SECURITY IN EGYPT

BY OMAR **SHEIRA**[1]

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 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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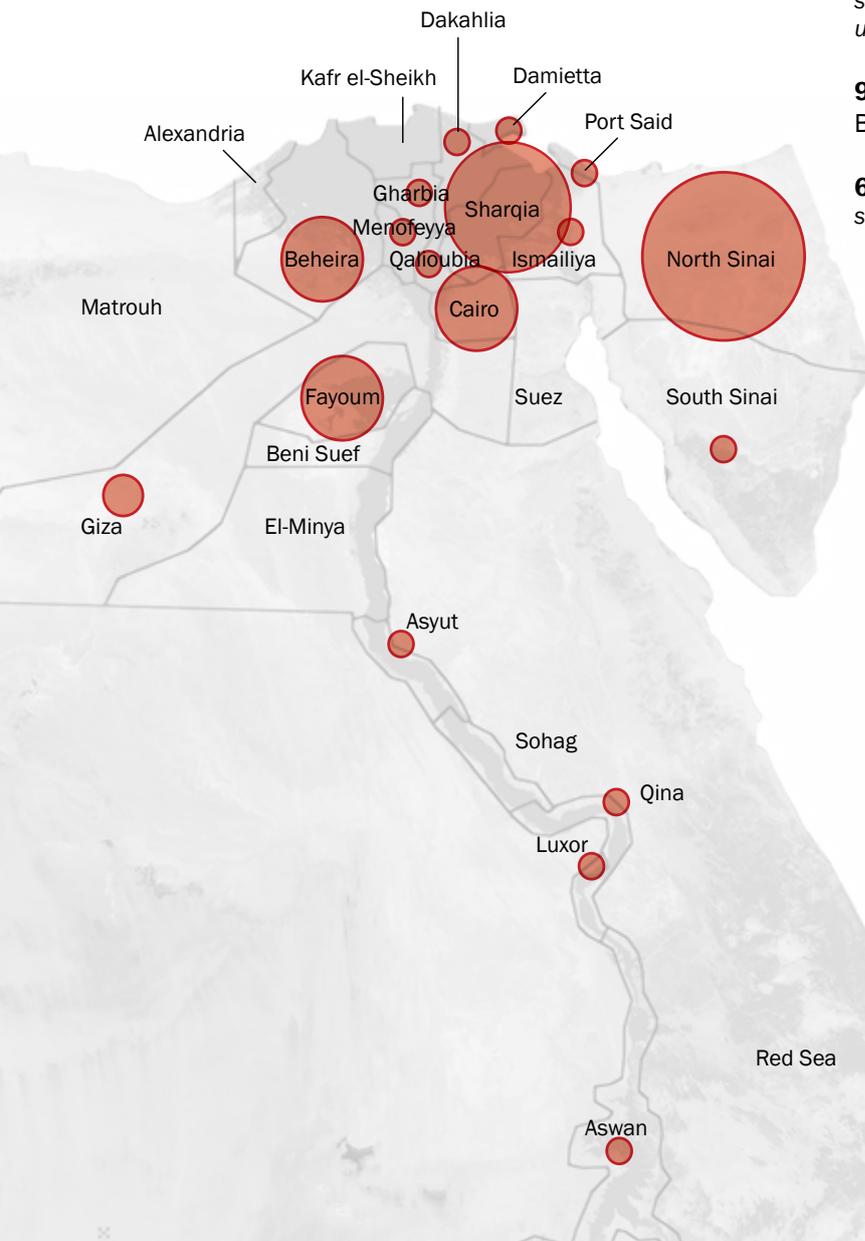
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Terrorist Attacks

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 **152** attacks in May.

North Sinai	**42**	Ismailiyya	**2**
Sharqia	**21**	Luxor	**2**
Beheira	**16**	Port Said	**2**
Fayoum	**16**	Qina	**2**
Cairo	**10**	Dakahlia	**2**
Giza	**8**	Menofeyya	**1**
Asyut	**5**	Qalioubia	**1**
Aswan	**4**	South Sinai	**1**
Damietta	**3**	Unspecified	**11**
Gharbia	**3**		

Attack Details

68 IED attacks
via **109** detonated IEDs

23 Armed attacks

Attack Casualties

11 Army personnel killed

36 Army personnel wounded

6 Police personnel killed

19 Police personnel wounded

12 Civilians killed
inc. 3 judges killed in North Sinai

40 Civilians wounded

Attack Frequency and Targets

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

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

21 in Public areas
infrastructure, roads, streets, bridges, gardens, universities, schools

9 on Government Buildings

6 on Train and metro
stations, tracks

5 on Telecom
towers, telephone centrals, phone cabins

5 on Courts

5 Economic-related
stores, factories, businesses, banks

4 on Churches

2 on Natural Gas
pipes, companies

Counter-Terrorist Efforts

80+ Raids

1,448 - 1,755 suspected Terrorists arrested

169 IEDs defused

5+ Tons of explosives destroyed

200 Barrels of explosives destroyed

40,000+ Fireworks seized

45+ Mortars seized

2 Explosives storages destroyed

Terrorist Casualties

138 Terrorists killed

16 Terrorists wounded

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