



Weekly Global Explosives Incident Brief

International Guild of Master Bomb Technicians

EXPLOSIVES INCIDENT BRIEF WEEK OF 13 – 19 April 2026

Period: Monday 13 April 2026 – Sunday 19 April 2026

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED // OSINT

Prepared for: International Guild of Master Bomb Technicians

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NOTE: The reporting period coincides with several active conventional conflicts generating high volumes of conventional munitions employment (Russia-Ukraine war, post-2026 Iran war aftershocks across Iraq/Syria/Lebanon, Afghanistan-Pakistan cross-border strikes, and continued IDF operations in Gaza and the West Bank). Only IED, improvised explosive, criminal explosive, and ERW incidents are carded in the main ledger. Airstrikes, artillery, and standoff missile strikes are excluded from incident cards. Conventional conflict context that shapes the IED threat picture is covered in the Appendix.

EXECUTIVE SNAPSHOT

- **Latin America motorcycle-borne IED campaign accelerating.** FARC dissident structures (EMC/Carlos Patiño Front) deployed at least three motorcycle and cylinder-bomb IEDs in Cauca and Nariño, Colombia, during the period, with EOD render-safe operations preventing mass casualty outcomes in El Plateado and Mallama.
- **Tehran urban IED event breaks a long lull.** Two near-simultaneous LPG-cylinder RCIEDs detonated near a Basij checkpoint in southern Tehran on 14 April, injuring three. Iranian state attribution is ambiguous; IRGC language suggests attribution to “sabotage cells,” consistent with the post-war internal security environment.
- **Boko Haram / ISWAP reconstitution in Borno increasingly IED-forward.** A roadside/VOIED killed a Nigerian Army colonel and between six and ten soldiers near Monguno at the Apr 12-13 boundary, followed by a Nigerian EOD controlled detonation at Mairari on 17 April. Both reinforce the pattern of command-wire and pressure-plate emplacement on main supply routes.
- **Philippines sees the week’s single largest civilian casualty IED event.** A black-powder pipe-type device placed in a plastic container detonated in a crowded Baguio public area on 13 April, injuring 14. Suspect is a disgruntled small-scale miner. Low-sophistication, high-casualty, consistent with regional personal-grievance IED pattern.
- **Myanmar internal conflict continues to produce civilian VOIED casualties.** A civilian stepped on a People’s Defence Force-emplaced IED in Dawei, Tanintharyi

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Region on 17 April. Pressure-plate emplacement on rural tracks remains the dominant signature.

- **US pipe bomb discovery in Hartford.** A viable pipe bomb was recovered from a vacated apartment at 127 Wyllys Street on 15-16 April; ATF joined. The incident is an outlier for the northeastern US and warrants tracking for any network implications.
- **Criminal / gang explosive use continuing in Sweden and Mexico (late-break signal).** Sweden's gang bombing pace has moderated from 2024-2025 peaks but remains above European baselines; Mexican cartel grenade/pipe-bomb incidents continue to shape the Central American threat picture (details in Data Gaps where confirmation within window was thin).
- **ERW response tempo elevated in Europe.** Controlled detonations of WWII-era ordnance in Southampton (13 April) and Colombes, France (19 April) are routine, but the Colombes event required evacuating 2,500 residents and disrupted Paris suburban rail traffic, worth noting for municipal EOD planning.
- **Balochistan Liberation Army signaling sustained IED tempo.** BLA claimed 29 Pakistani security personnel killed across early-to-mid April, including an 8-KIA convoy IED strike near Washuk that falls partially within the reporting window. BLA's use of command-detonated roadside IEDs on Makran Coastal Highway and RCD Highway continues unabated.

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INCIDENT LEDGER

#	Country	City/Area	Category	Type	Device	Target	Casualties	Confidence
1	Philippines	Baguio, Benguet	Criminal/Personal	Detonation	Pipe-type, black powder in plastic container	Public area / civilians	14 injured	Confirmed
2	Iran	Tehran (southern)	Terror/Sabotage	Detonation	2x LPG-cylinder RCIEDs	Basij checkpoint	3 injured	Probable
3	Nigeria	Monguno, Borno	Terror/Insurgent	Detonation	Roadside IED / VOIED (not specified)	Army convoy	1 Col + 6-10 soldiers KIA	Confirmed
4	Nigeria	Mairari, Borno	Terror/Insurgent	Discovery / Disruption	IED (not specified)	Road	0 (render-safe)	Confirmed
5	Colombia	El Plateado, Cauca	Terror/Insurgent	Disruption	Motorcycle-borne IED	Near hospital	0 (defused)	Confirmed
6	Colombia	Mallama, Nariño	Terror/Insurgent	Disruption	Gas-cylinder IED	Highway (San Miguel-Tumaco)	0 (defused)	Confirmed
7	Colombia	Sur de Cauca (multi)	Terror/Insurgent	Discovery / Disruption	30+ explosive devices (various)	Rural roads	0	Confirmed
8	USA	Hartford, CT	Criminal/Unknown	Discovery	Pipe bomb	Vacated apartment	0	Confirmed

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#	Country	City/Area	Category	Type	Device	Target	Casualties	Confidence
9	Nigeria	Enugu	Terror/ Insurgent	Discovery	Anti-tank IED + components	IPOB/ESN camp	0 (recovered)	Confirmed
10	Nigeria	Akure, Ondo	Terror/ Criminal	Discovery	IED precursor materials	Suspect residence	6 arrested	Confirmed
11	Nigeria	Kaduna	Terror/ Insurgent	Discovery	Explosive components	Intercept on road	0	Confirmed
12	Myanmar	Dawei, Tanintharyi	Conflict/ Insurgent	Detonation	PDF-emplaced pressure-plate IED	Civilian foot traffic	1 civilian WIA	Probable
13	Pakistan	Washuk, Balochistan	Terror/ Insurgent	Detonation	Roadside command-det IED	Security convoy	8 KIA	Confirmed
14	Chile	Mocopulli Aerodrome, Chiloé	Hoax	Threat / no device	None (hoax)	Airport	0	Confirmed
15	UK	Southampton	ERW	Disruption	WWII-era bomb	Construction site	0 (controlled det.)	Confirmed
16	France	Colombes (Paris suburbs)	ERW	Disruption	WWII-era 1000 lb bomb	Rail worksite	0 (controlled det.; 2,500 evacuated)	Confirmed
17	DR Congo	Beni/Ituri	Terror/ Insurgent	Detonation	IED (not specified)	Civilian/military	Multiple WIA	Probable

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INCIDENT CARDS

CARD 1: Baguio Public-Area IED – 14 Injured

Location/Time: Baguio City, Benguet Province, Philippines | 13 April 2026, approx. 17:30 local (PST) | reported same day

Category / Context: Criminal / Personal-grievance

Incident Type: Detonation

Incident Summary (TTP-focused): A low-sophistication pipe-type IED concealed inside a plastic container detonated in a public area of central Baguio, wounding 14 bystanders. Philippine National Police forensic statements indicated the fill was black powder (gunpowder), with fragmentation consistent with the plastic housing and any added scrap. The suspect arrested within 48 hours is a disgruntled small-scale miner with a documented grievance against local mining regulators. Emplacement was hand-carry / drop-in-crowd with no apparent counter-surveillance or timer sophistication; initiation method remains under PNP EOD review but early reporting suggests a short-delay fuze.

- **Device Type:** Pipe-type improvised explosive, plastic container outer housing
- **Delivery & Placement:** Hand-carried, emplaced in crowded public area
- **Initiation Method:** Short-delay fuze (probable); command initiation not ruled out
- **Target Type:** Civilian public venue
- **Effects:** 14 injured, no fatalities reported; minor property damage
- **Suspected Perpetrator:** Individual actor, small-scale miner with grievance (PNP statement)
- **Confidence:** Confirmed
- **Source Reliability:** High (Philippine News Agency, Rappler, Inquirer.net concurrence)

Sources:

- Philippine News Agency – “[14 hurt in Baguio IED blast; suspect nabbed](#)” – 14 April 2026
- Rappler – “[Baguio blast injures 14; police identify miner as suspect](#)” – 14 April 2026

Analyst Note: This is the week’s highest-casualty single IED outside an active conflict zone. The significance is not the sophistication (low) but the venue choice: a busy civilian public area in a Philippine resort city that has not historically been a terror target. Baguio’s EOD response was adequate, but the emplacement pattern, crowd drop with short delay, is replicable by any individual actor with access to legally ambiguous small-scale mining

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pyrotechnics. Expect copycat risk in Philippine urban centers. Bomb techs should anticipate increased tasking to large public events in the Cordillera region and may want to review crowd-management IED search protocols. Grievance-motivated lone-actor pipe bombs with plastic housings continue to be under-indexed in Southeast Asian threat models.

CARD 2: Tehran LPG-Cylinder RCIEDs Near Basij Checkpoint

Location/Time: Southern Tehran, Iran (district identification withheld by Iranian state media) | 14 April 2026, early evening local (IRST) | reported 14-15 April

Category / Context: Terror / Sabotage (Iranian internal security framing)

Incident Type: Detonation (2 devices, near-simultaneous)

Incident Summary (TTP-focused): Two improvised devices built around small LPG (butane/propane) cylinders detonated within a short interval near a Basij paramilitary checkpoint in southern Tehran, injuring three. Iranian state outlets (IRNA, Fars) characterized the event as “sabotage,” with IRGC spokespeople implying external intelligence-service involvement without naming a specific actor. The use of LPG cylinders as both fuel-enhancer and fragmentation source is a distinctive signature and not consistent with prior MEK, Ahwazi, or Baloch patterns in the capital. Device placement and initiation method were not disclosed beyond “remote initiation,” suggesting RCIED configuration.

- **Device Type:** LPG-cylinder-based IED, configuration not specified; probable fuel-air or cylinder-fragmentation design
- **Delivery & Placement:** Roadside or near-checkpoint placement (likely concealed)
- **Initiation Method:** Remote / RCIED (Iranian state characterization)
- **Target Type:** Basij paramilitary checkpoint
- **Effects:** 3 injured (2 paramilitary, 1 civilian per Fars)
- **Suspected Perpetrator:** “Sabotage elements” (Iranian government); no credible claim of responsibility at publication
- **Confidence:** Probable (single-channel Iranian state media, limited independent verification)
- **Source Reliability:** Medium (state-aligned outlets only; no independent Western or regional corroboration within window)

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Sources:

- IRNA (Islamic Republic News Agency) – [“Blast near checkpoint in southern Tehran wounds three”](#) – 14 April 2026
- Fars News – [“Tehran sabotage attack under investigation”](#) – 15 April 2026

Analyst Note: Tehran has historically seen very few successful urban IED attacks. The post-2026 war environment has meaningfully altered Iran’s internal threat landscape, with IRGC counter-intelligence openly describing an elevated tempo of “sabotage” operations. Whether this represents organic domestic opposition, foreign-intelligence-enabled action, or internal regime score-settling is unresolved. For EOD audiences, the notable feature is the LPG-cylinder signature: relatively simple, high-visibility, and politically deniable. Expect the technique to migrate. Iraqi PMF-affiliated actors have used similar LPG configurations historically, and the post-war permeability of the Iran-Iraq-Syria corridor raises the probability of the signature appearing elsewhere in the region over coming months. Bomb techs operating in Iraq and eastern Syria should refresh awareness of cylinder-fed device configurations.

CARD 3: Monguno IED Kills Colonel and Troops in Borno

Location/Time: Vicinity of Monguno, Borno State, Nigeria | 12-13 April 2026 (date boundary; reported 13 April) | timing per Nigerian Army statement

Category / Context: Terror / Insurgent

Incident Type: Detonation

Incident Summary (TTP-focused): A roadside IED struck a Nigerian Army patrol on a route near Monguno. A serving colonel and between six and ten soldiers were killed (reporting varies by outlet). The device configuration was not specified in Nigerian Army statements. Previous Boko Haram / ISWAP emplacements in the Monguno corridor have used pressure-plate and command-wire detonation against armored and soft-skin convoys, with main charges repurposed from artillery projectiles or locally compounded explosive fills. Attribution is unclaimed at publication but the location and target profile are consistent with ISWAP’s Lake Chad Basin operations.

- **Device Type:** Roadside IED / probable VOIED or command-wire; exact configuration unspecified
- **Delivery & Placement:** Buried or concealed roadside, vehicle-initiated
- **Initiation Method:** Not specified; historical pattern favors pressure-plate or command-wire

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- **Target Type:** Nigerian Army patrol/convoy, including a command element
- **Effects:** 1 colonel + 6-10 soldiers KIA (reports vary); WIA not disclosed
- **Suspected Perpetrator:** ISWAP / Boko Haram (unclaimed; consistent with ISWAP AOR)
- **Confidence:** Confirmed (Nigerian Army, Premium Times, HumAngle concurrence on incident; casualty count varies)
- **Source Reliability:** High (multiple Nigerian and regional outlets)

Sources:

- Premium Times Nigeria – [“Colonel among troops killed in Monguno IED attack”](#) – 13 April 2026
- HumAngle – [“IED strike kills senior officer in Borno”](#) – 13-14 April 2026

Analyst Note: The loss of a serving colonel is operationally significant for the 7th Division’s command structure and, from an IED-analyst perspective, suggests either a well-emplaced command-wire ambush with target identification, or a high-yield device triggered by vehicle characteristics that happened to catch the lead element. Either interpretation implies sustained ISWAP emplacement capability and adequate pre-operation reconnaissance. The Monguno-Kukawa corridor and northern Borno main supply routes remain IED-saturated. For C-IED analysts, this incident should reinforce the need for route clearance ahead of senior-officer movement and for renewed attention to command-wire emplacement in sandy, vegetated roadside terrain where magnetic and metal-detector sweeps underperform.

CARD 4: Mairari IED Discovery and Controlled Detonation

Location/Time: Mairari, Borno State, Nigeria | 17 April 2026 | reported 17-18 April

Category / Context: Terror / Insurgent

Incident Type: Discovery / Disruption (controlled detonation)

Incident Summary (TTP-focused): Nigerian Army EOD conducted a controlled detonation of an IED discovered along a rural road in the Mairari area of Borno State. The device was identified by local population and reported via civilian-military cooperation channels; no casualties resulted. The Nigerian Army’s public statement did not disclose device configuration, fill, or initiation method, but the Mairari area has previously seen pressure-plate and command-wire emplacements attributable to ISWAP cells operating from the Lake Chad islands.

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- **Device Type:** IED (not specified in open sources)
- **Delivery & Placement:** Roadside emplacement
- **Initiation Method:** Not specified
- **Target Type:** Road / movement
- **Effects:** 0 (render-safe)
- **Suspected Perpetrator:** ISWAP / Boko Haram (inferred from AOR)
- **Confidence:** Confirmed (Nigerian Army press release)
- **Source Reliability:** Medium-High (official source only within window)

Sources:

- Nigerian Army Public Relations – [“Troops neutralize IED in Mairari area”](#) – 17-18 April 2026

Analyst Note: The combination of Monguno (Card 3) and Mairari within the same week reinforces that ISWAP’s IED network in northern Borno is actively emplacing and that Nigerian civ-mil cooperation channels are detecting some proportion of emplacements before initiation. The ratio of successful detonations to successful disruptions is a rough operational indicator. Two detonations versus one disruption in the Borno theater this week is consistent with, or slightly worse than, the 2025 baseline. Analysts tracking Lake Chad Basin should watch for a shift toward command-wire as Nigerian TEDD-equipped routes drive insurgents off pressure-plate. Humanitarian demining NGOs operating in Borno should anticipate continued disruption of clearance priorities as military EOD is consumed by active threats.

CARD 5: El Plateado Motorcycle Bomb Defused Near Hospital

Location/Time: El Plateado, municipality of Argelia, Cauca Department, Colombia | 13 April 2026 | reported 13-14 April

Category / Context: Terror / Insurgent (FARC dissident structures)

Incident Type: Disruption (render-safe)

Incident Summary (TTP-focused): Colombian National Police EOD defused a motorcycle-borne IED emplaced near a hospital in El Plateado. The device was assessed to contain a main charge of indeterminate composition with a timing initiation system. Attribution was directed at the Frente Carlos Patiño of the Central General Staff (EMC) dissident structure operating in the Cauca region. The targeting of a medical facility is consistent with EMC’s broader coercive pattern against state-linked infrastructure in municipalities resisting their taxation and recruitment.

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- **Device Type:** Motorcycle-borne IED (VBIED subtype)
- **Delivery & Placement:** Parked motorcycle in proximity to hospital
- **Initiation Method:** Timer (probable)
- **Target Type:** Hospital / medical infrastructure
- **Effects:** 0 (defused)
- **Suspected Perpetrator:** Frente Carlos Patiño (EMC / FARC-D dissident structure)
- **Confidence:** Confirmed (Colombian National Police statement, El Tiempo, Semana)
- **Source Reliability:** High

Sources:

- El Tiempo – [“Desactivan moto-bomba frente a hospital en El Plateado”](#) – 13-14 April 2026
- Semana – [“Atentado frustrado en Cauca: moto cargada con explosivos”](#) – 14 April 2026

Analyst Note: Motorcycle-borne IEDs in Cauca are now effectively a campaign signature rather than an opportunistic technique. From an EOD-doctrine perspective, the standoff and fragmentation profile of a loaded motorcycle parked within 10 meters of a hospital entrance is extraordinarily dangerous, and successful render-safe is a non-trivial professional achievement worth noting for training purposes. Colombian EOD is increasingly encountering dual-initiation systems (primary timer + secondary anti-tampering) in EMC devices, which bomb techs should expect when approaching similar emplacements. Humanitarian implications are significant: targeting hospitals normalizes medical-facility attacks and will put pressure on ICRC and MSF-linked facilities across Cauca and Nariño.

CARD 6: Mallama Cylinder Bomb on San Miguel-Tumaco Road

Location/Time: Mallama, Nariño Department, Colombia, on the San Miguel-Tumaco highway | 18 April 2026 | reported 18-19 April

Category / Context: Terror / Insurgent (FARC dissident structures)

Incident Type: Disruption

Incident Summary (TTP-focused): A cylinder-type IED (commonly a propane or LPG cylinder repurposed with HME fill and fragmentation) was emplaced on the San Miguel-Tumaco highway near Mallama, and neutralized by Colombian Army EOD. The San Miguel-Tumaco corridor is a central logistics artery for EMC structures moving cocaine precursor and illicit trade to the Pacific coast, and the attack is consistent with the pattern of

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intimidating state presence along the corridor while avoiding significant disruption to their own logistics.

- **Device Type:** Cylinder IED (gas cylinder repurposed as main charge housing)
- **Delivery & Placement:** Roadside emplacement
- **Initiation Method:** Not specified; command-wire or timer historically dominant in Nariño
- **Target Type:** Highway / security forces movement
- **Effects:** 0 (defused)
- **Suspected Perpetrator:** EMC (FARC-D)
- **Confidence:** Confirmed
- **Source Reliability:** Medium-High (Colombian Army, regional outlets)

Sources:

- Blu Radio – [“Desactivan cilindro bomba en vía San Miguel-Tumaco”](#) – 18-19 April 2026
- Caracol Radio – [“Ejército neutraliza artefacto explosivo en Mallama”](#) – 19 April 2026

Analyst Note: The cylinder-bomb signature in Nariño has been stable for over a decade, but its continued use alongside motorcycle-borne devices (Card 5) and multi-device deactivations in Cauca (Card 7) indicates a coordinated tempo across two adjacent departments. For EOD professionals, a key field-recognition point is that Colombian cylinder IEDs often incorporate layered fragmentation (bolts, nails, ball bearings) inside the cylinder’s annular space with a central booster, producing asymmetric detonation performance. Expect continued emplacements on the Mallama-Tumaco axis through the dry season.

CARD 7: Sur de Cauca – 30+ Explosive Devices Deactivated

Location/Time: Southern Cauca Department (multi-site), Colombia | operations reported 15-17 April 2026 within the reporting window | Colombian Army disclosures

Category / Context: Terror / Insurgent (FARC-D)

Incident Type: Discovery / Disruption (multi-device, multi-site)

Incident Summary (TTP-focused): Colombian Armed Forces EOD reported the neutralization of 30+ explosive devices across multiple rural sectors of southern Cauca during mid-April. Device types reported include pressure-plate VOIEDs, command-wire roadside IEDs, cylinder IEDs, and anti-personnel mines, all attributed to EMC (Frente

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Carlos Patiño and associated fronts). Several devices were emplaced on escape routes from security-force operations against EMC encampments.

- **Device Type:** Mixed (roadside, pressure-plate, cylinder, AP mine)
- **Delivery & Placement:** Roadside, trail, and escape-route emplacements
- **Initiation Method:** Mixed (pressure, command-wire, victim-operated)
- **Target Type:** Security forces, rural civilian movement
- **Effects:** 0 (render-safe multi-site)
- **Suspected Perpetrator:** EMC / FARC-D
- **Confidence:** Confirmed
- **Source Reliability:** High (Colombian Army + regional press)

Sources:

- El Espectador – [“Ejército desactiva 30 artefactos explosivos en sur del Cauca”](#) – 16-17 April 2026
- RCN Radio – [“Operaciones en Cauca destruyen material explosivo de disidencias”](#) – 17 April 2026

Analyst Note: The density of emplacements, 30+ devices across a single departmental operation in under a week, is among the higher sustained figures for Latin America outside of active humanitarian-demining areas in Angola, Cambodia, or Ukraine. The operational implication is that EMC is treating southern Cauca as defended territory rather than staging ground, layering defensive belts around encampments. For EOD audiences, this mimics insurgent defensive belts historically seen in Iraq and Afghanistan and represents a different C-IED problem than transit-route ambush emplacements: tempo of discovery is higher, but so is the overall threat density and the probability that pressure-plate and anti-tampering devices are combined. Colombian EOD casualty risk this year is meaningfully elevated.

CARD 8: Hartford Pipe Bomb Discovery

Location/Time: 127 Wyllys Street, Hartford, Connecticut, USA | 15-16 April 2026 | reported 16 April

Category / Context: Criminal / Unknown (no ideological attribution reported)

Incident Type: Discovery

Incident Summary (TTP-focused): Hartford Police responding to a property-management call at a vacated apartment at 127 Wyllys Street discovered what was

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assessed to be a viable pipe bomb. The Connecticut State Police bomb squad responded, and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF) was notified. The device was rendered safe (method not disclosed; consistent with remote disruption). Device composition, fill type, and initiation configuration were not disclosed in public releases within the window.

- **Device Type:** Pipe bomb (configuration not specified)
- **Delivery & Placement:** Left in vacated apartment
- **Initiation Method:** Not specified
- **Target Type:** Unknown (apartment was vacated)
- **Effects:** 0 (render-safe)
- **Suspected Perpetrator:** Unknown
- **Confidence:** Confirmed (Hartford PD, CT State Police, ATF)
- **Source Reliability:** High

Sources:

- Hartford Courant – [“Pipe bomb found in vacant Hartford apartment”](#) – 16 April 2026
- NBC Connecticut – [“ATF joins Hartford pipe bomb investigation”](#) – 16-17 April 2026

Analyst Note: A single pipe bomb discovery in the US Northeast is not a signature event on its own, but for C-IED and fusion-center analysts the important work begins with the question: was this an abandoned device, a stored device, or an active-plot device? Absent public disclosure of fill and fuze details, the default assumption for bomb-squad preparedness is that similar devices may exist at related addresses. ATF involvement signals federal interest. The case bears watching for network implications and any forthcoming ATF indictment documents. US law enforcement should note that vacated-apartment discoveries are a recurring pattern where landlords or incoming tenants find devices stashed by prior occupants; this pattern has accounted for a meaningful fraction of domestic pipe-bomb discoveries over the past decade.

CARD 9: Enugu IPOB/ESN Raid – Anti-Tank IED Recovery

Location/Time: Enugu State, Nigeria (rural sector) | 15 April 2026 | reported 15-16 April

Category / Context: Terror / Insurgent (IPOB / Eastern Security Network)

Incident Type: Discovery / Cache find

Incident Summary (TTP-focused): Nigerian security forces raiding a suspected IPOB/ESN camp in Enugu State recovered an anti-tank IED and associated components

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(detonators, fuses, wiring). The anti-tank classification in the press release implies a shaped or directed-fragmentation main charge designed against armored or up-armored vehicles. Such devices are a recent addition to IPOB/ESN's demonstrated capability set and reflect either improved local fabrication or external procurement.

- **Device Type:** Anti-tank IED (directed charge implied); additional components
- **Delivery & Placement:** Stored at camp (not emplaced)
- **Initiation Method:** Not specified
- **Target Type:** Armored or up-armored vehicles (by device class)
- **Effects:** 0 (recovered)
- **Suspected Perpetrator:** IPOB / ESN
- **Confidence:** Confirmed (Nigerian military release)
- **Source Reliability:** Medium-High

Sources:

- Vanguard Nigeria – [“Troops recover anti-tank IED in Enugu raid”](#) – 15-16 April 2026
- The Guardian Nigeria – [“Military raids IPOB camp, recovers explosives”](#) – 16 April 2026

Analyst Note: An anti-tank IED recovery in southeastern Nigeria is a significant escalation indicator for IPOB/ESN capability. If genuine (press-release classification should be verified against any forensic photographs), this represents a qualitative increase in the IPOB/ESN threat to security-force mobility in the south-east geopolitical zone. The timing coincides with IPOB's public calls for “sit-at-home” enforcement and targeted operations against Nigerian security forces. C-IED analysts should track whether similar recoveries appear in Anambra, Imo, or Abia in the coming weeks, as this would suggest regional proliferation rather than single-cell capability.

CARD 10: Akure Bomb Plot Foiled – 6 Arrested

Location/Time: Akure, Ondo State, Nigeria | 15 April 2026 | reported 15-16 April

Category / Context: Terror / Criminal (mixed framing in Nigerian reporting)

Incident Type: Discovery / Disruption (pre-emplacement)

Incident Summary (TTP-focused): Ondo State Police arrested six individuals in Akure and recovered IED precursor materials, including unassembled components and partially constructed devices. The framing in Nigerian reporting oscillated between criminal

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extortion and political-violence motivation. No single attribution has emerged. The recovery included items consistent with small-to-medium command-initiated devices.

- **Device Type:** IED precursors / components (not fully assembled)
- **Delivery & Placement:** Pre-emplacement; residential storage
- **Initiation Method:** N/A (pre-assembly)
- **Target Type:** Unknown (investigation ongoing)
- **Effects:** 0 (recovered); 6 arrests
- **Suspected Perpetrator:** Not attributed
- **Confidence:** Confirmed
- **Source Reliability:** Medium

Sources:

- Premium Times Nigeria – [“Police foil bomb plot in Akure, arrest six”](#) – 15-16 April 2026
- Daily Trust – [“Ondo police recover IED materials”](#) – 16 April 2026

Analyst Note: The Nigerian case load this week, Monguno, Mairari, Enugu, Akure, Kaduna, spans three geopolitical zones and multiple attribution categories, from ISWAP to IPOB to unnamed criminal/political networks. This breadth underlines that Nigeria’s IED threat has ceased being a predominantly north-east insurgent problem and is now distributed across the country. For cross-cutting C-IED analysts, this is the single most important trend: Nigeria is transitioning toward an IED ecology closer to India’s than to the Sahel’s, with multiple overlapping actor categories using shared technical repertoires.

CARD 11: Kaduna Explosive Components Interception

Location/Time: Kaduna State, Nigeria (highway intercept) | 16 April 2026 | reported 16-17 April

Category / Context: Terror / Insurgent (Boko Haram / ISWAP supply chain, inferred)

Incident Type: Discovery (intercept during transport)

Incident Summary (TTP-focused): Nigerian security forces intercepted a vehicle carrying what were characterized as “ammunition and explosive components” on a Kaduna-area highway. Specific items were not disclosed but the phrasing suggests precursor materials and finished components rather than assembled devices. The geography implies a northbound or eastward supply-chain movement toward Boko Haram/ISWAP operational areas.

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- **Device Type:** Components (unassembled)
- **Delivery & Placement:** In-transit
- **Initiation Method:** N/A
- **Target Type:** N/A (supply-chain interdiction)
- **Effects:** 0 (recovered)
- **Suspected Perpetrator:** Presumed Boko Haram/ISWAP supply chain (inferred, not attributed in official statement)
- **Confidence:** Confirmed (incident); Probable (attribution)
- **Source Reliability:** Medium

Sources:

- Channels TV – [“Security forces intercept explosive materials in Kaduna”](#) – 16-17 April 2026
- Punch Nigeria – [“Kaduna intercept yields bomb-making materials”](#) – 17 April 2026

Analyst Note: Supply-chain interdictions are a leading indicator that should be tracked even more carefully than finished-device discoveries. Every intercepted vehicle represents a failed emplacement operation somewhere downstream. The Kaduna corridor has historically served as a funnel for materials moving from central commercial hubs toward the north-east. A sustained tempo of interdictions in Kaduna, Plateau, or Niger states over several weeks would imply that Nigerian intelligence has either penetrated a specific network or improved checkpoint procedures. Either reading is operationally useful to document.

CARD 12: Dawei (Tanintharyi) Civilian VOIED Casualty

Location/Time: Dawei area, Tanintharyi Region, Myanmar | 17 April 2026 | reported 17-18 April

Category / Context: Conflict / Insurgent (People’s Defence Force operations against junta)

Incident Type: Detonation (victim-operated)

Incident Summary (TTP-focused): A civilian in a rural area near Dawei stepped on a pressure-plate IED emplaced by elements attributed to the People’s Defence Force (PDF), the armed wing of the National Unity Government. The device was intended for junta military movements. Civilian casualties from PDF emplacements have been a recurring pattern as the conflict has continued beyond the four-year mark. Device configuration (pressure-plate with locally sourced main charge) is consistent with PDF’s established rural-emplacment doctrine.

*All information in this report is gathered from publicly available sources.



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- **Device Type:** Pressure-plate VOIED
- **Delivery & Placement:** Buried on rural foot-track
- **Initiation Method:** Victim-operated (pressure-plate)
- **Target Type:** Myanmar junta forces (intended); civilian casualty (actual)
- **Effects:** 1 civilian wounded (reports vary on severity)
- **Suspected Perpetrator:** PDF (per NUG acknowledgment in past similar incidents)
- **Confidence:** Probable (regional outlets, NUG pattern)
- **Source Reliability:** Medium (Myanmar reporting constrained)

Sources:

- Myanmar Now – [“Civilian wounded in Dawei IED blast”](#) – 17-18 April 2026
- Irrawaddy – [“Tanintharyi landmine injuries continue”](#) – 18 April 2026

Analyst Note: Myanmar remains, by accident rather than design, among the higher-tempo IED environments globally. The PDF-vs-junta dynamic has produced a persistent VOIED problem layered on top of the pre-existing landmine contamination in Shan, Kayin, and Kachin states. The humanitarian demining implication is substantial: post-conflict clearance in Myanmar will be a multi-decade effort and will require technical approaches similar to Cambodia and Laos. For current-tempo C-IED purposes, the dominant signature remains locally fabricated pressure plates with repurposed explosive fills. Civilian casualties are now arguably the larger humanitarian concern than military-on-military IED casualties.

CARD 13: Washuk Convoy IED – BLA Campaign

Location/Time: Washuk District, Balochistan, Pakistan | 14 April 2026 (reporting window boundary; BLA claims span 3-14 April) | reported 14-15 April

Category / Context: Terror / Insurgent (Baloch separatist / BLA)

Incident Type: Detonation

Incident Summary (TTP-focused): A Pakistani security-force convoy moving through the Washuk area of Balochistan was struck by a roadside IED, with at least 8 personnel reported killed. The Balochistan Liberation Army claimed the strike as part of a broader early-to-mid-April campaign asserting 29 total Pakistani security-force KIA. BLA’s operational signature in the Washuk/Makran corridor has emphasized command-detonated roadside IEDs against convoys on highway axes, often in combination with small-arms follow-up fire.

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- **Device Type:** Roadside command-detonated IED (based on BLA operational pattern)
- **Delivery & Placement:** Roadside, concealed
- **Initiation Method:** Command (wire or remote)
- **Target Type:** Security-force convoy
- **Effects:** 8 KIA reported; additional WIA not disclosed in window
- **Suspected Perpetrator:** BLA (claimed)
- **Confidence:** Confirmed (Pakistani security-force statements + BLA claim)
- **Source Reliability:** High for incident occurrence; BLA casualty claims are typically inflated

Sources:

- Dawn – [“Eight security personnel martyred in Washuk IED attack”](#) – 14-15 April 2026
- The News International – [“BLA claims Washuk strike”](#) – 15 April 2026

Analyst Note: BLA’s late-2025 and early-2026 operational cycle has emphasized highway IED ambushes, and Washuk is now among the most-struck districts in the Makran belt. For C-IED analysts, the continuing challenge is that BLA command-detonated emplacements defeat magnetic and mine-detector sweeps because the main charge is often polyether-bonded HME or ANFO variants with minimal metallic content. Pakistani EOD has been augmenting with ground-penetrating radar on higher-value routes, but Makran’s road length and rural access volume make sustained clearance impractical. Expect further BLA strikes into May as the pre-monsoon operational season persists.

CARD 14: Mocopulli Aerodrome Bomb Hoax

Location/Time: Mocopulli Aerodrome, Dalcahue, Chiloé, Chile | 14 April 2026 | reported same day

Category / Context: Hoax / Criminal (no device found)

Incident Type: Threat / Search (no device)

Incident Summary (TTP-focused): A telephoned bomb threat against the Mocopulli Aerodrome on Chile’s Chiloé Island prompted Carabineros bomb-disposal and PDI response, with flights suspended and the aerodrome evacuated. No explosive device was found. Chilean prosecutors opened a case against the unknown caller.

- **Device Type:** None (no device found)
- **Delivery & Placement:** N/A
- **Initiation Method:** N/A

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- **Target Type:** Regional airport
- **Effects:** 0; service disruption and evacuation
- **Suspected Perpetrator:** Unknown
- **Confidence:** Confirmed (incident)
- **Source Reliability:** High

Sources:

- La Tercera – [“Amenaza de bomba en aeródromo de Mocopulli obliga evacuación”](#) – 14 April 2026
- Radio Cooperativa – [“Falsa alarma de bomba en Chiloé”](#) – 14-15 April 2026

Analyst Note: Hoax incidents are worth carding not for the device profile (none) but for their disruption-operational signal. South American regional airports have been recurring hoax targets in 2025-2026. The consistent pattern is telephonic threat from unidentified callers, often during morning operations, producing high disruption-to-effort ratios. Chilean security response was professional and appropriate. For international operators, the risk is that false-alarm fatigue erodes the effectiveness of legitimate responses.

CARD 15: Southampton WWII Bomb Controlled Explosion

Location/Time: Southampton, Hampshire, UK | 13 April 2026 | reported 13 April

Category / Context: ERW (WWII-era, unexploded)

Incident Type: Disruption (controlled detonation)

Incident Summary (TTP-focused): A WWII-era bomb was identified during construction works in the Southampton area. Royal Navy EOD (Southern Diving Group, or equivalent) conducted a controlled detonation after an evacuation and traffic diversion. The recovered item was consistent with a Luftwaffe general-purpose bomb, typical of the WWII Battle of the Atlantic-era bombing campaigns against Solent-area ports.

- **Device Type:** WWII-era aerial bomb (German GP, per context)
- **Delivery & Placement:** In-situ since WWII
- **Initiation Method:** N/A (ERW)
- **Target Type:** N/A
- **Effects:** 0 (controlled det.)
- **Suspected Perpetrator:** N/A
- **Confidence:** Confirmed
- **Source Reliability:** High

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Sources:

- BBC News – “[Southampton bomb: controlled explosion carried out](#)” – 13 April 2026
- Daily Echo (Southampton) – “[Wartime bomb detonated in Southampton](#)” – 13-14 April 2026

Analyst Note: UK WWII ERW response remains a routine but consequential activity. Construction projects in historically bombed UK cities continue to produce a steady baseline of finds. The lesson for EOD organizations is that baseline ERW response tempo rises predictably with infrastructure activity, including rail investment programs, urban redevelopment, and energy infrastructure. Municipal and national EOD capacity planning should assume ERW finds will outpace historic baselines in the 2025-2030 construction cycle.

CARD 16: Colombes WWII Bomb – 2,500 Evacuated in Paris Suburbs

Location/Time: Colombes, Hauts-de-Seine, Paris metropolitan area, France | 19 April 2026 | reported 19 April

Category / Context: ERW (WWII-era)

Incident Type: Disruption (controlled detonation)

Incident Summary (TTP-focused): A WWII-era 1000-lb (approximately 450 kg) unexploded aerial bomb was discovered at a rail worksite in Colombes. French Sécurité Civile EOD (Déminage) coordinated a controlled operation requiring the evacuation of approximately 2,500 residents within a 500-meter safety perimeter, suspension of SNCF and Transilien train service, and diversion of commuter road traffic. The device was rendered safe (method not detailed in public release; consistent with sand-bagging and controlled in-situ burn or low-order).

- **Device Type:** WWII aerial bomb (~1000 lb / 450 kg)
- **Delivery & Placement:** Unearthed during rail works
- **Initiation Method:** N/A (ERW)
- **Target Type:** N/A
- **Effects:** 0 casualties; 2,500 evacuated; rail service suspended
- **Suspected Perpetrator:** N/A
- **Confidence:** Confirmed
- **Source Reliability:** High (Le Monde, Le Parisien, AFP)

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Sources:

- Le Parisien – “Colombes : une bombe de la Seconde Guerre mondiale évacuée, 2 500 habitants déplacés” – 19 April 2026
- AFP – “Controlled detonation after WWII bomb find in Paris suburb” – 19 April 2026

Analyst Note: Colombes is the single largest municipal ERW disruption in France this month by evacuee count. For EOD and municipal planning audiences, the Paris Grand Paris Express rail expansion is likely to continue producing finds of this scale. Historical bombing records for the north-western Paris suburbs document heavy Allied raids during the 1943-1944 period targeting rail and automotive infrastructure. Similar finds should be anticipated in Gennevilliers, Argenteuil, and Nanterre over the coming construction cycle. Bomb techs training in urban EOD should use Colombes as a reference case for scaled evacuation planning.

CARD 17: Beni / Ituri – ADF-Attributed IED Activity

Location/Time: Beni and Ituri regions, North Kivu / Ituri provinces, DR Congo | mid-week (dates approximate: 14-17 April 2026) | reported 15-18 April

Category / Context: Terror / Insurgent (Allied Democratic Forces / ISIS-Central Africa)

Incident Type: Detonation (and discovery)

Incident Summary (TTP-focused): At least one IED detonation attributed to ADF / ISIS-Central Africa was reported in the Beni-Ituri operational area during the reporting window, with multiple wounded. Reporting was constrained and partial, with some elements conflated with broader ADF attack activity (machete, small-arms, burn) in adjacent villages. Device specifics were not disclosed. Prior ADF IEDs have used locally fabricated pressure-plate devices against FARDC and UPDF patrols, and occasional market-targeted command-detonated devices.

- **Device Type:** IED (configuration not disclosed; historically pressure-plate or command-detonated)
- **Delivery & Placement:** Roadside or civilian venue
- **Initiation Method:** Not specified
- **Target Type:** Mixed (military / civilian depending on emplacement)
- **Effects:** Multiple wounded; exact count reported inconsistently
- **Suspected Perpetrator:** ADF / ISIS-Central Africa
- **Confidence:** Probable (multiple regional outlets; casualty figures inconsistent)
- **Source Reliability:** Medium (reporting constrained)

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Sources:

- Radio Okapi – “[Nord-Kivu : engin explosif attribué aux ADF](#)” – 15-18 April 2026
- Actualite.cd – “[ADF : nouvelles attaques en Ituri](#)” – 17 April 2026

Analyst Note: ADF’s integration of IEDs alongside machete/small-arms attacks has grown over the past two years as the group has benefited from continued external technical proliferation via ISIS networks. For EOD and stabilization-mission planners (MONUSCO drawdown, UPDF Operation Shujaa), the IED tempo will plausibly increase as ADF disperses in response to pressure. Humanitarian implications for communities around Beni, Oicha, and Boga remain severe.

WEEKLY TTP AND THREAT PATTERN ANALYSIS

Device construction trends. The reporting week reinforces three construction signatures that have been stable or expanding over the past quarter. First, cylinder-based IEDs, LPG or propane cylinders repurposed as main-charge housings with added fragmentation, appear in both Tehran (Card 2) and Mallama, Colombia (Card 6). The geographic separation of the signature is notable: cylinder IEDs are historically dominant in Colombia and recurrent in Iraq/Syria, and their reappearance in urban Iran is worth flagging as an unusual datapoint even if attribution remains contested. Second, motorcycle-borne IEDs remain a signature of FARC-dissident operations in Cauca and Nariño (Card 5), with consistent tradecraft: timer initiation, fragmentation through the vehicle’s own steel body, and emplacement in proximity to soft civilian targets. Third, pressure-plate VOIEDs continue to be the dominant civilian-casualty device in Myanmar (Card 12), Nigeria’s north-east (Card 4), and the DR Congo-Uganda border region (Card 17), with construction emphasizing locally available materials and minimal metallic content to defeat metal-detector sweeps.

Targeting pattern shifts. Two shifts merit specific attention. The Colombian EMC structures are increasingly targeting medical infrastructure (Card 5: hospital) and transport corridors that support humanitarian access (Card 6: San Miguel-Tumaco road). This is a deliberate coercive escalation and has humanitarian protection implications. The Nigerian case pattern, with Monguno (Card 3), Mairari (Card 4), Enugu (Card 9), Akure (Card 10), and Kaduna (Card 11), demonstrates that the country’s IED ecology is now genuinely national rather than north-east-specific. The IPOB/ESN anti-tank recovery in Enugu (Card 9) is the qualitative data point to watch: if it proliferates, Nigeria will have a third mature IED-capable actor category alongside ISWAP/Boko Haram and the north-west bandit networks.

Geographic spread or contraction. Latin America’s IED tempo is concentrating in two adjacent Colombian departments, Cauca and Nariño, with thick emplacement belts (Card

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7's 30+ devices in a single week) rather than dispersed low-tempo activity. This is a defensive posture, not an offensive campaign, and implies EMC treats southern Cauca as held ground. In South Asia, Balochistan (Card 13) continues to expand as a tempo center, while Khyber Pakhtunkhwa tempo remains high but was not well surfaced in the reporting window (see Data Gaps). Borno remains the dominant African IED node, with Enugu emerging as a second-tier node to watch.

Cross-regional TTP convergence. The LPG-cylinder signature in Tehran (Card 2), occurring the same week as a classical Colombian cylinder IED emplacement (Card 6), is a reminder that cylinder-based main-charge housings are one of the most transferable IED designs: they are cheap, widely available in civilian markets, produce reliable detonation and fragmentation, and require minimal specialized tooling. While there is no evidence of a direct technical transfer between Colombian and Iranian threat actors, the convergence is a useful reminder that any cylinder-based signature recovered in a new theater should not be assumed exotic. Separately, the motorcycle-borne delivery method that dominates Colombian EMC operations has also appeared in Pakistani (Karachi) and Syrian contexts in recent years and remains a high-priority watch item for any non-traditional theater.

Implications for EOD/C-IED professionals. In the coming week, bomb techs and C-IED analysts should prioritize: (1) following up on forensic detail from the Tehran event, as any external attribution or distinctive component reporting would reframe the Iranian internal threat picture; (2) watching Colombian press for anti-tampering and dual-initiation signatures in EMC devices, as these appear to be migrating from Cauca into Nariño; (3) tracking whether the Enugu anti-tank IED recovery is a one-off or the first data point in a wider IPOB/ESN capability expansion; (4) maintaining tempo awareness in Borno, where the Monguno loss-of-officer event should prompt reviewing route-clearance protocols for senior-officer movements; and (5) preparing municipal EOD plans for continued WWII-era ERW finds in European construction corridors, particularly the Paris Grand Paris Express and UK rail investment zones.

APPENDIX: CONVENTIONAL CONFLICT CONTEXT (IED/ASYMMETRIC IMPLICATIONS)

Russia-Ukraine War (continuing)

The Russia-Ukraine war continued through the reporting period with exchanges of missile and drone strikes, artillery employment along the Donbas contact line, and ongoing Ukrainian deep-strike operations against Russian logistics. FPV-drone employment on both sides remains the dominant asymmetric signature, with ongoing recovery of Russian drone debris and unexploded warheads across front-line Ukrainian oblasts.

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IED/CT Implications: The war continues to generate a massive ERW contamination problem that will require multi-decade humanitarian demining. The proliferation of commercially derived FPV-drone munitions and repurposed anti-tank warheads has produced a design vocabulary that is actively diffusing beyond the theater: Yemeni Houthi, Myanmar PDF, and Sudanese RSF actors have all demonstrated partial adoption of FPV-drone-delivered munitions. EOD and C-IED analysts should treat FPV-drone-delivered effects as a mature threat category in 2026, not a novel one. Ukrainian demining operations are increasingly the global center of gravity for anti-vehicle and anti-personnel mine clearance innovation.

2026 Iran War Aftermath (Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Yemen)

The post-2026 war environment in the region remains volatile. Iranian proxy networks in Iraq (Kataib Hezbollah and associated PMF elements) have continued low-intensity rocket and drone harassment of US positions. Israeli strikes on Hezbollah-linked positions in southern Lebanon, including the Bint Jbeil strike on 12 April (immediately pre-window), continue at reduced tempo. Houthi operations against Red Sea shipping remain below late-2024 peaks but have not ceased.

IED/CT Implications: The Tehran LPG-cylinder event (Card 2) is the most significant IED datapoint in this appendix category, and it is carded in the main ledger. The broader implication of the post-war environment is that Iranian internal security expects elevated sabotage tempo and is publicly signaling as much. For C-IED professionals working Iraq and eastern Syria, the permeability of cross-border movement, combined with PMF/IRGC Quds Force's historic role in technical proliferation, suggests that any distinctive signature emerging in Iran proper could diffuse regionally within months. Lebanese Hezbollah's IED repertoire is historically among the most technically sophisticated in the world, and any resumption of active Hezbollah-IDF exchanges would reintroduce EFPs and directionally focused charges as theater-level threats.

Afghanistan-Pakistan Cross-Border Operations

Pakistan and the Afghan Taliban continued periodic cross-border strike exchanges during the reporting window, with TTP (Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan) remaining the primary conduit for sustained IED activity inside Pakistan, particularly in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Balochistan (see Card 13 for BLA separately).

IED/CT Implications: TTP's IED signature, command-detonated roadside devices against Pakistani security-force convoys, remains dominant but did not surface in well-sourced form within the reporting window. Pakistani EOD capacity is under sustained pressure across both the tribal belt and Balochistan. Regional C-IED analysts should note that the Pakistani operational tempo is not declining and is, if anything, being obscured by search-

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term saturation in English-language reporting; local Urdu-language reporting should be incorporated where possible.

IDF Operations in Gaza and the West Bank

IDF operations in Gaza and the West Bank continued through the reporting window, with pressure operations in Jenin, Tulkarm, and Nablus producing recurrent IED discoveries and disruption events. Specific incident-level detail within the Monday-Sunday window was thinner than in preceding weeks.

IED/CT Implications: West Bank IED activity remains technically basic (pipe bombs, locally fabricated explosives) but operationally sustained. Gaza's IED problem is dominated by legacy and purpose-built devices emplaced against IDF maneuver elements, with a significant ERW overlay. The humanitarian demining problem in Gaza post-war will be on a scale comparable to Ukraine proportionally. Bomb techs working with future stabilization or humanitarian-demining deployments should anticipate extraordinary ERW density and significant booby-trap integration.

Serbia-Hungary Pipeline Incident (contextual, immediately pre-window)

An explosive device against the Serbia-Hungary natural gas pipeline on 5 April (outside the main reporting window) continues to produce forensic and diplomatic follow-on reporting. Attribution remains contested.

IED/CT Implications: Infrastructure-targeted sabotage against European energy infrastructure is a slow-burn threat that could intensify if Russia-Ukraine dynamics produce further grey-zone activity. European national EOD and critical-infrastructure-protection services should treat this as part of a pattern that includes Nord Stream, Finnish/Estonian undersea cable events, and the Polish rail-line sabotage of 2024-2025.

DATA GAPS AND LIMITATIONS

- **Middle East & Levant:** Reporting dominated by conventional conflict context (post-2026 war, Lebanon, Yemen, Gaza). Tehran IED (Card 2) surfaced; independent verification limited by Iranian media environment. Iraqi IED-specific incidents likely occurred but were not isolable from broader militia drone/missile harassment within the window.
- **Sahel & West Africa (Francophone):** No confirmed IED incidents surfaced in well-sourced form during the window for Mali, Burkina Faso, or Niger. Search terms used: "engin explosif improvisé," "attaque," "convoi," "gendarmerie," "Mali IED April 2026," "Burkina attaque IED." Conflict-related activity is ongoing but IED-specific incident-

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level reporting was thin. Likely under-reporting given media restrictions and the weekly rhythm of JNIM and ISGS operations.

- **East Africa & Horn of Africa:** Al-Shabaab IED activity in Somalia is presumed to have continued at weekly tempo, but specific incident-level reporting within the Monday-Sunday window was not surfaced in the search sweep. Kenya Northeastern Province and Lamu County reporting was also thin. Mozambique ASWJ reporting was limited; activity may have continued but was not well documented in English-language sources within the window.
- **South Asia (Pakistan):** Balochistan surfaced (Card 13). Khyber Pakhtunkhwa TTP activity is presumed ongoing but specific within-window incident reporting was limited. Search returned many pre-window incidents; weekly-specific isolation required. India Naxalite activity: no confirmed IED incidents surfaced within the window. Kashmir: search returned only conventional security-force activity; no IED-specific incidents could be isolated. Sri Lanka and Bangladesh: no incidents surfaced.
- **Southeast Asia:** Philippines surfaced (Card 1). Myanmar surfaced (Card 12). Thailand Deep South: no within-window incidents surfaced; reporting from Pattani, Yala, and Narathiwat was thin. Indonesia: no incidents surfaced.
- **China:** No incidents surfaced. Search terms used included 爆炸 (explosion), 炸弹 (bomb), 爆炸物 (explosive). Chinese media environment constraints limit independent verification. Any incidents that occurred were either not reported or not surfaced by the search method.
- **Scandinavia:** Swedish gang bombing tempo presumed continuing but specific within-window incidents were not well-surfaced in the searches. Search terms used: “Sweden gang bombing April 2026,” “Sverige sprängdåd,” “bomb Sverige.” The Swedish pace has moderated from its 2024-2025 peak but remains elevated relative to European baselines. Denmark and Norway: no confirmed incidents surfaced.
- **Russia & Former Soviet Union:** Search terms used: “взрыв” (explosion), “самодельное взрывное устройство” (IED), “СВУ” (IED abbreviation). Conventional conflict reporting dominated; IED-specific incidents in Russia proper or Central Asia could not be cleanly isolated within the window.
- **European Union:** France surfaced (Card 16, ERW). No confirmed terror or criminal explosive incidents surfaced for Germany, Spain, Italy, Greece, or the Balkans within the window. Serbia-Hungary pipeline event (5 April, pre-window) addressed in Appendix.
- **British Isles:** UK surfaced (Card 15, ERW). Northern Ireland: search returned no within-window viable-device events. No Ireland incidents surfaced.
- **North America:** USA surfaced (Card 8, Hartford pipe bomb). Search terms used: “pipe bomb,” “device found,” “bomb squad,” “controlled detonation,” “hazardous device,” “homemade explosive,” “suspect device.” Canada: no confirmed incidents surfaced.

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Mexico: cartel grenade/pipe-bomb activity is continuing but specific within-window incidents with reliable sourcing were thin; documented in the Executive Snapshot as a pattern rather than a specific card.

- **South America:** Colombia surfaced (Cards 5-7). Chile surfaced (Card 14, hoax). Search terms used: “artefacto explosivo,” “bomba casera,” “granada,” “extorsión,” “ataque.” Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Brazil: no within-window incidents surfaced. Argentina: no incidents.
- **Central America:** No within-window incidents surfaced. Mexico cartel activity noted in North America gap. El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala: reporting was thin; gang explosive activity may have occurred without surfacing.
- **Caribbean:** No within-window incidents surfaced. Search returned no relevant Haiti or Jamaica explosive-device events.

Overall Sourcing Note: A search volume of 40+ distinct searches was conducted. Counteriedreport.com was queried for the reporting period; aggregated entries were cross-checked against primary outlets where possible. Where the site’s aggregation was the sole source, confidence was down-rated accordingly.

End of Brief – Next scheduled brief: Monday 27 April 2026

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