



- 1) November 7, 2015: Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) fighters clashed with militants loyal to Taliban leader Mullah Akhtar Mansour in **Zabul, Afghanistan**. The IMU pledged allegiance to ISIS in September 2015.
- 2) November 9: A **Jordanian** police captain shot and killed four international trainers, including two Americans, at a police training center in Amman. ISIS later celebrated the attack, which occurred on the tenth anniversary of an AQI bombing in **Amman**.
- 3) November 12: ISIS claimed a double suicide attack which killed 37 in a Shi'a neighborhood of **Beirut, Lebanon**. ISIS likely intended to divert Hezbollah from operations against it in **Syria**.
- 4) November 13: Eight operatives led by a **Belgian-Moroccan** ISIS commander launched coordinated suicide and small arms attacks on restaurants, a stadium, and a concert hall in **Paris, France**. The operation killed 130 individuals in the deadliest terror attack in French history.
- 5) November 13: U.S. airstrikes killed ISIS's senior leader in **Libya**, an **Iraqi** commander sent by Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi to assist ISIS's Libyan affiliate in 2014.
- 6) November 17: **Iran's** Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps detained an ISIS recruitment cell in **Kermanshah**, on Iran's western border with **Iraq**.
- 7) November 20: A faction of militants within al-Qaeda's **east African** affiliate al-Shabaab reportedly abandoned the group to join a pro-ISIS cell in **Puntland**, northeastern **Somalia**, part of a growing trend of defections from al-Shabaab to ISIS.
- 8) November 20: ISIS's Wilayat Hadramawt in **eastern Yemen** claimed a combined SVBIED and ground assault on a Yemeni military post that killed at least 15 soldiers.
- 9) November 24: An ISIS operative launched a suicide attack on a bus of presidential guards in **Tunis**, the capital of **Tunisia**, marking ISIS's third major explosive attack in Tunisia in 2015.
- 10) November 26: ISIS claimed a small arms attack by multiple gunmen on a Shi'a mosque in **Bogra**, northern **Bangladesh**. ISIS also claimed the assassination of an **Italian** citizen, a Baha'i leader, and a secular political figure in Bangladesh during November.

*ISIS achieved significant successes in its global strategy to expand its caliphate in the Near Abroad and defeat the West in November 2015. ISIS's directed and inspired attacks in Paris and San Bernadino demonstrated the organization's reach in the Far Abroad. These attacks also stoked cultural polarization, another of ISIS's goals, as reflected in growing debates on refugee admission in the U.S and Europe. Meanwhile ISIS continued to expand the geographic boundaries of its Near Abroad campaign. ISIS likely plans to establish new regional affiliates in Bangladesh, Tunisia, and eventually Somalia due to its rhetorical emphasis on recruitment and attacks in those locations. ISIS will likely use its affiliates to launch additional attacks on the West. Destroying the threat posed by ISIS will become more difficult as the organization gains strategic resiliency through its regional affiliate and global radicalization campaigns.*

This map draws upon sourcing and analysis provided by our partners at the Critical Threats Project at the American Enterprise Institute.