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**African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism
Centre Africain d'Etudes et de Recherche sur le Terrorisme**

AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN

16th– 31st July 2019

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ABOUT AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN

In line with its mandate to assist African Union (AU) Member States, build their Counter-Terrorism capacities and to prevent Violent Extremism, the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) has developed tools that enable it to collect, analyze, process and disseminate information on terrorism-related incidents occurring in Africa. One of the products of this effort is the Bi-weekly Africa Terrorism Bulletin (ATB) that is published by the Centre.

The ATB seeks to keep AU Member State Policymakers, Researchers, Practitioners and other stakeholders in the fields of Counter-Terrorism (CT) and the Prevention and Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE), updated fortnightly, on the trends of terrorism on the Continent.

Notwithstanding the lack of a universally accepted common definition of **Terrorism**, the AU, in its [1999 OAU CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND COMBATING OF TERRORISM, Article 1 paragraph 3, \(a\) and \(b\), and Article 3](#), defines what constitutes a **Terrorist Act**. The ACSRT and therefore the ATB defer to this definition.

THE BULLETIN IS PRODUCED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF

H.E. Larry GBEVLO-LARTEY Esq., AU Special Representative for Counter -Terrorism Cooperation /
Director ACSRT

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACSRT	African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism
ADF	Allied Democratic Forces
AFRICOM	United States Africa Command Forces
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AMM	Africa Media Monitor
AQIM	Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb
AS	Al-Shabaab
AU	African Union
BH	Boko Haram
CAERT	Centre Africain d'Etudes et de Recherche sur le Terrorisme
CAR	Central African Republic
CT	Counter-Terrorism
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EUC-JRC	European Union Commission's Joint Research Centre
FAMa	Forces Armées Maliennes
FDPC	Front Démocratique du Peuple Centrafricain
GAF	Ghana Armed Forces
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IS	Islamic State
ISCAP	Islamic State Central African Province
ISGS	Islamic State in the Greater Sahara
ISS	Islamic State in Somalia
ISWAP	Islamic State West Africa Province
JNIM	Jamaat Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimeen
KAIPTC	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center
KUBN	Uqba Nafi Batallion
LCB	Lake Chad Basin
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MNJTF	Multinational Joint Task Forces
MINUSMA	Mission Multidimensionnelle Intégrée des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation au Mali (
MSA	Mouvement pour le salut de l'Azawad
NISA	National Intelligence Service Agency (Somalia)
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PBIEDs	Person-Borne Improvised Explosive Devices
RCIEDs	Remotely-Controlled Improvised Explosive Devices
REC	Regional Economic Community
RM	Regional Mechanism
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SNA	Somalia National Army
US	United States (of America)
VBIEDs	Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices

SUMMARY

General Situation. The reporting period, 16th to 31st July 2019 recorded a slight decrease in the number of attacks by terrorist and violent extremist groups across Africa compared to the period 1st to 15th July 2019. There was, however, a drastic increase in the number of deaths resulting from terrorist attacks.

Terrorist Attacks. A total of **67** terrorist attacks were recorded across Africa during the period compared to **74** attacks during the preceding period.

Countries Most Affected. The five countries most affected by terrorism during the period are Nigeria, DRC, Somalia, Burkina Faso and Mali, (**In decreasing order of deaths recorded**).

Target of Terrorist Attacks. While 36 out of the 67 terrorist attacks were launched against civilians, 23 were targeted at Security Forces. Five attacks targeted Personnel of International Peace Operations (AMISOM and MINUSMA) and three others targeted Government Institutions/Officials. The attacks by al-Shabaab, ISWAP, ISCAP and JNIM were mainly against Security Forces whilst, Boko Haram (SF), ADF/ISCAP, IS affiliates in Sinai mostly targeted civilians. ISGS targeted both civilians and security forces.

Weapons Used. The terrorist groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in 47 out of the 67 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 14 of the attacks and both IEDs and SALW were used in one attack. Other five attacks were cases of kidnapping.

Terrorism Deaths/Casualties. A total number of 379 deaths resulting from the 67 terrorist attacks were recorded during the period. The actual casualty figures for the period were 199 civilians, 74 Military/Security personnel and 106 terrorist.

Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist Groups. Boko Haram (SF) killed 78 persons (all civilians); ISWAP killed 46 Security personnel; Al-Shabaab killed 44 persons (31 civilians, 13 security personnel); ADF/ISCAP killed 22 persons (18 civilians, four Security personnel); IS affiliates in Sinai killed four civilians; ISGS killed one Security personnel; and Unknown/Other groups killed 78 persons (68 civilians, 10 Security).

Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups. ISWAP suffered the highest casualties during the period. Security forces killed 47 ISWAP militants. Al-Shabaab lost 45 militants, IS affiliated groups in Sinai, Libya and Somalia lost 21, ISGS lost 14 and 36 militants from Unknown /Other groups were also killed.

Kidnapping. 25 persons were taken hostage in Cameroon, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso, DRC, and Nigeria. One of them was killed and the 24 others remained in hostage.

Focus on Epicentres. Out of the total of 67 terrorist attacks, the Sahel region accounted for 23, Horn of Africa recorded 14, and the Lake Chad Basin recorded 10. The Lake Chad Basin recorded 173 deaths from terrorist attacks, the Horn of Africa recorded 64 deaths and the Sahel region recorded 51 deaths within the period under review.

High Profile Incidents. **On 29 July, Benisheikh, Maiduguri, Borno,** fighters from the ISWAP launched a dawn attack against a MJTF military barrack killing 25 troops. 47 militants were also eliminated. **On 28 July, Nganzai, Maiduguri, Borno.** Boko Haram militants attacked mourners returning from a funeral. 70 people were killed and 11 others injured.

Counter-Terrorism Response. Deliberate CT operations resulted in the neutralization of 58 militants of terrorist groups.

Conclusions/Recommendations. Violent atrocities committed by terrorist groups continued. The Lake Chad Basin became the centre of complex and sophisticated attacks resulting in the deaths of civilian populations and the security forces. Boko Haram and ISWAP were at the fore front of these attacks. Enhanced efforts by the Intelligence and Security agencies could contribute a great deal in degrading the capability of ISWAP and Boko Haram. The violent atrocities in the Northeastern state of Borno in Nigeria remained a challenging situation. Boko Haram and its offshoot, ISWAP displayed massive cohesion, capability and the will to thwart the efforts of the MNJTF in stabilizing the state and the Lake Chad Basin in general. Nigeria accounted for 43% of all deaths that occurred on the continent and 78% of those that occurred in West Africa. Effective response to the prevailing situation would require the adoption and ground implementation of a well thought through stakeholders-based approach that emphasizes justice, protection, education and the provision of social amenities in support of intelligence led security operations to deny the groups the foothold they currently have in the area. A Human Security Response Approach that encompasses a Whole of Government/Society are worth considering.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Objective: The objective of the Africa Terrorism Bulletin is to provide a fortnight assessment of terrorism and violent extremism situation and trends on the continent. This is aimed at providing African Union Member States up to date information on terrorism incidents and its related activities. The data for the analysis of this Bulletin, is limited to information stored in the ACSRT Database, collected in conformity with the definition of terrorist acts as defined by the 1999 OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.

Database: The ACSRT maintains a robust database that stores information on terrorism, more specifically, on terrorist groups, their leaders and members, and activities and avails this information to the African Union Commission and the African Union Member States. Information for the Database is collected by the ACSRT Situation Room Team using the Africa Media Monitor (AMM) developed in collaboration with the European Union Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) for advanced web mining and information extraction. With the AMM, the Situation Room Team scans and accesses over 1400 websites 24/7 and retrieves real time information on terrorist incidents. The Centre also stores terrorism-related information received from Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Regional Mechanisms (RMs) based on existing cooperation. The AU Continental Early Warning Situation-Room and reports from AU Field Missions and other field missions are also sources of information for the bulletin.

Validation: To ensure credibility and reliability, the Centre validates all accessed terrorism incidents from the ACSRT Focal Points of the Member States. The Focal Points are the institutions in AU Members designated to collaborate and share terrorism and Counter-Terrorism related information with the ACSRT. In accordance with its mandate, the information validated by the ACSRT on the number of attacks, deaths and injuries recorded are considered as the official data for the ACSRT Database irrespective of other conflicting figures.

THREAT UPDATE

General. The period under review, **16 to 31 July**, recorded a slight decrease in the overall number of terrorist attacks compared to the previous period of **01-15 July 2019**. The period recorded **67** attacks compared to **74** attacks during the preceding period. Although attacks generally decreased, the North and Central Africa regions experienced a slight increase in the number of terrorist attacks. There was a drastic increase in the overall number of deaths resulting from terrorist acts on the continent compared to the previous reporting period. The number of deaths increased from **224** to **397**. Although, deaths from attacks generally increased, all regions except West Africa and North Africa recorded a marginal decline in the number of deaths associated with terrorist attacks. While Boko Haram, ISWAP and Al-Shabaab remained the most lethal terrorist groups within their operational and mobility corridors, violent activities by various non-state armed groups in the North Kivu and Ituri provinces of Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) gained momentum. For the period, the Northeastern state of Borno in Nigeria, North Kivu and Ituri Provinces of DRC and the Somalia capital of Mogadishu were the epicentres of terrorists' activities on the continent.

Sahel Belt of West Africa. The transnational nature of the threat of terrorism in the region is being entrenched. This is predominately facilitated by proliferation of small arms and ammunitions, the porous nature of borders within the region as well as the free movement of persons across countries. ISGS and JNIM remained the active terrorist groups within the period. Although attacks decreased, deaths increased slightly within the period. In **Burkina Faso**, the instability fueled by jihadist groups continued. Although no terrorist group claimed responsibility for attacks within the period, most attacks bore the hallmarks of al-Qaeda affiliated groups, Ansarul Islam and JNIM. In all, 10 attacks were carried out causing 32 deaths. In **Mali** terrorist attacks remained concentrated in the North and Central regions of the country. Security forces including personnel of MINUSMA were the targets of militant attacks. Out of 12 attacks recorded, eight targeted security forces. Key among the attacks against security forces was the one at Barkhane camp. JNIM attacked the camp with VBIED killing two Malian soldiers and three civilians. 23 foreign troops were also injured.

Lake Chad Basin. Whilst the number of attacks remained almost at the same level as the preceding period, the number of deaths recorded in the Basin increased astronomically. Boko Haram and its offshoot, ISWAP were responsible for the attacks and associated deaths within the sub-region. Counter-Terrorism by the MNJTF also gained momentum resulting in the neutralization of 47 militants of ISWAP. In **Nigeria**, the Northeastern state of Borno became the centre of complex and sophisticated attacks from Boko Haram (SF) and ISWAP. Whilst ISWAP focused its attacks on security forces, Boko Haram attacks targeted civilians. On 28 July in Maiduguri, Boko Haram attacked mourners returning from a funeral and killed 70 persons. 11 others were injured. ISWAP carried out two coordinated dawn attacks on MNJTF bases killing 46 soldiers. In **Cameroon**, Boko Haram attacked a village located in the Far North region in which the ears of several women were chopped off. This could be a tactic of the group to coerce women into joining their ranks. In **Niger**, the Diffa region experienced an attack in which six persons were killed. Taxation of fishermen and herdsman is sustaining the activities of terrorist groups. This was manifested in a dispute which erupted within ISWAP over revenue sharing generated from illegal taxation leading to violent clashes that engulfed local communities that share borders with Nigeria.

North Africa and the Maghreb. Local terrorist groups with affiliation to Islamic State continue to dominate the terrorism landscape in the region. In **Egypt**, militants affiliated with the Islamic State decapitated four persons in Bir al-Abd located in the Sinai on accusation of cooperating with the security services. A suicide bomber also targeted security forces stationed near a parking lot killing one security officer, one civilian and injuring three others security officers in Cheikh Zuweid also located in Sinai. Counter terrorism operations however killed 20 militants. In **Libya**, terrorists linked to al-Qaida and IS were arrested in Shiha and Tripoli. In **Morocco**, security forces dismantled an ISIS-linked terrorist cell and arrested several suspected terrorists. In **Tunisia**, unidentified terrorists ambushed a military vehicle on operation injuring one security officer on 27 July in Ghardimaou. Two terrorists suspected to be linked to the local branch of AQIM were arrested.

Central Africa. Violent activities of armed groups operating in the North Kivu and Ituri Provinces of the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)** escalated. A total of 11 attacks were recorded during the period. Although several armed groups are operating in these areas, the surge in attacks could be as a result of suspected operational alliances between the ISCAP and ADF. A newly formed non-state armed group, **Ngudjolo Armed Group** ambushed FARDC killing four soldiers. 19 of the assailants were also eliminated in reprisal attacks by security forces.

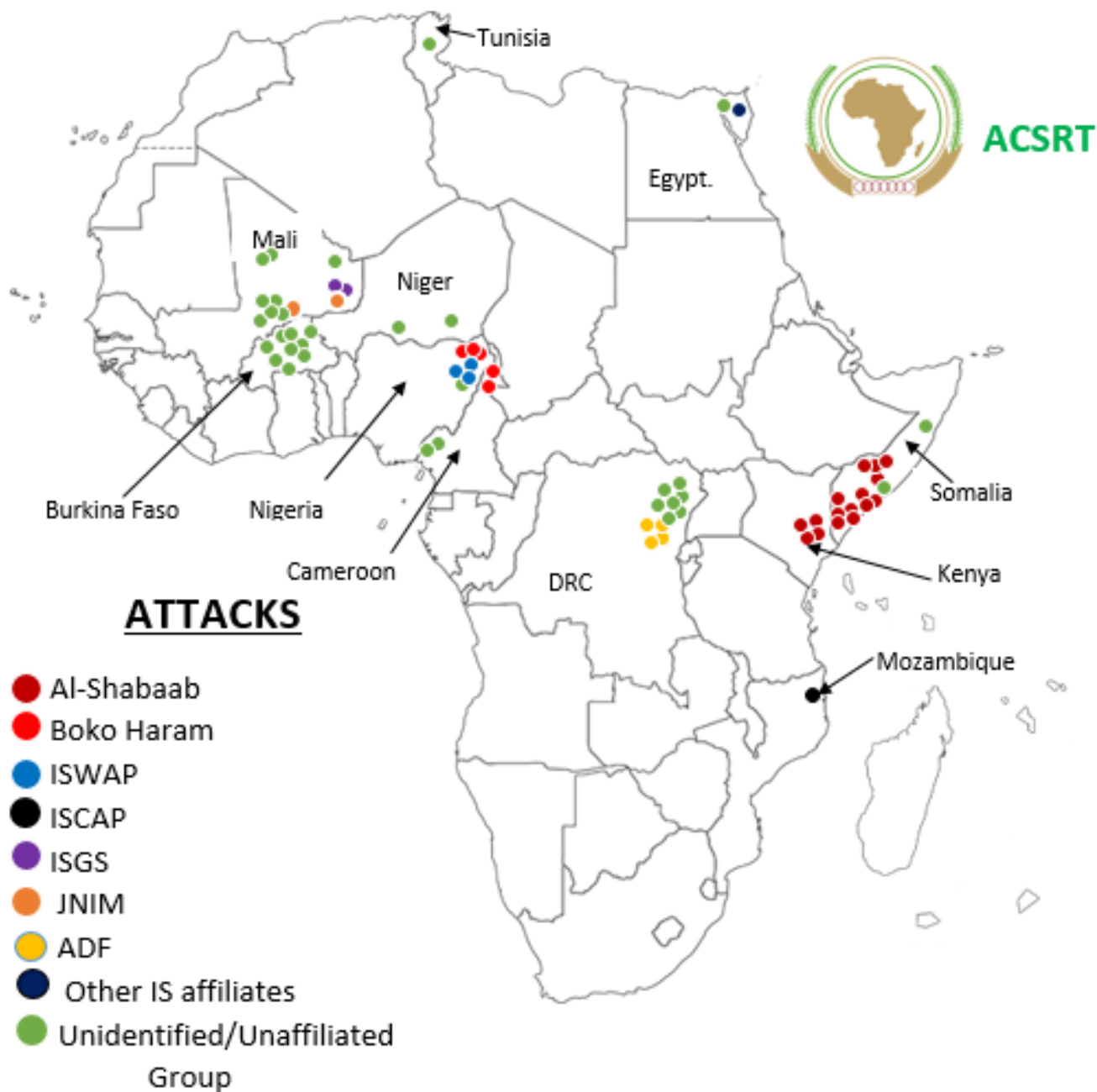
East and Horn of Africa. Al-Shabaab continue to pose serious threat to the countries of the region particularly Somalia and Kenya. The current period experienced a slight decrease in the number of attacks and deaths in **Somalia** compared to the previous period. The operational successes of AMISOM, US-AFRICOM and SNA to degrade the capacity of al-Shabaab is worth mentioning. 45 militants of the group were eliminated in CT operations. During the period, the capital Mogadishu, Lower and Middle Shebelle regions, Hiraan and Lower Juba were the areas heavily affected by terrorist activities. In all, 14 attacks resulted in 64 deaths within the period. Al-Shabaab has begun a new tactics of using females as suicide bombers. The emergence of female suicide bombers could mark a shift in the future attacks of the group. On 24 July in Mogadishu, a female al-Shabaab suicide bomber blew herself up in a hall where officials had met to meet the Mayor of Mogadishu. Eight people were killed including the Mayor. In claiming responsibility for the attack, group claimed the attack was targeted at the UN Envoy to Somalia who had earlier left the office of the Mayor. North Eastern **Kenya** experienced attacks in the form of IEDs predominantly targeting security forces.

Southern Africa. Terrorists activities in the Cabo Delgado province of **Mozambique** continued within the period. On 25 Jul in Makoul located in Cabo Delgado, the local terrorist group **al-Sunnah wal-Jamaah (ASWJ)** issued a statement through ISIS Central media claiming it killed four field Intelligence Officers working for the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces (FADM). Although the number of attacks has decreased constant attention remains essential to prevent the situation in Cabo Delgado from deteriorating and further spreading to other areas within the country and beyond.

GENERAL TREND: TERRORISTS ATTACKS AND DEATHS

Map 1: Map of Terrorism Incidents from 16th to 31st July 2019

AFRICA TERRORISM INCIDENTS MAP: FROM 16-31 JULY. 2019



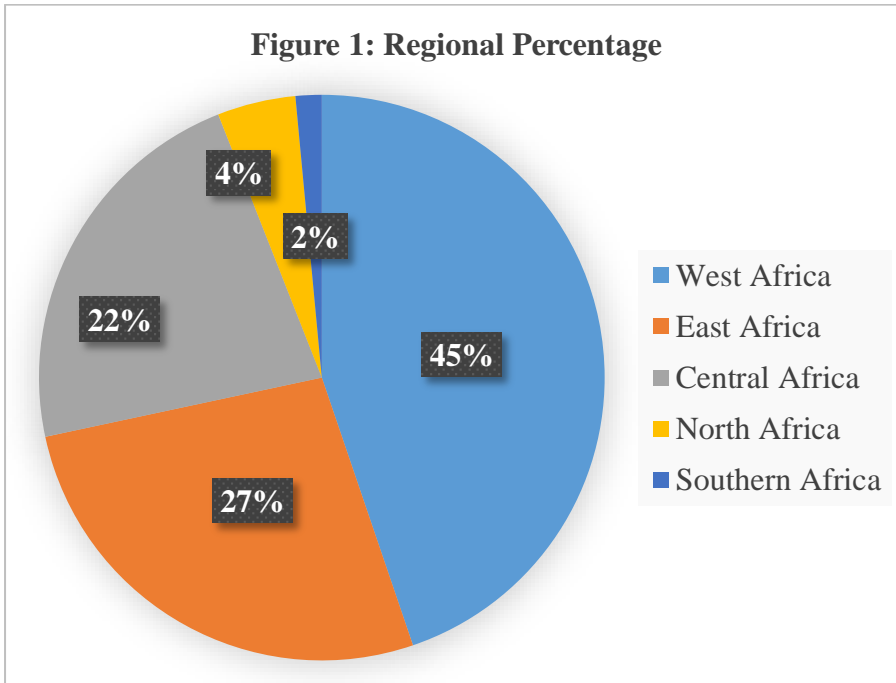
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

1. Total Terrorist Attacks:

A total of 67 terrorism incidents including five cases of kidnapping were recorded from 16th to 31st July 2019.

2. Terrorists Attacks by Region

Figure 1: Regional Percentage



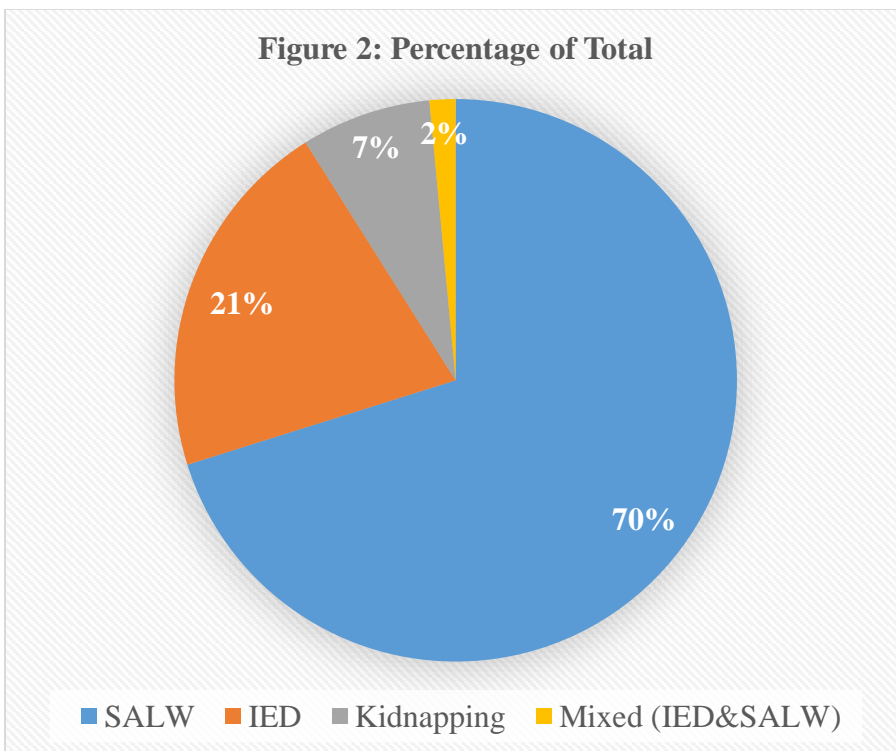
Number of Attacks per Region:

- West Africa: **30**
- East Africa: **18**
- Central Africa: **15**
- North Africa: **3**
- Southern Africa: **1**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

3. Means of Attack

Figure 2: Percentage of Total



Means deployed per Number of Attacks:

- SALW: **47**
- IEDs: **14**
- Kidnapping: **5**
- Mixed (IED & SALW): **1**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

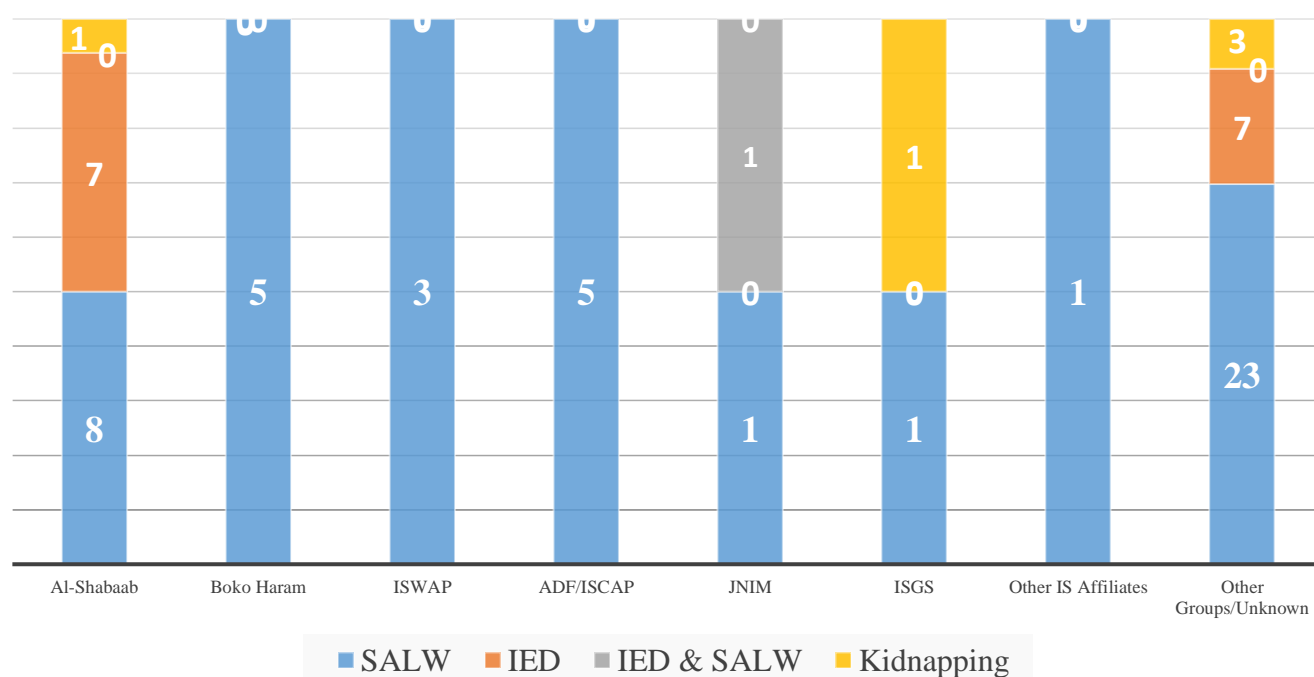
4. Means employed by Terrorist Groups for attacks

Table 1: Means Employed by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	SALW	IED	Mixed	Kidnapping	Comment
Al-Shabaab	8	7	-	1	Al-Shabaab used SALW in eight out of 16 attacks, and seven attacks involved IEDs. The group was responsible for one case of kidnapping
Boko Haram	5	-	-	-	SALW continue to be the preferred means by which Boko Haram carries out attacks. All five attacks by the group involved SALW.
ISWAP	3	-	-	-	ISWAP carried out three attacks using SALW.
ADF/ISCAP	4	-	-	-	ADF carried out five attacks using SALW.
JNIM	1	-	1	-	JNIM carried out one attack using SALW and another one using both IED and SALW.
ISGS	1	-	-	1	ISGS carried out one attack using SALW. The group was also responsible for one case of kidnapping.
Other IS affiliates	1	-	-	-	Other IS affiliates carried out one attack using SALW.
Unknown/Other Groups	23	7	-	3	Unknown/Other groups used SALW in the majority of their attacks. In 23 out of 33 attacks by these groups, SALW were used. They used IEDs for seven attacks. They were responsible for three cases of kidnapping.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

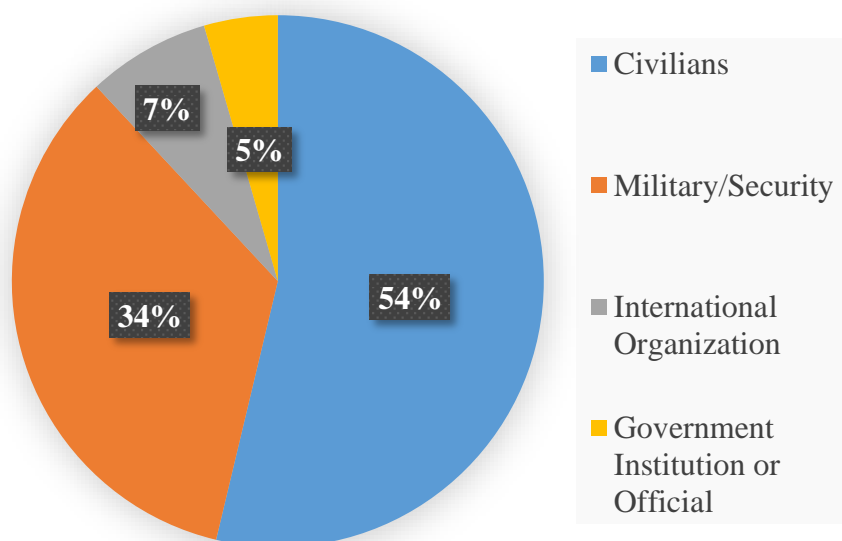
Figure 3: Means Employed by Terrorist Group



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

5. Primary Targets

Figure 4: Primary Targets



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Primary Targets

- Civilians: **36**
 - Security/Military Forces: **23**
 - International Organizations : **5**
 - Govt. Officials or Institutions: **3**
- 36 of the attacks representing **54%** targeted civilians.
 - 23 attacks representing **34 %** targeted Security/Military Forces.
 - Five attacks representing **7%** targeted International Orgs (MINUSMA and AMISOM).
 - Three attacks representing around **5%** targeted Government Officials/ institutions.

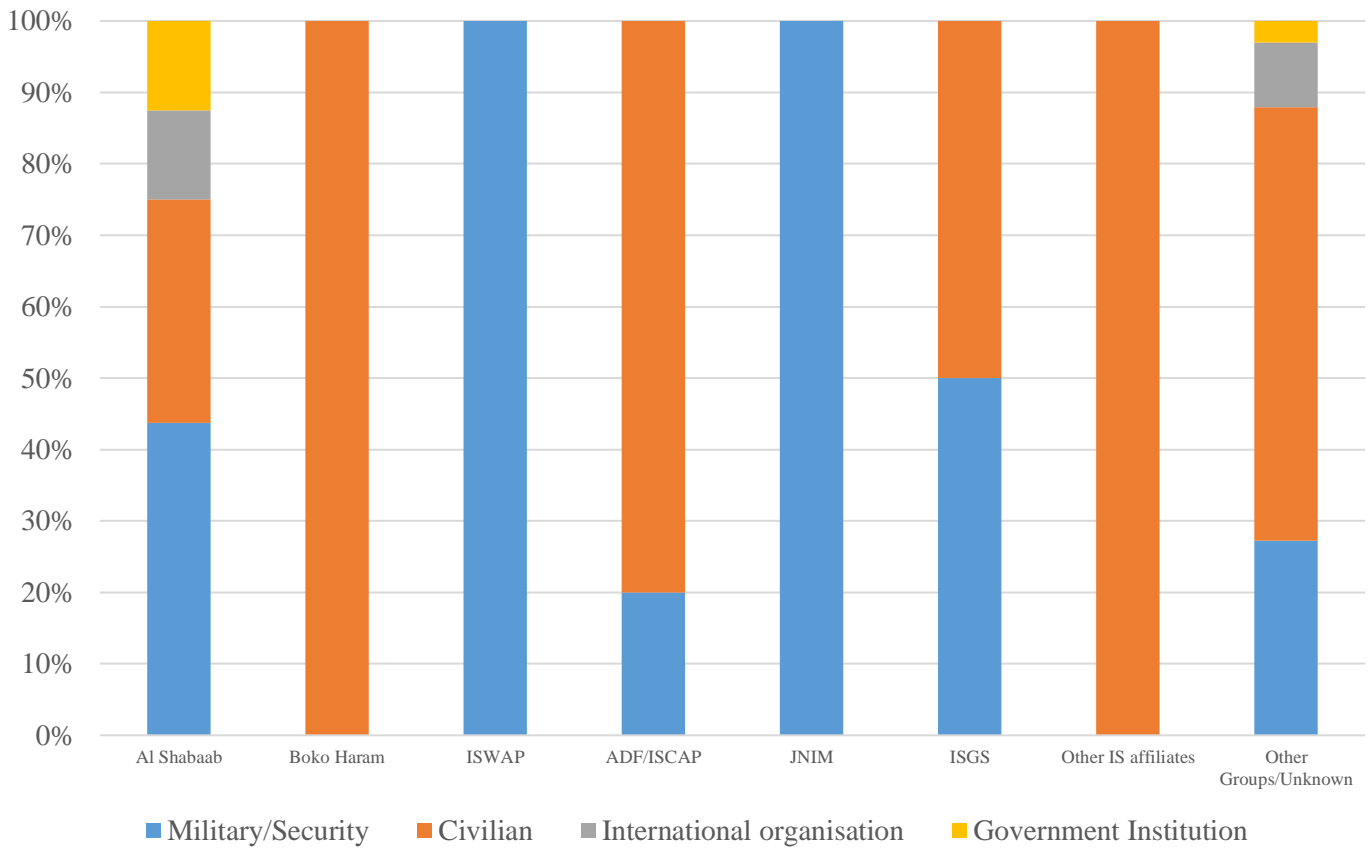
6. Terrorist Groups and Primary Targets

Table 2: Details of Terrorist Groups and their Primary Target

Terrorist Groups	Military/ Security	Civilians	Int. Org.	Gov't Inst.	Comment
Al-Shabaab	7	5	2	2	Al-Shabaab carried out seven attacks against military/Security forces, five attacks against civilians, two against AMISOM forces and other two attacks against Government officials.
Boko Haram	-	5	-	-	All five attacks carried out by Boko Haram targeted civilians.
ISWAP	1	-	-	-	ISWAP carried out one attack against Military/Security Forces.
ADF/ISCAP	1	4	-	-	ADF/ISCAP carried out four attacks against civilians, and one against security.
JNIM	2	-	-	-	JNIM carried out two attacks against Military/Security Forces.
ISGS	1	2	-	-	ISGS carried out two attacks against civilians and one attack against Military/ Security Forces.
Other IS affiliates	-	1	-	-	Other IS affiliates in Sinai carried out one attack against civilians.
Unknown/ Other Groups	9	20	3	1	Attacks for which no group claimed responsibility mostly targeted civilians. 20 out of 33 attacks targeted civilians, nine targeted Military/Security Forces, three targeted International organization (MINUSMA), and one targeted government institution.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

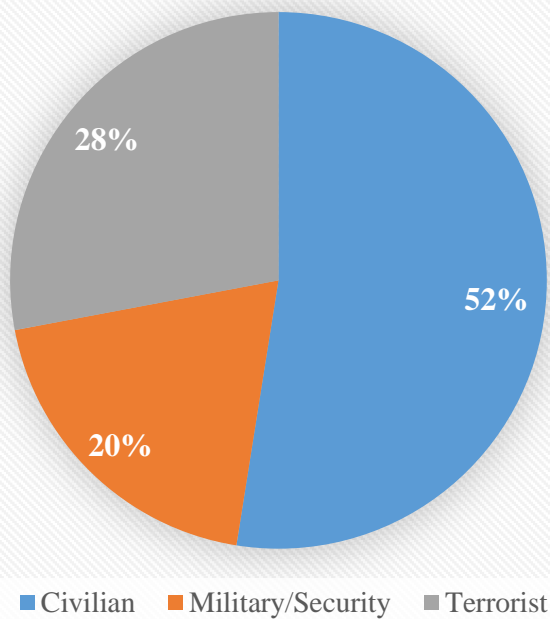
Figure 5: Percentage of Target per Group



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

7. Total Deaths

Figure 6: Percentage of Total Deaths



Total Deaths: 379

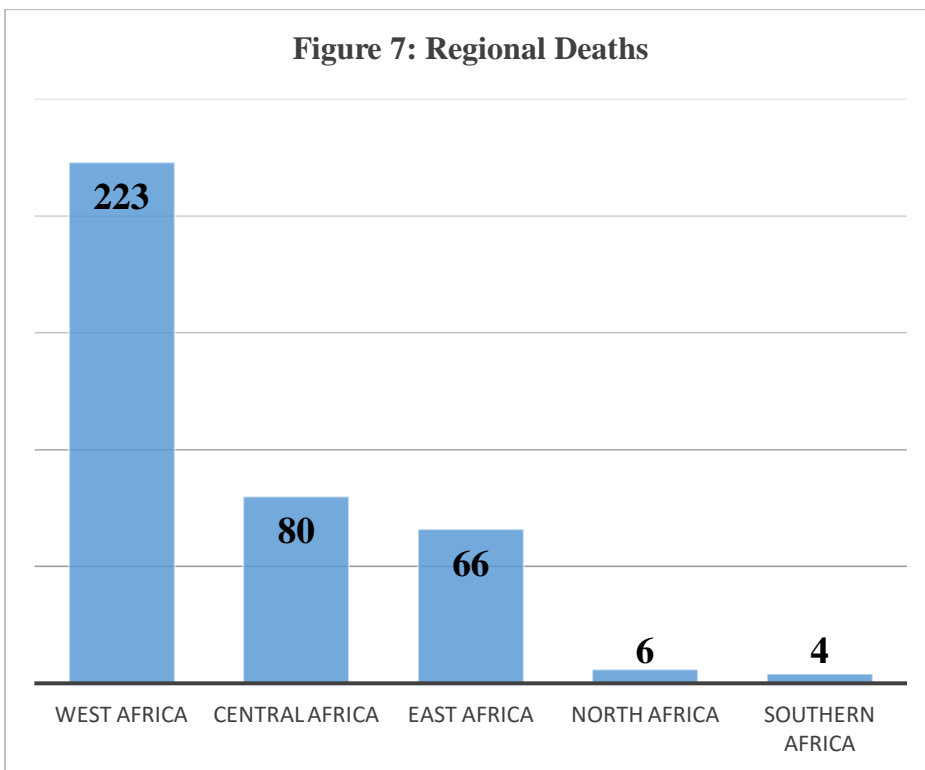
- Civilians: 199
- Terrorists: 106
- Security/Military: 74

- A total of **379** deaths were recorded within the period under review.
- Out of the number, **52%** were civilians and **20%** Security/ Military forces killed by terrorist groups. **28%** were terrorists killed by security forces.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

8. Terrorism Deaths Per Region

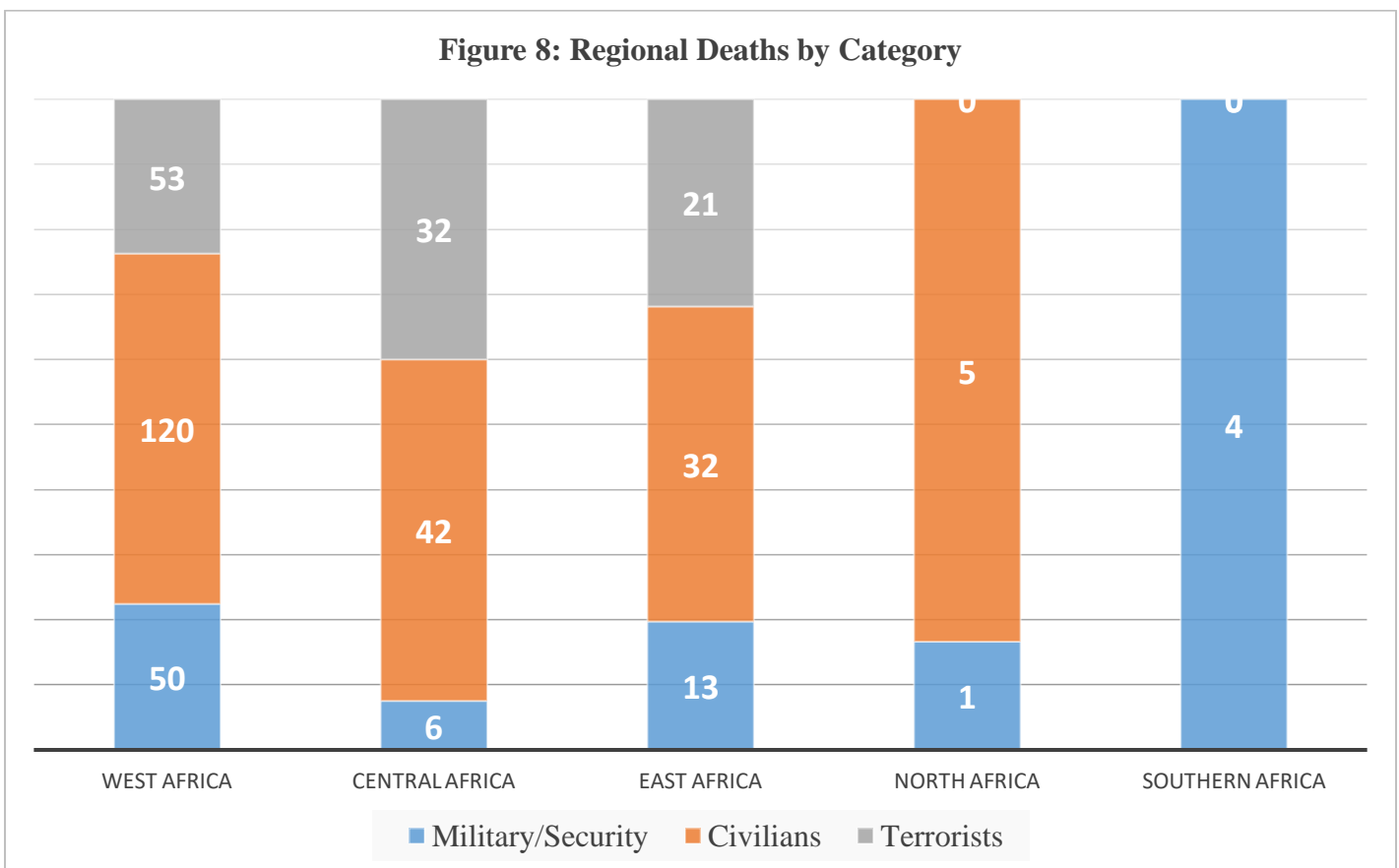
Figure 7: Regional Deaths



- West Africa region recorded the highest number of deaths. **59%** of deaths recorded within the period occurred in the region.
- Central Africa region followed with **21%** of all deaths recorded within the period.
- 17.5%**, **1.5%** and **1%** of all terrorism deaths within the period occurred in East, North and Southern Africa regions respectively.

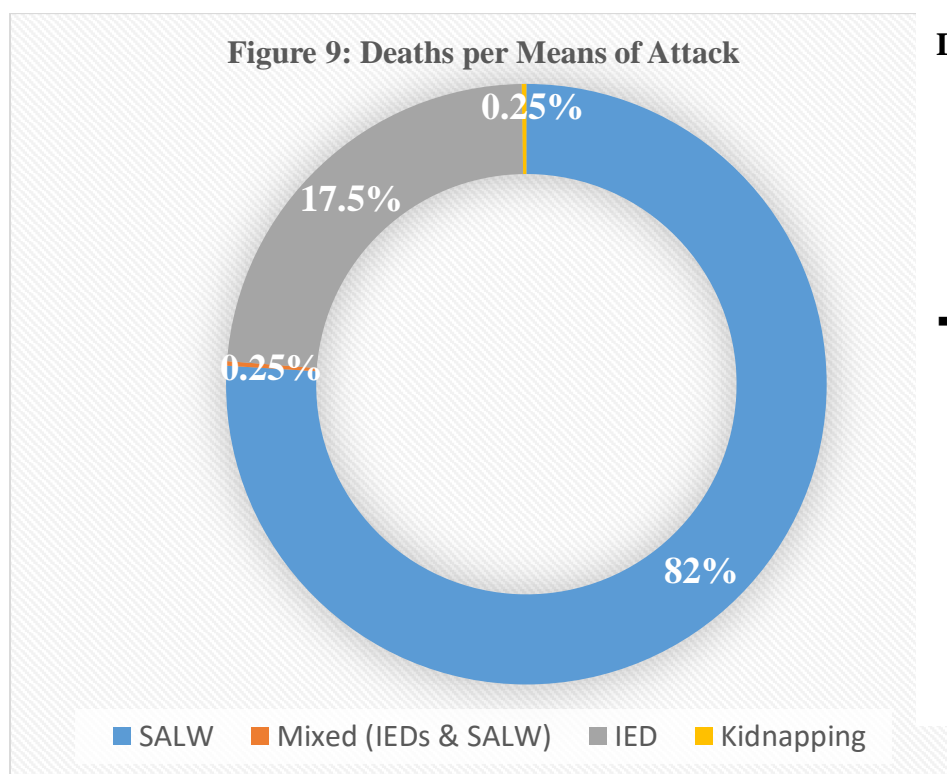
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 8: Regional Deaths by Category



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

9. Deaths by Means of Attack



Deaths by Means of Attack

- SALW: **310**
 - IEDs: **67**
 - Mixed (IED & SALW): **1**
 - Kidnapping: **1**
- SALW accounted for **82%** of the deaths occasioned by terrorist attacks, whereas IEDs accounted for **17.5%** of deaths related to terrorist attacks. Deaths from kidnapping and the use of both IEDs and SALW each accounted for **0.25%** of deaths for the period.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

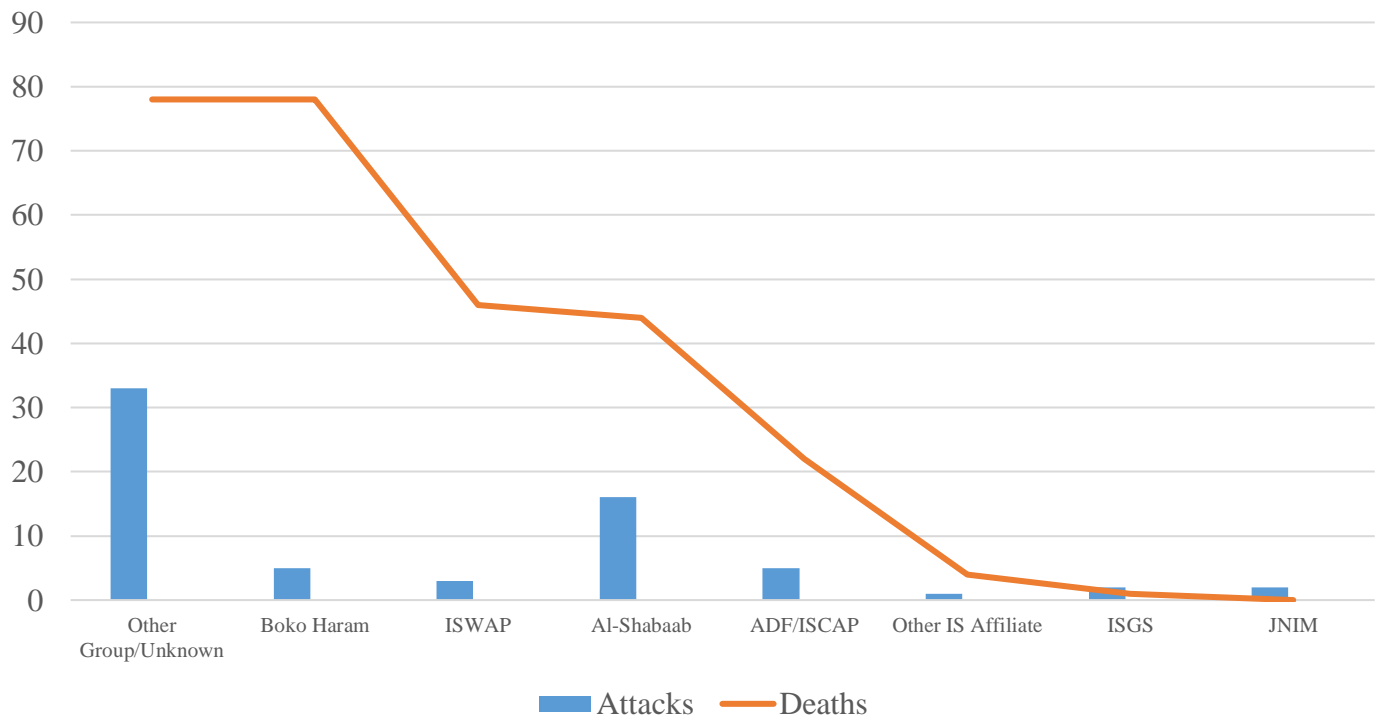
10. Number of Attacks by Terrorist Groups/Casualties inflicted

Table 3: Details of Attacks and Casualties from Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	Number of Attacks	Number of Deaths	Comments
Al-Shabaab	16	44	Al-Shabaab carried out the highest number of attacks. The group carried out 16 attacks, killing 44 persons (31 Civilians, 13 Military/Security forces).
Boko Haram	5	78	Boko Haram inflicted the highest number of casualties. The group carried out five attacks, killing 78 persons (all civilians).
ISWAP	3	46	ISWAP carried out three attacks, killing 46 persons (all Military/ Security forces).
ADF/ISCAP	5	22	ADF/ISCAP carried out five attacks, killing 22 persons (all civilians)
JNIM	2	0	JNIM carried out two attacks without any casualty.
ISGS	2	1	ISGS carried out two attacks, killing one military personnel.
Other IS affiliates	1	4	Other IS affiliates in Sinai carried out one attack, killing four persons (all civilians)
Other Groups/Unknown	33	78	34 attacks were carried out by Unknown/Other groups resulting in 78 deaths comprising 68 civilians and 10 Military/Security forces.

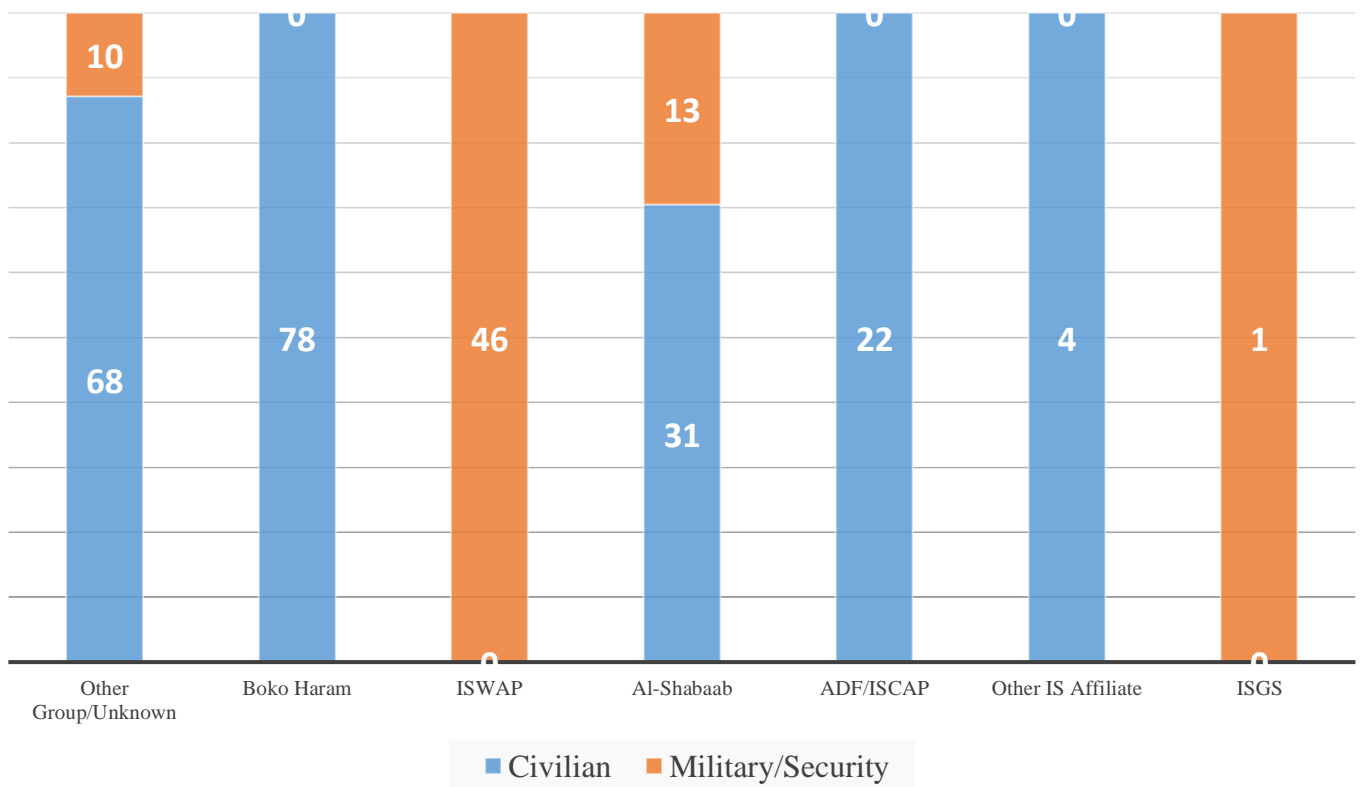
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 10: Attacks and Casualties Caused by Terrorist Groups



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 11: Category of Victims Killed by Terrorist Groups



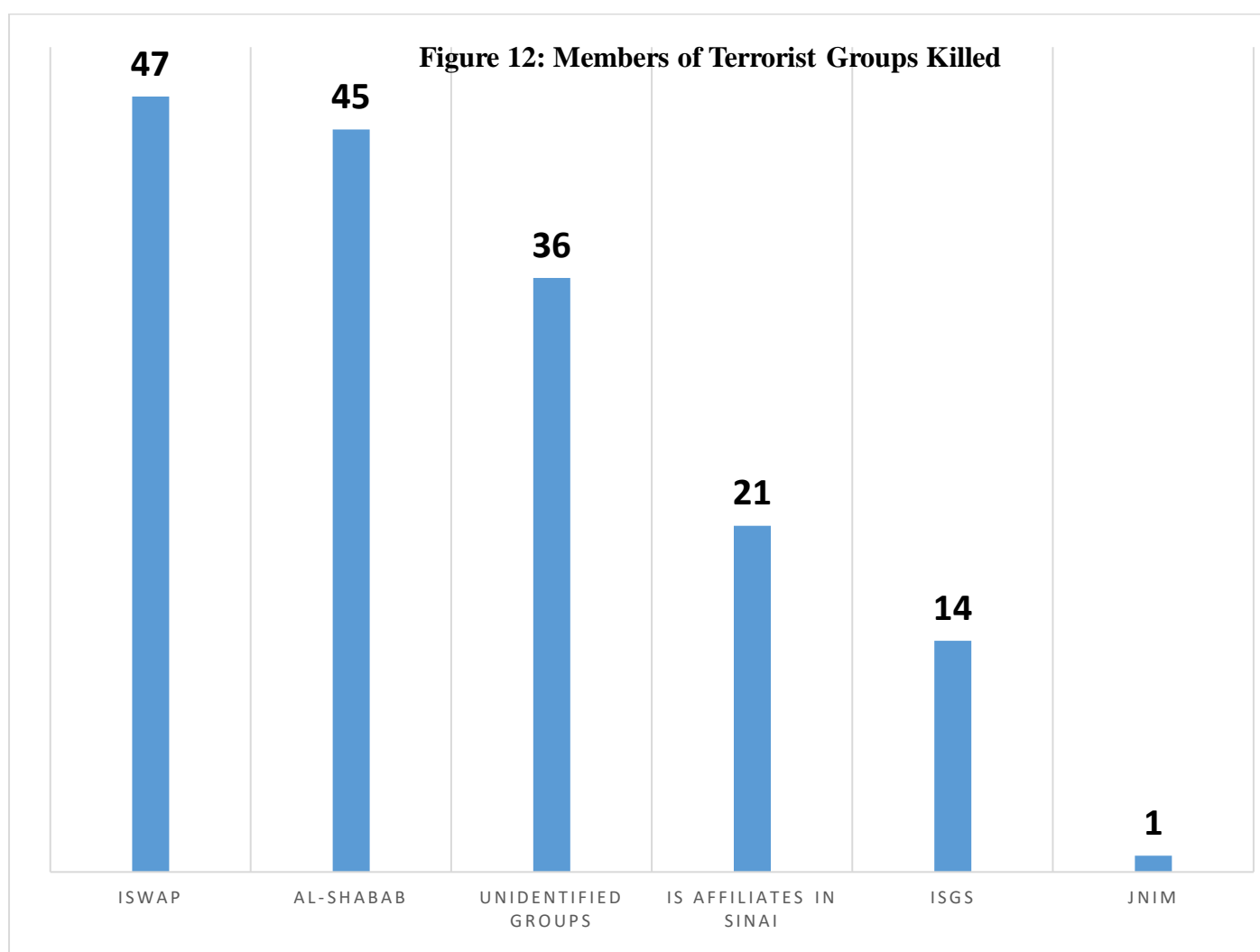
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

11. Members of Terrorist Groups Killed (In Attacks and Deliberate CT Operations)

Table 4: Details of Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	Number Killed	Comment
ISWAP	47	Among the members of terrorist groups killed in counter-terrorism operations and reprisal attack, ISWAP suffered the highest number of casualties. 47 fighters of ISWAP were killed.
Al-Shabaab	45	45 fighters of al-Shabaab were killed.
Other Groups/Unknown	36	36 other terrorists killed belong to Unknown/Other groups.
IS Affiliates	21	20 fighters of IS affiliates in Sinai and one fighter of IS affiliate in Somalia were also eliminated.
ISGS	14	14 fighters of ISGS were killed in Mali (Gao region).
JNIM	1	1 fighter of JNIM was killed in Mali (Gao region).

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

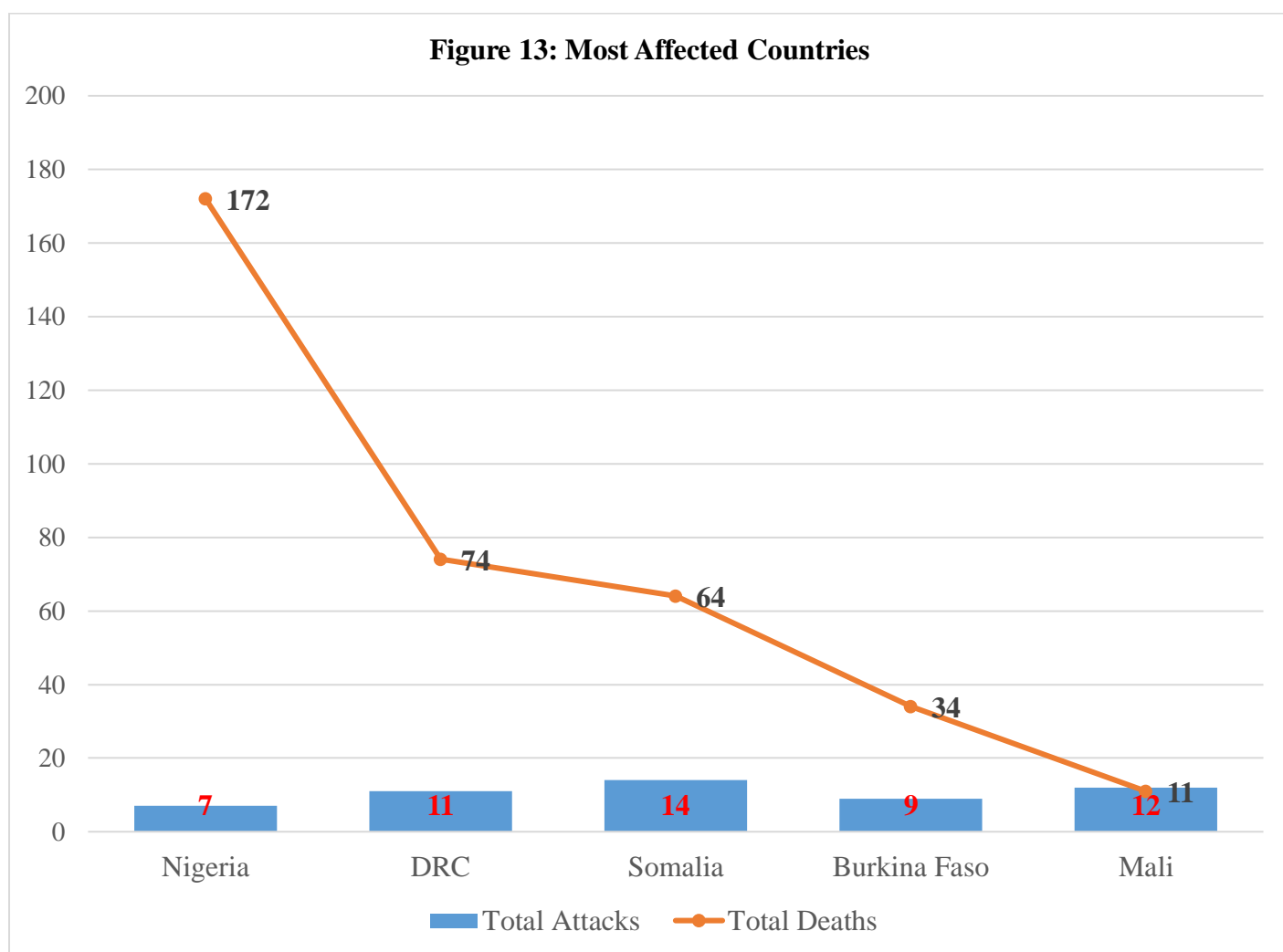
12. Five Most Affected Countries

Table 5: Five Countries Most Affected

Country	Total Attacks	Total Deaths	Total injured
Nigeria	7	172	11
DRC	11	74	12
Somalia	14	64	13
Burkina Faso	9	34	5
Mali	12	11	41

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

- Nigeria recorded the highest number of deaths (172) from seven attacks.
- DRC recorded the second high number of deaths (74) resulting from 11 attacks.
- Somalia recorded the highest number of attacks (14) resulting in a total death of 64.
- Burkina Faso recorded nine attacks resulting in 34 deaths.
- Mali recorded 12 attacks, resulting in 11 deaths.



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

13. Most Fatal Terrorist Incidents

Table 6: List of Most Fatal Terrorist Attacks

No	Country	City	Date	Group	Deaths	Description
1	Nigeria	Borno	29/07/19	ISWAP	72	Assailants carried out a dawn attack on military barrack and killed 25 soldiers.47 terrorists killed.
2	Nigeria	Borno	28/07/19	Boko Haram	70	Armed men attacked mourners returning from a funeral killing 70 and injuring 11 others
3	DRC	Ituri	19/07/19	Ngudjolo Armed Group	23	Assailants ambushed Congolese Army killing four soldiers. 19 assailants were eliminated in reprisal attack by the Army.
4	Somalia	Juba	24/07/19	Al-Shabaab	20	A suicide bomber drove a VBIED into the entrance of Somali Army base killing five soldiers. 15 al-Shabaab terrorists were neutralized by the security.
5	Somalia	Mogadishu	22/07/19	Al-Shabaab	17	Assailants exploded VBIED at a checkpoint near Afrik Hotel, killing 17 persons and injured 28 others.
6	Burkina Faso	Sanmate-nga	25/07/19	*NGCR	15	Armed men attacked the Diblou village killing 15 civilians and burnt down shops.

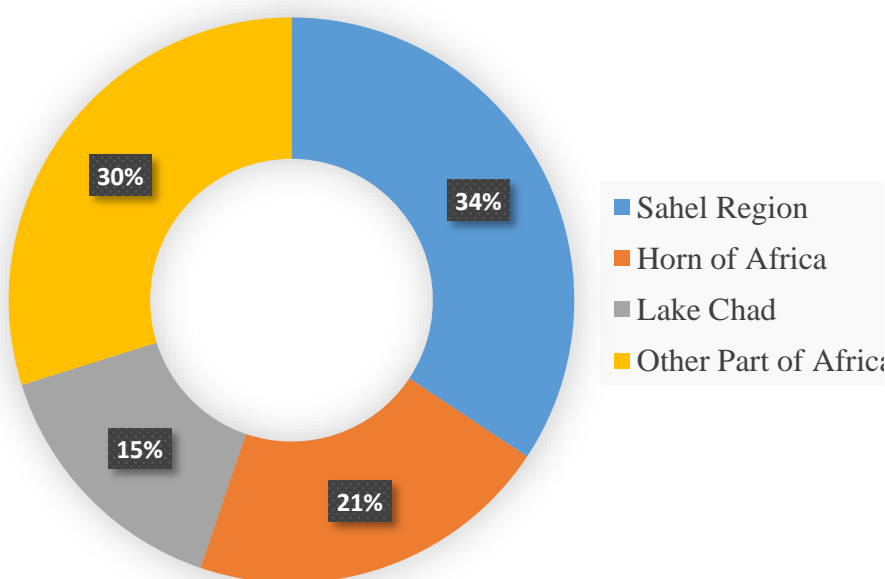
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019 *NGCR= No Group Claimed Responsibility

IN FOCUS

EPICENTRES

14. Attacks in Epicentres

Figure 13: Percentage of Attacks in Epicentres



Total Attacks in Africa: 67

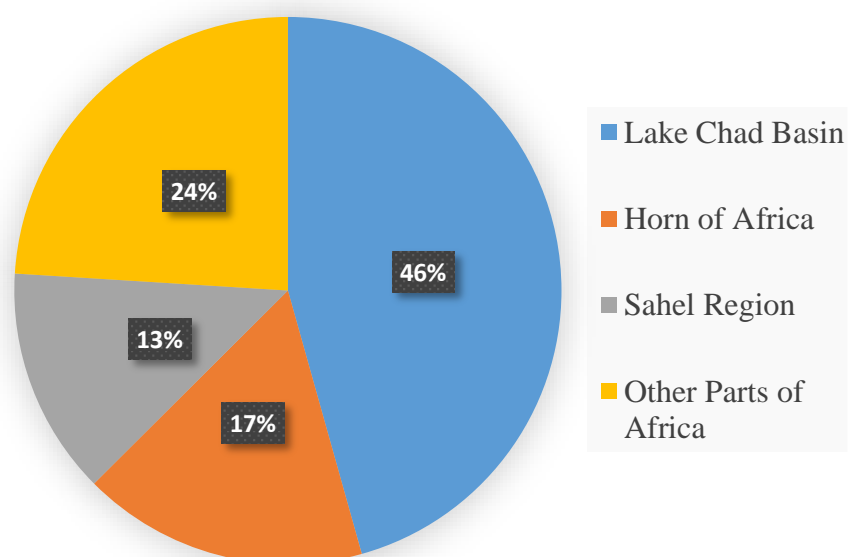
- Sahel region: **23**
- Horn of Africa: **14**
- Lake Chad Basin: **10**
- Other Parts of Africa: **20**

- Within the period under review, the Sahel (Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger-Tillaberi Region) recorded **34%**, Horn of Africa (Somalia) recorded **21%**, and Lake Chad Basin (North Eastern Nigeria, South-West Chad, Far North Region of Cameroon, Niger-Diffa region) recorded **15%** of all the attacks in Africa.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

15. Total Deaths Recorded in Epicentres

Figure 18: Percentage of Deaths in Epicentres



Total Deaths in Africa: 379

- Lake Chad Basin: **173**
 - Horn of Africa: **64**
 - Sahel Region: **51**
 - Other Parts of Africa: **91**
- **46%** of the deaths recorded within the period under review occurred in the Lake Chad Basin.
 - **17%** of the deaths occurred in the Horn of Africa.
 - **13%** of deaths for the period occurred in the Sahel region.
 - **24%** of the deaths occurred in other parts of Africa.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

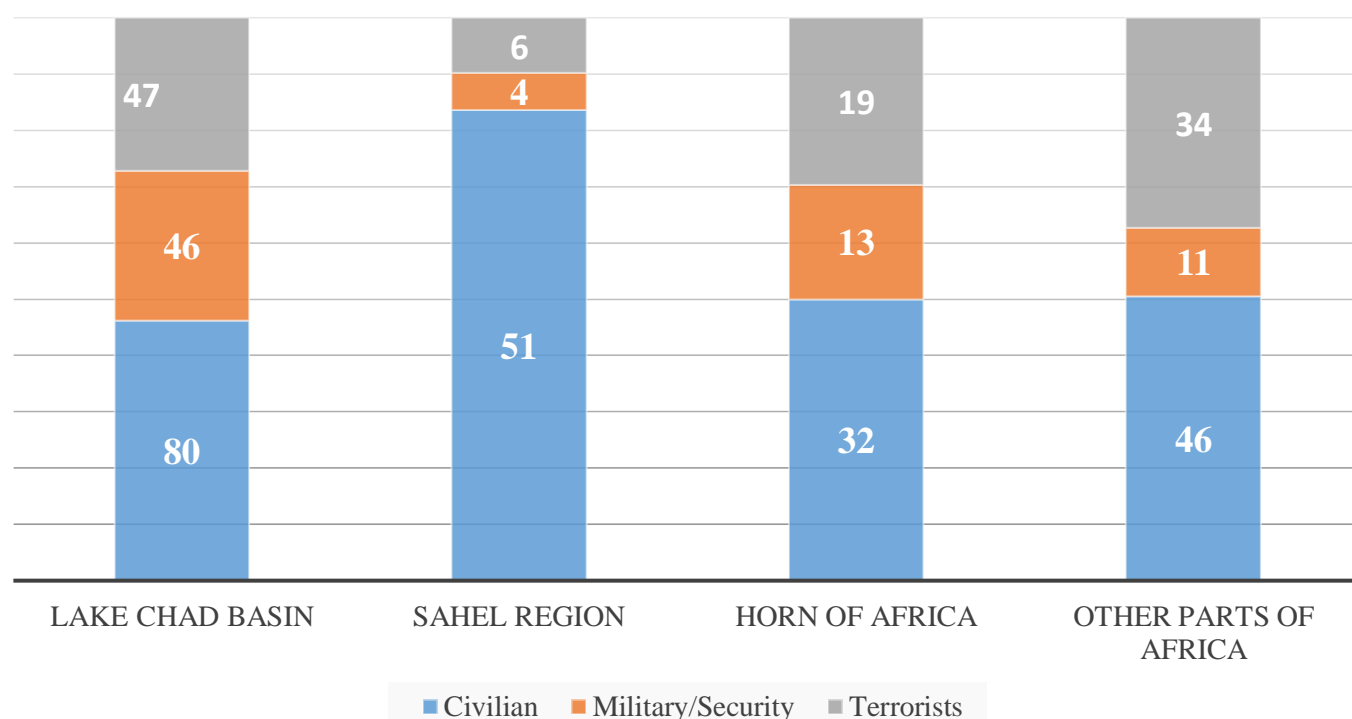
16. Deaths by Category in Epicentres

Table 7: Category of Deaths in Epicentres

Epicentre	Civilian	Military/Security	Terrorists	Comments
Lake Chad Basin	80	46	47	The Lake Chad Basin recorded the highest numbers of civilian, Security/military forces and terrorists deaths among the epicentres.
Horn of Africa	32	13	19	The second highest number of deaths against Security/military forces among the various epicentres were recorded in the Horn of Africa.
Sahel Region	51	4	6	The second highest numbers of deaths against civilians among the various epicentres were recorded in the Sahel region.
Other Parts	46	11	34	All other parts of Africa except epicentres recorded civilian deaths of 46. 11 security forces were also killed.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 19: Deaths by Category in Epicentres



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

KIDNAPPINGS

The phenomenon of suspected terrorists and armed men kidnapping people featured prominently in the second half of July 2019.

During the period, a total of 25 persons were taken hostage in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, DRC, Kenya, Somalia, Mali and Nigeria. Of the 25 persons kidnapped, one was killed and 24 others remained in hostage.

Burkina Faso: A village councilor of Gomboro was kidnapped by suspected terrorists

Cameroon. A Chief Warrant Officer in the Cameroonian Army, Christopher Gwain Amangeh was kidnapped and captors demanded 10 million CFA as ransom for his release. Four civilians were also kidnapped by Boko Haram.

DRC: Four persons were kidnapped including a 12-year old boy. ADF/ISCAP kidnapped three of the four

Kenya: Two Kenyan nationals were kidnapped by Al-Shabaab.

Mali: Five people were kidnapped, including four by ISGS on accusation of tarnishing the group's name. One of the persons kidnapped was killed

Niger: A man was kidnapped by militant suspected to be from ISWAP

Nigeria Boko Haram militants kidnapped six humanitarian workers after they ambushed their vehicle and killed the driver

CONCLUSION

Although there was a decrease of 10% in the number of attacks by terrorist groups compared to the previous period (1 to 15 July), Central and North Africa regions recorded marginal increases in the number of attack. All other regions recorded a decrease in the number of attacks. There was, however, a drastic increase in the overall number of deaths resulting from terrorist acts on the continent as compared to the previous reporting period. Deaths from terrorist and violent extremist attacks increased by 77%. Even though, the overall number of deaths increased, all regions except West and North Africa recorded a decrease in the number of deaths. Deaths recorded in West Africa more than tripled, from 64 to 223 over the previous reporting period. Enhanced efforts by the Intelligence and Security agencies as well as a conscious coordination of efforts by the various deployed continents in Africa could contribute a great deal to degrading the capability of terrorist groups. For the period, the Lake Chad Basin became the centre of complex and sophisticated attacks resulting in the deaths of civilian populations and the security forces as well as the destruction of properties. Boko Haram and ISWAP were at the fore front of these attacks in the Basin.

There appears to be the springing up and formation of new non-state armed groups in many parts of Africa, particularly the **North Kivu** and **Ituri** Provinces of DRC. These groups continue to cause debilitating harm and committing atrocities against civilian population in local communities. The situation in the North Kivu and the Ituri Provinces is one that deserves the urgent attention of decision makers in the security industry within the continent and the international community. The attacks and counterattacks have resulted in forced displacements with many local community dwellers fleeing to neighboring countries. The displacement of people in the two provinces could further complicate efforts to contain the spread of the Ebola threat. A peaceful negotiation of the grievances being championed by all local groups, and which involve all stakeholders could result in the provision of enduring solution to the current atrocities. It is considered that immediate regional and international assistance to the peaceful resolution and cessation of attacks would be vital if we are to prevent the possibility of the Ebola disease spreading to bordering countries of Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, and Central Africa Republic.

Within the period, the violent atrocities in the Northeastern state of Borno in Nigeria remained a challenging situation. Borno became the epicenter of complex and sophisticated attack within the period. Boko Haram and its offshoot, ISWAP displayed massive cohesion, capability and the will to thwart the efforts of the MNJTF in the Lake Chad Basin in stabilizing the region. Nigeria recorded 172 deaths from seven attacks. The country accounted for 43% of all deaths that occurred on the continent and 78% of those that occurred in West Africa. This edition of the Bulletin focuses on the situation in Borno. The reporting period marks 10 years since the Islamist insurgency in northeast Nigeria began, and the series of attacks in Borno state came on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the death in police custody of Boko Haram founder Muhammad Yusuf. Both Boko Haram and ISWAP scaled up its attacks, possibly to mark the anniversary. At the operational level, Boko Haram and ISWAP continue to maintain such momentum in the Lake Chad Basin area. The dawn attacks of 19 July on MNJTF military bases located in **Baga** and **Benisheikh**, all in the Borno state are demonstration of the operational capability of ISWAP to conduct complex attacks. Effective response to the prevailing situation would require the adoption and ground implementation of a well thought through stakeholders-based approach that emphasizes justice, protection, education and the provision of social amenities in support of intelligence led security operations to deny ISWAP and Boko Haram the foot hold that they currently have in the area. A Human Security Response Approach that encompasses a Whole of Government and Whole of Society Approaches are worth considering.

FORECAST FOR NEXT EDITION

The next edition of the Africa Terrorism Bulletin will cover terrorism incidents from 1st – 15th August 2019.

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RESEARCH TEAM: Mauna NTWAETSILE, Richard APAU, Aristide IGIRANEZA, Joseph Kiéba TINDANO, Thaddee BUTOYI, JUDITH Van Der Merwe, Stephen MAINA, Roseline Adebimpe ADEWUYI, Joslain DJERIA, Jean Claude RUBAGUMYA Nyangezi, Abdelssami GASMI.

INTERNAL REVIEW TEAM: Larry GBEVLO-LARTEY, Idriss Mounir LALLALI, Christian Emmanuel MOUAYA POUYI, Inusah ZIBLIM, Adjewoda KUTOATI, Maher RADHOUANE, Ameer DAHMANI, Elias BENYU, Nashwa KAMEL.

EXTERNAL REVIEW TEAM: Dr. Fiifi EDU-AFFUL, Dr. Festus Kofi AUBYN, Brig. Gen. (Dr.) Emmanuel KOTIA.

PROFILE OF ACSRT/CAERT

The African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) was established as a structure of the African Union in 2004. The decision to establish the Centre was taken in 2002 as part of the AU Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat of Terrorism. Its primary role is to assist AU member States build their Counter-Terrorism capacities. Its mandate includes the conduct of research, analysis and studies on the terrorism situation and terrorist groups in Africa, maintaining a terrorism database, centralizing information on terrorism and sharing this with AU Member States. The Centre conducts assessment missions to various AU Member States in order to ascertain their Counter-Terrorism capability and compliance with International Legal instruments and then provide advice on what needs to be done. In its capacity building effort, the Centre conducts seminars, workshops and training sessions in various aspects of Counter-terrorism for Member States and facilitates the drafting of their Counter-Terrorism legislation, strategies and Plans of Action in accordance with human rights requirements.



African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) Centre Africain d'Etudes et de Recherche sur le Terrorisme (CAERT)

Adress : CAERT, 1 Rue Chahid Boughzara Abdella, BP 141 El-Mohammadia, Algiers, Algeria.

Tel : +213 21 520 110 ; Fax : +213 21 520 378 ; Email : acsrt-sitroom@acsrt.org

www.caert-ua.org

Twitter: @AU_ACSRT

Facebook: @AUACSRT

APPENDIX 1: SYNTHESIS TABLE OF TERRORISM INCIDENTS AND CT OPERATIONS IN AFRICA

No	Country/ Regions: Central Africa East Africa North Africa Southern Africa West Africa	Type and total of attacks				Terrorists Groups Clashes	Total Dead			Total Wounded			Hostages Released	Arrested Terrorists	Primary Targets				
		Small Arms and light weapons (SALW)	Explosives (IED)	Mixed (IED and SALW)	Kidnapping		Security/Military	Civilians	Terrorists	Security/Military	Civilians	Terrorists			Hostages	Security/Military	Civilians	Government officials or institutions	International Organizations
1	Cameroon	3	-	-	1	-	1	1	4	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	3	-	-
2	DRC	11	-	-	-	-	5	41	28	-	12	-	4	-	-	3	8	-	-
3	Kenya	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	2	2	-	-
4	Somalia	6	8	-	-	-	13	32	44	-	13	-	-	-	7	5	5	2	2
5	Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
6	Egypt	1	1	-	-	-	1	5	20	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
7	Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-
8	Tunisia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-
9	Mozambique	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
10	Burkina Faso	8	2	-	-	-	2	32	-	2	3	-	1	-	1	1	8	1	-
11	Mali	6	3	1	2	-	2	3	15	37	3	1	5	-	9	5	4	-	3
12	Niger	1	-	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
13	Nigeria	6	1	-	-	-	46	79	51	-	11	-	6	-	-	3	4	-	-
Sub-Total		47	15	1	5	-	74	199	164	40	46	1	25	-	25	23	37	3	5
General Total		68				-	437			87			25	-	25	68			

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

NB: The color codes show countries in regions where incidents were recorded DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo

APPENDIX 2: TERRORIST ATTACKS RECORDED BY REGIONS

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

19 July, Ntamulung, Bamenda, North West. Unidentified armed men kidnapped Chief warrant Officer of the Cameroonian Army, Mr. Christopher Gwain Amangeh. The kidnappers demanded a ransom of 10 million CFA for his release.

22 July, Eyumojock, South West. Armed separatists ambushed a gendarmerie convoy killing a gendarme. Four assailants were also killed by security forces.

25 July, Kerawa, Far North. Boko Haram militants stormed the village killing one civilian and kidnapping four others.

30 July, kalagari, Far North. Boko Haram militants attacked the village and chopped off the ears of several women.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

17 July, Soloya, Ituri. Unidentified assailants armed with machetes attacked farmers and beheaded five of them.

19 July, Jailo and Agu, Ituri. Assailants from Ngudjolo armed group, ambushed Congolese army killing four soldiers. 19 assailants were eliminated in reprisal attacks.

20 July, Eringeti, North Kivu. Armed men suspected to be from ADF/ISCAP stormed the village and killed three persons.

21 July, Mangboko, North Kivu. Militants from ISCAP/ADF stormed the locality and killed three civilians. , One other person was injured. Three other persons went missing.

22 July, Jiba, ituri. Unidentified assailants ambushed FARDC soldiers. Two assailants were killed.

22 July, Nyalanyala, Ituri. Unidentified militants opened fire on residents at a social gathering. Seven people were killed and three others injured.

22 July, Mabasele, North kivu. Armed men suspected to be ADF/ISCAP militants attacked the district, killing nine civilians.

22 July, Kasana, North kivu. Armed men suspected to be ADF/ISCAP attacked the village. Three civilians were shot dead and three others injured.

23 July, Fichama, Ituri. Unidentified assailants armed with rifles, machetes and arrows stormed the village killing six civilians and one soldier. Five other civilians were injured and several houses burned.

25 July, Tchussa, Ituri. Assailants armed with rifles and knives attacked Tchussa village and killed five persons. A 12 year old minor was abducted and 64 goats were taken away.

27 July, Jiba, Ituri. Unidentified armed assailants attacked FARDC military position, soldiers retaliated and seven assailants were killed.

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

21 July, El-Wak, North Eastern Kenya. Al-Shabaab militants attacked workers of a construction company. Two militants were shot dead by security forces and one person was injured.

23 July, Elkambere, North Eastern. Al-Shabaab militants kidnapped two Kenyan nationals.

31 July, El-Wak, North Eastern Kenya. Al-Shabaab militants fired two mortar shells targeting Kenya Defense Forces forward operating base (KDF-FOB). No casualties recorded.

31 July, Burahache, North Eastern Kenya. Al-Shabaab militants fired three mortar shells targeting a Kenya Defense Forces forward operating base (KDF-FOB). No casualties recorded.

SOMALIA

17 July, Mogadishu. A bomb fitted into a vehicle detonated and a civilian was injured.

17 July, Galkayo, Mudug. Unidentified gunmen shot and killed a tribal elder, *Abdullahi Abdirahman*.

22 July, Mogadishu. A vehicle loaded with explosives blasted at the First Checkpoint along the airport road, near Afrik Hotel. Two security officers and 15 civilians were killed, 28 other civilians were injured. Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for the attack.

23 July, Luuq, Gedo. Al-Shabaab militants conducted ambushed with a reinforced IED and machine gun fire targeting Ethiopian AMISOM contingent on general patrol. No casualties recorded.

23 July, Bulo-Burde, Hiran. Al-Shabaab militants attacked a military camp manned by Djibouti soldiers serving under AMISOM. No casualties confirmed.

23 July, Doonka, Lower Shabelle. A roadside IED hit a civilian car killing 8 people and injuring several others. Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility.

24 July, Mogadishu. A female al-Shabaab suicide bomber blew herself up in a hall where the mayor of Mogadishu was meeting with his District commissioners. Seven people were killed, including the Mayor who died later. 10 people were seriously injured. Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility stating that the attack was targeting the new United Nations envoy to Somalia who had left the Mayor's office minutes earlier.

24 July, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab militants fired four mortar shells at a residential neighborhood directly bordering the Presidential Palace. No casualties recorded.

24 July, El-Jalle and El-Salini, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab militants attacked Somali Army bases. Security forces repulsed the attack. No Casualties.

24 July, Bulo-Barde, Hiraan. Al-Shabaab militants conducted a large-scale attack targeting SNA base. No Casualties recorded.

24 July, Kismayo, Juba. Al-Shabaab suicide bomber drove an explosives-laden car into the entrance of Somali Army base killing five soldiers. 15 al-Shabaab terrorists were also killed by security forces.

27 July, Bal'ad, Middle Shabelle. Al-Shabaab militants ambushed military convoy of Burundian forces serving under AMISOM. Six soldiers were killed, three others sustained serious injuries.

28 July, Jala Laqsi, Hiraan. Al-Shabaab militants ambushed SNA and AMISOM forces convoy. Three militants were killed in a gunfight.

31 July, Kismaayo, Jubba. Al-Shabaab militants shot and killed a traditional elder.

NORTH AFRICA

EGYPT

17 July, Bir al-Abd, Sinai. Islamist militants affiliated with IS beheaded four people and kidnapped another accusing them of cooperating with security forces.

18 July, Cheikh Zuweid, Sinai. A suicide bomber targeted security forces stationed near a parking lot. One member of security forces was killed and three others were injured. A civilian also died in the explosion. No group claimed responsibility.

TUNISIA

27 July, Ghardimaou, Jendouba, Tunisia. A group of unidentified terrorists ambushed a Tunisian military division in operation. One soldier was injured.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

25 July, Makoul, Cabo Delgado. The Islamic States branch in Mozambique, Ahlu Sunnah Wa-Hamo issued a statement through ISIS Central media claiming it killed 4 field intelligence officers working alongside the Mozambique Defense Armed Forces (FADM).

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

16 July, Kadro, Nahouri. Unidentified armed men ambushed a convoy of gendarmes on patrol. Two gendarmes were killed and two others injured.

17 July, Barsalogo, Sanmatenga. A communal bus hit an IED. Three people were wounded. The event constitutes the first IED attack recorded in the Sanmatenga Province.

19 July, Djibo, Soum. Unidentified persons attempted to destroy a bridge connecting Djibo and Ouagadou with an IED. No casualty or damage recorded.

21 July, Dablo, Sanmatenga. Around 40 unidentified armed men stormed the municipality. 11 people were killed.

21 July, Kebna village, Kaya, Pissila, Sanmatenga. Unidentified armed men assassinated a nurse from Witoo-koulga Health and Social Protection Centre (CSPS) during a vaccination campaign. The assailants also injured one person and abused women in KIemna-Yarce.

25 July, Tiaré, Ziro province. Unidentified armed men on motorcycles attacked a forest station. No casualties recorded.

25 July, Gomboro, Sourou. Unidentified armed men attacked the home of the Second Deputy Mayor of Gomboro and took away a service motorcycle. A village councilor was abducted in the same night.

25 July, Abra, Bourzanga, Bam. Unidentified armed men stormed the village and killed five civilians.

26 July, Diblou, Sanmatenga. Unidentified armed men stormed the village. 15 people were killed and several shops and motorcycles burned.

MALI

17 July, Kamgala, Gao. ISGS militants ambushed a FAMa logistics vehicle on escort mission. One soldier was killed and two others injured. Five assailants were also killed. Two suspects were arrested.

19 July, Mopti. Unidentified armed men attacked and assassinated a famous herbalist.

20 July, Dialloubé, Mopti. Unidentified armed elements killed one of the most respected griots (story teller) of the cercle, who reportedly refused to collaborate with local armed elements.

21 July, Tin-Hamma, Gao. Armed men from ISGS stormed the village market and kidnapped four individuals whom they accused of tarnishing the image of ISGS in the area.

22 July, Tessalit, Kidal. Unidentified armed assailants fired two mortar shells targeting the MINUSMA camp. No casualty or damage was reported.

22 July, Gao airport area, Gao. Two armed assailants drove a suicide-vehicle borne improvised explosive device (SVBIED) into the main gate of the Barkhane camp and engaged soldiers in gunfire. Two Malian soldiers and 3 civilians were injured alongside 23 foreign soldiers. The suicide bomber died in the explosion. JNIM claimed responsibility.

22 July, Thy village, Mopti. Unidentified armed elements fired at two Gendarmerie officers. No casualties were reported.

24 July, Timbuktu. Unidentified armed assailants fired several mortar shells targeting the MINUSMA camp. No casualties were recorded.

26 July, Bambara-Maoudé, Timbuktu. A MINUSMA Force armoured personnel carrier escorting a logistics convoy hit an IED. Six peacekeepers were injured.

27 July, Batouma, Mopti. Presumed radical armed elements abducted and killed a Bambara man.

30 July, Boulkessi, Mopti. A FAMa vehicle hit an IED. One soldier was killed, and four others seriously injured.

30 July, Seguemena, Mopti. Assailants from JNIM ambushed FAMa soldiers on mission. Security forces repulsed the attack.

NIGER

17 July 2019, N'Grana, Gueskerou, Diffa. Unidentified armed men kidnapped a man.

19 July, Madarounfa, Maradi region. Unidentified gunmen killed six civilians and several others were wounded in an attack.

NIGERIA

17 July, Muna Dalti, Borno. Suspected Boko Haram terrorists invaded a village and shot dead six farmers.

17 July, Jakana, Borno. ISWAP fighters in an ambush, opened fire on a military patrol vehicle killing six soldiers. The fighters also attacked a military base but the attack was repelled without any casualty.

18 July, Damasak, Borno. Boko Haram is suspected to have kidnapped six humanitarian workers after it ambushed their vehicle and killed the driver.

23 July, Borno. A truck providing drinking water to vulnerable population hit an IED. Two drivers of the truck died.

28 July, Nganzai, Maiduguri, Borno. Boko Haram militants attacked mourners returning from a funeral. 70 people were killed and 11 others injured.

29 July, Baga, Kukawa, Borno. Fighters from the ISWAP group launched a dawn attack against a military base. 15 soldiers were killed and others injured.

29 July, Benisheikh, Maiduguri, Borno. Fighters from the ISWAP group launched a dawn attack against a military barrack killing 20 Nigerian and five Chadian troops. 47 militants were also eliminated in reprisal attacks.

APPENDIX 3: COUNTER-TERRORISM RESPONSE

16 July, Mogadishu, Somalia. Somali National Intelligence Agency officers arrested an al-Shabaab facilitator.

16 July, Wanlaweyn, Lower Shabelle, Somalia. SNA forces conducted a military operation killing 15 al-Shabaab militants.

18 July, Fafa, Ansong, Gao. Following an attack on a military convoy on the day before, Operation Barkhane forces conducted airstrikes on ISGS militants killing nine and capturing two others.

18 July, Sidi Bouzid, Tunisia. The units of the Search Brigade, arrested a 37-year-old man for the glorification of terrorism.

19 July, El-Arish and Bir Al-Abd, Sinai, Egypt. Airstrikes conducted against insurgents killed 20 ISIS militants.

19 July, Yoro village, Yoro, Koro, Mopti, Mali. A FAMa patrol discovered and neutralized two IEDs.

19 July, Bancoma and Djarede, Mopti, Mali. FAMA and Burkina Army forces arrested five suspected terrorists.

19 July, Douentza, Mopti. A FAMA patrol discovered and neutralized an IED.

19 July, Awdinle, Bay, Somalia. Somali forces conducted an operation, killed three al-Shabaab militants and captured one. Weapons and ammunitions were recovered.

20 July, Burkina Faso. A terrorist, *Sieur Diallo*, proclaimed dangerous by the national gendarmerie of Burkina Faso was arrested.

20 July, Awdinle, Bay, Somalia. SNA troops in an operation killed three al-Shabaab militants and captured another.

21 July, Wabaria, Gao, Mali. The local population found an IED near a check point.

22 July, Hairé, Mopti, Mali. A MINUSMA force patrol found and neutralized an IED between Nokara and Boni villages.

22 July, Koro, Mopti, Mali. A FAMA patrol found and neutralized an IED.

22 July, Borno, Nigeria. Troops of the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) arrested Boko Haram informants and detected the location of missing humanitarian aid workers who were declared missing after Boko Haram terrorists ambushed their vehicle.

22 July, Kismayo, Lower Jubba. Somali forces arrested three suspected al-Shabaab operatives.

23 July, Sidi Slimane and Sidi Kacem, Morocco. Security forces arrested several individuals suspected of belonging to the Salafist-jihadist movement in the provinces.

24 July, Bangoula, Niger. Police seized a dozen Kalashnikov assault rifles and nine automatic pistols on a passenger traveling on a SONEF transport bus from Gao.

24 July, Jendouba, Tunisia The security forces arrested a wanted terrorist element affiliated to Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) terrorist group.

24 July, Tripoli, Lybia. The Misratan Joint Security Forces performed a dawn raid against alleged al-Qaeda leaders. The operation was also conducted to arrest several suspected terrorists who were connected to attacks launched in the capital, Tripoli.

24 July, Gaame, Lower Garissa, Kenya. Kenyan Intelligence and Security Services carried out an operation targeting terrorists and subsequently destroyed al-Shabaab's improvised explosive devices (IEDs) assembly and health services camp near the border. Weapons, explosives, electronics, food stuffs and medicine were recovered.

25 July, Tripoli, Lybia. Three AQIM leaders were arrested.

25 July, Kampala, Uganda. A suspected Hezbollah undercover agent identified as *Hussein Mahmoud Yassine*, who is a Lebanese national living and working in Uganda since 2010 was arrested.

25 July, in Afmadow, Somalia. Three Tanzanians fighting for al-Shabaab were captured in a military operation.

25 July, Sévaré, Mopti, Mali. The local population found an IED wrapped in a plastic bag at the cemetery of the town.

26 July, Diankabou, Koro, Mopti. The local population found an IED. The FAMA based in the village dispatched a team to the scene that was reportedly fired at by unidentified armed elements.

26 July, Shiha, Lybia. The Libyan National Army (LNA) arrested a suspected terrorist affiliated to the Islamic State terrorist group.

27 July, Tangiers, Morocco. The security forces dismantled a five-person IS terrorist cell that included a former terrorist detainee.

27 July, Golis Mountain, Somalia. U.S. Africa Command forces (AFRICOM) conducted an airstrike targeting ISS terrorists. One terrorist was killed.

29 July, Hiran, Somalia. Three al-Shabaab militants were killed in a joint operation conducted by Somali and AMISOM forces.

29 July, Nokara village, Hairé, Douentza, Mopti. A MINUSMA force patrol discovered and neutralized an IED.

31 July, Djerba, Tunisia. The security forces arrested a wanted imam suspected of being involved in terrorist activities.