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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**

**1<sup>st</sup>– 15<sup>th</sup> August 2019**

**Edition No: 015**

### **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**

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## ABBREVIATIONS

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

## SUMMARY

**General Situation.** The reporting period, 1<sup>st</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2019 recorded a slight increase in the number of attacks by terrorist and violent extremist groups across Africa compared to the period 16<sup>th</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2019. However, the number of deaths resulting from terrorist attacks drastically decreased.

**Terrorist Attacks.** A total of 76 terrorist attacks were recorded across Africa during the period compared to 68 attacks during the preceding period.

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

**Target of Terrorist Attacks.** While 41 out of the 76 terrorist attacks were launched against civilians, 28 were targeted at Security Forces. Five attacks targeted Personnel of International Peace Operations (AMISOM, MINUSMA and UNSMIL) and three others targeted Government Institutions/Officials. The attacks by al-Shabaab, ISWAP and JNIM were mainly against Security Forces whilst, Boko Haram (SF) and ADF/ISCAP mostly targeted civilians. IS affiliates in Somalia targeted both civilians and security forces in equal measure.

**Weapons Used.** The terrorist groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in 53 out of the 77 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 16 of the attacks and both IEDs and SALW were used in one attack. Other six attacks were cases of kidnapping.

**Terrorism Deaths/Casualties.** A total number of 228 deaths resulting from the 76 terrorist attacks were recorded during the period. The actual casualty figures for the period were 121 civilians, 39 Military/Security personnel and 68 terrorist.

**Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist Groups.** Boko Haram (SF) killed 20 persons (19 civilians, 1 security); ADF/ISCAP killed 18 civilians; ISWAP killed 14 persons (8 civilians, 6 Security); Al-Shabaab killed 11 persons (3 civilians, 8 security); IS affiliates in Somalia killed one security personnel; and Unknown/Other groups killed 95 persons (73 civilians, 22 Security).

**Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups.** Al-Shabaab suffered the highest casualties during the period. Security forces killed 112 al-Shabaab militants. ISWAP lost 23 militants, Boko Haram lost 17, IS affiliated groups in Libya and Tunisia lost 3, and 8 militants from Unknown /Other groups were also killed.

**Kidnapping.** Six cases of kidnapping were recorded and a total of 60 persons were taken hostage in Burkina Faso, DRC, Mali and Niger. Two out of the 60 persons kidnapped were killed and 58 others remained in hostage. A group linked to al-Qaeda demanded \$1.5 Million ransom for the release of a South African national held captive.

**Focus on Epicentres.** Out of the total of 76 terrorist attacks, Sahel region accounted for 28, Lake Chad Basin recorded 16, and Horn of Africa recorded 12. The Horn of Africa recorded 56 deaths from terrorist attacks, the Lake Chad Basin recorded 54 deaths and the Sahel region recorded 43 deaths during the period under review.

**High Profile Incidents.** On 14 August, Awdheegle, Lower Shabelle, Somalia, al-Shabaab militants attacked a military base killing six soldiers, One civilians and injured 13 other soldiers. 23 al-Shabaab militants were also eliminated. On 04 August, Cairo, Egypt, a car packed with explosives exploded outside Egypt's main cancer hospital, killing 20 persons and injuring 47 others.

**Counter-Terrorism Response.** Deliberate CT operations resulted in the neutralization of 95 militants of terrorist groups.

**Conclusions/Recommendations.** Somalia and Mali were the most affected countries within the period. In **Somalia**, definitive control of Awdheegle town by Security forces could significantly reduce revenues and operational capabilities of the al-Shabaab. Somali Security forces need to strengthen their collaboration and coordination with AMISOM and US Africa Command (AFRICOM) forces to enhance their operational and intelligence gathering capabilities. It is also critical for the Somali Security forces to engage the local population in intelligence gathering while being mindful of double agents who may be used by al-Shabaab to infiltrate its ranks. In **Mali**, the **Humanitarian Agreement between the Farmers, Herdsmen and traditional Dozo hunters of Djene Cycle** signed on 01 August is a strong opportunity to prevent JNIM and ISGS from exploiting the conflict. Assistance to marginalized citizens by authorities and partner organizations, design of strong PCVE and Reconciliation programs; and commencement of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of armed groups operating in those areas could significantly improve the crisis situation.

## 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, **1<sup>st</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> August 2019** recorded a slight increase in the number of attacks by terrorist and violent extremist groups across Africa compared to the preceding period of **16<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> July 2019**. The period recorded **76** attacks compared to **67** attacks during the preceding period. Whilst the West and the Central Africa regions recorded slight increases in the number of attacks, the East and North Africa regions recorded marginal decreases in the number of attacks. The situation in Southern Africa was relatively stable with no recorded attacks during the period. Generally, there was a drastic decline in the number of deaths resulting from terrorist attacks in Africa. All regions except the North Africa recorded decreases in the number of deaths for the period. For the period, the Sahel belt of West Africa, and the Horn/East of Africa remained the epicentres of terrorist activities on the continent.

**Sahel Belt of West Africa.** The region witnessed a slight increase in the number of attacks by the various terrorist groups. Deaths resulting from attacks however, declined. JNIM was the main group that claimed responsibility for attacks during the period. Out of 76 terrorist attacks recorded in the continent, 28 occurred in the Sahel region resulting in a total deaths of 43 persons. Majority of the terrorist groups in the region are implementing a ***war of attrition strategy*** aimed at weakening the states within which they operate. In order to enforce their authority and implement their version of Sharia law, these groups are using violence including the assassination of government and religious leaders opposed to their ideology, kidnapping for ransom and deepening relations with local communities through the delivery of some basic services to local populations. The offering of sheep as Zakat to the population in Gao region (Mali) and Ayorou (Niger) for the Eidul Adha festival is a clear example of this strategy. In **Burkina Faso**, nine attacks were recorded resulting in the deaths of 19 persons. Majority of the attacks occurred in the Soum and Sanmatenga provinces. In **Mali**, 19 attacks were recorded resulting in the deaths of 16 civilians and 7 Military/Security forces. The Central and Northern Mali regions of Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu were the areas most affected by terrorist activities within the reporting period. The ***Humanitarian Agreement signed between the Farmers, Herdsmen and Traditional Dozo Hunters of communities in Djene Cycle*** in Mopti region on 01 August 2019, is expected to ease tension and reduce violent incidents if well implemented and adhered to.

**Lake Chad Basin.** There was a sharp increase in terrorist activities in the LCB during the period under review.. Deaths resulting from attacks however, declined drastically. A total of 16 attacks were carried out in North-Eastern Nigeria, South-Eastern Niger, South-Western Chad and Far North region of Cameroon resulting in the deaths of 54 persons. In **Chad**, six persons were killed and five others injured in an attack that occurred in the Kaiga Kindjiria village on 10 August, where a suspected Boko Haram female suicide bomber blew herself up near the home of a traditional chief. In the Far North region of **Cameroon**, Boko Haram attacked the villages of Kolofata, Guederou and Goumouldi, killing nine civilians and chopped off the ears of five women. In **Nigeria**, violent atrocities by Boko Haram and its offshoot, ISWAP continued in the Northeastern state of Borno. Whilst ISWAP concentrated most of its attacks on military bases, Boko Haram attacks targeted civilian. In all, nine attacks were recorded resulting in the deaths of 13 civilians and six Military/Security forces. In **Niger**, the Diffa region became the target of Boko Haram and ISWAP attacks. Four soldiers were killed in Bosso on 10 August in an IED attack suspected to have been carried out by ISWAP. A village chief of Drow/Chetimari village also located in Diffa was kidnapped by Boko Haram.

**North Africa and the Maghreb.** The region witnessed a slight decrease in the number of attacks. Deaths resulting from attacks however, increased drastically. Two attacks were carried out in Egypt and Libya, resulting in the death of 25 persons. In **Libya**, A car bomb explosion targeted a convoy of the *United Nations Stabilization Missions in Libya (UNSMIL)*, killing three UN staff and two security guards. 10 other people were injured. Although no group claimed responsibility, the attack bore the hallmark of the Islamic State in Libya which has often undertaken such high profile attacks with the intention of frustrating foreign assistance in the country. An al-Qaeda affiliated group also released a video and demanded \$1.5 Million ransom for the release of a South African national identified as *Gerco van Deventer* held captive in Libya since 2017. Security forces also killed *Ali Abdulhafiz al-Zindli*, (also known as “Zaza”), a member of the Islamist and jihadist coalition known as *Benghazi Defence Brigades*. In **Egypt**, a car packed with explosives blasted outside Egypt’s main cancer hospital, killing 20 people and injuring 47 others. Authorities blamed the attack on **Hasm**, a militant group linked to the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood. **Algerian** Security forces acting on intelligence arrested an individual who provide support to terrorist groups. In **Tunisia**, Counter-Terrorism operation resulted in the neutralization of two IS militants in Gafsa, comprising of an Algerian identified as *Muhammad Amin Muhkukah (Abu Ayman al-Wahrani)* and a Tunisian identified as *Lakhdhar Bin Mas’ud Nasiri*.

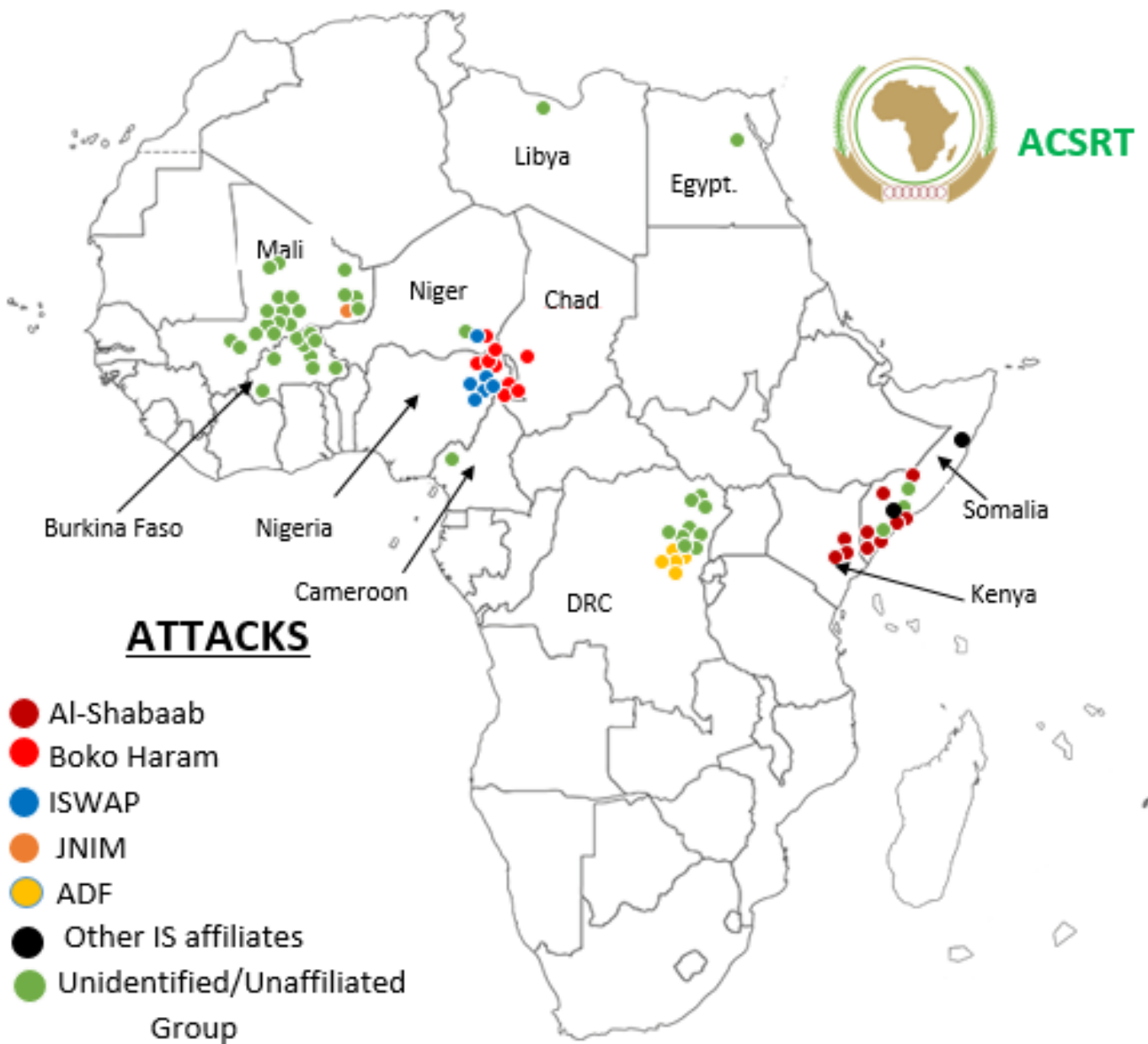
**Central Africa.** In the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**, the ADF/ISCAP and other insurgent groups operating in the North Kivu and Ituri Provinces continued to be more active. The ADF/ISCAP carried out five attacks, killing 18 civilians and injured one person. 50 people were kidnapped within the period. Other unidentified or unaffiliated groups carried out nine attacks, killing 22 persons, injuring 15 persons and kidnapping six others. Congolese security forces remained responsive to insurgents groups. The ongoing Counter-Insurgency operation called *Zaruba ya Ituri* resulted in the elimination of 26 assailants.

**East and Horn of Africa.** The region recorded a slight decrease in the number of attacks and the corresponding deaths. 15 attacks were recorded in Somalia and Kenya, resulting in 58 deaths. In **Kenya**, Al-Shabaab militants raided two border towns in Garissa and destroyed telecommunication mast belonging to mobile operator, *Safaricom*. The group also killed two civilians including an Imam of Mabokoni mosque identified as *Omar Shehe* and a village elder, *Bakari Dondo*. In **Somalia**, 12 attacks were carried out, resulting in the deaths of 56 persons. Most of the attacks targeted Military/Security forces. SALW was the main weapon used in most of the attacks claimed by al-Shabaab. On 14 August, Awdheegle located in the Lower Shabelle region, al-Shabab militants attacked a military base with a VBIED resulting in the death of six soldiers and a cameraman. 13 other soldiers were injured and 23 militants were also killed by security forces in reprisal attack. ISS also carried out two attacks killing one security officer and injuring two others. Al-shabaab however, lost a number of operatives in counter-terrorism operations and reprisal attacks. 112 al-Shabaab fighters were killed during the period. Somali security forces recaptured from al-Shabab, the Awdheegle town, which had been a base from which the group’s militants gathered to plan and launch their operations.

# GENERAL TREND: TERRORISTS ATTACKS AND DEATHS

Map 1: Map of Terrorism Incidents from 1<sup>st</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> August 2019

## AFRICA TERRORISM INCIDENTS MAP: FROM 01-15 AUGUST. 2019

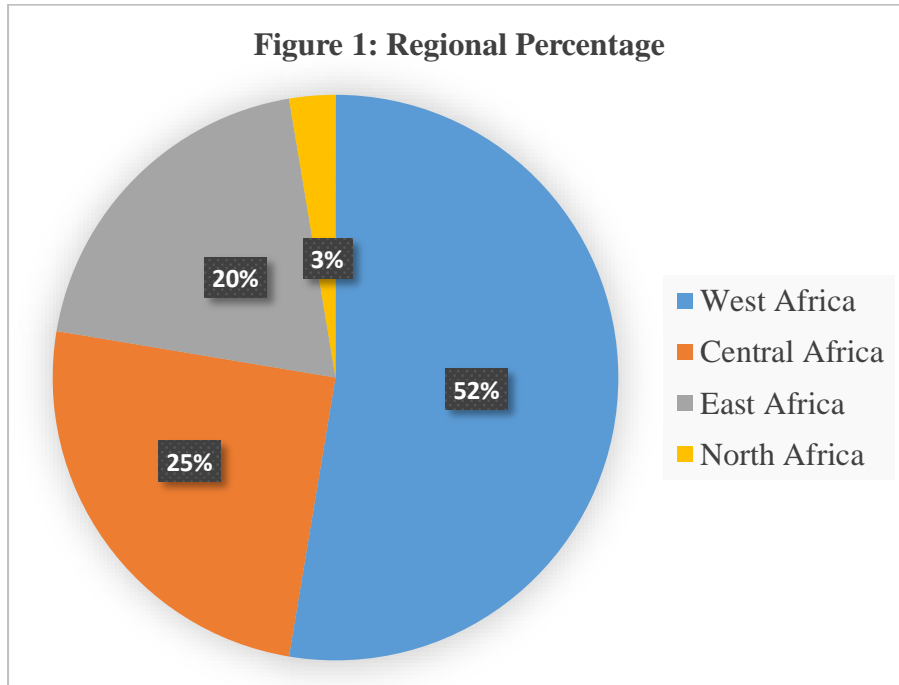


Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

### 1. Total Terrorist Attacks:

A total of 76 terrorism incidents including six cases of kidnapping were recorded from 1<sup>st</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> August 2019.

### 2. Terrorists Attacks by Region

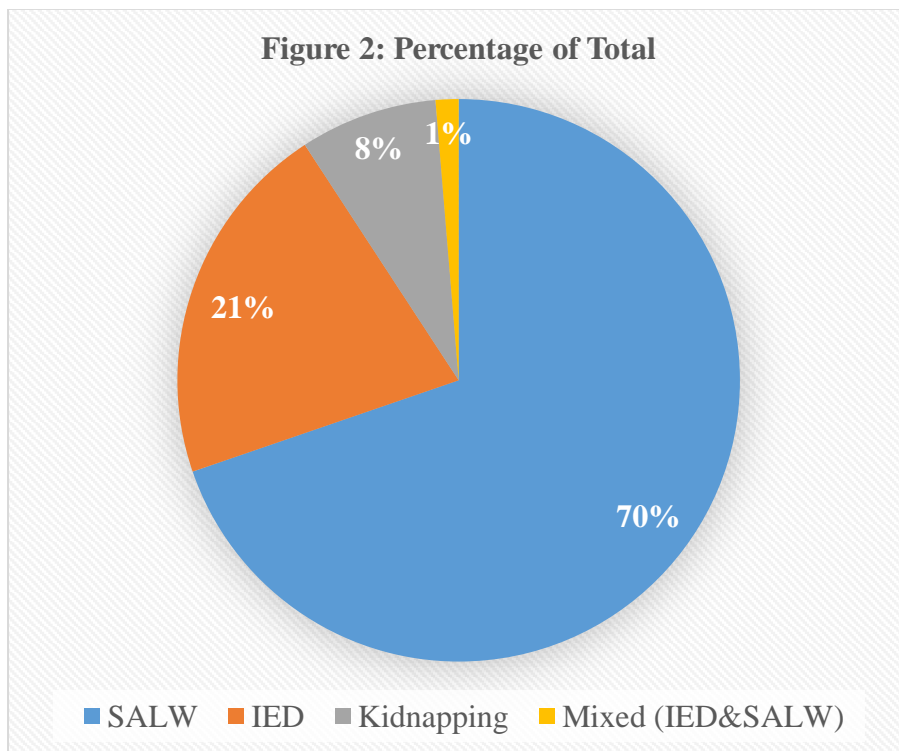


#### Number of Attacks per Region:

- West Africa: **40**
- Central Africa: **19**
- East Africa: **15**
- North Africa: **2**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

### 3. Means of Attack



#### Means deployed per number of Attacks:

- SALW: **53**
- IEDs: **16**
- Kidnapping: **6**
- Mixed (IED & SALW): **1**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019



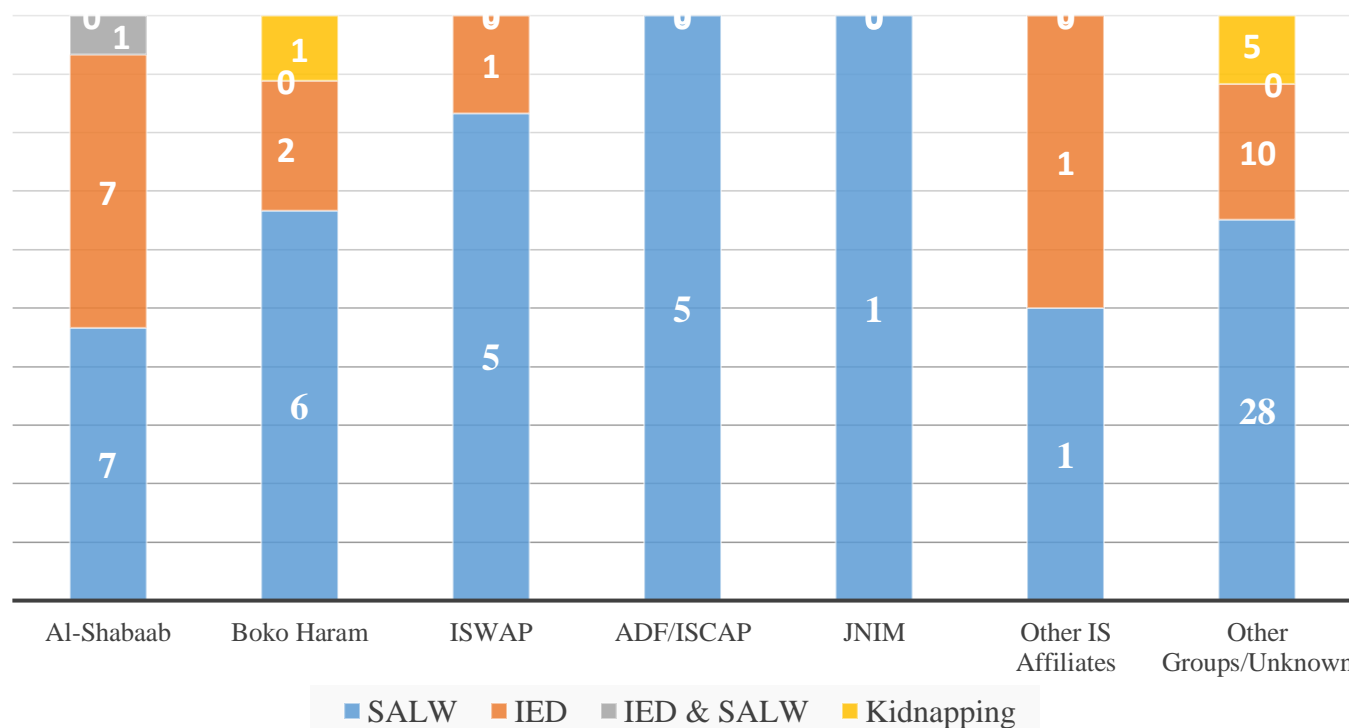
#### 4. Means employed by Terrorist Groups for attacks

Table 1: Means Employed by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	SALW	IED	Mixed	Kidnapping	Comment
<b>Al-Shabaab</b>	7	2	1	-	Al-Shabaab used SALW in seven out of 10 attacks. Two attacks involved IEDs while one involved both IED and SALW
<b>Boko Haram</b>	6	2	-	1	SALW continue to be the preferred means by which Boko Haram carries out attacks. Six attacks by the group involved SALW and two attacks used IED. The group was responsible for one case of kidnapping
<b>ISWAP</b>	5	1	-	-	ISWAP carried out five attacks using SALW and one attack using IED.
<b>ADF/ISCAP</b>	5	-	-	-	ADF/ISCAP carried out five attacks using SALW.
<b>JNIM</b>	1	-	-	-	JNIM carried out one attack using SALW.
<b>Other IS affiliates</b>	1	1	-	-	Other IS affiliates carried out one attack using SALW and another one using IED.
<b>Unknown/Other Groups</b>	28	10	-	5	Unknown/Other groups used SALW in the majority of their attacks. In 28 out of 44 attacks by these groups, SALW were used. They used IEDs for 10 attacks. They were responsible for five cases of kidnapping.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

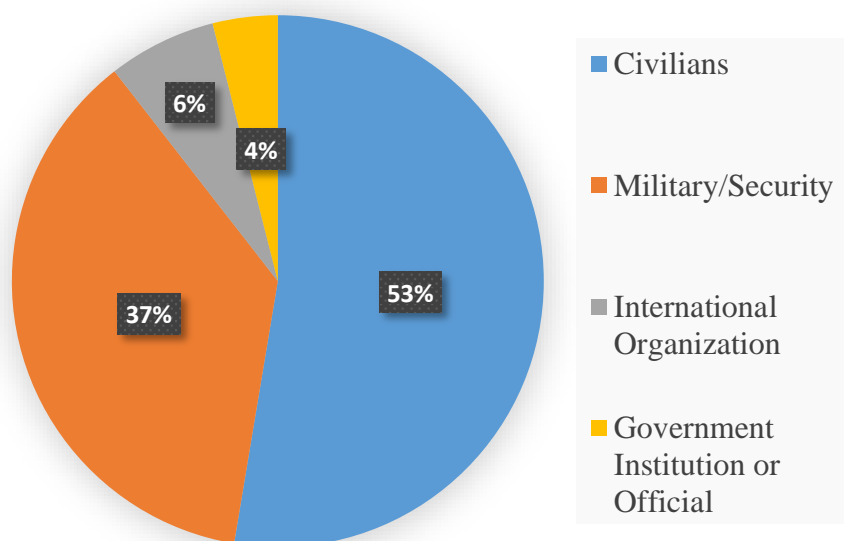
Figure 3: Means Employed by Terrorist Group



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

## 5. Primary Targets

Figure 4: Primary Targets



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

### Primary Targets

- Civilians: **40**
  - Security/Military Forces: **28**
  - International Organizations: **5**
  - Govt. Officials or Institutions: **3**
- 40 of the attacks representing **53%** targeted civilians.
  - 28 attacks representing **37 %** targeted Security/Military Forces.
  - Five attacks representing **6%** targeted International Orgs (MINUSMA and AMISOM).
  - Three attacks representing around **4%** targeted Government Officials/ institutions.

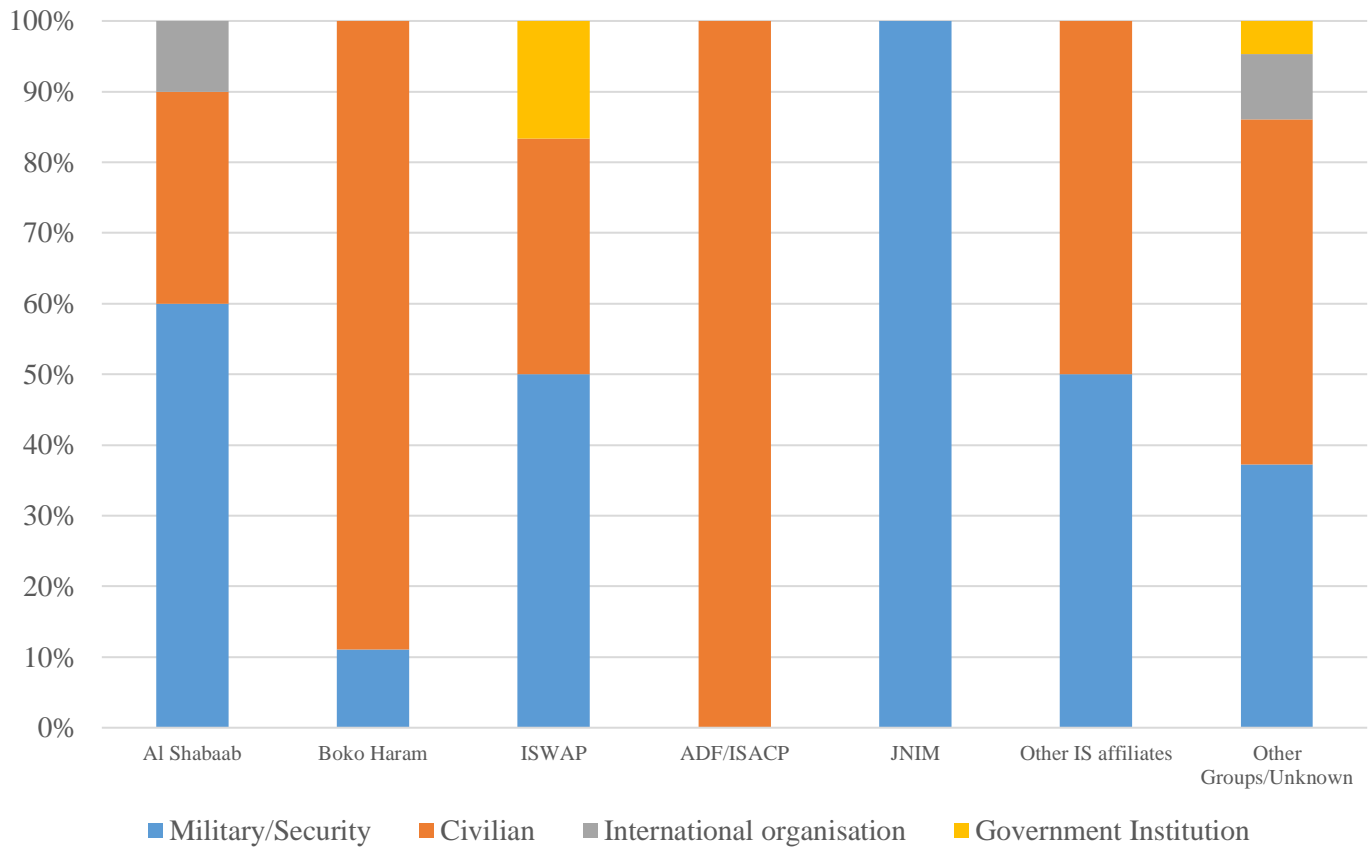
## 6. Terrorist Groups and Primary Targets

Table 2: Details of Terrorist Groups and their Primary Target

Terrorist Groups	Military/ Security	Civilians	Int. Org.	Gov't Inst.	Comment
<b>Al-Shabaab</b>	6	3	1	-	Al-Shabaab carried out six attacks against military/Security forces, three attacks against civilians and one attack against AMISOM forces.
<b>Boko Haram</b>	1	8	-	-	The majority of attacks carried out by Boko Haram targeted civilians (8). One attack by the group targeted Military/Security Forces.
<b>ISWAP</b>	3	2	-	1	ISWAP carried out three attack against Military/Security Forces, two attacks against Civilians and one attack against government Institution.
<b>ADF/ISCAP</b>	-	5	-	-	ADF/ISCAP carried out five attacks against civilians.
<b>JNIM</b>	1	-	-	-	JNIM carried out one attack against Security Forces.
<b>Other IS affiliates</b>	1	1	-	-	Other IS affiliates in Somalia carried out one attack against civilians and another one against Military/Security Force.
<b>Unknown/ Other Groups</b>	16	21	4	2	Attacks for which no group claimed responsibility mostly targeted civilians. 21 out of 44 attacks targeted civilians, 16 targeted Military/Security Forces, four targeted International organization (AMISOM ,MINUSMA and UNSMIL), and two targeted government institution.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

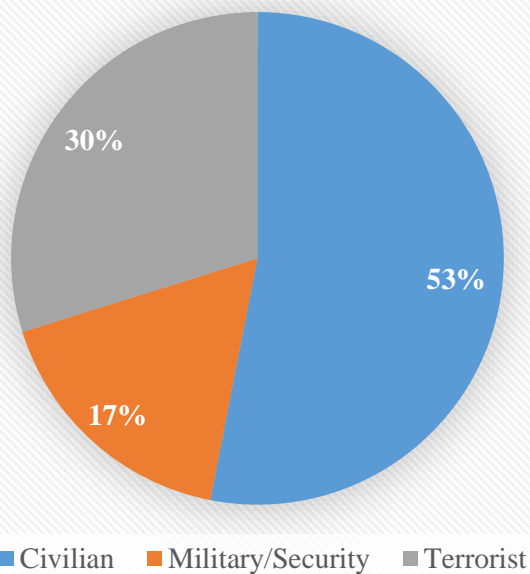
**Figure 5: Percentage of Target per Group**



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

### 7. Total Deaths

**Figure 6: Percentage of Total Deaths**



**Total Deaths: 228**

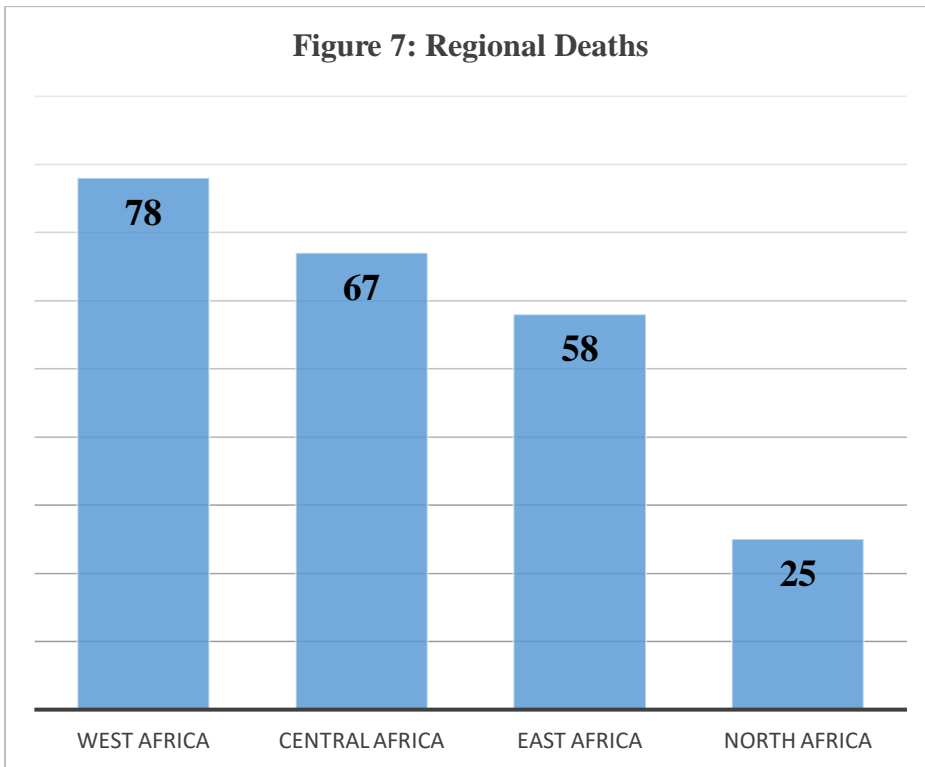
- Civilians: **121**
- Terrorists: **68**
- Security/Military: **39**

- A total of **228** deaths were recorded within the period under review.
- Out of the number, **53%** were civilians and **17%** Security/ Military forces killed by terrorist groups. **30%** were terrorists killed by security forces.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

## 8. Terrorism Deaths Per Region

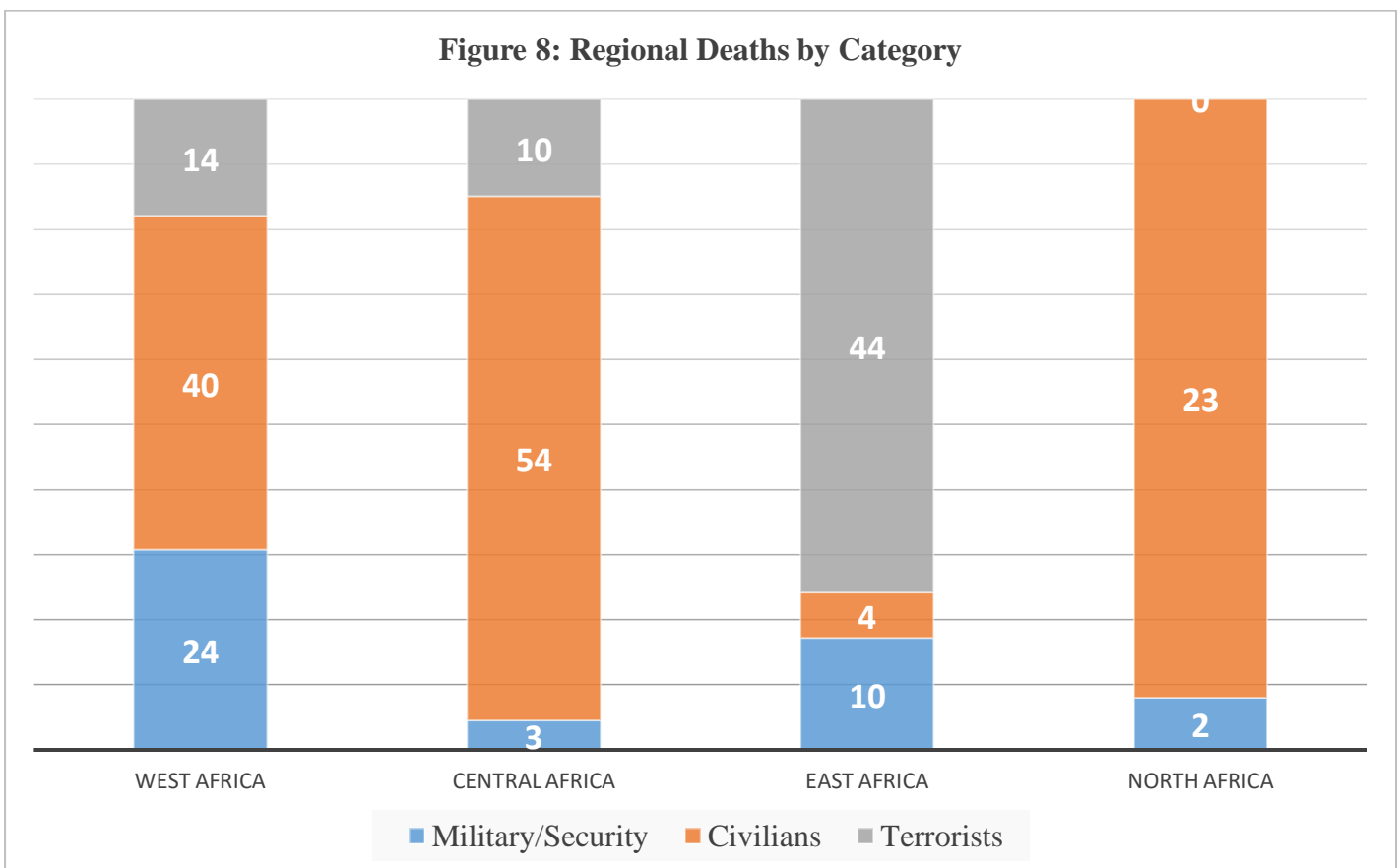
Figure 7: Regional Deaths



- West Africa region recorded the highest number of terrorism-related deaths. **34%** of deaths recorded within the period occurred in the region.
- Central Africa region followed with **29.5%** of all deaths recorded within the period.
- 25.5%** and **11%** of all terrorism deaths within the period occurred in East and North Africa regions respectively.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

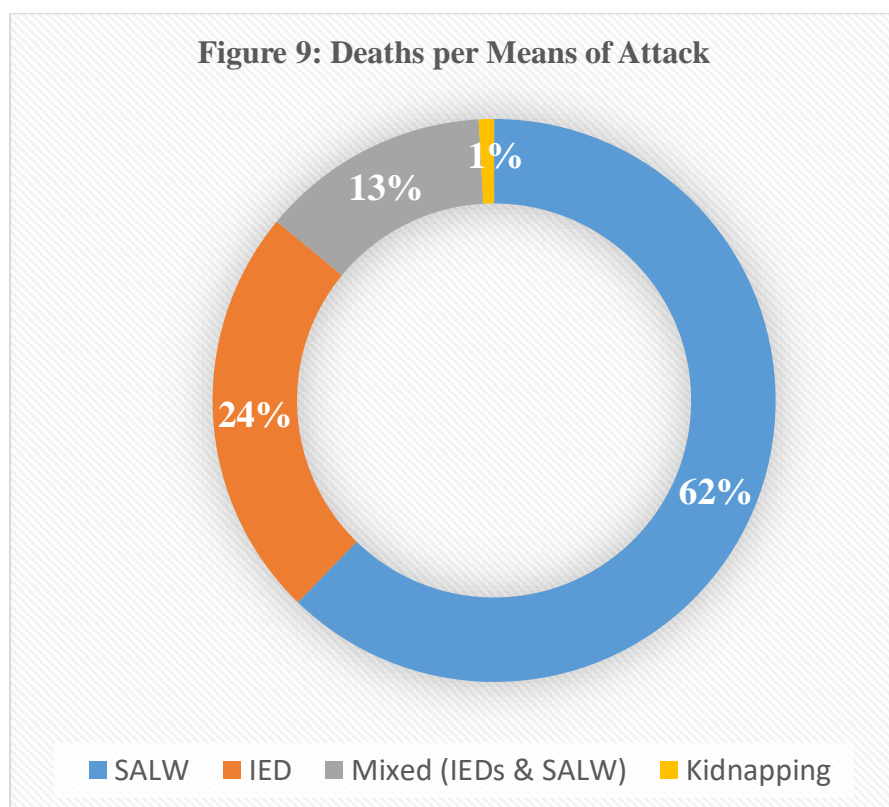
Figure 8: Regional Deaths by Category



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

## 9. Deaths by Means of Attack

Figure 9: Deaths per Means of Attack



### Deaths by Means of Attack

- SALW:142
  - IEDs: 54
  - Mixed (IED & SALW): 30
  - Kidnapping: 2
- SALW accounted for **62%** of the deaths occasioned by terrorist attacks, whereas IEDs accounted for **24%** of deaths related to terrorist attacks. The use of Both IEDs and SALW accounted for **13%**, and Cases of kidnapping accounted for **1%** of deaths for each.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

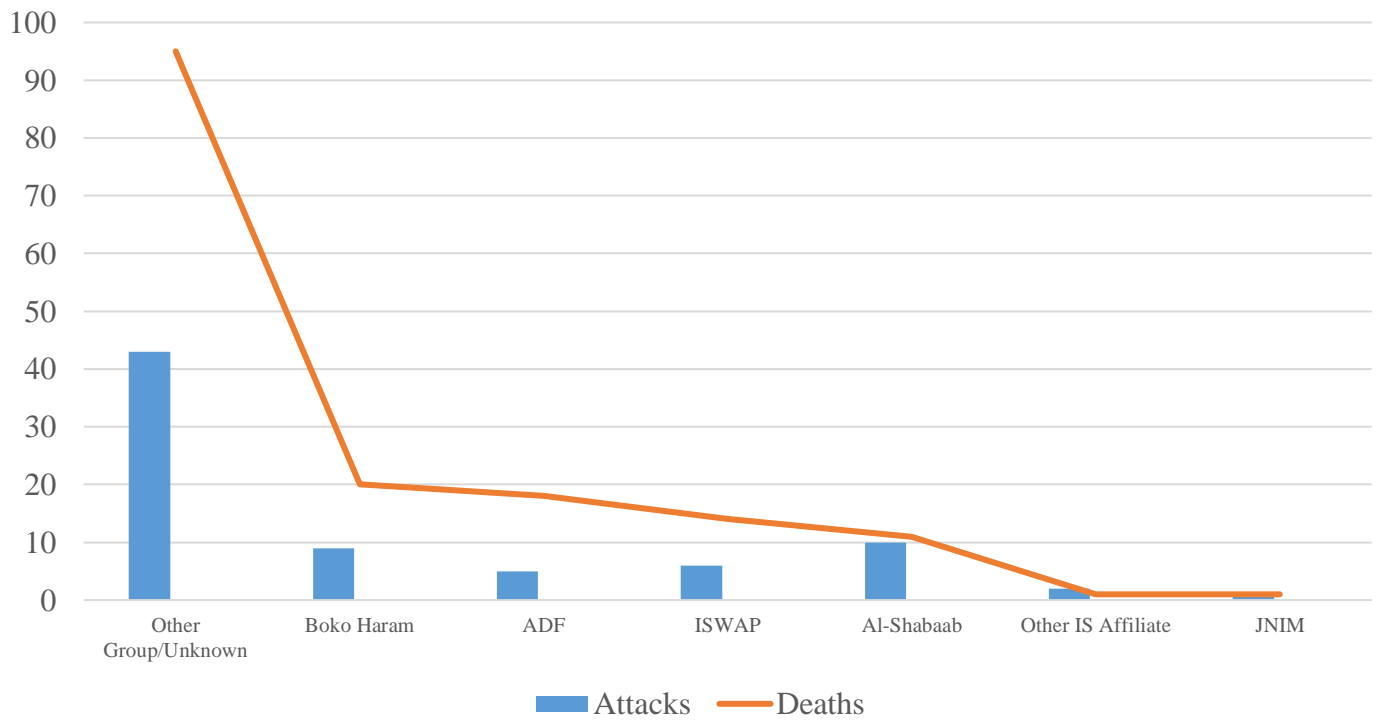
## 10. Number of Attacks by Terrorist Groups/Casualties inflicted

Table 3: Details of Attacks and Casualties from Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	Number of Attacks	Number of Deaths	Comments
<b>Al-Shabaab</b>	10	11	Al-Shabaab carried out the highest number of attacks. The group carried out 10 attacks, killing 11 persons (3 Civilians, 8 Military/Security forces).
<b>Boko Haram</b>	9	20	Boko Haram inflicted the highest number of casualties. The group carried out nine attacks, killing 20 persons (19 civilians, 1Military/Security force).
<b>ISWAP</b>	6	14	ISWAP carried out six attacks, killing14 persons (8 civilians, 6 Military/ Security forces).
<b>ADF/ISCAP</b>	5	18	ADF/ISCAP carried out five attacks, killing 18 persons (all civilians)
<b>JNIM</b>	1	1	JNIM carried out one attack, killing one Military/ Security force.
<b>Other IS affiliates</b>	2	1	Other IS affiliates in Somalia carried out one attack, killing one Military/ Security force.
<b>Other Groups/Unknown</b>	43	95	A total of 43 attacks were carried out by Unknown/Other groups. This resulted in 95 deaths comprising 73 Civilians and 22 Military/Security forces.

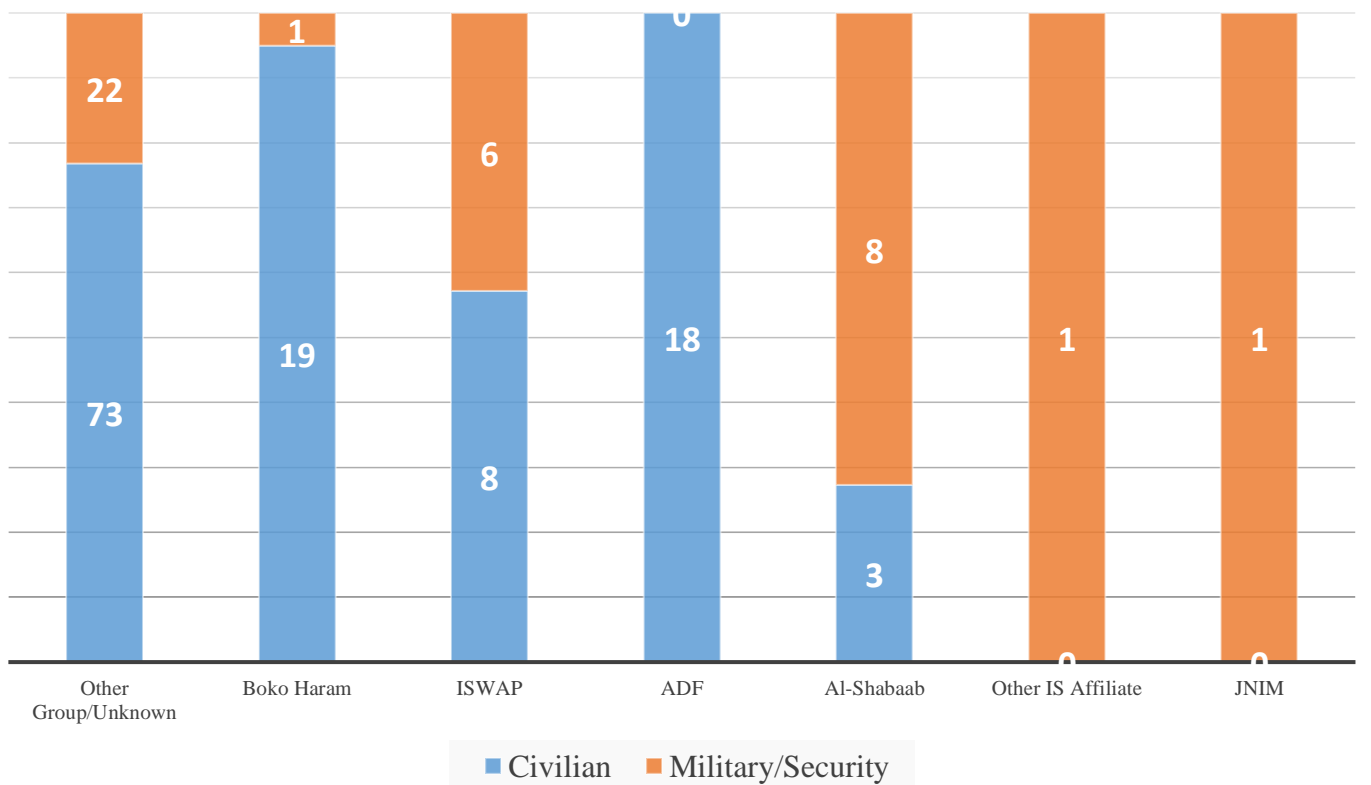
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

**Figure 10: Attacks and Casualties Caused by Terrorist Groups**



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

**Figure 11: Category of Victims Killed by Terrorist Groups**



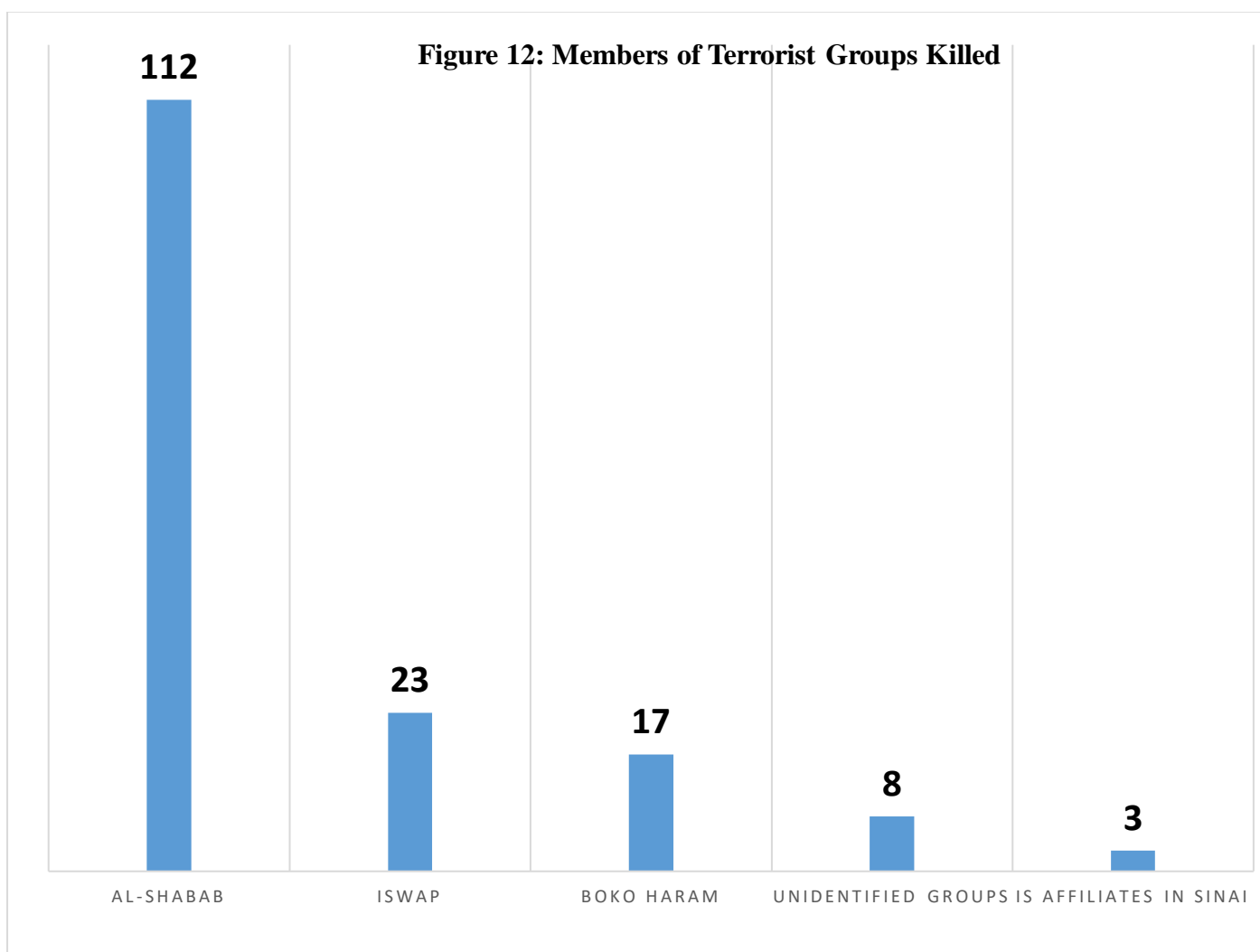
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

## 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
Al-Shabaab	112	Among the members of terrorist groups killed in counter- terrorism operations and reprisal attack, al-Shabaab suffered the highest number of casualties. 112 fighters of its fighters were killed.
ISWAP	23	23 fighters of ISWAP were killed.
Boko Haram	17	17 fighters of Boko Haram insurgents were killed.
Other Groups/Unknown	8	8 other terrorists killed belong to Unknown/Other groups.
IS Affiliates	3	2 fighters of IS affiliates in Tunisia and one fighter of IS affiliate in Libya were also eliminated.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

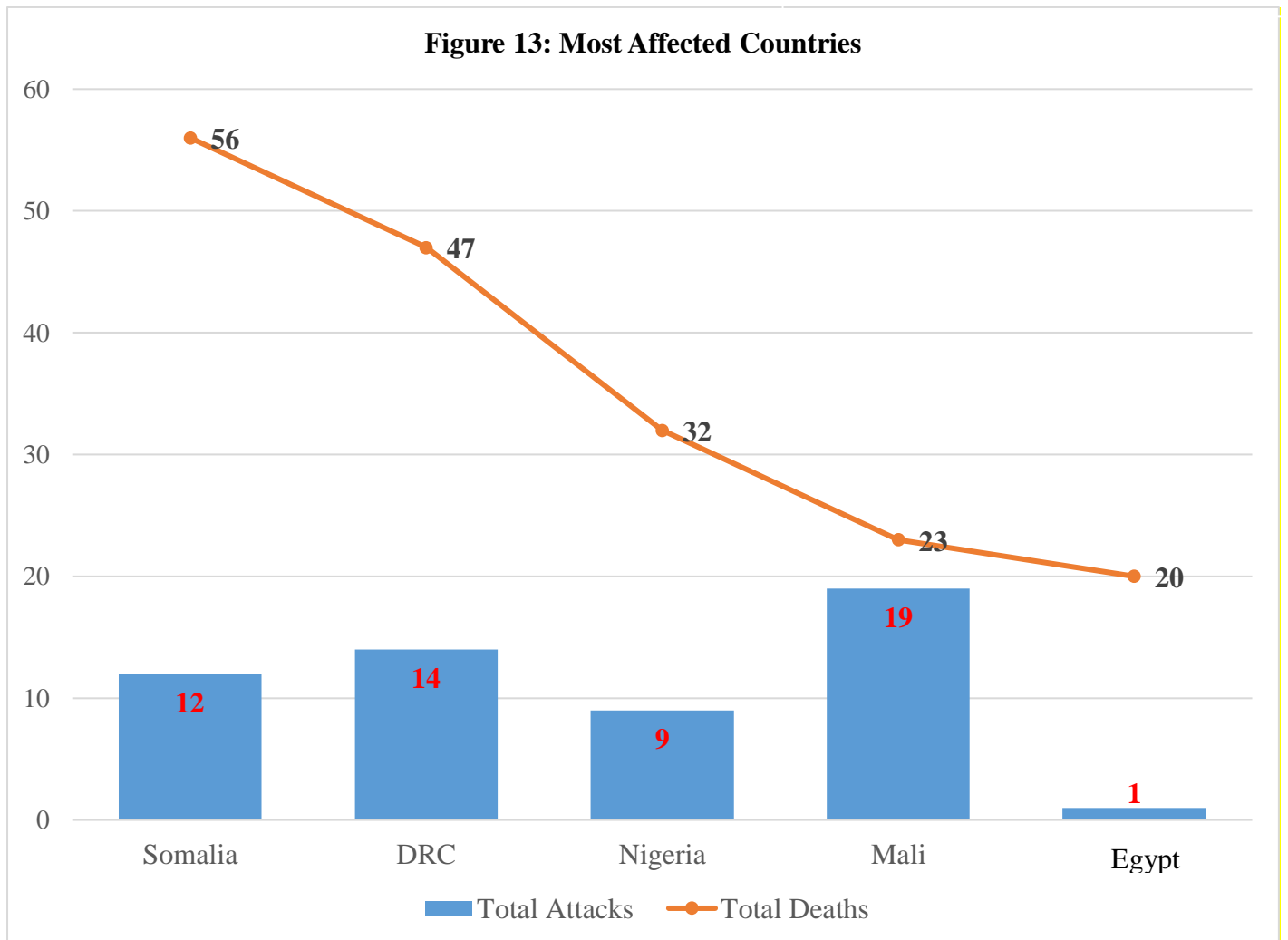
## 12. Five Most Affected Countries

Table 5: Five Countries Most Affected

Country	Total Attacks	Total Deaths	Total injured
<b>Somalia</b>	12	<b>56</b>	19
<b>DRC</b>	14	<b>47</b>	17
<b>Nigeria</b>	9	<b>32</b>	17
<b>Mali</b>	19	<b>23</b>	8
<b>Egypt</b>	1	<b>20</b>	47

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

- Somalia recorded the highest number of deaths (56) from 12 attacks.
- DRC recorded the second highest number of deaths (47) resulting from 14 attacks.
- Nigeria recorded nine attacks resulting in a total death of 32.
- Mali recorded the highest number of attacks (19) resulting in a total death of 23.
- Egypt recorded one attack, resulting in 20 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	Somalia	Lower shabelle	14/08/19	Al-Shabaab	30	Al-Shabab militants attacked a military base with a VBIED. Six soldiers and a cameraman were killed and 13 other soldiers were injured. 23 militants were also killed in reprisal attack by the security.
2	Egypt	Cairo	11/08/19	*NGCR	20	A car packed with explosives being driven to carry out an attack collided with other vehicles and exploded outside Egypt’s main cancer hospital.
3	Nigeria	Borno	10/08/19	ISWAP	17	Assailants attacked a military base. Three soldiers and three civilians. Two soldiers and six civilians were injured. 11 militants were also killed security.
4	Somalia	Lower shabelle	11/08/19	Al-Shabaab	16	SNA on patrol repulsed an ambush by al-Shabaab militants and killed of 16 of the attackers.
5	DRC	Ituri	03/08/19	*NGCR	10	Unidentified armed assailants attacked the village, killing 10 civilians.
6	DRC	North kivu	07/08/19	ADF	9	ADF militants stormed the locality. Nine civilians were beheaded and five others were kidnapped.

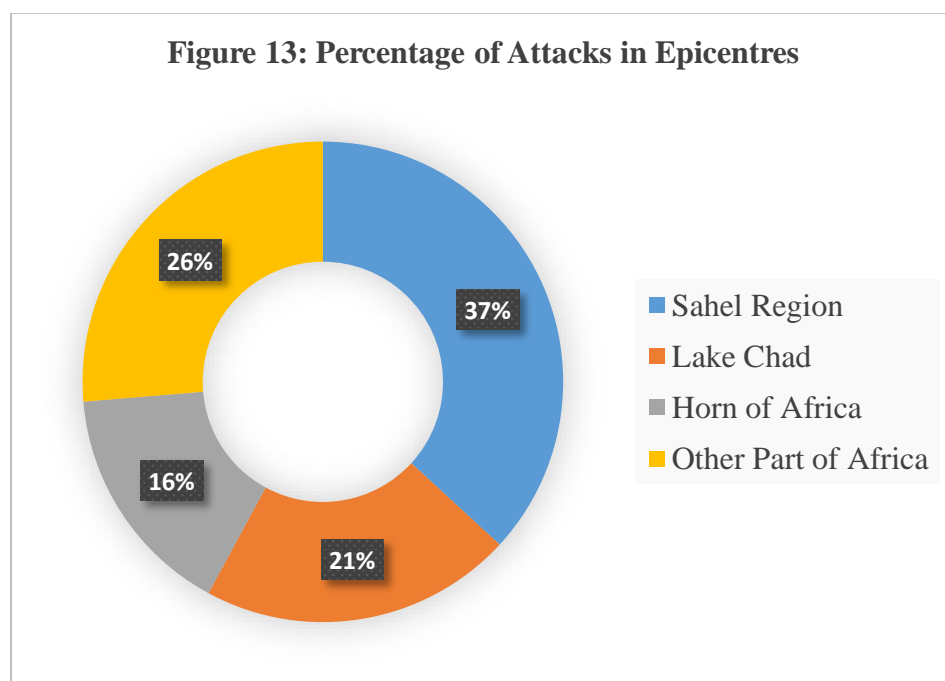
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019 \*NGCR= No Group Claimed Responsibility

**IN FOCUS**

**EPICENTRES**

**14. Attacks in Epicentres**

Figure 13: Percentage of Attacks in Epicentres



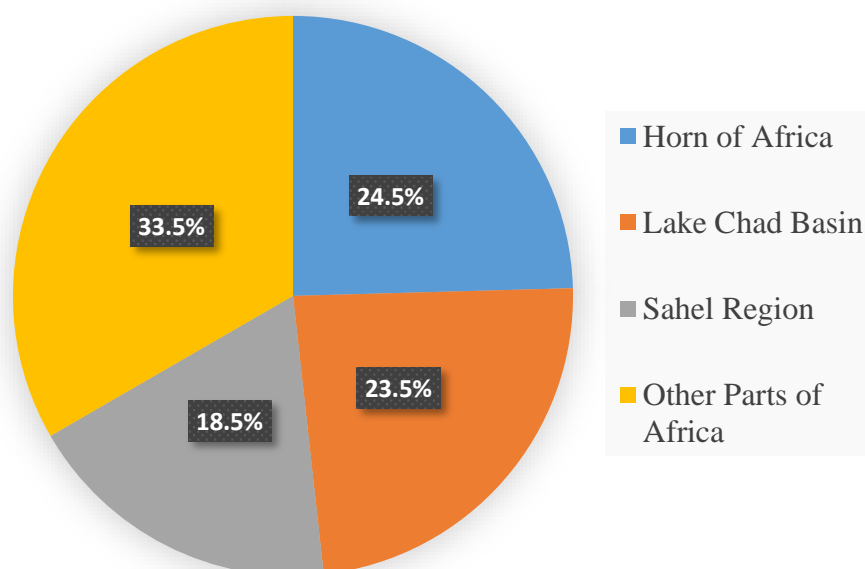
**Total Attacks in Africa: 76**

- Sahel region: 28
  - Lake Chad Basin: 16
  - Horn of Africa: 12
  - Other Parts of Africa: 20
- Within the period under review, the Sahel (Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger-Tillaberi Region) recorded **37%**; Lake Chad Basin (North Eastern Nigeria, South-West Chad, Far North Region of Cameroon, Niger-Diffa region) recorded **21%**; and Horn of Africa (Somalia) recorded **16%** 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: 228

- Horn of Africa: **56**
  - Lake Chad Basin: **54**
  - Sahel Region: **42**
  - Other Parts of Africa: **76**
- **24.5%** of the deaths recorded within the period under review occurred in the Horn of Africa.
  - **23.5%** of the deaths occurred in the Lake Chad Basin.
  - **18.5%** of deaths for the period occurred in the Sahel region.
  - **33.5%** of the deaths occurred in other parts of Africa.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

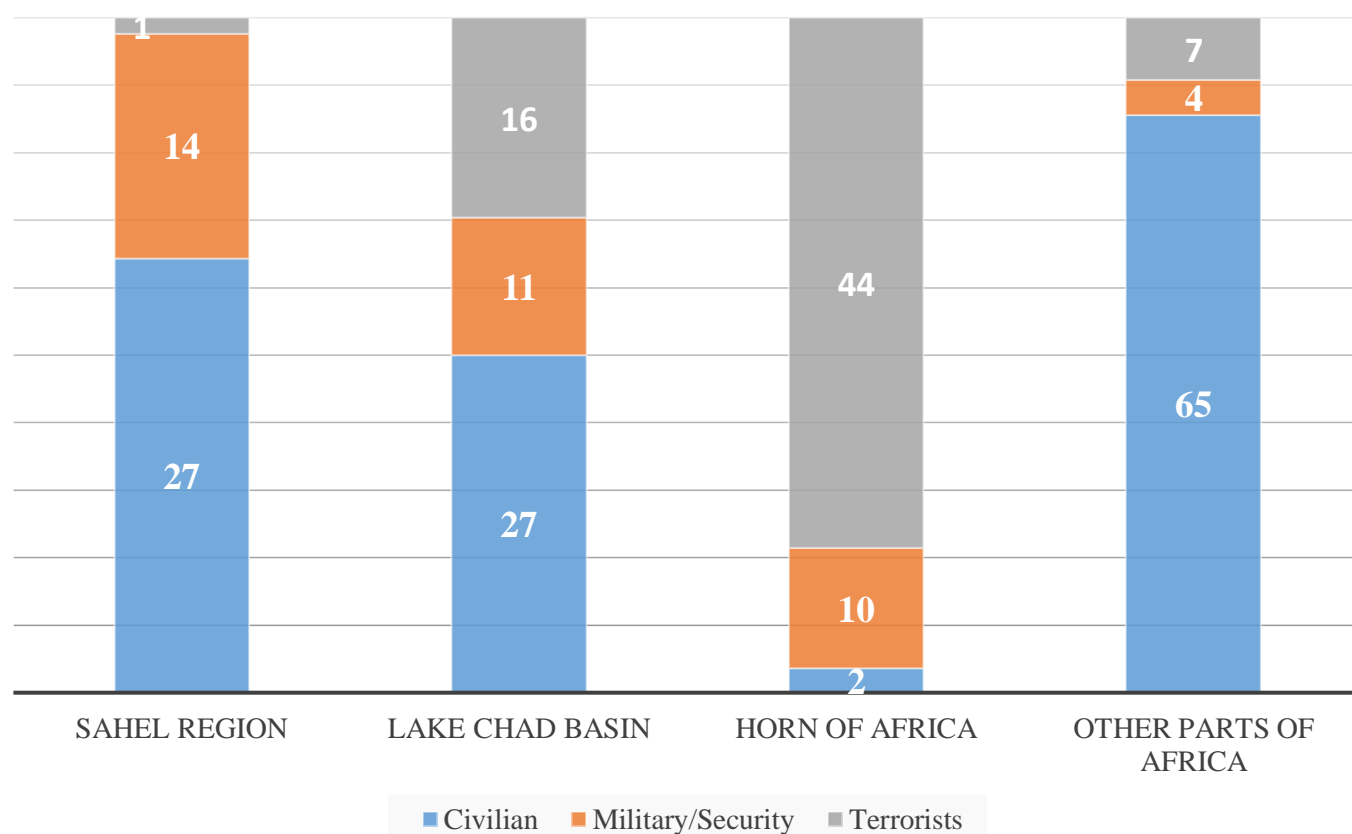
## 16. Deaths by Category in Epicentres

Table 7: Category of Deaths in Epicentres

Epicentre	Civilian	Military	Terrorists	Comments
<b>Sahel Region</b>	27	14	1	The Sahel region recorded the highest numbers of deaths against civilians and Security/military forces among the epicentres.
<b>Lake Chad Basin</b>	27	11	16	The second highest number of deaths against civilians and Security/military forces among the epicentres were recorded in the Lake Chad basin.
<b>Horn of Africa</b>	2	10	44	The highest number of deaths against terrorists and the lowest numbers of civilian and Security/military forces deaths among the various epicentres were recorded in the Horn of Africa.
<b>Other Parts</b>	65	4	7	All other parts of Africa except the epicentres recorded 65 civilian deaths and four security forces.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 19: Deaths of various Actors in Epicentres



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

## KIDNAPPINGS

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

During the period, six cases of kidnapping were recorded and a total of 60 persons were taken hostage in Burkina Faso, DRC, Mali and Nigeria. Two out of the 60 persons kidnapped were killed and 58 others remained in hostage.

**Burkina Faso:** Unidentified armed men kidnapped two health workers.

**DRC:** 56 people were kidnapped, including 50 persons kidnapped by ADF militants and six persons abducted by unidentified armed men.

**Mali:** Two people were kidnapped and killed. Presumed jihadists abducted and killed the mayor of **Wadouba town**, identified as *Amadou KASSOGUE*, and the chief of **Ouro-Gondo village** identified as *Hammadoun Housseyni Barry*.

**Niger:** Presumed Boko Haram militants kidnapped the chief of **Drow/Chetimari** village.

**Libya.** On 05 August, a splinter group linked to al-Qaeda released a video in which the group demanded \$1.5 Million ransom for the release of a South African national identified as *Gerco van Deventer* held captive in Libya since 2017.

## CONCLUSION

The period under review witnessed an upsurge in the overall number of terrorist attacks in comparison with the period from 16 to 31 July 2019. There was, however a drastic reduction in the number of deaths resulting from terrorist attacks on the continent. Deaths from terrorist and violent extremist attacks declined by 40%. Civilians were the most targeted and affected by terrorist activities. Somalia and Mali remained the most affected countries within the period and are therefore the focus of this edition of the Bulletin.

**Somalia** recorded the highest number of deaths, with almost 25% of all deaths on the continent. Al-Shabaab continues to exhibit a will and capability to carry out complex attacks. Counter-Terrorism operation however gained significant momentum. AMISOM, US Africa Command (AFRICOM) and the Somalia National Army (SNA) killed 112 al-Shabaab militants during CT operations and reprisal attacks. Awdhegle town which has been under the control and command of al-Shabaab was recaptured by SNA. Definitive control of Awdhegle town by Somali government could significantly reduce revenues generate by al-Shabaab in the area and further lessen the group's operational capabilities. To prevent al-Shabaab from attempting to retake the control of Awdhegle town as well as capturing new strategic area, Somali security forces may have to strengthen the already existing collaboration and coordination with AMISOM and US Africa Command (AFRICOM) forces in intelligence sharing. This would contribute a great deal in enhancing the operational and intelligence gathering capabilities of Somalia National Army (SNA). It is also critical to engage local population in intelligence gathering while being mindful of double agents who may be used by al-Shabaab to infiltrate its ranks.

**Mali** recorded the highest number of attacks, with almost 25% of all attacks on the continent. The Central and Northern regions of Mopti, Gao and Timbuktu were the areas most affected by terrorist activities. Trapped in the marginalization, inter-communal conflicts, the quasi-absence of state institutions and the violence of Jihadist groups against so-called non-cooperative individuals, civilian population remain vulnerable to JNIM's and ISGS's militancy. The period under review also witnessed the signing of a *Humanitarian Agreement between the communities of Farmers (Bambara), Herdsmen (Foulani) and traditional Dozo hunters of Djene Cycle*, in Mopti region, on 01 August. This agreement guarantees physical integrity and free movement of people, goods and cattle in Djene Cycle. To support this effort and prevent jihadist groups from exploiting the conflict, assistance to marginalized citizens by authorities and partner organizations, design of strong PCVE and Reconciliation programs; and commencement of the Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration of armed groups operating in those areas could significantly improve the crisis situation. This will be a major step towards reconciliation and the area, which when harnessed could serve as a blue print for other parts of the two regions bedeviled by Jihadist insurgency and communal violence.

## FORECAST FOR NEXT EDITION

The next edition of the Africa Terrorism Bulletin will cover terrorism incidents from 16<sup>th</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> August 2019.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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## 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.



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## 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	4	-	-	-	-	1	10	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-
2	Chad	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	DRC	12	-	-	2	-	1	39	7	4	8	5	56	-	-	3	11	-	-
4	Kenya	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
5	Somalia	8	3	1	-	-	10	2	112	16	2	38	-	-	6	8	2	1	1
6	Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
7	Egypt	-	1	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
8	Libya	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
9	Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
10	Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Burkina Faso	6	2	-	1	-	7	11	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	3	6	-	-
12	Mali	12	5	-	2	-	7	16	-	6	2	-	2	-	2	8	8	-	3
13	Niger	1	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-
14	Nigeria	7	2	-	-	-	6	13	37	10	7	-	-	-	-	4	5	-	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>General Total</b>		<b>76</b>				<b>-</b>	<b>323</b>			<b>171</b>			<b>60</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>76</b>			

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

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

**CAR:** Central African Republic  
**Nd:** Not determined

## APPENDIX 2: TERRORIST ATTACKS RECORDED BY REGIONS

### CENTRAL AFRICA

#### CAMEROON

**01 August, Kolofata and Gueechewe, Far North.** Boko Haram militants stormed the localities, killing two civilians. Two terrorists were also killed following a rapid intervention from the Cameroonian Army.

**02 August, Guederou, Far North.** Boko Haram militants attacked the village. Four civilians were killed and five women had their ears cut off.

**04 August, Penda Mboko, South West.** Armed separatists ambushed and shot dead a Cameroonian soldier on a motorcycle along with a driver.

**10 August, Goumouldi, Far North.** Boko Haram militants stormed the locality, killing 3 civilians and injuring several others.

#### CHAD

**10 August, Kaiga Kindjiria, Lake Chad.** A suspected Boko Haram female suicide bomber blew herself up near the home of a traditional chief. One soldier and five people were killed and five other persons injured.

#### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

**02 August, Musenge, Lubero, North Kivu.** Unidentified armed men kidnapped two pastors and a trader. The following day, local people arrested and killed a Mai-Mai Commander from NDC/Rénové suspected to be responsible for the kidnapping.

**03 August, Mayalibo village, Mambissa, Djugu, Ituri.** Unidentified armed assailants attacked a police station. One police officer was injured.

**03 August, Mangu, Tchamu and Kumu villages, Mambissa, Djugu, Ituri.** Unidentified armed assailants attacked the villages, killing 10 civilians.

**03 August, Nyaleke, Beni, North Kivu.** ADF militants ambushed civilians, killing two and injuring one.

**03 August, Palatalisa, Butembo, North Kivu.** Unidentified armed assailants ambushed two vehicles transporting four doctors working at the Butembo Ebola Treatment Center (ETC). No casualties recorded.

**04 August, Maswaswa village, Watalinga, Beni, North Kivu.** Presumed ADF militants stormed the village. Five civilians were killed and several houses burned. Several goods were taken away.

**05 August, Eringeti, Beni, North Kivu.** Unidentified armed men attacked the locality, killing 3 civilians.

**06 August, Rwenzori, Beni, North Kivu.** ADF militants ambushed a vehicle of traders and stormed Kisima, Ngwatana and Maindundu villages. Two people were killed and 25 others abducted.

**06 August, Ndama, Watalinga, Beni, North Kivu.** ADF/ISCAP militants invaded the villages, killing 5 civilians, kidnapping over 20 others and torching over 15 houses.

**07 August, Jiba and Abhu villages, Walendu Pitsi, Djugu, Ituri.** Unidentified armed men attacked FARDC bases. Seven assailants were killed and five others wounded. Three soldiers were also injured.

**07 August, Mukumbiri, Rutshuru, North Kivu.** Presumed Mai-Mai insurgents ambushed a transport truck. One soldier and three civilians were killed and seven civilians were injured.

**07 August, Mbau, Beni, North Kivu.** ADF militants stormed the locality. Nine civilians were beheaded and five others were kidnapped. The assailants also looted several homes.

**13 August, Makoka, Rutshuru, North-Kivu.** Unidentified armed men ambushed a motorcyclist and bicyclist, and kidnapped three people

## EAST AFRICA

### KENYA

**07 August, Hulugho town.** Al-Shabab militants attacked the border town and destroyed telecommunication mast belonging to mobile operator, *Safaricom*, before fleeing back to Somalia.

**08 August, Haluqu, Garissa.** Al-Shabaab militants raided the township and later withdrew without firing a single shot.

**10 August, Msambweni, Kwale County.** Al-Shabaab militants killed two civilians including an Imam of Mabokoni mosque identified as *Mr. Omar Shehe* and a village elder identified as *Mr. Bakari Dondo*.



## SOMALIA

**03 August, Mogadishu.** A militant from the Islamic States (Daesh) terror group branch in Somalia, *Abna Ul-Calipha* assassinated a Somali security officer. IS Central core media outlet, Amaq Agency claimed the attack.

**04 August, Bossaso town, Puntland.** An explosion targeted a vehicle belonging to former finance minister of Puntland, *Haji Hassan Shire*. Two bodyguards were wounded. The IS-affiliate group in Somalia, *Abna Ul-Calipha*, claimed responsibility through IS Central media outlet, Amaq Agency.

**04 August, Elasha-biyaha locality, outskirts of Mogadishu.** Heavily armed al-Shabaab militants attempted to storm a SNA military base. SNA forces repulsed the attack and no casualties recorded.

**05 August, Mogadishu.** Unidentified assailants armed with pistols shot dead a government soldier while on a mission to collect taxation. Bodyguards to the officer injured one of the killers and arrested him.

**05 August, Halgan, Hiran.** An armored vehicle carrying Ethiopian troops serving under AMISOM hit a roadside bomb. Two soldiers were killed. Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for the attack.

**07 August, Awdheegle town, Lower Shabelle.** Al-Shabaab militants attacked a military post. U.S.-trained special forces known as *Danab* intervened and killed four al-Shabaab militants.

**07 August, Baladweyne town, Hiiraan.** Unidentified gunmen attacked a police station. One police officer was injured.

**08 August, Baardere town, Gedo.** An Al-Shabaab female suicide bomber hurled a grenade to soldiers in an army base, injuring two soldiers. The troops shot and killed the suicide bomber and found explosives strapped to her body.

**09 August, Baidoa town, Bay.** Unknown gunmen wearing military uniforms shot and killed a prominent businessman identified as *Ali Aden Marcus*.

**10 August, Barawe town, Lower Shabelle.** Al-Shabaab militants attacked a SNA army base. Casualties were not reported.

**11 August, Awdheegle town, Lower Shabelle.** Al-Shabaab militants ambushed SNA battalion while on active patrol. 16 Al-Shabaab militants were killed.

**14 August, Awdheegle town, Lower Shabelle.** Al-Shabab militants attacked a military base with a vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIEDs) and gunfire attack. Six soldiers and a cameraman were killed and 13 other soldiers were injured. 23 militants were killed.

## NORTH AFRICA

### EGYPT

**04 August, Cairo.** A car packed with explosives being driven to carry out an attack collided with other vehicles and exploded outside Egypt's main cancer hospital. 20 people were killed and 47 others injured. Egypt authorities accused a militant group known as Hasm, which has links to the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood of the intended attack.

### LIBYA

**10 August, Benghazi.** A car bomb explosion targeted a UNSMIL convoy in front of a shopping mall and bank. Three UN staff and two security guards were killed. 10 people were wounded.

## WEST AFRICA

### BURKINA FASO

**01 August, Lilgomdé village, Pissilla, Sanmantenga.** Unidentified armed men stormed the village. Five people were killed and several shops looted.

**02-03 August, Kogobaorago village, Namissiguina, Sanmantenga.** Unidentified armed men stormed the village. Three people were killed.

**04 August, Tialboanga village, Kantchari, Tapoa.** Unidentified armed men stormed the village. Three people were killed.

**04 August, Inata, Soum.** Unidentified armed men destroyed a bridge commonly called *Goono Bridge* using an IED.

**05 August, Ouo, Comoé, Cascades.** Unidentified armed men on motorcycles attacked the territorial brigade of Gendarmerie. No casualties recorded.

**05 August, Sona, Togomael, Soum.** Unidentified armed men kidnapped two health workers.

**05 August, Tondiata, Soum.** Unidentified armed men stormed a home of a health worker and looted all his possessions.

**08 August, Banfora, Comoé, Cascades.** Unidentified armed men attacked a police check point. No casualties recorded.

**12 August, Tiro village, Matiacoali, Gourma.** Unidentified armed men kidnapped a Quran teacher and his student.

**14 August, Toeni, Sourou.** A vehicle of Burkina Army convoy hit an IED. Four Soldiers were killed and two others injured.

**15 August, Mentao, Soum.** Unidentified armed assailants attacked police officers on patrol. Three police officers were killed and another one injured. One assailant was also killed.

## MALI

**01 August, Hombori, Gourma-Rharous, Timbuktu.** An IED detonated before the passage of a FAMA convoy. No injuries were reported.

**01 August, Bourem, Gao.** A civilian vehicle forming part of a MINUSMA logistic convoy hit an IED. The vehicle was seriously damaged, but no casualties were reported.

**02 August, Lafiara village, Ouenkoro, Bankass, Mopti.** Heavily armed jihadists stormed the village. Six civilians were killed, several houses and lofts burned.

**03 August, Menaka.** JNIM militants assassinated Moussa Ag Ismael, a commander within the MSA.

**04 August, Tarkint, Bourem, Gao.** Unidentified elements fired one rocket/mortar shell on a FAMA post. No casualties were reported.

**05 August, Koro, Mopti.** A vehicle of the National Guard hit an IED. Two National Guards and their civilian guide were killed, and three other National Guards were injured. Two suspects were arrested.

**06 August, Fambougou village, Ségou.** Armed assailants fired at a vehicle with four Gendarmes on board, killing one Gendarme and injuring two others.

**06 August, Zinzana Gare, Segou.** Unidentified armed men ambushed Gendarmerie forces, killing one of them.

**07 August, Boulkessy, Douentza, Mopti.** Unidentified armed men fired shells at a FAMA position of the G5 Sahel Joint Taskforce. No casualties recorded.

**07 August, Intidayniwen, Gao.** Unidentified armed men attack an Imghad camp, opening fire on civilians. One civilian was killed and several others injured.

**08 August, Koro, Mopti.** A FAMA vehicle hit an IED. Two soldiers and one civilian were killed.

**08 August, Wadouba town, Bandiagara, Mopti.** Presumed jihadists abducted the mayor of Wadouba town, identified as *Amadou KASSOGUE*, accusing him of providing information to the FAMA. The dead body of the mayor was found in a bush on following day.

**08 August, Ouro-Gondo village, Bandiagara, Mopti.** Presumed jihadists abducted and killed the chief of the village identified as *Hammadoun Housseyni Barry*.

**09 August, Ouinerdene, Gourna Rahrous, Timbuktu.** Presumed jihadists on motorcycles stormed the municipality, killing a young man.

**09 August, Dokono village, Bankass, Mopti.** Unidentified armed men stormed the village. Two women were killed and two men injured.

**09 August, Amba village, Bore, Douentza, Mopti.** A FAMA vehicle hit an IED. Three soldiers were injured.

**09 August, Tessalit, Kidal.** Unidentified armed assailants launched a mortar shell on the Tessalit airstrip of the MINUSMA Camp. No casualties reported.

**10 August, Donkono, Bankass, Mopti.** Unidentified armed assailants stormed the locality, firing on the population. Two people were killed and several others were injured. The assailants burned several houses and took away cattle.

**13 August, Tori, Bankass, Mopti.** Unidentified armed men stormed the village. Casualties were not reported.

## **NIGER**

**10 August, Bosso, Diffa.** A military vehicle hit an IED. Four soldiers were killed and three others injured.

**1-10 August, Diffa.** ISWAP militants fired four mortar shells targeting the airport. No casualty recorded.

**15 August, Drow/Chetimari village, Diffa.** Presumed Boko Haram militants kidnapped the chief of the village.

## **NIGERIA**

**05 August, Garrison town, Monguno, Borno.** ISWAP militants stormed the town. Three civilians were killed during a gun fight between them and the Nigerian army.

**06 August, Kotori village, Maiduguri, Borno.** Boko Haram militants stormed the village, set fire to 11 houses and stole food.

**06 August, Mafa, Borno.** Two Boko Haram female suicide bombers blew themselves up in a crowd of people. Three civilians were killed and eight others injured. The assailants entered the town among a group of local women who had gone to fetch firewood for cooking.

**10 August, Gubio, Borno.** Heavily armed ISWAP militants in eight pickup trucks attacked a military base. Three soldiers, three civilians and 11 militants were killed, two soldiers and six civilians were injured.

**10 August, Ngwom village, Maiduguri, Borno.** Suspected ISWAP militants stormed the village and killed two people with four houses burnt down.

**10 August, the border with Niger, Borno.** A vehicle of Nigerian Army hit a mine planted by ISWAP militants. Several soldiers were wounded.

**11 August, Ngwom village, Maiduguri, Borno.** Boko Haram militants in pickup trucks stormed the village. Two male residents were killed and a woman was injured (one of her ears chopped off). The militants robbed women of jewelry and torched four houses after the raid.

**11 August, Maiduguri, Borno.** Boko Haram militants attempted to seize a nearby military base. The attack was repelled, no casualties recorded.

**15 August, Molai village, Maiduguri, Borno.** ISWAP militants attacked a military location. Three Nigerian soldiers were killed and several others injured

### APPENDIX 3: COUNTER-TERRORISM RESPONSE

**01 August, Jamaame, Jilib, Jubba, Somalia.** Dozens of al-Shabaab senior officials and militants were killed in a drone strike.

**03 August, Jabal Orbata, Gafsa, Tunisia.** Two presumed IS militants were killed in counterterrorism operations conducted by security forces. The two include an Algerian identified as *Muhammad Amin Muhkukah (Abu Ayman al-Wahrani)* and a Tunisian identified as *Lakhdhar Bin Mas'ud Nasiri (Abu Yahya)*

**03 August, Sirte, Libya.** The Misratan Counter-Terrorism Force, with the assistance of the Sirte Protection Force (SPF) arrested an alleged member of ISIS.

**03 August, Abu Grein, Misrata, Libya.** *Ali Abdulhafiz al-Zindli*, (also known as “Zaza”), a member of the Islamist and jihadist coalition known as *Benghazi Defence Brigades* was killed in a Libyan National Army (LNA) air strike.

**04 August, Tessalit, Kidal.** French forces found an IED about 06 km south of MINUSMA camp.

**04 August, Dinsor town, Bay region, Somalia.** Somali military forces, during an operation, captured two al-Shabaab militants armed with AK-47 assault rifles.

**05 August, Mogadishu, Somalia.** Somali authorities executed two al-Shabaab militants who were convicted for a December 2018 attack that killed at least 13 people in the capital, Mogadishu. The men were executed by firing squad.

**05 August, Dinsor, Bay, Somalia.** Two al-Shabaab militants identified as *Mohamed Hassan Osman* and *Hussein Marshale Mohamed* surrendered to government forces and handed in their weapons.

**05 August, Sakow, Jilib and Salagle, Middle Juba.** A US drone carried out airstrikes targeting al-Shabaab members. Several militants were killed in the bombing.

**05 August, Ksar El Kébir, Morocco.** Security forces arrested a primary school teacher accused of terrorism apology and inciting violent attacks against foreign tourists.

**06 August, Awdheegle, Lower Shebelle, Somalia.** AMISOM forces in joint operations with the Somalia Security Forces liberated the town from al-Shabaab terrorists. For years, Awdheegle was a base where the terrorists assembled, planned and launched their activities.

**07 August, Awdheegle, Lower Shebelle.** A day after liberating the town, Somali Special Forces successfully removed IEDs and unexploded ordnance that were laid along the road.

**07 August, Boni, Lamu, Kenya.** Kenyan security forces destroyed logistics and operational camps of al-Shabaab used to train its local fighters. 19 rounds of ammunition, foodstuff, solar panels, and clothes were seized.

**07 August, Douentza, Mopti, Mali.** FAMA soldiers in a CT operation destroyed a terrorist base belonging to Katiba Ansar Eddine Macina (JNIM). Several militants were killed.

**10 August, Tiaret, Algeria.** Security forces arrested an individual for providing support to terrorist groups.

**10 August, Afmadow town, Jubaland, Somalia.** Two al-Shabaab fighters, *Gedi Mohamed Ali* and *Abdulaziz Mohamed*, surrendered to Somalia regional forces and also handed over two AK-47 assault rifles and ammunitions.

**10 August, near Awdhegale town, Lower Shabelle, Somalia.** Somali Special Forces backed by Turkey forces attacked al-Shabaab positions in an ambush killing 16 fighters.

**11 August 2019, Kollaram, Borno, Nigeria.** Nigerian Airforce killed 12 terrorists from ISWAP.

**14 August, Sham village, Lower Shabelle.** 17 al-Shabaab combatants were killed in an operation conducted by SNA forces. Al-Shabaab spokesman *Sheikh Ali Dhere* is reported to have suffered life-threatening injuries.

**14 August, Izza, Borno, Nigeria.** Dozens of Boko Haram militants were killed by Nigerian military airstrikes targeting a major tactical base of the group.

**15 August, Mubarak and Janale towns, Lower Shabelle.** 21 al-Shabaab militants were killed in airstrikes conducted by AMISOM troops. 37 other militants were wounded.