

SECURITY IN EGYPT

BY OMAR SHEIRA¹

Since late July 2013, Egypt has witnessed a rise in radicalized terrorist groups — such as Afnad 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 launched this 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

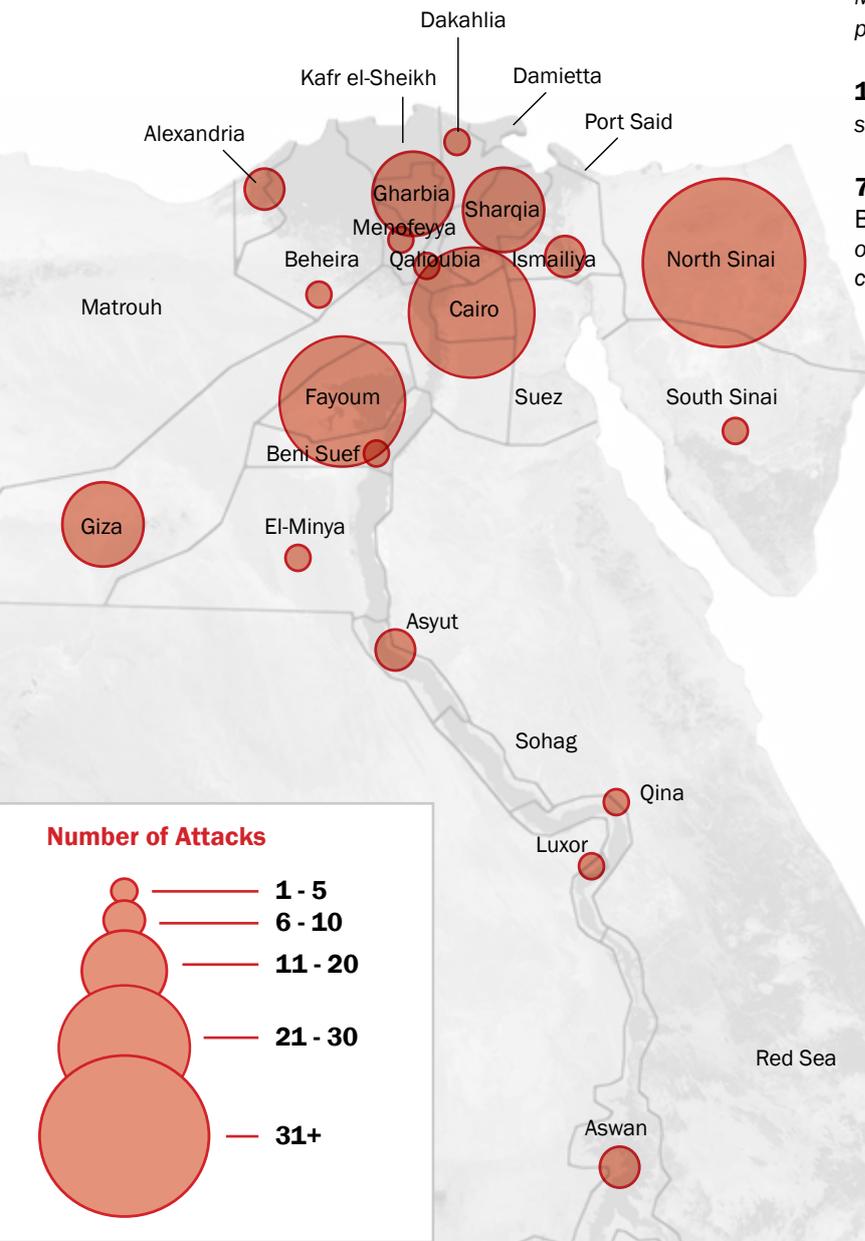
The terrorist attacks, as reported by the media and official reports, include instances of planted IEDs, detonated IEDs, defused IEDs and armed attacks. There was a total **202** attacks in June.

North Sinai	54	Beheira	4
Cairo	30	Beni Suef	4
Fayoum	20	Menofeyya	3
Giza	17	Dakahlia	2
Sharqia	15	Luxor	2
Gharbia	11	El-Minya	2
Asyut	9	Qalioubia	2
Ismailiyya	9	Qina	2
Aswan	7	South Sinai	2
Alexandria	6	Unspecified	1

Attack Details

70 IED attacks
via **98** detonated IEDs

30 Armed attacks



Attack Casualties

2 Army personnel killed

10 Civilians killed

15 Army personnel wounded

51 Civilians wounded

6 Police personnel killed

26 Police personnel wounded

Attack Frequency and Targets

76 on Security forces
Police and military personnel, stations, and checkpoints

4 Economic-related
stores, factories, businesses, banks, ATM machines

62 in Public areas
infrastructure, roads, streets, bridges, hospitals, universities, schools

3 on Tourist Sites
Pyramids and Karnak Temple

3 on Post Offices

16 on Electricity
towers, generators, plants, Media Production City power

4 on Religious Buildings
3 on mosques; 1 on church

12 on Train and metro
stations, tracks

2 on Telecom
towers, telephone centrals, phone cabins

7 on Government
Buildings offices, prisons, ministries, conference halls

2 on South Sinai Airport

1 on Fuel
Gas Station

Attacks Claimed

8 by Wilayet Sinai (*Ansar Beyt al-Maqdis*)

8 by Al-Iqab al-Thawry (*Revolutionary Punishment*)

4 by Al-Muqawama al-Shaabiyya (*Popular Resistance*)

Counter-Terrorist Efforts

67+ Raids

1,298 - 1,488 suspected Terrorists arrested

296 IEDs defused

10+ Tons of explosives destroyed

96+ Terrorist outposts destroyed

Terrorist Casualties

139 Terrorists killed

12 Terrorists wounded

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Major Incidents

June 3 - Pyramids and Sphinx, Giza: unknown assailants opened fire on a police car, resulting in the death of 2 police officers and the injury of 1 security guard.

June 10 - Karnak Temple, Luxor: a militant attack targeting a bus of foreign tourists was foiled in the city of Luxor, near the Karnak Temple. Two of the militants—one of which was a suicide bomber—were killed.

June 16 - Sinbellaween, Dakahlia: a terrorist cell leader, Ahmed M. M. A. was arrested, on charges of having ties to Daesh (i.e. Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) and coordinating activities with them.

June 24 - Unspecified: a video released by al-Iqab al-Thawry purportedly showed the execution of an informant who collaborated with the Egyptian police.

June 29 - Heliopolis, Cairo: Egypt's Prosecutor General Hisham Barakat was assassinated by a car bomb attack on his motorcade.

Terms and Definitions

Raid: a planned and/or coordinated swift operation, usually small scale, targeting terrorist elements, through arrests; seizure of weaponry, explosive devices, and installations; or destruction of outposts. It ends with a planned withdrawal upon completion of the assigned mission¹.

Terrorist: an individual who uses violence, terror, and intimidation to achieve an economic, religious, political, or ideological goal.

Suspected terrorists: individuals arrested on charges of inciting or using violence, terror, and intimidation to achieve their goals. These individuals typically possess and use IEDs, fireworks, molotov cocktails, or other weapons in disrupting stability. However, the individuals arrested *strictly* on charges of joining the Muslim Brotherhood; illegally protesting; and/or possessing Muslim Brotherhood brochures, pamphlets, or merchandise, are *not* included in the suspected terrorists count.

¹ Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms. Retrieved July 1, 2015, from http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine/new_pubs/jp1_02.pdf.



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