

SECURITY IN EGYPT

BY OMAR SHEIRA¹

Since late July 2013, Egypt has witnessed a rise in radicalized terrorist groups — such as Ajnad Misr, Al-Tawhid wal Jihad, the Popular Resistance Movement, and Wilayet Sina (formerly known as Ansar Beyt al-Maqdis) — and individual assailants. Similarly, there has also been a sharp increase in the number of terrorist attacks targeting the country's security forces, infrastructure, economy, and energy sector. The attacks aim at gradually exhausting the state's fragile stability, and occur on a daily basis throughout different governorates, in the form of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), coordinated armed attacks, and drive-by shootings. Although the Egyptian government has undertaken intensive legal and military counter-terrorist measures to restore security and stability in the country, the attacks continue unabated, prolonging Egypt's crisis.

Currently, there is very limited, consistent public data on the extent of the terrorist threat posed by the attacks and the effectiveness of the response adopted by the government. Therefore, as a part of our work on conflict-resolution, security, and policy-making, Global Political Trends (GPoT) Center launches its Terrorism-Counter-Terrorism Statistics Report to track the updates of terrorist attacks and counter-terrorist efforts in Egypt's War on Terror.

Note:

The statistics in this report are collected via news websites, official reports, and social media. There is, however, a certain challenge in this approach due to the high volume of reports on the security situation in Egypt. Hence, it is important for the reader to note a number of points prior to reading this report: **first**, media reports may tend to lack full information on the location, target, assailants, and casualties of some events; **second**, the high volume of reports, at times covering a single event, shows an inconsistency in statistics and data collection; **third**, official sources often reveal aggregate statistics spanning several days and weeks, therefore increasing the margin of error for double-counting. Keeping these factors into consideration is key in reading *any* statistics relating to Egyptian security and understanding that they can only be indicative of the situation on the ground.

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Terrorist Attacks

The terrorist attacks, as reported by the media, include planted I.E.D.s, exploding I.E.D.s, and armed attacks. There was a total **118** attacks in April.

North Sinai	38	Asyut	2
Fayoum	15	Aswan	2
Cairo	15	Beni Suef	2
Sharqia	11	Dakahlia	2
Beheira	10	Port Said	2
Giza	7	Kafr el-Sheikh	1
Ismailiya	3	Menofeyya	1
Qalioubia	3	Qina	1
Alexandria	2	Suez	1

Attack Details

53 Bombings
using **76** bombs

18 Armed attacks
inc. **1** RPG; **2** mortar

Attack Casualties

38 Army personnel killed **18** Civilians killed
49 - 68 Army personnel wounded **84 - 131** Civilians wounded
13 Police personnel killed **3** Civilians kidnapped
inc. 1 Colonel, Wael Tahoun

54 - 74 Police personnel wounded

Attack Frequency and Targets

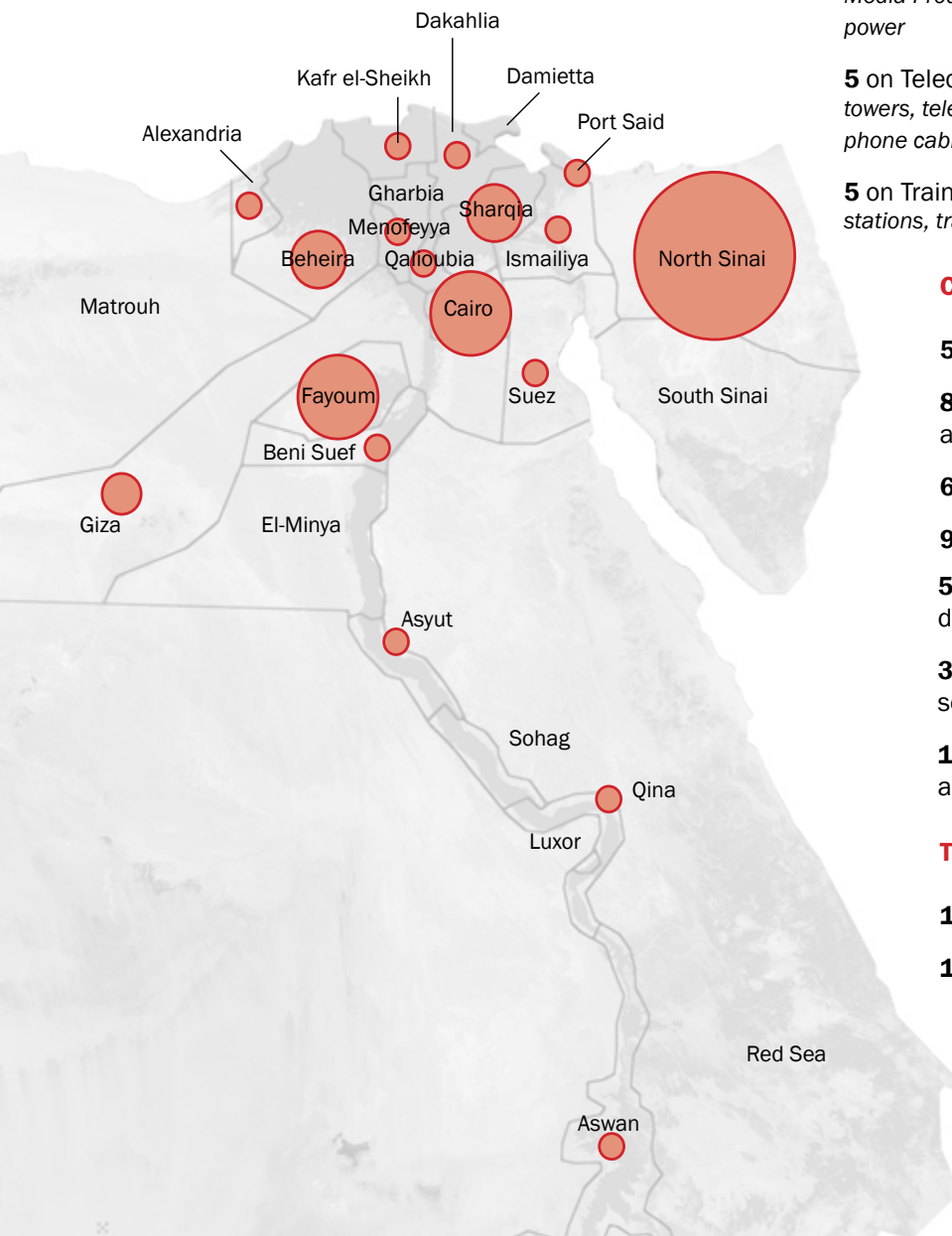
44 on Security forces
Police and military personnel, stations, and checkpoints **5** on Churches
18 in Public areas
roads, streets, bridges, gardens **3** on Natural Gas pipes, companies
15 on Electricity
towers, generators, plants, Media Production City power **2** on Courts
5 on Telecom
towers, telephone centrals, phone cabins **1** on Government office in Helwan
5 on Train and metro
stations, tracks **1** on Sports stadium
1 on Educational club

Counter-Terrorist Efforts

56+ Raids
827 - 1,265 Terrorists arrested
6+ Airstrikes in N. Sinai
99 I.E.D.s defused
5+ Tons of explosives destroyed
30,460+ Fireworks seized
1,750+ Anti-aircraft ammunition seized

Terrorist Casualties

175 - 240 Terrorists killed
13 Terrorists wounded





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