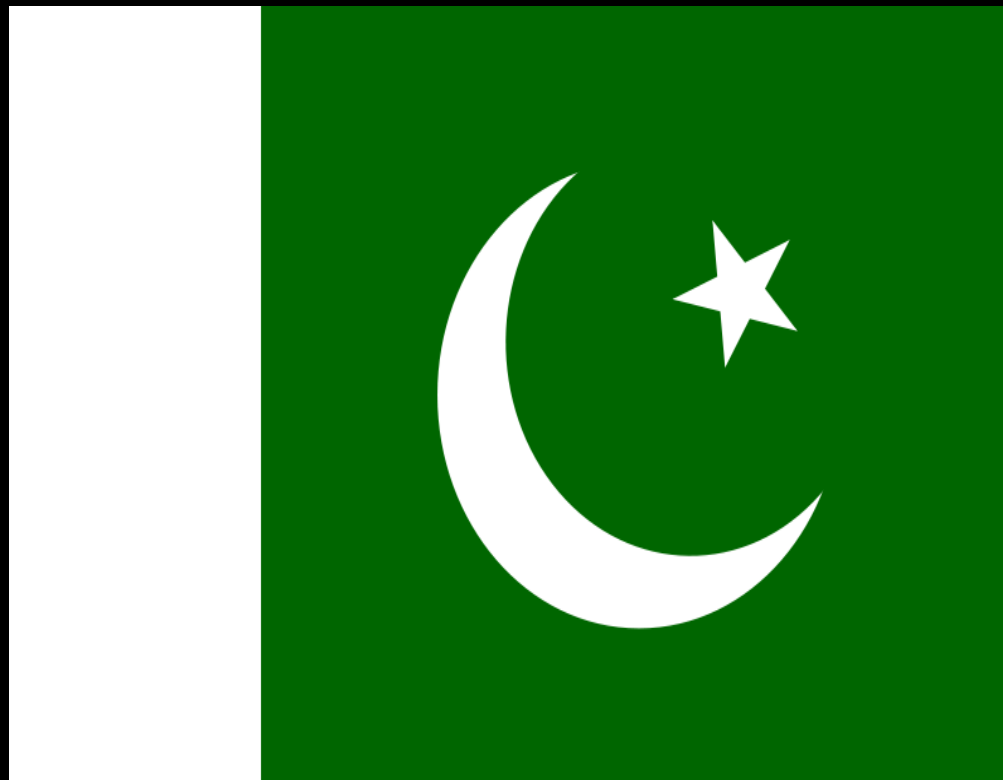




# Suicide Attacks: Pakistan

27 January 2011



Publication Date: 27 January 2011  
Information Cut-Off Date: 27 January 2011

US Army TRADOC G2  
TRADOC Intelligence Support Activity (TRISA) – Threats



## OEA Team Threat Report

# Purpose

- ☐ To inform deploying units, scenario developers, and trainers of the threat from suicide attacks in Pakistan.
  
- ☐ To provide examples of tactics, techniques, and procedures employed by suicide bombers in Pakistan.

***Product Caveat:*** *This presentation has been developed from multiple unclassified sources and is primarily intended for use as a training product for the Department of Army. This briefing should not be considered a finished intelligence product, nor used in such a manner.*



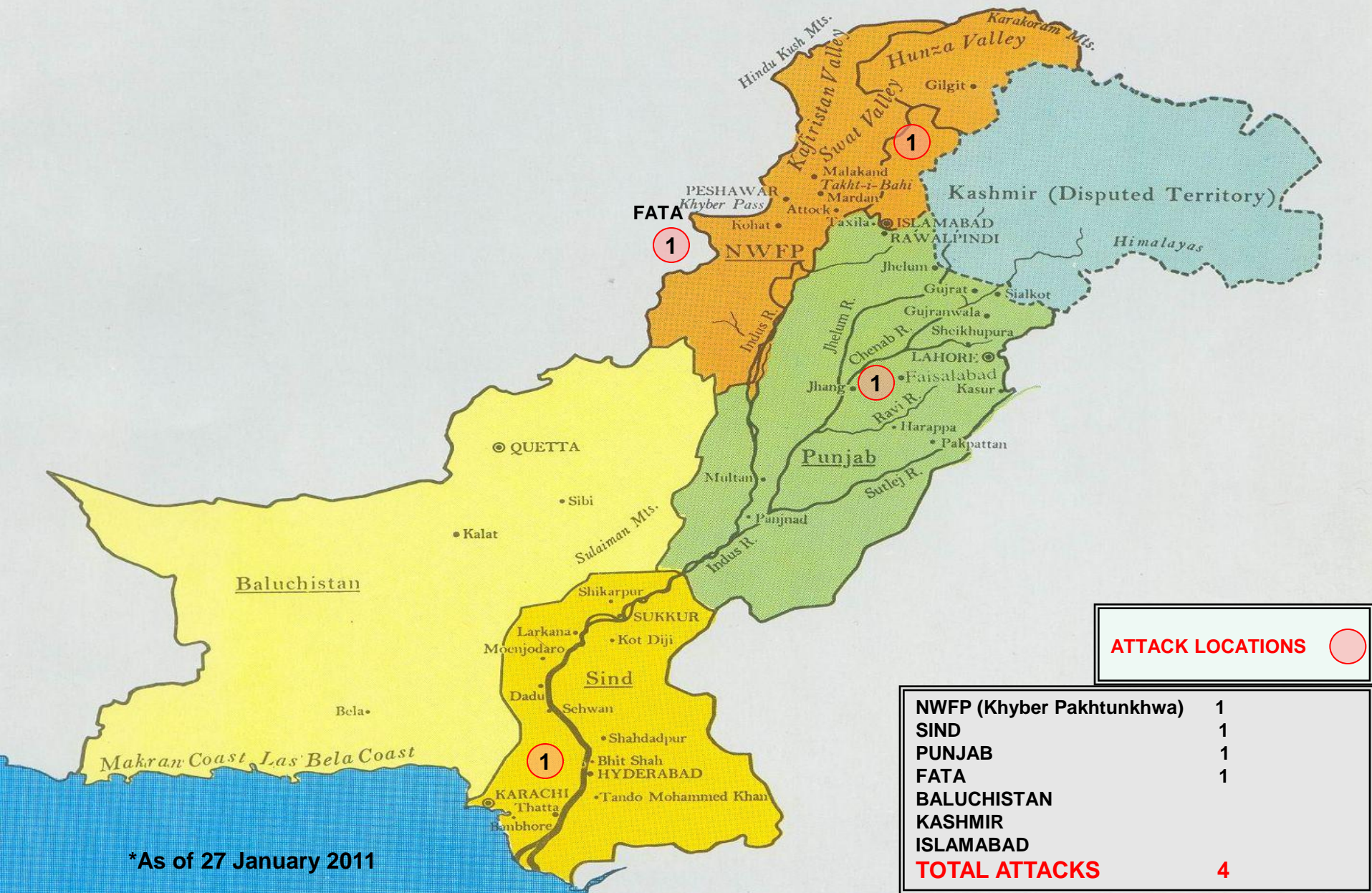
# **OEA Team Threat Report**

# **JANUARY 2011**

- ☐ **12 January – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Bannu District, a SVBIED attack on Miryan police station killed 18 people and wounded 15 others.**
  
- ☐ **25 January – Punjab Province, Lahore, a teenage suicide bomber detonated explosives after being challenged by police near a Shiite procession commemorating the 40<sup>th</sup> day of Ashura. The bombing killed 13 people and wounded at least 52 others. Tehrik-e-Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack.**
  
- ☐ **25 January – Sind Province, Karachi, a motorcycle SVBIED at a security checkpoint outside a Shiite festival killed three people, including two police officers. Tehrik-e-Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack.**
  
- ☐ **27 January – Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Bajaur Agency, Saramain village, a suicide bomber was shot dead and another blew himself up when confronted by security forces.**

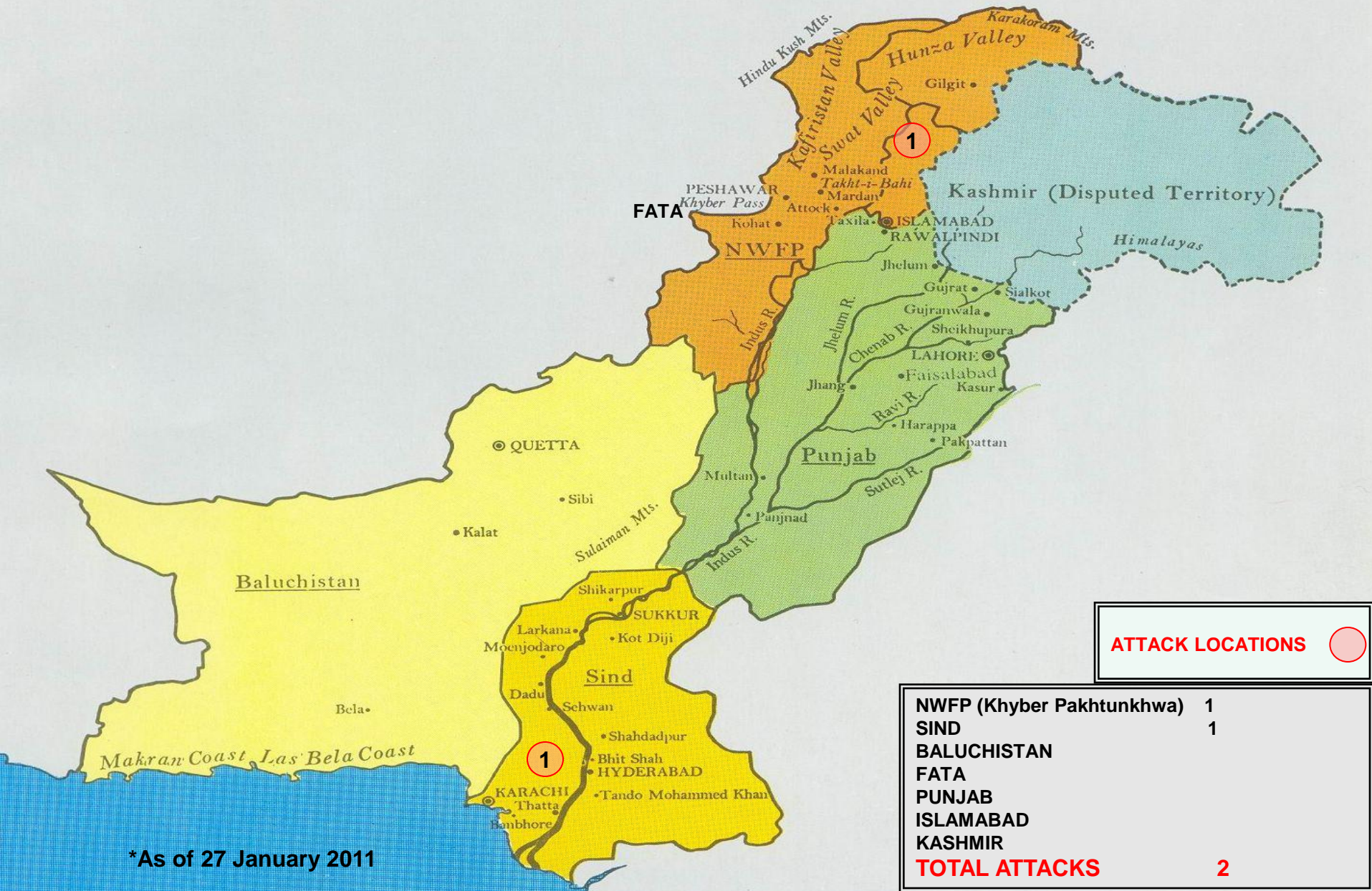


# SUICIDE ATTACKS 2011\*



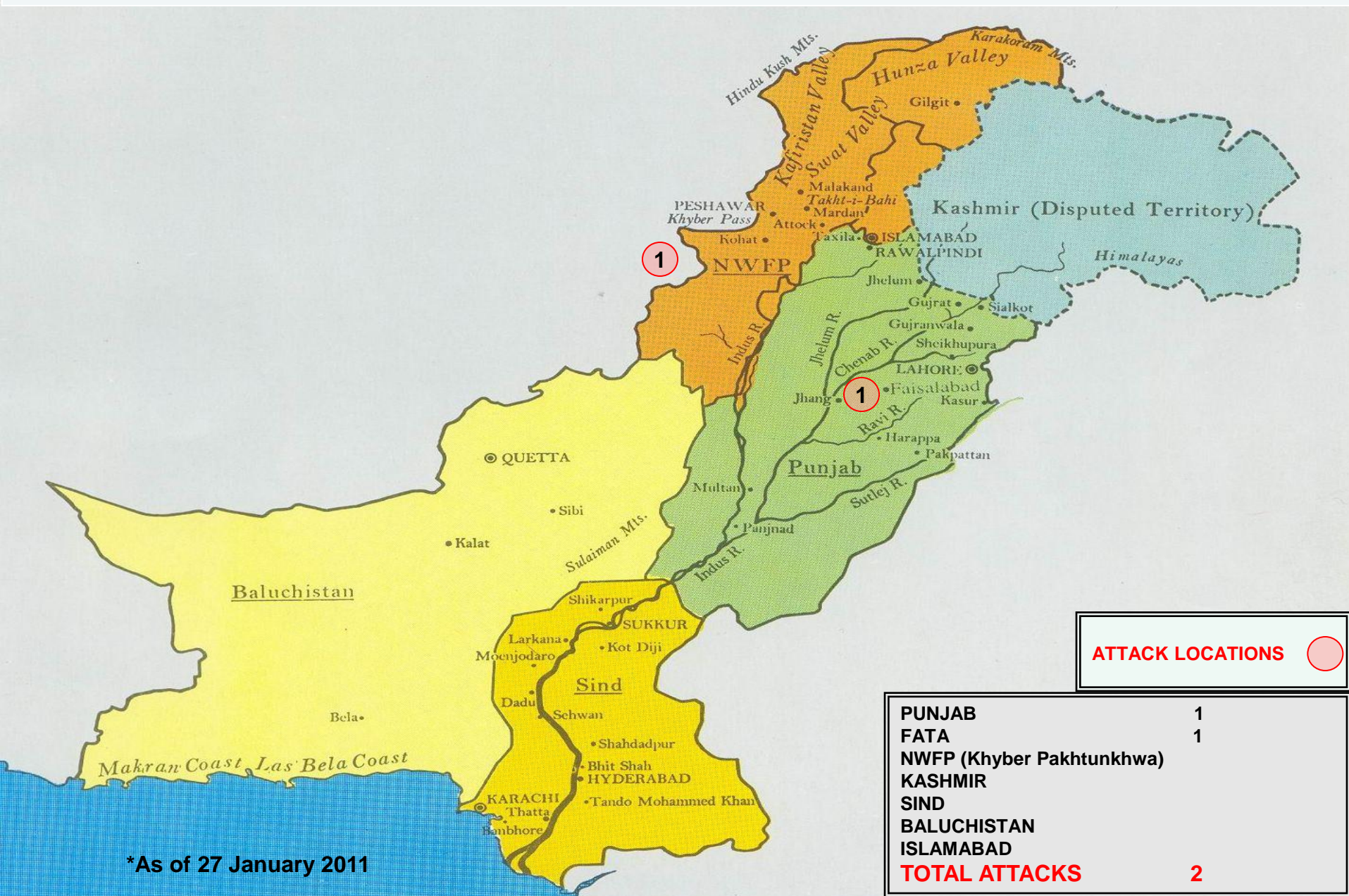


# SVBIED ATTACKS 2011\*





# BODY-BORNE SUICIDE **ATTACKS** 2011\*



\*As of 27 January 2011



# **OEA Team Threat Report**

## **JANUARY 2010**

- ☐ **01 January – Northwest Frontier Province, Lakki Marwat, Shah Hasan Khel village, a suicide attacker drove a SVBIED into an area between houses where spectators were watching a volleyball game and detonated explosives, killing at least 99 people and injuring 87.**
  - The village had recently formed an anti-Taliban militia and had received threats.
- ☐ **06 January – Kashmir, Rawalakot, a suicide bombing at a Pakistani military barracks killed three soldiers and wounded 11.**
- ☐ **09 January – Northwest Frontier Province, Peshawar, Matni, Taliban commander Irfan Ullah blew himself up when Pakistani police raided his hideout. At least seven policemen were wounded in the explosion.**
- ☐ **16 January – Kashmir, Rawalakot, a suicide bomber jumped onto a military vehicle as it was turning on a road and detonated explosives, injuring two soldiers.**





# **OEA Team Threat Report**

# **JANUARY 2010**

- ☐ **01 January - Northwest Frontier Province, Gomal, a suicide attacker exploded a SVBIED outside a police station, killing at least four people and wounding 11 more.**
  
- ☐ **30 January - Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Bajaur Agency, Khar, a suicide bomber attempting to proceed past a security checkpoint towards nearby government buildings and military barracks detonated explosives when stopped by soldiers. The blast killed 16 people and wounded at least 20 others.**





# OEA Team Threat Report

## FEBRUARY 2010

- ☐ **03 February – Northwest Frontier Province, Lower Dir, a SVBIED attack on a vehicle carrying U.S. Soldiers killed at least eight people, including three Americans, a Pakistani paramilitary soldier, and three girls at a nearby school, while wounding approximately 100 people. The Taliban claimed responsibility for the attack.**
- ☐ **05 February – Sindh Province, Karachi, a motorcycle SVBIED attack on a bus traveling to a Shiite procession killed at least 12 people. An estimated 55 people were brought to the Jinnah hospital for treatment. As doctors tended to the wounded, a second suicide bomber blew himself up outside the emergency ward, killing 11 people and injuring rescue workers.\***
- ☐ **10 February – Northwest Frontier Province, Waziristan, a SVBIED attack on a tribal police patrol killed 12 people and wounded 15 people.**

**\* Analyst comment: As the 05 February attack involved two suicide attackers utilizing different delivery methods at different locations, for statistical purposes this complex attack will be considered as two suicide bombings (one vehicle borne and one body borne).**



# **OEA Team Threat Report**

# **FEBRUARY 2010**

- ☐ **11 February – Northwest Frontier Province, Bannu, a suicide attack at a police center killed at least 15 people and wounded at least 24 people.**
- ☐ **18 February – Federally Administered Tribal Areas, two suicide bomb attacks killed at least 41 people and injured more than 60 others.**
  - The first attack occurred near a mosque in a crowded market place of Tirah Valley in Khyber and targeted a compound used by the local militant group Lashkar-e-Islam (Army of Islam), which is at war with rival group Ansar-ul-Islam (Companions of Islam). Lashkar-e-Islam commander Amir Azam was among 27 people killed; more than 40 were injured.
  - A few hours after the first attack, a suicide bomber killed 14 people and injured more than 20 at a cattle market in the Darmela area of Khyber.





# OEA Team Threat Report

## FEBRUARY 2010

- ☐ **20 February – Northwest Frontier Province, Mansehra District, Mansehra and Balakot, coordinated suicide attacks at two police stations killed a police chief and wounded at least four people. Media reports were contradictory on details of the attacks.\***
- ☐ **22 February – Northwest Frontier Province, Swat District, Mingora, a suicide attack against military vehicles at the Nishat Chowk market killed eight people.**
- ☐ **27 February – Northwest Frontier Province, Karak District, a SVBIED attack against a police station killed four people and wounded 26 more.**

**\*Analyst comment: Though there were apparently multiple bombers at one or perhaps both of the police stations on 20 February, for statistical purposes these attacks will be considered two body borne attacks – one in Mansehra and one in Balakot.**



# **OEA Team Threat Report**

## **MARCH 2010**

- ☐ **05 March – Northwest Frontier Province, Hangu District, Hangu, a suicide attack on two buses carrying Shiites killed at least 12 people and wounded 30 others.**
- ☐ **08 March – Punjab Province, Lahore, a SVBIED attack at an intelligence agency office killed at least 13 people and wounded more than 70 others.**
- ☐ **11 March – Northwest Frontier Province, Peshawar, an attempted complex suicide attack against a Frontier Corps convoy failed when a bomber unintentionally detonated his explosives, killing himself and two other bombers, and wounding three children playing nearby.**
- ☐ **12 March – Punjab Province, Lahore, a pair of suicide bombers targeting army vehicles detonated explosives within seconds of each other, killing at least 43 people and wounding approximately 100 others.**





# **OEA Team Threat Report**

## **MARCH 2010**

- ☐ **13 March – Northwest Frontier Province, Swat District, Mingora, a suicide attack against a security checkpoint killed at least 14 people and wounded at least 52 others.**
  - According to District Police Chief Qazi Ghulam Farooq, the bomber was walking toward a crowded legal court when he was challenged by security guards. The guards opened fire and the attacker detonated explosives.
- ☐ **21 March – Baluchistan, Quetta, a bicycle SVBIED attack near the home of Pakhtoonkhawa Milli Awami party leader Mehmood Khan Achakzau killed at least four people and wounded at least a dozen others.**
- ☐ **29 March – Northwest Frontier Province, Tank District, Tank city, a suicide bomber detonated explosives as anti-Taliban volunteers were leaving a meeting, killing one and wounding two others.**



# OEA Team Threat Report

## MARCH 2010



- ❑ **31 March – Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Khyber, a suicide attack against Jansi fort near Bara town killed at least six Pakistani soldiers and wounded at least 20 others.**





## **OEA Team Threat Report**

# **APRIL 2010**

- ☐ **05 April – Northwest Frontier Province, Lower Dir District, Timergarah, a suicide attack at an Awami National Party political rally killed 43 people and wounded at least 100 others.**
- ☐ **05 April – Northwest Frontier Province, Peshawar, six militants in two vehicles attacked U.S. consulate security checkpoints with grenades and gunfire. Six people outside the consulate were killed and at least 20 were wounded.**
  - At least one SVBIED was used in the attack. Police discovered and defused suicide jackets after the attackers were killed by security forces.
- ☐ **16 April – Baluchistan, Quetta, a suicide bomber detonated explosives while the relatives of a Shiite Muslim killed in a drive-by shooting in the early hours of the morning were assembled outside a hospital emergency department, killing 11 people and wounding 28 others. Nasir Shah, a member of the national parliament from the ruling Pakistan People's Party, was among the wounded.**



# OEA Team Threat Report

## APRIL 2010

- ❑ **17 April – Northwest Frontier Province, Kohat District, Kacha Pukka, two suicide bombers **dressed in burqas** struck six minutes apart at a food distribution center, killing 41 people and wounding at least 62 others.\***
- ❑ **18 April – Northwest Frontier Province, Kohat District, a SVBIED attack on the Saddar police station killed seven people and wounded 26 others.**
- ❑ **19 April – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Peshawar, a teenage suicide bomber struck near a protest rally sponsored by Jamaat Islami, Pakistan's oldest Islamic political party, killing at least 21 people and wounding as many as 24 others. Among the dead were Gulfat Hussein the deputy superintendent of Peshawar police and a Shiite; and Dost Muhammad, a local Jamaat-e-Islami leader.**

**\*Analyst comment: Though there were two suicide attackers in the 17 April incident, since they utilized the same delivery methods at the same location, for statistical purposes this complex attack will be considered as one suicide bombing (body borne).**

**\*\*Analyst comment: On 15 April 2010 the Pakistani Senate, in the 18th amendment to the Constitution of Pakistan, changed the name of the Northwest Frontier Province to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with a unanimous 90 votes.**





# OEA Team Threat Report

## APRIL 2010

- ☐ **24 April – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Lower Dir District, Timergara, a SVBIED exploded near a prison van, wounding at least 10 policeman.**
- ☐ **28 April – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Peshawar, a SVBIED attack at a security checkpoint killed five policemen and wounded eight more.**



## OEA Team Threat Report

# MAY 2010

- ☐ **01 May – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Swat District, Mingora, security forces, using two recently captured insurgents, located two other militants and asked them to surrender. One of pair detonated explosives, killing all four militants and three civilians while wounding seven soldiers and five civilians.**
- ☐ **18 May – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Dera Ismail Khan, a bicycle SVBIED attack on a police patrol killed 11 people and wounded 15 others.**
- ☐ **28 May – Punjab Province, Lahore, Model Town and Garhi Shahu, two groups of Taliban fighters entered two mosques during Friday prayers, opened fire and hurled grenades at worshipers of the Ahmadi sect of Islam. According to reports, three of the attackers detonated explosives vests at Garhi Shahu mosque. Approximately 70 people were killed and 78 wounded in the attacks.\***

**\*Analyst comment: While the 28 May mosque attacks involved multiple attackers at two separate locations, it appears from media reports that only the Garhi Shahu attack involved suicide bombers. Thus, for statistical purposes, these complex attacks will be considered as one suicide bombing (body borne).**





# OEA Team Threat Report

## JUNE 2010

- ☐ **30 June – Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Upper Orakzai Agency, an explosion occurred at a security checkpoint. Reports were conflicted as whether the explosion was from a suicide attack.**

**\* Analyst comment: As the cause of the explosion on 30 June cannot be determined from media reports, this incident will not be counted for statistical purposes. The report is included for information purposes.**



## OEA Team Threat Report

# JULY 2010

- 01 July – Punjab Province, Lahore, two suicide bombers struck at the shrine of the 11th century Persian Sufi saint, Syed Ali Hajwairi, commonly known as Data Gunj Bakhsh, killing at least 45 people and wounding over 200.
- The first attacker struck in an underground area where visitors sleep and prepare themselves for prayer. As people fled the scene of the first bombing, a second bomber detonated explosives among the crowd.



**\* Analyst comment: Though there were two suicide attackers in the 01 July incident, since they utilized the same delivery methods at the same location, for statistical purposes, this complex attack will be considered as one suicide bombing (body borne).**





# OEA Team Threat Report

## JULY 2010

- ☐ **05 July – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Lower Dir District, Timargarah, multiple suicide bombers conducted an attack against a Frontier Corps post. The attack was initiated by a SVBIED. The bomber shot at guards and detonated his car bomb at the base's gate. Guards killed the driver of a second SVBIED before he could detonate his explosives. Two more suicide bombers, who were on foot, were killed by police before they could detonate their explosives.\***
  - One soldier was killed by the SVBIED blast. Reports of the number of wounded varied, ranging from seven to twelve.
- ☐ **09 July – Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Mohmand Agency, Yakaghund, a motorcycle SVBIED and a suicide bomber attacked at a market area near a local government office. At least 102 people were killed and at least 115 wounded.\*\***

**\*Analyst comment: While there were four suicide attackers involved in the 05 July incident, they utilized only two delivery methods at the same location. For statistical purposes, this complex attack will be considered as two suicide bombings (one vehicle borne and one body borne).**

**\*\*Analyst comment: For statistical purposes, the 09 July attack will be counted as two suicide bombings (one vehicle borne and one body borne).**



## OEA Team Threat Report



# JULY 2010

- ☐ **15 July – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Swat District, Mingora, a suicide bombing near a bus terminal killed five people and wounded at least 58.**
- ☐ **18 July – Punjab Province, Sargodha District, Sargodha, a suicide bomber detonated explosives at a Shiite mosque, wounding at least 12 people.**
- ☐ **20 July – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa) , Mardan District, Mardan, seven militants, including three suicide bombers, attempted to enter the Punjab regiment training area. Two of the attackers were killed by security forces, the three bombers' explosives detonated before they reached their targets and two attackers escaped. Four soldiers suffered minor injuries in the attack.\***
- ☐ **26 July – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Nowshera District, Pabbi, a motorcycle SVBIED exploded after being intercepted by security forces near the home of Mian Iftikhar Hussain, information minister of Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa province. His son, Rashid Hussain, had been shot to death two days earlier. Seven people were killed and 25 wounded in the**

**\* Analyst comment: Though there were three suicide attackers in the 20 July incident, since they utilized the same delivery methods at the same location, for statistical purposes, this attack will be considered as one suicide bombing (body borne).**





# OEA Team Threat Report

## AUGUST 2010

- ☐ **04 August – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Peshawar, a suicide bomber walked up to a vehicle carrying Sifwat Ghayur, the head of the Frontier Constabulary, while it was stopped at a traffic light and detonated explosives. Ghayur, his driver, and three bodyguards were killed and 11 people were injured in the blast.**
- ☐ **23 August – Federally Administered Tribal Areas, South Waziristan, Wana, a teenage suicide bomber shook the hand of former lawmaker Mullah Noor Muhammad, who had just finished a speech at a mosque, and detonated explosives. Muhammad and 25 other people were killed while at least 30 people were injured.**



# OEA Team Threat Report

## SEPTEMBER 2010

- ❑ **01 September - Punjab Province, Lahore, three suicide bombers attacked at three separate locations as 45,000 Shias marched in a traditional mourning ceremony for the assassination of Ali, the Prophet Muhammad's cousin.**
  - **The first two attacks occurred in close proximity near Karbala Gamay Shah Imambargah, just as the procession was ending. The third detonation was in the Bhatti Chowk area.**
  - **Media accounts varied as to when the third blast occurred, with some saying it was within a half hour of the first two bombings and others saying there were only brief intervals between the blasts.**
  - **Media reports also varied on casualty numbers but at least 25 people were killed and at least 180 injured.**

**\* Analyst comment: As it appears there were three suicide attackers at three locations separated by at least short time intervals, for statistical purposes, these will be considered as three suicide bombings (body borne).**





## **OEA Team Threat Report**

# **SEPTEMBER 2010**

- ☐ **03 September – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Mardan District, Mardan, Muslimabad Canal, a suicide bomber armed with an assault rifle attempted to enter an Ahmadi mosque but was stopped by security guards. The bomber detonated his explosives after being shot. One person was killed and four wounded in the attack.**
- ☐ **03 September – Baluchistan Province, Quetta, a SVBIED detonated in the midst of a Shia Qods Day protest, killing 54 people and wounding 197 others.**
- ☐ **06 September – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Lakki Marwat, a SVBIED struck a school van before hitting the rear wall of a police station and detonating. The explosion killed 19 people, including nine policemen and two children, while wounding 34 people, including 20 police.**
- ☐ **07 September – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), a SVBIED exploded at the gates of a police residential area, killing at least 17 people and injuring at least 45 others. The blast destroyed at least 25 homes.**



# OEA Team Threat Report

## SEPTEMBER 2010

- ☐ **12 September - Kashmir, Rawalakot District, a suicide bomber, identified as a local resident, died when his explosives detonated while he was traveling in a car to a target location.**
- ☐ **30 September - Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Khajori, security forces arrested a young man wearing an explosive-filled jacket driving a vehicle loaded with explosives. The driver was traveling from North Waziristan to Bannu district in southern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province when he was stopped at a checkpoint in Khajori.\*\***

**\* Analyst comment: As the suicide bomber in the 12 September incident was killed in an unintentional detonation prior to reaching his target, this incident will not be counted for statistical purposes and is included for information purposes only. \*\*As there was no attempt to detonate the explosives in the 30 September incident, it will not be counted in the statistical assessment but is included here for information purposes.**





# **OEA Team Threat Report**

# **OCTOBER 2010**

- ☐ **07 October – Sind Province, Karachi, two suicide bombers detonated within minutes of each other at the Abdullah Shah Ghazi shrine, killing eight people and wounding more than 60 others. Large numbers of Sufi Muslims gather at the shrine every Thursday.**
  
- ☐ **18 October – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Lakki Marwat District, when the teenage driver of a Toyota Surf attempted to avoid a security checkpoint, police opened fired and the vehicle exploded, killing the driver and injuring three passers-by.**



# **OEA Team Threat Report**

# **NOVEMBER 2010**

- ☐ **01 November – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Swabi District, Shah Mansoor, a suicide bomber detonated explosives after being stopped while attempting to enter a police compound. Two policemen were killed and 12 people, including six policemen, were injured in the attack.**
- ☐ **05 November – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Darra Adam Khel, a suicide bomber detonated explosives among a crowd of worshippers at a mosque, collapsing the roof. The blast killed at least 40 people and wounded at least 60 others.**
- ☐ **11 November – Sindh Province, Karachi, militants engaged police with small arms before detonating a SVBIED at a Crime Investigation Department building, killing at least 15 people and wounding at least 115 others. Taliban spokesman Azam Tariq claimed responsibility for the attack.**
- ☐ **14 November – Federally Administered Tribal Areas, South Waziristan District, Shakai Village, a suicide bomber wounded nine people at a market.**





# OEA Team Threat Report

# NOVEMBER 2010

- ☐ **26 November – Islamabad, police arrested two suicide bombers, linked to the Pakistani Taliban, planning to attack a mosque and a government building.\***
- ☐ **30 November – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Bannu District, a suicide bomber detonated explosives near a police van, killing six people and wounding 19 others.**

**\* Analyst comment: As the suicide bombers in Islamabad were arrested prior to attempting to attack their targets, they will not be included in the statistical analysis. This report is included simply for informational purposes.**



# OEA Team Threat Report

## DECEMBER 2010

- ☐ **06 December – Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Mohmand Agency, Ghalanai, two suicide bombers on motorcycles attacked a government compound as officials met with anti-Taliban tribal elders. A man on a motorcycle drove up to an area where meeting participants were seated and detonated explosives. Seconds later, another bomber on a motorcycle attacked the gate of the compound. Some reports stated the attackers were dressed in police uniforms. At least 40 people were killed and 60 wounded.**
- ☐ **07 December – Baluchistan Province, Quetta, a suicide bomber attacked a convoy carrying Baluchistan Chief Minister Nawab Aslam Raisani. Raisani was unhurt but nine people were injured in the attack.**
- ☐ **08 December – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Kohat District, a teenage suicide bomber detonated explosives near a minibus next to Tirah Bazar market, killing 18 people and injuring 33 more.**

**\* Analyst comment: While there were two suicide attackers involved in the 06 December incident, they utilized the same delivery method at the same location, within seconds of each other. For statistical purposes, this attack will be considered as one suicide bombing (vehicle-borne).**



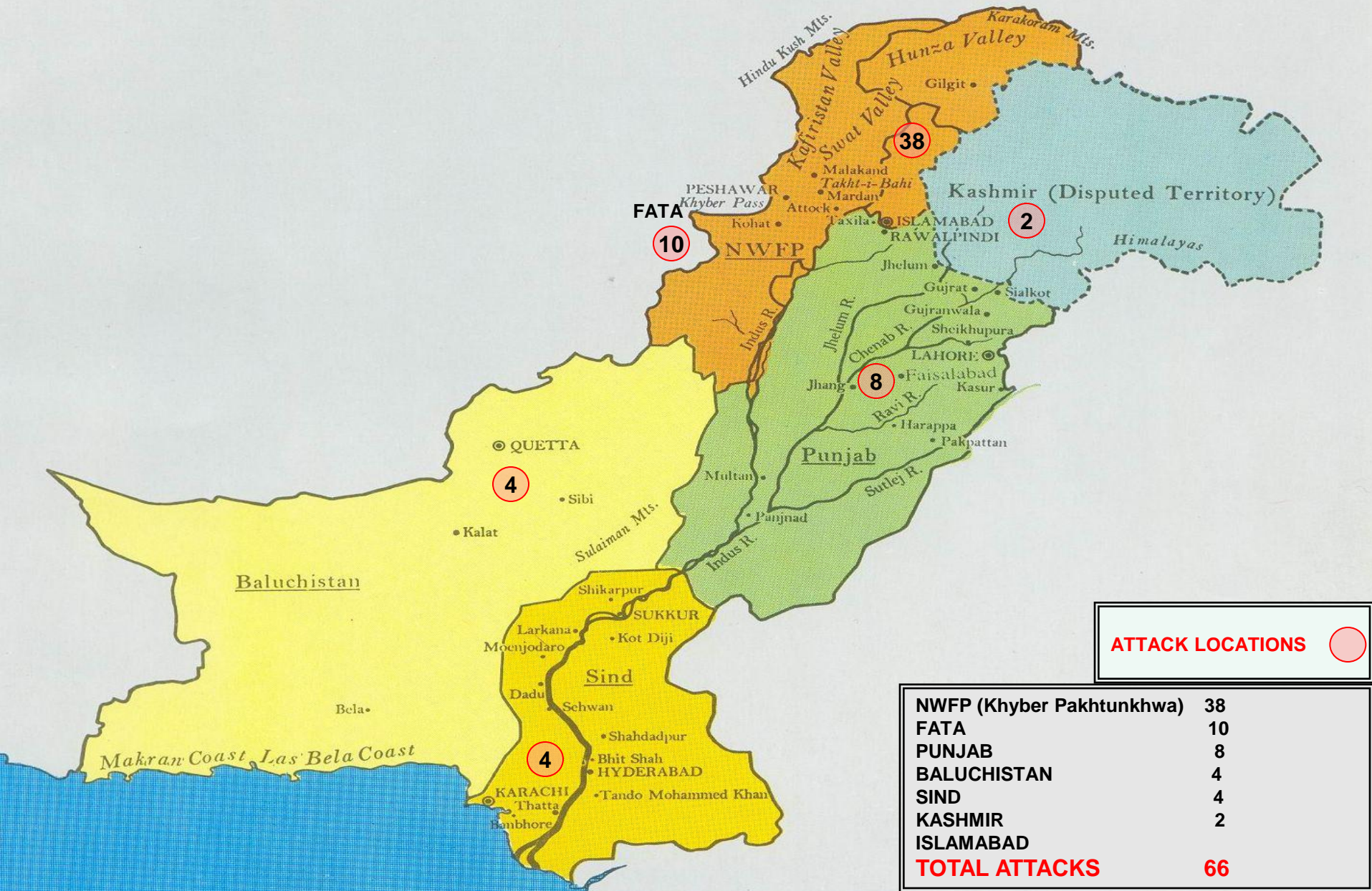


## **OEA Team Threat Report**

# **DECEMBER 2010**

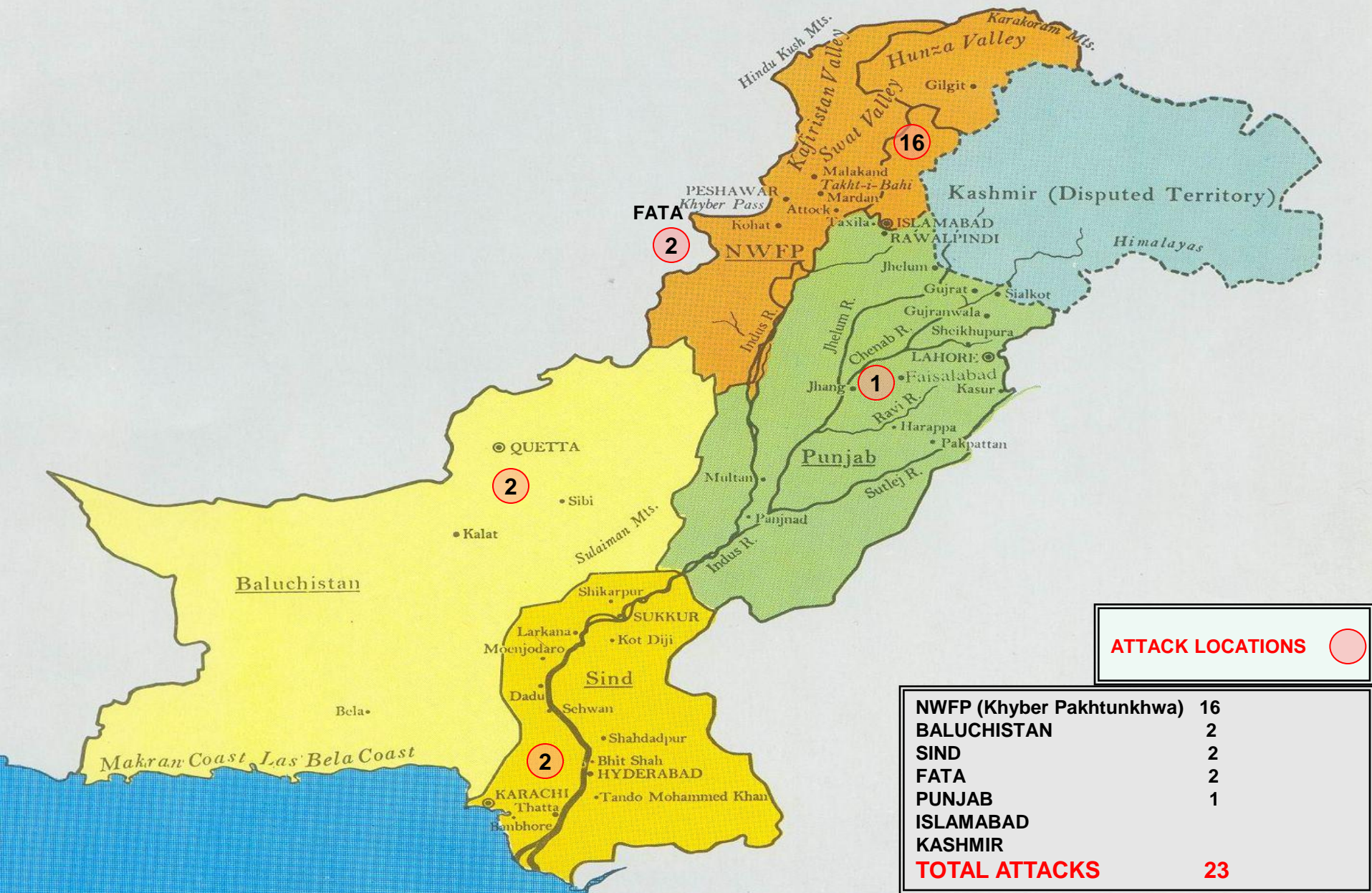
- ☐ **10 December – Northwest Frontier Province (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa), Hangu District, a SVBIED attack at a hospital building under-construction killed at least 15 people and wounded over 20 others.**
- ☐ **25 December – Federally Administered Tribal Areas, Bajaur District, Khar, a female suicide bomber wearing a burqa killed at least 47 people and wounded more than 100 at a food distribution point. When she was challenged at a police checkpoint the woman ran toward a group of 300 people waiting for food distribution and threw two hand grenades before she detonated explosives she was carrying beneath her clothing.**

# SUICIDE **ATTACKS** 2010





# SVBIED **ATTACKS** 2010



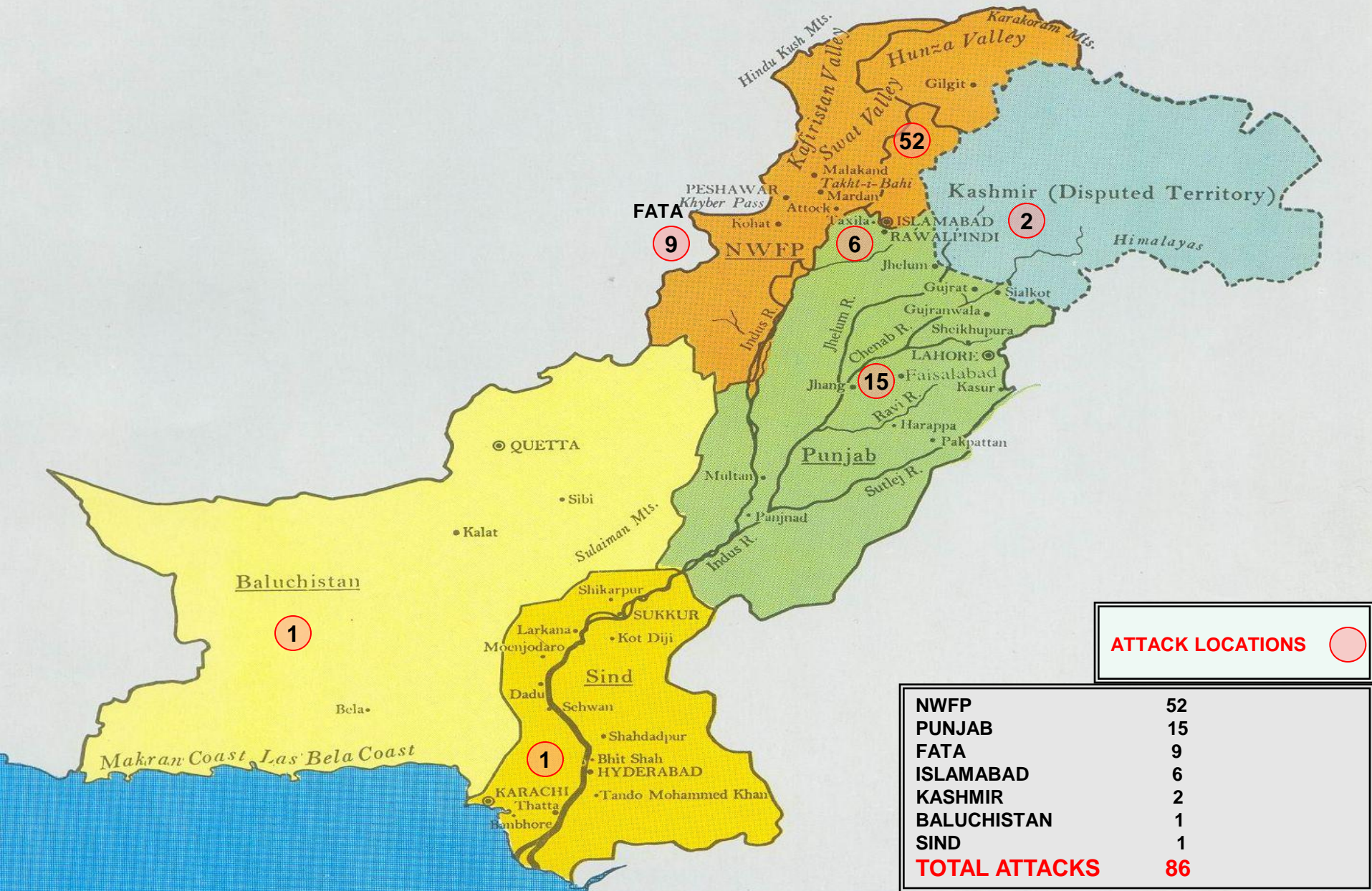


# BODY-BORNE SUICIDE **ATTACKS** 2010





# SUICIDE ATTACKS 2009



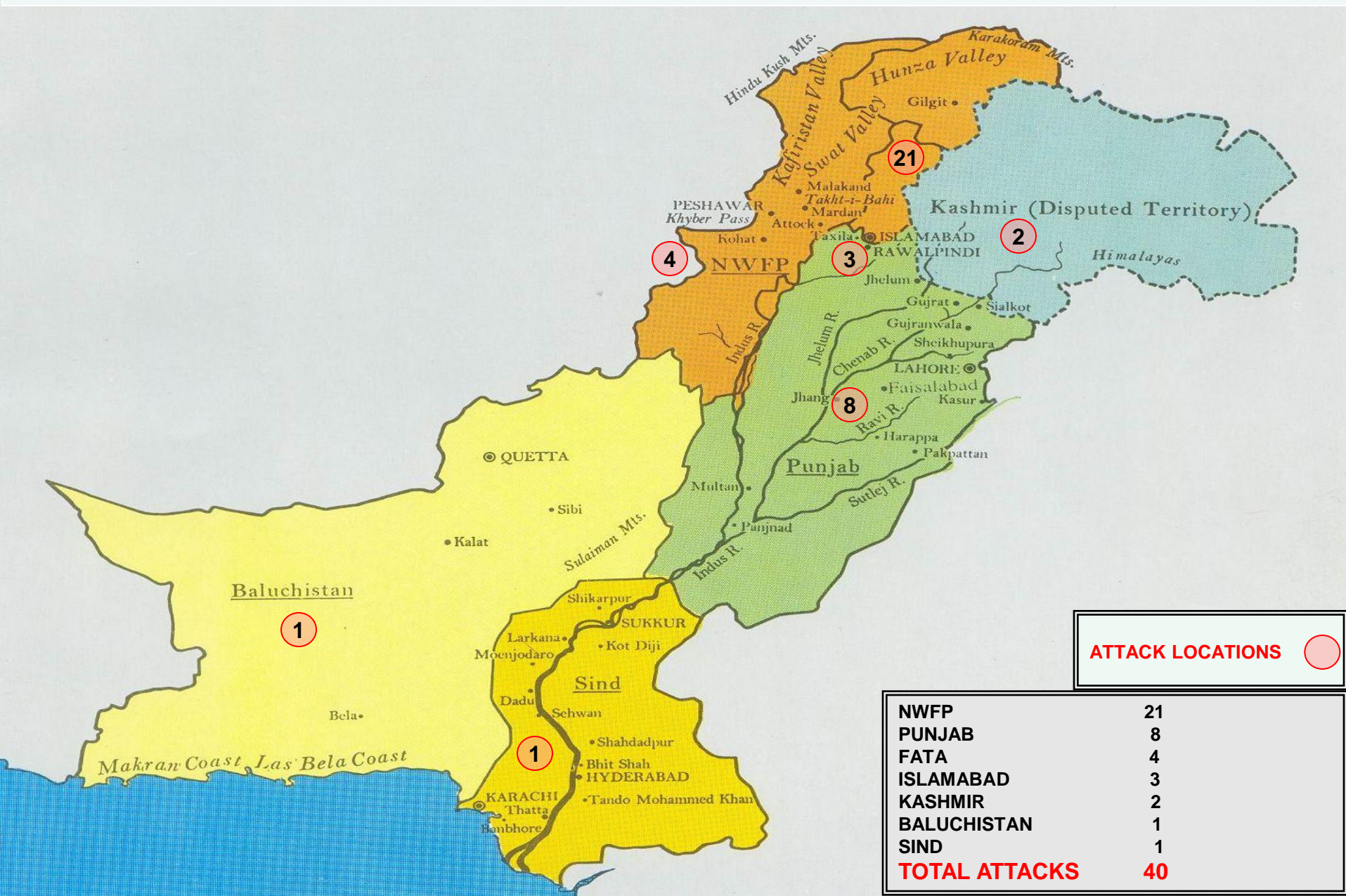


# SVBIED ATTACKS 2009





# BODY-BORNE SUICIDE **ATTACKS** 2009





# OEA Team Threat Report

## CONCLUSIONS

- ☐ All data used in this presentation was derived from open sources. The intent of this presentation is not to cover every suicide bombing incident in Pakistan but to discuss common TTP and identify trends.
- ☐ Details on the numbers of suicide bombings vary among sources. Casualty numbers vary between sources as well.
- ☐ For statistical purposes, multiple suicide attackers at the same location have been counted as one suicide attack unless the attackers utilized different delivery methods. For example, if a SVBIED was detonated and two suicide bombers wearing explosive vests then attacked the same location, it would be counted as two suicide attacks (one SVBIED and one body-borne attack).





# OEA Team Threat Report

## CONCLUSIONS

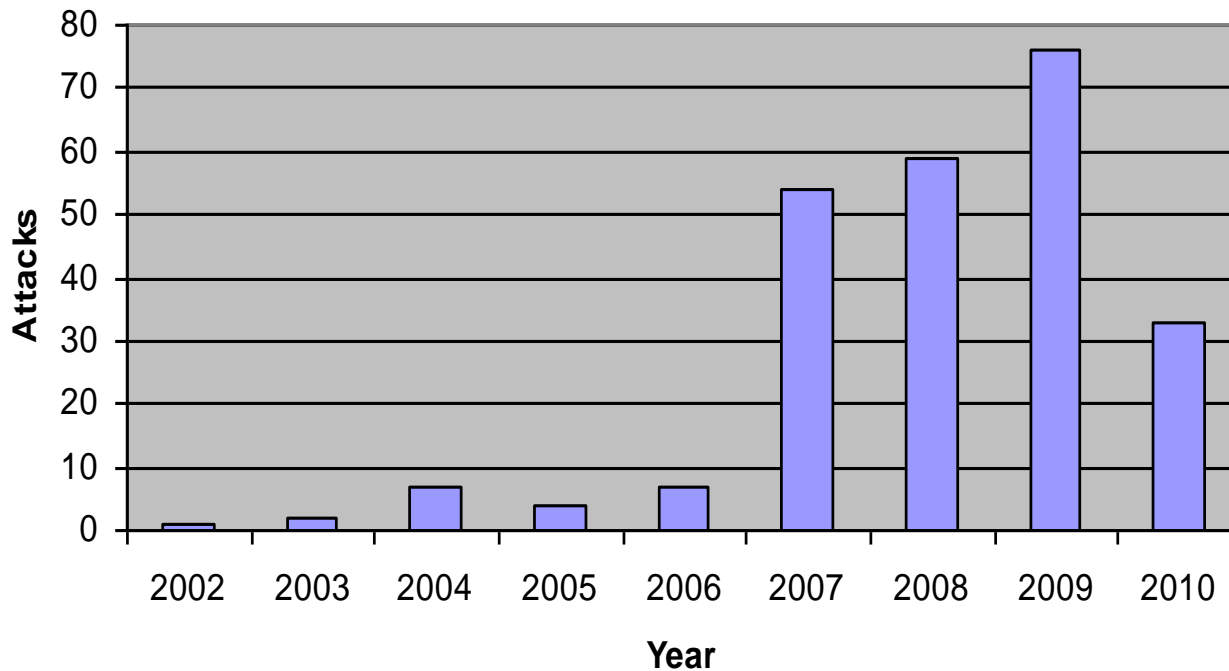
- ☐ Pakistan suffered 161 deaths from a total of seven suicide attacks in 2006.
- ☐ Pakistani government figures show 3,433 Pakistanis were killed in 215 suicide attacks between July 2007 and July 2010.
- ☐ According to the Pak Institute for Peace Studies, suicide attacks fell 22%, from 87 in 2009 to 68 in 2010.
- ☐ After President Pervez Musharraf ordered security forces to storm the Lal Masjid (Red Mosque) on 10 July 2007, suicide attacks began to increase. Before the incident, 75 people had been killed in 12 attacks; by the end of the year, an additional 44 suicide attacks had killed 567 people.
- ☐ Six of 86 suicide bombings (07%) occurred in Islamabad in 2009. In 2010, 0 of 66 (0%) suicide bombings occurred in Islamabad. As of 27 January 2011, 0 of 4 (0%) suicide bombings in 2011 occurred in Islamabad.
- ☐ Forty-seven of 86 suicide bombings (55%) were vehicle-borne in 2009. In 2010, 23 of 66 (35%) suicide bombings were vehicle-borne. As of 27 January 2011, 2 of 4 (50%) suicide bombings in 2010 were vehicle-borne.



# OEA Team Threat Report

## CONCLUSIONS

Number of suicide attacks in Pakistan



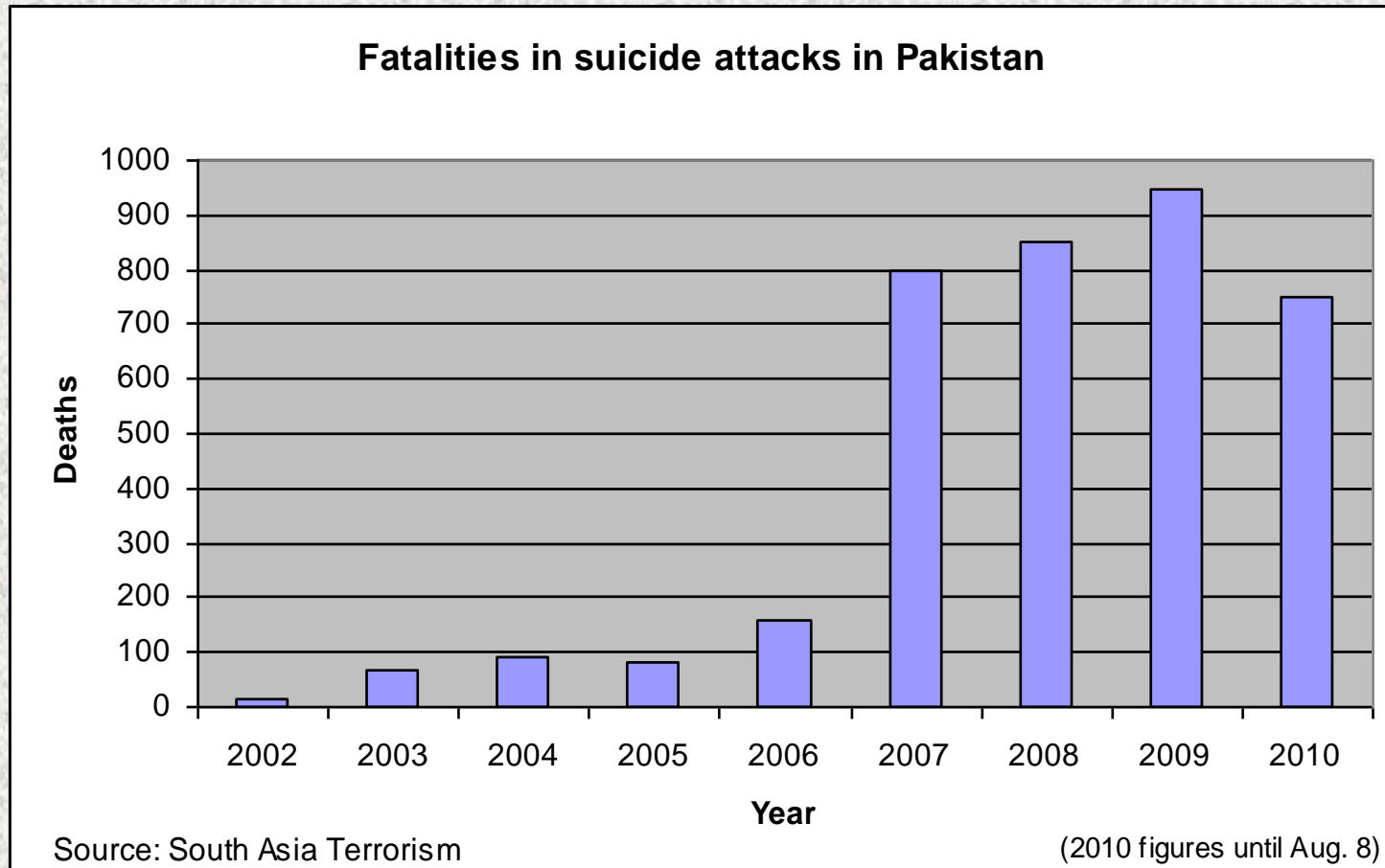
(2010 figures until Aug. 8)





# OEA Team Threat Report

## CONCLUSIONS





# OEA Team Threat Report

## Variable Implications

(Using PMESII-PT OE Variables)

### Political:

- Pakistan faces a crisis of governance as bombing becomes a favored tactic of anti-government militants. The recent wave of suicide bombing highlights the fault lines between Taliban linked elements and the Pakistani establishment.

### Military:

- Pakistan security forces, intelligence personnel and/or government personnel and/or facilities were targeted in 61 of 86 (71%) suicide attacks in 2009. In 2011, at least 38 of 66 (58%) suicide attacks were directed against government targets. As of 27 January, at least 3 of 4 (75%) suicide attacks in 2011 were directed against government targets.

### Economic:

- Continued indiscriminate attacks can only have a negative economic outcome.

### Social:

- Suicide bombings which kill civilians incite anger in the population. After a suicide attack at a mosque Hayagai Sharqai (Northwest Frontier Province, Upper Dir District) on 05 June 2009, villagers attacked Taliban members.





# OEA Team Threat Report

## Variable Implications

(Using PMESII-PT OE Variables)

### Information:

- Pakistani Taliban portray suicide bombings as jihad against infidels.
- The Pakistan government could exploit attacks directed against civilians to elicit public support against militants.

### Infrastructure:

- Security forces have made many attempts to reduce access to possible targets but these measures have not prevented continued suicide attacks.

### Physical Environment:

- The physical environment of Pakistan does not limit the use of suicide bombs.

### Time:

- The jihadist is patient and dedicated, even until death; governments are not as patient and dedicated.



# **OEA Team Threat Report**

## **POCs**

**OEA Team  
913-684-7920 (COMM)  
552-7920 (DSN)**

**TRADOC G-2 Intelligence Support Activity (TRISA)  
700 Scott Ave, Bldg 53  
Ft Leavenworth, Ks 66027**



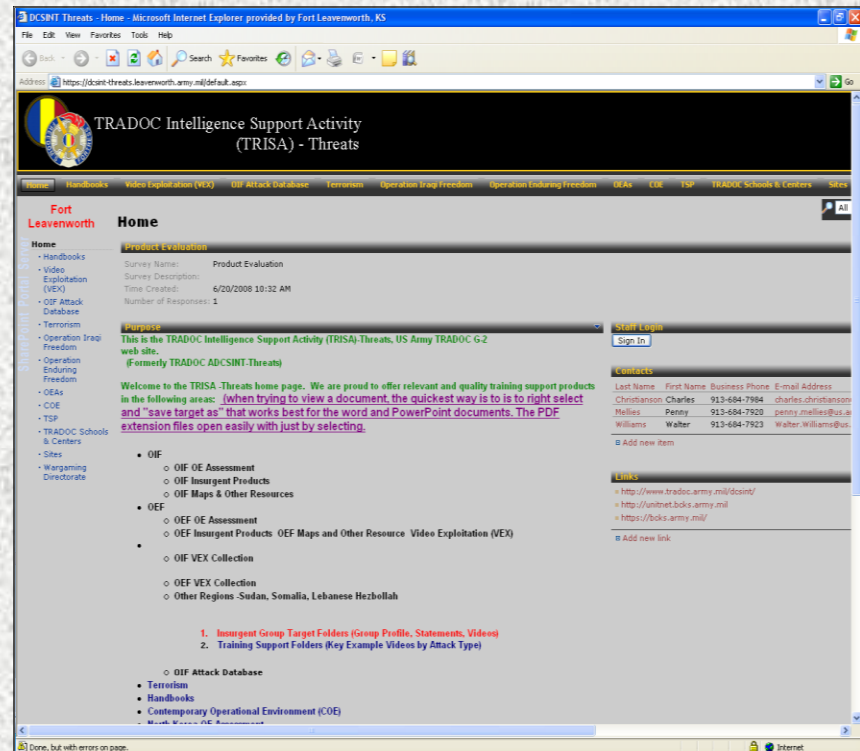


# OEA Team Threat Report



## ❑ BCKS

- <https://dcsint-threats.leavenworth.army.mil/default.aspx>





# OEA Team Threat Report



AKO

<https://www.us.army.mil/suite/portal/index.jsp>

<https://www.us.army.mil/suite/files/11318389> (directlink)

## Threat Products: AKO“Easy-Link”

Contemporary Operational Environment and Threat Integration Directorate

The screenshot displays the AKO Army Knowledge Online interface. On the left, there is a login section with fields for Username and Password, and a 'Login' button circled in red. Below this is a 'CAC Login to AKO/DKO' section. The main content area shows a 'Home' page with a search bar and a 'Favorites' list. A 'TRISA-CTID' folder is highlighted in the Favorites list, and a red arrow points to it. The 'TRISA-CTID' folder is also highlighted in the 'Files' list. A list of files is shown on the right, including 'C2', 'IMT Common Scenario', 'LSI Primer', 'M&SD', 'Red Team Wargaming', 'Scenarios & Studies', 'SigActs', 'Threat References', and 'TRISA-CTID'. The 'TRISA-CTID' file is circled in red.

1. Login
2. “Click” Files
3. Search to:  
TRADOC G2  
TRISA-CTID
4. “Click” & Find !