



ICT
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ICT Jihadi Monitoring Group **PERIODIC REVIEW**

Bimonthly Report

Summary of Information on Jihadist Websites The Second Half of August 2015

Highlights

This report summarizes notable events discussed on jihadist Web forums during the second half of August 2015. Following are the main points covered in the report:

- **Abubakr Shekau**, the leader of the **Islamic State in West Africa** (formerly Boko Haram), denies rumors of his death that were published by the Nigerian media. He emphasizes that his organization continues to act under the banner of the Islamic State and the leadership of Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the leader of the Islamic State.
- **Islamic State** fighters send a threatening message, in Turkish, to the President of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, and accuse him of betraying the Muslim Nation due to Turkey's cooperation with Western countries, Israel, the PKK and other infidel Muslim countries, his devotion to democracy, and his unwillingness to implement shari'a. In light of this, the fighters call on the Turkish people to renounce the Turkish regime and help the Islamic State in any way possible, and they threaten that their organization will conquer Istanbul.
- **The Islamic State** launches a video regarding the gold dinar that was minted and circulated in the territories under the control of the Islamic State caliphate. According to the video, the new currency is supposed to help trade and economic life, and to weaken the economy of the United States, which is working to strengthen its influence in the world by distributing dollars to various regimes around the world.

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New Publications

Ideology

- Nukhbat lil-'Ilam jihadist media institution, which is involved in publicity for Al-Qaeda, published the following:
- a collection of all of the books of speeches by **Ayman al-Zawahiri**, the leader of Al-Qaeda.¹



The banner of the collection

- An article by **Dr. Sami bin Mahmud al-'Aridi**, a member of the Shura Council of Al-Nusra Front in Syria, on the subject of aiding heretics during a time of war. Al-'Aridi presented three different approaches to the issue and did not state which approach he preferred. According to him, the current circumstances and special conditions in the field need to be taken into account in order to determine which approach is best. He even explained that the use of *takfir* against jihadist factions in Syria is dangerous and should only be used in exceptional circumstances and with great caution.²
- A pamphlet by **Dr. Sami bin Mahmud al-'Aridi**, a member of the Shura Council of Al-Nusra Front in Syria, which included tips on how jihad fighters should conduct themselves during times of war based on the teachings of Sheikh Ibn Tamiyya, a Hanbali cleric from the 13th century..³

¹ <http://justpaste.it/n2s4>

² <http://justpaste.it/nehu>

³ <http://justpaste.it/naet>

- An article titled, “Message to a Mujahid” by **Sheikh Abu Qatada al-Filastini**, a senior Salafi-jihadist cleric in Jordan. According to Abu Qatada, the jihad fighters who are arriving to arenas of battle in Syria and Iraq seek to defend their religion and Muslims from the Alawites and Shi’ites, and therefore all distractions stemming from internal rivalries, ideological disagreements and the like between jihadist factions harm the efforts of the mujahid. In light of this situation, Abu Qatada called on jihad leaders and fighters to focus on fighting against tyrannical regimes, the Alawites, the Jews and their allies, and to put an end to the rivalries and mend the existing rift in order to win the battle against the enemies of Islam.⁴
- **Sheikh Dr. Hani al-Siba’i**, a senior Salafi-jihadist cleric, held a televised debate with Sheikh Bashir bin Hasan, a prominent Tunisian sage, on Al-Maghribiyya television station about various topics, including the Islamic State (IS), democracy, and more.⁵
- Al-Malahim jihadist media institution, which is affiliated with Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), published a video regarding the enforcement of moral order in Islamic law (parts 1-3).⁶
- Al-Hayyat jihadist media institution, which is affiliated with the IS, published a video titled, “Return of the Gold Dinar” about trade and economic relations in Islam, and emphasized the importance of using the gold currency that issued by the IS in the territories of the caliphate. According to the organization, the use of a local currency will help weaken the US economy, which is working to strengthen its influence in the world by sending dollars to various regimes.⁷



The video banner

⁴ <http://justpaste.it/nf8y>

⁵ <https://al-fidaa.com/vb> (Arabic).

⁶ <https://al-fidaa.com/vb> (Arabic).

⁷ <https://al-fidaa.com/vb> (Arabic).

- Al-Himma publishing house, which publishes materials for the IS, launched a new series of pamphlets titled, “Whispers in the Ear of the Mujahid”, which was designed to provide encouragement to IS fighters. Another pamphlet dealt with the importance of remaining faithful to Islam and not to the nation-state.⁸

The Rift between Al-Qaeda and the Islamic State

- Al-Basira jihadist media institute, which is affiliated with Al-Nusra Front, published a video of the second part of the series titled, “For the Sake of Exposing the Sinners’ Path”, which described Al-Nusra Front’s position vis-à-vis the Islamic State and its method of battling against the organization. In the video, a member of Al-Nusra Front, Abu Mujahid al-Misri, explained that the greatest tragedy to befall Syria and its residents are the Khawarij, referring to the IS. He added that these are the people who the Prophet warned about and instructed to be killed. He emphasized that the clear position regarding Islamic State fighters is to fight them and not just fend off their arrival. Later in the video, another member of Al-Nusra Front, Abu Yasir al-Muhajir, added that when the Syrian revolution began, areas under the control of the Assad regime started to fall into the hands of the rebels, but then a group of infidels – former Ba’ath party officers – came and started to fight against them. He claimed that the IS, led by al-Baghdadi and al-Adnani, accused the mujahideen of heresy based on speculation, and added that this led them to bomb the mujahideen bases and to send car bombs to kill women and children. He concluded by saying that the organization will continue to fight them, and he accused several members of other jihadist factions of enabling the Islamic State’s advancement due to their mistaken position vis-à-vis the IS.⁹
- The Azzam Research Center, which is seemingly tied to the Abdullah Azzam Brigades, published an article titled, “What the Mujahideen Lost When the Exaggerators [in their radical interpretation of Islam] Entered Their Ranks” by Sheikh Abu Mariyya al-Qahtani, a senior member of Al-Nusra Front.¹⁰

⁸ https://archive.org/details/Jaddid_neyah

⁹ <http://justpaste.it/n2hc> ; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8-ZJE1SQDjl>

¹⁰ <https://justpaste.it/n5yl>

- The Kataib Rad' al-Khawarij jihadist media group published a collection of responses criticizing the IS by ideologues, scholars and commanders who support Al-Qaeda.¹¹
- An Arabic-language Twitter account titled, “Obscure Things and Arab Secrets” posted a letter that it claimed was written by Sheikh Ayman al-Zawahiri, leader of Al-Qaeda, to Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, leader of the Islamic State, from 2014 in which the former criticized the manner in which the IS treats Muslims and non-Muslims, as well as its misunderstanding of Islamic holy sources.¹²

Strategy

- The Nukhbat al-Fikr jihadist media group published a booklet titled, “The Series of Struggle and the Spirit of Change: The Revolution...The Strategy (parts 2-3)” by Sayf al-‘Adil, a senior Al-Qaeda strategist.¹³



The booklet banner

- A writer calling herself Ahlam al-Nasr, or Umm Usamah, from Damascus published an article titled, “The Islamic Caliphate’s Strategic Weapon”. In the beginning of the article, the writer presented her impressions of several children and teenagers (acquaintances and relatives) who support the IS. Among others, the writer mentioned a five-year-old boy who enjoyed watching executions and other children who were interested in burning “infidel pilots”. The writer added: “The children here in the Caliphate call for the liberation of Rome and the conquest of Ka’bah.

¹¹ <https://justpaste.it/d-bgdadi>

¹² <https://justpaste.it/asrarwkk>

¹³ <https://al-fidaa.com/vb> (Arabic); For a detailed document on the subject, see:

They refer to themselves by the names of the Companions of the Prophet, they hold sticks as if they were weapons, they train and compete with each other to imitate the actions of the mujahideen in publications”.

The writer explained that this generation is the Islamic State’s strategic weapon, which is sowing fear among the infidels and, therefore, it should be nurtured and protected. In order to strengthen and breed the next generation, the writer emphasized the importance of marrying at a young age, having many children, and marrying several wives and captives.¹⁴



The Islamic State’s Strategic Weapon – Educating the next generation of fighters

- Visitors to the Shumukh al-Islam jihadist Web forum published an article by an anonymous writer titled, “A Message to the Lone Wolves”, which included words of encouragement for supporters of the IS around the world who are unable to migrate and join the Islamic State. The writer recommended that these supporters act as “lone wolves” and attack infidels in their home country, and encouraged them not to fear death since a martyr’s death for Allah’s sake leads to heaven.¹⁵

Promoting the Myth of the Martyr

- Various jihadist organizations and jihad leaders gave eulogies in memory of Abu-Uthman al-Ghaymrawi, Emir of the Islamic Caucasus and leader of Dagestan Province, who was killed in clashes with Russian security forces in Untsukulsky District in Dagestan. Among the jihadist

¹⁴ <https://shamikh1.biz/vb> (Arabic).

¹⁵ <http://justpaste.it/wolfs>

organizations that gave eulogies were AQAP,¹⁶ Ansar al-Din Front in Syria, Ansar al-Furqan in Balochistan,¹⁷ and others.

- Al-Bushriyyat jihadist media institution, which is involved in publicity for Al-Qaeda, published a eulogy given by Sayf al-‘Adl, a senior strategist in the organization, in memory of Sheikh Abu Khalid al-Suri. The latter was related to Ayman al-Zawahiri, the leader of Al-Qaeda, and was sent by him to Syria in order to mediate and make peace between Al-Nusra Front and the IS. He was killed in February 2014 in a suicide attack carried out in the city of Aleppo, where he was born.¹⁸
- The Ibn Tamiyya Center, which focuses on the Palestinian Salafi-jihadist movement, published a video titled, “Memoirs of the Emir, Abu al-Baraa”, the leader of a Salafi-jihadist organization in the Gaza Strip called Jaysh al-Islam who was killed by Israeli security forces.¹⁹



The video banner

Magazines

- The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan published Issue no. 113 of its magazine, *Al-Somood*.²⁰

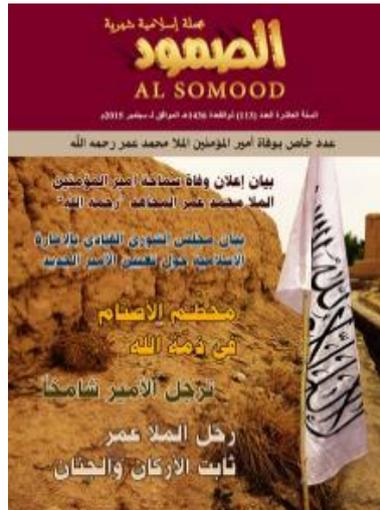
¹⁶ <https://al-fidaa.com/vb> (Arabic).

¹⁷ <https://al-fidaa.com/vb> (Arabic).

¹⁸ <https://justpaste.it/neeaa>

¹⁹ <https://dump.to/dIq>

²⁰ <https://ia601509.us.archive.org/18/items/alsomood113>



The issue banner

- The Salafi-jihadist movement in the Gaza Strip published a new issue of the magazine, *Al-Waad*.²¹



The back banner of the issue

- The Azzam Research Center, which is seemingly tied to the Abdullah Azzam Brigades, a Salafi-jihadist group in Lebanon and Syria, launched the first issue of a new electronic magazine titled, *Al-Shari'a*. The first issue included statements by Salafi-jihadist writers such as Abu Mariyya ak-

²¹ <https://al-fidaa.com/vb> (Arabic).

Qahtani, a member of Al-Nusra Front; Abu 'Abbas al-Shami, a founder of the Ahrar al-Sham movement Abu Basir al-Tartusi, a senior Salafi-jihadist philosopher in Syria; and more. The center describes itself as aspiring to spread the teachings of Sheikh Abdullah Azzam, a founder of Al-Qaeda, and to put them into practice.



The issue banner

Reports from the Field

Afghanistan-Pakistan

During the second half of August 2015, clashes continued between the Taliban in Afghanistan, and both Russian and foreign security forces. At least eight police officers were killed in attacks by Taliban fighters at checkpoints in an eastern province in the country.²² On the other hand, Afghan army forces, aided by NATO forces, managed to re-conquer the area of Musa Qala in Helman Province in southern Afghanistan.²³

Meanwhile, the death of Mullah Omar continued to have implications on the organization, as a senior Taliban member revealed that there were violent clashes between rivals within the organization as a result of the announcement of Mullah Omar's death and the appointment of Mullah Akhtar Mohammad Mansour as the new leader of the organization.²⁴

In this context, it should be noted that at the end of August the Taliban in Afghanistan published an

²² <http://goo.gl/TI5h1k>

²³ <http://goo.gl/iXDuz4>

²⁴ <http://goo.gl/TI5h1k>

announcement stating that Mullah Omar did, in fact, die on April 23, 2013 and that the organization had concealed his death due to the fact that 2013 was a crucial year for the organization in terms of its battle against NATO forces.²⁵

The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan

- The Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan published the following:
 - An announcement regarding the fabricated news item that was attributed to the leader of the Islamic Emirate and published in the Pakistani newspaper, *Ummat*. According to the announcement, the newspaper published a letter in which the leader of the Islamic Emirate referred to the dismissal of the former head of Pakistani intelligence, General Hamid Gul. In addition to denying the report, the announcement confirmed that Gul had helped jihadist organizations and that the Islamic Emirate appreciates everyone who helped the Afghans wage jihad against the invasion by the former Soviet Union.²⁶
 - An announcement in which the organization denied its involvement in an explosion that took place on August 22 in the Makroyano area of Kabul, the capital of Afghanistan, in which several civilians were injured. It also stated that the Islamic Emirate's mujahideen are taking caution in their operations and are not allowed to carry out attacks without permission from their leaders.²⁷
 - A reaction to the move by the United States to blacklist and freeze the assets of one of the organization's mujahideen, Abdul Aziz Hafiz. The announcement also stated that the Islamic Emirate views this step by the US as a sign of weakness in its operations in Afghanistan, and called on all mujahideen to increase their jihad operations in order to force the US to withdraw from Afghanistan. The end of the announcement stated that the US needs to understand that blacklisting individuals and placing a price on the heads of the organization's fighters is an outdated approach, and that the US must change its policies regarding Afghanistan.²⁸

²⁵ <http://goo.gl/xmJxU4>

²⁶ <http://shahamat-english.com/remarks-of-spokesman-regarding-fabricated-report-attributed-to-leader-of-islamic-emirate-by-ummat-pakistani-newspaper> (English).

²⁷ <http://shahamat-english.com/todays-attack-in-kabul-has-nothing-to-do-with-us-mujahid> (English).

²⁸ <http://shahamat-english.com/statement-of-islamic-emirate-regarding-the-blacklisting-of-hafiz-abdul-aziz> (English).

- The jihadist media institution of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, Manb'a al-Jihad, published a video titled, "Badri Lashkar Part 5".²⁹

The Taliban in Pakistan

- The jihadist media institution of the Taliban in Pakistan, Omar, published a video titled, "Independence Celebrations? Pakistan's Terrible History: The Secrets Exposed".³⁰

The Arabian Peninsula

*For the first time since launching air strikes against the Houthi militias in March 2015, Saudi forces crossed over the border into Yemen in order to wipe out the Houthi presence in the area. This step demonstrated determination and confidence on the part of Arab coalition forces, led by Saudi Arabia, in their power to strike a blow to the Houthis. Against the backdrop of the civil war in Yemen, and the decreasing power of the Houthi militias in Yemen, AQAP has been significantly strengthened. Evidence of this trend can be seen in the AQAP takeover of several parts of western Aden and the destruction of the secret police services headquarters in Aden.*³¹

Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula

- The jihadist media institution of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), Al-Malahim, published the following:
 - An announcement by the organization's security council that expressed a willingness to forgive any soldier in the Yemeni army and any Yemeni security officer who repents and stops fighting against the organization. In addition, the organization offered a financial prize for any information that would expose a spy working for US forces. To this purpose, the organization provided details through it can be contacted via the encrypted chat program, Telegram, WhatsApp, a telephone number for sending text messages, a representative of one of the tribes, or a member of the organization.³²

²⁹ <http://justpaste.it/ney3>

³⁰ <https://al-fidaa.com/vb> (Arabic).

³¹ <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-yemen-security-idUSKCN0QS07820150823> (English).

³² <https://al-fidaa.com/vb> (Arabic).

- A denial of a report by the Emirates that the organization had freed a British captive. The organization re-emphasized that it was not holding any British captives and called on the media to check the reliability of reports before publishing them.³³
- Ansar al-Shari'a, which is affiliated with AQAP, published the following:
 - A video documenting a suicide attack by one of its members against a Houthi army base.³⁴

The Islamic State

- The Islamic State in Al-Baydha Province published a video documenting several of its terrorist attacks in the province, including a suicide attack against a group of Houthis.³⁵



The video banner

Iraq

During the second half of August, clashes continued between the Iraqi army and Shi'ite militias, and the Islamic State in Al-Anbar Province, especially near the city of Al-Ramadi. On the one hand, the IS continued to carry out attacks against Iraqi security forces advancing in Al-Anbar Province.³⁶ On August 24, the IS detonated three car bombs northwest of Al-Ramadi against Iraqi security forces.³⁷ In addition, at the end of the month, the IS carried out an attack against Iraqi army forces

³³ <https://al-fidaa.com/vb> (Arabic).

³⁴ <https://al-fidaa.com/vb> (Arabic).

³⁵ <http://justpaste.it/Bayda1>

³⁶ <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/08/isil-kills-scores-iraqi-soldiers-anbar-ambushes-150822201623436.html> (English).

³⁷ <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/08/iraq-isil-anbar-150824075014717.html> (English).

in which two senior officers in the Iraqi army were killed.³⁸ The organization also continued to carry out attacks against the Iraqi army in other areas of Al-Anbar Province, including near the city of Fallujah and in the city of Baijim which is located in Saladin Province.³⁹

On the other hand, the Iraqi Air Force continued to bomb IS targets in various provinces in Iraq, especially in Al-Anbar Province.⁴⁰ In addition, the Iraqi army claimed that its forces had advanced to take control over the city of Baiji but the situation in on the ground was not clear.⁴¹

The Islamic State – Baghdad

- The media wing of the Islamic State in Baghdad published the following:
 - A claim of responsibility for an attack against Iraqi army and Popular Mobilization Forces posts in Al-Tarmiyya. The attack – in which various types of weapons were used – caused the destruction of four posts, and killed and injured dozens of people.⁴²
 - A claim of responsibility for an attack against Al-Za'franiyya police station in Baghdad. According to the announcement, police forces were enticed to haul a bobby-trapped car to the police station where it exploded, killing and injuring several people.⁴³
 - Writers on social networks reported a number of assassinations of military forces and popular mobilization forces in the Baghdad area, including a report of the assassination of a pilot using an explosive device.⁴⁴

The Islamic State – Saladin Province

- The media wing of the Islamic State in Saladin Province published the following:

³⁸<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/08/senior-iraqi-commanders-killed-isil-suicide-blast-150827082110453.html> (English).

³⁹<http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/08/deadly-isil-attacks-iraq-fallujah-baiji-150816123649326.html> (English).

⁴⁰<http://en.alalam.ir/news/1732259> (English).

⁴¹<http://rudaw.net/english/middleeast/iraq/250820153> (English).

⁴²https://twitter.com/amataallah_001/status/634349402858065921

⁴³<https://twitter.com/alamer124meme/status/637305636984782848>

⁴⁴https://twitter.com/bentachvin_30/status/636185705006264321;

https://twitter.com/asd_a33/status/634684398802104322;

<https://twitter.com/aisha35987293/status/632928068378734592>

- A video titled, “As One Body 3: Messages of Strength for our Brothers in Khorasan and the Exposure of the Taliban’s Lie”. The video showed an IS fighter in a wheelchair encouraging fighters from Khorasan who swore allegiance to the IS. Another message in the video had to do with the “Taliban’s lie”, referring to the fact that the organization concealed the death of Mullah Omar for years and selected Mullah Akhtar Mohammad Mansour as the new leader, who was accused in the video of being loyal to Iran and of supporting “infidel regimes”. The last part of the video included documentation of an IS attack against an Iraqi army post near the city of Samarra.⁴⁵
- The seventh chapter in a series titled, “Those Bearing the Wounds of their Ummah”, which presented the last will and testament of a suicide terrorist named Abu Jihad al-Shami who encouraged his family and expressed support for the mujahideen. Al-Shami carried out a suicide attack against the army’s operations headquarters in northern Tikrit.⁴⁶
- A video documenting the battles in the area of Samarra and in the area north of Tikrit. The video documented the use of various weapons against Iraqi army forces, including small arms, machine guns and RPG’s.⁴⁷
- A filmed review of the execution of a group of army and police officers who were captured by the Islamic State.⁴⁸

The Islamic State – Dijla Province

- The media wing of the Islamic State in Dijla Province published the following:
 - A video regarding the zakat system in the province. The video showed the supervisor of the zakat department who explained that four zakat offices were recently opened in the province that are responsible for collecting money and goods, and distributing them among the needy. The second part of the video included interviews with residents who expressed their satisfaction with zakat activities in the province.⁴⁹

⁴⁵ <https://esdrat.subname.info/21098>

⁴⁶ <https://esdrat.subname.info/20582>

⁴⁷ <https://esdrat.subname.info/21717>

⁴⁸ <https://esdrat.subname.info/20049>

⁴⁹ <https://esdrat.subname.info/21517>

- Filmed reviews about civilian issues, such as sidewalk renovations, street entertainment and the establishment of a sports arena.⁵⁰

The Islamic State – Al-Faluja Province

- The media wing of the Islamic State in Al-Faluja Province published the following:
 - A video regarding an attack by the organization against Iraqi army posts in Faluja. In the attack, a suicide bomber detonated in an explosives-laden armored car, other fighters penetrated the posts and set building and vehicles on fire. The end of the video showed the bodies of the soldiers lying next to the weapons that were plundered.⁵¹
 - A filmed review regarding a new training cycle of the anti-tank brigade in using the SPG-9 recoilless gun (SPG-9 RCLR). The photos showed fighters as they underwent theoretical and practical training in how to use this weapon.⁵²



SPG9 training in Faluja Province

The Islamic State – Nineveh Province

- The media wing of the Islamic State in Nineveh Province published the following:
 - A video regarding the renewed oath of allegiance to the IS taken by the tribes of the Nineveh Plains. The video showed tribal dignitaries as they renewed their oath of allegiance, and renounced collaborators, apostates and Shi'ites.⁵³

⁵⁰ <https://esdrat.subname.info/20149>; <https://esdrat.subname.info/20151>; <https://esdrat.subname.info/20153>

⁵¹ <https://esdrat.subname.info/20975>

⁵² <https://esdrat.subname.info/20063>

⁵³ https://archive.org/details/sahil_ninawa



Renewed oath of allegiance to the IS by tribes in Nineveh Province

- A video regarding the traffic police in Al-Janub Province, which is responsible for regulating traffic on the roads, issuing tickets, dealing with accidents, registering vehicles and regulating their sale and purchase, install license plates, etc. In addition to presenting a review of police activities, the video also included street interviews with satisfied drivers who praised the IS for regulating traffic and reducing congestion on the roads.⁵⁴
- A video titled, “A Year since the Start of the Crusader Coalition Bombings”. In the framework of the video, street interviews were held with IS fighters and supporters who emphasized that the caliphate continues to operate normally and has even expanded despite thousands of bombings by coalition forces, which they claimed turned out to be useless.⁵⁵
- A filmed review about the destruction of “polytheistic sculptures” by the hisbah department.⁵⁶
- Filmed reviews about various civilian issues, including road repair, the destruction of defective products, the repair of water pipes, and the activities of markets selling generators, smithery and the sale of petroleum products.⁵⁷

The Islamic State – Al-Janub Province

⁵⁴ <https://archive.org/details/shortit.moror>

⁵⁵ https://archive.org/details/sawxxsaw22_moakt_20150824_1724

⁵⁶ <http://www.ctss.ga/2015/08/S7.html>

⁵⁷ <http://justpaste.it/snt20>; <http://justpaste.it/snt8>; <http://justpaste.it/svt13>; https://archive.org/details/snt11_nayn; <https://esdrat.subname.info/20959>; <https://esdrat.subname.info/20157>

- The media wing of the Islamic State in Al-Janub Province published the following:
 - A filmed review regarding fire from a 220 mm. cannon and the launch of Katyusha rockets at Iraqi army forces in Zoba'.⁵⁸
 - A monthly statistical review of the terrorist attacks that were carried out in the province during the month of Shawwal (July-August 2015), divided into shellings, assassinations, ambushes, invasions and targeted explosions, including details of the results of each attack as well as the plunder looted.⁵⁹

The Islamic State – Al-Furat Province

- The media wing of the Islamic State in Al-Furat Province published the following:
 - A video titled, “A Message to Supporters from Khurasan”. The video, which according to information from media sources was filmed in the city of Al-Qaim, showed a fighter from Uzbekistan, speaking in Uzbek, as he blessed the oath of allegiance taken by the Islamic movement in Uzbekistan to Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi and called on the rest of the Muslims in the country to support and join the caliphate. The video then showed three Uzbek children executing three Iraqi civilians who were accused of “spying for the coalition forces”.⁶⁰



Uzbek children carrying out executions in Al-Furat Province

⁵⁸ <https://esdrat.subname.info/20161>

⁵⁹ <https://esdrat.subname.info/20368>

⁶⁰ <http://abohamdan.com/?p=89392>; https://archive.org/details/sawxxsaw22_moakt_20150821_1738

- An announcement regarding a repelled attack by Iraqi security forces, Shi'ite militias and Sahawat forces north of the city of Haditha using heavy and medium arms.⁶¹ Another publication showed photos of 120 mm. mortar bomb fire against those forces⁶² as well as the plunder taken during the battles.⁶³
- A filmed review regarding activities at the Sayf al-Bahr training camp and the training of a new group. The photos showed the fighters training in urban warfare, operating explosive devices and firing machine guns.⁶⁴
- A filmed review regarding the execution and crucifixion of two people accused of spying in the city of Rawa.⁶⁵
- A filmed review regarding the distribution of Al-Bayan pamphlet (a daily news pamphlet by the IS) in the city of Al-Qaim.⁶⁶
- Filmed reviews regarding dawah activities and the enforcement of shari'a, including: the distribution of zakat payments in the city of Al-Ubaydi,⁶⁷ Quran and Islamic creed explanation in the village of Al-Salehiyya,⁶⁸ the burning of cigarettes in the village of Al-Hirri by hisbah officials,⁶⁹ and the training of a new group of teenagers in the Institute for Shari'a Studies that operates in the province.⁷⁰
- A filmed review regarding various civilian issues, including: a salt mine in Al-Qaim, a sand production factory in Karabila, a flour production factory, repair of the main road in Albu Kamal, graduation exams at schools in Rawa, and supermarkets in Al-Furat.⁷¹

The Islamic State – Al-Anbar Province

⁶¹ <https://twitter.com/az43430/status/633386310242332672>

⁶² <https://twitter.com/Algazirrh/status/633714089152352257>

⁶³ <https://twitter.com/pep10297771/status/635501156525977600>

⁶⁴ <http://justpaste.it/bahir10>

⁶⁵ <http://justpaste.it/tasfijasos>

⁶⁶ <http://justpaste.it/bean5>

⁶⁷ <http://justpaste.it/zakatthemany>

⁶⁸ <http://justpaste.it/akeda2>

⁶⁹ <http://justpaste.it/dokane41>

⁷⁰ <http://justpaste.it/ashbal8>

⁷¹ <http://justpaste.it/manjam11>; <https://dump.to/dF5u>; <http://justpaste.it/balit6>; <http://justpaste.it/SAHI7>; <https://archive.org/details/amtehnt5>; <http://justpaste.it/eqtesad>

- The media wing of the Islamic State in Al-Anbar Province published the following:
 - A video titled, “And for your Punishment, Respond Tit for Tat”, which documented the execution of four members of the Popular Mobilization Forces. The video was published in response to videos that were distributed by the Imam Ali Brigades, which belong to a Shi’ite militia, which documented the burning of Sunni Muslims as they were hung in the air. Therefore, the four men were hung with metal cables and burned alive.⁷²

Al-Sham [The Levant]

Reports from the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights (SOHR) indicated that the Syrian Air Force continued to carry out bombings in northeast Damascus.⁷³ According to reports, at least 80 people were killed in bombings in Duma, which is in Damascus.⁷⁴ Twelve people were also reported killed in Harasta, which is in Eastern Ghouta.⁷⁵ In this context, it should be noted that the Syrian Air Force scored another victory in light of reports that six MiG-31 planes were transferred from Russia to Syria.⁷⁶

Meanwhile, the US and its allies continued to carry out air strikes. US officials reported that Junaid Hussain, a senior member of the organization described as a recruiter and cyber expert, was killed in one of the drone strikes.⁷⁷

In the political arena, advances were made only at the declarative level. The UN Security Council announced its support for the new peace program in Syria, a program that was first adopted by Russia and 14 other countries with membership in the Council.⁷⁸ This report was released despite President Bashar al-Assad’s declaration in which he described the US government as “treacherous” and proclaimed his faith in Russia and its leaders.⁷⁹

Syria

⁷² <https://esdrat.subname.info/22124>; <http://www.iraqakhbar.com/iraq-news/113128.html?source=true>

⁷³ <http://goo.gl/9twAOt>

⁷⁴ http://www.bbc.com/arabic/middleeast/2015/08/150816_syria_douma_marketplace_airstrikes (English).

⁷⁵ <http://goo.gl/TeJ9zJ>

⁷⁶ <http://www.ibtimes.com/russia-supplies-syria-mig-31m-fighter-jets-help-fight-islamic-state-group-report-2057187> (English).

⁷⁷ <http://abcnews.go.com/International/senior-isis-member-killed-drone-strike-inside-syria/story?id=33342319> (English).

⁷⁸ <http://goo.gl/dwbbhi>

⁷⁹ <http://goo.gl/DIUreU>

Jaysh al-Fath

- Jaysh al-Fath, an umbrella organization composed of Salafi-jihadist organizations led by Al-Nusra Front, denied reports published on social networks according to which 50 members of Jund al-Aqsa had joined the IS and abandoned their positions. The announcement stated that the opposite is true and that Jund al-Aqsa was determined to kick out anyone with ties to the IS.⁸⁰

Ahrar al-Sham

- Ahrar al-Sham published an announcement in which it described its political and military positions. At the beginning of the announcement, the organization clarified that it is a Syrian Islamic movement funded by the Syrian nation in order to defend it and protect its interests. The organization added that all of its senior members are Syrian and that the organization has no connection to other external organizations such as Al-Qaeda. In addition, the organization declared that the main goal of the revolution is to topple the Syrian regime. The organization also criticized the international community that watches from the sidelines as the Syrian regime, Iran and Hezbollah take action against the Syrian nation. At the end of the announcement, the organization praised the efforts made by Turkey and Qatar to support the Syrian revolution and alleviate the suffering of the Syrian people.⁸¹
- A senior member of the Salafi-jihadist movement, Abu Qatada al-Filistini, criticized the decision made by Ahrar al-Sham to expel Abu Shu'ayb al-Masri from the organization's shari'a department due to his criticism of the organization in light of its support for Turkey's involvement in northern Syria. In his statement, Abu Qatada referred to the fact that Ahrar al-Sham considers the liberation of Syria to be "the project of the nation" and, therefore, the organization must represent the entire nation at all levels and departments.⁸²

Ajnad al-Sham

- Ajnad al-Sham published the following:

⁸⁰ <https://pbs.twimg.com/media/CNIfQqNWIAUQjlr.jpg>

⁸¹ <http://ahraralsham.net/?p=9470>

⁸² <http://goo.gl/MyLTUW>

- An announcement regarding the organization's achievements in its battle against the Syrian regime, which began on August 2 in the northwest part of the city of Darayya. The announcement stated that the organization succeeded in freeing the area of the Mezzeh Military Airport, cutting off the regime's supply line in the area, and causing many deaths and property damage among the regime's fighters, and that it serves as a threat to centers important to the regime. The end of the announcement stated that the organization would continue to make sacrifices until all of Syria is liberated.⁸³
- An announcement regarding the ceasefire that the organization made with the Syrian regime in southern Damascus. In the beginning of the announcement, the organization emphasized that the purpose of its battle is to fend off the enemy and topple the Syrian regime. The announcement also clarified that the hudna (temporary treaty) reached with the enemy was made in the framework of shari'a, without giving up any liberated areas, in order to alleviate the suffering of the Christian residents.⁸⁴
- An announcement regarding the launch of a battle against the Assad regime in eastern and western Ghawta, Damascus. The purpose of the campaign is to strike al-Assad's fighters in the cities of Kafriyya and al-Fuaa by carrying out over 100 shellings a day.⁸⁵
- An announcement regarding the establishment of a war room together with Ahrar al-Sham and Al-Nusra Front designed for the launch of the battle in Harasta against the Syrian regime on August 15. In addition, the announcement listed the organization's achievements in the battle to date, including the freeing of several structures in the area.⁸⁶

Other Jihadist Organizations

- A spokesman for Al-Janubiya ("The Southern Front"), 'Isam al-Ris, claimed in an interview with the newspaper, Zaman al-Wasl, that his organization controls 65% of the territory in the city of Daraa and that it plans to expand the areas under its control. He added that the creation of a military council requires the start of a coalition framework, and he emphasized that the need for military action is currently greater than the need to establish this council. He also noted that

⁸³ <http://ajnadalsham.com/?p=2299>

⁸⁴ <http://ajnadalsham.com/?p=2304>

⁸⁵ <http://ajnadalsham.com/?p=2333>

⁸⁶ <http://ajnadalsham.com/?p=2399>

his organization does not work with Al-Nusra Front since the latter does not operate for the sake of the Syrian revolution and, therefore, there is a great strategic and ideological difference between the organizations. Nevertheless, al-Ris expressed a willingness to work with the Northern Front and with Jaysh al-Fath despite the fact that it includes Al-Nusra Front since it is likely that the Liberation Army is still in the northern front. At the end of the interview, al-Ris denied reports that the organization was taking steps to establish a security strip along the Jordan-Syria border.⁸⁷

- Abu Basir al-Tartusi, a Salafi-jihadist scholar in Syria, directed a message at Muslims migrating to Syria in order to fight against the Assad regime. According to him, the migrants must be careful not to bring harm or insult to the Syrian people, and to focus only on fighting against the Assad regime. He also emphasized that they should avoid civil war and not harm other jihadists lest they miss the point of why they came to the arena of jihad in Syria.⁸⁸

The Islamic State – Aleppo

- The media wing of the Islamic State in Aleppo published the following:
 - A video titled, “A Year since the Start of the Crusader Coalition Bombings” in which it presented the organization’s position on the attacks being carried out against it, attacks that have caused coalition forces to spend a fortune of money. In the video, civilians and IS fighters were interviewed and they emphasized that bombings by coalition forces have not reduced the areas under IS control, and that life under the Islamic State is being conducted as usual in the markets and various businesses. It should be noted that the video also included threats regarding the “next generation” of jihad fighters – children and teenagers who are undergoing training at IS training camps.⁸⁹
 - An announcement regarding the thwarted attempt by the Sahawat to re-take control of the village of Harbal, south of the city of Mare’. According to the announcement, 14

⁸⁷ <https://zamanalwsl.net/news/63484.html>

⁸⁸ <https://al-fidaa.com/vb> (Arabic).

⁸⁹ https://archive.org/details/sawxxsaw22_moakt_20150828

people were killed in the attempted takeover and a BMP armored personnel carrier was destroyed.⁹⁰

- Filmed reviews about civilian topics such as: the operation of a water pumping station to farmlands, cleaning work in the city of Jarabulus, the building of a new square at the entrance to the city of Manbij, and the burning of cigarettes in the city of El Bab.⁹¹

The Islamic State – Homs Province

- The media wing of the Islamic State in Homs Province published the following:
 - A claim of responsibility for a suicide attack in Al-Zahraa District, which is located in Homs, by a fighter known as Abu al-Mu'tasim al-Ansari. According to the announcement, dozens were killed and injured in the car bomb explosion.⁹²
 - A filmed review regarding the training of a new group of fighters at the Areen al-Usood (“Lions' Den”) training camp.⁹³



Military training in Homs Province

- A filmed review regarding the explosion of the Temple of Baalshamin in the city of Palmyra.⁹⁴
- A filmed review regarding the destruction of cigarettes in Palmyra by the Hisba.⁹⁵

⁹⁰ <http://www.cssn.tk/2015/08/2s.html>

⁹¹ <http://justpaste.it/meah54>; <https://twitter.com/omaklohh4211/status/638441393162203136>; <https://twitter.com/alamer124meme/status/638364654385795072u>; <http://justpaste.it/neym>

⁹² <https://shamikh1.biz/vb> (Arabic).

⁹³ <https://justpaste.it/army11>

⁹⁴ <https://justpaste.it/b3lshmin>

⁹⁵ <https://shamikh1.biz/vb> (Arabic).

- A filmed review regarding the distribution of an Al-Naba pamphlet (a pamphlet that lists the organization’s military operations) in the city of Palmyra.⁹⁶
- A filmed review regarding civilian topics, such as growing dates in the city of Palmyra.⁹⁷

The Islamic State – Al-Baraka Province

- The media wing of the Islamic State in Al-Baraka (formerly Al-Hasaka) Province published the following:
 - A claim of responsibility for a suicide attack against the General Command headquarters of the Kurdish PKK’s “Asayis” forces in the city of Qamlishi. The announcement stated that the suicide terrorist blew himself up next to a tanker laden with explosive material, killing 40 people and injuring dozens more.⁹⁸
 - Filmed reviews regarding IS operations against PKK forces, including attacks and mortar bomb fire.⁹⁹
 - A filmed review regarding the execution of four people presented as agents of the “Crusader coalition”.¹⁰⁰
 - Filmed reviews regarding various civilian issues, such as: the distribution of sheep heads in the framework of zakat payments,¹⁰¹ activities by the “services department” in the city of Al-Shaddadi, the arrangement of power lines and the repair of stairs that were damaged as a result of coalition air strikes.¹⁰²

The Islamic State – Damascus

- The media wing of the Islamic State in Damascus published the following:
 - Filmed reviews regarding various issues in Al-Qalamoun, including: sheep herding, the establishment of a clinic and sniper squad activities.¹⁰³

⁹⁶ <https://shamikh1.biz/vb> (Arabic).

⁹⁷ <http://justpaste.it/nakhell>

⁹⁸ <https://twitter.com/almounfarid52/status/634064677929140224>

⁹⁹ <http://justpaste.it/neas>; https://twitter.com/m0naser_33/status/636504671323033601

¹⁰⁰ <http://justpaste.it/n24y>

¹⁰¹ <http://justpaste.it/n6up>

¹⁰² <http://justpaste.it/n963>; <https://twitter.com/goodm22151/status/632636006215352320>;

<https://twitter.com/alaaalden025/status/634982730758029312>

¹⁰³ <http://justpaste.it/demgn>; http://justpaste.it/q_doc; http://justpaste.it/q_reb

- Filmed reviews regarding various issues in Al-Qaryatayn, including the distribution of a daily newsletter to residents,¹⁰⁴ the destruction of a historic monastery,¹⁰⁵ and a suicide attack that was carried out against Syrian army forces at a checkpoint northeast of the city.¹⁰⁶

The Islamic State – Al-Raqqa Province

- The media wing of the Islamic State in Al-Raqqa Province published the following:
 - A filmed review regarding the activities of the Islamic court in the province, which includes the claims submission department, the claims registrar and the archive.¹⁰⁷
 - A filmed review regarding a shari’a course that was held for former Syrian regime supporters who repented in the city of Al-Tabqa.¹⁰⁸
 - A series of filmed reviews regarding various civilian issues, such as: street cleaning, the placement of power lines, pharmacy and marble factory activities, and the closure of store in Raqqa by the Control and Supervision Office.¹⁰⁹
 - A media report according to which the IS killed Khaled al-Asaad, an 82-year-old Syrian archaeologist, and displayed his beheaded body on a pole on the main street in Palmyra. According to the report, al-Asaad was executed by the organization after he refused to reveal the location of archaeological artifacts that were hidden ahead of the Islamic State’s advancement.¹¹⁰
 - A video titled, “A Message to Turkey”, in which a Turkish-speaking militant criticized Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, the leader of Turkey, and called him a traitor because of Turkey’s cooperation with Western countries, other infidel Muslim countries, Israel and the PKK; its adherence to democracy; and its unwillingness to implement shari’a. He warned that the Kurdish PKK and western countries are gaining strength in the region and pose a

¹⁰⁴ https://twitter.com/s_p_g_9/status/635143774562291712

¹⁰⁵ https://twitter.com/s_p_g_9/status/634721922635440128

¹⁰⁶ https://twitter.com/abomonther_145/status/634031668429496320

¹⁰⁷ <http://justpaste.it/mahraqq>

¹⁰⁸ <https://twitter.com/HSNHSN103/status/638380499837304833>

¹⁰⁹ http://justpaste.it/tan_haz; https://twitter.com/bentachvin_30/status/635957250541137921;

<https://twitter.com/banditgokil/status/636768671365402625>;

https://twitter.com/bentachvin_30/status/636241342713217025; <http://justpaste.it/hesraqqa>

¹¹⁰ <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/18/isis-beheads-archaeologist-syria> (English).

threat. In light of this, the militant called on the Turkish nation to renounce the Turkish government and help the IS in any way possible. He even threatened that his organization will conquer Istanbul.¹¹¹



A clip from the video

The Islamic State – Al-Khayr (formerly Deir Ezzor) Province

- The media wing of the Islamic State in Al-Khayr (formerly Deir Ezzor) Province published the following:
 - A video titled, “Make Peace with Each Other”, which described the settlement of a decades-long feud between two sub-tribes of Al-Ageedat tribe, as mediated by the IS. The video documented the signing of the reconciliation agreement between the sides, and presented the statements made by tribesmen who applauded the help provided by the IS in resolving the feud.¹¹²
 - Filmed reviews regarding attacks against Syrian regime forces in various places in Deir Ezzor. The attacks were carried out using 160 mm. mortar bombs and bombs made from gas balloons.¹¹³

¹¹¹ <https://archive.org/details/turki-message>

¹¹² <https://archive.org/details/zit-baynakom-001>

¹¹³ <https://justpaste.it/mtrdeir>; <http://justpaste.it/istdf>



Improvised bombs made from gas balloons in Deir Ezzor Province

- Filmed reviews regarding the damage caused and the people injured as a result of a strike by coalition forces in various places throughout the province.¹¹⁴
- Filmed reviews regarding various civilian issues, such as: the distribution of zakat in Al-Kharita, the painting of bridges, the destruction of rotten food in the city of Mi'dan, the building of a gateway to Al-Khayr Province, the production of bricks in Abu Hardun village, and more.¹¹⁵
- The Waqe' jihadist media institution, which supports the IS, published a video about life under IS rule in Al-Khayr Province. Among the organization's activities that were reviewed in the video: the management of mosques, the establishment of public libraries by the dawah department, the operation of dawah stalls, the preparation of shari'a courses, the public screenings of IS videos, and more.¹¹⁶

Lebanon

- The official spokesman for the Abdullah Azzam Brigades, a Salafi-jihadist organization operating in Lebanon with ties to Al-Qaeda, criticized the arrest of Ahmad al-Asir, a senior Salafi-jihadist preacher from Tripoli, in Lebanon, by the Lebanese army. According to him, the Lebanese army has been infected by Hezbollah's Shi'ite influence as expressed in its persecution of Sunnis in the country while the Shi'ite population in Lebanon, or anyone who expresses support for the

¹¹⁴ <https://twitter.com/alaalden025/status/634981735378362368>; <http://justpaste.it/atdmr>; <https://justpaste.it/hatla>

¹¹⁵ <http://justpaste.it/dhrjsr>; https://twitter.com/abw_rehan_7/status/634798599444926465
<http://justpaste.it/bnamd>; <https://justpaste.it/tsniqwlb>

¹¹⁶ https://archive.org/details/r_583

ayatollah regime in Iran, enjoy immunity since the army does not arrest Shi'ites or preachers who support Hezbollah or Iran. He added that Sunni preachers and sages in Lebanon do not dare to speak out against the injustice that exists towards Sunnis in the country out of fear that something bad will happen to them. He called on Sunnis in Lebanon to wake up and take action to change the existing situation.

- In another speech, he called on rebel factions in Syria to move the battle to all Syrian cities and areas in order to help the city of Al-Zabadani near Damascus. He emphasized that the battle being waged by Syrian opposition fighters in Al-Zabadani against the regime and its ally, Iran, is considered a battle against the plan to establish an Alawite state in the region.¹¹⁷

The Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip

The Islamic State in Sinai Province

- The Islamic State in Sinai Province published a statistical report detailing all of its military operations in Sinai during July-August 2015.¹¹⁸

Sheikh Omar Hadid Brigade in Jerusalem

- The Sheikh Omar Hadid Brigade in Jerusalem, a Salafi-jihadist organization in the Gaza Strip, claimed responsibility for firing a missile at Eshkol.¹¹⁹

Africa

The Maghreb

The Islamic State's hold in Libya has been strengthened by the conversion of the city of Sirte into the de facto capital of the organization. Reports on social networks indicated that the organization had executed four people, and even crucified one of them. Despite the Islamic State's control over residents, it was reported that dozens of IS fighters had been killed in battles that erupted near the city.¹²⁰ It should be noted that despite the Islamic State's strengthened hold on Libya, the Arab

¹¹⁷ https://justpaste.it/almot_wala_almathalla

¹¹⁸ <https://archive.org/details/7sadShawal>

¹¹⁹ <https://dump.to/2455hgfdfl>

¹²⁰ <http://goo.gl/bVvdsL>; <http://www.worldakhbar.com/maghreb/libya/34281.html>

League refused to ask the Haftar-led Libyan government to approve air strikes on Sirte.¹²¹

The Libyan people did not enjoy security in other areas of the country as well during the month of August. In Benghazi, in eastern Libya, an exchange of fire was reported between the IS and the Libyan National Army,¹²² and in Tripoli one person was injured in a car bomb explosion (for which the IS claimed responsibility) at the headquarters of the Italian ENI company.¹²³

Libya's western neighbor, Tunisia, continued to face with the threat of terrorism and its consequences. In an attack on a patrol in Kasserine Province, near the border with Algeria, one soldier was killed and another was injured.¹²⁴ This incident occurred against the backdrop of reports that the Uqba bin Nafe' Brigade was planning to establish training camps in the mountainous areas near the Algerian border.¹²⁵ Algeria, therefore, reported the deployment of army troops along the border.¹²⁶

Meanwhile, Morocco continued to take steps to thwart terrorist attacks, including the arrest of 14 suspects in a joint operation between Morocco and Spain,¹²⁷ and the setting of a visa requirement for citizens of Syria and Libya.¹²⁸

Tunisia

- A jihadist named Abu Lubaba al-Tunisi published an article titled, “Why are the Young Men of Tunisia Considered to Exaggerate the Most [in Their Interpretation of Holy Sources] Among the Islamic State??” in the framework of a new series of publications that was launched under the title, “Concerning the Reasons for the Spread of Exaggeration [in Radical Interpretation] Among the Young Men of Tunisia”. In the beginning of the article, the author addressed the migration of Tunisians to arena of jihad in Syria and Iraq, and noted that some of them had come with incorrect perceptions and a mistaken understanding of Islam’s holy sources. According to him, there are several reasons underlying this incorrect understanding: First, despotic regimes

¹²¹ <http://www.ahram.org.eg/NewsQ/423391.aspx>

¹²² <http://goo.gl/j08VER>

¹²³ <http://goo.gl/TjDyHQ>; <http://www.thelocal.it/20150901/libya-car-bomb-damages-office-of-italys-eni>

¹²⁴ <http://goo.gl/cR0dP9>

¹²⁵ <http://www.middle-east-online.com/?id=206542>

¹²⁶ <http://www.albawabhnews.com/1473679>

¹²⁷ <https://goo.gl/9V0nG2>

¹²⁸ http://www.al-sharq.com/news/details/364509#.VroSv_197cs

spread false perceptions of Islam's holy sources. He claimed that Tunisian security forces invested significant effort in understanding the ideology that guides the jihadist movement and its weak points, and formulated tools in order to combat it. For example, they encouraged Tunisian sages to produce literature that challenges the underlying ideology of the jihadist movement in order to create confusion among the ranks of jihad fighters. He added that Tunisian security forces even invited sages belonging to the Wahabi movement in Saudi Arabia and the Muslim Brotherhood to Tunisia in order to preach to Tunisian youth in favor of ideas that are foreign to Islam, such as the need to take part in democratic elections. The writer emphasized that Tunisian security agencies are to blame for the incorrect understanding of Islam's holy sources.¹²⁹

- Katibat Ibn Na, a Salafi-jihadist group in Tunisia, criticized the efforts of the Tunisian regime to harm its members. According to the group, these efforts failed to break the group's power or its determination to continue its struggle against the infidel Tunisian regime. In addition, the group addressed Tunisian army soldiers and emphasized that they are fighting for a Pagan power that sanctifies war against Islam, and that it would be better for them to defect from the army and serve Allah. Finally, the group appealed to the Tunisian people to ask them to continue the revolution that they began in 2011 and to topple the infidel, secular regime.¹³⁰

Libya

The Islamic State – Tripoli

- The IS in Tripoli published a video titled, "Punishment for the Impure Spies". The video documented the execution of a man who was accused of spying for Libya Dawn.¹³¹

¹²⁹ <http://justpaste.it/n731>

¹³⁰ <https://al-fidaa.com/vb> (Arabic).

¹³¹ https://archive.org/details/sawxxsaw22_moakt_20150827



The execution of a man accused of spying for Libya Dawn

- Jihadists in Libya criticized the IS for publishing a list of names and photos of members of others jihadist factions, and for offering a price on their heads.¹³² IS fighters denied that these statements were made by them and claimed that it was propaganda by their opponents.



A statement made by the IS, according to a jihad fighter from a competing organization, in which the IS offered a price on the heads of members of other jihadist organizations

The Shura Council of the Mujahideen in Derna

- The Shura Council of the Mujahideen in Derna and its Surrounding Areas published testimony by Abu Umar al-Shanqiti, the former director of the Islamic State court in the city of Derna. In the publication, al-Shanqiti told the story of how he joined the IS and he directed harsh criticism at the organization for accusing other Muslim organization of heresy (such as the Abu Salim Martyrs Brigade), sending its fighters on suicide missions that do not constitute a martyr's death, and treating migrants from other countries harshly. Al-Shanqiti concluded by claiming that the IS does not correctly apply shari'a and that some of its members use drugs.¹³³

¹³² <https://al-fidaa.com/vb> (Arabic).

¹³³ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F5RdJr8ISeM>

Mali

Al-Murabitun

- Al-Rabat jihadist media institution, which belongs to Al-Murabitun – Al-Qaeda in West Africa, published a video in which a Romanian civilian named Iulian Ghergut, who was being held captive by the organization, appealed to the director of the Pan African Minerals Company, the government of Romania and Burkina Faso to work for his release. According to him he was kidnapped by Al-Murabitun militants in Tambao, which is located next to the Mali-Burkina Faso border.¹³⁴



A clip from the video

Nigeria

The Islamic State in West Africa (formerly Boko Haram)

- The Islamic State in West Africa (formerly Boko Haram) published an audio clip by Abu Shikau, the leader of the organization, in which he denied the rumors of his death that were reported in the Nigerian media. In addition, he appealed to Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the leader of the IS, and to the other members of the organization to rejoice over the organization's continued operations in West Africa.¹³⁵

Somalia

¹³⁴ <https://al-fidaa.com/vb> (Arabic).

¹³⁵ <https://al-fidaa.com/vb> (Arabic)

During the second half of August, Al-Shabab Al-Mujahideen continued to carry out terrorist attacks against government officials and security forces in Somalia. On August 22, Al-Shabab militants detonated a car bomb inside a Somali security forces training camp at Kismayo University in southern Somalia.¹³⁶ Al-Shabab militants also detonated a car bomb near the Juba Hotel in Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia.¹³⁷ Later in the month, Al-Shabab militants carried out an ambush on a convoy of Somali security forces in Jido, which resulted in battles and casualties on both sides.¹³⁸

On the other hand, African Union and Somali security forces launched a military operation against Al-Shabab during which they took control over two cities in southwest Somalia that had been under Al-Shabab's control.¹³⁹

Al-Shabab Al-Mujahideen

- The news agency, Shahaada, which is affiliated with Al-Shabab Al-Mujahideen, published the following:
 - An announcement regarding the takeover of the town of Bari, which is located in Lamu, Kenya, without a fight. According to the announcement, after the takeover Al-Shabab fighters met with notable residents of the area and explained to them their goals. Then the Al-Shabab fighters returned to their bases in Boni Forest in Kenya, from where they go out to attack targets inside Kenya.¹⁴⁰
 - An announcement regarding Al-Shabab's takeover of the towns, Wabahu and Halgan, in central Somalia following the fleeing of Ethiopian forces from there.¹⁴¹

The Caucasus

- Visitors to the Shumukh al-Islam jihadist Web forum exchanged opinions regarding the battles between IS fighters in the Caucasus and Russian army forces. Among other things, it was

¹³⁶ <http://goo.gl/Wt6ywR>

¹³⁷ <http://goo.gl/R3aN45>

¹³⁸ <http://goo.gl/mGQv6f>

¹³⁹ <http://goo.gl/HgRBVg>

¹⁴⁰ <http://shahaada.com/?p=120>

¹⁴¹ <http://shahaada.com/?p=123>

reported that IS fighters are operating in the forests, making it necessary for the Russians to send commando forces, rather than tanks, to the area. Another report stated that a commander in the Russian army airborne units had been killed.¹⁴²

The Indian Subcontinent

- The Global Media Front published an announcement from the Ansarullah Bangla group according to which it played no part in the assassination of the atheist blogger, Niloy Neel. Nevertheless, the group clarified that it welcomed the assassination.¹⁴³
- Al-Furat jihadist media institution, which is affiliated with the Islamic State, published a video in Indonesian titled, “Motivate the Believers to Fight: Military Camps of the Caliphate Soldiers in Indonesia”. The video documented preparations by Indonesian jihad fighters in the IS prior to embarking on military operations.¹⁴⁴



The video banner

¹⁴² <https://shamikh1.biz/vb> (Arabic)

¹⁴³ <https://alfidaa.info/vb> (Arabic).

¹⁴⁴ <http://www.azzammedia.net/video-rilisan-daulah-khilafah-islamiyah-islamic-state/furat-kobarkanlah-semangat-mukminin-untuk-berperang/>

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The Jihadi Websites Monitoring Group (JWMG) is a specialized research and analysis team at the International Institute for Counter-Terrorism (ICT). Composed of researchers fluent in Arabic, the JWMG monitors websites that support and serve the Global Jihad organizations. The unique characteristic of JWMG publications is the team's integration of diverse materials from a wide variety of Arabic sources. JWMG connects each source to larger trends, providing a complete understanding of events on both a local and a global scale.

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