

TYPY A TRENDY TERORISMU

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BSSn4451 Konceptualizace konfliktu a terorismu

1/11/2022

ZÁKLADNÍ TYPOLOGIE A DĚLENÍ

- Podle Schmida (2020):

There are many types of terrorism, the most prominent ones being:

- single-issue terrorism;
- lone wolf/actor terrorism
- vigilante terrorism;
- separatist (ethno-nationalist) terrorism;
- left-wing terrorism;
- right-wing terrorism;
- religious terrorism;
- cyber-terrorism;
- chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) terrorism;
- state (or regime) terrorism.²¹

- Úkol – rozdělte se do dvou skupin, charakterizujte vybrané typy terorismu a uveďte příklady.

TIPOLOGIE DLE MAREŠE

- Ultralevicový terorismus - anarchistický vs. komunistický.
- Ultrapravicový terorismus - tradicionalistický antipluralitní nacionalistický konzervatismus, fašismus, nacismus a nový pravicový populismus.
- Etnická a teritoriální terorismus - autonomismus, secesionismus, separatismus, iredentismus, zrovnoprávnění teritoria či zachování statutu.
- Náboženský terorismus, ekologický terorismus, kriminální terorismus, psychopatologický terorismus, single-issue.

TYPLOGIE DLE MARTINA (2017)

- Nový terorismus - hrozba využití ZHN, síťová struktura složená z malých buněk, útoky velkého rozsahu na měkké cíle.
- Státní terorismus - vládou iniciované politické násilí na mezinárodní nebo domácí úrovni.
- Disidentský terorismus - nestátní aktéři ospravedlňující politické násilí jako nezbytné k dosažení spravedlnosti.
- Náboženský terorismus - politické násilí motivované absolutní vírou, že moc z jiného světa schválila a nařídila použití násilí.

TYPLOGIE DLE MARTINA (2017)

- Ideologický terorismus - politické násilí jako prostředek k prosazení většího dobra. Příklad: Marxismus, fašismus či anarchismus.
- Mezinárodní terorismus - terorismus, který se vyskytuje daleko od bezprostředního dějiště konfliktu, cílem přilákat mezinárodní pozornost.
- Kriminálně disidentský terorismus - propojení terorismus s OZ.
- Genderově selektivní terorismus - záměrná aplikace politického násilí zaměřeného na muže či ženy z nepřátelské skupiny.

TIPOLOGIE TERRORISMU

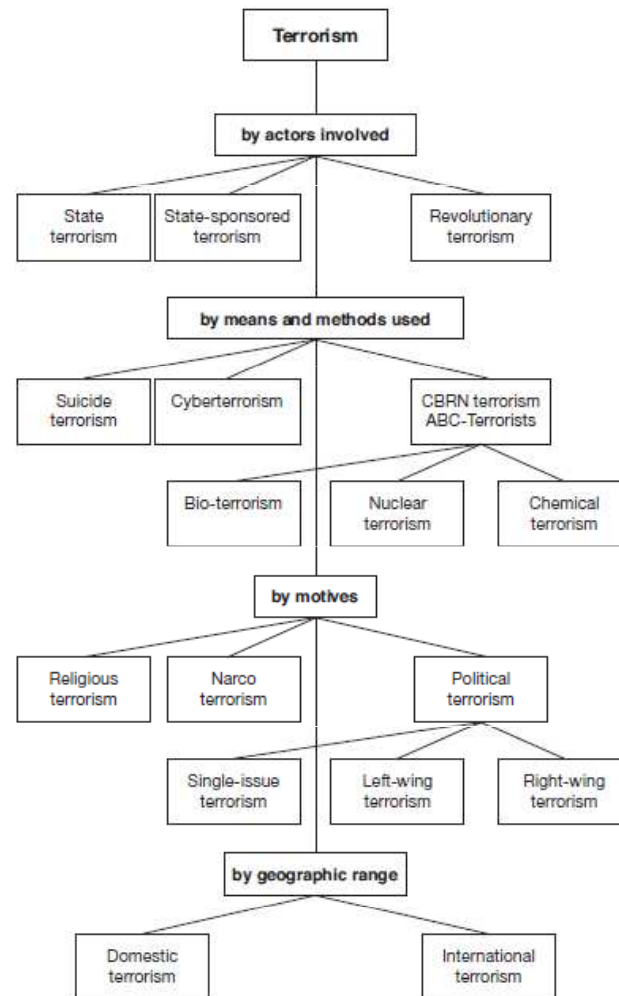


Figure 3.5 Löckinger's typological tree of terrorism.

Source: G. Löckinger, *Terrorismus, Terrorismusabwehr, Terrorismusbekämpfung*. Vienna: Ministry of Defence.

TIPOLOGIE TERORISMU (CHARLES TILLY)

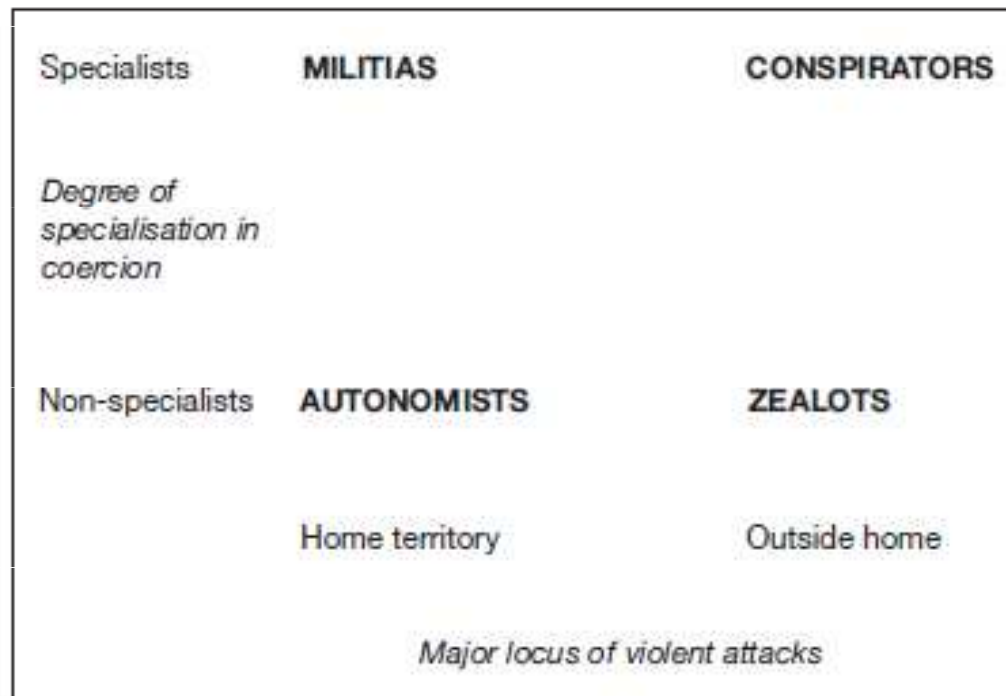
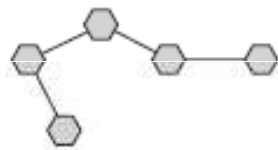


Figure 3.9 A typology of terror-wielding groups and networks.

Source: C. Tilly, 'Terror, terrorism and terrorists', *Sociological Theory*, 22(1), 2004, pp. 5-13.

TYOLOGIE A STRUKTURA ORGANIZACE

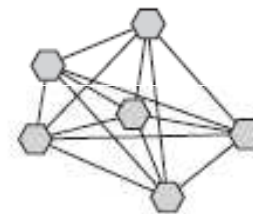
- Arquilla a Ronfeldt (2001) - *Networks and Netwars: The Future of Terror, Crime, and Militancy*. - využití síťových struktur.
- Zelinsky a Shubik (2008) - *hierarchy, franchise, venture capital, a brand*.



Chain network



Star or hub network



All-channel network

Figure 3.11 Basic types of networks (Arquilla and Ronfeldt).

TRENDY NOVODOBÉHO TERORISMU

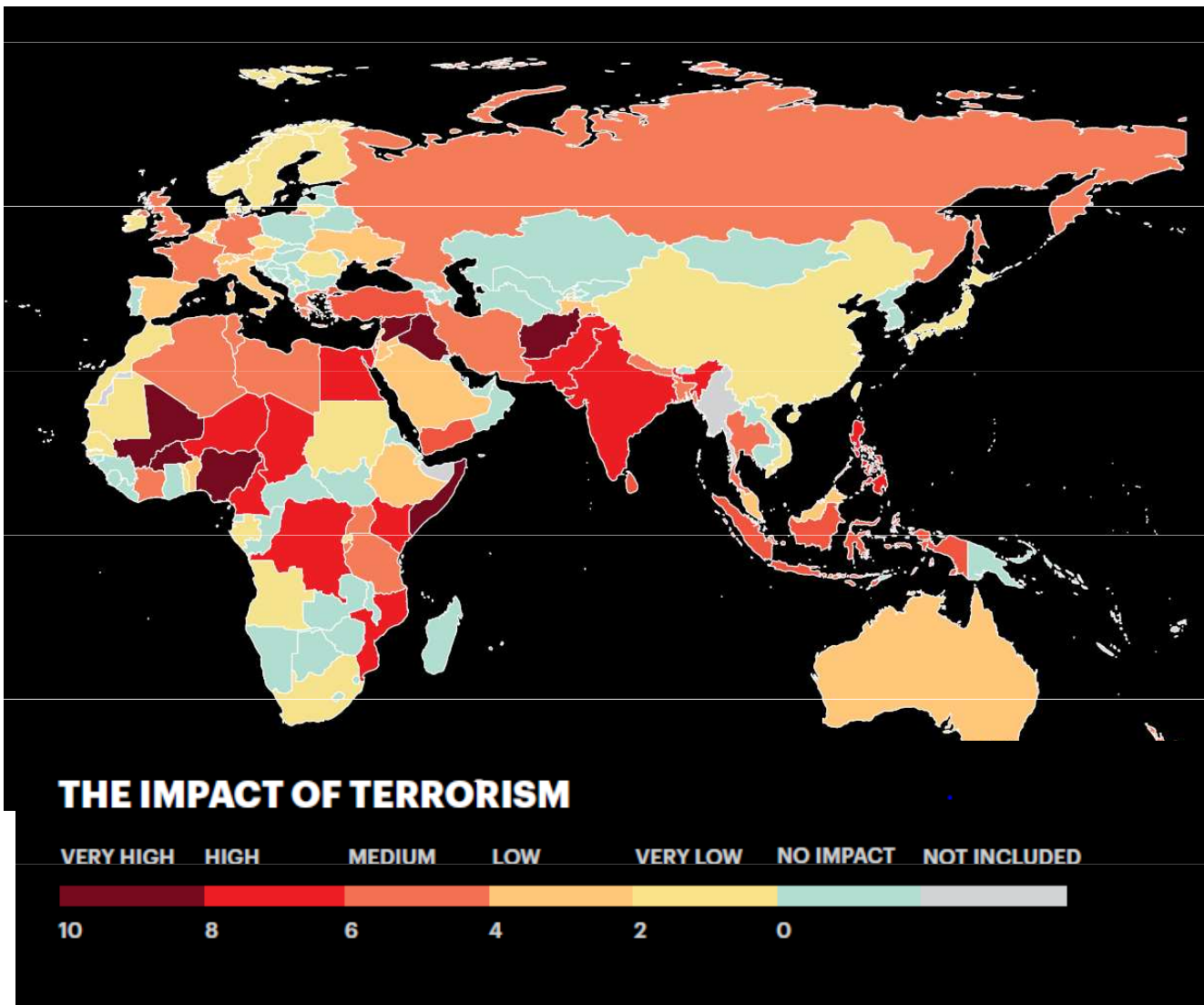
- 2007–2021 – počet teroristických útoků?
- Násilné konflikty hlavní hnací motor terorismu, 97% teroristických útoků v roce 2021 se odehrálo v zemi, kde probíhá konflikt.
- Nejhorší situace je v Sahelu, 48% (3461) všech útoků, nejhorší situace Mali, Burkina Faso a Niger. Islámský stát v západní Africe (ISWA), Jamaat Nusrat Al-Islam wal Muslimeen (JNIM).
- Zlepšení v Nigérii (Boko Haram).
- <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/>

TRENDY NOVODOBÉHO TERORISMU

- Nejnižší počet útoků v Evropě a USA od roku 2015.
- IS nejvražednější teroristická skupina (Islamic State – Khorasan Province (ISKP), Islamic State – Sinai Province (ISSP) a ISWA).
- Nejsmrtelnější útoky v roce 2021 v Afghánistánu.



TRENDY NOVODOBÉHO TERORISMU



RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	RANK CHANGE
1	Afghanistan	9.109	↔
2	Iraq	8.511	↔
3	Somalia	8.398	↔
4	Burkina Faso	8.270	↓ 2
5	Syria	8.250	↔
6	Nigeria	8.233	↑ 2
7	Mali	8.152	↔
8	Niger	7.856	↓ 4
10	Pakistan	7.825	↑ 2
11	Cameroon	7.432	↔
12	India	7.432	↑ 2
13	Mozambique	7.432	↑ 4
14	Colombia	7.068	↔
15	Egypt	6.932	↑ 2
16	Philippines	6.790	↑ 1
17	Democratic Republic of the Congo	6.733	↓ 5
18	Chile	6.496	↓ 5
19	Chad	6.379	↑ 3
20	Kenya	6.166	↑ 2
21	Yemen	5.870	↑ 1
22	Thailand	5.723	↑ 3
23	Turkey	5.651	↑ 6
24	Indonesia	5.500	↓ 4
25	Sri Lanka	5.445	↑ 4
26	Libya	5.100	↑ 1
27	Iran	5.015	↔

TRENDY NOVODOBÉHO TERORISMU

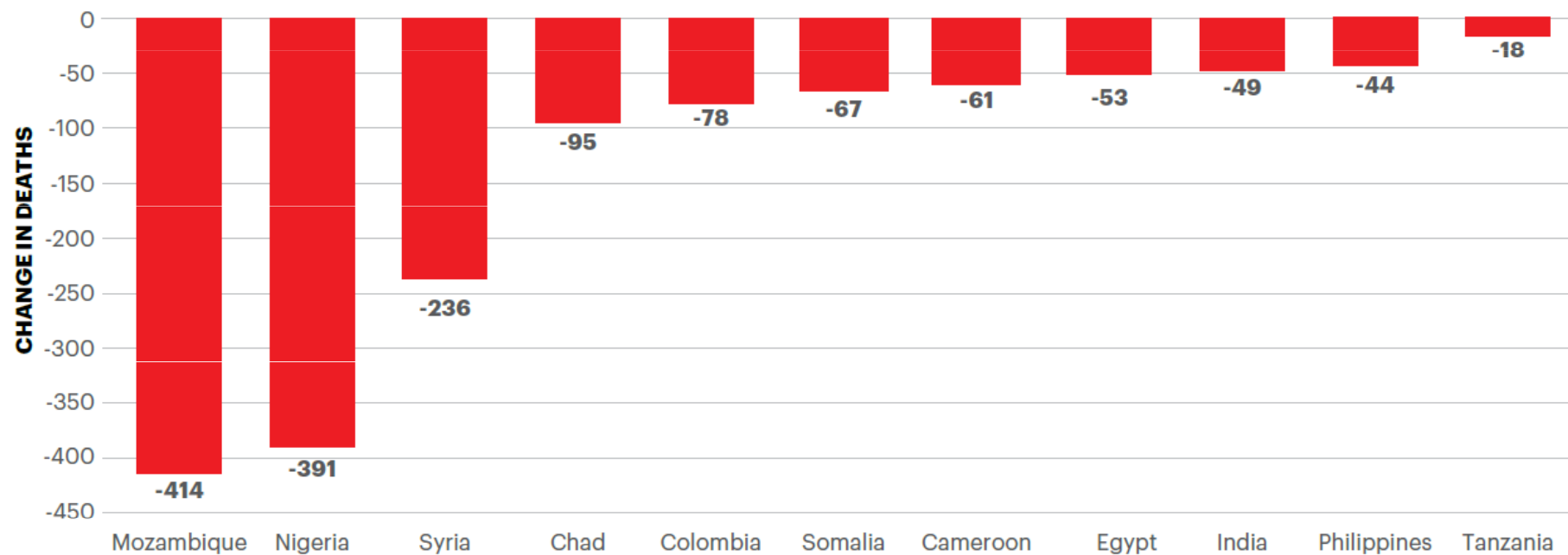
				DESCRIPTION
1	COUNTRY AFGHANISTAN	PROVINCE KABUL	DEATHS 170	A suicide bomber killed at least 170 people and injured at least 200 others when he detonated his explosives at Kabul International Airport. The attack was followed by another suicide bomb nearby, with reports of gunfire. Islamic State - Khorasan Province claimed responsibility for the attack.
	DATE 26/8/21	GROUP ISLAMIC STATE - KHORASAN PROVINCE		
2	COUNTRY BURKINA FASO	PROVINCE YAGHA	DEATHS 160	Gunmen killed at least 160 people and wounded at least 40 others in Solhan village in the Sahel region. The assailants first attacked members of a volunteer defence force militia before attacking civilians and burning down houses and a market. No group had claimed responsibility for the attack but jihadists operate in the area.
	DATE 5/6/21	GROUP UNKNOWN		
3	COUNTRY NIGER	REGION TAHOUA	DEATHS 137	Gunmen killed 137 civilians in three coordinated attacks in the Tahoua region. Islamic State West in Africa (ISWA) claimed responsibility, saying they targeted pro-government militia members.
	DATE 21/3/21	GROUP ISLAMIC STATE IN WEST AFRICA (ISWA)		
4	COUNTRY AFGHANISTAN	PROVINCE KANDAHAR	DEATHS 100	Gunmen killed at least 100 civilians they forced from their homes in Kandahar province. The Ministry of Interior Affairs said that at least another 200 people remained unaccounted for. The Ministry said the Taliban was responsible, although the group denied it had carried out the attack.
	DATE 22/7/21	GROUP TALIBAN		
5	COUNTRY AFGHANISTAN	PROVINCE KABUL	DEATHS 86	A series of three bombs killed at least 86 civilians, most of them students, and wounded 150 others at a high school in Kabul province. A car bomb initially exploded, followed by two others of unspecified type that detonated as students fled outside. No group had claimed responsibility for the attack, but based on location and tactic jihadists were probably responsible. The Taliban issued a statement denying responsibility for the attack.
	DATE 8/5/21	GROUP UNKNOWN		
6	COUNTRY BURKINA FASO	REGION SAHEL	DEATHS 80	Gunmen killed 59 civilians, 15 security forces personnel and six pro-government militiamen, and wounded 19 others, in an attack on a military convoy that was escorting civilians on the road between Arbinda and Gorgadji in the Sahel region. Jamaat Nusrat Al-Islam wal Muslimeen (JNIM) claimed responsibility for the attack.
	DATE 18/8/21	GROUP JAMAAT NUSRAT AL-ISLAM WAL MUSLIMEEN (JNIM)		
7	COUNTRY NIGER	REGION TILLABERI	DEATHS 70	Gunmen on motorbikes killed around 70 civilians and wounded around 17 others in the village of Tchombangou. Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA) claimed responsibility, saying they targeted pro-government militia members.
	DATE 2/1/21	GROUP ISLAMIC STATE IN WEST AFRICA (ISWA)		
8	COUNTRY BURKINA FASO	REGION SAHEL	DEATHS 53	Gunmen killed at least 49 police officers and four civilians at a police post near an abandoned mine in the Sahel region at around 0500hrs on 14 November. No group had claimed responsibility for the attack at the time of writing, but local media outlets reported that Jamaat Nustrat Al-Islam wal Muslimeen (JNIM) was probably responsible.
	DATE 14/11/21	GROUP JAMAAT NUSRAT AL-ISLAM WAL MUSLIMEEN (JNIM)		
9	COUNTRY AFGHANISTAN	PROVINCE KUNDUZ	DEATHS 50	A suicide bomber detonated explosives during Friday prayers in a Shia mosque in the Kunduz province. Local officials reported that at least 50 civilians were killed and 140 more wounded. Islamic State - Khorasan Province claimed responsibility.
	DATE 8/10/21	GROUP ISLAMIC STATE - KHORASAN PROVINCE		
10	COUNTRY AFGHANISTAN	PROVINCE KANDAHAR	DEATHS 47	Four suicide bombers killed at least 47 people and injured at least 80 others in an attack on a Shia mosque in Kandahar province. Two suicide bombers detonated explosives at the entrance to the mosque, followed by two further detonations inside the mosque. Islamic State - Khorasan Province claimed responsibility for the attack.
	DATE 15/10/21	GROUP ISLAMIC STATE - KHORASAN PROVINCE		

TRENDY NOVODOBÉHO TERORISMU

FIGURE 1.3

Largest decreases in deaths from terrorism, 2020–2021

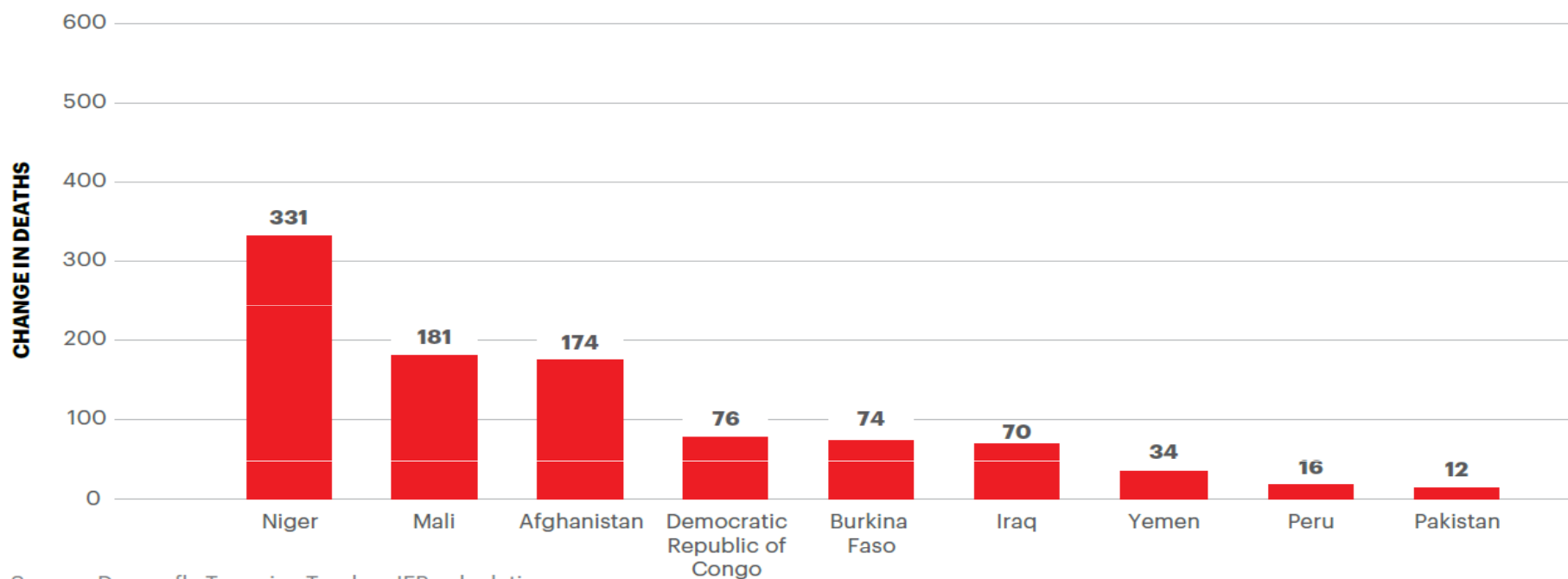
Mozambique had the largest decrease in the number of deaths from terrorism, reversing seven years of consecutive increases.



Source: Dragonfly TerrorismTracker, IEP calculations

TRENDY NOVODOBÉHO TERORISMU

Largest increases in deaths from terrorism, 2020–2021

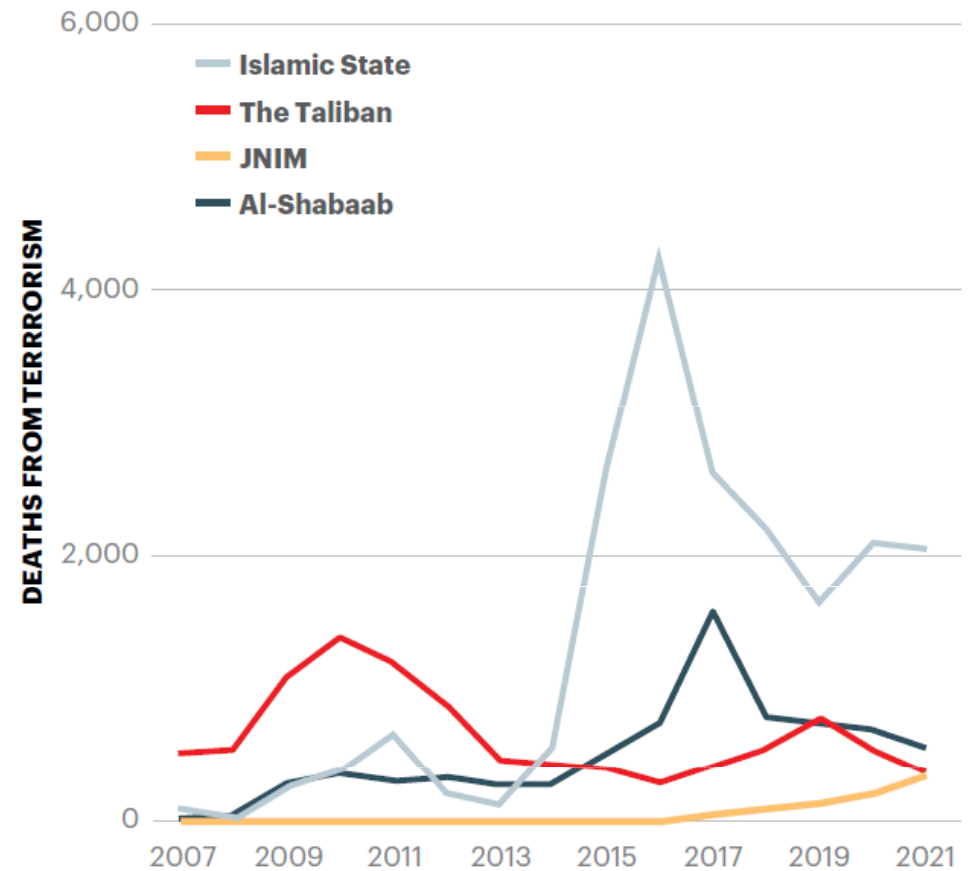


Source: Dragonfly TerrorismTracker, IEP calculations

<https://www.satp.org/terrorist-groups/pakistan>

TRENDY NOVODOBÉHO TERORISMU

- Islámský stát (IS), Al-Shabaab, Taliban a Jamaat Nusrat Al-Islam wal Muslimeen
- 3 364 (47% všech obětí).



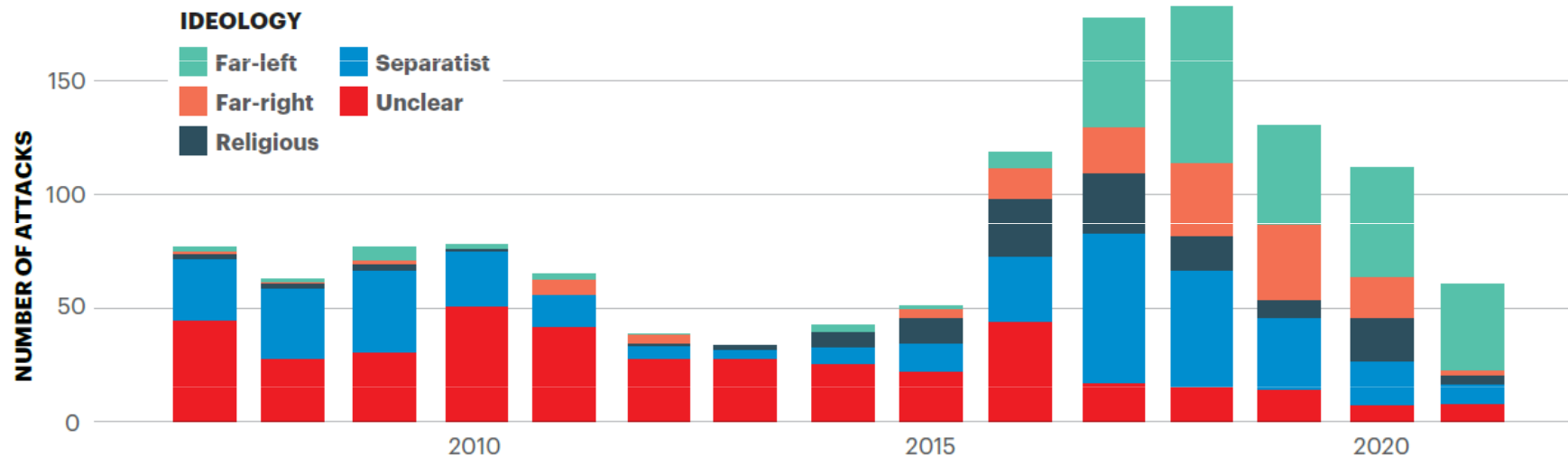
TRENDY NA ZÁPADĚ (EVROPA + USA A KANADA)

- Kategorizace na politický, nacionalistický/separatistický a náboženský terorismus.

FIGURE 2.5

Incidents and deaths from terrorism in the West by ideology, 2007–2021

Since 2017, there have been more attacks attributed to political groups than to religious groups in the West.



Source: Dragonfly TerrorismTracker, IEP calculations

TERORISMUS V SAHELU

- Tři druhy teroristických skupin v Sahelu – mezinárodní, místní s etnicko-nacionalisticko-náboženským podtextem a lokální vznikající jako reakce na určitý problém (Dan Nan Ambassagou Association, Koglweogos).
- Faktory ovlivňující úspěšnost TS v Sahelu: rapidní populační růst, nedostatek vody a potravin, politická nestabilita, korupce, slabost bezpečnostního aparátu, terén a poréznost hranic, chudoba, aj.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PcAzHyg3HHw>

BOX 2

The Sahel

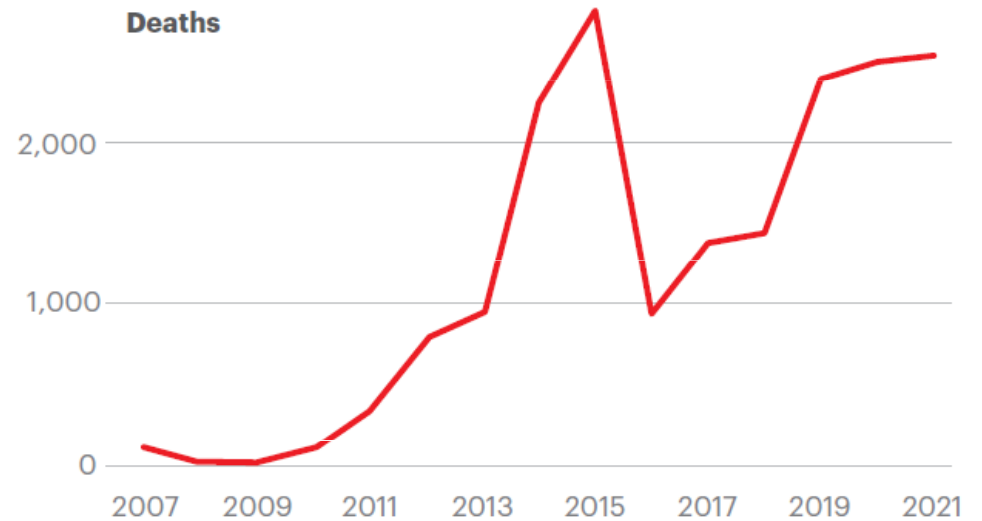
Definitions of the Sahel vary. In this analysis, the Sahel region denotes the semi-arid region of western and north-central Africa, which comprises parts of ten countries:

- Burkina Faso,
- Cameroon,
- Chad,
- The Gambia,
- Guinea,
- Mali,
- Mauritania,
- Niger,
- Nigeria
- Senegal.

TERORISMUS V SAHELU

Incidents and deaths from terrorism in the Sahel, 2007-2021

Both incidents and deaths increased by well over 1,000 per cent from 2007 to 2021.



Source: Dragonfly TerrorismTracker, IEP calculations

DĚKUJI ZA POZORNOST