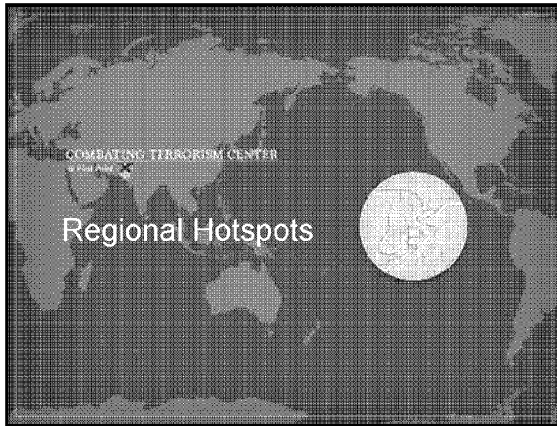
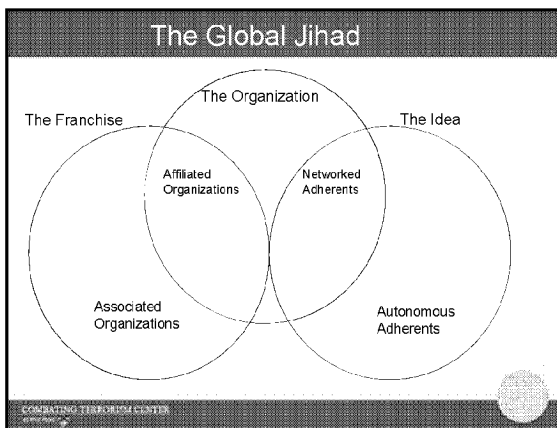
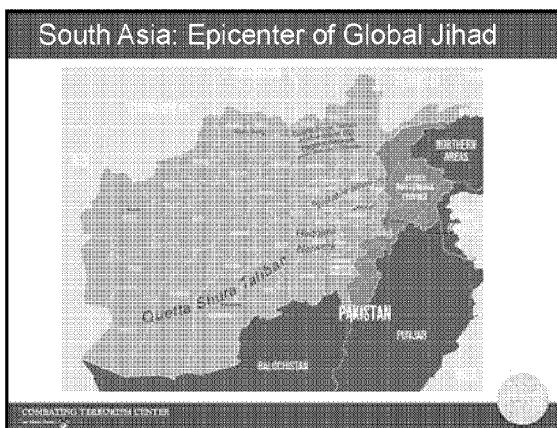






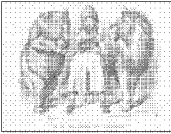


South Asia: Regional Background

- Unique geography
- Ethnic, tribal and religious landscape
- History of autonomous regions along weak borders outside of the reach of the state
- History of resistance to outsiders
- Instrumentalization of Islam by state and non-state actors
- Pakistani intervention



Afghanistan Ethnic Groups



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South Asia: Evolution of Jihad

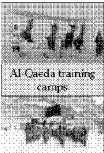
- 1970s Descent into Conflict
 - 1979 Soviet invasion
- Anti-Soviet Jihad
 - Maktab al-Khidmat
 - Saudi and U.S. support
- Jihadists organize
- 1990s and Civil War
 - Taliban emerge
- Post-9/11 transition
 - Shift to FATA
 - CT efforts impact AQ core
 - Pakistani groups reorganize, factionalize



Soviets roll into Afghanistan



Mujahideen fighters



Al Qaeda training camps

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South Asia: Current Picture

- Provides fundraising, recruitment, propaganda, training, and operational opportunity for all the organizations in the environment
- Overlap of Local, Regional, and Global actors and ideologies
- Global – e.g. AQ
- Regional – e.g. Lashkar-e-Tayyiba
 - LeT: Kashmir; ties with ISI; major attacks in India
- Local – e.g. Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan
 - TTP: Formed 2007; operates in FATA; waging insurgency in Pakistan



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Yemen: Regional Background

- Twice the size of Wyoming; extensive mountainous regions
- Poorest and most populous country in the Gulf
- At risk of running out of water
- Oil production (70% of state revenues) is down sharply
- Yemen's multiple tribes have always limited power of central government
- Insurgency in Sada (North Yemen)
- Secessionist movement in the South an even bigger challenge



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Yemen: Evolution of Jihad

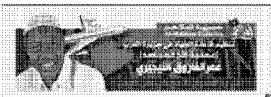
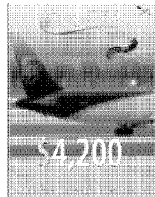
- AQAP I (early 2000s): Saudi Arabia
 - Attacks on oil infrastructure
 - Economic intent; drive out West
 - Heavy CT effort by Saudis force leadership to Yemen
- AQAP II (2007 – today): Yemen
 - Joint Saudi & Yemeni leadership
 - To date, has managed to control violence and limit civilian casualties in Yemen
 - Extensive attempts to fundraise in Saudi Arabia
 - August 2009: Attack on Prince Mohammed bin Nayef



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Yemen: Current Picture

- 12/25 Bomber
- 2010 embassy attacks, and other attacks on domestic targets in Yemen
- Anwar al-Awlaki
- *Inspire* magazine
- October 2010 parcel bombs
- Dispute over use of drones / U.S. role



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Yemen: Key Take-Aways

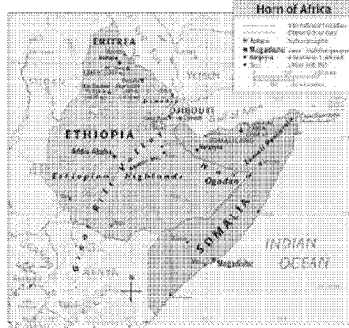
- Yemen is the most important country for jihadist activity outside of AF/PAK
- Inaccessible terrain and Saleh government's lack of legitimacy make it an ideal base for jihadists
- Yemen has become a center of jihadist innovation in propaganda and bombing
- A large increase in US aid to Yemen will significantly alter this landscape
- **Law Enforcement Notes:**
 - Yemeni diaspora in the U.S.
 - Issue with Americans who drop out of sight in Yemen

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Horn of Africa



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Horn of Africa: Regional Background

- Extreme underdevelopment, high vulnerability to natural disaster
- High population growth
- Multiple, protracted armed conflicts; chronic insecurity, communal and criminal violence
- Failed states – large areas of "ungoverned space"; state break-ups
- Porous borders – spillover, arms flows, population movement
- Refugees and immigrants, large diasporas
- Worsening sectarian and ethnic divisions



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Horn of Africa: Evolution of Jihad

- Somalia: civil war, state collapse, and famine 1991-92; UNOSOM intervention 1993-95
- East Africa Al Qaida cell – 1990s
- EAAQ cell terrorist bombings – 1998, 2000, 2001
- Catastrophe in Somalia (2006-2008):
 - Rise of the Somali Islamic Courts Union
 - Ethiopian intervention
 - Insurgency and counter-insurgency
- Rise of Shabaab: Origins, ideology, objectives



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Horn of Africa: Current Picture

Shabaab

- Links to diaspora
- Role of non-Somalis
- Link to Al Qa'ida
- Popular support
- Internal splits
- Threat to region
- Threat beyond the region



Piracy: weak links to Shabaab

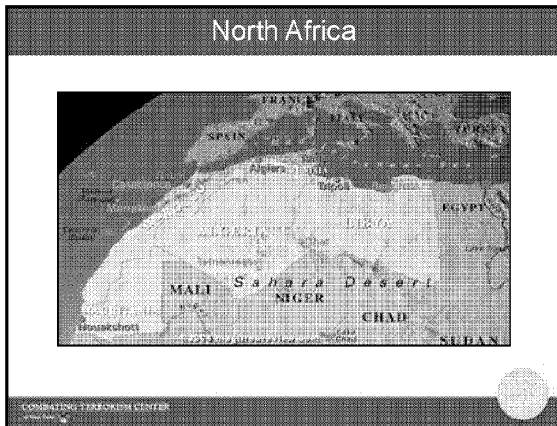


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Horn of Africa: Key Take-Aways

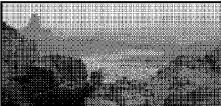
- Long history with only recent dividends for AQ Core
- Locally and regionally focused operations with global propaganda
- International recruitment of Somalis and non-Somalis
- Most closely linked to AQAP and historic AQ leadership
- **Law Enforcement Notes:**
 - Recruitment of two dozen Somali-Americans; nationalist narrative plus radical Islamist rhetoric
 - Challenging to distinguish between legitimate and suspicious travel of Somali-Americans

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North Africa: Regional Background

- Distances to the north are short; to the south enormous
- North Africa and the Sahel are in Europe's backyard
- Uncontrolled territory
- Lack of state presence/policing
- Pervasive organized crime
 - Human trafficking
 - Contraband/counterfeit goods
 - Drug trafficking





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North Africa: Evolution of Jihad

Three incarnations of Algerian-based jihadism:

- Armed Islamic Group (GIA):
 - Veterans of the Anti-Soviet Jihad
 - Anti-Algerian & French Govt (networks still in France)
 - Parasitic relationship to the Bosnian jihad in the 1990s
- Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC):
 - More discriminate splinter group of the GIA
 - Recruits from Algerian military
 - Parasitic relationship to the jihad in Iraq
- Al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb
 - Affiliates in 2006, changes name in 2007
 - Lead by GSPC veteran Abdel Malik Droukhal, but
 - There are really 3 AQIMS...

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North Africa: Current Picture

- Abdel Malik Droukhal: (Mtns outside of Algiers)
 - Initiates VBIED suicide terrorism campaign in April 2007
 - Encourages push into Tunisia, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania
 - Al-Andalus
- Abou Zeid: (Mali/Mauritania)
 - The genuine Salafi-jihadi article
 - Katiba *Tariq ibn Ziyad* (8th Century conqueror of Iberian Peninsula)
 - Kidnap & Demand (release of Abu Qatada al-Filistini, GIA ideologue)
- Moktar BelMoktar: (Niger/Mauritania)
 - More criminal than Jihadi (K&R, Drugs, Counterfeiting)
 - Veteran of the Afghan civil war (1991-1993)

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North Africa: Key Take-Aways

- Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) is active in parts of North Africa and the Sahara
- While AQIM is an Al Qaeda affiliate, its political objectives are obscured by criminal activities
- The cohesiveness of different AQIM factions is in question
- Numbers are small, but the group takes advantage of lack of policing and CT capabilities
- **Law Enforcement Notes:**
 - Legal to illegal: visa overstay (student/tourist and fiancé)
 - Historic experiences with security services in home countries means lying is default mode

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Case Study: Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab



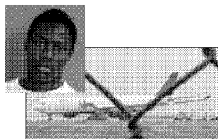
Childhood in Nigeria



Arabic Studies in Yemen



College in the UK



Ghana > Nigeria > Amsterdam > Detroit



Return to Yemen

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Key Take-Aways

- Overlap of Local, Regional, and Global organizations provides multiple "avenues" into the jihad
- Centrality of geographic hotspots
- Travel to past and present jihadi conflict zones matter for subject and subject's close associates
- Understanding the ideology (vocabulary, heroes) is the key to identifying inspired jihadists with no pattern of travel, procurement, etc

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