Jihad leader Fathi al-Shaqaqi killed by unknown assassin	MONDAY	12 Muharram	26
	TUESDAY	13 Muharram	27
2002, Jordan: USAID official Laurence Foley assassinated in Amman 2001, Philippines: ASG bomb in Zamboanga kills 11 and wounds 50	WEDNESDAY	14 Muharram	28
2005, India: Bombings in New Delhi kill 55, wound almost 200; Islamic Inquilab Mahaz group claims responsibility 1972, West Germany: Three Black September terrorists hijack Lufthansa plane and demand release of those who committed 1972 Olympics massacre; hijackers are captured but all later released	THURSDAY	15 Muharram	29
2000, Spain: Judge and two aides killed and more than 30 wounded in ETA car bomb attack in Madrid	FRIDAY	16 Muharram	30
2010, Iraq: Armed attackers storm Catholic church in Baghdad, killing 51 and wounding 60; Islamic State of Iraq claims responsibility 1984, India: Prime Minister Indira Gandhi assassinated by her Sikh bodyguards; many Sikhs killed in retaliation for her death	SATURDAY	17 Muharram	31
	Halloween		

Mohammed Ali Hamadei



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Mohammad Ali Hamadei, Ali Hamadi, Castro

HEIGHT: 5'8" (173 cm)

WEIGHT: 150 lbs (68 kg)

HAIR: Black

EYES: Dark Brown

CITIZENSHIP: Lebanese

LANGUAGES: Arabic, German

REMARKS: Hamadei has a mole on his right cheek below his eye. He is believed to be a member of the terrorist organization, Lebanese Hizballah.

WANTED

Mohammed Ali Hamadei was indicted for his role in planning and participating in the 14 June 1985 hijacking of TWA Flight 847. This hijacking resulted in the assault of various passengers and crew members, and the murder of Petty Officer Robert D. Stethem, United States Navy.

Hamadei has been indicted on the following charges: aircraft piracy in the Special Aircraft Jurisdiction of the United States; unlawful placing of a destructive device on an aircraft; hostage taking; murder; assault on a passenger; and conspiracy.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net



1950, US: Two Puerto Rican Nationalist Party members attempt to assassinate President Truman	SUNDAY 18 Muharram	1
Christian: All Saints Day		
2000, Colombia: ELN releases remaining 21 hostages kidnapped from Cali on 17 September	MONDAY 19 Muharram	2
2010, Sudan: Assailants kill 37 paramilitaries and wound 30 others in Nyala, Southern Darfur State; Justice and Equality Movement claims role in fighting but denies initiating the firefight	TUESDAY 20 Muharram	3
2001, Israel: US citizen killed in shooting attack on bus in Jerusalem; assailant killed and 35 wounded; PIJ claims responsibility 1979, Iran: US Embassy in Tehran seized, 66 taken hostage	WEDNESDAY 21 Muharram	4
2011, Nigeria: Coordinated attacks in Damaturu and other locations over 4 and 5 November kill more than 150; Boko Haram claims responsibility 2010, Pakistan: Bombing attack against mosque in Darra Adam Khel, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, kills 67 and wounds 108; TTP claims responsibility 2009, US: Nidal Malik Hasan kills 13, wounds 29 at Fort Hood, Texas; convicted on 23 counts of murder on 23 August 2013	THURSDAY 22 Muharram	5
2001, Spain: ETA car bomb detonates during rush hour in Madrid, wounding 100	FRIDAY 23 Muharram	6
1985, Colombia: More than 100 die in M-19 seizure of Supreme Court building	SATURDAY 24 Muharram	7

Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LT)



Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, also known as Army of the Righteous, is one of the largest and most proficient of the Kashmir-focused militant groups. LT formed in the early 1990s as the military wing of Markaz-ud-Dawa-wal-Irshad, a Pakistan-based Islamic fundamentalist missionary organization founded in the 1980s to oppose the Soviets in Afghanistan. Since 1993, LT has conducted numerous attacks against Indian troops and civilian targets in the disputed Jammu and Kashmir state, as well as several high-profile attacks inside India itself. Concern over new LT attacks in India remains high. The United States and United Nations have designated LT as an international terrorist organization. The Pakistani Government banned LT and froze its assets in 2002. In June 2014, the US Treasury Department imposed sanctions on two additional LT leaders and the US State Department amended the Foreign Terrorist Organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorist designations for LT to include four additional front organizations. In April 2012 two senior LT leaders were designated by the US State Department Rewards for Justice program.

The Indian Government has charged LT with committing the 26–29 November 2008 attacks in Mumbai, in which gunmen using automatic weapons and grenades attacked several sites,

killing more than 160 people. Pakistani authorities have detained and are prosecuting several LT leaders for the Mumbai attacks. David Headley, an American citizen who acknowledged attending LT training camps, pleaded guilty in March 2010 to scouting targets for the Mumbai attacks. On 21 November 2012, India executed the lone surviving Mumbai attacker—Ajmal Kasab, a Pakistani—after the Indian Supreme Court upheld his death sentence. India has accused LT of involvement in other high-profile attacks, including the 11 July 2006 attack on multiple Mumbai commuter trains that killed more than 180 people, and the December 2001 armed assault on the Indian Parliament building that left 12 dead. Afghan and US officials have blamed LT for the May 2014 attack on the Indian consulate in Herat, Afghanistan.

LT's exact size is unknown, but the group probably has several thousand members. Elements of LT are active in Afghanistan and the group also recruits internationally, as evidenced by the arrest in the United States of Jubair Ahmed in 2011, Headley's arrest in 2009, and the indictment of 11 LT terrorists in Virginia in 2003. LT maintains facilities in Pakistan, including training camps, schools, and medical clinics. In March 2002, senior al-Qa'ida lieutenant Abu Zubaydah was captured at an LT safehouse in Faisalabad, suggesting that some LT members assist the group.

LT coordinates its charitable activities through its front organization, Jamaat-ud-Dawa (JuD), which spearheaded humanitarian relief to the victims of the October 2005 earthquake in Kashmir. JuD activities, however, have been limited since December 2008 by the UN's designation of the group as an alias for LT. During the 2010 floods in Pakistan, JuD and an affiliated charity, the Falah-i-Insaniyat Foundation (FiF), were widely reported to have provided aid to flood victims. In 2014, JuD and FiF were providing relief to internally displaced persons in Pakistan who fled from Pakistani military operations in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224829.htm>

1987, UK: Thirteen killed by PIRA bomb during Remembrance Day celebration	SUNDAY	25 Muharram	8
2005, Jordan: Three near-simultaneous bomb attacks against Western hotels in Amman kill more than 50, wound 110; al-Qa'ida in Iraq claims responsibility 2003, Saudi Arabia: Eighteen killed, 122 wounded in bomb attack on residential compound in Riyadh	MONDAY	26 Muharram	9
2009, India: Eight civilians killed in attack in North Tripura; National Liberation Front of Tripura claims responsibility	TUESDAY	27 Muharram	10
2000, Kuwait: Seven arrested in crackdown on groups planning to bomb US military targets	WEDNESDAY	28 Muharram	11
US: Veterans Day			
2003, Iraq: Italian Carabinieri barracks bombed, killing four Iraqi citizens; no claim of responsibility 1997, Pakistan: Four US citizens and one Pakistani driver killed in Karachi ambush	THURSDAY	29 Muharram	12
1995, Saudi Arabia: Car bomb at US military advisors' facility in Riyadh kills seven, wounds more than 60; Saudis with ties to Bin Ladin arrested	FRIDAY	30 Muharram	13
2002, US: Aimal Kasi executed for 1993 murder of two CIA employees	SATURDAY	1 Safar	14



DATE OF BIRTH: 5 June 1950

PLACE OF BIRTH: Sargodha, Punjab Province, Pakistan

HAIR: Red

EYES: BROWN

NATIONALITY: Pakistani

CITIZENSHIP: Pakistan

WANTED

Hafiz Mohammad Saeed is a former professor of Arabic and Engineering, as well as the founding member of Jamaat-ud-Dawa, a radical Ahl-e-Hadith Islamist organization dedicated to installing Islamist rule over parts of India and Pakistan, and its military branch, Lashkar-e-Tayyiba. Saeed is suspected of masterminding numerous terrorist attacks, including the 2008 Mumbai attacks, which resulted in the deaths of 166 people, including six American citizens.

The Republic of India has issued an Interpol Red Corner Notice against Saeed for his role in the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks. Additionally, the United States Department of the Treasury has designated Saeed as a Specially Designated National under Executive Order 13224. Saeed was also individually designated by the United Nations under UNSCR 1267 in December 2008.

Lashkar-e-Tayyiba was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization in December 2001. In April 2008, the United States designated Jamaat-ud-Dawa as a Foreign Terrorist Organization; similarly, the United Nations declared Jamaat-ud-Dawa a terrorist organization in December 2008.

REWARD

Up to \$10 Million Reward

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

1983, Greece: US Navy Captain George Tsantes killed in Athens; 17 November responsible	SUNDAY 2 Safar	15
	MONDAY 3 Safar	16
1997, Egypt: Al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya attack at Temple of Hatshepsut in Luxor leaves 71 dead 1973, Greece: Student uprising quashed by military and riot police, multiple dead and wounded; 17 November takes its name from this incident	TUESDAY 4 Safar	17
2000, Philippines: Car bomb explodes in Carmen, killing one and wounding two; grenade wounds three more in Isulan; MILF suspected	WEDNESDAY 5 Safar	18
1995, Pakistan: Egyptian Embassy in Islamabad bombed by EIJ	THURSDAY 6 Safar	19
2003, Turkey: Vehicle explodes in front of British Consulate General, killing 30 and wounding 450; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility 2000, Gaza Strip: Roadside bomb targeting Israeli school bus kills two and wounds 10; HAMAS responsible	FRIDAY 7 Safar	20
2002, Lebanon: Female US citizen shot as she enters church-run facility in Sidon; 'Asbat al-Ansar suspected 2000, Sri Lanka: LTTE starts "Heroes Week" with grenade attack on army patrol, killing two civilians and wounding two	SATURDAY 8 Safar	21

Hafiz Abdul Rahman Makki



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Hafiz Abdul Rehman Makki;
Hafaz Abdul Rahman Makki;
Abdulrahman Makki

DATE OF BIRTH: 1948 (circa)

PLACE OF BIRTH: Bahawalpur,
Punjab Province, Pakistan

NATIONALITY: Pakistani

CITIZENSHIP: Pakistan

WANTED

Hafiz Abdul Rahman Makki is the second in command of Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, a radical Ahl-e-Hadith Islamist organization dedicated to installing Islamist rule over parts of India and Pakistan. Lashkar-e-Tayyiba is believed to have organized and carried out the November 2008 terror attacks in Mumbai, which left 166 individuals dead, including six American citizens, as well as numerous other terrorist incidents in India.

The United States Department of the Treasury has designated Makki as a Specially Designated National under Executive Order 13224.

Lashkar-e-Tayyiba was designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization in December 2001. In April 2008, the United States designated Jamaat-ud-Dawa as a Foreign Terrorist Organization; similarly, the United Nations declared Jamaat-ud-Dawa a terrorist organization in December 2008.

REWARD

Up to \$2 Million Reward

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

1979, Pakistan: False rumors of US takeover of Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, fuel Islamic militants' attack on US Embassy in Islamabad	SUNDAY	9 Safar	22
Lebanon: Independence Day			
1996, Comoros: Hijacked Ethiopian plane crashes, killing 127 including one American 1985, Greece: Egyptian plane hijacked to Malta; 56 killed during attempted rescue; ANO responsible	MONDAY	10 Safar	23
2000, India: Gunman kills six Hindu, four Sikh bus passengers; LT blamed	TUESDAY	11 Safar	24
1984, Portugal: US Embassy hit by four mortar rounds; 25 April Movement responsible	WEDNESDAY	12 Safar	25
2008, India: Terrorists attack several sites in Mumbai; sieges end three days later with more than 170 dead and 300 wounded; surviving attacker says LT responsible 2000, Israel: Hizballah bomb attack kills one soldier and wounds two others near Shab'a Farms area	THURSDAY	13 Safar	26
US: Thanksgiving Day			
2009, Russia: Derailment of Moscow-Saint Petersburg train kills 26, wounds 100. Investigators find elements of an explosive device; no claim of responsibility	FRIDAY	14 Safar	27
2002, Kenya: Three suicide bombers drive vehicle into front of Paradise Hotel in Mombasa, killing 15 and wounding 40; al-Qa'ida and other groups claim responsibility 2000, India: Sixteen killed, 25 wounded in widespread terrorist incidents in Jammu and Kashmir; Hizb-ul-Mujahedin claims responsibility	SATURDAY	15 Safar	28

Isnlon Hapilon



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abubakar Hapilon, Amah Hi Omar, Abu Omar, Abubakar, Bakkal

DATE OF BIRTH: 18 March 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Possibly Lantawan, Basilan

HEIGHT: Approximately 5'5" to 5'7" (165-170 cm)

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

May have chin hair and slight mustache

WANTED

Isnlon Hapilon is a senior leader of the Abu Sayyaf Group, a foreign terrorist organization operating in the southern Philippines. The group and its leadership are integrated with the worldwide network of Islamic terrorists, including Jemaah Islamiya and Al-Qa'ida.

Hapilon was involved in the 2001 Dos Palmas incident in which 20 individuals were kidnapped, including three Americans.

On 27 May 2001, the ASG kidnapped three American citizens from the Dos Palmas Resort on Palawan in the Philippines. The three Americans were identified as Guillermo Sobero and Martin and Gracia Burnham, an American missionary couple. On 11 June 2001, the ASG spokesman, Abu Sabaya, claimed he had had Guillermo Sobero executed as a "birthday present" for Philippine President Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo. On 7 October 2001, a human skull was recovered from Basilan Island, which was found to be that of Guillermo Sobero. In June 2002, Martin Burnham died in a crossfire between the Filipino soldiers and the ASG; Gracia Burnham was injured but was rescued and repatriated to the United States.

Hapilon was indicted in the District of Columbia for his alleged involvement in terrorist

acts against US nationals and other foreign nationals in and around the Republic of the Philippines.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net



1987: Korean Airlines flight 858 blown up over Andaman Sea near Burma by two North Korean agents; all 115 passengers killed	SUNDAY 16 Safar	29
1989, Germany: Alfred Herrhausen, head of Deutsche Bank AG, assassinated; Red Army Faction suspected	MONDAY 17 Safar	30
2001, Israel: Two suicide bombers detonate explosives in mall, killing 10 and wounding 120; HAMAS claims responsibility 1997, India: Authorities arrest Ghulam Nabi Baba, leader of Harakat-ul-Ansar, accused of involvement in kidnapping of six Western tourists	TUESDAY 18 Safar	1
1983, Spain: Basque group Iraultza bombs eight US facilities in Spanish Basque territory to protest US involvement in Central America	WEDNESDAY 19 Safar	2
2009, Somalia: Man dressed in burqa detonates bomb at graduation ceremony for doctors in Mogadishu, killing three government ministers and 16 others; al-Shabaab claims responsibility 1984, UAE: Hizballah's Islamic Jihad Organization hijacks plane bound for Tehran; two US officials killed	THURSDAY 20 Safar	3
2000, Israel: Awad Selmi, senior HAMAS leader on wanted list, killed during terrorist mission	FRIDAY 21 Safar	4
2013, Yemen: AQAP kills 52, wounds 167, in car bomb and shooting attack on military hospital in Sanaa 2000, Jordan: Ra'id Hijazi sentenced to death for planning Millennium attacks against US and Israeli targets	SATURDAY 22 Safar	5

Zulkifli bin Hir



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Zulkifli, Zulkifli Hir, Zulkifli Abdul Hir, Musa Abdul Hir, Musa, Marwan

DATE OF BIRTH: 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Muar, Johor

NATIONALITY: Malaysian

WANTED

Zulkifli bin Hir is a Malaysian citizen born in 1966 in Muar, Johor. An engineer trained in the United States, he is believed to be the head of the Kumpulun Mujahidin Malaysia (KMM) terrorist organization and a member of Jemaah Islamiyah's central command. Since August 2003, he has been present in the Philippines, where he is believed to have conducted bomb-making training for the Abu Sayyaf Group.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net



<p>2011, Afghanistan: Attacks on Shia mosques in Kabul and Mazar-e Sharif kill more than 60; Lashkar-e-Jhangvi al-Alami claims responsibility</p> <p>2000, Sri Lanka: Landmine believed planted by LTTE kills four bus passengers and wounds 21</p>	<p>SUNDAY 23 Safar</p>	<p>6</p>
<p>Jewish: First night of Hannukah; lasts one week</p>		
<p>2009, Pakistan: Blasts in Lahore and Peshawar kill 58, wound more than 150; no credible claim of responsibility</p>	<p>MONDAY 24 Safar</p>	<p>7</p>
<p>Jewish: First day of Hannukah</p>		
<p>2009, Iraq: Near-simultaneous vehicle bombs at government buildings kill 127; authorities blame al-Qa'ida militants</p> <p>2000, Yemen: Muhammad al-Harazi and Jamal al-Badawi named as prime suspects in USS Cole bombing</p>	<p>TUESDAY 25 Safar</p>	<p>8</p>
<p>1999: UN General Assembly adopts International Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorism</p>	<p>WEDNESDAY 26 Safar</p>	<p>9</p>
<p>2008, Pakistan: Suicide bomber kills 85, wounds 200 in attack in Kurram; Taliban widely believed responsible</p>	<p>THURSDAY 27 Safar</p>	<p>10</p>
<p>2007, Algeria: Two car bombs in Algiers kill at least 60, including 10 UN personnel, wound more than 170; al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb claims responsibility</p>	<p>FRIDAY 28 Safar</p>	<p>11</p>
<p>1997, Egypt: Security forces kill 'Abd al-Hafiz, al-Gama'at al-Islamiyya leader responsible for Luxor attack on 17 November</p> <p>1983, Kuwait: US and French embassies bombed, killing six and wounding 80; Hizballah responsible</p>	<p>SATURDAY 29 Safar</p>	<p>12</p>

Central Eurasia and Central Asia Terrorism



Imirat Kavkaz, (IK, or Caucasus Emirate), founded in late 2007 by now-deceased Chechen extremist Doku Umarov, is an Islamist militant organization based in Russia's North Caucasus. Its stated goal is the liberation of what it considers to be Muslim lands from Moscow. The group, now led by Ali Abu-Muhammad, also known as Aliaskhab Kebekov, regularly conducts attacks against Russian security forces in the North Caucasus. In the period 2010-2011, it carried out high-profile suicide bombings against civilian targets in Moscow that killed dozens. IK maintains ties with militants from the North Caucasus fighting alongside groups aiming to topple Bashar al-Asad in Syria. In the approach to the Sochi Olympic Games, Umarov on 2 July 2013 urged militants in Russia to target the Games, stating that Moscow "plan[s] to hold the Olympics on the bones of our ancestors, on the bones of many dead Muslims...and we mujahedin are obliged not to permit that." While there were attacks in Volgograd in the weeks before the event that killed more than 30 civilians, no attacks took place on site during the Games. The US State Department in May 2011 designated Imirat Kavkaz as a Specially Designated Terrorist group under Executive Order 13224.

The **Islamic Jihad Union (IJU)** is an extremist organization that splintered from the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan in the early 2000s and is currently based in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas. The IJU, which is committed to toppling the government in Uzbekistan, conducted two attacks there in 2004 and one in 2009. The IJU is also active in Afghanistan, where the group operates alongside the Taliban-affiliated Haqqani Network. The group has had particular success in recruiting German nationals and achieved international notoriety following the 2007 disruption of an IJU plot by the so-called Sauerland Cell to attack various targets in Germany. The US State Department in June 2005 designated the IJU a Foreign Terrorist Organization.

The **Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)** is an extremist organization that formed in the late 1990s and is currently based in Pakistan's Federally Administered Tribal Areas. The IMU seeks to overthrow the government in Uzbekistan and establish a radical Islamist caliphate in all of "Turkestan," which it considers to be the Central Asian region between the Caspian Sea and Xinjiang in western China. The IMU has become increasingly active in the Taliban-led insurgency in northern Afghanistan, providing the IMU with a springboard for future operations in Central Asia. A known IMU spokesperson in a video message delivered to Radio Liberty's Tajik service claimed responsibility for a September 2010 ambush against a military convoy in Tajikistan. The IMU in June 2014 joined Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan fighters in a deadly siege of Karachi International Airport that killed 37. The US State Department in September 2000 designated the IMU a Foreign Terrorist Organization.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224822.htm>

2001, India: Parliament bombed, killing 13; Lashkar-e-Tayyiba and Jaish-e-Mohammed are responsible	SUNDAY 1 Rabi' al-Awwal	13
1987, West Bank: Founding of the Islamic Resistance Movement (HAMAS) by Shaykh Ahmad Yasin	MONDAY 2 Rabi' al-Awwal Jewish: Last night of Hannukah	14
2009, Iraq: Series of vehicle bombs in Baghdad and Mosul kills eight; al-Qa'ida in Iraq blamed	TUESDAY 3 Rabi' al-Awwal	15
1983, UK: PIRA bombs Harrods department store in London, killing nine including one US citizen, and wounding 91 others	WEDNESDAY 4 Rabi' al-Awwal	16
1996, Peru: MRTA rebels take 700 hostages at the Japanese Ambassador's residence in Lima; all rebels killed in successful rescue 1981, Italy: US Army Brigadier General James Dozier kidnapped by Red Brigades in Verona, rescued unharmed on 28 January 1982	THURSDAY 5 Rabi' al-Awwal	17
1999, Sri Lanka: Suicide bomber at election rally kills 23 and wounds 100, including the President; bomb attack at opposition rally kills 11; LTTE blamed in both cases	FRIDAY 6 Rabi' al-Awwal	18
1998, Philippines: Libyan-trained ASG leader Abdurajak Abubaker Janjalani dies in gunfight with authorities on Basilan Island	SATURDAY 7 Rabi' al-Awwal	19



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Ali Saed bin Ali al-Houri

DATE OF BIRTH: 10 or 11 July 1965

PLACE OF BIRTH: Saudi Arabia

HEIGHT: 5'2" (157 cm)

HAIR: Black

EYES: Black

CHARACTERISTICS: El-Hoorie has a mole on his face

CITIZENSHIP: Saudi Arabian

WANTED

On 25 June 1996, members of Saudi Hizballah carried out a terrorist attack on the Khobar Towers housing complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. At the time, the complex was used to house US military personnel. The terrorists drove a tanker filled with plastic explosives into the parking lot and detonated it, all but destroying the nearest building. The attack killed 19 US servicemen and one Saudi citizen, and wounded 372 others of many different nationalities.

Ali Saed bin Ali el-Hoorie was indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia for the 25 June 1996 bombing of the Khobar Towers military housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, on the following charges: conspiracy to kill US nationals; conspiracy to murder US employees; conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; conspiracy to destroy property of the United States; conspiracy to attack national defense utilities; bombing resulting in death; use of weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; murder while using a destructive device during a crime of violence; murder of federal employees; and attempted murder of federal employees.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office if you are in the United States, or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

If you prefer to use e-mail, send your information to **info@rewardsforjustice.net**.

If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

1999, Ecuador: Seven Canadians and one US hostage freed by FARC	SUNDAY	8 Rabi' al-Awwal	20
2007, Pakistan: Suicide bomber kills at least 50 in mosque near Peshawar. Outgoing interior minister believed targeted; no immediate claim of responsibility 1988, UK: Pan Am Flight 103 destroyed by bomb over Lockerbie, Scotland; all 259 passengers and 11 on ground killed; Libya responsible 1975, Austria: "Carlos the Jackal" kidnaps 11 OPEC ministers in Vienna; three die	MONDAY	9 Rabi' al-Awwal	21
2001, US: Richard Reid attempts to detonate a bomb on board American Airlines flight 63 but is subdued by passengers 2000, West Bank: HAMAS suicide bombing at restaurant near Meholah kills one and wounds three Israeli soldiers	TUESDAY	10 Rabi' al-Awwal	22
1975, Greece: CIA station chief Richard Welch killed by gunmen in Athens; 17 November responsible	WEDNESDAY	11 Rabi' al-Awwal	23
1997, France: "Carlos the Jackal" sentenced to life in prison for three murders in 1975	THURSDAY	12 Rabi' al-Awwal	24
Islamic: Mawlid an-Nabi (Birthday of Muhammad, A.H. 11 [approximate]; observed by Sunni)			
2009, US: Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab attempts to detonate plastic explosives aboard Northwest Airlines flight 253 en route to Detroit; al-Qa'ida in the Arabian Peninsula claims responsibility for the failed attack 2000, India: Suicide car bomber kills 11 and wounds more than 20 near Army zone in Srinagar; Jamiat-ul-Mujahedin claims responsibility; blast coincides with bomb attacks in Pakistan that wounded 37	FRIDAY	13 Rabi' al-Awwal	25
Christmas (Roman Catholic, Protestant, and new-calendar Orthodox)			
1994, France: Paratroopers storm hijacked Air France jet in Marseille, killing hijackers and freeing passengers	SATURDAY	14 Rabi' al-Awwal	26
US: Kwanzaa			



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abu Omran

DATE OF BIRTH: 26 June 1967

PLACE OF BIRTH: Saudi Arabia

HEIGHT: 5'4" (163 cm)

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

CITIZENSHIP: Saudi Arabian

WANTED

On 25 June 1996, members of Saudi Hizballah carried out a terrorist attack on the Khobar Towers housing complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. At the time, the complex was used to house US military personnel. The terrorists drove a tanker filled with plastic explosives into the parking lot and detonated it, all but destroying the nearest building. The attack killed 19 US servicemen and one Saudi citizen, and wounded 372 others of many different nationalities.

Ahmad Ibrahim al-Mughassil was indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia for the 25 June 1996 bombing of the Khobar Towers military housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, on the following charges: conspiracy to kill US nationals; conspiracy to murder US employees; conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; conspiracy to destroy property of the United States; conspiracy to attack national defense utilities; bombing resulting in death; use of weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; murder while using a destructive device during a crime of violence; murder of federal employees; and attempted murder of federal employees.

REWARD

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

<p>2007, Pakistan: Former Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto assassinated after campaign rally in Rawalpindi; al-Qa'ida claims responsibility</p> <p>2002, Russia: Suicide bombers detonate two explosives-filled trucks at Chechnya's pro-Moscow government building, killing 72 and wounding 210</p> <p>1985, Italy, Austria: ANO group attacks Rome and Vienna airports; 18 dead and 121 wounded</p>	SUNDAY	15 Rabi' al-Awwal	27
<p>1972, Thailand: Black September takes hostages and seizes Israeli Embassy; hostages released in return for safe conduct</p>	MONDAY	16 Rabi' al-Awwal	28
<p>2000, Colombia: Peace advocate Diego Turbay and six others killed in FARC ambush</p> <p>1992, Yemen: Few casualties in bombing of Gold Mohur Hotel in Aden; incident is believed to be first attack by al-Qa'ida against US interests</p>	TUESDAY	17 Rabi' al-Awwal	29
<p>Islamic: Mawlid an-Nabi (Birthday of Muhammad, A.H. 11 [approximate]; observed by Shia)</p>			
<p>2013, Russia: At least 34 killed in three attacks over past four days in Volgograd; Ansar al-Sunna claims responsibility in January on website linked to Imirat Kavkaz</p> <p>2000, Philippines: Series of bombs in Manila kills 16 and wounds at least 30; ASG suspected</p>	WEDNESDAY	18 Rabi' al-Awwal	30
<p>2000, West Bank: Right-wing extremist Binyamin Kahane and wife killed in ambush by members of Force 17</p>	THURSDAY	19 Rabi' al-Awwal	31
	<p>New Year's Eve</p>		
<p>2011, Egypt: Attack on Coptic church in Alexandria kills 23, wounds almost 100; Army of Islam blamed but group denies responsibility</p> <p>2009, India: Serial explosions in Guwahati kill five and wound 67; United Liberation Front of Assam believed responsible</p> <p>2008, Sudan: Attack in Khartoum kills USAID officer John Granville; five Sudanese convicted, sentences later commuted</p> <p>2001, Israel: HAMAS suicide car bomb wounds 54 in Netanya</p>	FRIDAY	20 Rabi' al-Awwal	1
	<p>New Year's Day, 2016</p>		
<p>2008, Algeria: Bomb attack on police station in Naciria kills four, wounds more than 20; al-Qa'ida in the Lands of the Islamic Maghreb claims responsibility</p>	SATURDAY	21 Rabi' al-Awwal	2

Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed al-Nasser



PLACE OF BIRTH: Saudi Arabia

HEIGHT: 5'8" (173 cm)

HAIR: Black

EYES: Brown

CITIZENSHIP: Saudi Arabian

WANTED

On 25 June 1996, members of Saudi Hizballah carried out a terrorist attack on the Khobar Towers housing complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. At the time, the complex was used to house US military personnel. The terrorists drove a tanker filled with plastic explosives into the parking lot and detonated it, all but destroying the nearest building. The attack killed 19 US servicemen and one Saudi citizen, and wounded 372 others of many different nationalities.

Abdelkarim Hussein Mohamed al-Nasser was indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia for the 25 June 1996 bombing of the Khobar Towers military housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, on the following charges: conspiracy to kill US nationals; conspiracy to murder US employees; conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; conspiracy to destroy property of the United States; conspiracy to attack national defense utilities; bombing resulting in death; use of weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; murder while using a destructive device during a crime of violence; murder of federal employees; and attempted murder of federal employees.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net

2008, Afghanistan: Car bomb and suicide bomber kill 15 policemen and first responders in Khash Rod; Taliban claim responsibility	SUNDAY	22 Rabi' al-Awwal	3
2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Fifteen people killed, many kidnapped in separate incidents; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible	MONDAY	23 Rabi' al-Awwal	4
2003, Israel: Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade's simultaneous suicide bomber attacks kill 23 persons and wound 107 1996, Gaza Strip: HAMAS bomb maker Yahya Ayyash ("The Engineer") is killed by booby-trapped cell phone	TUESDAY	24 Rabi' al-Awwal	5
1963, Colombia: National Liberation Army (ELN) founded	WEDNESDAY	25 Rabi' al-Awwal	6
	Christian: Epiphany		
2007, India: Armed assailants fire on civilians in Sibsagar, killing seven; United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA) claims responsibility	THURSDAY	26 Rabi' al-Awwal	7
	Christmas (Orthodox using Old Calendar)		
1998, US: Ramzi Ahmed Yousef is sentenced to life plus 240 years for World Trade Center bombings in 1993	FRIDAY	27 Rabi' al-Awwal	8
2001, Colombia: Army rescues 56 hostages from ELN; group captures 15 more and kills one	SATURDAY	28 Rabi' al-Awwal	9

Ibrahim Salih Mohammed al-Yacoub



DATE OF BIRTH: 16 October 1966

PLACE OF BIRTH: Saudi Arabia

HEIGHT: Approximately 5'4"
(163 cm)

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

CITIZENSHIP: Saudi Arabian

REMARKS: Al-Yacoub has a receding hairline and may wear a beard.

WANTED

On 25 June 1996, members of Saudi Hizballah carried out a terrorist attack on the Khobar Towers housing complex near Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. At the time, the complex was used to house US military personnel. The terrorists drove a tanker filled with plastic explosives into the parking lot and detonated it, all but destroying the nearest building. The attack killed 19 US servicemen and one Saudi citizen, and wounded 372 others of many different nationalities.

Ibrahim Salih Mohammed al-Yacoub was indicted in the Eastern District of Virginia for the 25 June 1996 bombing of the Khobar Towers military housing complex in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, on the following charges: conspiracy to kill US nationals; conspiracy to murder US employees; conspiracy to use weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; conspiracy to destroy property of the United States; conspiracy to attack national defense utilities; bombing resulting in death; use of weapons of mass destruction against US nationals; murder while using a destructive device during a crime of violence; murder of federal employees; and attempted murder of federal employees.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net



<p>2013, Pakistan: Bombings in Quetta and Mingaora kill 115; Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and United Baluch Army claim responsibility</p> <p>2009, Democratic Republic of the Congo: Six civilians, several military personnel killed in Sambia; Lord's Resistance Army believed responsible</p>	SUNDAY	29 Rabi` al-Awwal	10
<p>2010, India: Two killed as attackers fire on local traders; no claim of responsibility but Communist Party of India-Maoist widely suspected</p>	MONDAY	30 Rabi` al-Awwal	11
<p>2007, Greece: Rocket-propelled grenade attack against US Embassy in Athens, no injuries reported; Revolutionary Struggle claims responsibility</p> <p>2000, Turkey: Execution of PKK leader Abdullah Ocalan stayed</p>	TUESDAY	1 Rabi al-Thani	12
<p>1987, West Germany: Mohammed Ali Hamadei arrested at Frankfurt airport; charged with the 14 June 1985 hijacking of TWA flight 847 and with the murder of a passenger, US Navy diver Robert Stethem; Hamadei was sentenced to life in prison, released in 2005, and is believed to be in Lebanon</p>	WEDNESDAY	2 Rabi al-Thani	13
<p>2004, Gaza Strip: First female HAMAS suicide bomber kills four, wounds 10 at Erez Crossing</p>	THURSDAY	3 Rabi al-Thani	14
<p>2002, West Bank: Palestinian militia leader Ra'ïd al-Karmi is killed by a bomb outside his home; Israel implicated</p>	FRIDAY	4 Rabi al-Thani	15
<p>2013, Algeria: Attack on gas facility near I-n-Amenas kills 39, including three Americans; Those Who Sign With Blood Battalion led by Mokhtar Belmokhtar claims responsibility</p> <p>2006, Afghanistan: Twenty-two civilians killed, 27 wounded, by suicide bomber on motorcycle in Spin Buldak; no claim of responsibility</p>	SATURDAY	5 Rabi al-Thani	16

Afghan Taliban

The Taliban is a Sunni Islamist nationalist and pro-Pashtun movement founded in the early 1990s that ruled most of Afghanistan from 1996 until October 2001. The movement's founding nucleus—the word “Taliban” is Pashto for “students”—was composed of peasant farmers and men studying Islam in Afghan and Pakistani madrasas, or religious schools. The Taliban found a foothold and consolidated their strength in southern Afghanistan.

By 1994, the Taliban had moved their way through the south, capturing several provinces from various armed factions who had been fighting a civil war after the Soviet-backed Afghan government fell in 1992. The Taliban's first move was to institute a strict interpretation of Qur'anic instruction and jurisprudence. In practice, this meant often merciless policies on the treatment of women, political opponents of any type, and religious minorities.

In the years leading up to the 11 September 2001 attacks in the United States, the Taliban provided a safe haven for al-Qa'ida. This gave al-Qa'ida a base in which it could freely recruit, train, and deploy terrorists to other countries. The Taliban held sway in Afghanistan until October 2001, when they were routed from power by the US-led campaign against al-Qa'ida.

The Afghan Taliban's leader is Mullah Mohammad Omar, who was the president of Afghanistan during the Taliban's rule. The US Government is offering a \$10 million reward for information leading to his capture.

The Afghan Taliban are responsible for most insurgent attacks in Afghanistan. In January 2014, the group staged a suicide and small-arms attack on the popular Lebanese Taverna restaurant in Kabul, killing 21 people, including three Americans, marking one of the deadliest attacks against Western civilians in Kabul since 2001. In a one-week span in March 2014, the Taliban conducted four high-profile attacks in Kabul city, culminating in a 28 March attack on a heavily guarded guesthouse in Kabul for employees of a US aid group. The targeted guesthouse was next to a Christian charity and day-care center that may have been the intended target. The next day, the Taliban conducted an

attack on the headquarters of Afghanistan's election commission with rockets and automatic rifles, following an attack on the provincial election office earlier that week. On 20 March, the Taliban attacked Kabul's luxurious Serena Hotel, killing nine civilians who were all shot at point-blank range by four insurgents armed with small pistols smuggled inside.

Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan (TTP)

Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan is an alliance of militant networks formed in 2007 to unify opposition against the Pakistani military. TTP's stated objectives are the expulsion of Islamabad's influence in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and neighboring Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province in Pakistan, the implementation of a strict interpretation of sharia throughout Pakistan, and the expulsion of Coalition troops from Afghanistan. TTP leaders also publicly say that the group seeks to establish an Islamic caliphate in Pakistan that would require the overthrow of the Pakistani Government. TTP historically maintained close ties to senior al-Qa'ida leaders, including al-Qa'ida's former head of operations for Pakistan.

Baitullah Mehsud, the first TTP leader, died on 5 August 2009, and his successor, Hakimullah Mehsud, died on 1 November 2013. TTP's central shura in November 2013 appointed Mullah Fazlullah as the group's overall leader. Fazlullah is staunchly anti-Western, anti-Islamabad, and advocates harsh tactics underscored by his ordering the November 2012 attempted assassination of education rights activist Malala Yousafzai. TTP since 2008 has repeatedly publicly threatened to attack the US homeland, and a TTP spokesman claimed responsibility for the failed vehicle-bomb attack in Times Square, New York City, on 1 May 2010. In June 2011, a spokesman vowed to attack the United States and Europe in revenge for the death of Usama Bin Ladin. A TTP leader in April 2012 endorsed external operations by the group and threatened attacks in the United Kingdom for its involvement in Afghanistan.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224824.htm>

Taliban Presence in Pakistan



Mullah Omar



HEIGHT: Tall

HAIR: Black

NATIONALITY: Afghan

CHARACTERISTICS: Shrapnel wound
to the right eye

WANTED

Mullah Omar's Taliban regime in Afghanistan sheltered Usama Bin Ladin and his Al-Qa'ida network in the years prior to the September 11 attacks.

Although Operation Enduring Freedom removed the Taliban regime from power, Mullah Omar remains at large and represents a continuing threat to the United States and its allies.

REWARD

Up to \$10 Million Reward

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net



Haqqani Network



The Haqqani Network is a Sunni Islamist militant organization founded by Jalaluddin Haqqani, who emerged as a top Afghan warlord and insurgent commander during the anti-Soviet war; he was a member of the Hezb-e-Islami faction led by renowned mujahedin commander Younis Khalis. Jalaluddin later allied with the Afghan Taliban as that group's Minister of Tribal and Border Affairs when the Taliban held power in Afghanistan during the mid-to-late 1990s. He was a known associate of Usama Bin Ladin and was recognized as one of Bin Ladin's closest mentors during the al-Qa'ida founder's formative years in the 1980s Afghan war. Sirajuddin Haqqani, Jalaluddin's son, currently leads the day-to-day activities of the group, along with several of his closest relatives.

The Haqqani Network is primarily based in North Waziristan, Pakistan, and conducts cross-border operations into eastern Afghanistan and Kabul. The group is primarily composed of members of the Zadran tribe. The Haqqanis are considered the most lethal and sophisticated insurgent group targeting US, Coalition and Afghan forces in Afghanistan, and typically conduct coordinated small-arms assaults coupled with rocket attacks, IEDs, suicide attacks, and attacks using bomb-laden vehicles.

The Haqqani Network is responsible for some of the highest-profile attacks of the Afghan war, including the June 2011 assault on the Kabul Intercontinental Hotel, conducted jointly with the Afghan Taliban, and two major suicide bombings—in 2008 and 2009—against the Indian Embassy in Kabul. In September 2011, the Haqqanis participated in a day-long assault against major targets in Kabul, including the US Embassy, International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) headquarters, the Afghan Presidential Palace, and the Afghan National Directorate of Security headquarters. More recently, in October 2013, Afghan security forces intercepted a truck bomb deployed by the Haqqanis against Forward Operating Base Goode in Paktiya Province. The device, which did not detonate, contained some 61,500 pounds of explosives and was the largest truck bomb ever built. The group is also involved in a number of criminal activities in Afghanistan and Pakistan, including extortion, kidnapping for ransom, and smuggling.

The US Government in 2012 designated the Haqqani Network as a Foreign Terrorist Organization because of its involvement in the Afghan insurgency, attacks on US military and civilian personnel and Western interests in Afghanistan, and because of its ties to the Taliban and al-Qa'ida. Key members have also been individually designated. For example, the US Treasury in February 2014 designated Haqqani leaders Saidullah Jan, Yahya Haqqani, and Muhammad Omar Zadran as Specially Designated Global Terrorists, which subjects them to financial sanctions. Jan has been a Haqqani commander in Afghanistan and a logistical coordinator for the group. Yahya Haqqani is the brother-in-law of Sirajuddin Haqqani; he is an operational leader, a media chief, and also serves as the Haqqanis' liaison to al-Qa'ida as well as a coordinator with the Afghan Taliban. Other notable leaders include the Haqqanis' suicide operations chief, Qari Abdul Ra'uf (also known as Qari Zakir), and Ibrahim Haqqani, who is one of Jalaluddin's brothers as well as a key fundraiser for the group.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224829.htm>

Sirajuddin Haqqani



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Siraj Haqqani, Khalifa

DATE OF BIRTH: Circa 1973

HEIGHT: 5'7" (170 cm)

WEIGHT: 150 lbs (68 kg)

HAIR: Black

NATIONALITY: Afghan Pashtun

STATUS: Fugitive

WANTED

Sirajuddin Haqqani, a senior leader of the Haqqani terrorist network founded by his father Jalaluddin Haqqani, maintains close ties to Al-Qa'ida. During an interview with an American news organization, Haqqani admitted planning the 14 January 2008 attack against the Serena Hotel in Kabul that killed six people, including American citizen Thor David Hesla.

Haqqani also admitted to having planned the April 2008 assassination attempt on Afghan President Hamid Karzai. He has coordinated and participated in cross-border attacks against US and Coalition forces in Afghanistan. He is believed to be located in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas of Pakistan.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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www.rewardsforjustice.net



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Fazeel-A-Tul, Shaykh Abu Mohammed Ameen Al-Peshawar, Abu Mohammad Amin Bishawri, Sheik Aminullah, Shaykh Ameen, Shaykh Aminullah al-Peshawari, Abu Mohammad Aminullah Peshawari, Abu Mohammad Shaykh Aminullah al Bishauri, Shaykh

DATES OF BIRTH USED: 1961, 1967, 1973

PLACE OF BIRTH: Konar Province, Afghanistan

HEIGHT: 5'10" (178 cm)

BUILD: Thin, with large round stomach

WANTED

Shaykh Aminullah is wanted for questioning in connection with providing material support to Al-Qa'ida, the Taliban and anti-Coalition militias, with the aid of a Pakistan-based terrorist group, Lashkar-e-Tayyiba. Shaykh Aminullah is the founder and director of the Ganj Madrassa, a religious institution, and operates as a financier, recruiter, and weapons facilitator for the madrassa.

Aminullah wears thick glasses and a curly, chest-length salt-and-pepper beard. He may be residing in the Ganj District (or Ganji District), Peshawar, Pakistan.

FBI Most Wanted Terrorists

Should be considered armed and dangerous.

If you have any information concerning this person, please contact your local FBI office or the nearest US Embassy or Consulate.

www.fbi.gov

Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin



Gulbuddin
Hekmatyar

Hezb-e-Islami, or “Party of Islam,” is a political and paramilitary organization in Afghanistan founded in 1976 by former Afghan prime minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, who has been prominent in various Afghan conflicts since the late 1970s. Hezb-e-Islami Gulbuddin (HIG)

is an offshoot of that original Hezb-e-Islami, and is a virulently anti-Western insurgent group whose goal is to replace the Western-backed Afghan Government with an Islamic state rooted in sharia in line with Hekmatyar’s vision of a Pashtun-dominated Afghanistan. His group conducts attacks against Coalition forces, Afghan Government targets, and Western interests in Afghanistan. HIG is distinct from Hezb-e-Islami Afghanistan (HIA), a legal Afghan political party composed of, among others, some reconciled HIG members. HIG shares most elements of Taliban ideology and HIG insurgents cooperate with the Taliban in some parts of Afghanistan despite some ideological differences.

HIG’s influence in Afghanistan started to wane in 1996, when the Taliban assumed control of most of the country following a series of clashes between the two groups that forced HIG from southern Kabul and drove Hekmatyar into exile in Iran. HIG re-emerged in Afghanistan following the US-led operation in October 2001, and has carried out attacks on Afghan and Coalition forces, primarily in Kunar and Nuristan Provinces. HIG also uses Pakistan’s Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province as a staging area for logistics, fundraising, and recruitment efforts, particularly in the Shamshatu refugee camp located near Peshawar.

Hekmatyar and his deputies, Ghairat Baheer and Qutbuddin Hilal, continue to participate sporadically in negotiations with the Afghan Government. Hilal even ran for Afghan president in the country’s April 2014 election. HIG, however, strongly opposes the proposed Bilateral Security Agreement with the United States and, after Hilal’s failed presidential bid, boycotted the subsequent election run-off.

The group has conducted some widely publicized attacks during the past few years even while negotiations were under way. Most recently, HIG spokesman Haroon Zarghoon claimed responsibility for a suicide VBIED attack in Kabul on 10 February 2014, which killed at least two US civilians and wounded two other Americans and seven Afghan nationals. HIG was also responsible for a 16 May 2013 suicide VBIED attack in Kabul, which destroyed a US armored SUV and killed two US soldiers, four US civilian contractors, eight Afghans—including two children—and wounded at least 37 others. The attack marked the deadliest incident against US personnel in Kabul in over a year.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224824.htm>

Greek Domestic Terrorism



Greek domestic terrorism stems from radical leftist and anarchist ideologies that developed in reaction to the military dictatorship that ruled Greece from 1967 to 1974. Shortly after the dictatorship's collapse, radical leftist elements emerged to form Greece's two most notorious terrorist groups, Revolutionary Organization 17 November (17N) and Revolutionary Popular Struggle (ELA).

17N's first major operation was the assassination of CIA Chief of Station Richard Welch in 1975. For the next 27 years, 17N was Greece's most lethal terrorist group, killing at least 23 individuals, including four Americans. ELA appeared in 1975 and became Greece's most active terrorist organization, conducting approximately 250 attacks against a wide range of targets. ELA claimed its last operation in 1994. Following a botched attack, Greek authorities largely eliminated 17N in 2002 under pressure to stem terrorism prior to the 2004 Olympic Games.

A new generation of terrorist groups subsequently emerged, the three most prominent of which were Revolutionary Struggle (EA), Conspiracy of Fire Nuclei (SPF), and Sect of Revolutionaries (SE).

EA, a radical leftist group, conducted a number of high-profile terrorist operations against Greek

and Western interests after its emergence in 2003, including an RPG attack against the US Embassy in Athens in January 2007. In mid-2012 the group's ringleader, Nikos Maziotis, and his girlfriend violated the terms of their release pending trial and disappeared. Greek police recaptured Maziotis in July 2014 in a shootout in central Athens. In April 2014, EA claimed responsibility for a car-bombing outside the Bank of Greece in Athens to protest Greece's return to the international markets, its first attack since 2009.

SPF, an anarchist group, conducted coordinated attacks against Greek Government targets and claimed responsibility for a 2010 parcel bomb campaign that targeted international leaders and institutions outside Greece, a first for Greek domestic terrorists. In June 2013, SPF claimed responsibility for a bomb attack against the car of the director of Korydallos prison—where many domestic terrorists are currently held—promising more attacks and declaring a common front with other like-minded groups and the international Informal Anarchist Federation/International Revolutionary Front. In April 2014, SPF claimed responsibility for a parcel bomb targeting a police station. A convicted 17N member, Christodoulos Xiros, who in January 2014 fled while on furlough from prison and then proclaimed his intention to renew terrorist activity, has been linked to the April attack.

Radical leftist SE last acted in 2010 after a 13-month hiatus to assassinate a Greek journalist outside of his Athens home, having assassinated a Hellenic Police officer in 2009. SE has not claimed an attack since 2010.

Largely unknown groups in 2012 claimed an attempt on the Athens metro using a crude incendiary device and an incendiary attack that severely damaged Microsoft offices in Athens. Attacks continued in 2013-14, including a spate of arson attacks against journalists' homes and government offices, a bombing at The Mall in Athens, violence between anarchists and the rising extreme-right party Golden Dawn, and gunmen firing on the residence of the German ambassador in Athens.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224822.htm>

Turkish Domestic Terrorism



The Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C) was created in 1994 when its predecessor group, Devrimci Sol or Dev Sol, splintered after factional infighting. The Marxist-Leninist group espouses an anti-US, anti-NATO, and anti-Turkish establishment ideology and has targeted US interests intermittently for several decades, most recently in February 2013 when a suicide bomber targeted the US Embassy in Ankara. Its goals are the overthrow of the Turkish state, the removal of the US and NATO footprint from Turkey, and the abolition of one- to three-man prison cells, called F-type prisons, in Turkey. The US Department of State in April 2014 offered rewards for information on three DHKP/C leaders through its Rewards for Justice program. In response, DHKP/C issued a statement calling the United States its "chief enemy."

In the 1990s Dev Sol began attacking foreign interests, including US military and diplomatic personnel and facilities. DHKP/C added suicide bombings to its tactics in 2001, in addition to improvised explosive devices and targeted assassinations. Increased attacks in 2003

probably were a reaction to Turkey's support of Operation Iraqi Freedom. DHKP/C entered an operational lull until mid-2012 when the group resumed attacks against Turkish police targets. Following the February 2013 US Embassy attack, DHKP/C has continued targeting Turkish Government and police interests, indicating that the group remained operationally viable despite crackdowns.



Abdullah Ocalan

The Kurdistan People's Congress (Kongra-Gel or KGK, formerly the Kurdistan Workers' Party, PKK) is a Kurdish separatist group primarily active in part of northern Iraq and southeastern Turkey. Composed mostly of

Turkish Kurds, the group in 1984 began a campaign of armed violence, including terrorism, which resulted in over 45,000 deaths. Historically, KGK directed operatives to target Turkish security forces, government offices, and villagers who opposed the group. The KGK's imprisoned leader, Abdullah Ocalan, in 2012 entered into peace negotiations with the Turkish Government, emphasizing the group's goals of obtaining constitutional guarantees for greater local autonomy and Kurdish cultural and political rights. The peace negotiations continued into 2014, though KGK leaders expressed frustration, charging the Turkish Government failed to establish legal and constitutional guarantees, and warned that lack of progress could make the talks collapse.

KGK and Turkish forces clashed repeatedly in 2011 and 2012, including an attack in October 2011 that killed 24 Turkish troops and was the deadliest incident since 1993. KGK also stepped up its kidnapping campaign against Turkish state employees and soldiers, which included the unprecedented abduction of a Turkish parliamentary deputy in August 2012.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224822.htm>



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Zerin Sari, Fatma Gulten, Fatma Gulden Sesen, Hale Melis, Melis Hale

DATE OF BIRTH USED: 20 September 1963; 15 September 1964

PLACE OF BIRTH: Osmaniye, Turkey

WANTED

Zerrin Sari is a key leader of the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (Turkish: Devrimci Halk Kurtulu Partisi Cephesi, or DHKP/C). DHKP/C has targeted US interests, including US military and diplomatic personnel and facilities, since the 1990s. DHKP/C was created in 1994 when its predecessor, Devrimci Sol or Dev Sol, splintered. Its goal is to abolish the US and NATO footprint from Turkey, and establish a socialist state. In February 2013, a suicide bomber affiliated with the group attacked the US Embassy in Ankara, killing a Turkish security guard. The US Department of State designated DHKP/C a Foreign Terrorist Organization in 1997, and reviewed and maintained this designation on 24 July 2013.

Zerrin Sari is a lawyer who worked to defend Dev Sol in the 1990s until she fled Turkey in 1993. She was married to DHKP/C founding leader Dursun Karatas, and together they organized DHKP/C activities in Europe. Sari was put on trial in Belgium in 1999; she spent some time in prison and was released in 2008, the year Karatas died of cancer. She is said to be the secret leader of DHKP/C, and allegedly gave the order for attacks on Turkish police headquarters and the police housing complex in Ankara on 20 September 2013. Sari is also believed to have been

responsible, along with Musa Asoglu, for the March 2013 attacks against the Turkish Justice Ministry and Justice and Development Party (AKP) headquarters in Ankara, which injured one.

Musa Asoglu, Zerrin Sari, and Seher Demir Sen are key leaders of the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front.

REWARD

Up to \$3 Million Reward

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If you prefer to use the telephone, please call **1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)**.

www.rewardsforjustice.net





ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Musu Asoglu, Musa Asaoglu

DATE OF BIRTH: 15 August 1961

PLACE OF BIRTH: Sakarya Hendek Province, Turkey

CITIZENSHIP: Turkish

WANTED

Musa Asoglu is a key leader of the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (Turkish: Devrimci Halk Kurtulu Partisi Cephesi, or DHKP/C). DHKP/C has targeted US interests, including US military and diplomatic personnel and facilities, since the 1990s. DHKP/C was created in 1994 when its predecessor, Devrimci Sol or Dev Sol, splintered. Its goal is to abolish the US and NATO footprint from Turkey, and establish a socialist state. In February 2013, a suicide bomber affiliated with the group attacked the US Embassy in Ankara, killing a Turkish security guard. The US Department of State designated DHKP/C a Foreign Terrorist Organization in 1997, and reviewed and maintained this designation on 24 July 2013.

Musa Asoglu joined DHKP/C in the 1990s while a resident of the Netherlands. He reportedly inherited leadership of the group after its founding leader, Dursun Karatas, died in 2008. Asoglu is a member of DHKP/C's central committee, the group's top decisionmaking unit, and is believed to lead the group's financial affairs and fundraising activities in Europe. He reportedly ordered the 1 February 2013, suicide bombing attack on the US Embassy in Ankara, which killed a Turkish security guard. He is also believed to have been responsible for the March 2013 attacks against the Justice and Development Party (AKP)

headquarters and the Turkish Ministry of Justice.

Musa Asoglu, Zerrin Sari, and Seher Demir Sen are key leaders of the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front.

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www.rewardsforjustice.net





ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Munever Koz, Munevver Koz, Alba, Mine, Semirsen, Hatice, Serap

DATES OF BIRTH USED: 8 July 1959; 3 January 1965 (in the name of Munever Koz)

PLACE OF BIRTH: Kozlu, Turkey

HEIGHT: 5'3" (160 cm)

WANTED

Seher Demir Sen is a key leader of the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (Turkish: Devrimci Halk Kurtuluş Partisi Cephesi, or DHKP/C). DHKP/C has targeted US interests, including US military and diplomatic personnel and facilities, since the 1990s. DHKP/C was created in 1994 when its predecessor, Devrimci Sol or Dev Sol, splintered. Its goal is to abolish the US and NATO footprint from Turkey, and establish a socialist state. In February 2013, a suicide bomber affiliated with the group attacked the US Embassy in Ankara, killing a Turkish security guard. The US Department of State designated DHKP/C a Foreign Terrorist Organization in 1997, and reviewed and maintained this designation on 24 July 2013.

Sen joined Dev Sol in 1980 and participated in Dev Sol activities until 1994, when she joined DHKP/C and rose to a leadership position in Greece. She reportedly served as the chief of the DHKP/C office in Athens. She is a member of DHKP/C's central committee, the group's top decisionmaking unit.

Musa Asoglu, Zerrin Sari, and Seher Demir Sen are key leaders of the Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front.

REWARD

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Muhammad Ahmed al-Munawar



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abdarahman al-Rashid
Mansour, Ashraf Naeem
Mansour, Zubair, Shamed
Khalil Zubair

DATE OF BIRTH: 21 May 1965

PLACE OF BIRTH: Kuwait

HEIGHT: 5'10" (178 cm)

HAIR: Black

EYES: Dark

COMPLEXION: Caucasian

NATIONALITY: Palestinian

STATUS: Fugitive

WANTED

Muhammad Ahmed al-Munawar is wanted in connection with the 5 September 1986 hijacking of Pan Am flight 73 on the ground in Karachi, Pakistan.

He has been indicted on the following charges: conspiracy to commit offenses against the United States; conspiracy to murder US nationals outside the United States; murder of US nationals outside the United States; attempted murder of US nationals outside the United States; causing serious bodily injury to US nationals outside the United States; hostage taking; use of a firearm during a crime of violence; placing destructive devices on an aircraft; performing an act of violence against an individual on an aircraft; aircraft piracy; malicious damage to an aircraft; and aiding and abetting.

Wadoud Muhammad Hafiz al-Turki, Jama Saeed Abdul Rahim, Muhammad Abdullah Khalil Hussain ar-Rahayyal, and Muhammad Ahmed al-Munawar have been charged in the District of Columbia for their role in the hijacking of Pan Am flight 73 on 5 September 1986 on the ground in Karachi, Pakistan. After holding the aircraft and its 379 passengers and crew, including at least 78 US citizens, for about 16 hours, the hijackers started firing indiscriminately at the passengers, causing the death

of at least 20 persons and seriously wounding more than 100 others. These individuals are believed to have been members of the Abu Nidal Organization, an international terrorist network.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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Abu Nidal, born Sabri Khalil al-Banna, was a terrorist responsible for several deadly attacks in the

1980s. The most notorious of these were the 27 December 1985 attacks on the Vienna and Rome airports, which killed 18 and wounded more than 100 others. He died violently, under mysterious circumstances, in Baghdad in August 2002. —NCTC

Abdullah Ahmed Abdullah



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Abu Mohamed al-Masri, Saleh, Abu Mariam

DATE OF BIRTH: Approximately 1963

PLACE OF BIRTH: Egypt

HEIGHT: 5'8" (173 cm)

BUILD: Medium

HAIR: Dark

EYES: Dark

CITIZENSHIP: Egyptian

STATUS: Fugitive

WANTED

Abdullah may wear a mustache and has a scar on the right side of his lower lip. He has been indicted for his alleged role in the 7 August 1998 bombings of the US Embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, and Nairobi, Kenya.

He has been indicted on the following charges: murder of US nationals outside the United States; conspiracy to murder US nationals outside the United States; attack on a federal facility resulting in death; conspiracy to kill US nationals, to murder, to destroy buildings and property of the United States, and to destroy national defense utilities of the United States.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Ramadan Shallah, Rashad, Mohamad el-Fatih, Mahmoud, Radwan, al-Shaer, Abu Abdullah, Ramadan Abdullah

DATE OF BIRTH: 1 January 1958

PLACE OF BIRTH: Sajaya, Gaza Strip

HEIGHT: 6'1" (185 cm)

WEIGHT: 225 lbs (102 kg)

HAIR: Black

EYES: BROWN

COMPLEXION: Light

BUILD: Medium

NATIONALITY: Palestinian

LANGUAGES: Arabic, English

WANTED

Ramadan Abdullah Mohammad Shallah is wanted for conspiracy to conduct the affairs of the Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ), a specially designated terrorist organization, through a pattern of racketeering activities such as bombings, murder, extortion, and money laundering.

Shallah was one of the original founding members of the PIJ and since 1995 has been the secretary-general and leader of the organization, which is headquartered in Damascus.

Shallah was listed as a "Specially Designated Terrorist" under United States law on 27 November 1995 and was indicted in a 53-count indictment in the United States District Court, Middle District of Florida, in 2003.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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HAMAS



HAMAS formed in late 1987 at the beginning of the first Palestinian intifada (uprising). Its roots are in the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood, and it is supported by a robust sociopolitical structure inside the Palestinian territories. The group's charter calls for establishing an Islamic Palestinian state in place of Israel and rejects all agreements made between the PLO and Israel. HAMAS' strength is concentrated in the Gaza Strip and areas of the West Bank.

HAMAS has a military wing known as the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades that has conducted many anti-Israel attacks in both Israel and the Palestinian territories since the 1990s. These attacks have included large-scale bombings against Israeli civilian targets, small-arms attacks, improvised roadside explosives, and rocket attacks.

The group in early 2006 won legislative elections in the Palestinian territories, ending the secular Fatah party's hold on the Palestinian Authority and challenging Fatah's leadership of the Palestinian nationalist movement. HAMAS continues to refuse to recognize or renounce violent resistance against Israel and in early 2008 conducted a suicide bombing, killing one civilian, as well as numerous rocket and mortar

attacks that have injured civilians. The US Government has designated HAMAS a Foreign Terrorist Organization.

HAMAS in June 2008 entered into a six-month agreement with Israel that significantly reduced rocket attacks. Following the temporary calm, HAMAS resumed its rocket attacks, which precipitated a major Israeli military operation in late December 2008. After destroying much of HAMAS' infrastructure in the Gaza Strip, Israel declared a unilateral cease-fire on 18 January 2009.

HAMAS and Fatah in April 2011 agreed to form an interim government and hold elections, reaffirming this pledge in February 2012. HAMAS departed its long-time political headquarters in Damascus in February and dispersed throughout the region as Syrian President Bashar al-Asad's crackdown on opposition in the country made remaining in Syria untenable for the group. In May 2012, HAMAS claimed to have established a 300-strong force to prevent other Palestinian resistance groups from firing rockets into Israel. Conflict broke out again in November. While HAMAS had worked to maintain the cease-fire brokered by Egypt that ended the week-long conflict, other Palestinian militant groups flouted the cease-fire with sporadic rocket attacks throughout 2013 and 2014. Fatah and HAMAS in April 2014 agreed to form a technocratic unity government headed by PA Prime Minister Rami Hamdallah and to hold legislative elections within six months. HAMAS has not renounced violent resistance against Israel even while pursuing reconciliation with Fatah.

In July 2014, the uneasy calm between HAMAS and Israel broke down completely after three Israeli teenagers were kidnapped and killed in the West Bank in June—deaths ascribed by Israel to HAMAS—and a Palestinian was killed by Israeli settlers in revenge. Retaliatory rocket attacks by HAMAS's military wing and other Palestinian militants in the Gaza Strip escalated into the longest and most lethal conflict with Israel since 2009.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224829.htm>

Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis



Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis (ABM) is the most active and capable terrorist group operating in Egypt. ABM shares al-Qa'ida's ideology and seeks the destruction of Israel, the establishment of an Islamic caliphate in the Sinai Peninsula, and the implementation of sharia.

The group is based in the Sinai but since fall 2013 has expanded its operational reach into Egypt's Nile Valley.

ABM emerged in 2011 when it claimed responsibility for a cross-border attack into southern Israel from the Sinai. Since 2011, ABM has carried out additional cross-border attacks, launched rocket attacks against Israel, and repeatedly bombed the gas pipeline in the Sinai that supplies natural gas to Israel and Jordan.

Following the August 2013 crackdown by Egyptian security forces on those protesting the ouster of President Muhammad Mursi, ABM launched a campaign of attacks against Egyptian government and security targets. ABM since then has claimed responsibility for several of the highest-profile and sophisticated attacks in Egypt, including an attempted assassination of the Egyptian Minister of the

Interior, the downing of an Egyptian military helicopter in the Sinai with a surface-to-air missile, and several deadly vehicle-borne improvised explosive device attacks against Egyptian security installations. ABM for the first time demonstrated its willingness to target civilians when it claimed responsibility for a suicide bombing on a tourist bus in the Sinai in February 2014, though ABM described the attack as targeting Egyptian economic interests. ABM claimed responsibility for another suicide bombing in South Sinai in early May 2014 that injured Egyptian workers.

ABM has not made explicit threats against the West or Western targets in its official propaganda. However, the group views the West, and the United States in particular, as supporters of Israel and Egypt and expresses anti-Western sentiment in its rhetoric. Various social media accounts claiming association with the group have posted threats to US and other Western targets, although ABM has repeatedly denied a social media presence.

Egyptian security officials in late May 2014 claimed to have killed ABM's leader—whom they identified as Shadi al-Mani'—but ABM denied the individual was the leader of the group or that he had been killed.

The US State Department designated ABM as a Foreign Terrorist Organization in April 2014. The US Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Asset Control has designated several ABM-affiliated persons and groups as Specially Designated Nationals.

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2012/209982.htm>



ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Hamzah al-Maskin,
Muhammad Ibrahim 'Abd
al-Sata'ar Abu al-Asad

DATE OF BIRTH: 7 September 1986

CITIZENSHIP: Egypt

WANTED

Abu-Yusuf al-Muhajir is an explosives expert. He is a former member of Tawhid w'al Jihad-Egypt (TWJ-Egypt), an extremist group active in the Sinai Peninsula in 2004-06 and which reconstituted in 2011.

Tawhid w'al Jihad in Egypt is a loosely affiliated group of Egyptian and foreign extremists based in the Sinai Peninsula that ascribes to global jihadist ideology and targets civilians and governments it believes do not abide by Islamic law. TWJ has maintained relations with a variety of extremist groups and individuals.

Abu-Yusuf was involved in attack planning against a variety of targets in Egypt, including US interests.

REWARD

Up to \$3 Million Reward

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ALIASES/NAME VARIANTS:

Hussein Mohammed al-Umari,
Abu Ibrahim, The Bomb Man

DATE OF BIRTH: Approximately 1936

PLACE OF BIRTH: Jaffa, Israel

HEIGHT: 5'6" to 5'8" (168 - 173 cm)

HAIR: Black/Gray, Balding

EYES: BROWN

STATUS: Fugitive

OCCUPATIONS: Mechanic,
Explosives Expert

SCARS/DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS:

Scar from the fingers of right hand extending to forearm; scar on the left hand in the web between his thumb and index finger

WANTED

Husayn Muhammed al-Umari is wanted by the FBI for his alleged participation in the 11 August 1982 bombing of Pan American World Airways flight 830, which resulted in the murder of one passenger, the wounding of 16 passengers, and the attempted murder of 267 passengers and the crew on board. Al-Umari was one of three people indicted for the terrorist act and is alleged to have designed and built the explosive device that detonated while the aircraft was in flight from Narita, Japan, to Honolulu, Hawaii.

Al-Umari was charged in the District of Columbia's US District Court with: (1) conspiracy to commit assault and damage to property; (2) conspiracy to commit murder, (3) murder; (4) aircraft sabotage; (5) damaging aircraft used in foreign commerce; (6) placing bombs on aircraft; (7) assault; (8) attempted aircraft sabotage; and (9) aiding and abetting. In 1998, a co-conspirator, Mohammad Rashed, who placed the bomb on the aircraft, was arrested and brought to the United States. He pleaded guilty to his role in the bombing and signed a cooperation agreement as part of his plea.

Believed to be a master bomb maker and one-time leader of the "15 May" terrorist group, al-Umari also has been indicted by the Government of France for his role in the 1985 bombing of the Marks and

Spencer department store in Paris and the Leumi Bank.

Al-Umari may possess a passport from Lebanon, where his wife reportedly lives. He is the father of two sons and two daughters. He lived for several years in Iraq. While his current whereabouts are unknown, it is possible that he is residing in Lebanon or Iraq. He reportedly travels at all times with a firearm and should be considered armed and dangerous.

REWARD

Up to \$5 Million Reward

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FBI Most Wanted Terrorists

Captured or Killed

2014

Muhsin al-Fadhli – Believed to be a senior Al-Qa’ida militant in Syria, Muhsin al-Fadhli was reported killed in September 2014, according to press and social media sites.

Ahmed Abdi aw-Mohamed – Widely known as Godane, the amir of al-Shabaab was killed in Somalia in September 2014.

Nikolaos Maziotis – Leader of Greek terrorist group Revolutionary Struggle was arrested by Greek police in July 2014.

Ahmad Abu Khatallah – Charged with participation in the attack on the US Embassy compound in Benghazi in September 2012, the Ansar al-Sharia (Benghazi) member was captured in June 2014 in Libya and brought to the United States for trial.

2013

Hakimullah Mehsud – Tehrik-e Taliban leader implicated in many attacks on Coalition forces in Afghanistan, killed in November 2013, according to a spokesman for the group.

Abu Anas al-Libi – Al-Qa’ida member indicted for his role in the 1998 African embassy bombings, captured and returned for trial in United States in October 2013.

Omar Hammami – Al-Shabaab extremist active in radicalizing and terrorist operations, killed in factional in-fighting in September 2013, according to press reporting

Wali Ur Rehman – Second-in-command and chief military strategist of Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan was killed in an explosion in Pakistan in May 2013, according to multiple media reports and a spokesman for the group.

Sulayman Bu Ghayth – Al-Qa’ida spokesman and son-in-law of Usama Bin Ladin transferred to US custody in March 2013 after arrest earlier in the year.

2012

Abu Yahya al-Libi – Al-Qa’ida No. 2, widely seen as group’s “general manager,” was killed in Pakistan in June 2012.

Fahd al-Quso – Al-Quso, wanted in connection with the 12 October 2000 attack on the USS Cole, which killed 17 US military personnel and wounded 39 others, was killed in an explosion in southern Yemen in May 2012, according to multiple media accounts.

2011

Anwar al-Aulaqi – Al-Aulaqi, a radical ideologue and attack planner associated with al-Qa’ida in the Arabian Peninsula, was killed in an explosion in Yemen in September 2011.

Atiyah Abd al-Rahman – Atiyah, considered to be al-Qa’ida’s second-in-command, was killed in an explosion in North Waziristan, Pakistan, in August 2011.

Umar Patek – Wanted in connection with the October 2002 bombing in Bali, Indonesia, that killed more than 200, Patek was extradited from Pakistan to Indonesia in August 2011.

Harun Fazul – Indicted on charges of responsibility for the attacks on US embassies in Nairobi, Kenya, and Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, in August 1998, Fazul—who was also known as Fazul Abdullah Mohammed—was killed at a border checkpoint in Somalia in June 2011. US Secretary of State sees “significant blow to al-Qa’ida, its extremist allies, and its operations in East Africa.”

Ilyas Kashmiri – Prominent al-Qa’ida planner and trainer was widely reported killed in Pakistan in June 2011.

Usama Bin Ladin – Responsible for the 11 September 2001 attacks in the United States, the al-Qa’ida leader was killed by US forces in May 2011 in Abbottabad, Pakistan, and buried at sea.

Captured or Killed (continued)

2010

Shaykh Sa'īd al-Masri – Also known as Mustafa Abu al-Yazid, presumed third in command of al-Qa'ida, was killed in Pakistan in May 2010.

Abu Ayyub al-Masri and 'Umar al-Baghdadi – Abu Ayyub and 'Umar, both of them top leaders of the Islamic State of Iraq and its predecessor, al-Qa'ida in Iraq, were killed in a Coalition raid in April 2010.

Dulmatin – Believed to be one of the masterminds of the 12 October 2002 nightclub attacks in Bali that killed more than 200, Dulmatin was killed by Indonesian police in March 2010.

2009

Noordin Mat Top – Noordin, one of the most dangerous members of Jemaah Islamiya, was implicated in several lethal attacks in Indonesia, including the suicide bombing attack in Bali on 12 October 2002 and the attack against the Marriott Hotel in Jakarta on 5 August 2003. He was killed in a raid by Indonesian police in September 2009.

Saleh Nabhan – Nabhan, a Kenyan wanted in connection with the attacks in 1998 against US embassies in East Africa and attacks in 2002 against a hotel and an airliner in Mombasa, was killed in southern Somalia in September 2009.

Baitullah Mehsud – Leader of Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan, Mehsud was killed in an explosion in Waziristan in August 2009. He was responsible for several deadly attacks against US and Pakistani targets, and claimed responsibility—later denied—for the assassination of Benazir Bhutto in December 2007.

Usama al-Kini and Shaykh Swedan – Al-Kini, whose real name was Fahid Mohammed Ally Msalam, and Shaykh Ahmed Salim Swedan were killed in an explosion in Waziristan in January 2009. They were indicted for their role in the 1998 attacks on the US embassies in East Africa.

2008

Aafia Siddiqui – Siddiqui, charged with attempting to kill US officers and employees, was arrested in Afghanistan on 18 July 2008 after attempting to shoot a US military officer. She was transported to the United States in August 2008.

Abu Khabab al-Masri – Abu Khabab, whose real name was Midhat Mursi al-Sayid Umar and who was an explosives and poisons expert working on behalf of al-Qa'ida, was killed in a blast in Pakistan in July 2008.

'Imad Mughniyah – Senior Hizballah official, possible head of group's intelligence section and indicted for role in 1985 hijacking and murder, was killed by a vehicle bomb detonated by unknown persons in Damascus in February 2008.

Abu Layth al-Libi – Al-Qa'ida military commander and spokesman was killed in January 2008.

2007

Abu Solaiman – Senior member of Abu Sayyaf Group, responsible for planning attacks against US and other foreign nationals in the Philippines, was killed in January 2007.

Captured or Killed (continued)

2006

'Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi – Al-Qa'ida No. 3 and chief of external operations, was detained in late 2006.

Dhiren Barot – Al-Qa'ida operative, also known as Issa al-Hindi, was sentenced to life imprisonment in November 2006 for providing al-Qa'ida detailed reconnaissance and plans for attacks on the Prudential Building in New Jersey, the International Monetary Fund headquarters in Washington, D.C., and the New York Stock Exchange and Citigroup building in New York City.

Khadafi Janjalani – Head of Abu Sayyaf Group, was killed in September 2006 clash with Philippine security forces.

Abu Mus'ab al-Zarqawi – Head of al-Qa'ida in Iraq, responsible for hundreds of deaths, was killed in June 2006 in Iraq.

Muhsin Musa Matwalli Atwah – Extremist charged with participation in attack on US embassies in Africa in 1998, was killed in April 2006 in Pakistan.

2005

Hamza Rabi'a – Al-Qa'ida No. 3, chief of external operations, was killed in December 2005 in Pakistan.

Azahari bin Husin – Jemaah Islamiya bombmaker, believed responsible for the Bali attack in 2002, was killed in shootout in Indonesia in November 2005.

Mustafa Setmariam Nasar – Al-Qa'ida propagandist and trainer, indicted in Spain for his role in Madrid train bombings in 2004, was arrested in Pakistan in November 2005.

Abu Faraj al-Libi – Al-Qa'ida No. 3, was arrested in Pakistan in May 2005.

2003

Hambali – Jemaah Islamiya operations chief, detained in Thailand in August 2003.

Khalid Shaykh Muhammad – Al-Qa'ida No. 3, responsible for planning the 9/11 attacks in United States, was arrested in Pakistan in March 2003.

2002

Mir Amal Kansi – Pakistani extremist who killed two CIA employees and injured three others outside CIA Headquarters in 1993, was executed in United States in November 2002.

Abu Zubaydah – Senior al-Qa'ida planner, was arrested in Pakistan in March 2002.

2001

Muhammad Atef – Al-Qa'ida No. 3, also known as Abu Hafs al-Masri, charged with directly planning the attacks on US embassies in East Africa in 1998, was killed in Afghanistan in November 2001.

1997

Ramzi Yousef – A relative of Khalid Shaykh Muhammad and one of the planners of the 1993 World Trade Center attack, was sentenced in the United States to life in prison in 1997.

1996

'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman – Also known as the Blind Shaykh, was arrested in 1993 for plotting attacks against New York City landmarks; he was convicted in 1995 and sentenced to life imprisonment in 1996.

Bomb Threat Stand-Off Distances



Mandatory Evacuation Distance

All personnel must evacuate (inside of buildings and out)

Shelter-in-Place Zone

All personnel in this area should seek shelter immediately inside a building away from windows and exterior walls. Avoid having anyone outside—including those evacuating—in the area

Preferred Evacuation Distance

Preferred area (beyond this line) for evacuation of people in buildings and mandatory for people outdoors

NOTE: The preferred evacuation range rings for person- and vehicle-borne IEDs are beyond the distances represented on this graphic and are therefore not shown.



A - Pipe Bomb/Pressure Cooker

Mandatory evacuation distance: 70 feet
Preferred evacuation distance: 1,200+ feet

Severe injury/death



B - Person-Borne IED Suicide Best of Briefcase

Mandatory evacuation distance: 110 feet
Preferred evacuation distance: 1,700 feet

Possibility of building collapses, severe injury/death



C - Vehicle-Borne IED (Car)

Mandatory evacuation distance: 320 feet
Preferred evacuation distance: 1,900 feet

Building collapses, severe injury/death

Common Explosives—Identification and Characteristics

Primary Explosive Boosters



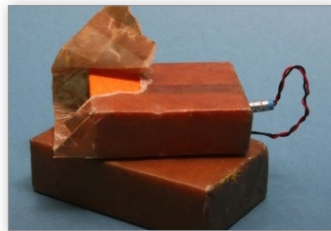
Triacetone-Triperoxide (TATP) is an improvised primary explosive that is relatively easy to synthesize. It can be very unstable and sensitive to heat, shock, and friction. TATP is made of a mixture of hydrogen peroxide and acetone with the addition of an acid, such as sulfuric, nitric, or hydrochloric acid.

Secondary Explosive/Main Charge



Ammonium Nitrate Fuel Oil (ANFO) is an explosive mixture of ammonium nitrate and an organic fuel. Because of its ready availability and cheap material cost, ANFO has been used extensively as the main charge in improvised weapons around the world and is the most common commercial explosive. ANFO is a secondary/tertiary explosive, and requires little specialized skills or machinery to mix.

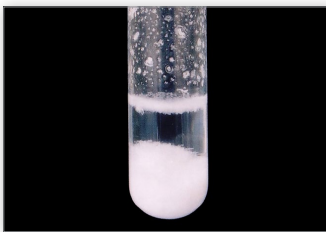
Military/Commercial Explosives



Trinitrotoluene (TNT) is one of the most commonly used explosives for military and industrial purposes. Its insensitivity to shock and friction reduces the risk of accidental detonation. It appears as a yellow solid and is commonly mixed with other explosives materials in commercial boosters and military munitions or used as a main charge.



Hexamethlene Triperoxide Diamine (HMTD) is an improvised primary explosive prepared from three basic precursors: hexamine, a weak acid, and hydrogen peroxide. The product is highly sensitive to friction, impact, and electrostatic discharge. HMTD is corrosive in contact in metals and can degrade quickly if improperly synthesized or stored.



Urea Nitrate is a high explosive produced by combining dissolved urea fertilizer with nitric acid. Urea nitrate is formed as odorless crystals that are colorless to off-white, although additives and or metal from the mixing container may alter the compound's appearance. Urea nitrate is used as a secondary explosive/main charge.



C-4 is a common insensitive military explosive combining cyclonite or cyclotrimethylene trinitramine (RDX) as the explosive agent—usually about 91 percent of the C-4 content—along with plastic binder, plasticizer, and possibly marker chemicals which can help identify the manufacturing source. C-4 appears as an off-white solid with a consistency similar to modeling clay.

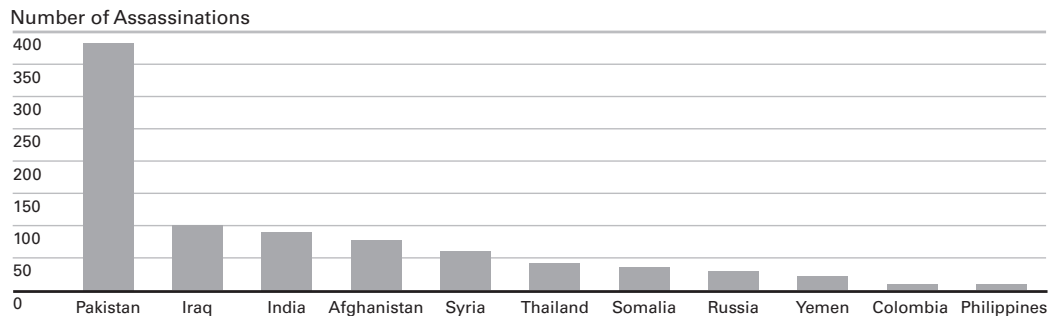
Assassination as Terrorist Tactic

Assassination is a tactic used by nearly all terrorist groups, although far less frequently than other types of armed attacks. Assassination, when used as a terrorist tactic, is the targeted killing of a country's public officials or individuals who represent the political, economic, military, security, social, religious, media, or cultural establishments. The killings can be motivated by ideology, religion, politics, or nationalism. Most terrorist groups conduct assassinations to eliminate enemies, intimidate the population, discourage cooperation, influence public opinion, decrease government effectiveness, gain media attention, or simply to exact revenge.

Simple terrorism-related assassinations can be carried out with a minimum of personnel, training, or equipment, and they are usually successful when aimed at public figures who are protected least. An example of such an attack was the 2004 killing of filmmaker Theo Van Gogh by a Dutch-Moroccan extremist in the Netherlands. By contrast, assassination operations directed against highly protected individuals, such as heads of state, are difficult and costly. Although impressive when successful—such as the 2007 killing of former Pakistan prime minister and party leader Benazir Bhutto—these operations are rare and prone to failure. Similar to attacks on other hard targets, they require extensive planning, financing, personnel, training, and equipment.

There have been 26 incidents of terrorism-related assassination attempts in the United States over the past 100 years. The last events of this type were in 1990, when Jewish Defense League founder Meir Kahane and Qur'anic scholar and teacher Rashid Khalifi were killed by extremists linked to foreign terrorism. Only eight of these attacks may be directly or indirectly attributed to foreign groups or state sponsors of terrorism. The majority of US assassination attempts have been conducted by homegrown violent extremists with little or no connection to foreign organizations and most often directed against public figures having minimal security, if any. Terrorism-related attempted assassinations of highly protected public figures are an extremely rare occurrence in the United States, with the 1950 attempt on President Truman by Puerto Rican nationalists the only one that truly qualifies as such. Robert F. Kennedy, whose killer claimed an international nexus due to Kennedy's support for Israel, is on the chart but cannot be considered a highly protected official. He had minimal personal security when he was killed, and it was this assassination that generated future Secret Service protection for presidential candidates. Anyone who does not have a high level of security should vigilantly pay attention to their surroundings, vary their everyday routines and travel, and be aware of individuals loitering nearby.

Terrorism Related Assassination Incidents by Selected Country, 2012



Terrorist-Associated Assassination Incidents in the United States

Year	Group	Target/Location/Result	Method
1990	HVE-Jamaat ul-Fuqra (JF) (Community of the Impoverished)	Qur'anic scholar and teacher Rashid Khalifa - Tucson, AZ - killed	Stabbing
1990	HVE-None	JDL founder Meir Kahane - NY City, NY - killed	Shooting
1985	HVE-Jewish Defense League (JDL)	Director of the Arab-American Anti-Discrimination Committee, Alex Odeh – Santa Ana, CA - killed	Bombing
1985	HVE-Possible JDL	Local NJ political figure and former Waffen SS member Tschirim Soobzokov – Paterson, NJ - killed	Bombing
1982	Justice Commandos Against Armenian Genocide (JCAG)	Unnamed US citizen witness to the killing of Turkish Honorary Consul Orhan Gunduz – Somerville, MA - wounded	Shooting
1982	JCAG	Turkish Honorary Consul Orhan Gunduz (second attempt) - Somerville, MA - killed	Shooting
1982	JCAG	Turkish Honorary Consul Orhan Gunduz (first attempt) - Somerville, MA - unsuccessful	Bombing
1982	JCAG	Turkish Consul General Kemal Arikan - Los Angeles, CA - killed	Shooting
1980	Iran-directed	President of the Iran Freedom Foundation and vocal opponent of Ayatollah Khomeini, Ali Akbar Tabatabaei - Bethesda, MD - killed	Shooting
1976	Direccion de Inteligencia Nacional (DINA-Chilean Secret Police)	Former Chilean Foreign Minister, Ambassador to the United States and outspoken critic of the Pinochet regime, Orlando Letelier - Washington, D.C. - killed	Car bomb
1974-77	Intra-Cuban Exile Groups	Eight anti-Castro Cuban exiles: Jose De La Torriente (1974 Coral Gable, FL); Rolando Masferrer (1975 Miami, FL); Luciano Nieves (1975 Miami, FL); Ramon Donestevos (1976 Miami, FL); Aldo Vera Serafin (1976 San Juan, PR); Jesus Gonzalez Cartas (1976 Miami, FL) and Jose Peruyero (1977 Miami, FL) – killed - Emilio Milian (1976 Miami, FL) - wounded	Bombing and shooting
1973	Possible Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO)	Israeli Assistant Air/Naval Attache Yosef Alon - Chevy Chase, MD - killed	Shooting
1973	HVE-Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA)	Oakland CA School Superintendent Marcus Foster and his deputy Robert Blackburn – Oakland, CA – killed and wounded	Shooting
1973	HVE-Armenian Nationalist Extremist	Turkish Consul General Mehmet Baydar and Vice Consul Bahadir Demir - Santa Barbara, CA - killed	
1972	HVE-JDL	Performing arts impresario Sol Hurok - NY City, NY - wounded	Bombing
1968	HVE-None	Presidential candidate Senator Robert Kennedy - Los Angeles, CA - killed	Shooting
1950	HVE- Puerto Rican Nationalist Party	President Harry Truman - Washington, DC - unsuccessful	Shooting
1938	HVE- Puerto Rican Nationalist Party	Puerto Rico Governor Blanton Winship – Ponce, PR - unsuccessful	Shooting
1936	HVE- Puerto Rican Nationalist Party	Puerto Rico Chief of Police E. Francis Riggs - San Juan, PR - unsuccessful	Shooting

HVE: Homegrown Violent Extremist

The Radiological Threat—Facts and Mitigation Measures

What Is a “Dirty Bomb?”

A “dirty bomb” is a radiological dispersal device (RDD) that combines a conventional explosive, such as dynamite, with radioactive material that may disperse when the device explodes. Almost any type of radioactive material with military, industrial, or medical applications could be used in a dirty bomb.

The terms dirty bomb and RDD are often used interchangeably in the media. The device kills or injures through the initial blast of the conventional explosive and by spreading radiation and contamination. Any bomb can become “dirty” by simply adding radioactive material.

The idea behind a dirty bomb is to spread radioactive material into some populated area and cause anxiety in those who think they are being, or have been, exposed to radiation. A dirty bomb could contaminate buildings and the local environment, and expose people to radiation emanating from the radioactive material. People could be externally contaminated (on their skin) or internally contaminated with radioactive materials through inhalation, ingestion, or through wounds.

Effects of an RDD Attack—No Need To Panic

The extent of local contamination would depend on a number of factors, including the size of the explosive, the amount and type of radioactive material used, the means of dispersal, and weather conditions. Those closest to the RDD would be the most likely to sustain injuries due to the explosion. As radioactive material spreads, it becomes less concentrated and less harmful.

It is extremely unlikely that anyone who survives the explosion will become sick from radiation. Immediate health effects from exposure to the low radiation levels expected from an RDD would likely be minimal. Just because people are near radioactive material for a short time or get a small amount of radioactive dust on them does not mean they will get cancer, and any additional risk is likely to be extremely small.

Do not go to the Emergency Room just because you think you were exposed to radiation. Seek medical care only if you truly feel sick and need help.

Indicators of Exposure

You cannot rely on your senses to tell if you are being exposed to a harmful level of radioactivity. Radiation detection equipment and devices like Geiger counters and pocket dosimeters are needed. Hazmat crews and many fire trucks routinely carry such equipment with them, and they would probably be the first to detect abnormal levels of radioactivity.



Scanning for radioactivity.

The Radiological Threat—Facts and Mitigation Measures

Protective Actions

If you are not involved in the immediate emergency response, the best thing you can do after a bomb blast is try to leave the area quickly and calmly. If the attack includes radioactive material, moving quickly away from the blast area will reduce the time and intensity of your exposure.

In an RDD attack, most people are unlikely to learn that the attack involved radioactive materials until hours or days later. As a precaution, make sure to bag your outer layer of clothing, take a shower, and wash your hair once you reach a safe location.

- › Removing shoes and outer clothes may get rid of up to 90% of radioactive dust
- › Washing will remove any remaining dust
- › Follow FEMA instructions on what to do next—listen to the news or go online

The greatest radiation threat from a radiological weapon comes from fine particles that get inside your body, such as from breathing or rubbing your eyes. Moving away from the attack site and removing any dust on your clothes, skin, and hair are your best protection.

Sources of Radioactive Material

Radioactive materials are routinely used at medical, research, and industrial sites. The vast majority of these materials are not useful in an RDD. The materials that are the most deadly are also the hardest to obtain and handle.

Terrorist Pursuit of Radiological Weapons

Terrorists for many years have sought to acquire radioactive material for use in attacks. In 2004, British authorities arrested a British national, Dhiren Barot, and several associates on various charges, including conspiring to commit public nuisance by the use of radioactive materials. In 2006, Barot was found guilty and sentenced to life in prison.

Fact Sheets on Radiological Weapons

- › Nuclear Regulatory Commission
<http://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/doc-collections/fact-sheets/fs-dirty-bombs.html>
- › Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
www.bt.cdc.gov/radiation/dirtybombs.asp
- › World Health Organization
www.who.int/ionizing_radiation/en/WHORAD_InfoSheet_Dirty_Bombs21Feb.pdf

Indicators of a Possible Chemical Incident



A low-hanging cloud might be a sign of a chemical attack.

Indicators

Dead animals/birds/fish	Not just an occasional incident, but numerous animals (wild and domestic, small and large), birds, and fish in the same area
Lack of insect life	Normal insect activity (ground, air, and/or water) missing, dead insects evident in the ground/water surface/shoreline
Physical symptoms	Numerous individuals experiencing unexplained water-like blisters, wheals (similar to bee stings), pinpointed pupils, choking, respiratory ailments and/or rashes
Mass casualties	Numerous individuals exhibiting unexplained serious health problems ranging from nausea to disorientation to difficulty in breathing to convulsions and death
Definite pattern of casualties	Casualties distributed in a pattern that may be associated with possible agent dissemination methods
Illness associated with confined geographic area	Lower incidence of symptoms for people working indoors than outdoors, or the reverse
Unusual liquid droplets	Numerous surfaces exhibiting oily droplets/film; numerous water surfaces displaying an oily film (no recent rain)
Areas that look different in appearance	Not just a patch of dead weeds, but trees, shrubs, bushes, food crops, and/or lawns that are dead, discolored, or withered (no current drought)
Unexplained odors	Smells ranging from fruit/flower to sharp/pungent to garlic/horseradish-like to bitter almonds/peach kernels to newly mown hay; the particular odor is completely out of character with its surroundings
Low-lying clouds	Low-lying cloud/fog-like condition that is not explained by its surroundings
Unusual metal debris	Unexplained bomb/munitions-like material, especially if it contains a liquid (no recent rain)

Toxic Industrial Chemicals—Mitigation Measures



Tanks like this can contain as much as 9,000 gallons of toxic material.



The term “toxic industrial chemicals” refers to a variety of chemicals used or created by industry that can have a significant

impact on human health if released into the air or water. A potential threat exists for individuals located downwind or downstream from an accidental or intentional release of chemicals or for people situated near toxic industrial processes.

Toxic industrial chemicals may pose a risk when they are stored in large quantities in one location. An act of sabotage or an accident can result in a large release of toxic material into the air or water. Some material retains its lethality even after traveling a considerable distance. A release of chlorine gas into the surrounding air is but one example of the toxic industrial chemical threat.

Chlorine

Chlorine gas is irritating and corrosive to the airways, eyes, and skin.

Symptoms

Relatively low levels of chlorine gas exposure can cause sore throat, coughing, and eye and skin irritation, while higher levels can cause burning of the eyes and skin, nausea, temporary blindness, difficulty breathing, and chest pain. At high enough concentration, chlorine gas can cause immediate collapse and death.

Treatment

Chlorine cannot be exhaled. If chlorine contacts the skin, individuals should flush the affected areas immediately with plenty of water, then wash with soap and water. Clothing contaminated with chlorine should be removed immediately.

In the event of exposure to a toxic chemical—and after the immediate danger and contamination have been dealt with—take the following steps:

- Notify safety personnel
- Remove all sources of heat and ignition
- Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from the leak
- Ventilate potentially explosive atmospheres
- Evacuate the spill area for at least 50 feet (15 m) in all directions
- Find and stop the leak if this can be done without risk
- Use water spray to reduce vapors; do not put water directly on the leak or spill area

Ricin

Ricin, the toxin found in castor beans, is poisonous if inhaled, injected, or ingested. It kills cells by inhibiting protein synthesis. Treatment is available, but long-term organ damage in survivors is likely.

Inhalation

Symptoms

Within a few hours of inhaling significant amounts of ricin, the likely symptoms include respiratory distress, fever, cough, nausea, and tightness in the chest. Heavy sweating and fluid building up in the lungs may follow.

Ingestion

Symptoms

A person who ingests a significant amount of ricin would suffer from vomiting and diarrhea that may become bloody. Severe dehydration may result, followed by low blood pressure. Other symptoms may include hallucinations, seizures, and blood in the urine. Within several days, the person's liver, spleen, and kidneys might stop working, resulting in death.

Treatment

A solution of saline and glucose is used to treat ricin poisoning.

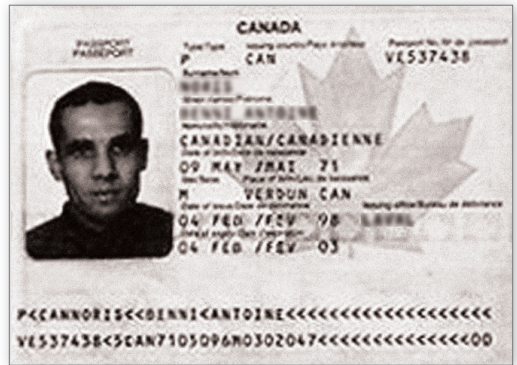
www.bt.cdc.gov/agent/ricin/



Castor beans (shown on top) are used to produce Ricin, a deadly poison. They are similar in color and size to pinto beans (shown on bottom), but notice the small pointed protrusion on the end of each castor bean.

Indicators of False Travel Documents

- Physically altered passports
- Passports with serial numbers that are watchlisted as lost or stolen
- Handwritten documents that are easily forged or altered
- Multiple passports used by the same person with variations in the spelling/structure of the name and of date of birth
- Ambiguous or contradictory information submitted to consular or border control officials
- Absence of supporting documents to corroborate passport information
- Passports with glued-in photographs
- Large gaps in travel history as reflected in stamps and visa



Ahmed Ressay, sentenced to 22 years in prison in 2005 for planning to bomb Los Angeles International Airport on 31 December 1999, acquired this ostensibly genuine Canadian passport by using a fraudulent baptismal certificate; the obscured name was Western-sounding in an attempt to evade scrutiny at the border.

False travel documents are often based on lost or stolen passports. Prompt reporting of missing documents can be an effective deterrent to this threat.

- If you are overseas, report your lost or stolen passport to the nearest US embassy or consulate immediately.
- In the United States, report your lost or stolen passport to the Department of State's Passport Services group; call 1-877-487-2778.
- If you find someone else's lost passport, mail it to:

US Department of State
 Passport Services
 Consular Lost/Stolen Passport Section
 600 19th Street, NW, Suite 500
 Washington, DC 20036

For more information, please visit:
<http://travel.state.gov/content/passports/english/passports/lost-stolen.html>



Stolen South African passport.

Have Suspicions?

The sites below are mostly for people living in the United States. Other countries maintain their own lists of fugitives and suspect groups. Residents of other countries should consult their own law enforcement agencies.

Want to report suspicious persons or activity?

Rewards for Justice

Website: www.rewardsforjustice.net, then click "Submit a Tip"

E-mail: info@rewardsforjustice.net

Phone: In the United States, call 1-800-US REWARD (1-800-877-3927)

FBI

Website: <https://tips.fbi.gov>

Phone: In the United States, call 202-324-3000 [FBI main switchboard]

To find phone numbers of regional FBI offices in the United States, visit:
www.fbi.gov/contact-us/field

If outside the United States and want to reach the FBI, call the nearest US Embassy or Consulate office; for phone numbers, see
<http://www.fbi.gov/contact-us/legat>

CIA

Website: www.cia.gov

Think you've seen a wanted person?

To view photographs of wanted terrorists, visit these sites:

- www.rewardsforjustice.net
- www.fbi.gov/wanted/wanted_terrorists
- www.fbi.gov/wanted/terrorinfo

Wondering whether a business, charity, Nongovernmental Organization (NGO), or other entity has terrorist ties?

Do you want to make sure you can donate money to such an organization legally? View designated individuals and groups at these sites:

- **Designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations**
<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/des/123085.htm>
- **Individuals and entities designated under Executive Order 13224**
www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/other/des/143210.htm
- **Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons**
www.treasury.gov/ofac/downloads/t11sdn.pdf
www.treasury.gov/ofac/downloads/sdnlist.txt

Other Resources

- **US National Counterterrorism Center**
www.nctc.gov
- **US State Department Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism**
www.state.gov/s/ct
- **US State Department Country Reports on Terrorism**
www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/index.htm

State Sponsors of Terrorism

Countries determined by the Secretary of State to have repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism are designated pursuant to three laws: section 6(j) of the Export Administration Act, section 40 of the Arms Export Control Act, and section 620A of the Foreign Assistance Act. Taken together, the four main categories of sanctions resulting from designation under these authorities include restrictions on US foreign assistance; a ban on defense exports and sales; certain controls over exports of dual use items; and miscellaneous financial and other restrictions.



Cuba
1 March 1982

Iran
19 January 1984

Sudan
12 August 1993

Syria
29 December 1979

Designation under the above-referenced authorities also implicates other sanctions laws that penalize persons and countries engaging in certain trade with state sponsors. Four countries are currently designated as State Sponsors of Terrorism: Cuba (designated on 1 March 1982), Iran (19 January 1984), Sudan (12 August 1993) and Syria (29 December 1979).

To designate a country as a State Sponsor of Terrorism, the Secretary of State must determine that the government of such country has repeatedly provided support for acts of international terrorism. Once a country is designated, it remains a State Sponsor of Terrorism until the designation is rescinded in accordance with statutory criteria. A wide range of sanctions are imposed as a result of a State Sponsor of Terrorism designation, including:

- › A ban on arms-related exports and sales
- › Controls over exports of dual-use items, requiring 30-day Congressional notification for goods or services that could significantly enhance the terrorist-list country's military capability or ability to support terrorism
- › Prohibitions on economic assistance
- › Imposition of miscellaneous financial and other restrictions

For more information, please visit:

<http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2013/224826.htm>

Logos

Law enforcement officers should be on the watch for these emblems and/or named groups during traffic stops and other contacts. These emblems may be found on jewelry, documents, posters, or other material. Displaying them may indicate membership in these groups and/or financial or general support for them. All groups whose logos are displayed on these pages, with one exception, have been designated by the US Department of State as either a Foreign Terrorist Organization or under Executive Order 13224. Lord's Resistance Army's logo is shown because its leader, Joseph Kony, has been designated under E.O. 13224.



17 November
Revolutionary
Organization (17N)



Abu Nidal Organization
(ANO)



Abu Sayyaf Group
(ASG)



Al-Aqsa Martyrs
Brigade



Al-Nusrah Front



Al-Qa'ida (AQ)



Al-Qa'ida in Iraq (AQI)



Al-Qa'ida in the Lands
of the Islamic Maghreb
(AQIM)



Al-Shabaab



Ansar al-Sharia (Libya)



Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis
(ABM)



Army of Islam (AOI)



Aum Shinrikyo a.k.a.
Aum Supreme Truth



Basque Fatherland and
Liberty (ETA)



Conspiracy of
Fire Nuclei



Continuity Irish
Republican Army
(CIRA)



Revolutionary Armed
Forces of Colombia
(FARC)



HAMAS



Harakat ul-Mujahidin



Hizballah
(Party of God)



Imirat Kavkaz



Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)



Jaish-e-Mohammed (JEM)



Jemaah Anshorut Tauhid



Jemaah Islamiya (JI)



Jemaah Islamiya (JI)



Jundallah (Iran)



Kahane Chai (KACH)



Kata'ib Hizbollah (Iraq)



Kongra-Gel (KGK, formerly Kurdistan Worker's Party, PKK, KADEK)



Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)



Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)



National Liberation Army (ELN)



New People's Army (NPA)



Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ)



Palestinian Liberation Front (PLF)



Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)



Revolutionary People's Liberation Party/Front (DHKP/C)



Sect of Revolutionaries (Greece)



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Bomb Threat Call Procedures

- Keep caller on the line—the longer he/she talks, the more we can learn.
- Record as much of the message as possible on the form below—try to get exact words.
- Tell the caller (if applicable) that the building is occupied and that the threatened action could result in the death or serious injury to many innocent persons.
- Immediately upon termination of the call report information to Security.

Date: _____ **Time of Call:** _____ **Time Caller Hung Up:** _____ **Ext. No.:** _____

Exact message (if possible):

Ask Caller:

Where is bomb located? (Building, Floor, Room, etc.)

When will it go off?

What did it look like?

Why?

Who put it there?

Caller's Name?

Information About Caller:

Where is caller? (Describe background and level of noise)

Sex: Male Female

Pitch of Voice: Low Moderate High

Speech: Stutter Accent Peculiar Dialect

Other:

Estimated age:

Name and Room Number of Person Receiving Call:

Caller's Voice		Background Sounds		Threat Language
Calm	Nasal	Voices	Static	Well Spoken (Educated)
Angry	Stutter	Music	Local	Foul
Excited	Lisp	Motor	Booth	Irrational
Slow	Raspy	Clear	Other	Message Read by Threat Maker
Rapid	Deep	Crockery		Taped
Soft	Ragged	Street Noises		Incoherent
Loud	Clearing Throat	Office Machinery		
Laughter	Deep Breathing	Factory Machinery		
Crying	Cracking Voice	Animal Noises		
Normal	Disguised	Long Distance		
Distinct	Accent	House Noises		
Slurred	Whispered	PA System		

Report Call Immediately To:

Name: _____

Phone Number: _____

Today's Date: _____

Your Name: _____

Position: _____

Phone Number: _____