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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– 30th September 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, analyse, 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

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
UNSMIL	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Libya
US	United States (of America)

SUMMARY

General Situation. The reporting period, 16th to 30th September 2019 recorded the same number of attacks compared to the period 1st to 15th September, 2019. However, casualties inflicted by terrorist and violent extremist groups across Africa sharply increased.

Terrorist Attacks. A total of **78** terrorist attacks were recorded across Africa, equaling the same number of attacks during the preceding period.

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

Target of Terrorist Attacks. While 36 out of the 78 terrorist attacks were launched against Military/Security Forces, 34 were targeted at civilians. Eight attacks targeted Government Institutions/Officials. The attacks by Al Shabaab, ISWAP, ISGS, Ansarul Islam and other IS affiliates were mainly against Security Forces whilst ISCAP/ADF mostly targeted civilians. Boko Haram (SF) targeted civilians and Security Forces at the same rate. Majority of attacks conducted by unidentified/unaffiliated groups targeted civilians.

Weapons Used. The terrorist groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in 52 out of the 78 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 14 of the attacks and both IEDs and SALW were used in three attacks. There were nine cases of kidnapping.

Terrorism Deaths/Casualties. 383 deaths were recorded during the period. The actual casualty figures were 155 Military/Security personnel, 145 civilians and 83 terrorists.

Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist Groups. ISWAP killed 72 persons (21 civilians, 51 Security); Al Shabaab killed 45 persons (10 civilians, 35 security); Ansarul Islam killed 27 persons (2 civilians, 25 security); ISCAP/ADF killed 18 civilians; Other IS affiliates in Sinai killed 10 persons (1 civilian; 9 security forces); Boko Haram (Shekau Faction) killed 9 persons (all civilians); ISGS killed 5 security forces; and unknown/other groups killed 116 persons (86 civilians, 30 Security).

Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups. Al Shabaab suffered the highest casualties during the period. Security forces killed 107 al Shabaab militants. IS affiliates in Libya and Sinai Peninsula (Egypt) followed with 92 militants killed. ISGS lost 24 militants, ISWAP lost 19 militants, Ansarul Islam lost 15 militants, Boko Haram (SF) lost eight militants, ADF/ISCAP lost three militants, and 39 militants from unknown /other groups were also killed.

Kidnapping. Nine cases of kidnapping were recorded and a total of 64 persons were taken hostage in DRC, Mali, Nigeria and Somalia. One out of the 64 persons kidnapped was killed, 12 persons were released and 51 others remained in hostage.

Focus on Epicentres. Out of the total of 78 terrorist attacks, the Sahel region accounted for 34 and 130 deaths, Lake Chad Basin recorded 14 with 82, and the Horn of Africa recorded 9 attacks with 77 during the period.

High Profile Incidents. On 22 September, Lower Shabelle, Somalia, al Shabaab militants attacked SNA Forward Operating Base (FOP) killing 35 soldiers, injuring 18 and kidnapping one soldier. 13 militants were also neutralized. Six Army vehicles, weapons and ammunition were also captured. On 30 September, Boulkessi, Mopti, Mali, Ansarul Islam militants attacked a military camp, killing 25 FAMA personnel and injuring four others. 60 other soldiers were missing, and at least 15 terrorists were also killed. 22 military vehicles and nearly half of the automatic weapons and a large cache of ammunition were burnt.

Counter-Terrorism Response. Deliberate CT operations resulted in neutralizing of 224 militants of terrorist groups. Two civilians were also killed.

Conclusions/Recommendations. The number of terrorist attacks remained the same whilst the number of deaths rose by 34.7%. During the period, the security/military establishments were the most targeted by terrorists resulting in 42% total deaths for security/military. ISWAP and ISGS stepped up their attacks mostly against the security/military targets. CT operations remain active in all terrorism-affected countries. US AFRICOM launched its first airstrike in Libya in 2019. While kinetic military CT operations are necessary, the fight against terrorism and violent extremism require a holistic whole of society response approach, which should involve a wide range of actors at the national, regional and international levels.

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. While the period under review, **16 to 30 September 2019** recorded equal number of terrorist and violent extremist attacks, compared to the preceding period of 01 to 15 September 2019, there was however a drastic increase in number of terrorism related deaths. The period recorded **78** attacks that resulted in **383** deaths compared to the previous period that registered the same number of attacks but resulted in **250** deaths. Central Africa registered significant increase in the number of terrorist attacks compared to the first half of September, West and Southern Africa recorded slight increases, while East and North Africa registered a decline.

The threat of terrorism and violent extremism continues to be the major destabilization factors on the Continent. Terrorist and violent extremist groups have become more organized and resilient, particularly IS affiliated groups. On 21 September the *Islamic State in Somalia (ISS)*, as part of its propaganda to enhance recruitment and revive the group's operations in the country, released images of its *Daoud al Somali* training camp on social media. Meanwhile, since May, IS Central has been attributing attacks carried out by ISGS to ISWAP. However, in the absence of any formal declaration of an alliance or cooperation between the ISGS and ISWAP, this Bulletin will highlight all the attacks launched by ISGS as having been carried out by ISGS without associating them to ISWAP.

Sahel Belt of West Africa. The region recorded a total of 34 attacks that led to 130 deaths. **Burkina Faso** recorded 22 incidents that resulted in 60 deaths. During the period, there had been an upsurge in attacks particularly in Bam province. 45 people died from attacks perpetrated in 10 villages. Bam province is bordering Soum province that has been the hotspot for jihadist attacks. Although no group

claimed responsibility for most of the attacks, JNIM, ISGS and Ansarul Islam are known to be active in the country, adopting similar modus operandi and making it difficult to distinguish amongst the groups' operations. **Mali** recorded 12 attacks that resulted in 70 deaths; the most deadly being the 30 September attack in Mopti region where Ansarul Islam militants attacked a military camp resulting in the deaths of 40 people including 25 FAMA personnel and 15 terrorists. Four other FAMA personnel were injured and 60 others were unaccounted for. The militants also burnt 22 military vehicles, a large cache of weapons and ammunition

Lake Chad Basin. The Lake Chad Basin recorded 14 attacks during the period. Two attacks were carried out in **Chad** while the remaining 12 attacks were carried out in **Nigeria**. While the two attacks targeting the military in Kaiga Kindjiria in **Chad** did not lead to any deaths, the 12 attacks that took place in Nigeria led to the deaths of 81 persons. ISWAP was the most active group in the country during the period. The group continues to focus its operations against government and security/military targets. Out of the 12 attacks, nine were attributed to ISWAP and resulted in 71 deaths; including 49 soldiers, 1 police and 21 civilians. The most prominent attack was carried out on 27 September in Borno State where militants hit a vehicle belonging to the military with an IED killing 17 soldiers. ISWAP main area of operation is further east in the Lake Chad Basin. However, the group seems to be shifting inwards in Borno state, concentrating its attacks in what was formerly Boko Haram operational space. During the period, it was also observed that ISWAP was frequently attacking military convoys with IEDs.

East and Horn of Africa. **Somalia** was the only country affected by terrorist attacks in the region. Compared to the previous reporting period, there was a decline in number of attacks and an increase in number of deaths. A total of nine attacks resulting in 77 deaths were recorded compared to 17 attacks and 65 deaths in the previous period. Al Shabaab continues to demonstrate agility and wherewithal to orchestrate complex operations. One of its high-profile attacks was on 22 September in El Salini village in Lower Shabelle region, where militants detonated a vehicle loaded with explosives inside Somali National Army (SNA) military base followed by gunfight. 35 soldiers and 13 militants were killed while 18 more soldiers were injured. El-Salin base was one of four bases that SNA recaptured on August 6, in Lower Shabelle region following its offensive against the group. In spite of counter terrorism operations conducted in Somalia that has debased the strength of Al Shabaab, the group remains resilient.

Central Africa. There were 13 attacks recorded in the region resulting in 44 deaths. All the attacks were registered in the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**. The Ituri and North Kivu provinces continue to be the epicentres of violence in the DRC. From 17 to 18 September, unidentified armed militants attacked three villages in Ituri province that led to 27 deaths. Also, on 18 September in Djugu, Ituri province, armed militia men attacked IDPs camp killing two people and injuring several others. The security situation in the DRC is deteriorating with several militia groups surfacing. On 20 September, presumed militia *Front des Patriotes Congolais (Congolese Patriotic Front)* attacked Makoko village in North Kivu and kidnapped 15 persons accused of not paying monthly tax.

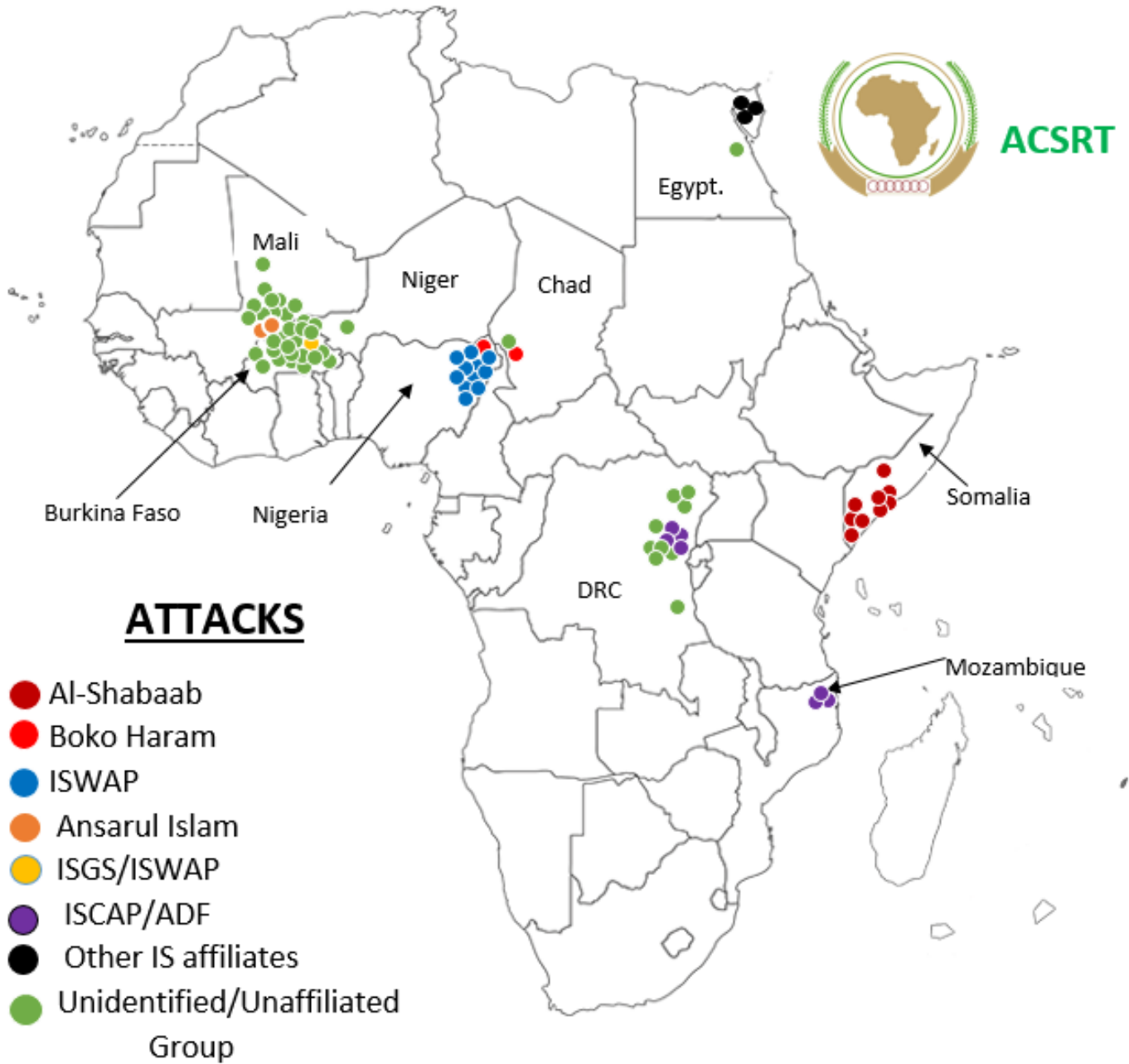
North Africa and the Maghreb. The region recorded four terrorist attacks that led to 38 deaths in **Egypt**. Three of the attacks were carried out by IS-affiliate groups in Sinai Peninsula targeting military establishments. The 4th attack occurred on 20 September in Cairo when armed assailants from *Liwa al-Thawra* group opened fire against security forces. The resulting fire fight left nine militants dead. In **Libya**, AFRICOM continue to conduct airstrikes against IS-affiliated groups.

Southern Africa. Cabo Delgado province of **Mozambique** continues to be the epicentre of terrorist activities in the region. During the period, three attacks that resulted in 12 deaths were recorded. All the attacks were attributed to ISCAP. IS, which first claimed its presence in northern Mozambique in June 2019, now seems to be entrenching its foothold in the country.

GENERAL TREND: TERRORISTS ATTACKS AND DEATHS

Map 1: Map of Terrorism Incidents from 16th to 30th September 2019

AFRICA TERRORISM INCIDENTS MAP: FROM 16-30 SEPTEMBER, 2019



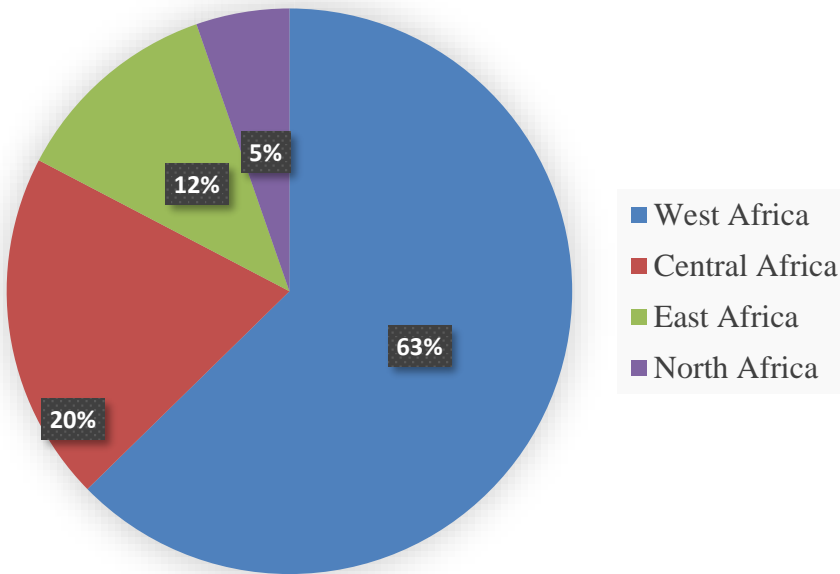
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

1. Total Terrorist Attacks:

A total of 78 terrorism incidents nine cases of kidnapping were recorded from 16th to 30th September.

2. Terrorists Attacks by Region

Figure 1: Regional Percentage



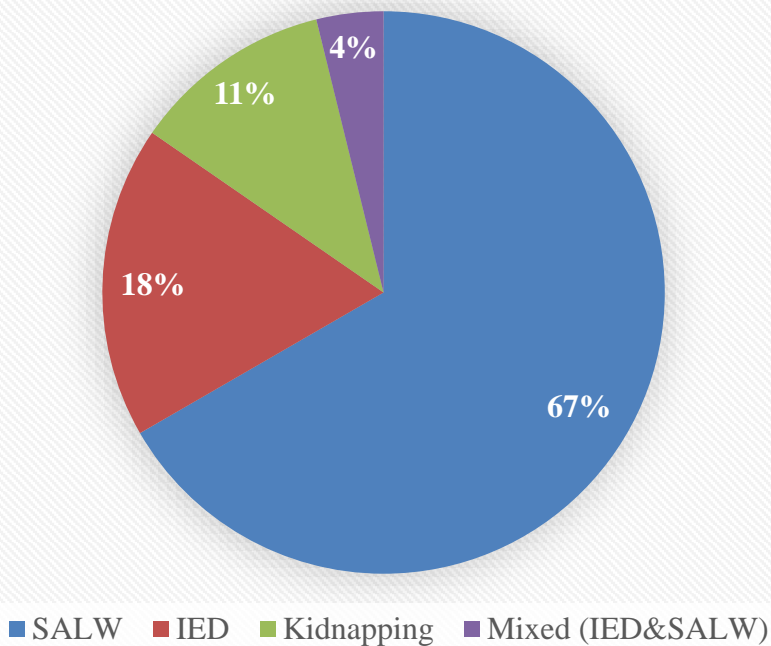
Number of Attacks per Region:

- West Africa: 47
- Central Africa: 15
- East Africa: 9
- North Africa: 4
- Southern Africa: 3

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

3. Means of Attack

Figure 2: Percentage of Total



Means deployed per number of Attacks:

- SALW: 52
- IEDs: 14
- Kidnapping: 9
- Mixed (IED & SALW): 3

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

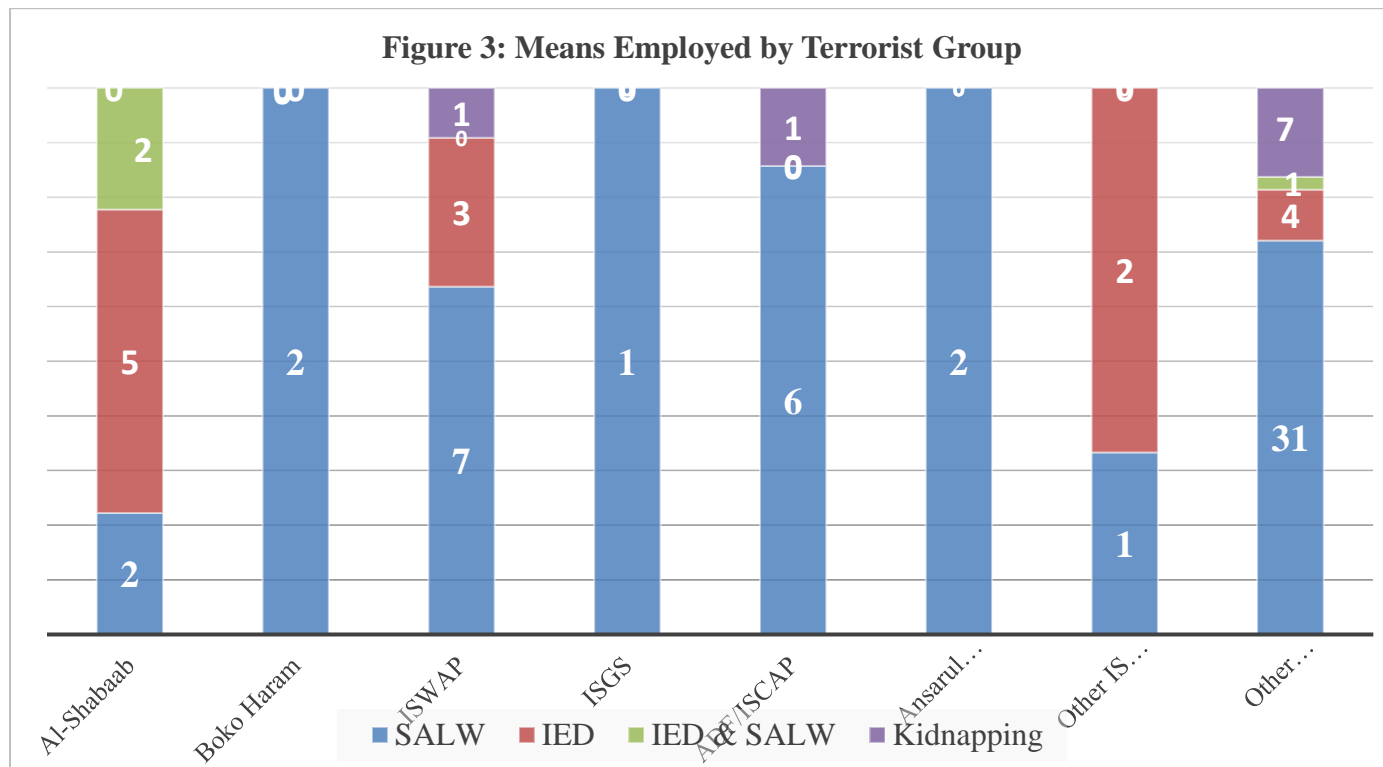
4. Means employed by Terrorist Groups for attacks

Table 1: Means Employed by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	SALW	IED	Mixed	Kidnapping	Comment
Al Shabaab	2	5	2	-	IED were the preferred means by which al Shabaab carries out attacks. Five attacks by the group involved IED, two attacks were SALW and two attacks involved both SALW and IEDs.
Boko Haram	2	-	-	-	Boko Haram carried out two attacks using SALW.
ISWAP	7	3	-	1	ISWAP carried out 7 attacks using SALW and three attacks using IED. The group was responsible for one case of kidnapping.
ISGS	1	-	-	-	ISGS carried out one attack using SALW.
ISCAP/ADF	6	-	-	1	ISCAP/ADF carried out 6 attacks using SALW. The group was responsible for one case of kidnapping.
Ansarul Islam	2	-	-	-	Ansarul Islam carried out two attacks using SALW.
Other IS affiliates	2	1	-	-	Other IS affiliates in Egypt carried out two attacks using SALW. One attack involved IEDs.
Unknown/Other Groups	31	4	1	7	Unknown/Other groups used SALW in the majority of attacks. In 31 out of 43 attacks by these groups, SALW were used. They used IEDs in four attacks and both SALW and IEDs in one attack. They were responsible for seven cases of kidnapping.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

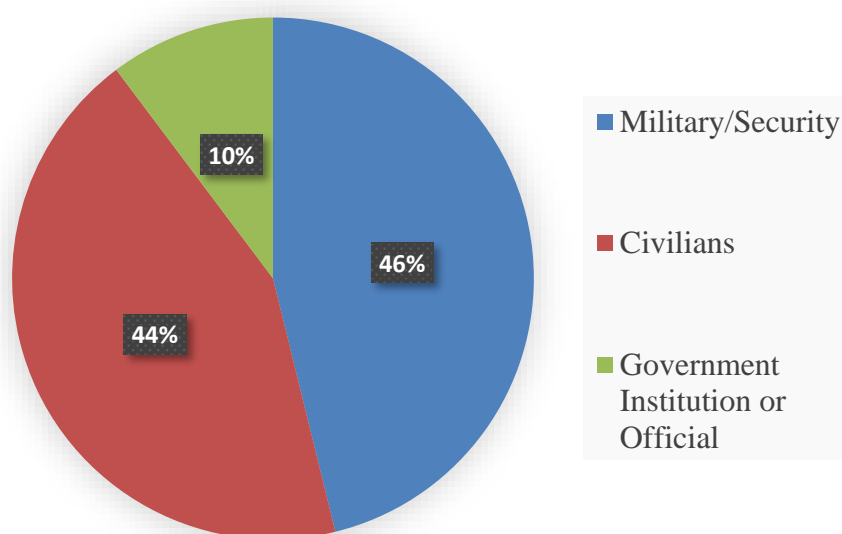
Figure 3: Means Employed by Terrorist Group



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

5. Primary Targets

Figure 4: Primary Targets



Primary Targets

- Security/Military Forces: **36**
- Civilians: **34**
- Govt. Officials or Institutions: **8**
- 36 of the attacks representing **46%** targeted Security/Military Forces.
- 34 attacks representing **44 %** targeted civilians.
- Eight attacks representing around **10%** targeted Government Officials/institutions.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

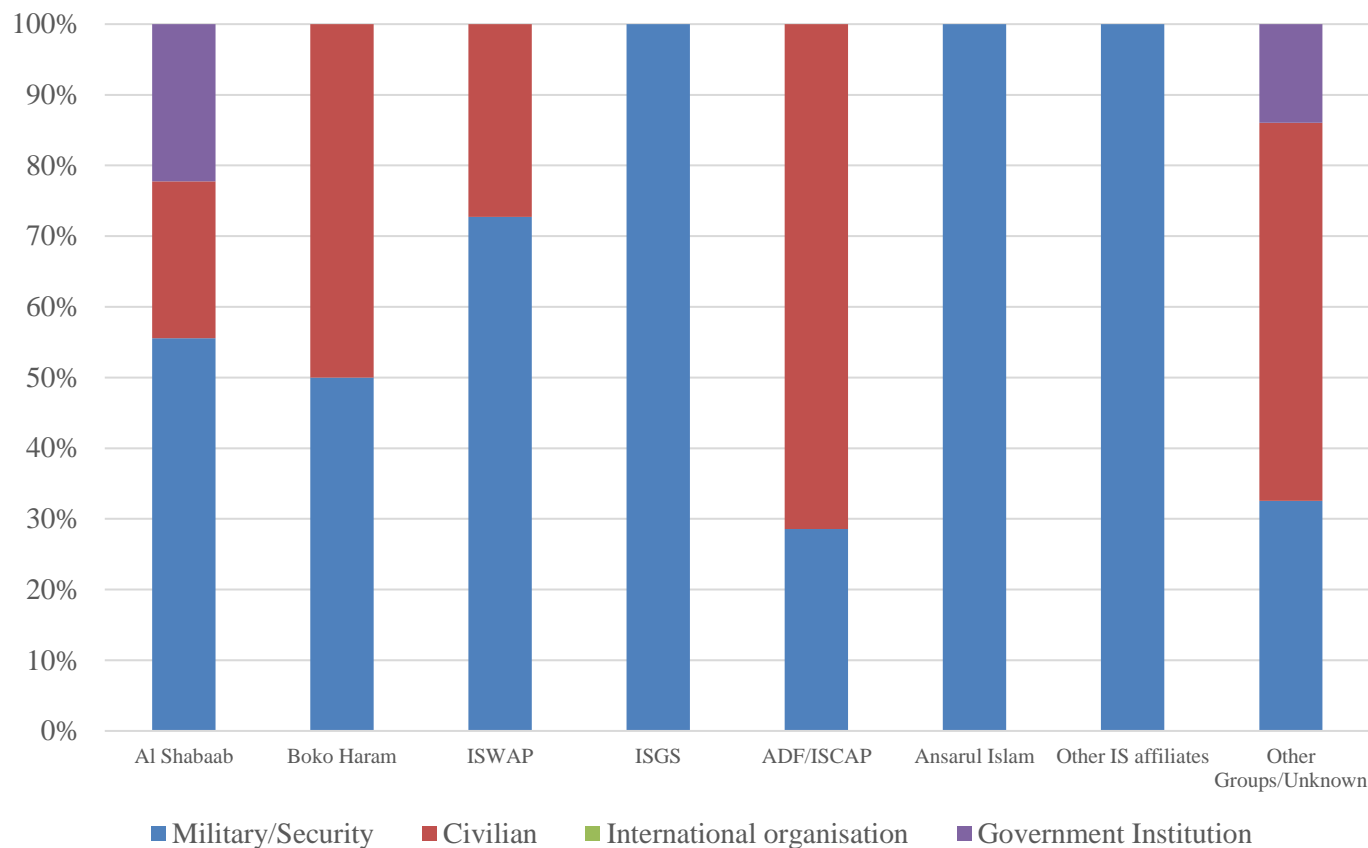
6. Terrorist Groups and Primary Targets

Table 2: Details of Terrorist Groups and their Primary Target

Terrorist Groups	Military /Security	Civilian s	Int. Org.	Gov't Inst.	Comment
Al Shabaab	5	2	-	2	Al Shabaab carried out five attacks against Military/Security forces and two attacks against civilians. Two other attacks by the group targeted government officials.
Boko Haram	1	1	-	-	Boko Haram carried out one attack against Military/Security Forces and one against civilians.
ISWAP	8	3	-		The majority of attacks carried out by ISWAP targeted Military/Security Forces (8). Three attacks by the group targeted civilians.
ISGS	1	-	-	-	ISGS carried out one attack against Military/Security Forces.
ISCAP/ADF	2	5			ISCAP/ADF carried out two attacks against Military/Security Forces and five attacks against civilians.
Ansarul Islam	2	-	-	-	Ansarul Islam carried out two attacks against Military/Security Forces.
Other IS affiliates	3	-	-	-	Other IS affiliates in Egypt carried out three attacks against Military/Security Forces.
Unknown/ Other Groups	14	23	-	6	Attacks for which no group claimed responsibility mostly targeted civilians. 23 out of 43 attacks targeted civilians, 14 targeted Military/Security Forces and six targeted Government officials/Institutions.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

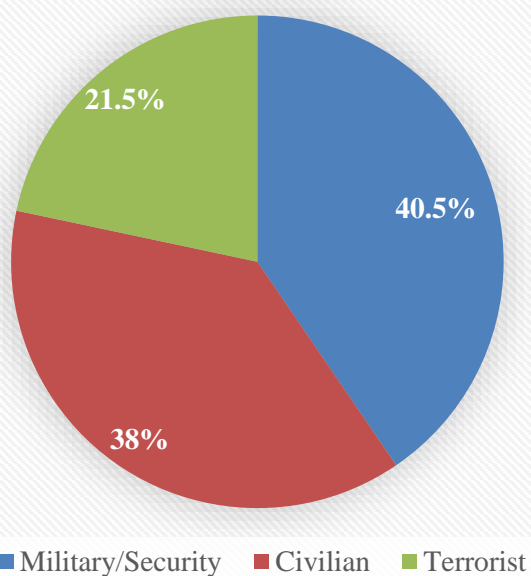
Figure 5: Percentage of Target per Group



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

7. Total Deaths

Figure 6: Percentage of Total Deaths



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

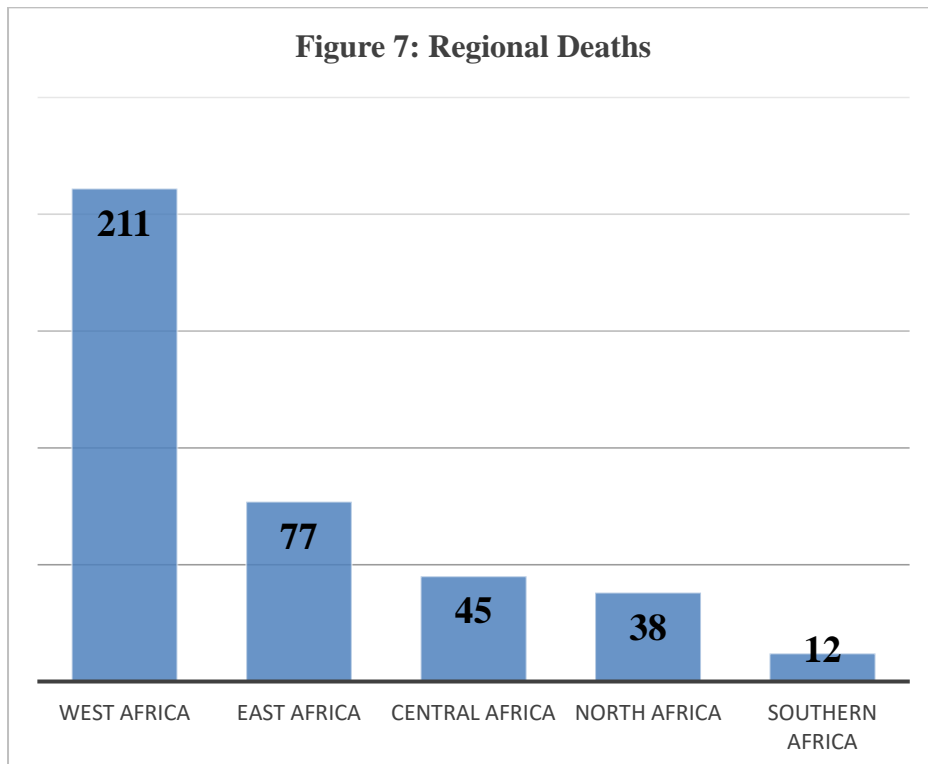
Total Deaths: 383

- Security/Military: 155
- Civilians: 145
- Terrorists: 83

- A total of **383** deaths were recorded within the period under review.
- Out of the number, **40.5%** were Security/ Military forces and other **38%** civilians killed by terrorist groups. **21.5%** were terrorists killed by security forces.

8. Terrorism Deaths Per Region

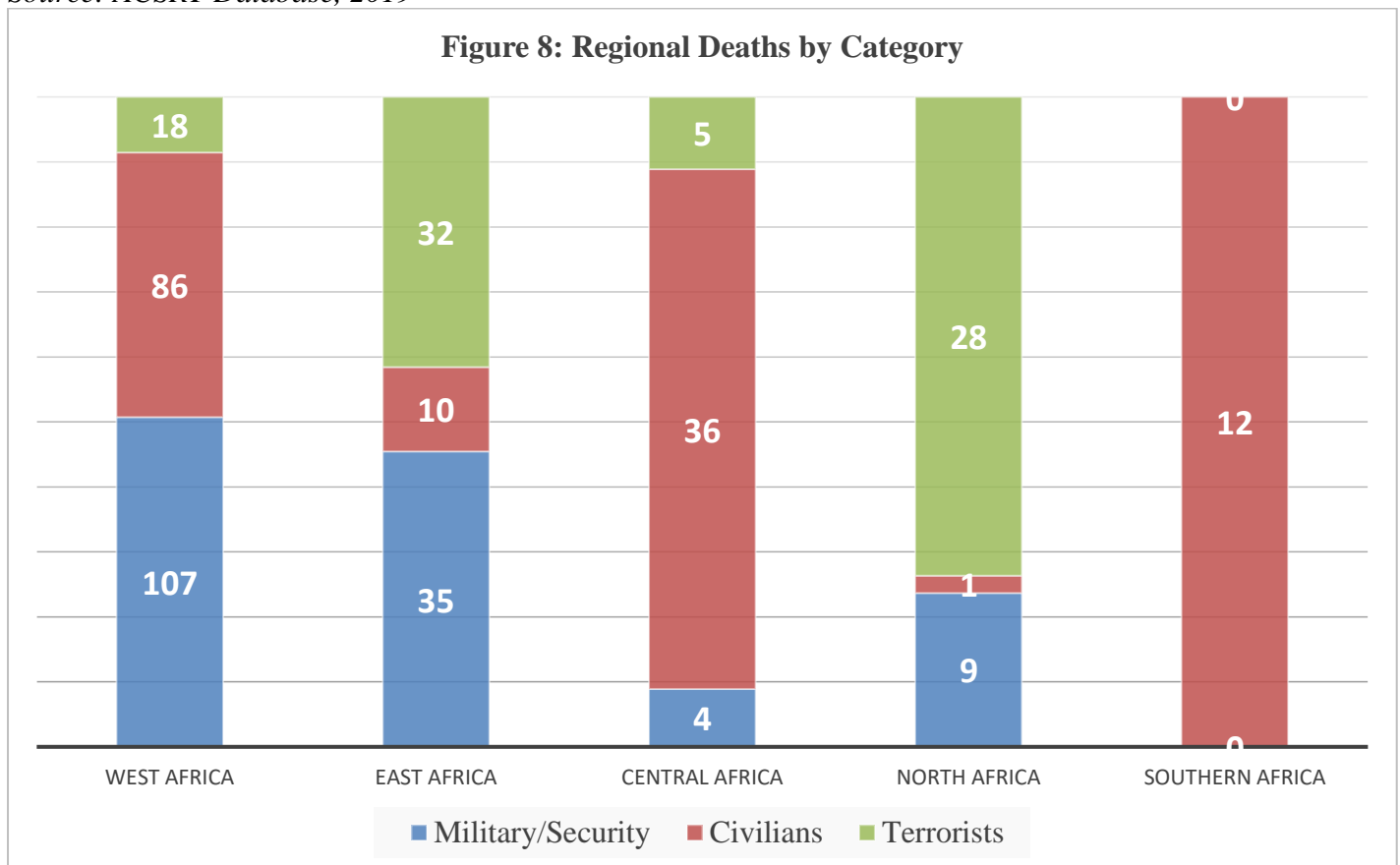
Figure 7: Regional Deaths



- West Africa recorded the highest number of deaths. **55%** of deaths recorded within the period occurred in the region.
- East Africa followed with **20%** of all deaths recorded within the period.
- 12%, 10 % and 3%** of all terrorism deaths within the period occurred in Central, Southern and North Africa regions respectively.

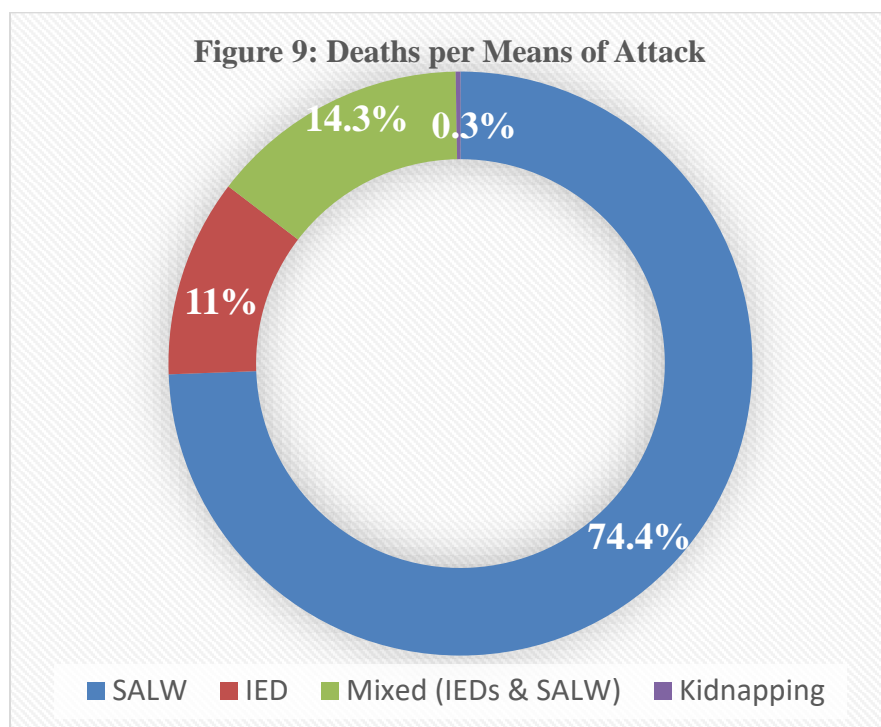
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 8: Regional Deaths by Category



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

9. Deaths by Means of Attack



Deaths by Means of Attack

- SALW: 285
 - IEDs: 42
 - Mixed (IED & SALW): 55
 - Kidnapping: 1
- SALW accounted for **74.4%** of the deaths occasioned by terrorist attacks. IEDs accounted for **11%** of deaths and the combination of both IEDs and SALW accounted for **14.3%**. Kidnapping accounted for **0.3%** of deaths.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

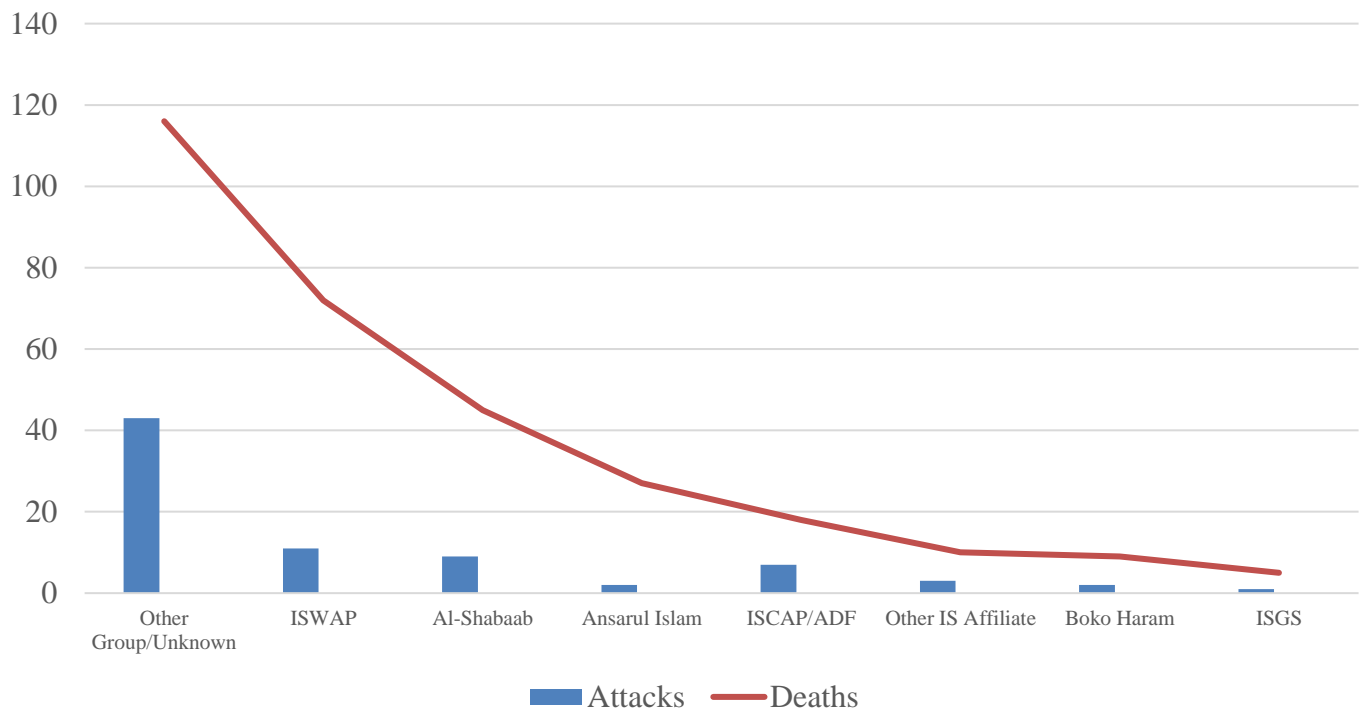
10. Number of Attacks by Terrorist Groups/Casualties inflicted

Table 3: Details of Attacks and Casualties from Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	Number of Attacks	Number of Deaths	Comments
ISWAP	11	72	ISWAP carried out the highest number of attacks and inflicted the highest number of casualties. The group carried out 11 attacks, killing 72 persons (21 civilians, 51 Military/ Security forces).
Al Shabaab	9	45	Al Shabaab carried out nine attacks, killing 45 persons (10 Civilians, 35 Military/Security forces).
Ansarul Islam	2	27	Ansarul Islam carried out two attacks, killing 27 persons (2 civilians, 25 Military/Security force).
ISCAP/ADF	7	18	ISCAP/ADF carried out seven attacks in Mozambique and DRC, killing 18 persons (all civilians)
Other IS affiliates	3	10	Other IS affiliates in Egypt carried out three attacks killing 10 persons (1 Civilian; 9 Military/Security forces).
Boko Haram	2	9	Boko Haram carried out two attacks, killing nine persons (all civilians).
ISGS	1	5	ISGS carried out one attack, killing five persons (all Military/Security forces)
Other Groups/Unknown	43	116	43 attacks were carried out by Unknown/Other groups. This resulted in 116 deaths comprising 86 civilians and 30 Military/Security forces.

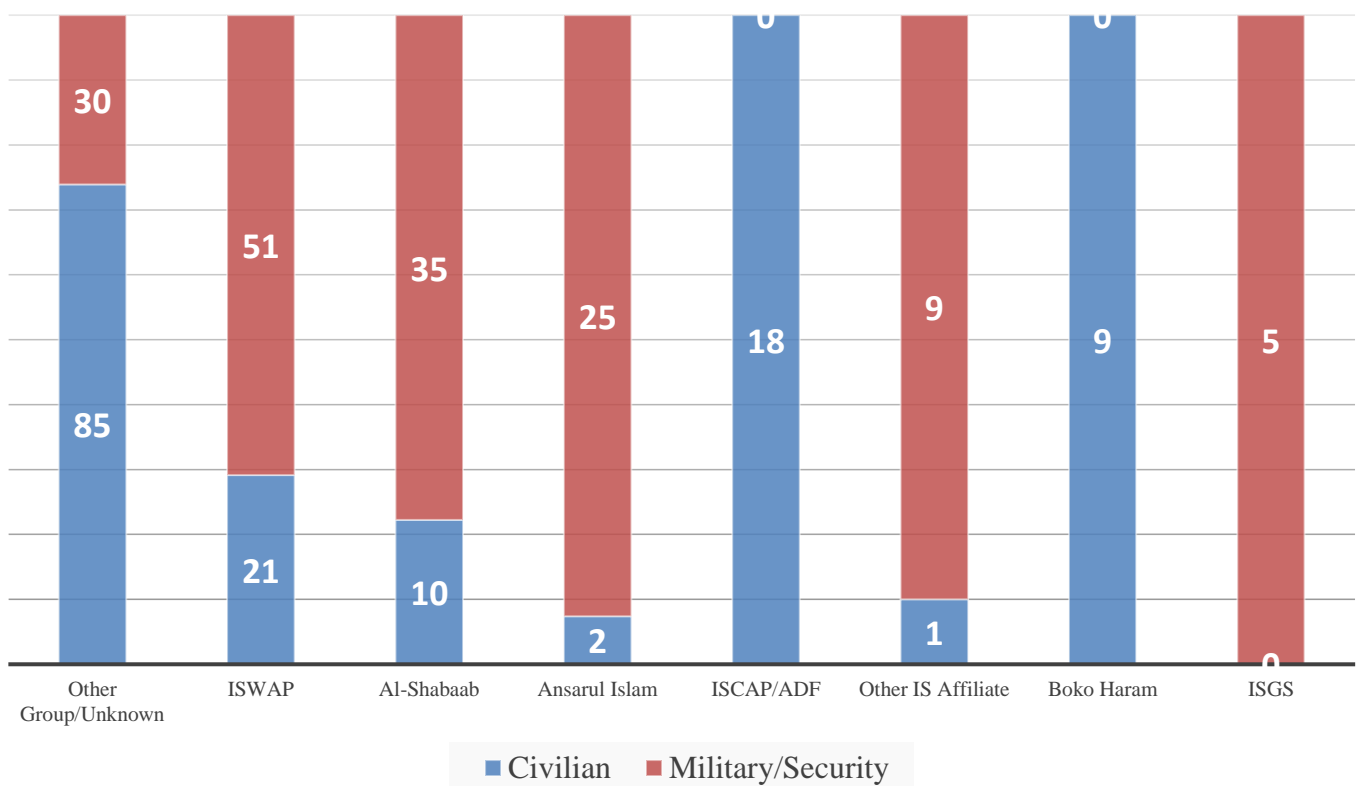
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 10: Attacks and Casaulties Caused by Terrorist Groups



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 11: Category of Victims Killed by Terrorist Groups



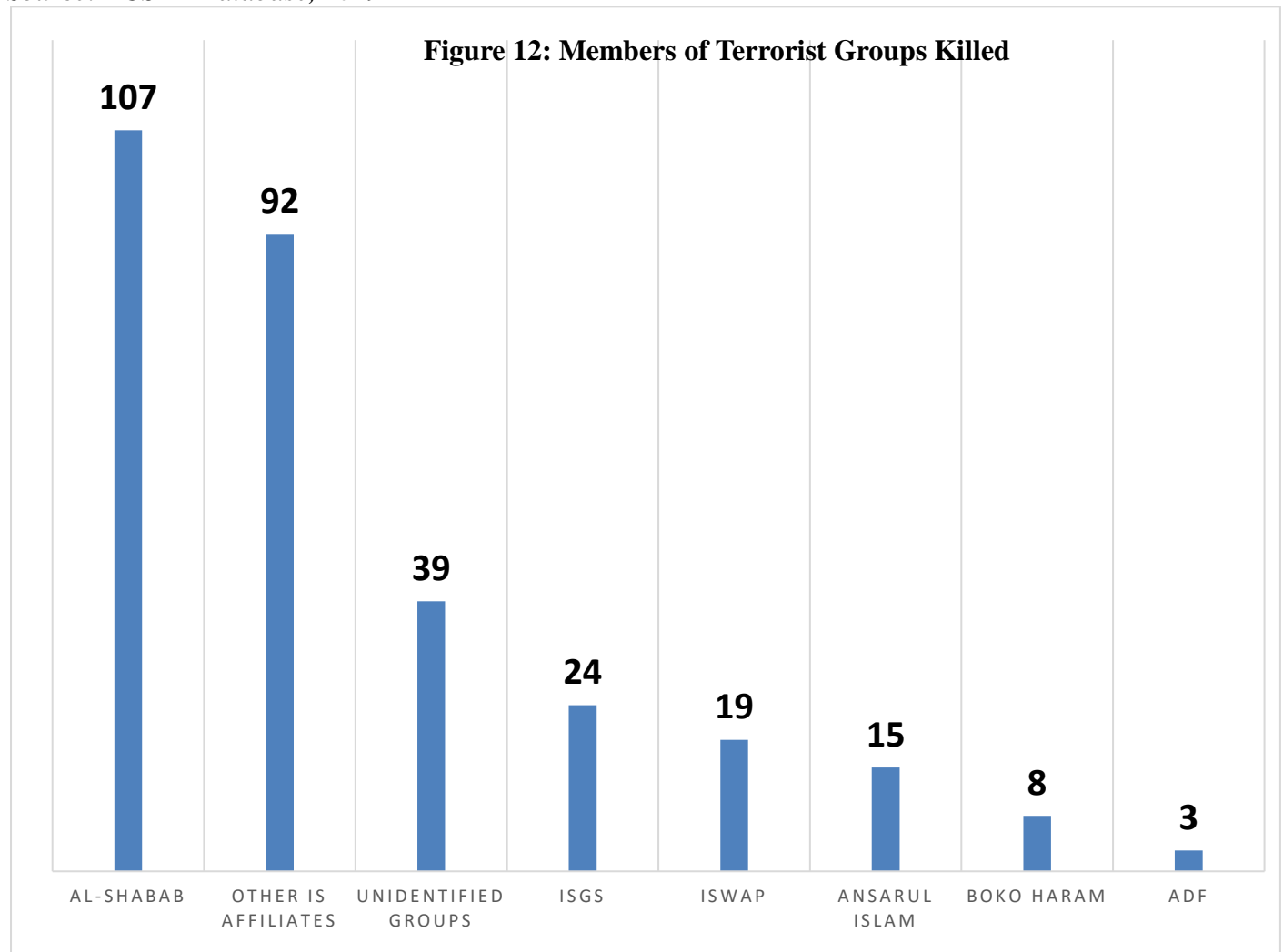
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

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	107	Among the members of terrorist groups killed in counter-terrorism operations and reprisal attacks, al Shabaab suffered the highest number of casualties. 107 fighters of the group were killed.
Other IS affiliates	92	92 fighters of other IS affiliates were killed, including 43 in Libya and 49 in Egypt.
Other Groups/Unknown	39	39 other terrorists killed belong to Unknown/Other groups.
ISGS	24	24 fighters of ISGS in Burkina Faso died.
ISWAP	19	19 fighters of ISWAP were killed.
Ansarul Islam	15	15 fighters of Ansarul Islam were killed.
Boko Haram	8	Eight fighters of Boko Haram were killed.
ADF	3	Three fighters of ADF were killed.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

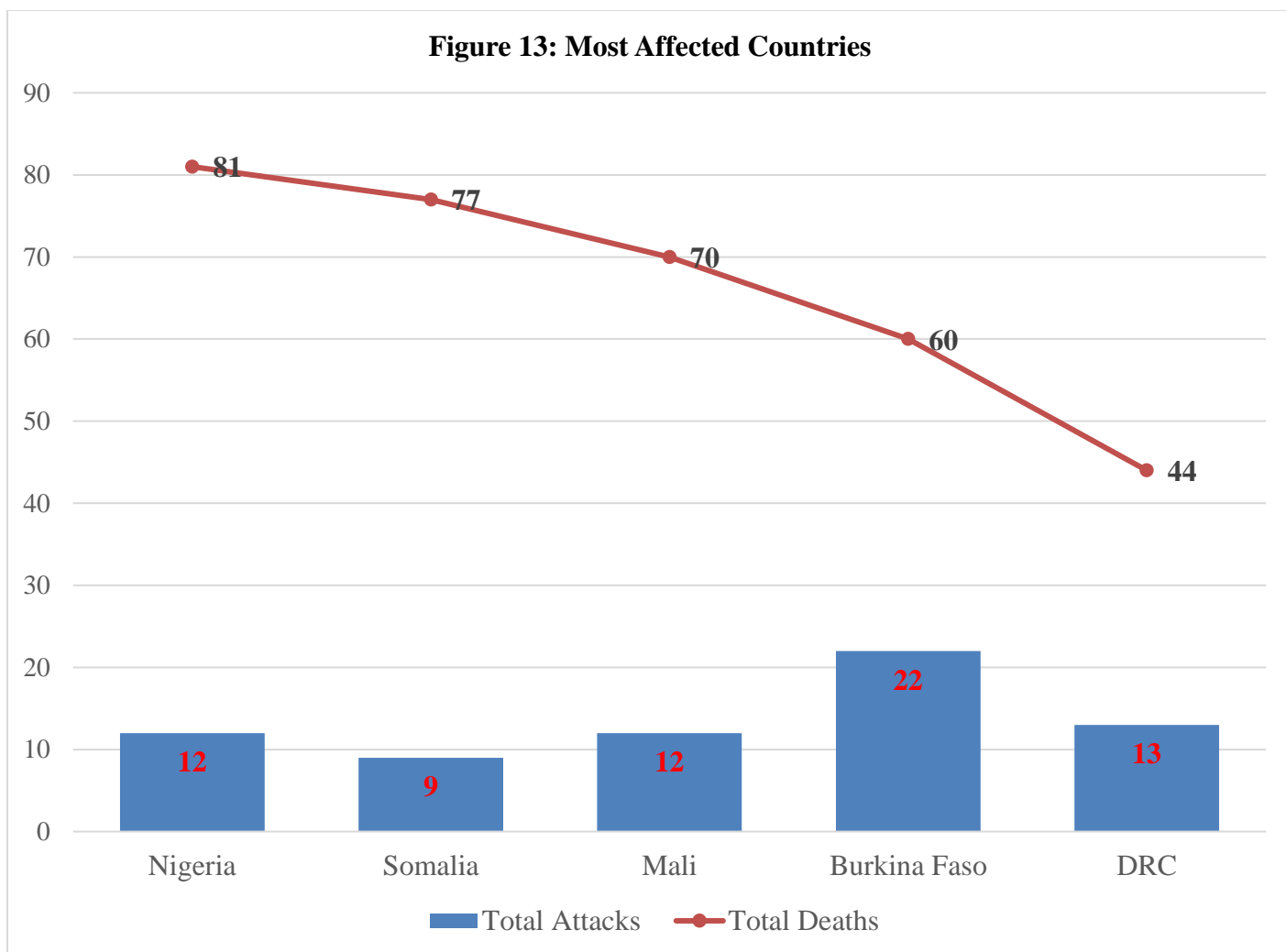
12. Five Most Affected Countries

Table 5: Five Countries Most Affected

Country	Total Attacks	Total Deaths	Total injured
Nigeria	12	81	9
Somalia	9	77	38
Mali	12	70	9
Burkina Faso	22	60	3
DRC	13	44	6

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

- Nigeria recorded the highest number of deaths (81) from 12 attacks.
- Somalia recorded the second highest number of deaths (77) resulting from nine attacks.
- Mali recorded 12 attacks, resulting in 70 deaths.
- Burkina Faso recorded the highest number of attacks (22) resulting in a total death of 60.
- DRC recorded 13 attacks resulting in a total death of 44.



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

13. Most Fatal Terrorist Incidents

Table 6: List of Most Fatal Terrorist Attacks

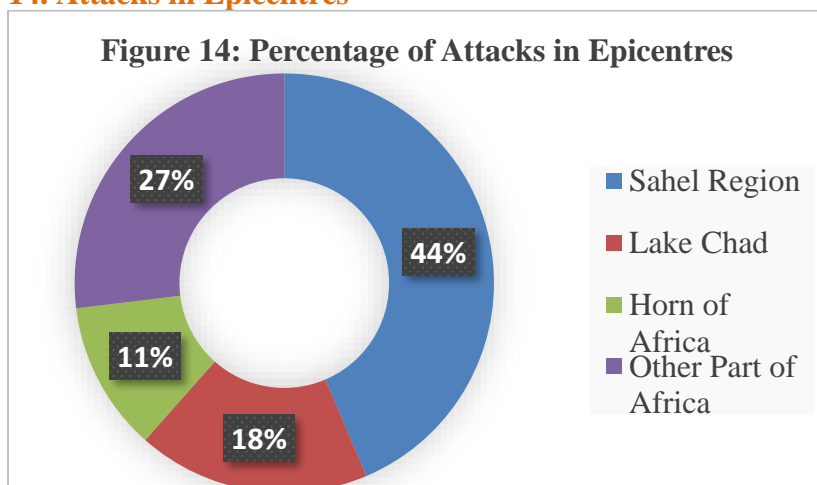
No	Country	City	Date	Group	Deaths	Description
1	Somalia	Lower Shabelle	22/09/19	Al Shabaab	48	Al Shabaab militants attacked SNA Base killing 35 Somali soldiers, injuring 18 others and capturing one. 13 militants were also neutralized.
2	Mali	Mopti	30/09/19	Ansarul Islam	40	Militants attacked a military camp, killing 25 FAMA personnel and injuring four others. 60 soldiers were missing and 15 terrorists were also killed.
3	Egypt	Sinai	27/09/19	IS-Affiliates	28	Militants of IS affiliate group attacked a military checkpoint, killing eight soldiers and one civilian, and injuring five soldiers and five civilians. Security forces also killed 19 militants.
4	Nigeria	Borno	27/09/19	ISWAP	17	A military vehicle hit an IED posed by ISWAP fighters. 17 soldiers were killed.
5	Somalia	Hiran	18/09/19	Al Shabaab	17	Al Shabaab militants attempted to ambush Somali troops. 17 al Shabaab militants were killed, including two prominent commanders
6	DRC	Ituri	17/09/19	*NGCR	16	Unidentified armed men attacked the village, killing 16 people and injuring five others
7	Mali	Mopti	26/09/19	*NGCR	16	Unidentified armed men attacked a tollbooth, killing 16 toll agents and gendarmes, and kidnapping others.

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

IN FOCUS

EPICENTRES

14. Attacks in Epicentres



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

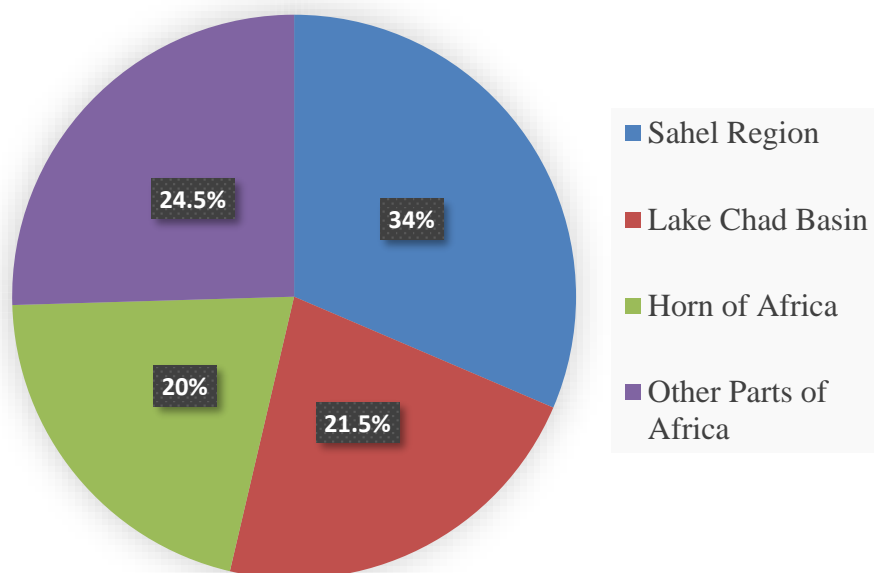
Total Attacks in Africa: 78

- Sahel region: **34**
- Lake Chad Basin: **14**
- Horn of Africa: **9**
- Other Parts of Africa: **21**

- Within the period under review, the Sahel (Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger-Tillaberi Region) recorded **44%**; Lake Chad Basin (North Eastern Nigeria, South-West Chad, Far North Region of Cameroon, Niger-Diffa region) recorded **18%**; and Horn of Africa (Somalia and Eastern Kenya) recorded **11%** of all the attacks in Africa.

15. Total Deaths Recorded in Epicentres

Figure 15: Percentage of Deaths in Epicentres



Total Deaths in Africa: 383

- Sahel Region: **130**
 - Lake Chad Basin: **82**
 - Horn of Africa: **77**
 - Other Parts of Africa: **94**
- **34%** of the deaths recorded within the period under review occurred in the Sahel region.
 - **21.5%** of the deaths occurred in the Lake Chad Basin.
 - **20%** of deaths for the period occurred in the Horn of Africa.
 - **24.5%** of the deaths occurred in other parts of Africa.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

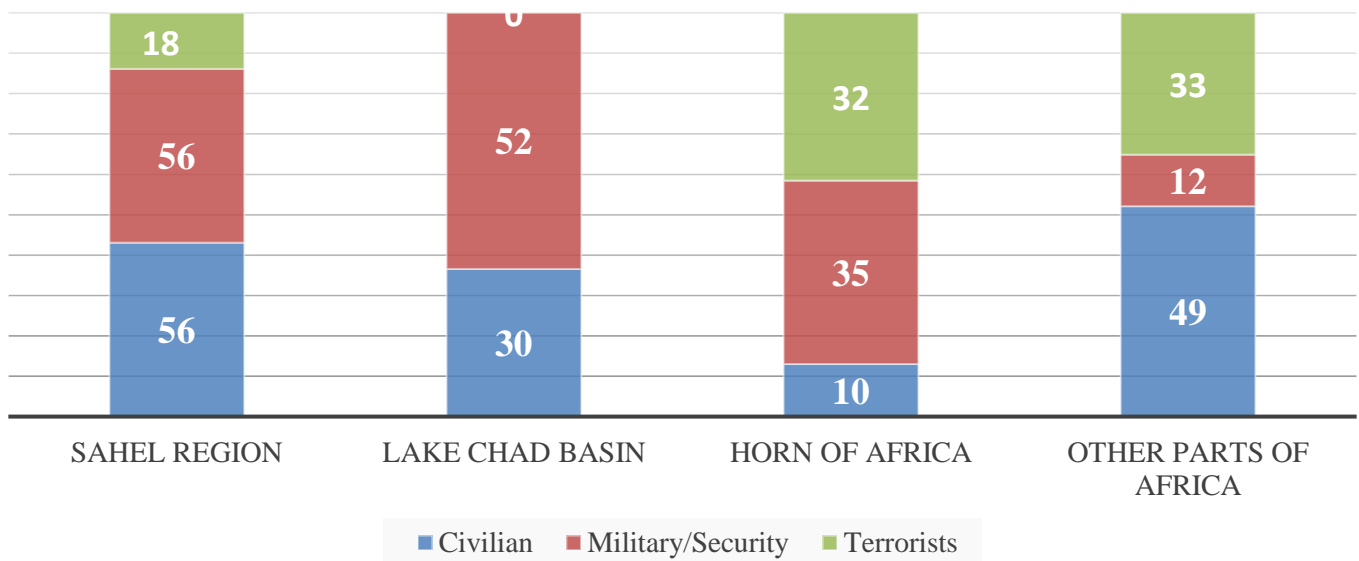
16. Deaths by Category in Epicentres

Table 7: Category of Deaths in Epicentres

Epicentre	Civilian	Military	Terrorists	Comments
Sahel Region	56	56	18	The Sahel region recorded highest numbers of deaths against civilians and Security/Military forces among the epicentres.
Lake Chad Basin	30	52	-	The Lake Chad Basin recorded the second highest number of deaths against civilians and Security/Military forces among the epicentres.
Horn of Africa	10	35	32	The Horn of Africa recorded the lowest numbers of civilian and Security/Military forces deaths among the various epicentres.
Other Parts	49	12	33	All other parts of Africa except the epicentres recorded 49 civilian deaths and 12 Security/Military forces.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 16: Deaths of various Actors in Epicentres



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

KIDNAPPINGS

The phenomenon of suspected terrorists and armed men kidnapping people continued to feature prominently in the second half of September 2019.

During the period, nine cases of kidnapping were recorded and a total of 64 persons were taken hostage in DRC, Mali, Nigeria and Somalia. One out of the 64 persons kidnapped was killed, 12 persons were released and 51 others remained in hostage.

DRC: 20 people were kidnapped, including three people by ADF militants in North Kivu and other 17 people by other unknown groups in North Kivu and Tanganyika provinces. Whilst seven out of the 20 people were released, 13 others remain hostage.

Mali: 26 people were kidnapped in Mopti, including one soldier and 25 civilians. One hostage (civilian) was killed and 25 others are still held captive.

Nigeria: ISWAP fighters kidnapped 17 persons in Borno, including seven soldiers and 10 civilians.

CONCLUSION

In comparison with the preceding period of 01-15 September 2019, the period under review recorded the same number of terrorist attacks but a drastic surge in the number of terrorism related deaths. While the number of attacks remained the same, the number of deaths rose by 34.7%. During the period, the security/military establishments were the most targeted by terrorists at 46%. Consequently, total deaths for security/military were the highest at 42%. The most prominent was the Mali attack where Ansarul Islam militants orchestrated a well-coordinated attack against FAMA killing 25 soldiers. The rising incidents of attacks against military establishments and the corresponding high number of deaths among security personnel around the continent demonstrates the increasing confidence of non-state armed groups including terrorist elements in their areas of operation. As discussed in previous Bulletins, the aim of such attacks is to demoralize the armed forces and other security service personnel as well as demonstrate to the affected communities that the security personnel are incapable of protecting themselves much more the local communities. There is therefore the urgent need

for appropriate steps to be taken to reverse the trend so as to boost the morale of the forces and engender local community trust in the ability of the state to protect them.

While terrorist and violent extremist activities remain active in the Sahel Belt of West Africa and Lake Chad Basin, the emergence of the scourge in Southern Africa is most worrisome. Meanwhile during the period, ISWAP and ISGS stepped up their attacks mostly against the security/military targets. The high morale of the groups may in part be attributed to the attention that IS Central is granting them lately. IS, through its online propaganda channel often claims responsibility to attacks perpetrated by ISWAP and ISGS. In northern Mozambique, the recent attacks targeting civilians and the military where ISCAP claims responsibility also signals a growing presence of IS in the country. Militants continue to burn houses and renders civilians homeless. The relevant authorities in the country and the region need to initiate immediate steps to contain the situation and enhance public safety around Cabo Delgado province where ISCAP is increasingly building confidence.

The U.S. AFRICOM, which is already active East Africa, is collaborating with the Government of National Accord (GNA) and has conducted its first airstrike in Libya this year on 19 September. Two subsequent airstrikes in the month led to the killing of 28 militants. While counter-terrorism operations are active in the most affected regions across the Continent, the groups remain resilient. This indicates that the fight against terrorism cannot be won by kinetic military approach alone but will require a holistic whole of society response approach which should involve a wide range of actors at the national, regional and international levels. The proper organization, cooperation and coordination of the key actors are critical in the efforts to successfully combat terrorism and violent extremism on the African soil.

FORECAST FOR NEXT EDITION

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

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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	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				Security/Military	Civilians	Government officials or institutions	International Organizations
1	Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
	Chad	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
2	DRC	9	-	-	4	-	3	36	5	-	6	-	20	7	-	4	8	1	-
3	Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-
-4	Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
5	Somalia	2	5	2	-	-	35	10	107	21	20	14	1	3	1	5	2	2	-
6	Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
7	Egypt	2	2	-	-	-	9	1	73	13	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
8	Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
9	Mozambique	3	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
10	Burkina Faso	19	3	-	-	-	8	51	37	3	-	-	-	-	3	7	11	4	-
11	Mali	7	-	1	4	-	48	7	15	5	4	-	26	-	-	4	7	1	-
12	Niger	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
13	Nigeria	8	3	-	1	-	51	30	19	9	-	-	17	-	6	8	4	-	-
Sub-Total		52	14	3	9	-	155	147	307	51	35	14	64	12	26	36	34	8	0
General Total		78				-	609			100			64	12	26	78			

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

CHAD

16 September, Kaiga Kindjiria, Lake Chad. A vehicle of Chadian Defense and Security forces hit an IED. One soldier was killed. No group claimed responsibility.

24 September, Kaiga Kindjiria, Lake Chad. Boko Haram militants attacked a military post. No Casualties reported.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

16 September, Lusowa, Bwito, Rutshuru, North Kivu. Unidentified armed men attacked FARDC position. One soldier, one civilian and two assailants were killed, and one woman was injured.

16 September, Mbao, Beni, North Kivu. Presumed ADF/ISCAP militants kidnapped three civilians.

17 September, Ngadu village, Djugu, Ituri. Unidentified armed men attacked the village, killing 16 people and injuring five others. Several goods were looted.

18 September, Roe, Djugu, Ituri. Unidentified armed men attacked IDPs camp, killing two people and injuring several others.

18 September, Koli and Pakizi villages, Djugu, Ituri. Unidentified armed men attacked the villages, killing 11 people.

20 September, Makoko, North Kivu. Presumed militiamen from “Front des Patriotes Congolais” kidnapped 15 persons accused of not paying monthly tax. Seven out of the 15 were released two days later.

22 September, Tenambo, Oicha, Beni, North Kivu. Presumed ADF/ISCAP militants stormed the village, killing six civilians.

28 September, Mbau, Beni, North Kivu. ADF/ISCAP militants ambushed FARDC on Mbau-Kamando axis. Three militants were killed.

28 September, Beni, North Kivu. ADF/ISCAP militants ambushed a civilian truck on Beni-Kasindi axis. No casualties recorded.

28 September, Lubero, North Kivu. Presumed Mai-Mai militiamen kidnapped a Pentecost pastor.

28 September, Kitupa, Tanganyika. Presumed Mai-Mai militiamen ambushed and kidnapped three motorbike riders. Two escaped later.

29 September, Mulimbi village, Rutshuru, North Kivu. Unidentified armed men ambushed FARDC. Two soldiers were killed.

30 September, Biakato, Mambassa. Presumed Mai-Mai militiamen attacked a medical team mobilized in the ongoing Ebola fighting campaign. No casualties recorded.

SOMALIA

16 September, Dinsor town, Bay. A car bomb exploded near a police station. Five people were killed and four others wounded. Al Shabaab claimed responsibility.

17 September, Kismayo, Lower Jubba. Al Shabaab militants ambushed a Somali Army patrol. No casualties recorded.

18 September, Hajji Pasto junction, Makka al-Mukarama, Mogadishu. A car bomb exploded, targeting the Lower House MP Abdukadir Arabow. Four people were killed and seven others injured. Al Shabaab claimed the attack.

18 September, Geresbaley, Mogadishu. A vehicle of Turkish civil engineer supervising Aggoye-Mogadishu road construction hit a land mine. Five people were injured. Al Shabaab claimed responsibility for the attack.

18 September, Hiiraan Province. Al Shabaab militants attempted to ambush Somali troops. 17 al Shabaab militants were killed, including two prominent commanders.

22 September, Elsalini village, Lower Shabelle. Al Shabaab militants attacked SNA Forward Operating Base (FOP) using Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices (VBIED), followed by gunfire. 35 Somali soldiers were killed, 18 others were injured and another one was taken hostage. 13 militants were also neutralized. Six army vehicles, weapons and ammunition were captured by the militants.

25 September, Hodan, Mogadishu. Suspected al Shabaab militants planted an IED that hit a convoy transporting government officials. One person was killed and four others injured.

30 September, Baledogle, Lower Shabelle. Al Shabaab militants detonated two vehicles packed with explosives at the gate of the AFRICOM airfield complex, followed by gunfire. No casualties were reported.

30 September, Mogadishu. Al Shabaab fighters struck a military convoy carrying Italian military advisers of the European Union Training Mission in Somalia (EUTM-S) with a car bomb. No casualties reported.

NORTH AFRICA

EGYPT

19 September, Sheikh Zuweid town, Sinai Peninsula. Suspected IS affiliates hit an armored vehicle of security forces that was on patrol with roadside bomb. One security personnel was killed and two others were wounded.

20 September, Cairo. Armed assailants from *Liwa al-Thawra* extremist group opened fire on the security forces. The security forces responded and killed nine militants.

22 September, Sheikh Zuweid town, Sinai Peninsula. Suspected IS affiliates planted an IED that hit a vehicle belonging to security forces. Six security personnel were wounded.

27 September, Tufaha village, Dir al-Abd, Sinai Peninsula. Militants associated with IS Province in Sinai attacked a military checkpoint. Eight soldiers and one civilian were killed; five soldiers and five civilians were also injured. Security forces killed 19 militants.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

18 September, Cabo Delgado. ISCAP militants attacked an operational base of Mozambican Army. Casualties not known.

23 September, Muidumbe, Cabo Delgado. ISCAP militants attacked the locality, killing two civilians.

23 September, Mbau village, Mocimboa, Cabo Delgado. ISCAP militants attacked the village, killing 10 civilians.

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

16 September, Essakan, Oudalan. Unidentified armed men stormed the village, killing a civilian and burning two vehicles.

18 September, Boukouma, Arbinda, Soum. Unidentified armed men destroyed a bridge with IEDs.

19 September, Toeni, Sourou. Unidentified armed men ambushed Defense and Security forces (FDS). Five soldiers were killed, two were injured and seven others were missing. ISGS claimed responsibility for the attack.

19 September, Baraboule, Soum. Unidentified armed men set fire to a primary school and a prefecture. No casualties recorded.

20 September, Gasi Barani and Djibasso, Kossi. Unidentified armed men planted IEDs on the passage of Defense and Security forces (FDS). They were neutralized without casualties.

20 September, Baraboule, Soum. Unidentified armed men set ablaze telephonic systems connecting Soum, Oudalan and Yagha Provinces.

20 September, Arbinda, Soum. Unidentified armed men destroyed “*cassis d’eau*” bridge with IEDs.

21 September, Pissele and Bool-Kiiba villages, Bourzanga, Bam. Unidentified armed men attacked two villages, killing nine civilians. The assailants also looted possessions, including motorbikes.

21 September, Petegoli, Soum. Unidentified armed men abducted and shot dead an old man.

23 September, Singa-Mossi, Singa-Rimayibé and Nordé villages, Zimtanga, Bam. Unidentified armed men attacked the villages, killing six people.

24 September, Loada, Sanmatenga. Unidentified armed men ambushed a military patrol, killing one soldier. Two assailants were also eliminated and two motorbikes belonging to the assailants destroyed.

24 September, Zimtanga, Bam. Unidentified armed men stormed the municipality, killed six civilians and looted goods and stole several motorbikes.

25 September, Gorom-Gorom, Oudalan. Unidentified armed men assassinated a provincial political leader of “*Nouvelle Alliance du Faso, NAFA*” political party.

25 September, Korizena, Oudalan. Unidentified armed men assassinated a man identified as *Maiga Yehiya*, whose son is a police officer.

26 September, Lolonioro, Bougouriba. Unidentified armed men attacked a gendarmerie brigade. One assailant was killed.

28 September, Komsilga village, Zimtanga, Bam. Unidentified armed men attacked the village, killing 10 civilians.

28 September, Deneon village, Zimtanga, Bam. Unidentified armed men attacked the village, killing seven civilians.

28 September, Deou village, Oudalan. Unidentified armed men ambushed a detachment of Defense and Security forces (FDS). One soldier was killed.

29 September, Pama, Kompienga. Unidentified armed men attacked a territorial brigade with rockets. One security force was injured.

29 September, Alga, Bourzanga, Bam. Unidentified armed men stormed the village, killing a chief of the village.

30 September, Coalla, Gnagna. Unidentified armed men attacked a gendarmerie post. A wife of a gendarme was killed and one gendarme was missing. The assailants also set fire to the gendarmerie post, burnt four motorbikes and took away two others.

30 September, Kanrgo, Bam. Unidentified armed men stormed the locality, killing six people.

16 September, Kassa Peul, Bandiagara, Mopti. Unidentified armed men attacked the village. Casualties were not immediately known.

18 September, Boni, Mopti. Unidentified armed men kidnapped a Malian soldier.

19 September, Abaradjou, Timbuktu. Unidentified armed men opened fire sporadically. Three children were killed and another one injured.

19 September, Dallah, Douentenza, Mopti. Unidentified armed men ambushed a FAMa convoy. Several soldiers were killed and others injured.

22 September, Koro, Mopti. Unidentified armed men intercepted a vehicle and kidnapped five civilians.

22 September, Koro, Mopti. Unidentified armed men shot and killed a civilian.

23 September, Batoma, Mopti. Unidentified armed men kidnapped all 19 players of Douentza soccer team. One of them was killed.

26 September, Batoma, Mopti. A FAMa vehicle escorting trucks loaded with food and fertilizer hit an IED and followed by gunfire. Seven soldiers were killed and several others were injured. No group responsibility for the attack.

26 September, Douentza, Mopti. Unidentified armed men kidnapped a secondary school teacher and took away two vehicles.

29 September, Dalladougou, Mopti. Unidentified armed men attacked a tollbooth. 16 toll agents and gendarmes were killed, 26 others kidnapped. One wounded gendarme managed to escape.

30 September, Mondoro, Mopti. Presumed Ansarul Islam militants attacked a military post. The army withdrew and the jihadists fired shots killing two civilians and injuring three others. The assailants made away with two vans filled with ammunition, two camels and 12 cows.

30 September, Boulkessi, Mopti. Presumed Ansarul Islam militants on several vehicles loaded with heavy arms and on motorbikes attacked a military camp. 25 FAMa personnel were killed, four others wounded and 60 were missing. At least 15 terrorists were also killed. 22 military vehicles and nearly half of the automatic weapons and a large cache of ammunition were burnt.

NIGER

16 September, Taka, Diagourou, Tillabery. Unidentified armed men attacked a gendarmerie post. No casualties recorded.

NIGERIA

19 September, Ajilari, Mere, Maiduguri, Borno. Boko Haram militants attacked a farm, killing nine people.

23 September, Borno. ISWAP released a video showing the execution of two Nigerian soldiers.

25 September, Borno. Presumed ISWAP jihadists executed one of six aid workers of the humanitarian group *Action Against Hunger* abducted in July 2019.

25 September, Madamari, Gubio, Borno. ISWAP fighters ambushed Nigerian Army vehicles and clashed with soldiers. 14 soldiers were killed, several others

injured and two captured by the fighters.

26 September, Kamuya village, Borno. Suspected ISWAP fighters planted a landmine targeting military patrols. The device hit a civilian car killing six people.

26 September, Maza village, Borno. Suspected ISWAP fighters ambushed a commuter bus and abducted 10 passengers.

27 September, Madamari, Borno. ISWAP fighters ambushed Nigerian Army troops. Seven soldiers were killed and seven others captured.

27 September, Botno, Borno. Suspected ISWAP fighters hit a civilian vehicle with an IED targeting army troops. Seven people were killed.

27 September, Burartai, Borno. A military vehicle hit an IED posed by suspected ISWAP fighters. 17 soldiers were killed.

27 September, Gajiram, Borno. ISWAP fighters attacked a MNJTF post, killing a police officer and seven civilians.

27 September, Banki, Borno. Boko Haram militants attacked a military post. One soldier was killed and a military vehicle destroyed.

29 September, Gubio, Borno. ISWAP fighters attacked Nigerian army barracks. Nine soldiers were killed and nine others injured.

APPENDIX 3: COUNTER-TERRORISM RESPONSE

15 September, Qoryoley, Lower Shabelle, Somalia. SNA killed nine al Shabaab fighters and injured six others.

16 September, Bandar-Jadid, Afmadow, Lower Jubba, Somalia. NISA in joint offensive with Jubbaland State forces killed 15 al Shabaab militants. One militant was captured alive.

17 September, Hiran, Somalia. SNA supported by allied AMISOM forces killed a senior al Shabaab commander in charge of Hiran region identified as *Ibrahim AbdiTureey*, alongside another mid-level commander identified as *Hassan Yare*, who headed the mines (IEDs) section.

17 September, Kismayo city, Lower Jubba, Somalia. US AFRICOM conducted an airstrike against al Shabaab after the group attacked a Somali military patrol. Two militants were killed.

17 September, Koban village, Lower Jubba, Somalia. Security forces conducted an operation in the region and killed 13 militants, burnt their vehicles and recovered many weapons and ammunition. Three soldiers were injured.

18 September, Obour district and May 15th City suburb, Cairo. Security forces killed nine suspected members of the Revolution Brigade; a militant group said to be linked to Muslim Brotherhood.

18 September, Tripoli, Libya. Security forces rescued two out of three Jordanians who were kidnapped in August 2018.

18 September, Rahole, Biyo-dhale and Bandhub villages, Bay region, Somalia. Somali army conducted an operation and liberated the three villages from al Shabaab. Several militants were killed and many more were wounded.

18 September, Manawadji, Far-North, Cameroon. Security forces conducted an operation, killing eight Boko Haram militants and capturing two others.

19 September, Murzuq, Southwest Libya. AFRICOM in collaboration with the Libyan Government of National Accord (GNA), carried out an airstrike targeting IS fighters, killing eight fighters.

19 September, Rahole, Biyo-adhale and Bandhub villages, Bay, Somalia. Joint military operations conducted by SNA and AMISOM troops killed 10 al Shabaab militants. Several militants were also wounded.

19 September, Tamanrasset, Algeria. The Algerian National Army discovered a cache of weapons and ammunitions containing an RPG-2 rocket launcher, three Kalashnikov type machine guns, a semi-automatic seminov rifle, five BM13 rocket launcher tubes, 47 mortar shells of 82 mm caliber and a rocket launcher RPG-7.

20 September, Borno, Nigeria. The Nigerian Armed forces killed seven ISWAP commanders identified as *Abba Mainok, Bukar Dunokaube, Abu Kololo, AborKime, Mann Chari, Dawoud Abdoulaye and Abu Hama*".

20 September, Abaganaram and Tumbun Rego, Borno, Nigeria. The Nigerian Air forces killed at least 12 ISWAP fighters in airstrike targeting their camp.

22 September, el-Arish town, Sinai Peninsula, Egypt. The police raided a hideout of IS affiliated militants, killing 15.

23 September, Addis Ababa & Oromia, Ethiopia. Ethiopian National Intelligence and Security Services (NISS) arrested 12 suspected members of the al Shabaab and the Islamic State, accused of planning terror attacks across various parts of the country. *Mohammed Abdulahi Dulet*, leader of Ethiopia's al Shabaab wing was among detainees.

24 September, Sixth of October suburb, Cairo. Egyptian security forces raided a hideout of presumed terrorists. Six militants were killed in a firefight.

24 September, Murzuq, Southwest Libya. AFRICOM in collaboration with the Libyan GNA, carried out an airstrike targeting IS fighters. 11 militants were killed.

24 September, Borno, Nigeria. The Nigerian Armed forces arrested five Boko Haram logistics suppliers and fighters.

24 September, Hola-Wajeer, Lower Jubba, Somalia. An airstrike conducted by Somali National Army killed 13 al Shabaab militants and injured eight others.

26 September, Murzuq, Southwest Libya. AFRICOM in collaboration with the Libyan GNA, carried out an airstrike targeting IS fighters. 17 militants were

killed.

27 September, Baga, Borno, Nigeria. Nigerian Armed forces arrested a suspected Boko Haram logistics supplier.

29 September, Murzuq, Southwest Libya. AFRICOM in collaboration with the Libyan GNA, carried out an airstrike targeting IS fighters that killed seven fighters.

29 September, Majengo, Mombasa, Kenya. One of the most wanted al Shabaab operatives linked to the DusitD2 complex attack, *Fawaz Ahmed Hamdun*, was arrested.

29 September, Gololey, Hirshabelle, Somalia. SNA forces shot and killed one al Shabaab militant as he was planting IEDs on the road between Bal'ad and Josher.

29 September, Tamanrasset, Algeria. The Algerian National Army discovered a cache of weapons and ammunitions, containing an RPG-2 rocket launcher with two rockets and two propulsive charges, a FM type machine gun, and five BM-21 type ground-ground rockets.

30 September, In-Guezzan, Algeria. The Algerian National Army arrested a heavily armed terrorist.

30 September, Baledogle, Lower Shabelle, Somalia. AFRICOM carried out an airstrike targeting al Shabaab with small arms fire, killing 10 militants.

30 September, near Qunyo Barrow, Somalia. AFRICOM conducted self-defense airstrike after al Shabaab attack in Baledogle military base. One militant was killed.

30 September, North Sinai, Egypt. Egyptian security forces killed 15 terrorists belonging to an armed group linked to ISIS.

30 September, Bam, Burkina Faso. Defense and Security Forces in collaboration with local population killed 10 jihadists and arrested three others in clearance operation. Two civilians were also killed.