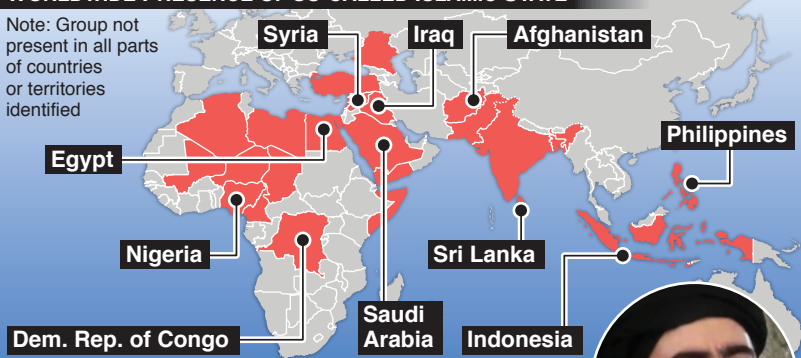


Enduring threat of so-called Islamic State

Despite losing its “caliphate” in Iraq and Syria, the so-called Islamic State militant group still poses a security threat in many countries

WORLDWIDE PRESENCE OF SO-CALLED ISLAMIC STATE

Note: Group not present in all parts of countries or territories identified



■ **Iraq:** Sleeper cells have regrouped in provinces including Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Nineveh and Salahuddin, using tactics such as bombings and kidnappings aimed at undermining Baghdad government

■ **Syria:** Guerrilla tactics include bomb attacks in northeast – some against U.S. forces. Group retains territory in remote central desert, and is thought to have sleeper cells across eastern Syria

■ **Nigeria:** *Boko Haram* faction – called *Islamic State's West Africa Province (ISWAP)* – active in Lake Chad region bordering Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger

■ **Egypt:** IS-linked fighters mainly based in Sinai, but sporadic cells exist in rest of country

■ **Saudi Arabia:** IS has staged attacks against security forces and minority Shi'ite Muslims. Most recent attack on Apr 21 north of Riyadh foiled by authorities

■ **Afghanistan:** *Islamic State in Khorasan*, based in eastern Nangarhar province, has pledged allegiance to IS leader *Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi* (above)

■ **Democratic Republic of Congo** IS claimed its first attack on Apr 18 – group has ties to DRC's rebel *Allied Democratic Forces (ADF)*

■ **Sri Lanka:** IS claimed Easter Sunday bomb attacks on churches and hotels. Officials have blamed two domestic Islamist groups with suspected ties to IS

■ **Indonesia:** Suicide bombings in May 2018 in Surabaya linked to *Jemaah Ansharut Daulah (JAD)* – loose grouping of IS sympathisers

■ **Philippines:** Local militant groups on Mindanao island have pledged allegiance to IS, which often claims responsibility for bombings and clashes with government troops

