S & T
2009 University Programs Summit

START

The GLOBAL TERRORISM DATABASE:

An Expanded & Revised Resource for Understanding Trends in Terrorism

START

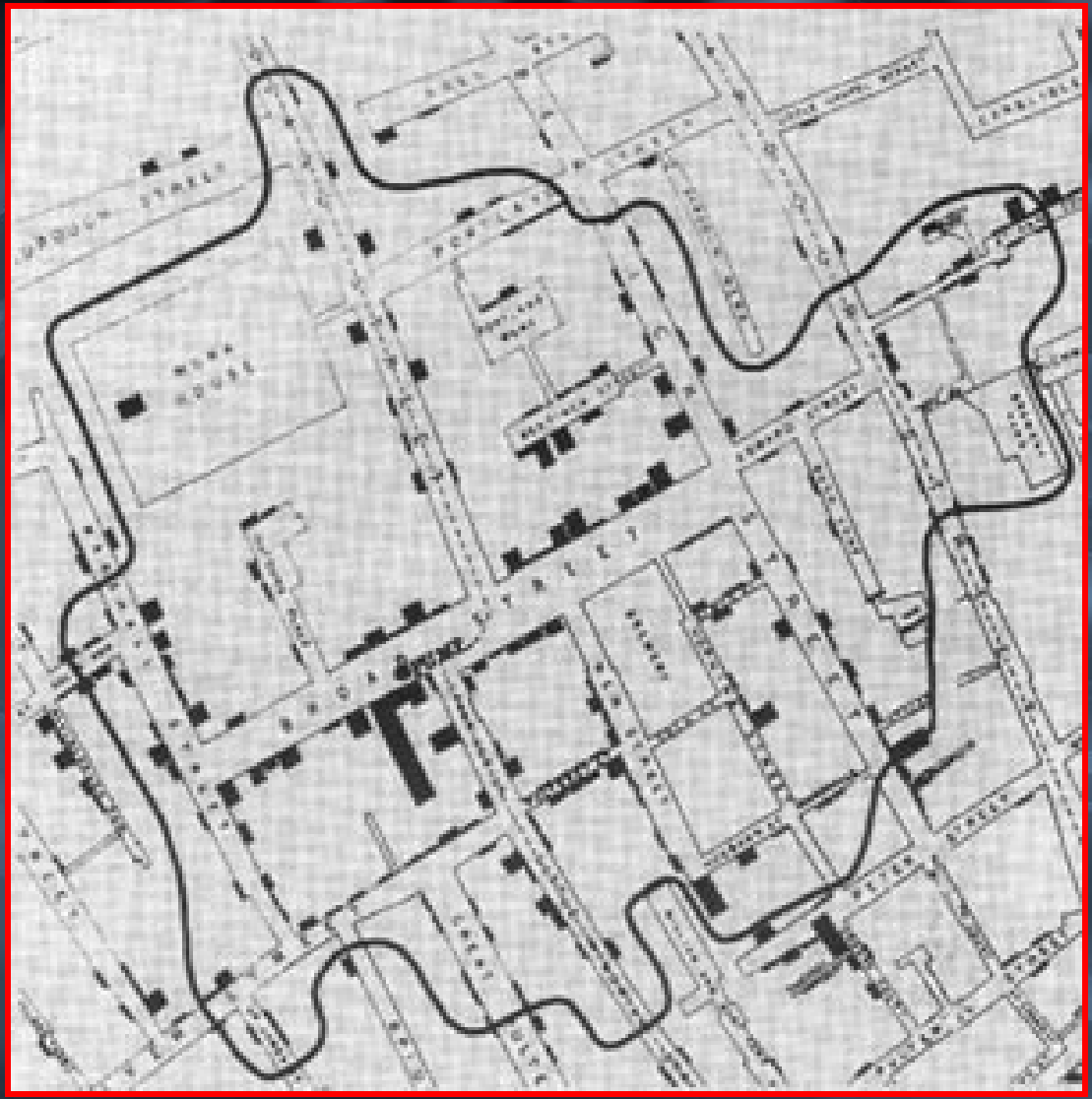
Overview of the Revised Global Terrorism Database (GTD)

UP Summit

Charles P. Blair, Manger GTD

March 17, 2009

Dr. John Snow & the Broad Street Pump



John Snow and Terrorism Databases

- Like epidemiology in the mid-1800s, the discipline of terrorism studies is in its infancy
- Snow would not have succeeded had his data samples not been robust and numerous
- Good data can sometimes solve pressing problems by inspiring users to go against conventional wisdom

Overview

I. Evolution of the GTD Data Set
II. Today's GTD Data Set
III. Exploring the Revised GTD Website

I. Evolution of the GTD : Stage 1

GTD1 (Coverage: 1970 – 1997)

- PGIS collected the data
- University of Maryland coded the data
- START supplemented PGIS data with additional research
- Initial computerization of all GTD1 data began in 2001 and ended in 2005
- Managed by Gary LaFree and Laura Dugan
- ~ 200 graduate and undergraduate students at one time

Major Archival Databases on Terrorist Incident Reports, 2002

DATABASE	SCOPE	PERIOD	# INCIDENTS
PGIS	Domestic & International	1970-1997	67,179
ITERATE	International	1968-2000	10,837
TWEED (Europe)	Domestic	1950-1999	10,498
US Dept. of State	International	1980-2001	10,026
RAND	International	1968-1997	8,509
TRITON	Domestic & International	mid 2000-mid 2002	2,452
RAND-MIPT	Domestic & International	1998-2001	5,340
GORGON	Domestic & International	2000-2001	1,569
COBRA	International	1998-1999	1,041

Preparing to Expand the Data

- 2006: DHS Human Factors Division provided funding to expand reach of GTD beyond 1997
- The GTD Advisory Board is Established
  - International Panel of Terrorism Experts – Currently 12 in number
  - First half of 2006 debated and ultimately agreed upon terrorism definitional criteria for inclusion as well as broadening the scope of GTD1 data fields by 84 variables

Evolution of the GTD : Stage 2

GTD2 (Coverage: 1998 Forward)

- Data collection and coding performed by the Center for Terrorism and Intelligence Studies (CETIS) on behalf of START
- ~ 40 graduate students at one time
- May 2006: Release of two web-based GTD data sets:
  - GTD1: 1970-1997
  - GTD2: 1998-2004

GTD Global Terrorism Database

You are here: Home > GTD2

Home | GTD1 | GTD2 Beta | Methodology | Credits | FAQs | Contact

SEARCH

Search

Advanced Search

BROWSE by

- Date
- Incident Location
- Attack Type
- Target Type
- Perpetrator Type
- Weapon Type
- Casualties

GTD 2 Developed on behalf of START by the Center for Terrorism and Intelligence Studies (CETIS)

Interactive World Map

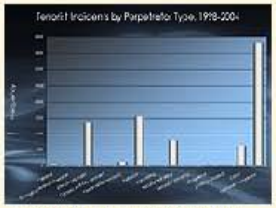
Selected High-Casualty Attacks

Hover the mouse over an incident point for summary.
Click a incident point to view the full incident page.

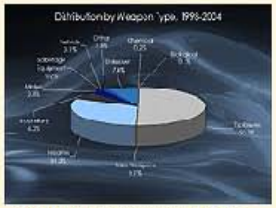
Choose View:

- Property Damage
- Weapon Type
- Multiple Incidents
- Targets
- Perpetrators
- Casualties
- Tactics

Summary Statistics



Incidents by Perpetrator Type



Distribution by Weapon Type

View More...

START

Evolution of the GTD: Stage 3

GTD Combined (Coverage: 1970 – 2007)

- A synthesized data set of incidents from 1970-2007
- On-going data collection – post 2007 – by the Institute for the Study of Violent Groups (ISVG)
- On-going reexamination of 1970-2007
- Post-Summit release of revised GTD website

II. Today's GTD Data Set

GTD 1970-2007

- 81,744 discrete incidents
- All case inclusion based on the same criteria
- All major variables and values defined and coded in the same way

IV. The Revised GTD Website

http://www.start-dev.umd.edu/gtd

http://start-gtd.lmdagency.net/

Thank You

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TOP LINE FINDINGS FROM THE REVISED GTD

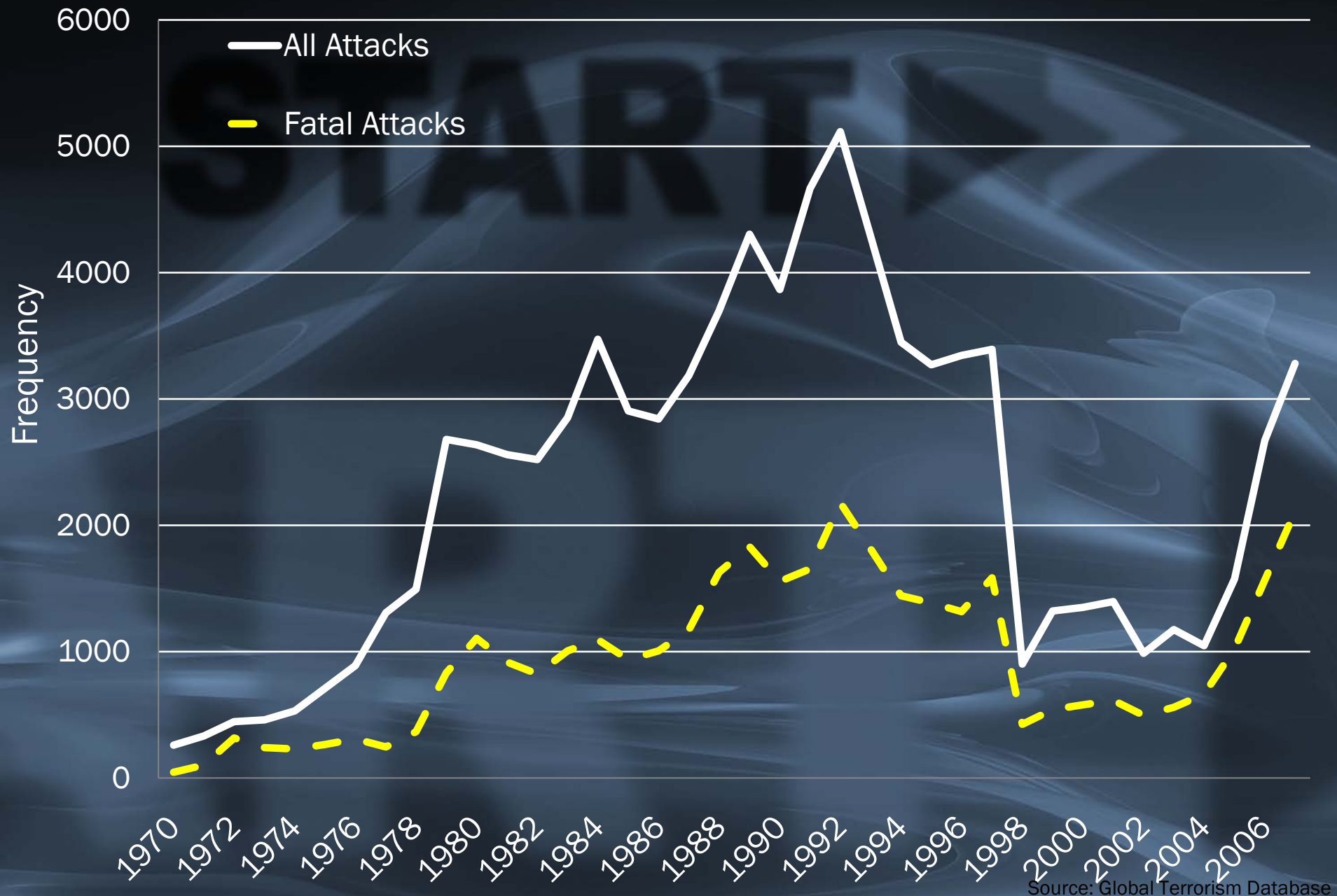
Gary LaFree, Director
START, University of Maryland
UP Summit
March 17, 2009

The Research Problem on 9/11

- No comprehensive (unclassified) data base on global terrorist attacks existed.
- No data collection that included domestic terrorist attacks—despite evidence suggesting that domestic attacks are much more common than transnational attacks.
- On 9/11 no one on the planet could produce trend charts showing total terrorist attacks by country, by region or by group.

- Query 1: Were terrorist attacks rapidly increasing in the years prior to 9/11?

Total and Fatal Terrorist Attacks, 1970 through 2007 (n=82,910)



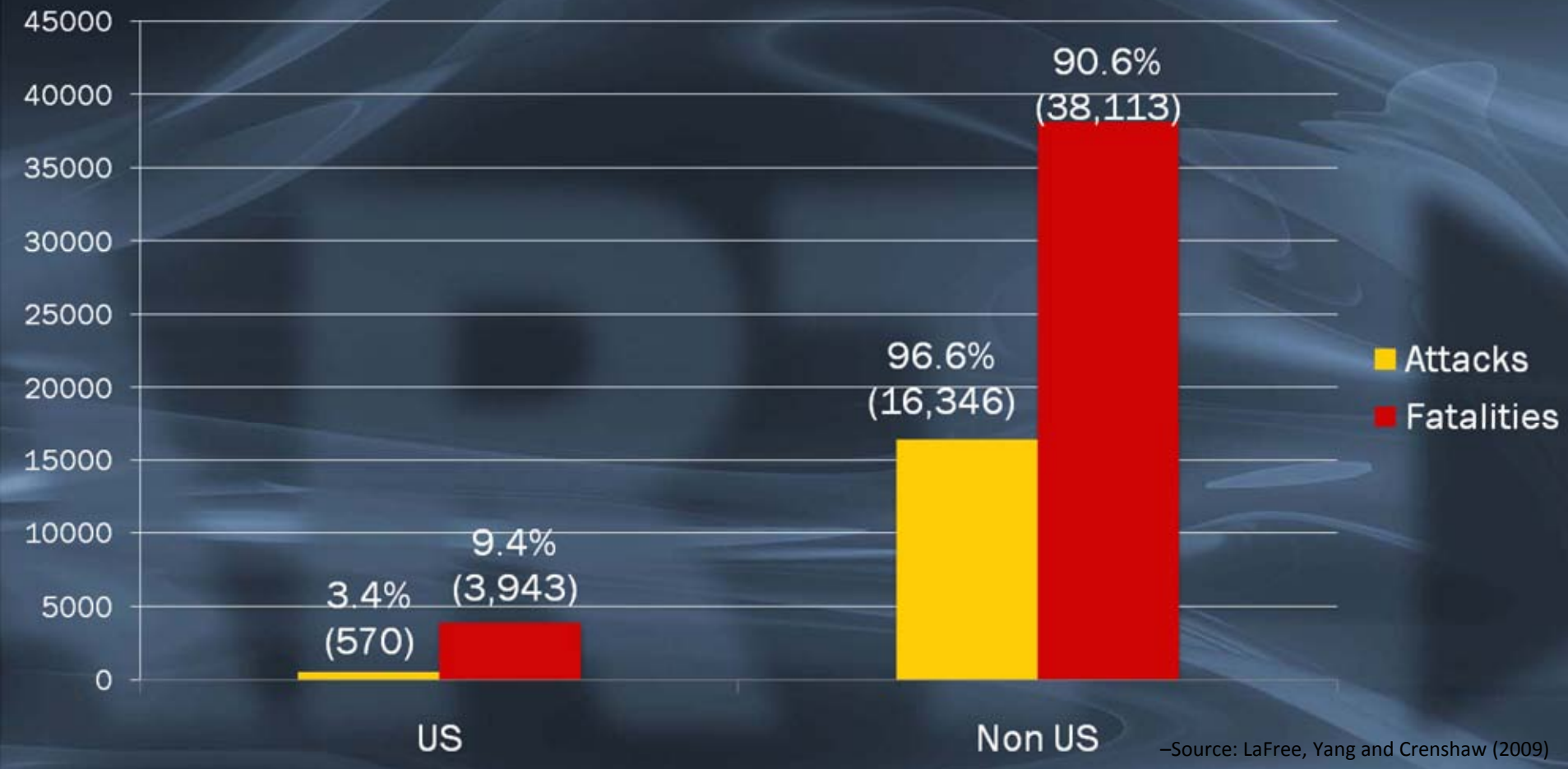
Source: Global Terrorism Database

- Query 2: Is the U.S. more frequently targeted by terrorists than other countries?

–Twenty Top Ranking Countries in terms of Total Terrorist Attacks and Fatalities, 1970 to 2007

	Most Frequently Attacked		Most Fatalities	
Rank	Country	Frequency	Country	Fatality Count
1	Colombia	6,767	Iraq	17,754
2	Peru	6,038	Sri Lanka	14,272
3	El Salvador	5,330	India	13,434
4	India	4,318	Colombia	13,009
5	Northern Ireland	3,762	Peru	12,822
6	Spain	3,165	El Salvador	12,496
7	Iraq	3,161	Nicaragua	11,324
8	Turkey	2,691	Algeria	8,545
9	Sri Lanka	2,611	Philippines	6,304
10	Pakistan	2,536	Pakistan	5,540
11	Philippines	2,490	Guatemala	5,135
12	Chile	2,287	Turkey	4,674
13	Israel	2,140	Burundi	4,084
14	Guatemala	2,023	Afghanistan	3,764
15	Nicaragua	1,986	United States	3,339
16	South Africa	1,921	Rwanda	3,200
17	Lebanon	1,913	Lebanon	3,093
18	Algeria	1,650	Russia	3,057
19	Italy	1,487	Angola	2,861
20	United States	1,362	Northern Ireland	2,842

–U.S. and Non-U.S. Attacks by 53 Foreign Terrorist Groups Identified as Threats to the United States



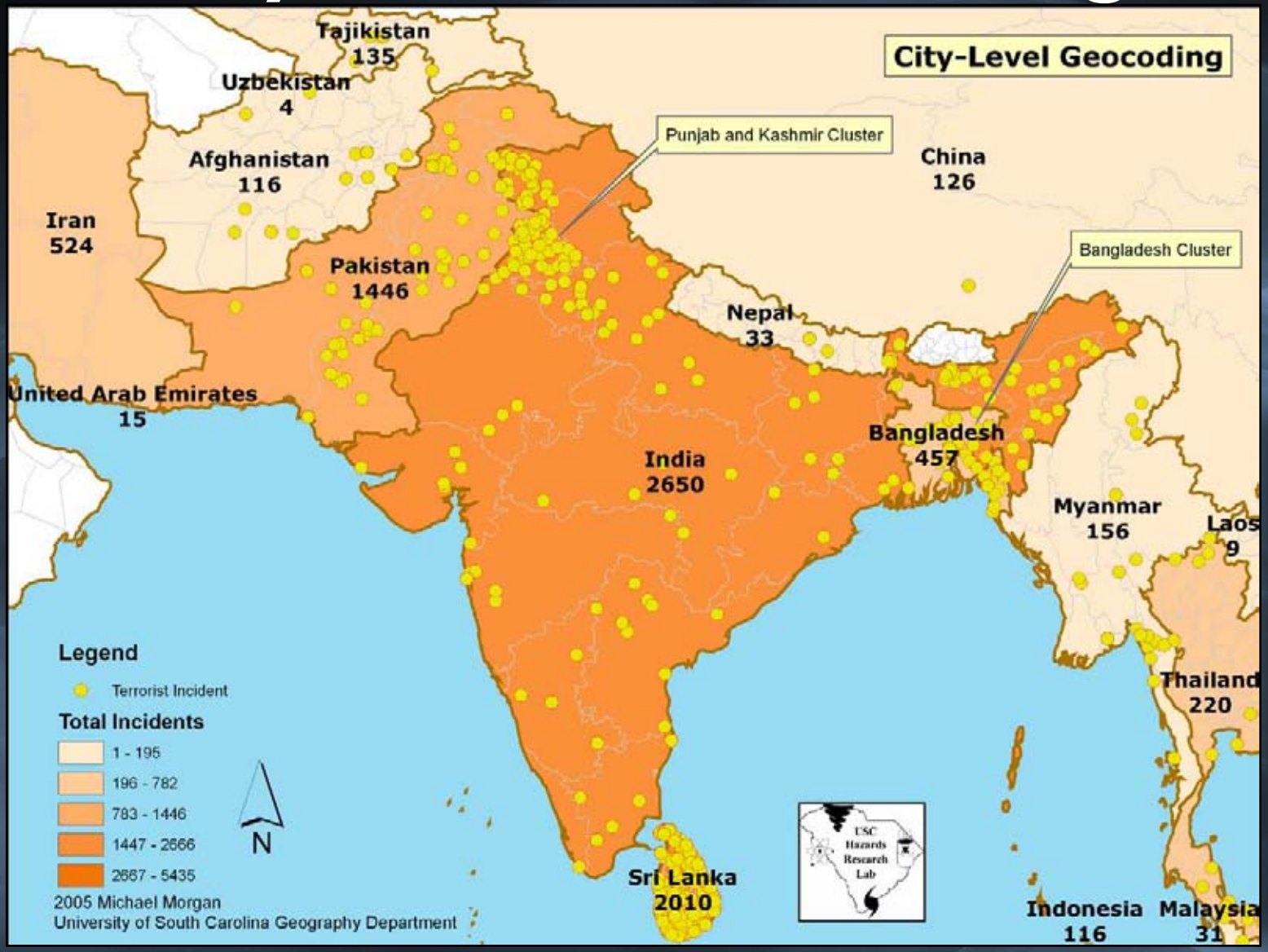
–Source: LaFree, Yang and Crenshaw (2009)

- Query 3: How geo-spatially concentrated are terrorist attacks?

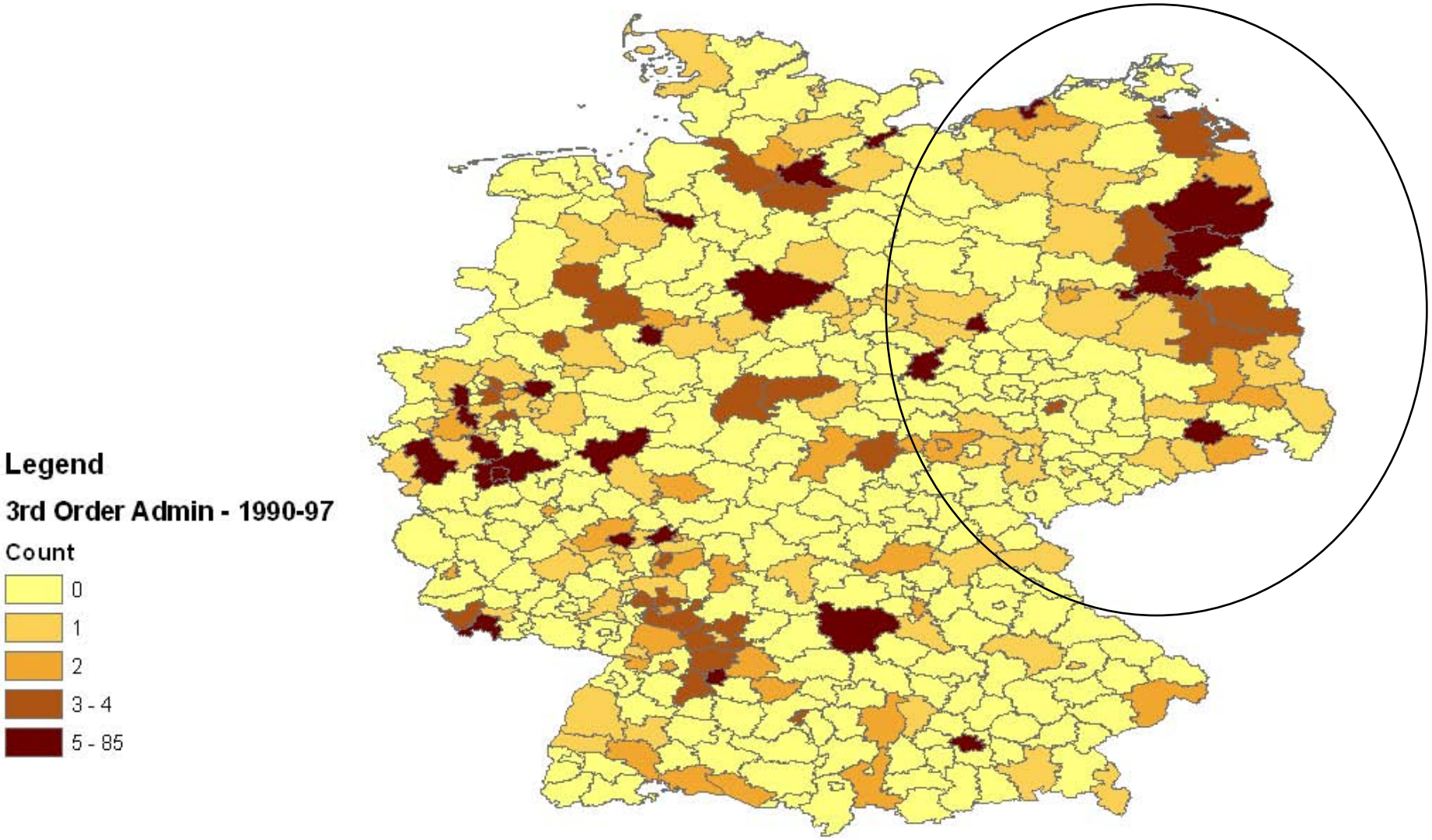
–Percentage of Total Attacks for the Twenty Most Frequently Attacked Countries, 1970-2007

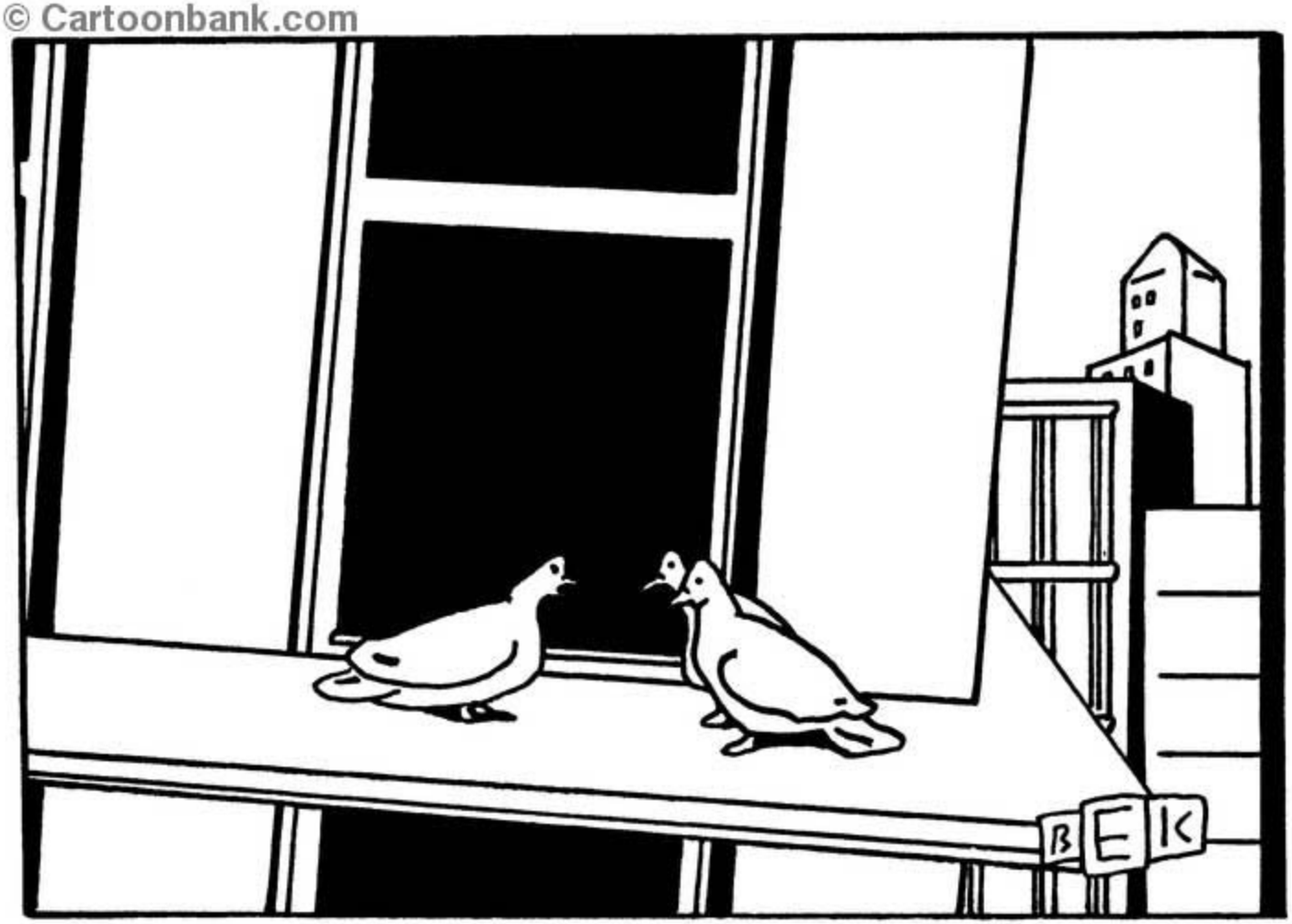
Rank	Country	Cumulative % of All Attacks	Cumulative % of All Countries
1	Colombia	8.16	0.48
2	Peru	15.44	0.96
3	El Salvador	21.87	1.44
4	India	27.08	1.92
5	Northern Ireland	31.62	2.40
6	Spain	35.44	2.88
7	Iraq	39.25	3.37
8	Turkey	42.49	3.85
9	Sri Lanka	45.64	4.33
10	Pakistan	48.70	4.81
11	Philippines	51.71	5.29
12	Chile	54.46	5.77
13	Israel	57.05	6.25
14	Guatemala	59.49	6.73
15	Nicaragua	61.88	7.21
16	South Africa	64.20	7.69
17	Lebanon	66.51	8.17
18	Algeria	68.50	8.65
19	Italy	70.29	9.13
20	United States	71.93	9.62

City Level Geocoding



Terrorism in Germany, 1990-97





"Location, location, location."

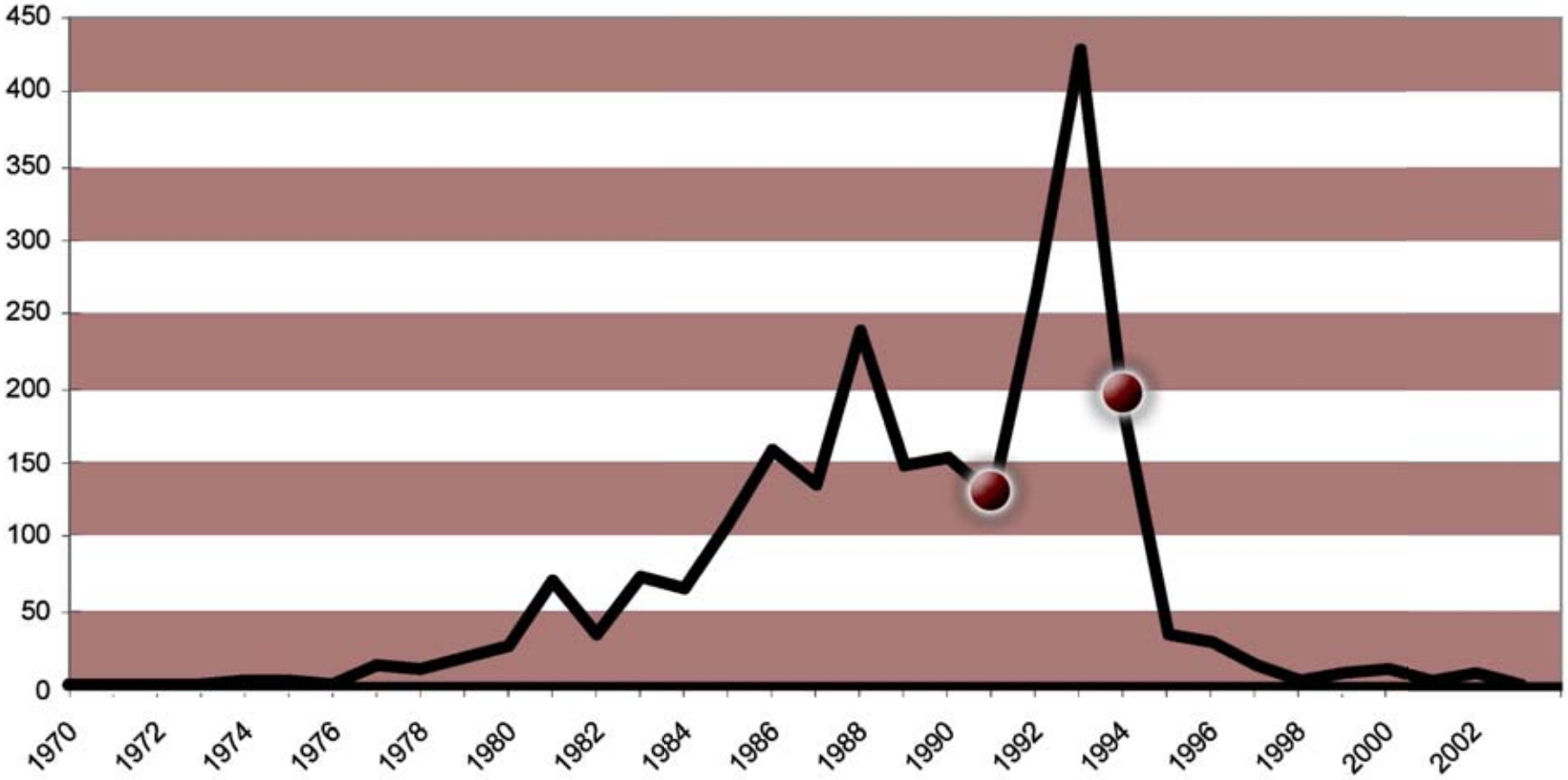
- Query 4: Is terrorism related to traditional political grievances?

–Ten Most Active Terrorist Organizations, 1970 to 2006

Rank	Organization	Frequency
1	Shining Path (SL)	2,817
2	Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA)	1,378
3	Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN)	1,249
4	Irish Republican Army (IRA)	1,165
5	Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)	1,066
6	National Liberation Army of Colombia (ELN)	784
7	Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement)	608
8	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)	569
9	Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front (FPMR)	568
10	Kurdish Workers Party (PKK)	535

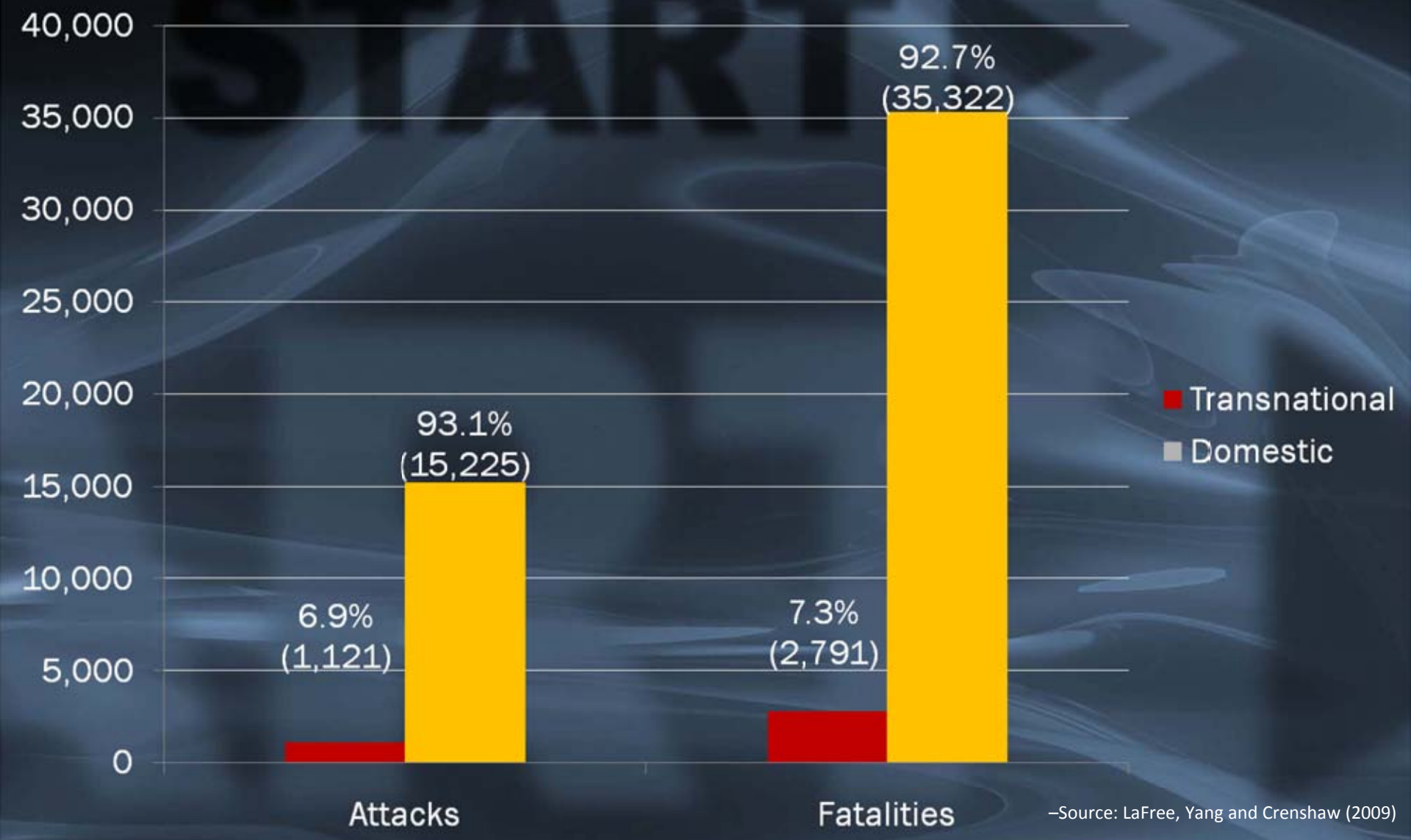
–Source: LaFree and Dugan (2009)

–Case Study: Terrorism in South Africa, 1970-2003



- Query 5. Are terrorist attacks more likely to be domestic or transnational?

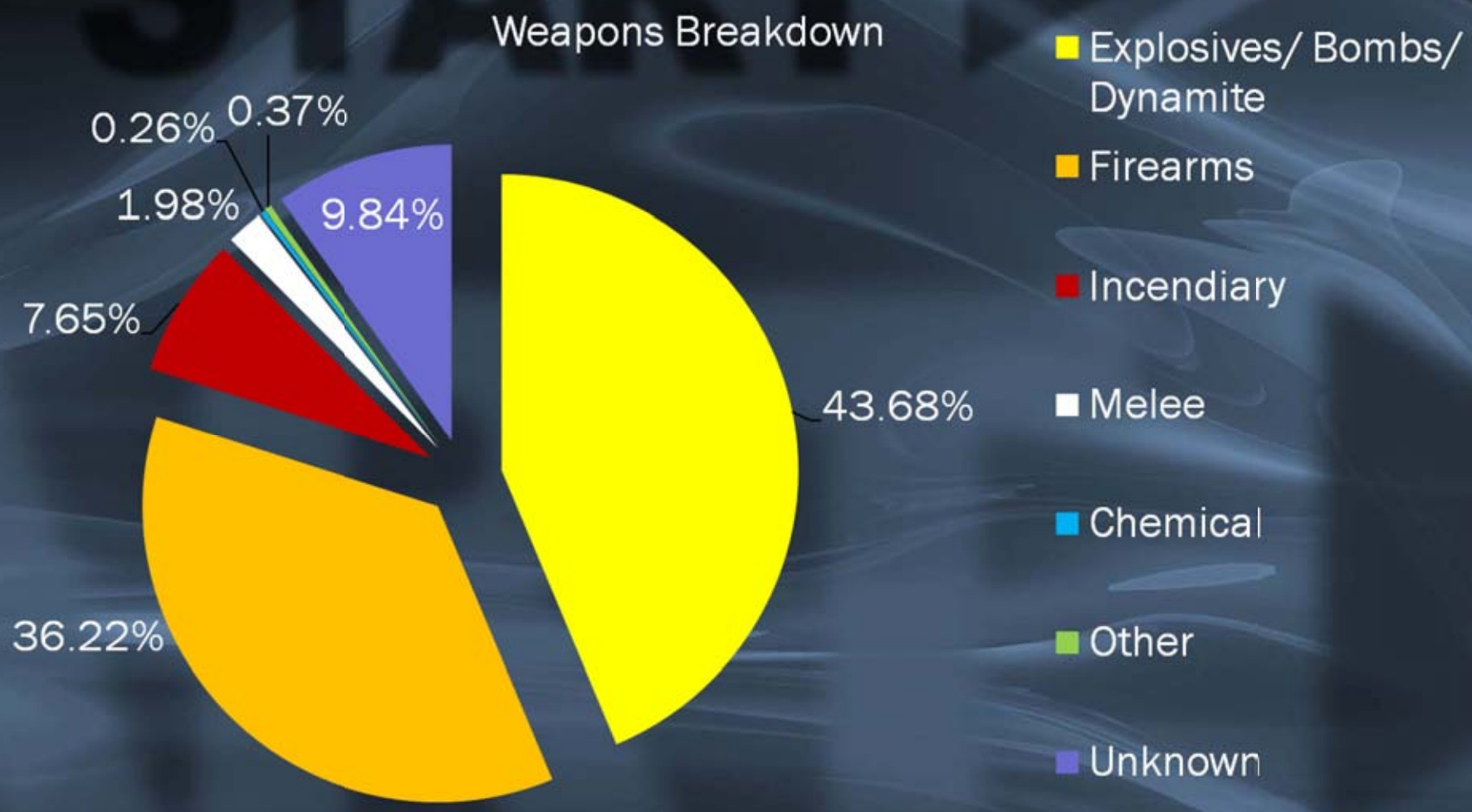
–Total Domestic and Transnational Attacks by 52 Foreign Terrorist Groups Identified as Threats to the United States



–Source: LaFree, Yang and Crenshaw (2009)

- Query 6. What types of weapons are most often involved in terrorist attacks?

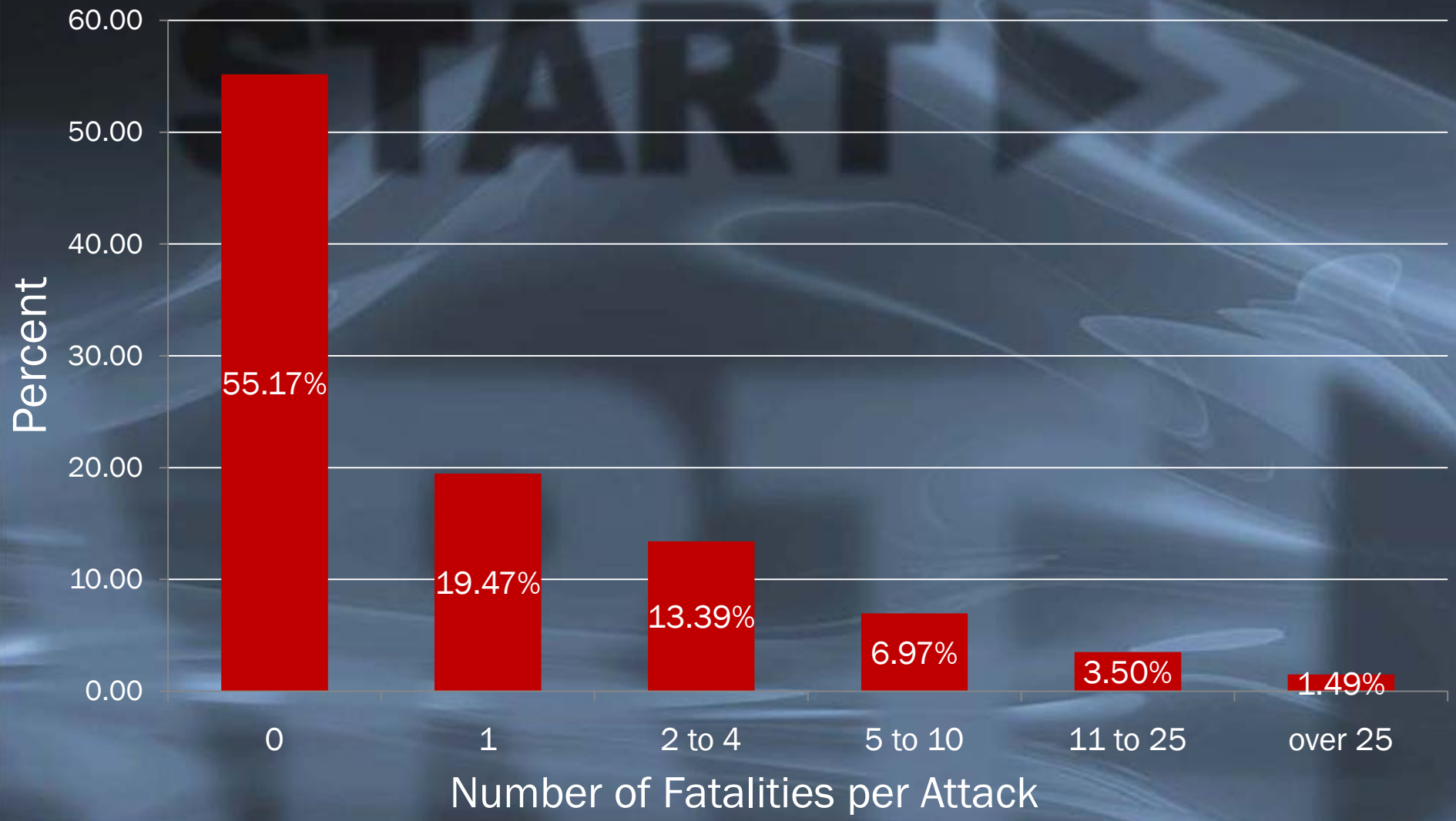
–Weapons Used in Terrorist Attacks, 1970 through 2007 (n=82,910)



–Source: Global Terrorism Database

- Query 7. How often do terrorist attacks result in fatalities?

–Total Fatalities per Terrorist Attack, 1970-2007 (n=82,910*)

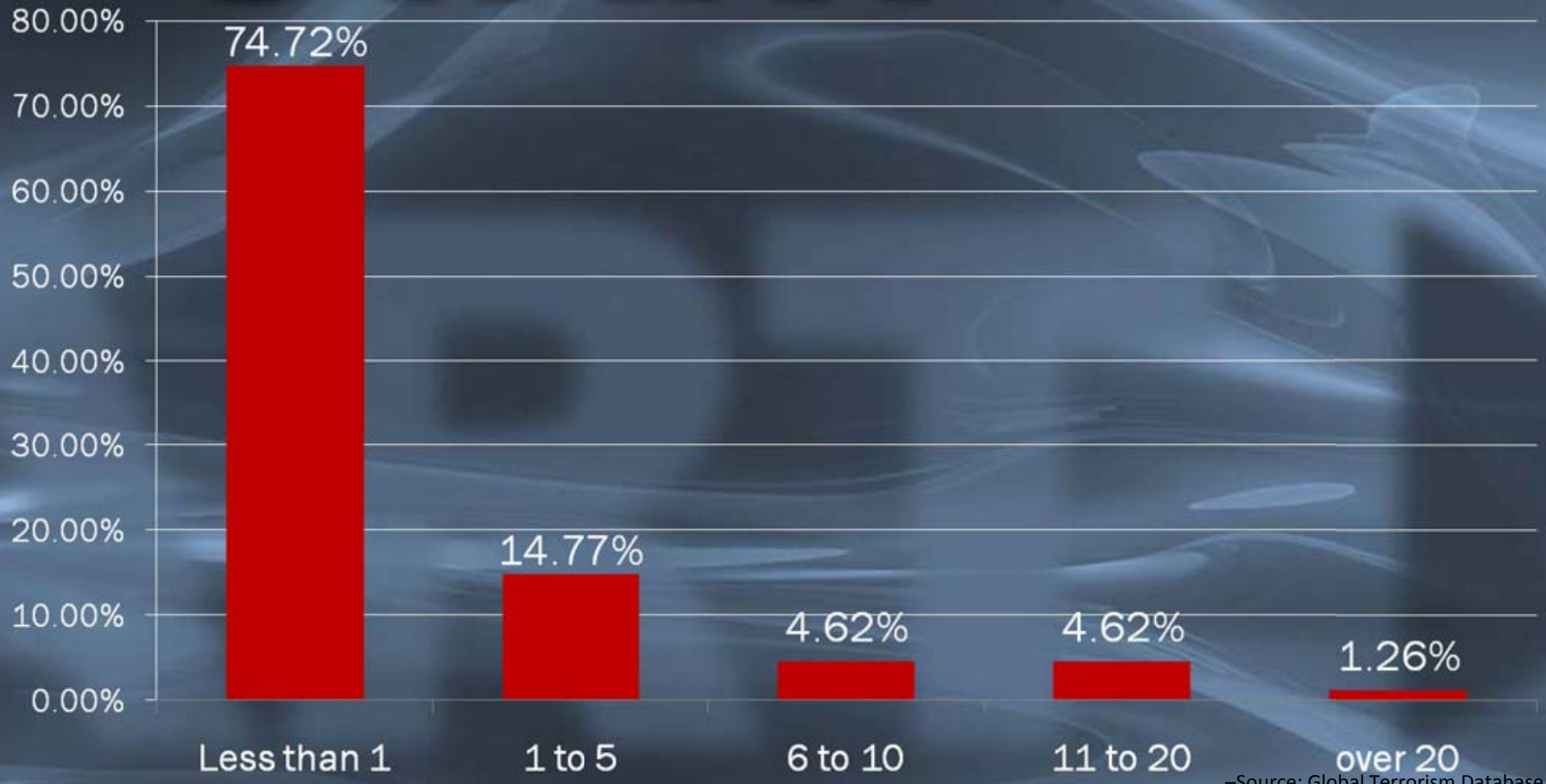


–*Data on fatalities were missing in 8.1% of cases

–Source: Global Terrorism Database

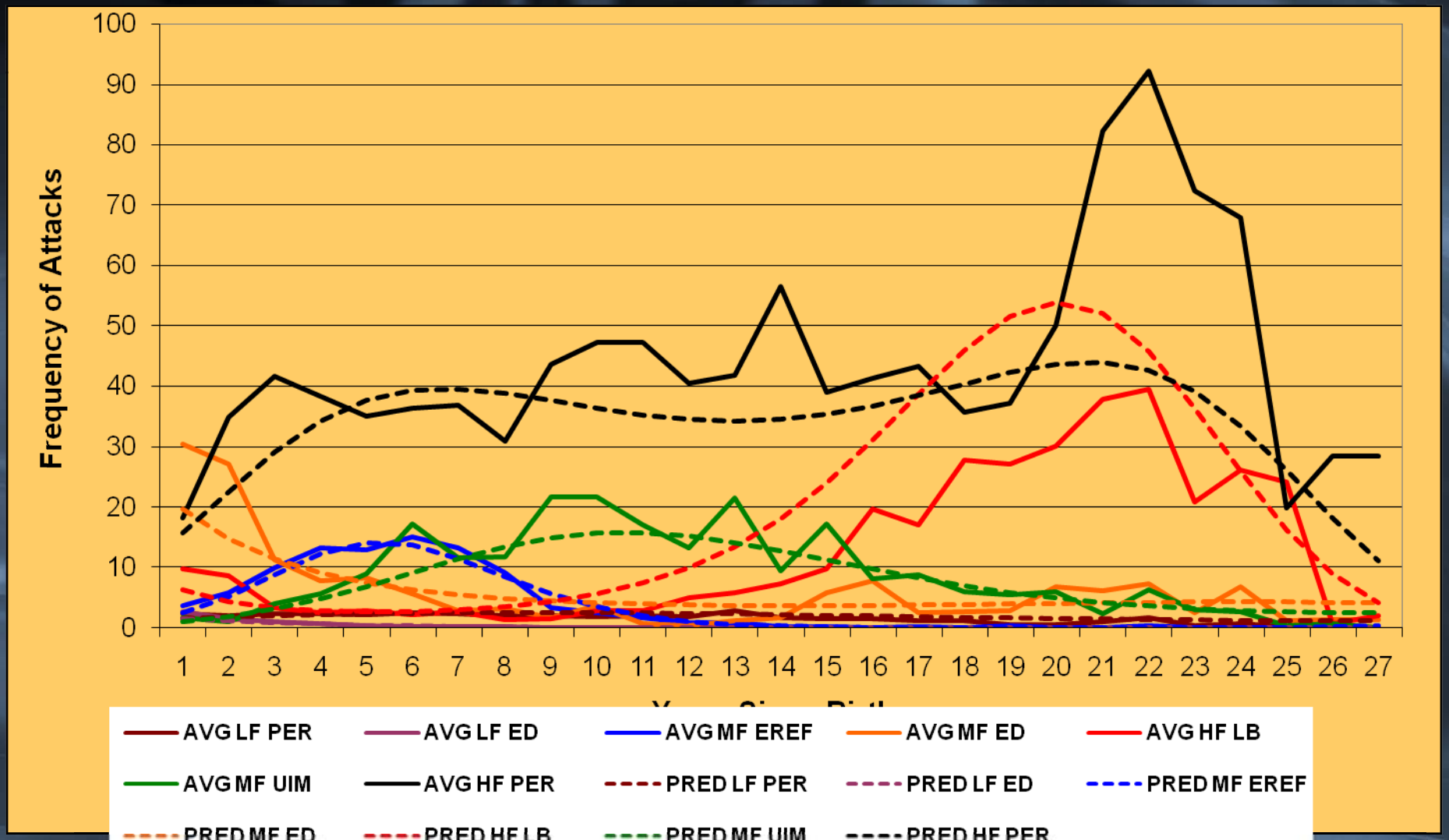
- Query 8. What is the typical life span of a terrorist group?

–Years of Operation for Terrorist Groups, 1970-1997



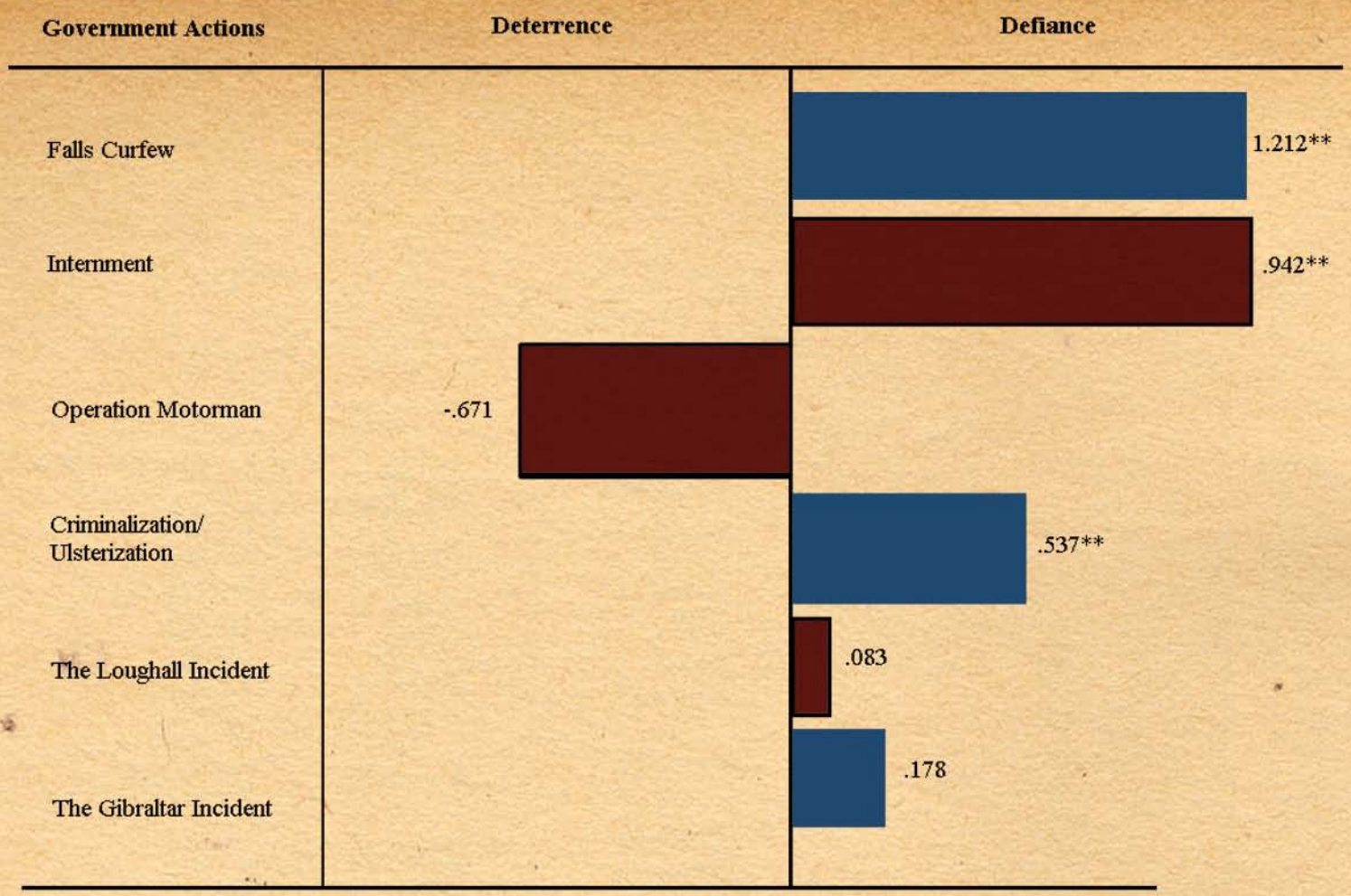
–Source: Global Terrorism Database

Birth Trajectories



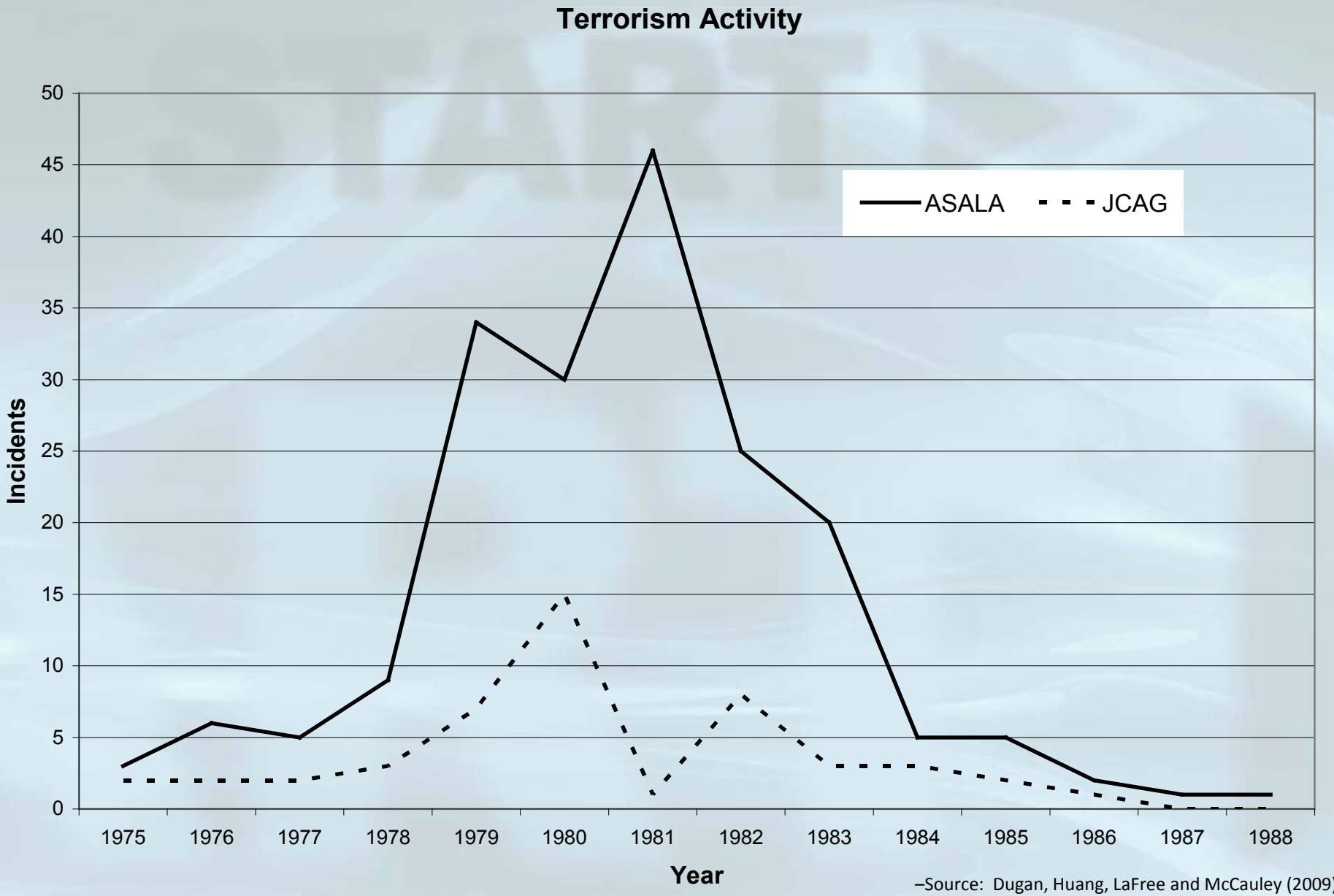
- Query 9. How often do counter terrorist strategies reduce terrorist violence and how often do they instead increase violence?

VIOLENT ATTACKS IN NORTHERN IRELAND, 1969-1992



- Query 10. How often to terrorist groups make mistakes?

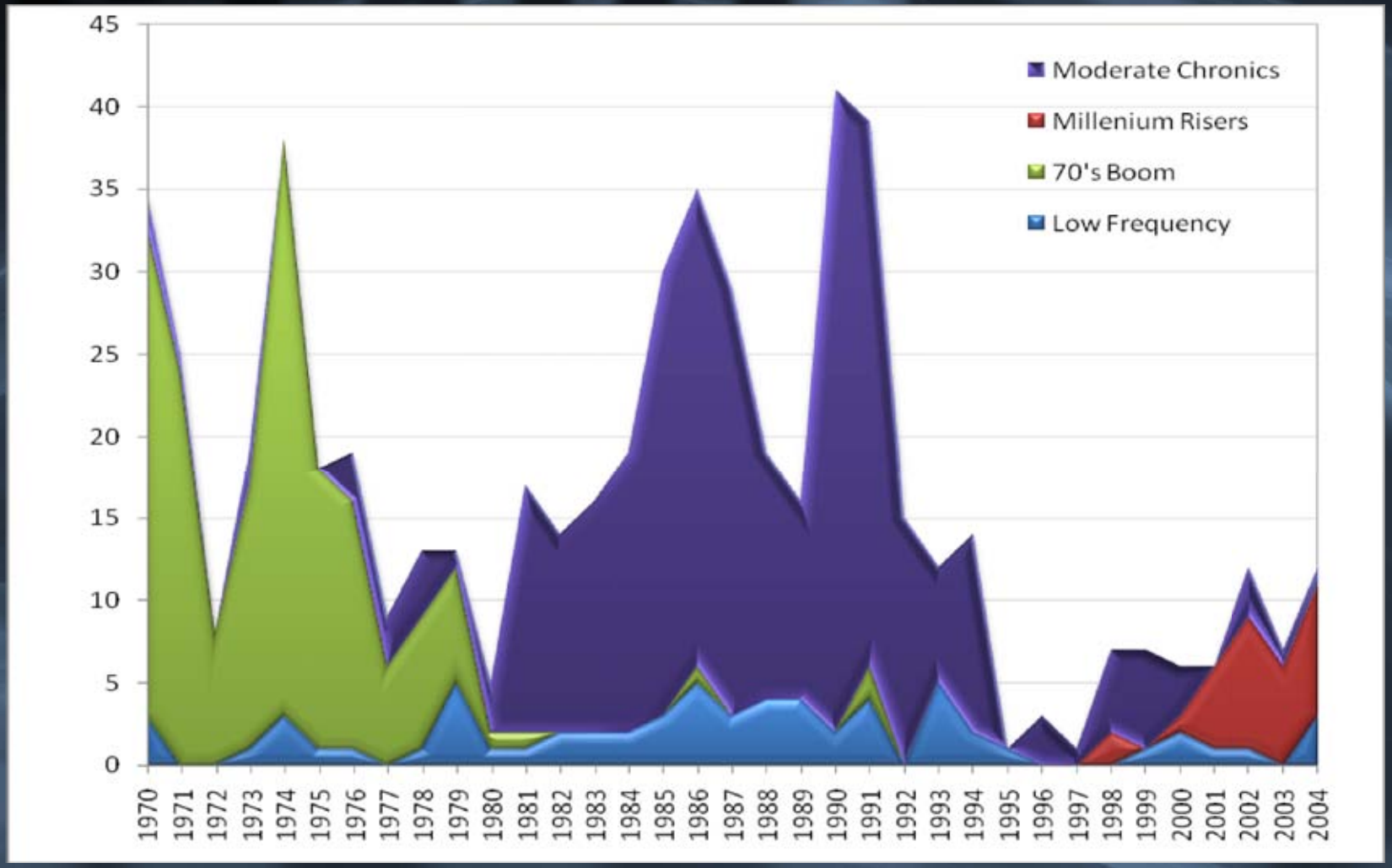
–Attacks by ASALA and JCAG, 1975 to 1988



–Source: Dugan, Huang, LaFree and McCauley (2009)

- Query 11. To what extent do terrorist attacks occur in waves?

–Terrorist Attack Trajectories Against United States



Future Directions of GTD

- Currently, there are over two dozen research projects using GTD.
- GTD web site had 36,000 visitors the first month we went on line.
- GTD now being used by public policy analysts throughout government.
- Reaching out to researchers in other fields on collaborative projects.
- Just released a new web-based version of the data base for 1970 to 2007.
- Planned update of GTD in 6 months.

Thank You

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–www.start.umd.edu

A More Sophisticated Look at the Global Terrorism Database

Laura Dugan, Ph.D.
START Center
A DHS Center of Excellence

2009 DHS Network Summit

–Taking Advantage of the Data Structure

- Exact Date of the Event
- City (>70%) and Country (100%)
- Specific Terrorist Group Recorded in Nearly 52% of the cases (13% are generically labeled groups)
- Long Time Series (1970-2007)
- Domestic and International Cases

  – These characteristics allow us to examine terrorism in new ways

–Innovative Methodologies

- Hazard Modeling
- Geo-Spatial Statistical Analysis
- Trajectory Analysis

–Twenty Top Ranking Countries in terms of Total Terrorist Attacks and Fatalities, 1970 to 2007

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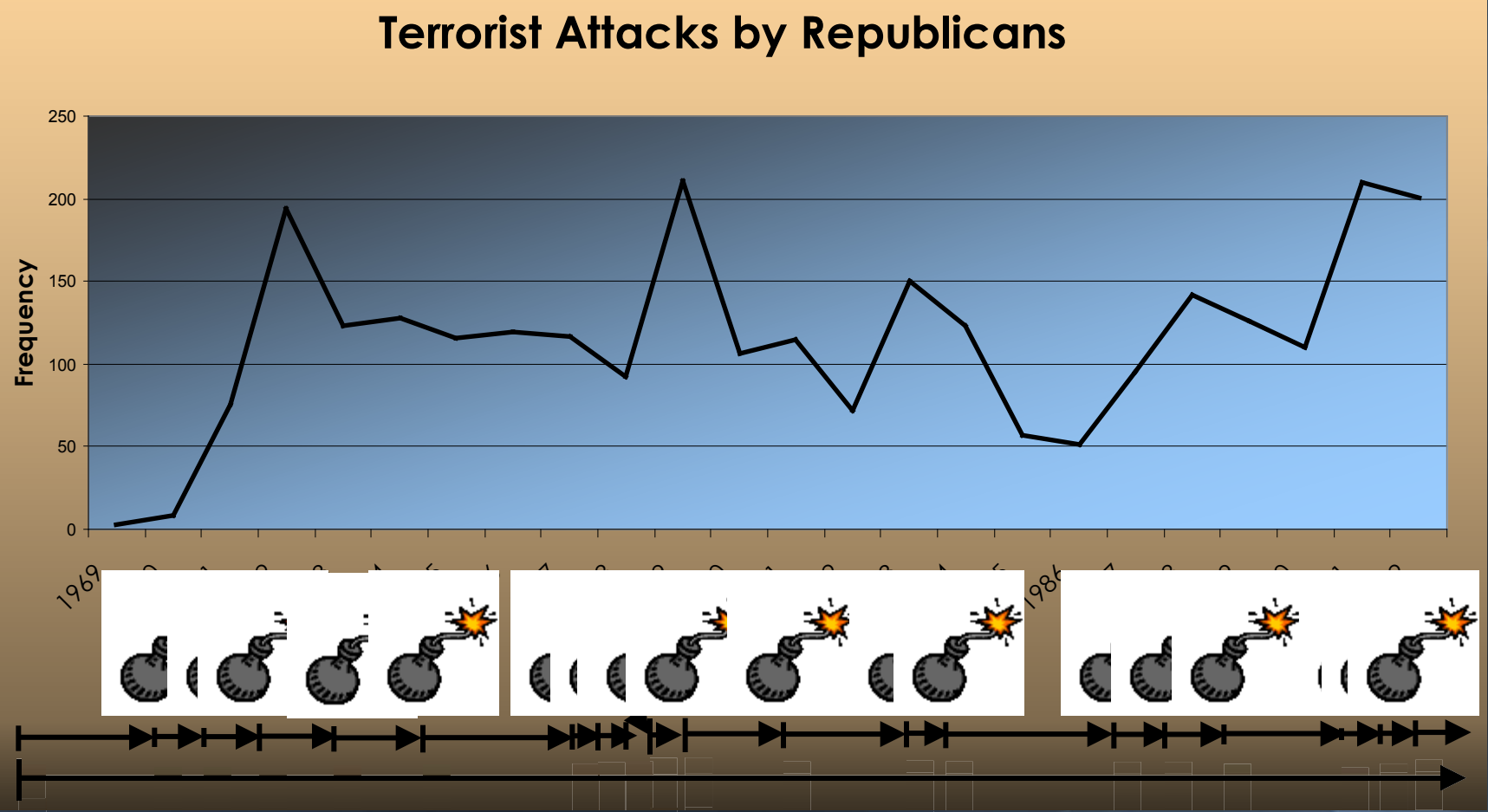
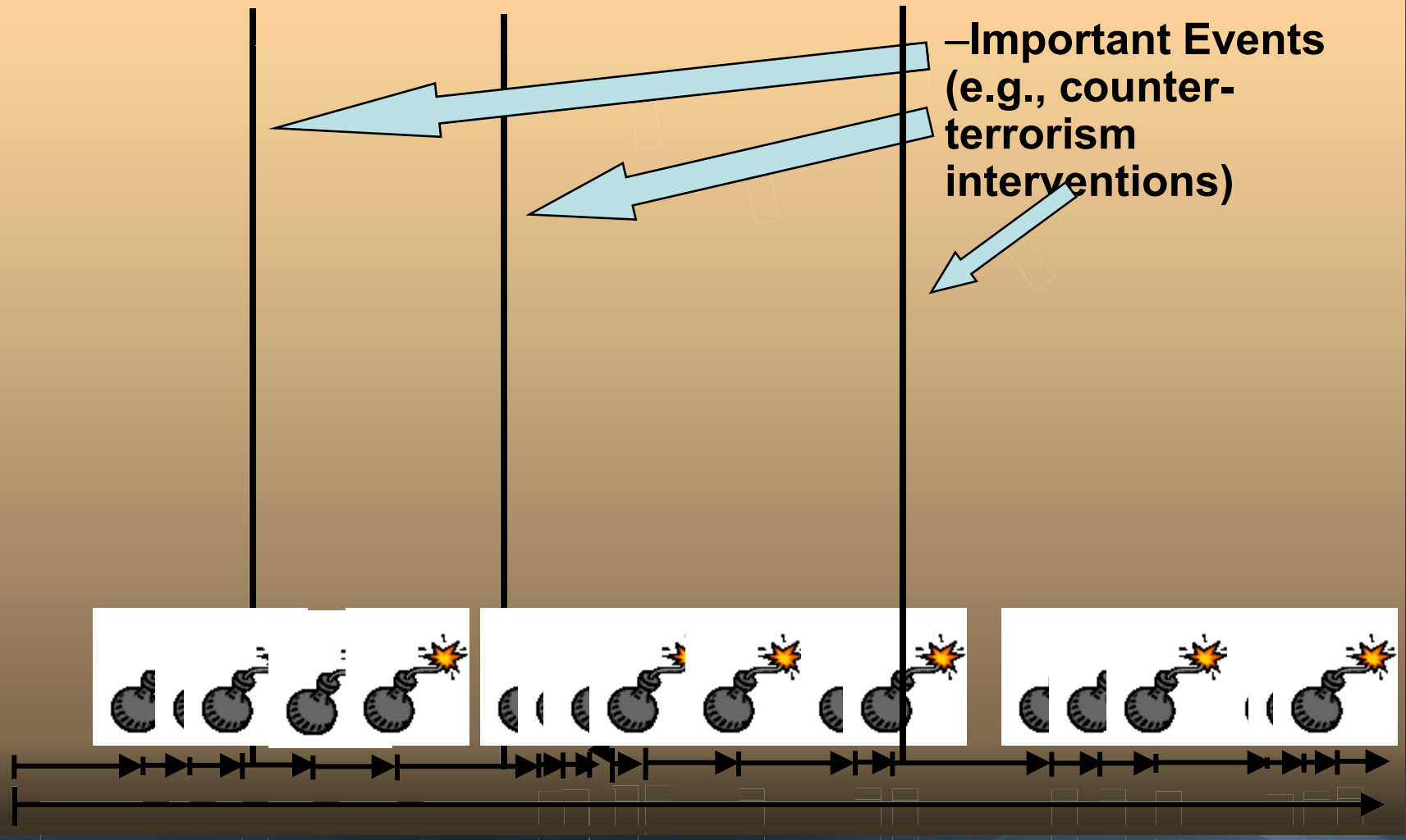
Hazard Modeling

What effects do events or counter-terrorism strategies have on the risk of another terrorist strike?

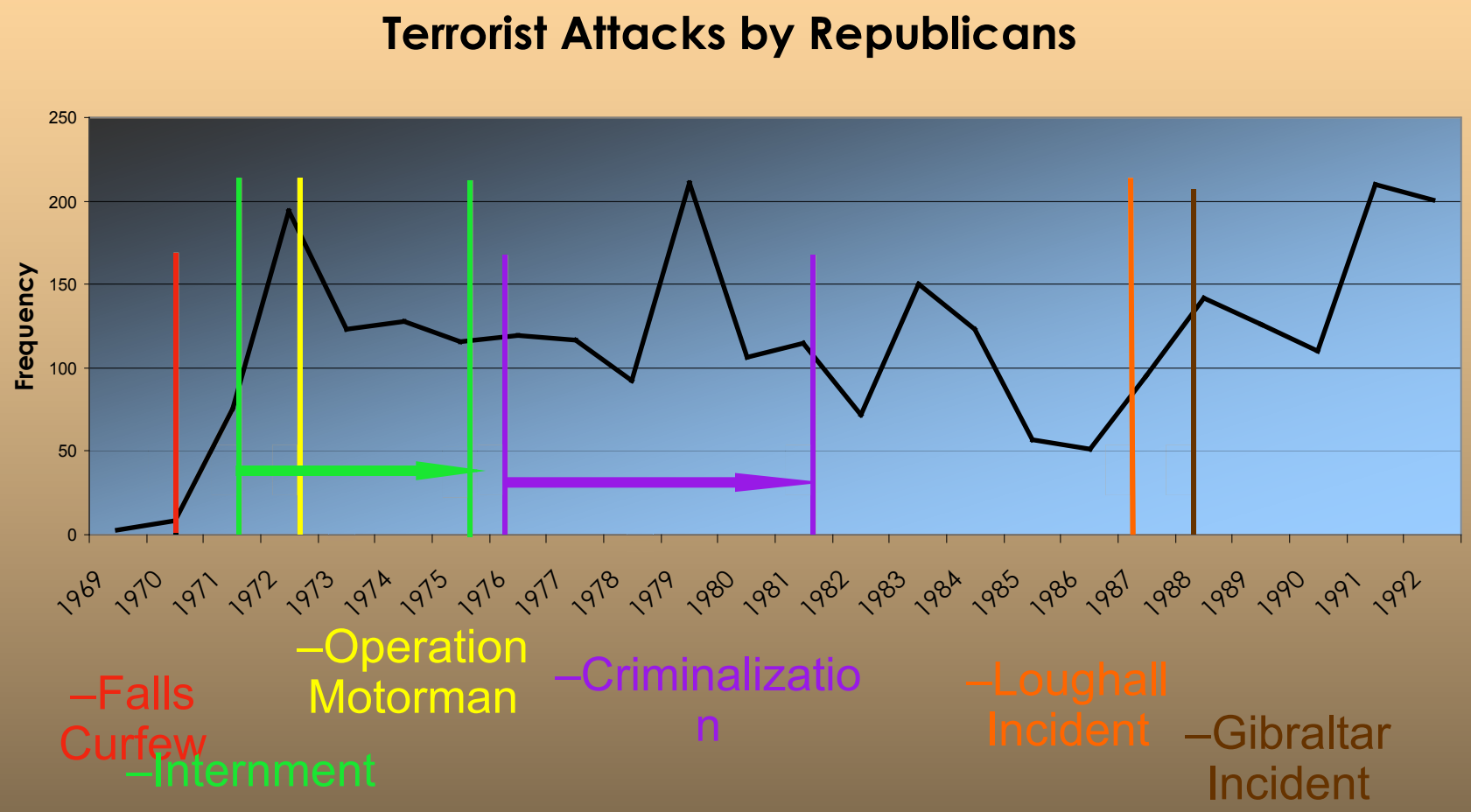
Hazard Modeling (cont.)



–Hazard Modeling (cont.)



Hazard Modeling Example

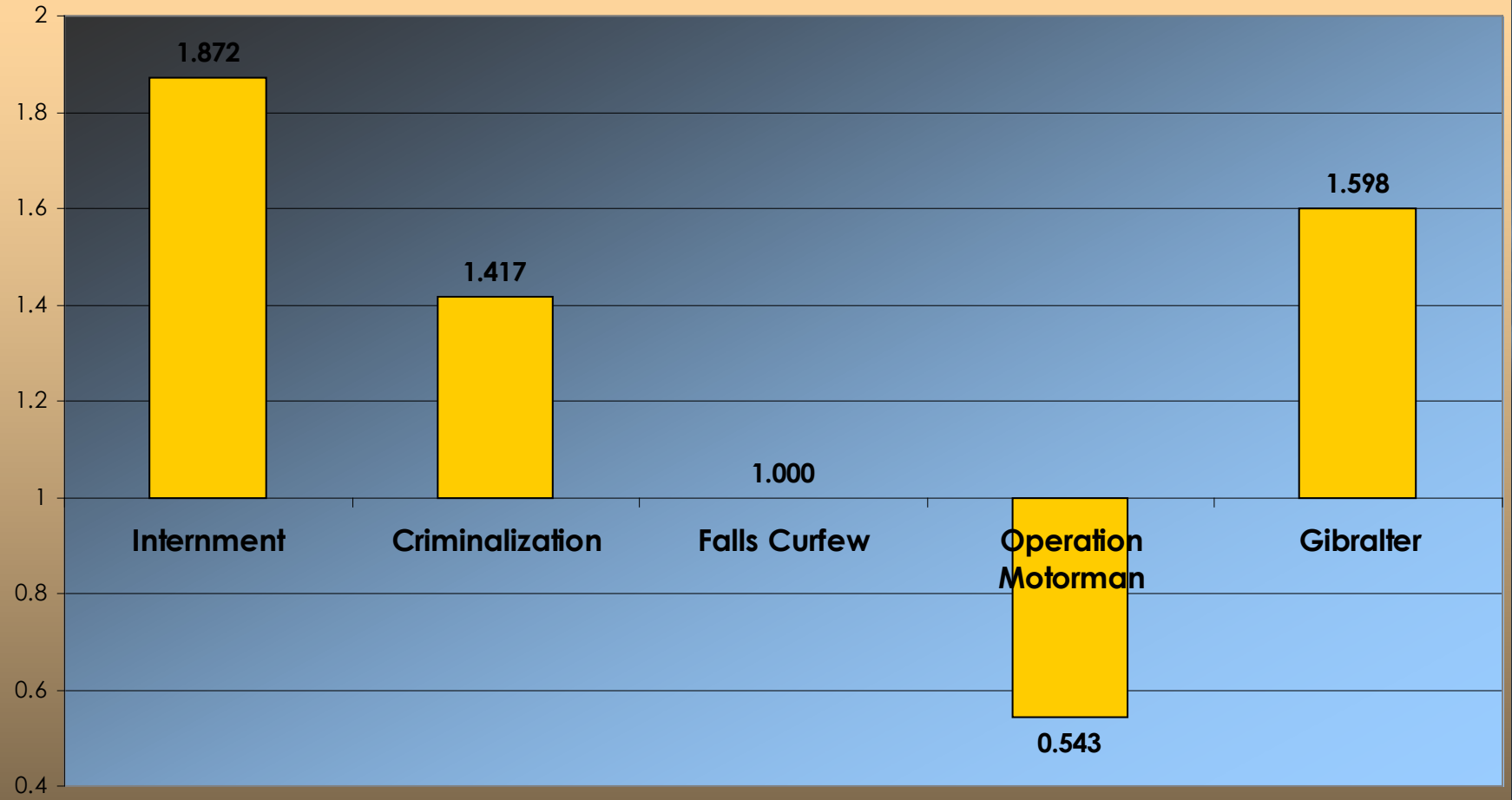


Hazard Modeling Example (cont.)

Controlling for:

- All other policies
- Recent Loyalist Activity
- Number of Fatalities in Current Incident
- Current GDP
- Current Homicide Rate
- Pre/Post Bloody Sunday

Hazard Results on Northern Ireland Attacks by Republicans



Hazard Results on Northern Ireland Attacks by Republicans (cont.)

The Effects of the Loughall Attack is less straight forward. Short-term effects differ from long-term effects.

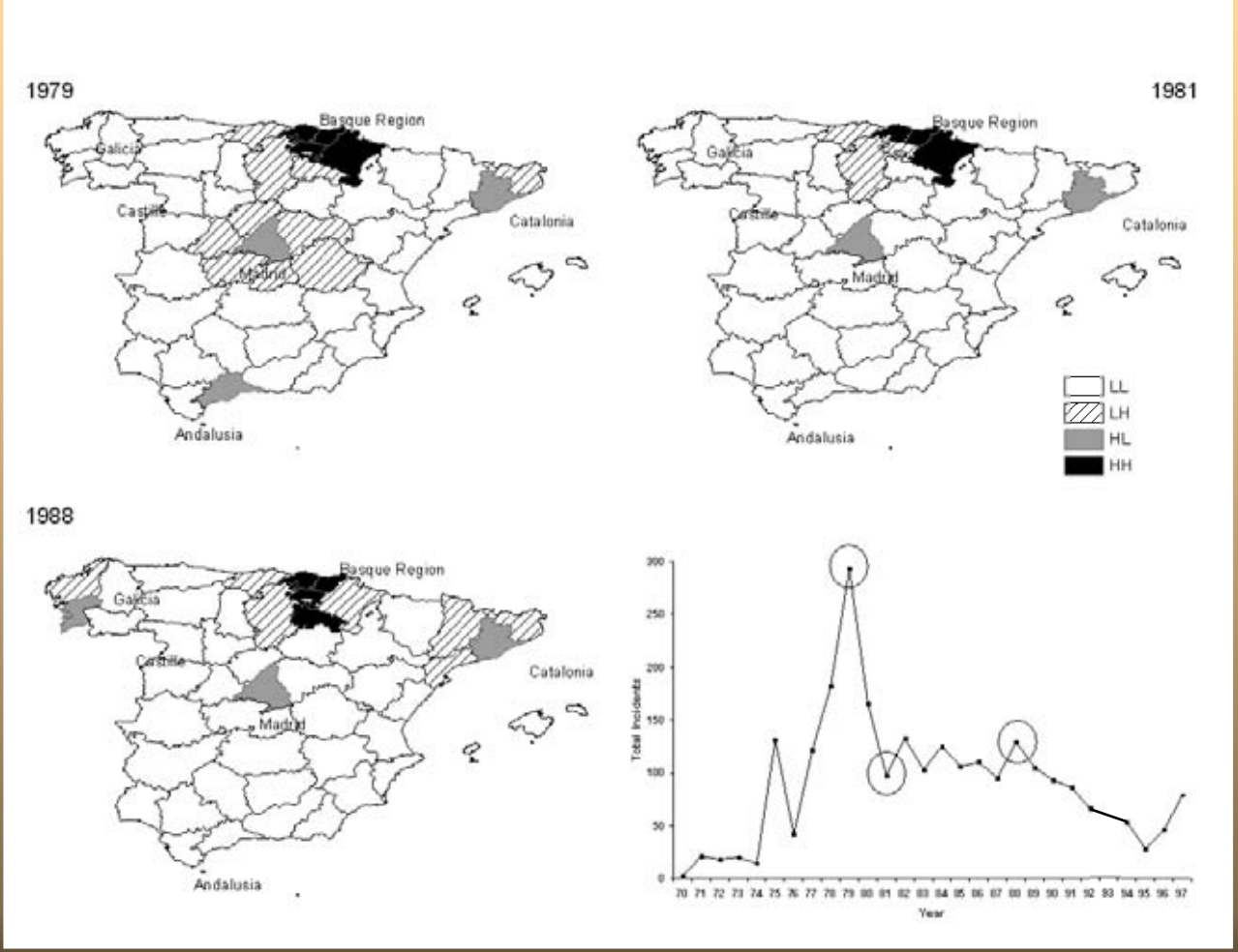
- Immediately after the Loughall attack, attack risk Increases and then slowly drops to be below the mean.

Geo-Spatial Statistical Analysis

Does Activity in Area *i* Depend on Activity in Neighboring Area *k* Last Year?

In other words, does terrorism spread through direct diffusion or through other mechanisms?

Contagion of Terrorism Attacks in Spain

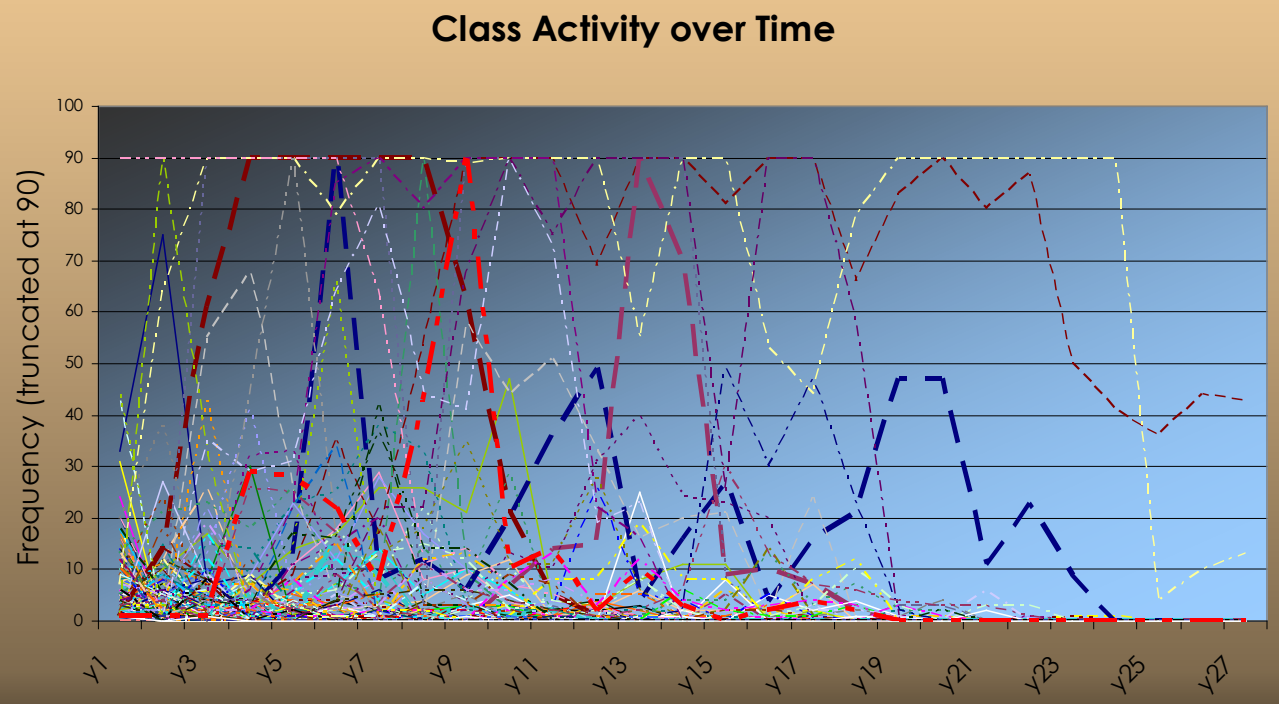


Trajectory Analysis

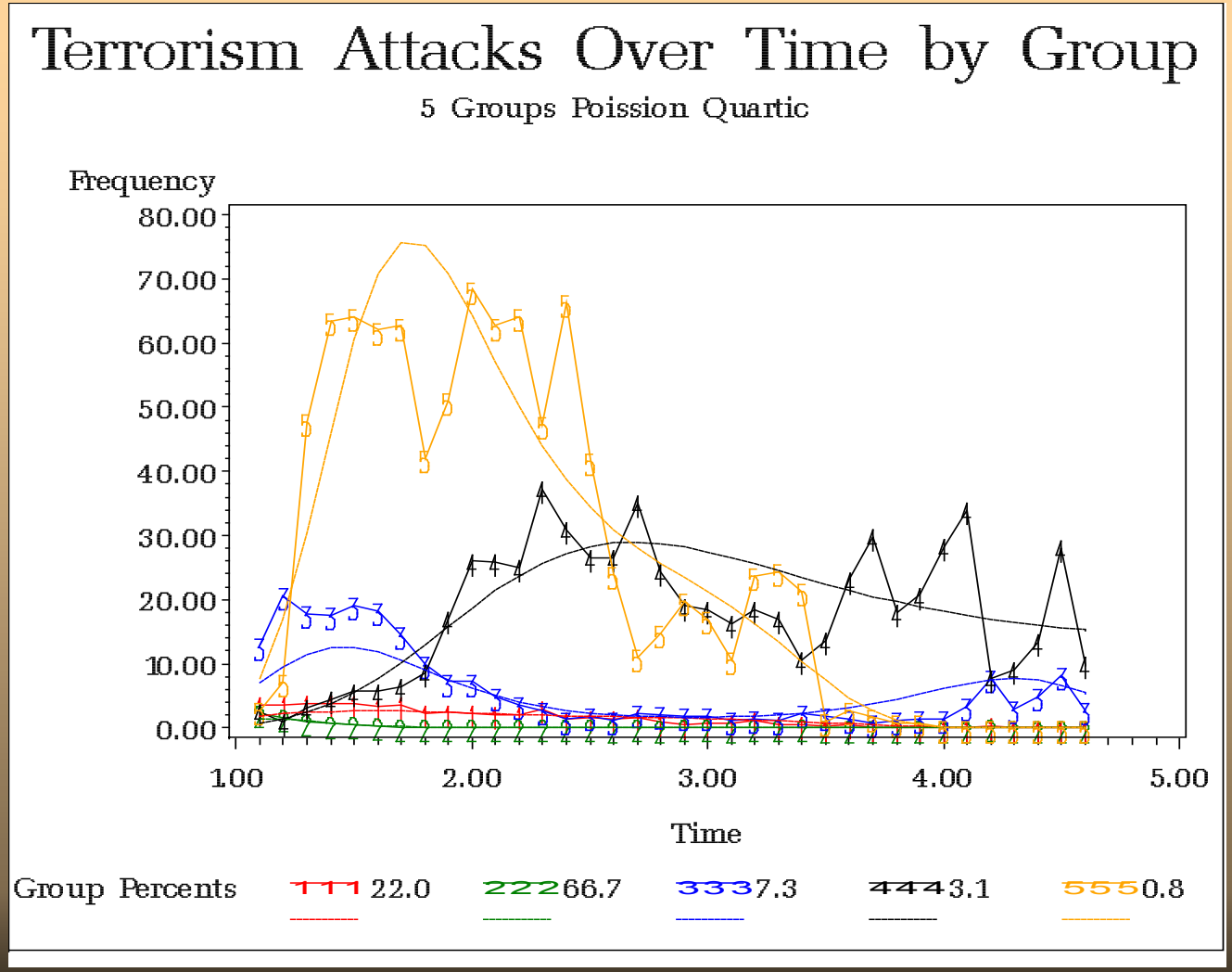
Can we learn anything by comparing organizations with similar or different activity patterns across the life span?

Trajectory Analysis

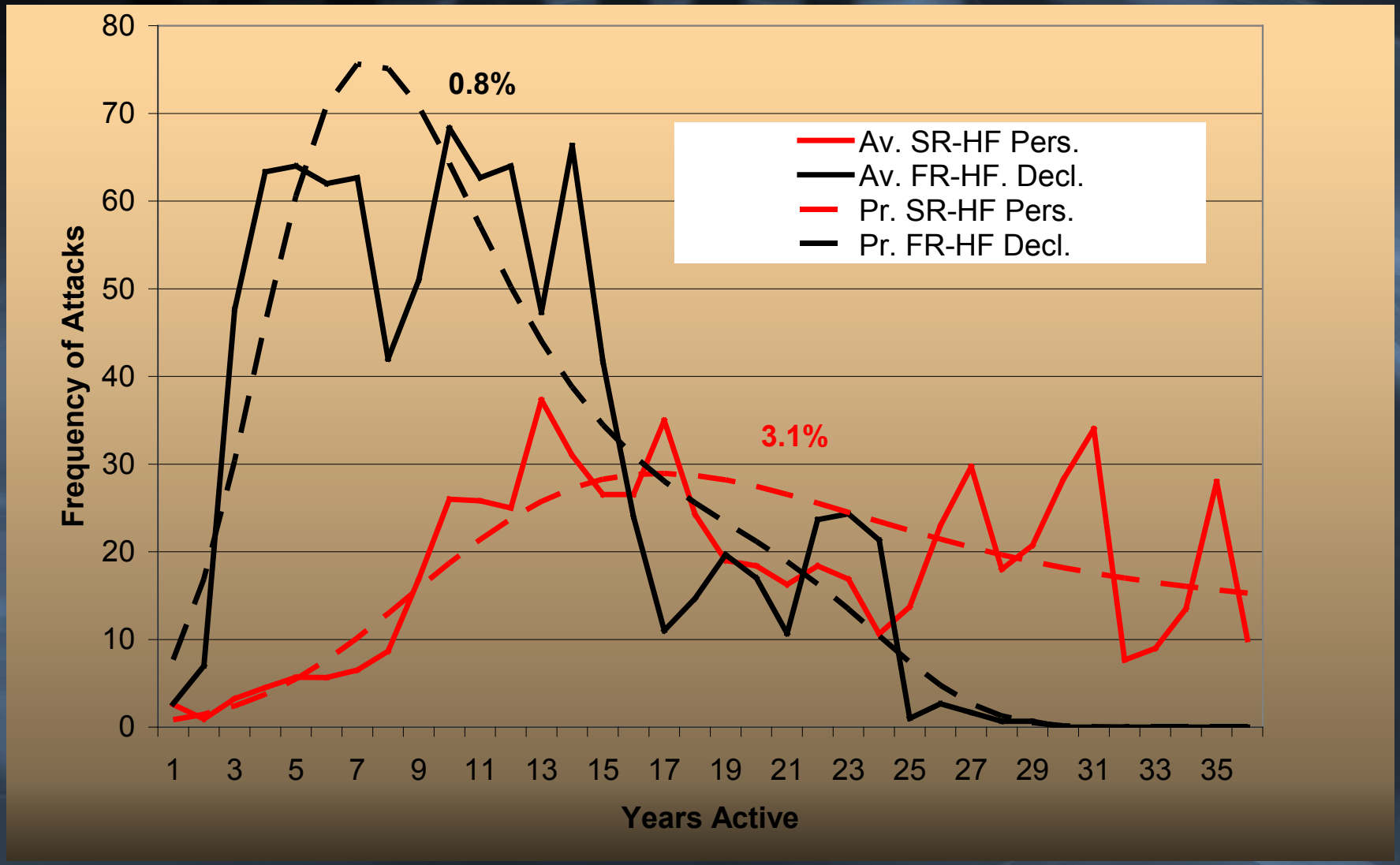
Examines the "life course" of Terrorist Organizations and Identifies Natural Class Groupings



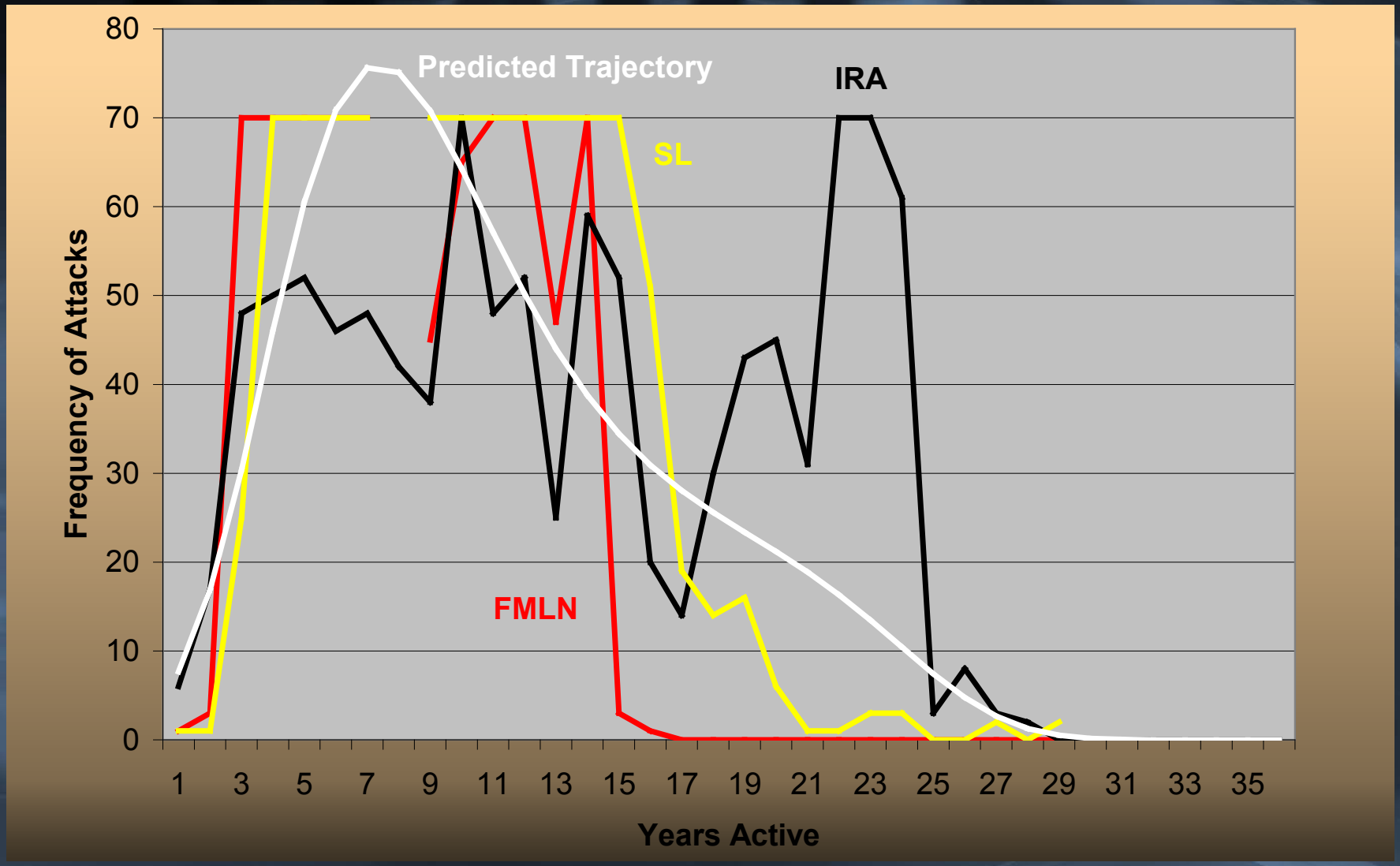
Trajectory Analysis Preliminary Findings



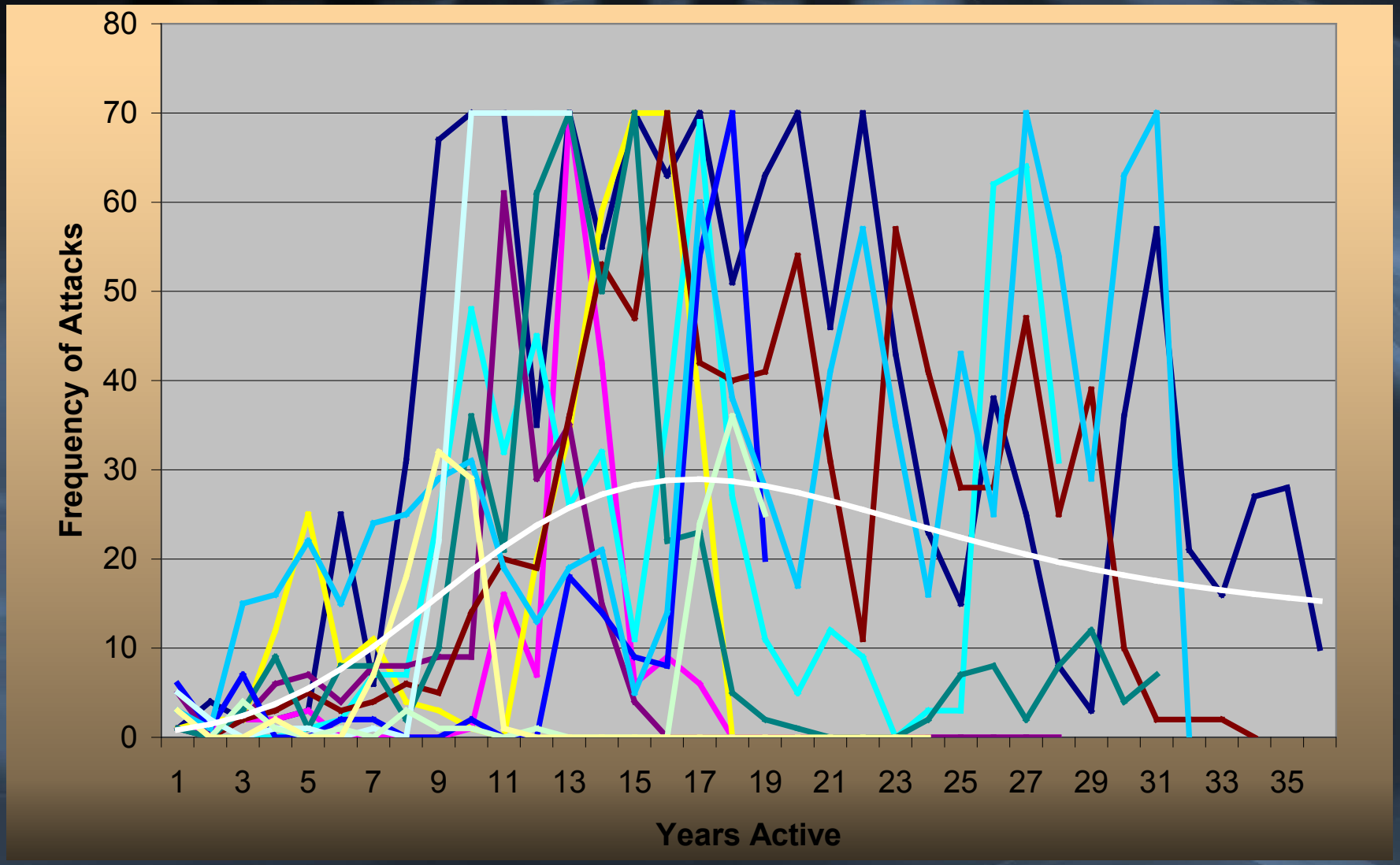
Upper Two Trajectories



Fast Rise-High Frequency Decliners (3)



Slow Rise-High Frequency Persistors (12)



Slow Rise-High Frequency Persistors

Basque Fatherland and Freedom (ETA)

Dev Sol

Hamas (Islamic Resistance Movement)

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)

Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR)

National Liberation Army of Colombia (ELN)

New People's Army (NPA)

Palestine Islamic Jihad (PIJ)

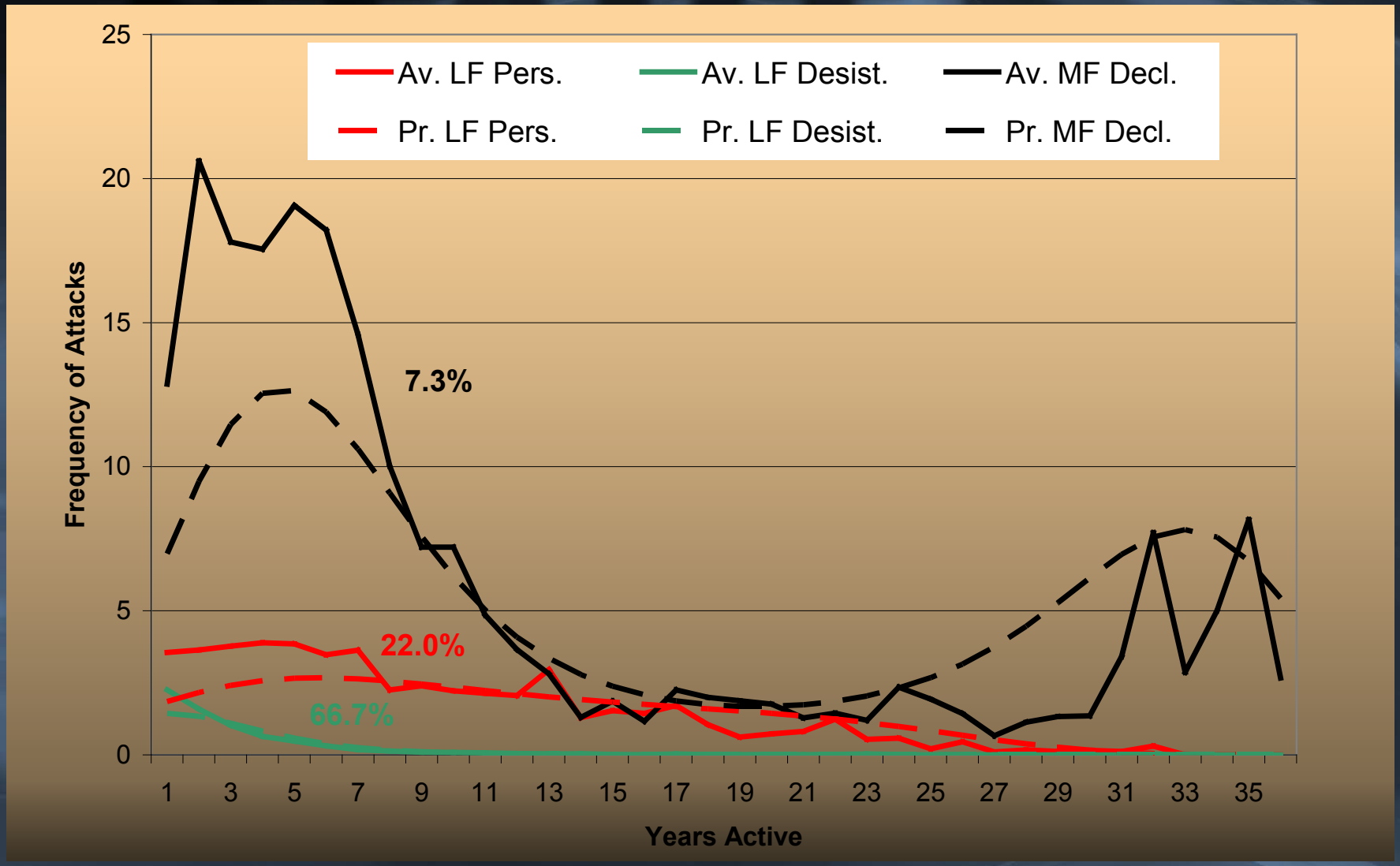
Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC)

Taliban

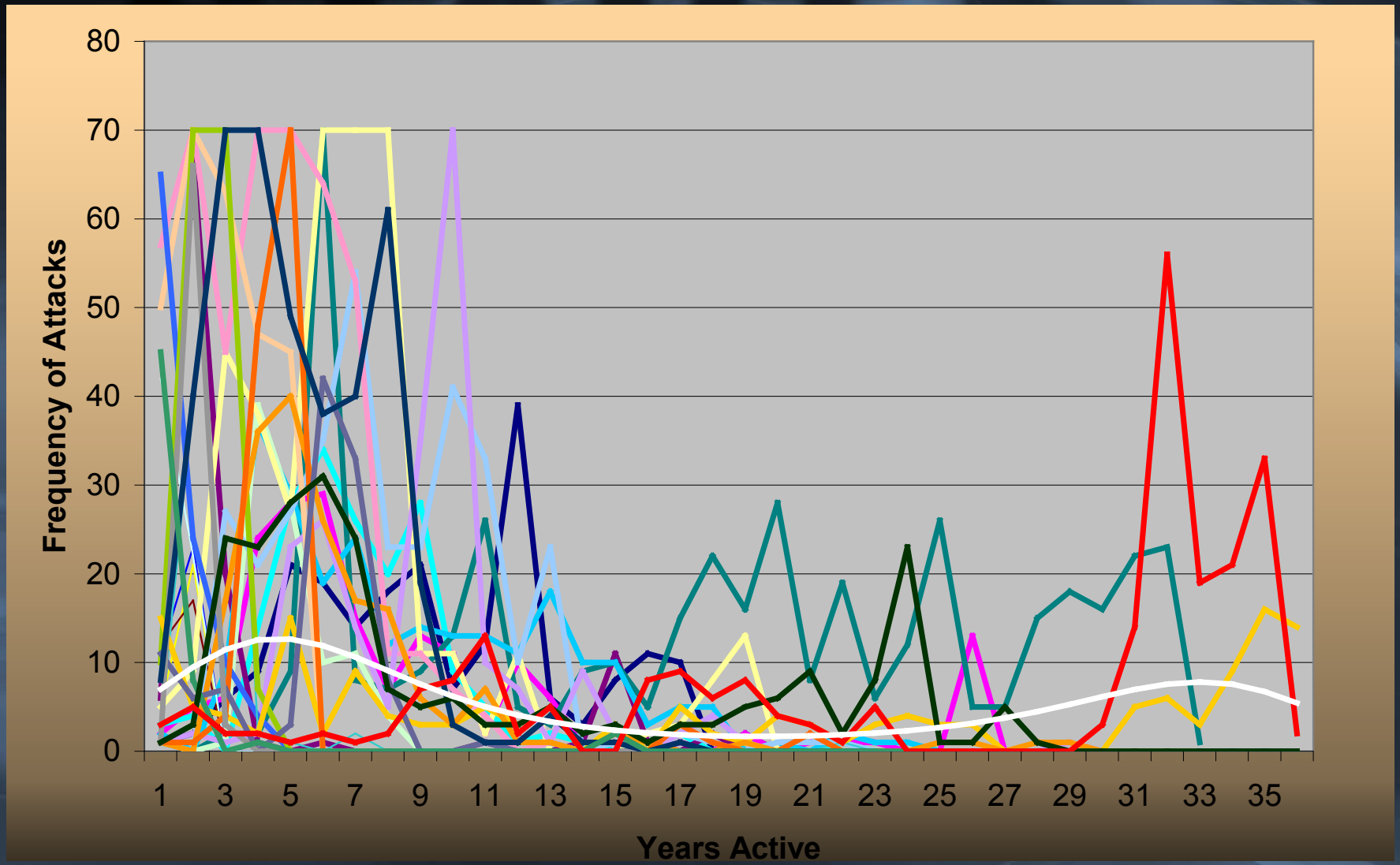
United Liberation Front of Assam (ULFA)

United Popular Action Movement

Lower Three Trajectories



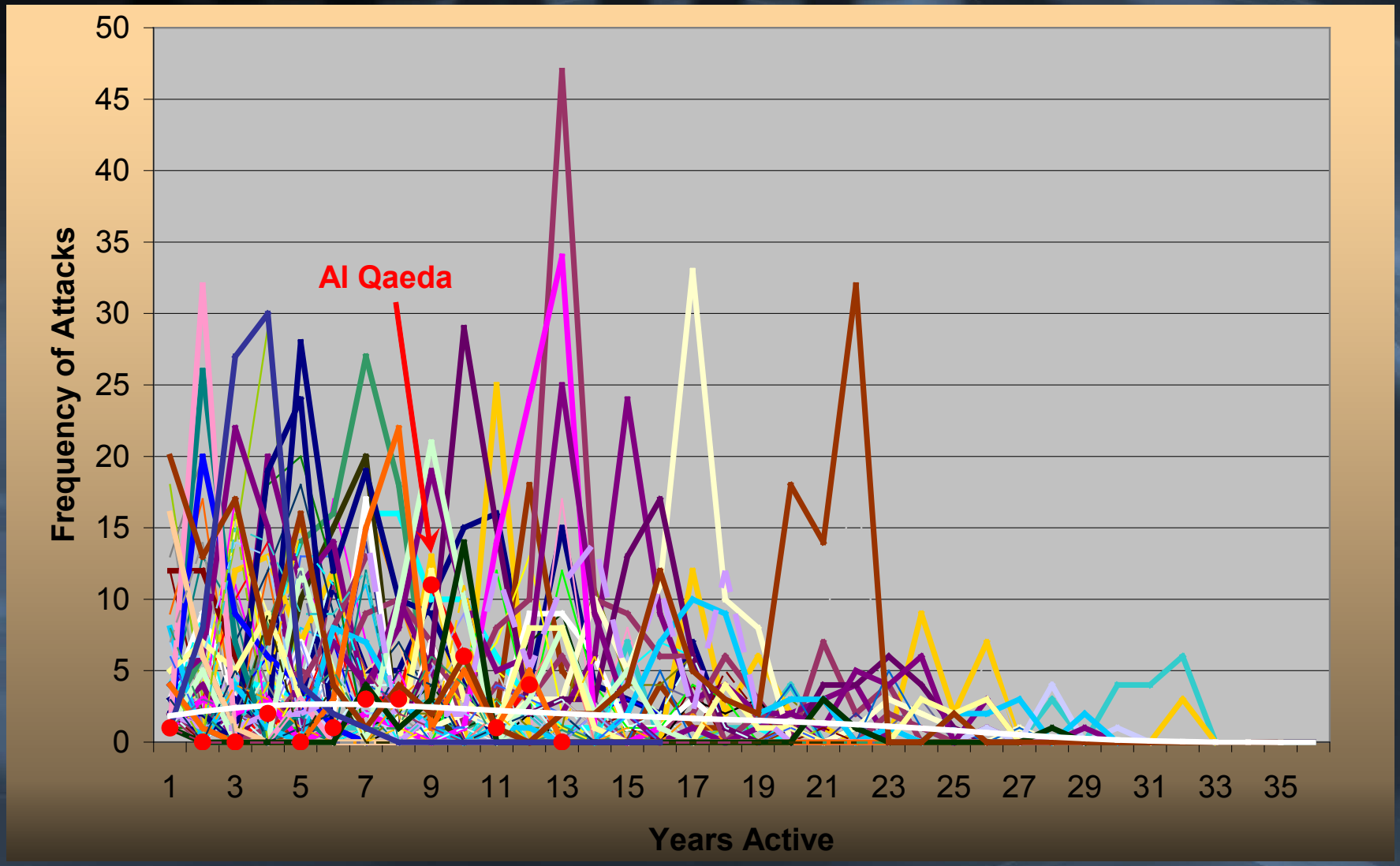
Medium Frequency Persistors (28)



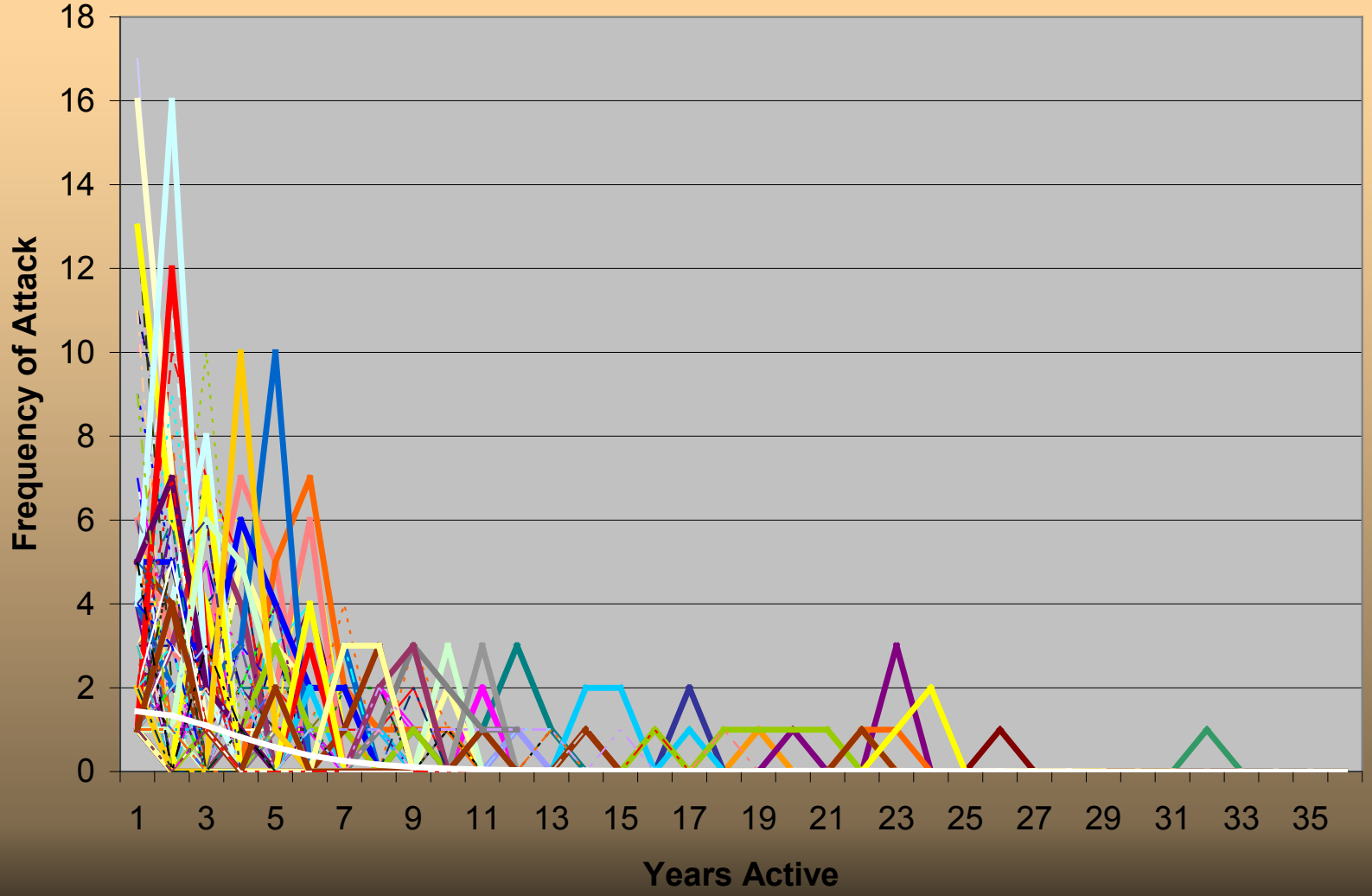
Medium Frequency-Persistors Select Groups

- African National Congress
- Black September
- Corsican National Liberation Front
- Hizballah
- Khmer Rough
- Kurdistan Workers Party
- M-19
- Nicaraguan Democratic Force
- Red Brigades
- PFLP
- Sandinista NLF
- Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board
- Ulster Volunteer Force

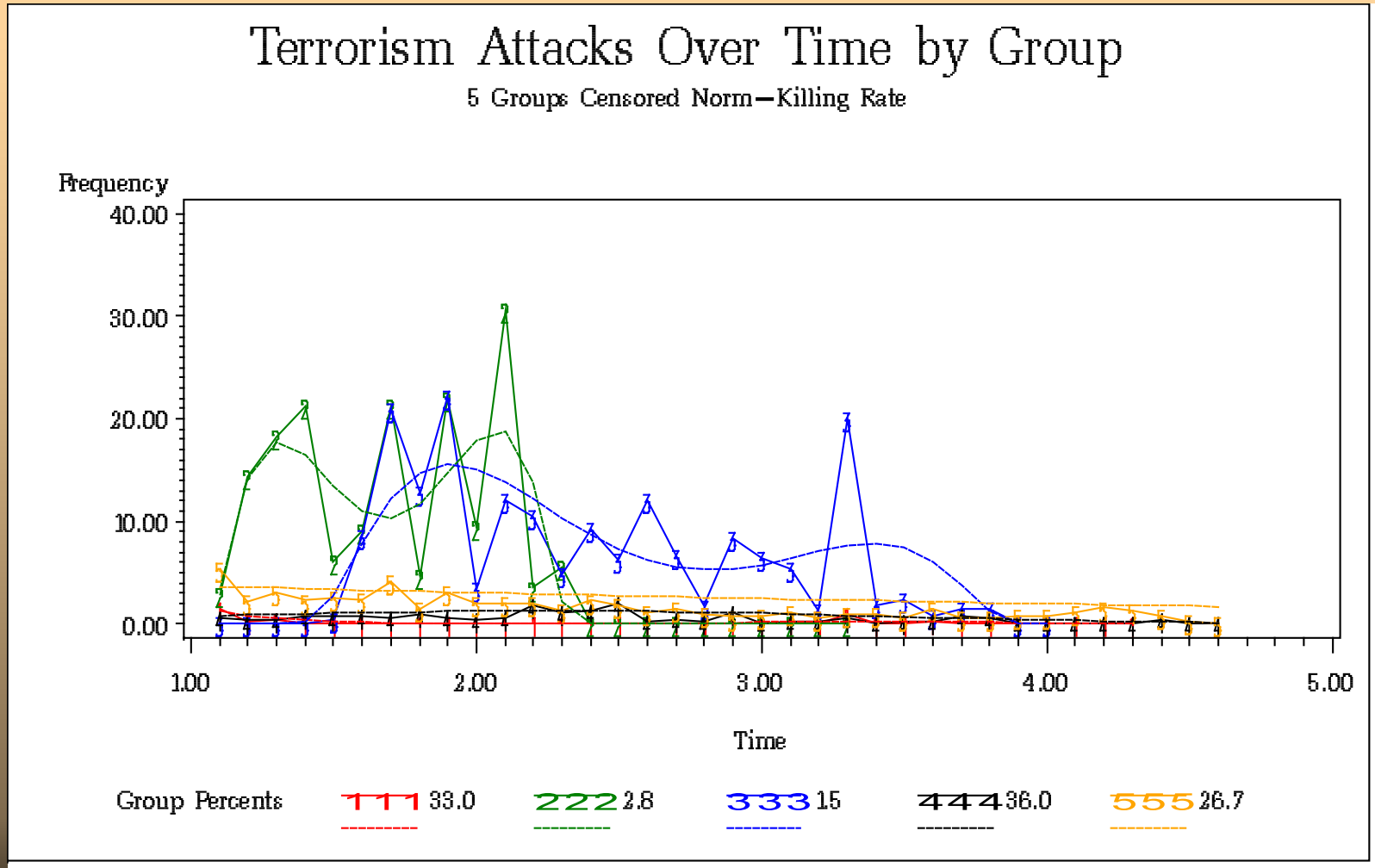
Low Frequency Persistors (86)



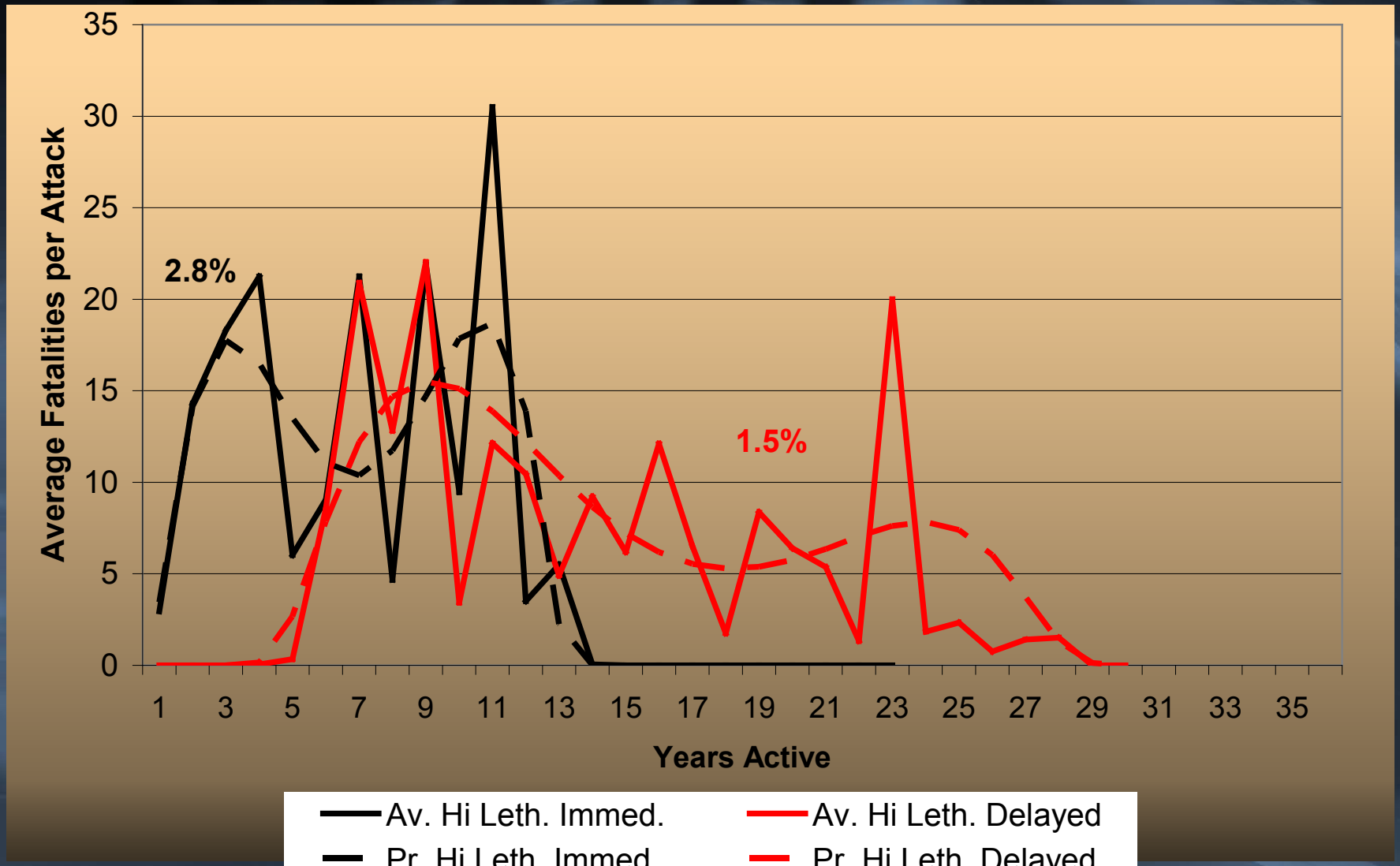
Low Frequency-Desistors (258)



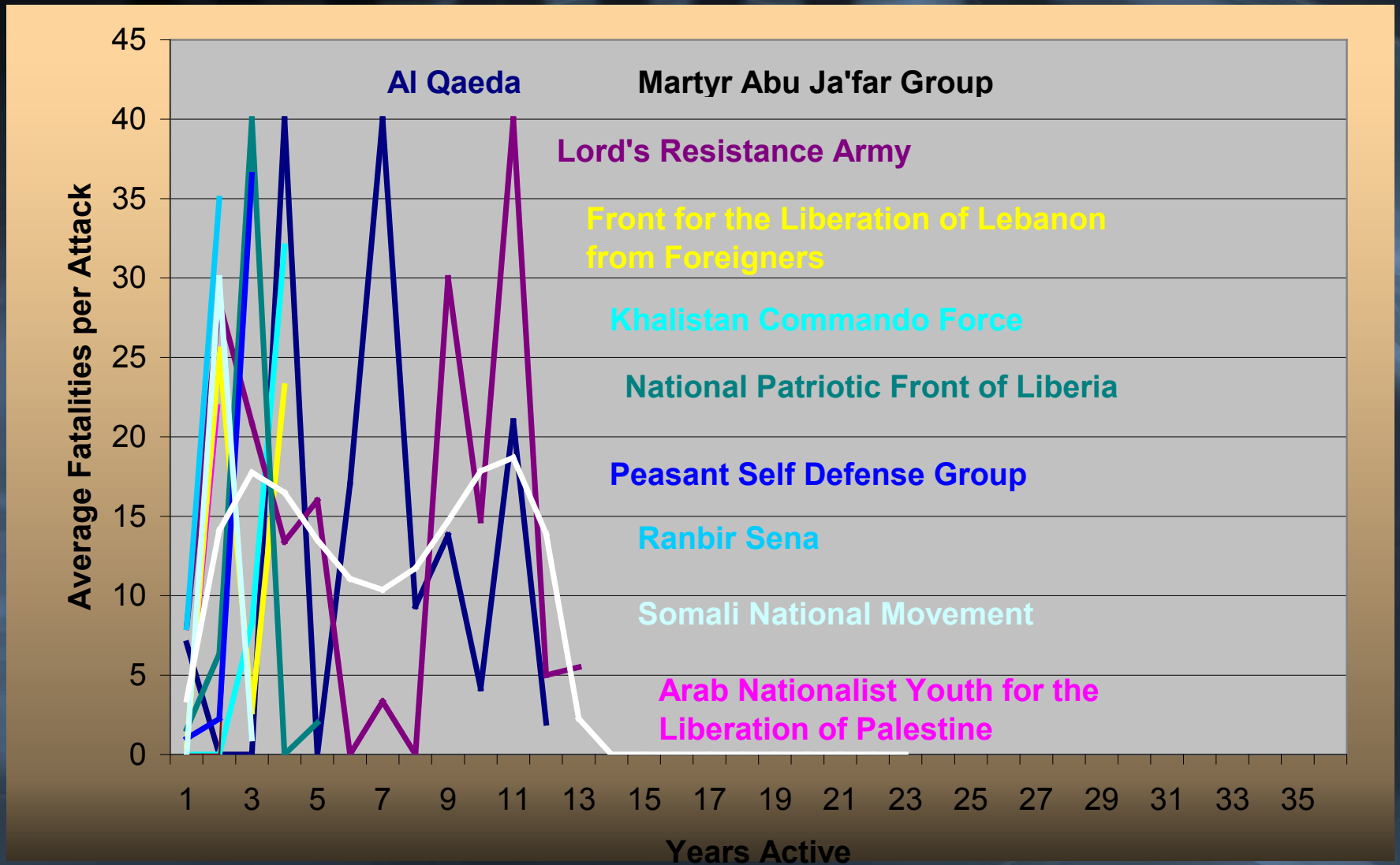
5 Group Severity Trajectories



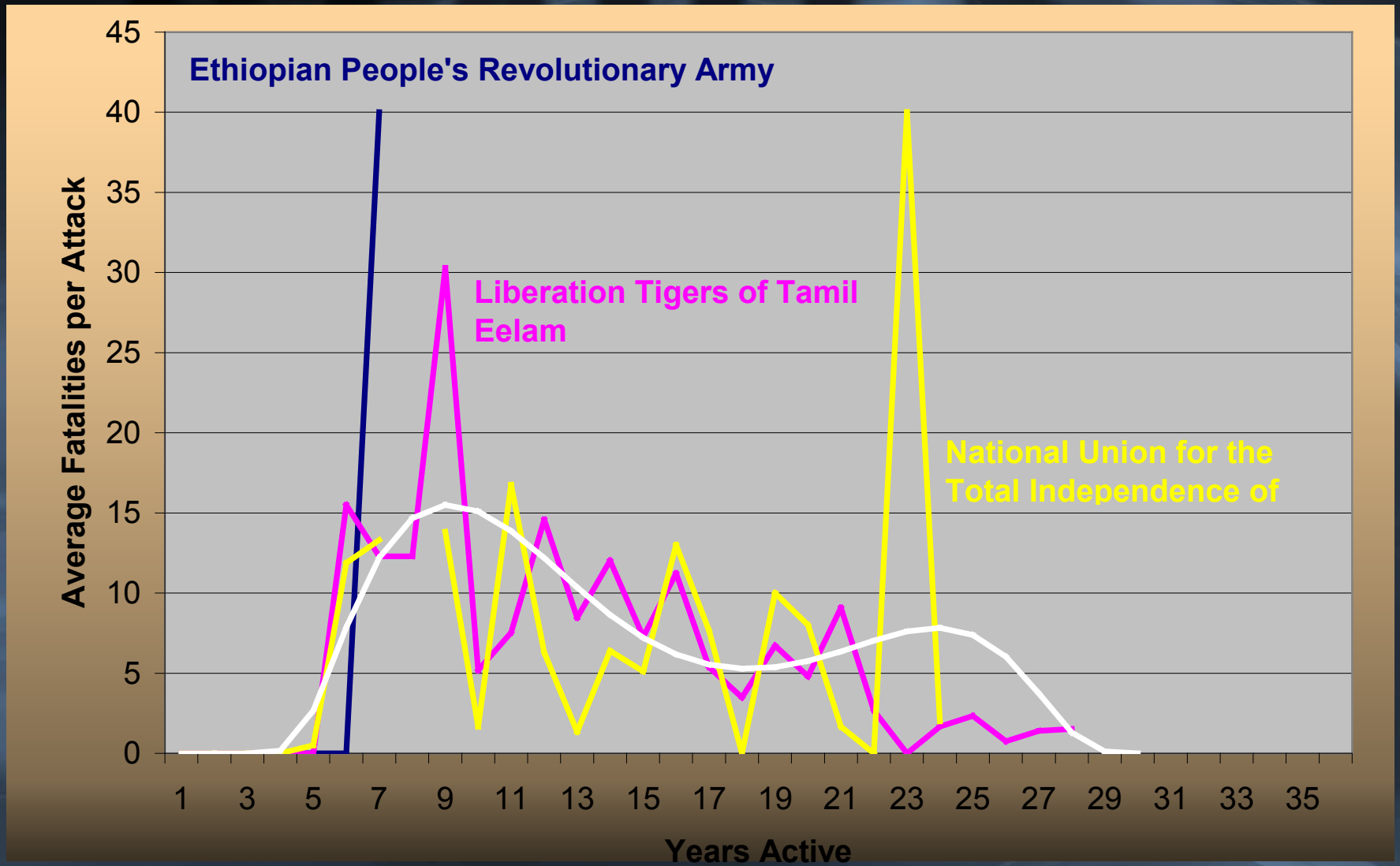
Upper Two Trajectories



Highly Lethal Immediate



Highly Lethal Delayed



Dual Trajectories: Attack Frequency Conditional on Killing Rate

		Freq of attacks					
		LF Pers.	LF Desist.	MF Persist	HF Persist	HF Decline	Total
	LL Desist	11.1	86.6	2.3	0	0	100
Killing Rate	HL Immed	19.5	80.5	0	0	0	100
	HL Delayed	22.6	57.8	0	19.6	0	100
	L Lethal	32.5	61.2	3.5	2.8	0	100
	Leth. Decline	25.1	42.9	20.3	8.6	3	99.9

Trajectory Analysis

Why are we interested in identifying a terrorist organization's trajectory?

We can now use characteristics of groups, their countries, and counter-terrorism strategies used against them to predict group membership, to provide insight into the characteristics that lead to desistence.

Worldwide Incidents Tracking System (WITS)

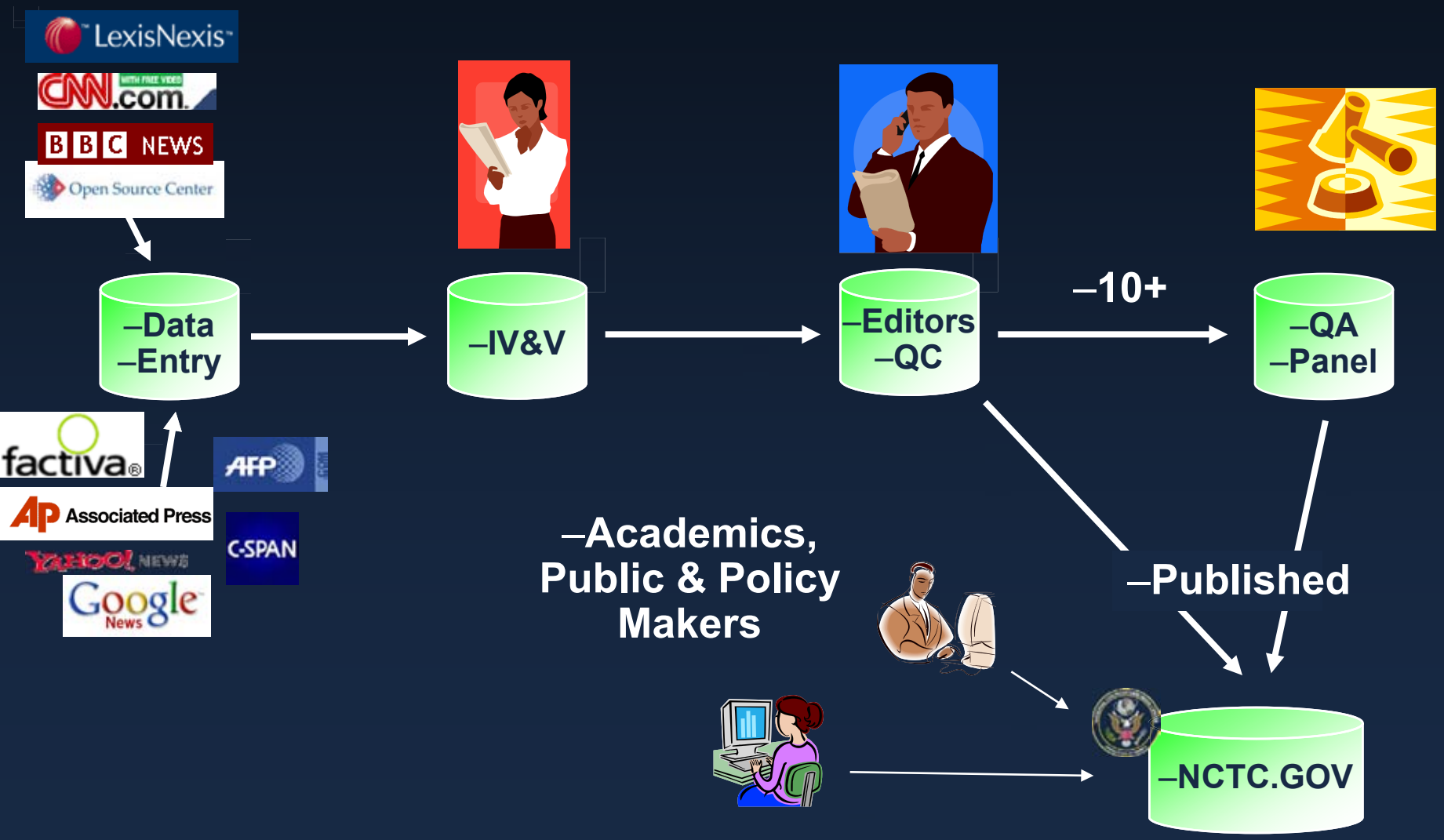
John Wigle
Chief, Worldwide Incidents Team

March 17, 2009

Background – Team's Role

- Provide terrorism statistics for the annual *Country Reports on Terrorism*, a CDA for State Department
  - Statutory definition of terrorism 22 USC 2656f(d)(2)
  - Reads "…premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents"
- Populate WITS with incident data <wits.nctc.gov>
  - WITS is the Worldwide Incidents Tracking System
- Answer RFIs for NSC Principals, POTUS, CSG, Cabinet Officials, etc.
- Provide reviews on legal claims related to acts of terrorism

Overview of WITS Business Process



What is the importance of attack databases?

- Quantitative analysis is important
  - Economists, operations research, etc.
  - Validates & informs assumptions
  - **Improves critical thinking**

- Humans and Computers
  - Humans are great at identification and discrete decisions but poor at aggregate conclusions
  - Computers are poor at categorizing and lack intelligence, but are great at aggregate counting and logical conclusions

- Improves Analysis & Decision Making

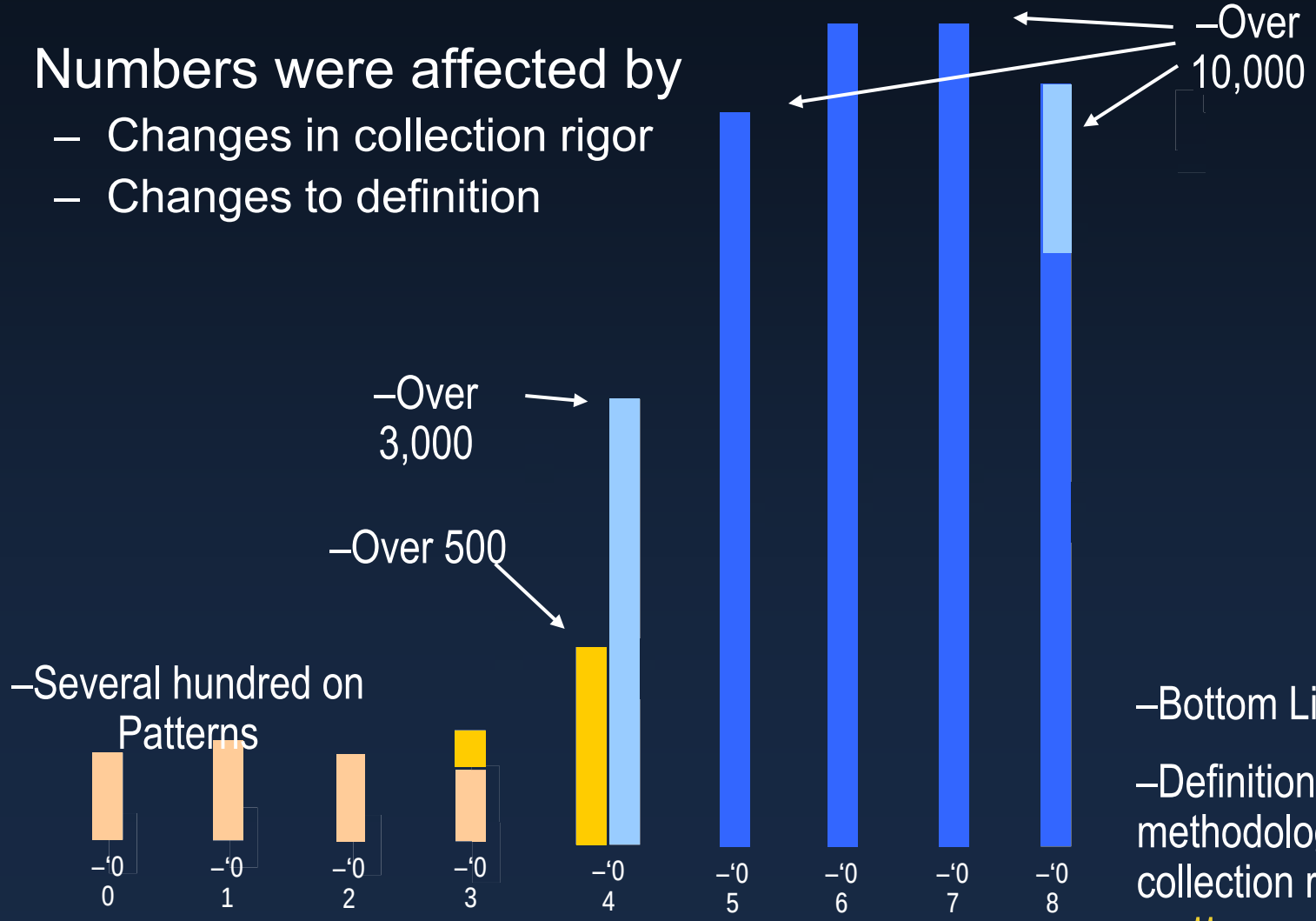
- Multiple databases facilitates a competitive environment and assures all catalogers are performing optimally as possible

Differences between GTD and WITS

- Different definitions of terrorism
  - May include attacks on combatants (Jane's JTIC)
  - May include crime (START)
  - May exclude domestic terrorism (Patterns, RAND pre-1997)
- Different cataloging rules
  - Was 9/11/2001 one, two, three or four incidents?
  - Hezbollah – Israeli conflict in July 2006… War or terrorism?
  - The Janjaweed killings in Darfur… Terrorism or Genocide?
  - Was Theo Van Gogh's killer a terrorist or a murderer?
  - HAMAS in Gaza – Israeli conflict in early 2009… war or terrorism?
- Why does all this matter?
  - Statistical baselines are extremely important for trend analysis
    - **Without one, comparing data is apples and oranges**
  - WITS is the USG authoritative baseline for trends
  - A second opinion reduces chance biases will influence results

The Road from Patterns to WITS

- Numbers were affected by
  - Changes in collection rigor
  - Changes to definition



–Bottom Line:

–Definitions, methodology, and collection rigor do matter

Uses of Statistical Data (WITS as example)

- Krueger, Alan “What Makes a Terrorist: Economics and the Roots of Terrorism,” Princeton University Press, 2007.
- Professor Alberto Abadie’s (Harvard) work
- Chhatwal & Rose, “Visually exploring worldwide incidents tracking system data,” Jan 2008. Proceedings of the SPIE, Vol. 6809.
- "Terrorism 2002-2005," A report from the Council on Foreign Relations, 2007

Challenges to Interagency Agreement

- Coordinate with
  - Office of the Counterterrorism Coordinator – S/CT (State)
  - Joint Intelligence Task Force – Combating Terrorism (JITF-CT)
  - CIA Counterterrorism Center (CTC)
  - FBI – Criminal Investigations on US incidents
  - Academic & NGOs tracking political violence & terrorism
  - FBI Terrorist Explosive Device Analysis Center (TEDAC)
  - Joint IED Defeat Office (JIEDDO)

- Challenges to comparing data include
  - Definitional (terrorism –vs– insurgency)
  - Methodology (counting rules)
  - Collection channels (security domains)

Difficulty with Questions on Attacks

- How many attacks by Sunni extremists targeted Western interests?
  - Claims of responsibility
    - Many go unclaimed, and some claims might be “sold” to others
  - What does Western mean?
    - Does that include So. Korea? Turkey? South Africa?
- How many Muslims were killed in terrorism last year?
  - Lack of fidelity in reporting, use estimation
- How many times did Al Qa’ida attack us last year?
  - Define Al Qa’ida and “us”
  - What about attacks on military?

WITS, START, and GTD

- Collaboration with START
  - Participates in annual Brain Trust on Terrorism Metrics
  - Uses START Interns for non-essential tasks
    - Fact Sheets
    - RFIs
    - Error rate analysis work

- WITS and GTD
  - Provided WITS data for GTD comparative study
  - To answer RFI's that date prior to WITS time frame (pre '04)
    - Assisted on one RFI for SECDEF
  - Secondary source on older attacks we research

How to Find Us

Where is the Worldwide Incidents Tracking System?

- http://wits.nctc.gov/

Find us on Intelink-U at the following address

- https://www.intelink.gov/nctc/index.intel

Find us on Intellipedia-U

- https://www.intelink.gov/wiki/WITS_FAQ

Questions?

S & T
2009 University Programs Summit

START

The Global Terrorism Database:

An Expanded and Revised Resource for Understanding Trends in Terrorism

GTD GLOBAL TERRORISM DATABASE

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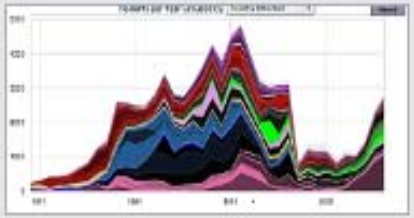
GTD DATA RIVERS



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Learn more about GTD Data Rivers

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A Palestinian gunman shot dead one Israeli teenager and wounded fourteen others in the northern Israeli city of Kfar Saba. The gunman was cornered by Israeli police and shot dead within one hour of the original incident. In a released statement, the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade claimed responsibility for the attack and identified the assailant as 26 year old Amir al-Shahruri from the city of Nablus, West Bank, Palestine (Occupied Territories).

Learn more

FEATURED

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Read more

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Advanced Search:

To perform an advanced search please select all categories you wish to search. If you do not check any options then your search will include all content from that category, for example, selecting Algeria from the "Where" list will restrict your search to incidents in Algeria, while leaving it blank searches all countries. Use the left and right arrows below to view all the available search criteria.

When	Region	Country
Find incidents between: (YYYY/MM/DD)	Australasia & Oceania	Afghanistan
/ /	Central America & Caribbean	Albania
and	Central Asia	Algeria
/ /	East Asia	Andorra
	Eastern Europe	Angola
	Middle East & North Africa	Anguilla
	North America	Antigua and Barbuda
	South America	Argentina
	South Asia	Armenia

Search

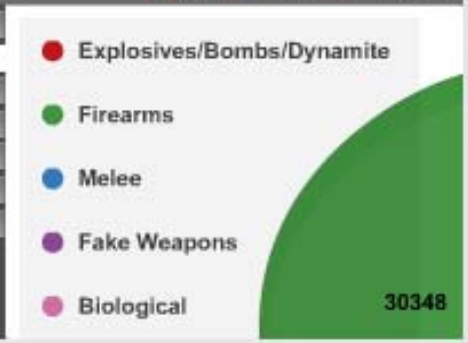
Search the Database | SEARCH | ADVANCED SEARCH | Browse by: | Go

Back to Advanced Search | Export | Save | Email | Print

SEARCH RESULTS: 126 INCIDENTS

CHART RESULTS: LINE CHART | BAR CHART | PIE CHART

- PERPETRATOR
- WEAPON TYPE
- ATTACK TYPE
- REGIONS
- CASUALTIES
- FATALITIES
- INJURIES



SEARCH CRITERIA:

Country: (Afghanistan)

Perpetrator: (Taliban)

Weapon Type: (Biological, Explosives/Bombs/Dynamite, Fake Weapons, Firearms, Melee, Nuclear, Radiological)

Target Type: (Diplomatic, Educational Institution, Government, Journalists & Media)

select top 20 * from (select top 20 I.GTDID, I.IncidentID, I.Year, I.Month, I.Day, I.City, I.TotalNumberOfFatalities, I.TotalNumberOfInjured, LT.LongDescription as CountryText from Incident I left outer join LookupGTDDetail LT on I.Country = LT.Code and LT.IsUse = 1 and LT.TableID = 'GTD002' where 1 = 1 and I.Country in (4) and I.IncidentID in (select IncidentID from Perpetrator where Name in (652)) and I.IncidentID in (select IncidentID from Weapon where Type in (8,7,5,9,1,3,4)) and I.IncidentID in (select IncidentID from Target where Type in (7,5,2,10)) order by I.GTDID desc) as one order by GTDID asc

GTD ID	DATE	COUNTRY	CITY	PERPETRATOR	FATALITIES	INJURED	TARGET TYPE
200706050045	2007-06-05	Afghanistan	Kandahar (Province)	Taliban	0	0	Private Citizens & Property, Diplomatic
200706050046	2007-06-05	Afghanistan	Kandahar (Province)	Taliban	0	0	Private Citizens & Property, Diplomatic
200706070031	2007-06-07	Afghanistan	Daychopan ((District))	Taliban	5	3	Government
200706100015	2007-06-10	Afghanistan	Andar	Taliban	0	0	Government
200707140002	2007-07-14	Afghanistan	Unknown	Taliban	2	2	Government
200707300004	2007-07-30	Afghanistan	Rural area	Taliban	2	11	Government, Private Citizens & Property
200708180032	2007-08-18	Afghanistan	Shah Wali Kot	Taliban	0	0	Government
200709170001	2007-09-17	Afghanistan	Nad Ali	Taliban	9	Unknown	Police, Government
200710240001	2007-10-24	Afghanistan	Khost (Province)	Taliban	1	9	Government
200711020009	2007-11-02	Afghanistan	Bakwah ((District))	Taliban	Unknown	Unknown	Government
200711060001	2007-11-06	Afghanistan	TBD	Taliban	1	1	Government, Police, Military
200711060012	2007-11-06	Afghanistan	Garashk	Taliban	1	0	Government
200711060004	2007-11-06	Afghanistan	Shajoy	Taliban	3	0	Government, Government
200711110015	2007-11-11	Afghanistan	Archi ((District))	Taliban	0	3	Government
200711130022	2007-11-13	Afghanistan	Sahib Khan Village	Taliban	1	0	Government
200711140011	2007-11-14	Afghanistan	Sayed Karam ((District))	Taliban	5	Unknown	Educational Institution, Police
200711190003	2007-11-19	Afghanistan	Zaranj	Taliban	5	14	Government, Private Citizens & Property
200712060004	2007-12-06	Afghanistan	Delaram (District)	Taliban	6	0	Government
200712130008	2007-12-13	Afghanistan	Jalalabad	Taliban	0	0	Diplomatic
200712150016	2007-12-15	Afghanistan	Kabul	Taliban	0	0	Government

<< PREVIOUS RESULTS / MORE RESULTS >>

GO TO PAGE: 1 OF 7 View

MODIFY SEARCH

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GTD ID:
200304040001

WHEN:
2003-04-04

COUNTRY:
Afghanistan

REGION:
South Asia

PROVINCE/ADMINISTRATIVE REGION/U.S. STATE:
Oruzgan (Province)

CITY:
Miandaw village

INCIDENT SUMMARY:

04/04/2003: Mullah Jallani and one of his nephews were assassinated by the Taliban as they were coming out of their house in the Miandaw village, Southern Oruzgan, Afghanistan. Mullah Jallani was a close friend of President Hamid Karzai and together they organized forces in the country against the Taliban. It was uncertain what type of weapon was used in the assassination. No one had openly claimed responsibility for the attack.

WHAT | HOW | WHO | INCIDENT SOURCES

Attack Information	
Type of Attack	Assassination
Successful Attack?	Yes

Target Information	
Private Citizens & Property	
Name of Entity	Friend of President Hamid Karzai
Entity Type	Indiscriminate Civilians/Non-Combatants
Specific Description	Mullah Jallani
Nationality of Target	Afghanistan

Additional Information	
Hostages	No
Ransom	Unknown
Property Damage	No
Extent of Property Damage	Unknown
Value of Property Damage	Unknown

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WHAT | HOW | WHO | INCIDENT SOURCES

Weapon Information	
Type	Sub-type
Firearms	Unknown Gun Type

Additional Information	
Suicide Attack?	No
Situation of Multi-Party Conflict?	No
Part of Multiple Incident?	No
Criterion 1 (more)	Yes
Criterion 2 (more)	Yes
Criterion 3 (more)	Yes
Doubt Terrorism Proper (more)	No
Additional Information	In 2001 Karzai came back to Afghanistan to mobilize the resistance against the Taliban and at the time Jallani was said to have helped him a great deal.

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WHAT | HOW | WHO | INCIDENT SOURCES

Perpetrator Information		
Name	Claimed Responsibility	Confirmed Responsibility
Taliban	Unknown	Unknown

Perpetrator Statistics	
Number of Perpetrators	Unknown
Number of Captured Perpetrators	0

Casualty Information	
Total Number of Casualties	2 Fatalities
Total Number of Fatalities	2
Number of U.S. Fatalities	0
Number of Perpetrator Fatalities	Unknown
Total Number of Injured	0
Number of U.S. Injured	0
Number of Perpetrators Injured	Unknown

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WHAT HOW WHO INCIDENT SOURCES

Sources
" AFP: Uruzgan Governor Says Friend of Afghan President Shot by Suspected Taliban," Hong Kong AFP, April 4, 2003.
"Friend of President Karzai gunned down in southern Afghanistan," Agence France Presse, April 4, 2003.

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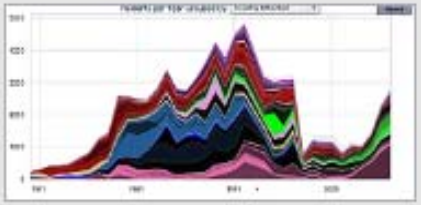

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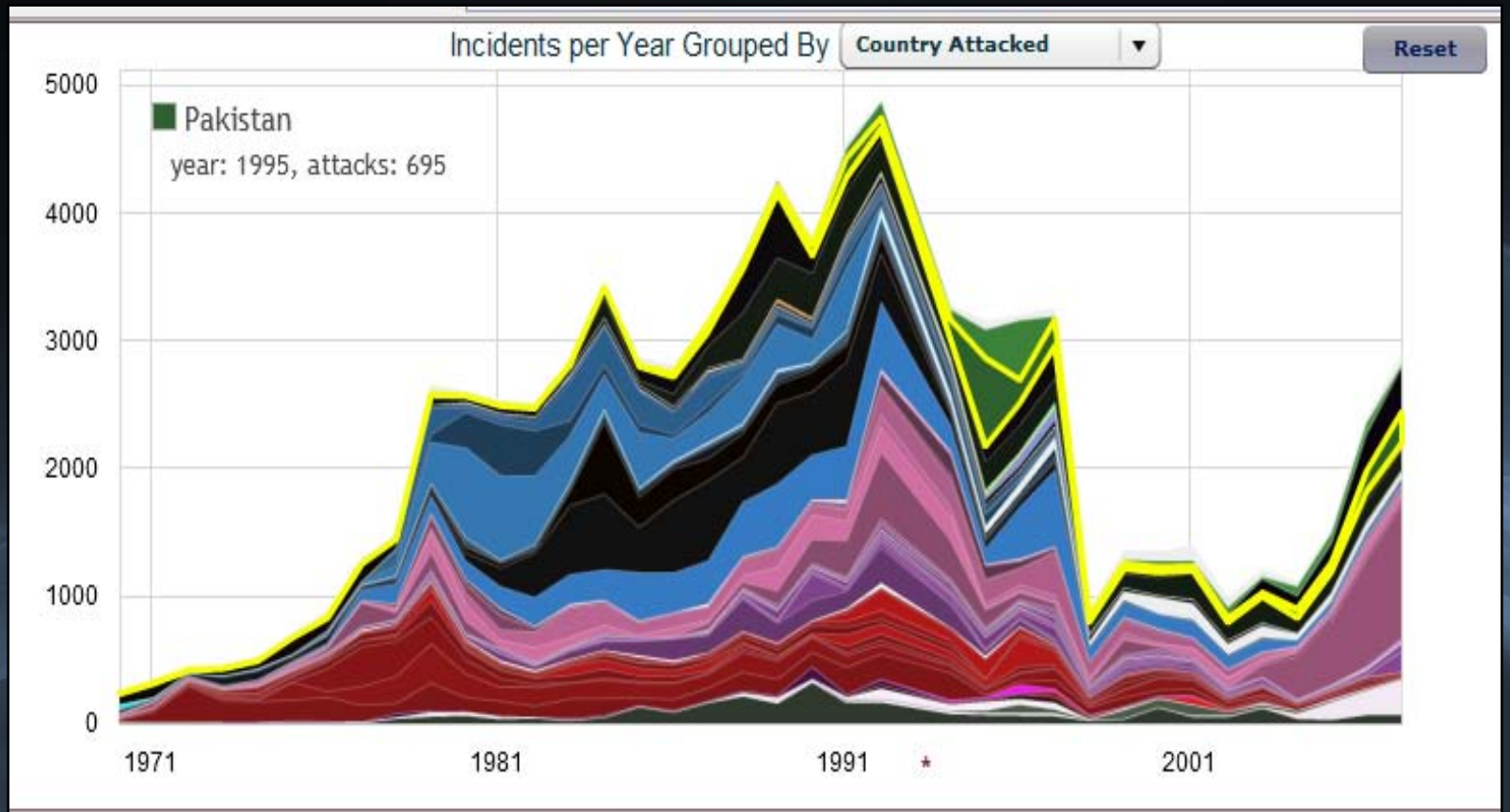
Incidents per Year Grouped By
Country Attacked
Reset
Pakistan
year: 1995, attacks: 695
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
1971
1981
1991
2001

Search
max
Rank of Incident Count
show between
1
207
Name
Count
Colombia 6777
Peru 6038
El Salvador 5331
India 4323
Northern Ireland 3770
Spain 3176
Iraq 2968
Turkey 2695