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**ACSRT/CAERT**

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

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# **AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN**

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**1<sup>st</sup>– 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020**



**Edition No: 01**

## 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 monthly 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>	<b>African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism</b>
<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>ASWJ</b>	Al Sunna wa Jummah
<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>GFSN</b>	Groupement des Forces pour la securisation du Nord
<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>KA IPTC</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)

# SUMMARY

**General Situation.** The reporting period, 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020 recorded lower number of attacks compared to the period 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2019. At the end of January, 2020 there were 117 terrorist attacks compared to 141 for the same period in 2019. With respect to casualties, there was a significant reduction in the number of deaths from terrorist attacks. While there were 1113 deaths recorded in January 2019, 715 deaths were recorded in January 2020 representing a 36% decrease.

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

**Target of Terrorist Attacks.** While 57 out of the 117 terrorist attacks were launched against Civilian targets, 53 targeted Military/Security Forces. Seven attacks targeted Government Institutions/Officials. The attacks by al Shabaab, Mai-Mai, ADF and ISCAP/ASWJ were mainly against Military/Security Forces, whilst Boko Haram and unknown/other groups mostly targeted civilians.

**Weapons Used.** The terrorist groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in 81 out of the 117 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 25 of the attacks and both IEDs and SALW were used in one attack. There were 10 cases of kidnapping.

**Deaths from Terrorists Attacks.** 715 deaths were recorded during the period: 296 civilians, 261 Military/Security personnel and 158 terrorists.

**Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist Groups.** Al Shabaab killed 26 persons (18 civilians, 8 Security); Boko Haram killed 58 persons (27 civilians, 31 security); Mai-Mai killed 9 security persons; ADF killed 67 persons (57 civilians, 10 security); ISCAP/ASWJ killed 22 security persons; and unknown/other groups killed 366 persons (194 civilians, 172 Security).

**Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups.** Boko Haram suffered the highest number of casualties during the period. Security forces killed 48 Boko Haram militants. Al Shabaab followed with 36 militants killed. Mai-Mai lost 29 militants, ADF lost 14 militants, ISGS lost 5 militants, and 139 militants from unknown/other groups were also killed.

**Kidnapping.** 10 cases of kidnapping were recorded and a total of 44 persons were taken hostage in Burkina Faso, Niger, Cameroon and DRC. 26 of them were rescued, seven were killed and 11 remain in hostage.

**Focus on Epicentres.** Out of the total of 117 terrorist attacks, the Sahel region accounted for 45 and 355 deaths, Lake Chad Basin recorded 20 with 115 deaths, and the Central Africa (DRC) recorded 20 attacks with 121 deaths during the period.

**High Profile Attacks.** On 3 January, **Tillaberi Region, Niger**, unidentified gunmen attacked a military camp killing 89 soldiers, 77 militants were also neutralized. On 25 January, **Silgadji, Soum province, Burkina Faso**, unidentified armed militants attacked the village and killed 39 people. On 28 January, **Manzingi and Maleki villages, Beni, North-Kivu, DRC** ADF rebels killed 36 people in attacks on the two villages in eastern DRC.

**Counter-Terrorism Response.** CT operations resulted in neutralizing 113 militants of terrorist groups. Three Military/Security forces were also killed.

**Conclusions/Recommendations.** Although there was a 36% decrease in the number of terrorist attacks in January 2020 compared to the same period in 2019, the spate of terrorist attacks across the Continent with their resultant number of deaths continue to be a source of concern. Except for North Africa, all the regions of the Continent recorded incidents of terrorism and violent extremist activities that claimed the lives of 715 people. The intended quick resolution, through kinetic counter terrorism military operations, of the prevailing situation has not produced the needed outcome of comprehensively taming the activities of terrorist groups. With more than a decade of counter terrorism military intervention, the situation remains dire. A robust program of amnesty, counter-radicalization and de-radicalization need to be fused with existing military solution. Civil society and private actors should be encouraged to play a role in preventing and countering terrorism through a whole of government whole of society response approach.

## 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

Terrorism and violent extremism continue to be the principal destabilisation factors in the Continent of Africa in spite of various mechanisms put in place to tackle the scourge. Although the number of terrorist attacks and related deaths went down during the period under review compared to the same period in 2019, the phenomenon doesn't appear to be abating. The terrorist groups continue to carry out successful attacks causing deaths to hundreds of civilians and security personnel, maiming thousands more and causing the displacement of million others.

In this initial edition of the Monthly Bulletin which is replacing the Bi-Weekly Bulletin of 2019, the ACSRT recorded 117 terrorist attacks across the Continent in the first month of 2020 leading to deaths of 715 persons. Civilians continue to be the main target of terrorist activities. 57 of the total attacks targeted civilians, 53 attacks targeted military and security services while seven attacks were aimed at government institutions.

With respect to casualties, civilians again bore the brunt of violence across the Continent. 296 civilians were killed compared to 261 and 158 fatalities among the military and the terrorists respectively. As in most part of 2019, Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) continue to be the weapons of choice for the jihadists. Of the 117 attacks recorded, 81 of were conducted using SALW. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 25 attacks while the combination of both SALW and IED was used in one attack.

Counter terrorism operations conducted by various security forces including international deployments led to the elimination of 113 militants. The operations resulted in the loss of lives of three security personnel.

As indicated severally in 2019, the ACSRT has observed, rather undesirably, that terrorist and violent extremist groups have become more organized and resilient, particularly al Qaeda and IS affiliated groups. These groups have dominated the terrorism landscape on the Continent by expanding their reach while existing groups that hitherto had no affiliation with them have been pledging allegiance to them. Meanwhile, there appears to be attempts by the various groups to link their activities across the regions. From the middle of last year, IS Central had been attributing attacks carried out by ISGS in the Sahel to ISWAP. A confirmation of this will mean that ISWAP will no longer be a threat in the Lake Chad Basin only but also in the Sahel. But more frightening will the prospect that ISGS and ISWAP will now be collaborating more effectively. A prospect that will not bode well for an already volatile security situation in the entire West Africa region.

### **Sahel Belt of West Africa.**

The region recorded a total of 60 attacks that led to 433 deaths. Niger recorded the highest number of deaths in the Sahel in January, recording 166 from just seven attacks. The deadliest was the 09 January attack by unidentified gunmen at the Chinagrodrar Advanced Military post that resulted in the deaths of 89 soldiers. 77 terrorists were also killed in a response attack by Niger's army and its French and American allies. Burkina Faso recorded 25 incidents that resulted in 136 deaths. An attack by unidentified armed men who stormed the market in Silgadji, Soum province on 25th January, led to the massacre of over 39 people and the burning down of the market. Although no group claimed responsibility for the double attacks in Niger and Burkina Faso, JNIM, ISGS and Ansarul Islam are active in the region and are deploying similar modus operandi in their operations. There were 14 attacks that occurred in Mali which claimed the lives of 53 people comprising civilians and personnel of FAMA.

### **Lake Chad Basin.**

The Lake Chad Basin recorded 22 attacks during the period. Nigeria registered the highest number of attacks with 13 resulting in 75 deaths. Cameroon suffered seven attacks while Chad recorded three attacks in its Lake Chad region. Apart from one attack attributed to ISWAP, all the remaining attacks were either carried out by Boko Haram or were suspected to have been conducted by it. Boko Haram was the most active terrorist group in the region during the reporting period. It conducted 11 attacks against civilians, five against security services and one against government institution. While conducting



the most attacks in the region, Boko Haram also suffered the most casualties among all the extremist groups in the Continent in January. 48 of its militants were killed by the forces of the Nigerian Army and the Multinational Joint Taskforce (MNJTF).

### **East and Horn of Africa.**

The total number of terrorist attacks in East Africa during the period under review was 22 that led to the demise of 68 people. 33 terrorists were eliminated compared to 22 civilians and 13 security personnel killed. All the attacks took place in Somalia and Kenya; the two countries most affected the activities of al Shabaab in the Horn of Africa. Al Shabaab claimed responsibility for 16 attacks that killed 26 people. While no group claimed responsibility for the rest of the attacks, al Shabaab is suspected to have conducted those attacks as well. Although the group suffered the most casualties in the region during the reporting period, it continues to demonstrate resilience and is expected to continue to carry out complex and deadly attacks for some time.

### **Central Africa.**

Central Africa recorded the second highest number of deaths on the Continent during the first month of the year. There were 31 attacks recorded in the entire region resulting in 192 deaths. 115 civilians, 29 security personnel and 48 terrorists were killed. While there were two, three and seven attacks respectively in Chad, Central Africa Republic and Cameroon attributed to Boko Haram and other rebel groups operating in those countries, majority of attacks in Central Africa occurred in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), recording 20 attacks that resulted in 121 deaths. Ituri and North Kivu provinces continue to be the epicentres of violence in the country. On 28th January, ADF rebels in North Kivu province attacked the villages of Manzingi and Maleki and killed 36 people.

### **North Africa and the Maghreb.**

There was no reported terrorist attack in the region during the period under review. However, both al Qaeda and IS affiliated groups continue to pose threat for the countries in the region. In January, security services in Algeria and Morocco destroyed terrorist cells linked to IS and al Qaeda. Algerian authorities also destroyed five terrorist pillboxes while their Moroccan counterparts recovered electronic devices, knives, uniforms from terrorist locations. In Libya, Military police linked to the Libyan National Army (LNA) of Khalifa Haftar arrested a former IS officer, Mohamed Sobhi, in the al-Naqleya district.

### **Southern Africa.**

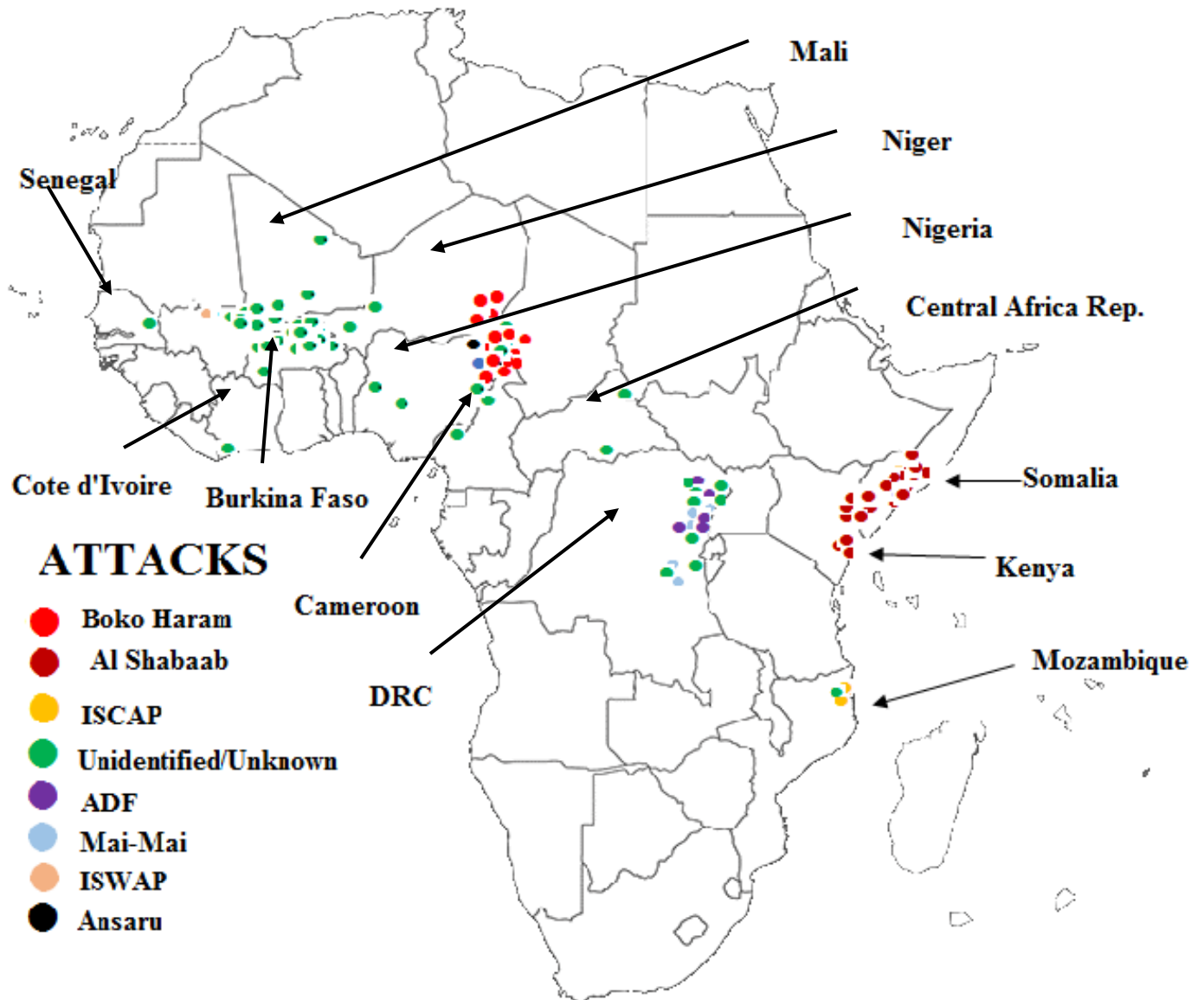
There were four attacks in the Cabo Delgado province of Northern Mozambique against the security services that resulted in the killing of 22 security personnel. The IS affiliate, ISCAP/ASWJ, claimed responsibility for all the attacks. The attack of the Military base in Mbau on 23<sup>rd</sup> January by ISCAP/ASWJ that led to the 22 military deaths was one of the high-profile attacks against security establishment since the outbreak of insurgency in Mozambique.



# GENERAL TREND: TERRORISTS ATTACKS AND DEATHS

Map 1: Map of Terrorism Incidents from 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2020

## AFRICA TERRORISM INCIDENTS MAP: from 01-31 January

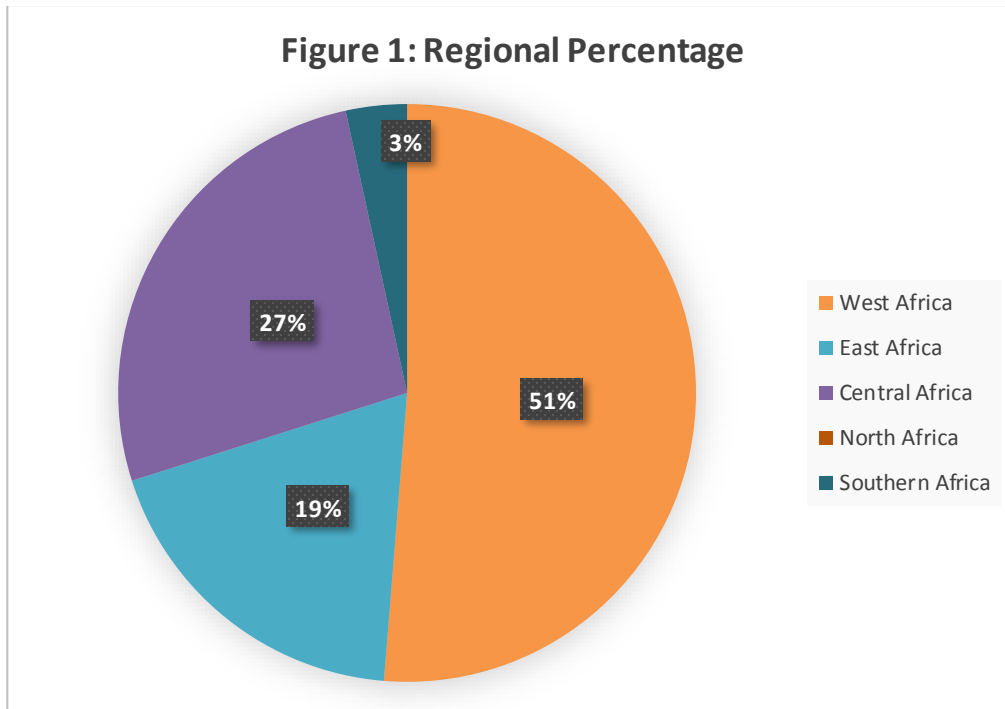


Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

### 1. Total Terrorist Attacks:

A total of 117 terrorism incidents including ten cases of kidnapping were recorded from 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> January.

### 2. Terrorists Attacks by Region

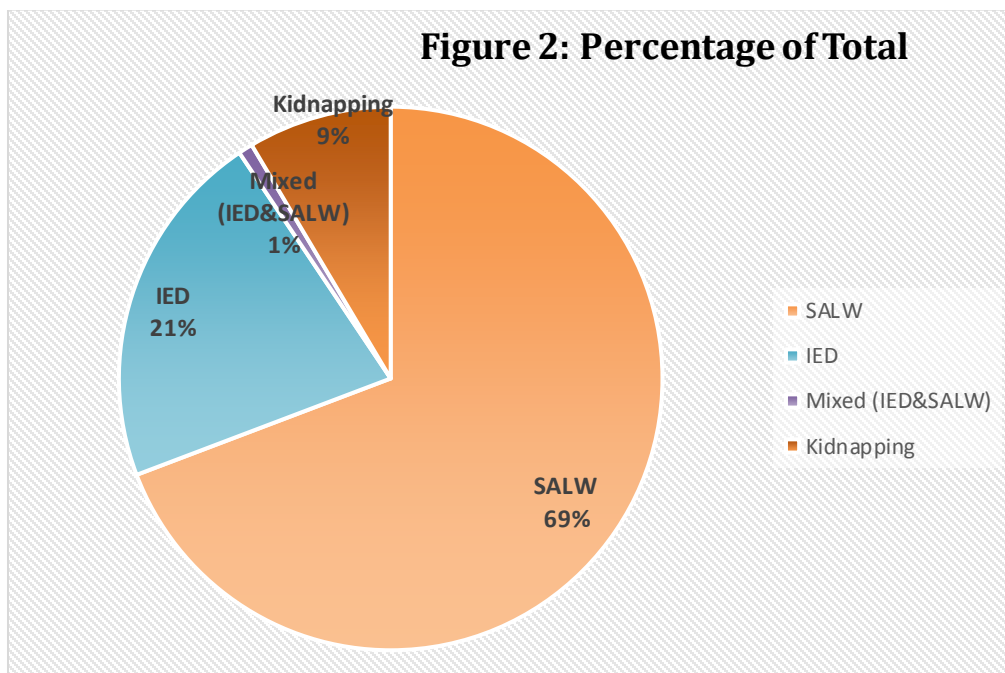


#### Number of Attacks per Region:

- West Africa: **60**
- Central Africa: **31**
- East Africa: **22**
- Southern Africa: **4**
- North Africa: **0**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

### 3. Means of Attack



#### Means deployed per number of Attacks:

- SALW: **81**
- IEDs: **25**
- Mixed (IEDs & SALW): **1**
- Kidnapping: **10**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

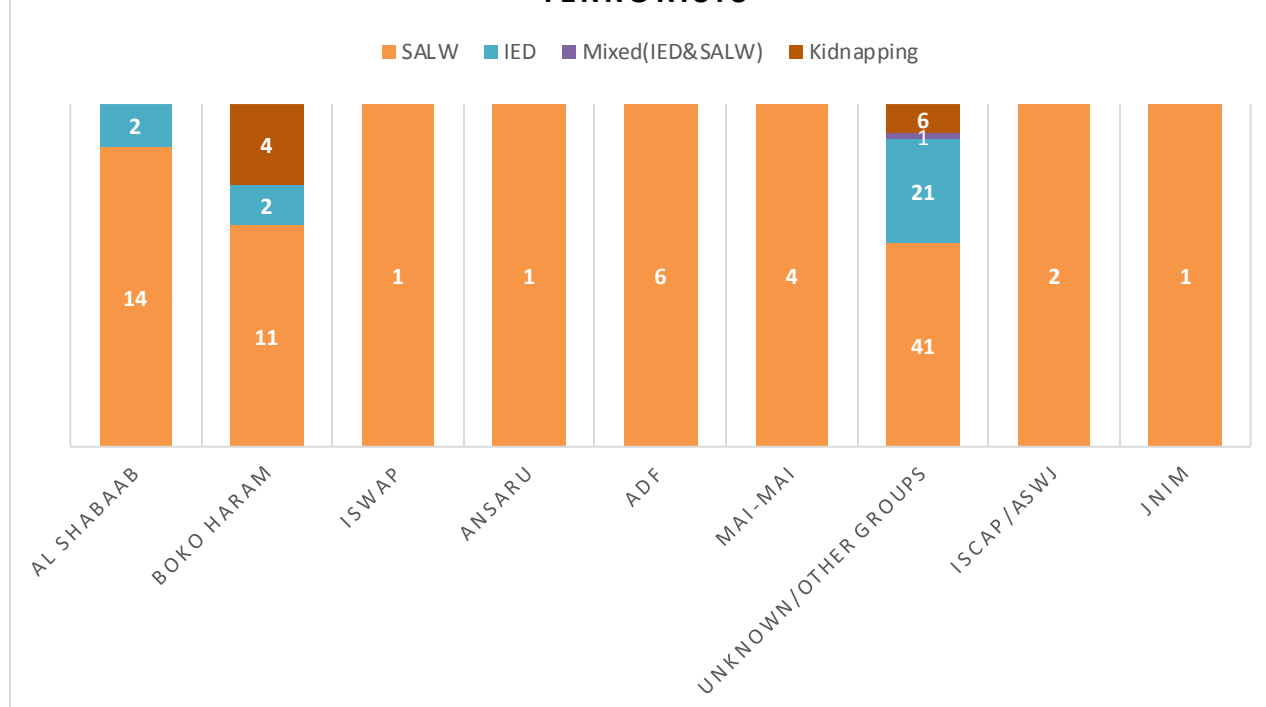
#### 4. Means employed by Terrorist Groups for Attacks

Table 1: Means Employed by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	SALW	IED	Mixed	Kidnapping	Comment
<b>Al Shabaab</b>	14	2	-	-	14 attacks by the group involved SALW and two involved IED.
<b>Boko Haram</b>	11	2	-	4	Boko Haram carried out 17 attacks using 11 SALW, two IED and four kidnapping.
<b>ISWAP</b>	1	-	-	-	ISWAP carried out one attack using SALW
<b>ADF</b>	6	-	-	-	ADF carried out six attacks using SALW.
<b>ISCAP/ASWJ</b>	2	-	-	-	ISCAP/ASWJ carried out two attacks using SALW
<b>Mai-Mai</b>	4	-	-	-	Mai-Mai carried out four attacks using SALW.
<b>Unknown/ Other Groups</b>	41	21	1	6	Unknown/Other groups used SALW in majority of the attacks. In 41 out of 69 attacks by these groups, SALW were used. They used IEDs in 21 attacks. A combination of SALW and IED was used in one attack. They were responsible for six cases of kidnapping.

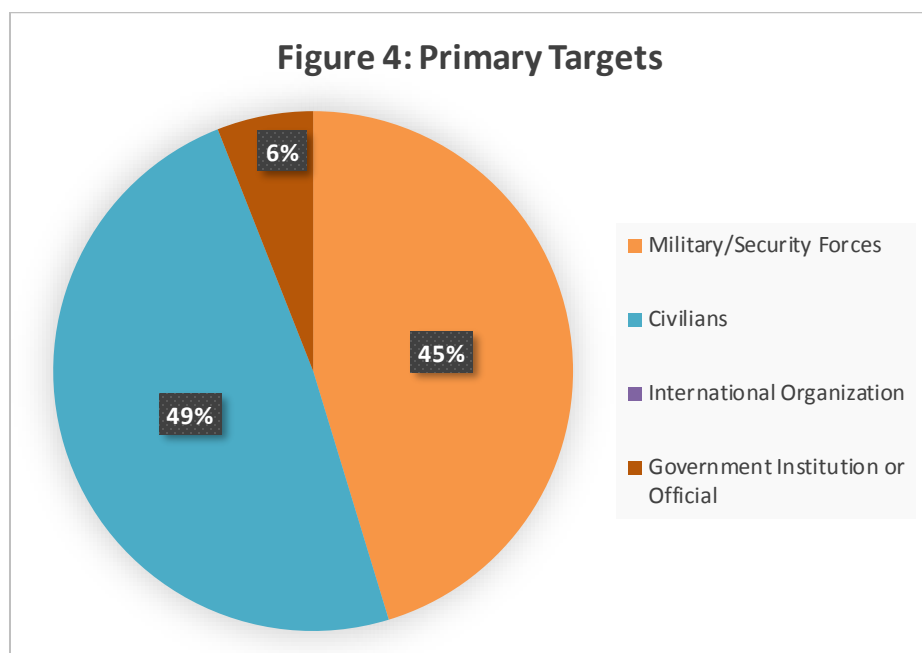
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

**FIGURE 3: PERCENTAGE OF MEANS EMPLOYED BY GROUP TERRORISTS**



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## 5. Primary Targets



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

### Primary Targets

- Civilians: **57**
- Military/Security Forces: **53**
- Govt. Officials or Institutions: **7**
- International organizations: **0**
- **57** of the attacks representing **49%** targeted civilians.
- **53** attacks representing **45 %** targeted Security/Military personnel.
- Seven attacks representing **6%** targeted Government Officials or Institutions.

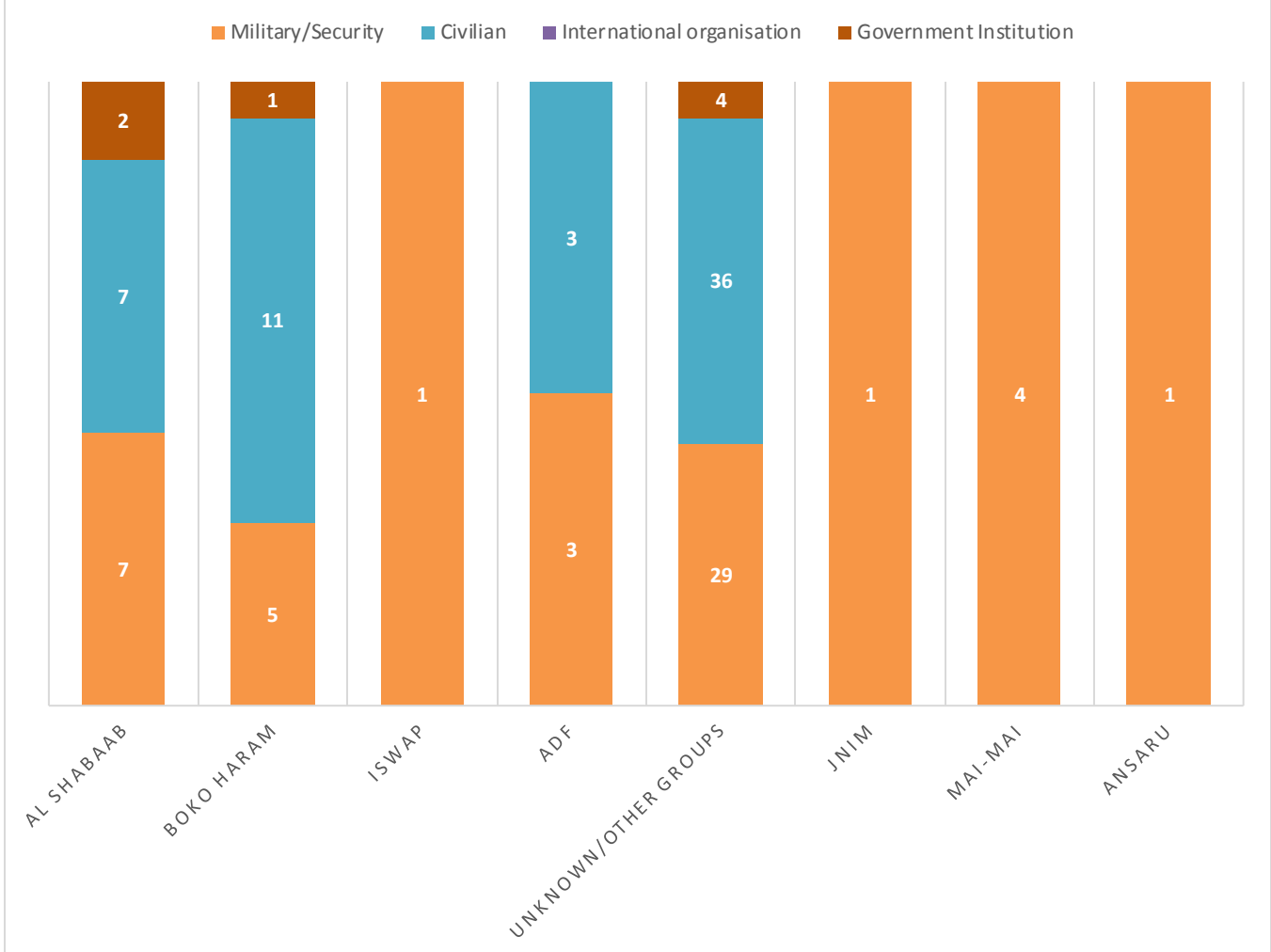
## 6. Terrorist Groups and Primary Targets

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>	7	7	-	2	Al Shabaab carried out seven attacks against Military/Security Forces, seven attacks against civilians and two attacks by the group targeted Government Officials and Institutions.
<b>Boko Haram</b>	5	11	-	1	Boko Haram carried out five attacks against Military/Security Forces, 11 attacks against civilians and one attack against Government Officials and Institutions.
<b>ISWAP</b>	1	-	-	-	ISWAP targeted Military/Security Forces with a single attack.
<b>Ansaru</b>	1	-	-	-	Ansaru targeted Military/Security Forces with a single attack.
<b>ADF</b>	3	3	-	-	ADF carried out three attacks each against civilians and Military/Security Forces
<b>JNIM</b>	1	-	-	-	JNIM had a single target on Military/Security Forces.
<b>Mai-Mai</b>	4	-	-	-	Mai-Mai carried out four attacks against Military/Security Forces.
<b>ISCAP/ASWL</b>	2	-	-	-	ISCAP/ASWJ carried out two attacks against Military/Security Forces
<b>Unknown/Other Groups</b>	29	36	-	4	Attacks for which no group claimed responsibility mostly targeted civilians. 36 out of 69 attacks targeted civilians, 29 targeted Military/Security Forces and four targeted Government Officials and Institutions.

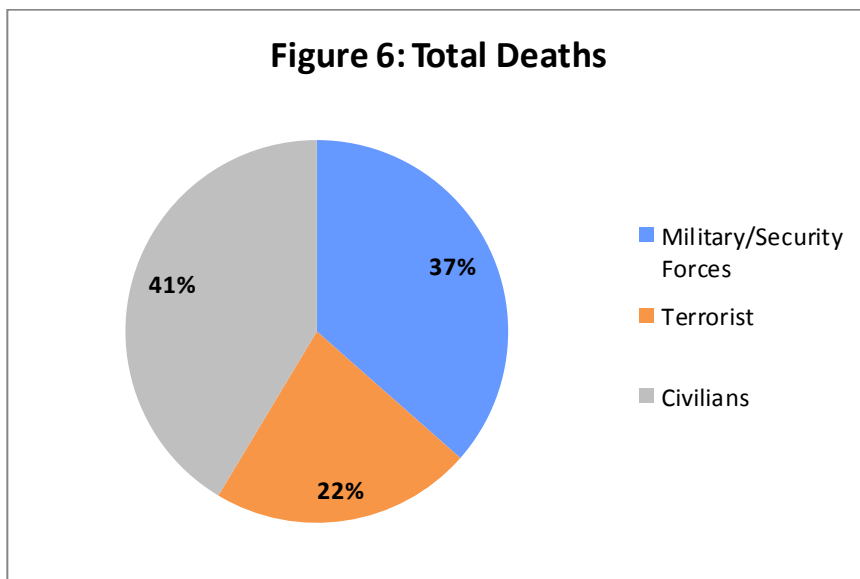
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

**FIGURE 5: PERCENTAGE OF TARGET PER GROUP**



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## 7. Total Deaths

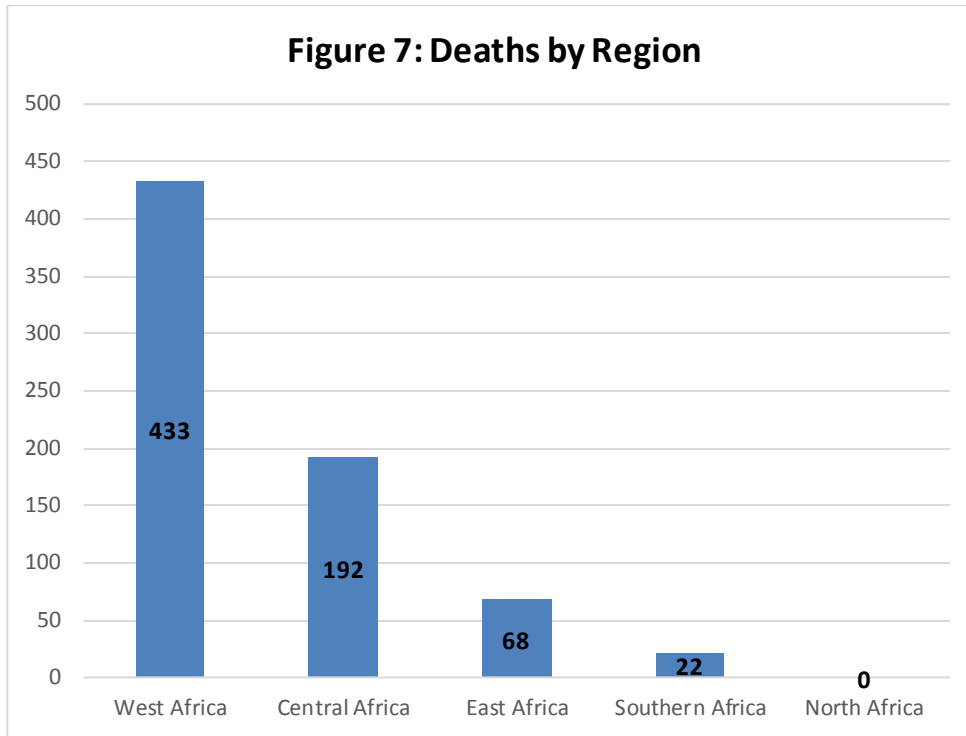


Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

### Total Deaths: 715

- Civilians: **296**
  - Military/Security Forces: **261**
  - Terrorists: **158**
- A total of **715** deaths were recorded within the period under review.
  - Out of the number, **41%** were civilians, **37%** Military/Security Forces were killed by terrorist groups and **22%** were terrorists killed by Security Forces.

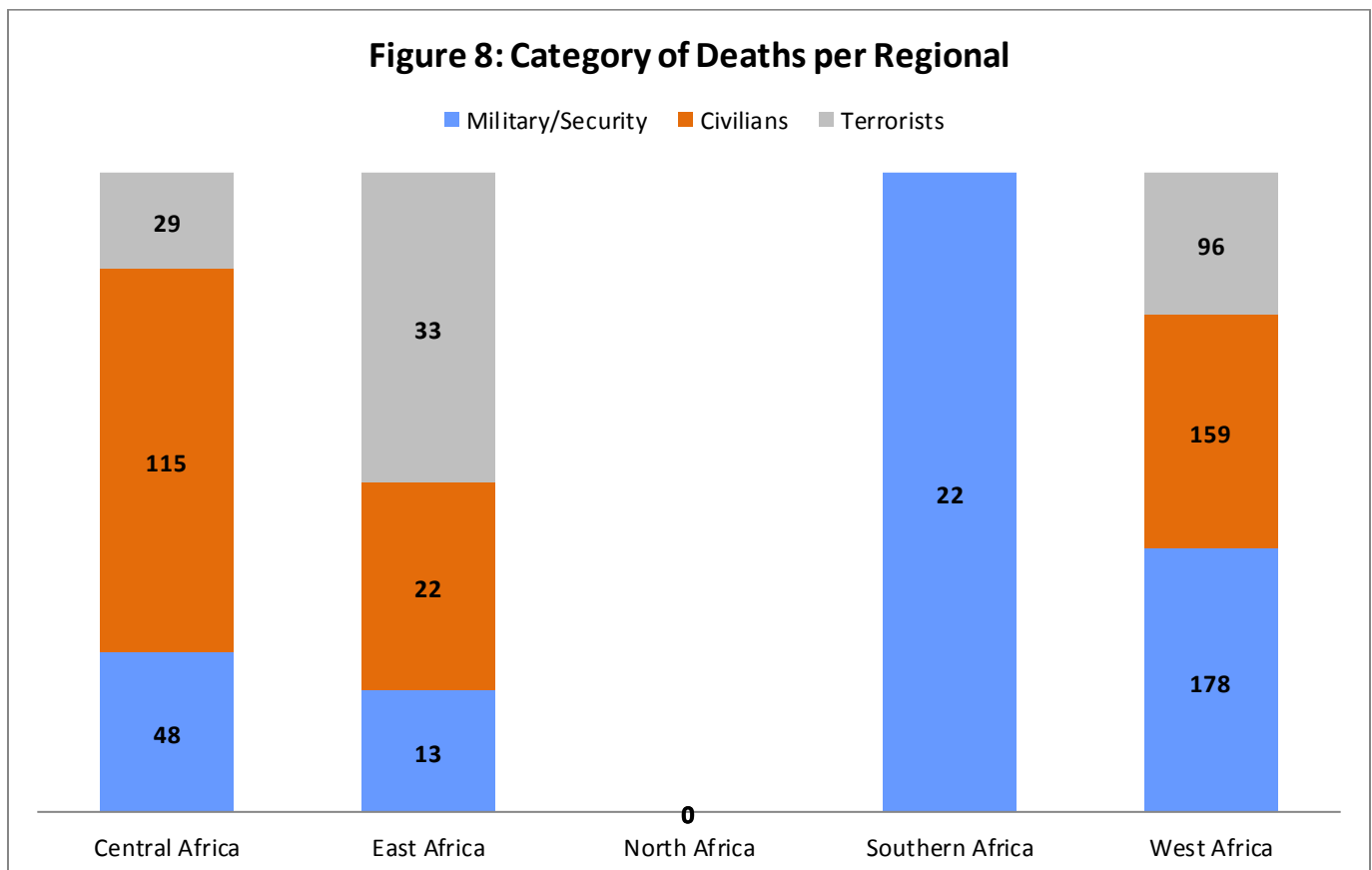
## 8. Terrorism Deaths Per Region



### Regional Deaths

- **West Africa** recorded the highest number of deaths accounting for **62%** of total deaths.
- **Central Africa** recorded **27%** of deaths.
- **9%** and **3%** of all terrorism deaths within the period occurred in **East and Southern Africa** regions respectively.

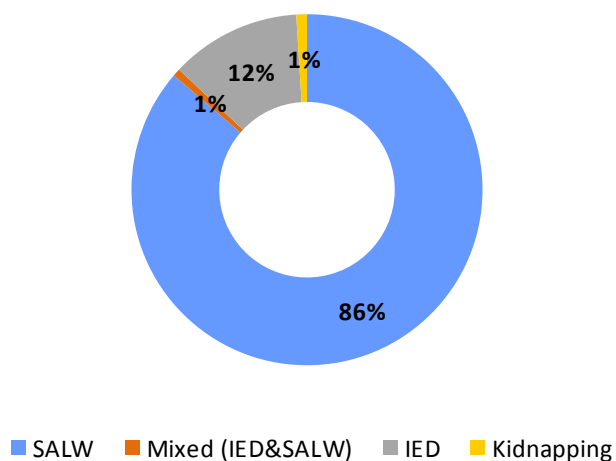
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## 9. Deaths by Means of Attack

**Figure 9: Deaths per Means of Attack**



### Deaths by Means of Attack

- SALW: **617**
  - IEDs: **86**
  - Mixed (IED & SALW): **5**
  - Kidnapping: **7**
- SALW accounted for **86%** of the deaths occasioned by terrorist attacks.
  - IEDs accounted for **12%** of deaths.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## 10. Number of Attacks by Terrorist Groups and Casualties Inflicted

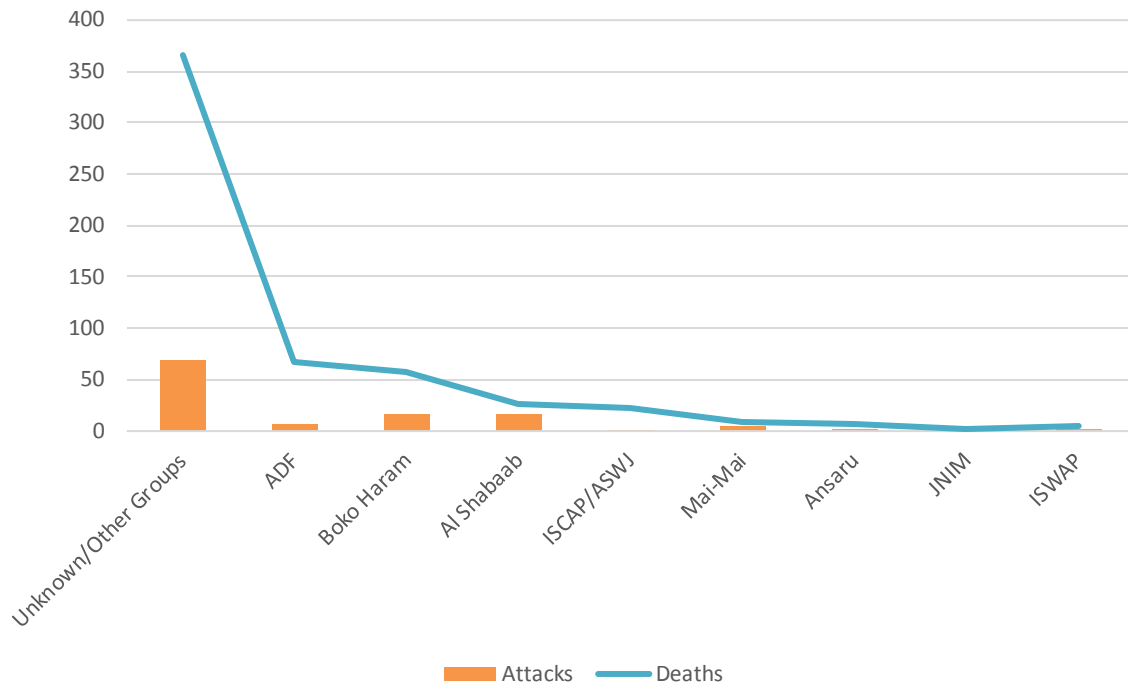
Table 3: Attacks and Casualties by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	Number of Attacks	Number of Deaths	Comments
<b>Al Shabaab</b>	16	26	Al Shabaab carried out 16 attacks, killing 26 persons.
<b>Boko Haram</b>	17	58	Boko Haram carried out 17 attacks, killing 58 persons.
<b>ADF</b>	6	67	ADF carried out six attacks, killing 67 persons
<b>JNIM</b>	1	2	JNIM carried out one attack, killing two persons.
<b>ISWAP</b>	1	4	ISWAP carried out one attack, killing four persons.
<b>ISCAP/ASWJ</b>	2	22	ISCAP/ASWJ carried out two attacks in Cabo Delgado, Mozambique killing 22 Military/Security forces.
<b>Ansaru</b>	4	6	Ansaru carried out four attacks, killing six persons
<b>Mai-Mai</b>	4	9	Mai-Mai carried out four attacks, killing nine persons.
<b>Unknown/Other Groups</b>	69	366	69 attacks were carried out by Unknown/Other Groups. These attacks added up to 366 deaths.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

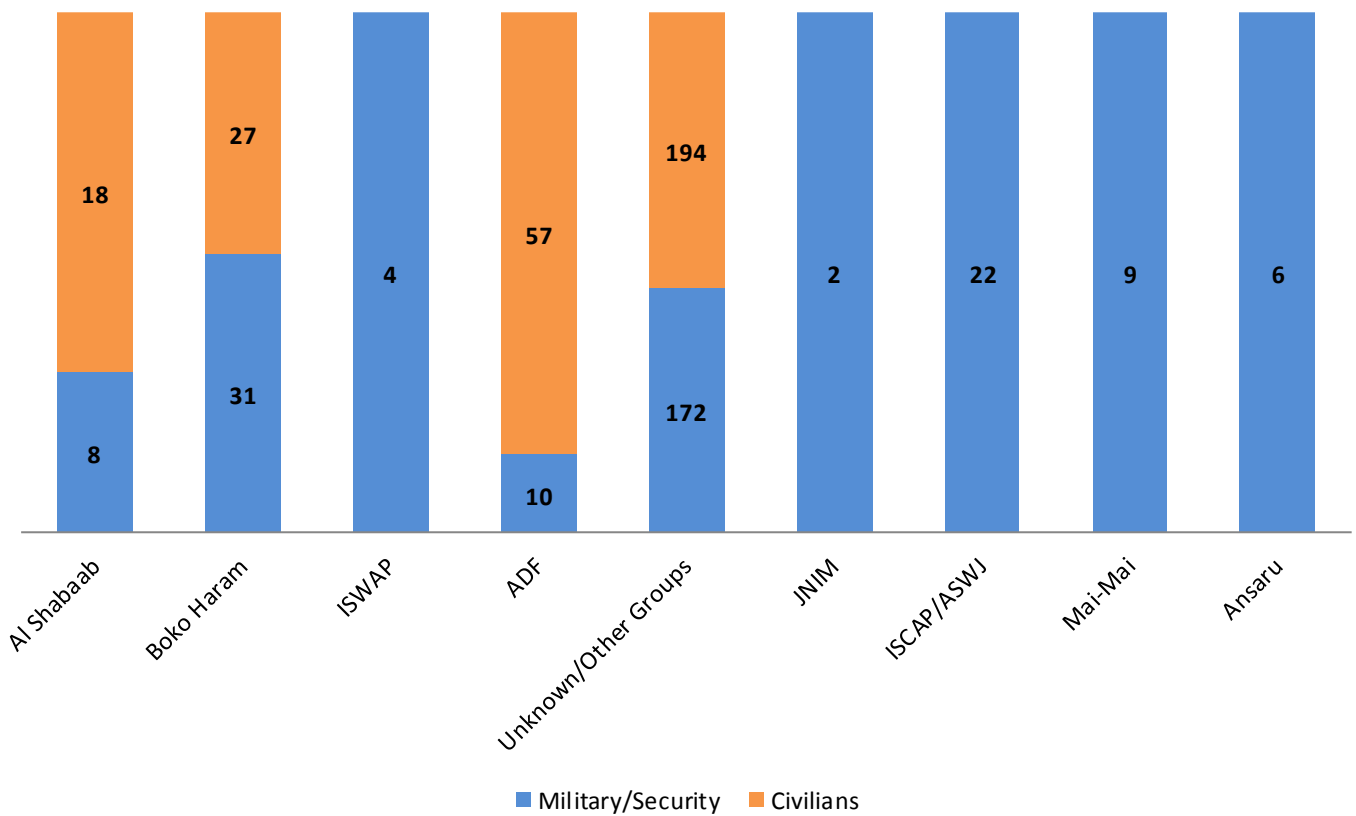


**Figure 10: Attacks and Casualties Caused by Terrorist Groups**



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

**Figure 11: Category of Deaths by Terrorist Group**



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

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

Table 4: Details of Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups during Attacks

Terrorist Group	Number Killed	Comment
<b>Al Shabaab</b>	36	36 terrorists of the group were killed.
<b>Boko Haram</b>	48	48 Boko Haram terrorists were killed.
<b>ADF</b>	14	14 ADF terrorists were killed.
<b>Mai-Mai</b>	29	29 Mai-Mai terrorists were killed.
<b>ISGS</b>	5	Five ISGS terrorists were killed.
<b>Unknown/Other Groups</b>	139	A total of 139 terrorists killed were from Unknown/Other Groups.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## 12. Five Most Affected Countries

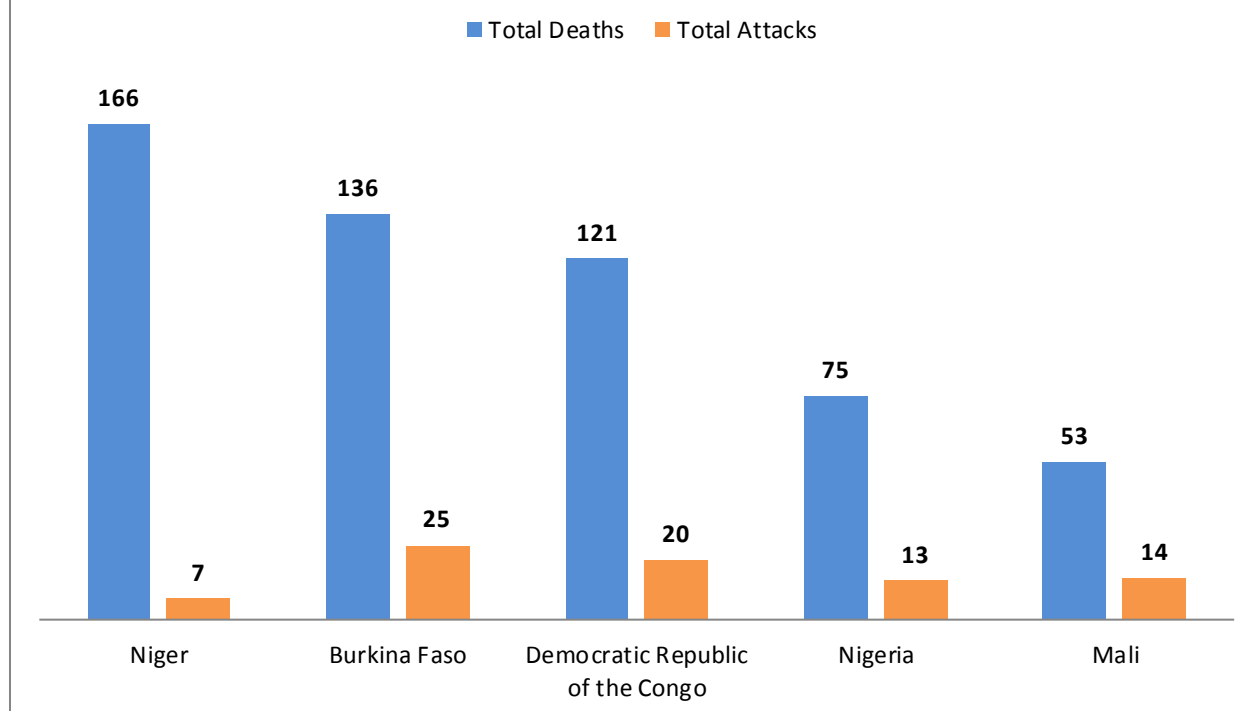
Table 5: Five Countries Most Affected

Country	Total Attacks	Total Deaths	Total injured
<b>Niger</b>	7	166	0
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	25	136	21
<b>DRC</b>	20	121	17
<b>Nigeria</b>	13	75	25
<b>Mali</b>	14	53	35

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

- Niger recorded the highest number of deaths (**166**) from seven attacks.
- Burkina Faso recorded the second highest number of deaths (**136**) from **25** attacks.
- DRC recorded **20** attacks resulting in a total death of **121**.
- Nigeria recorded **13** attacks, resulting in **75** deaths.
- Mali recorded **14** attacks resulting in a total death of **53**.

**Figure 13: Most Affected Countries**



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## TERRORISM ATTACKS

## MOST FATAL ATTACKS

### 13. High Profile Attacks

Table 6: List of high Profile Attacks

No	Country	Place	Date	Group	Deaths	Description
1	Niger	Tillabery	03/1/2020	Unknown group	166	A jihadist attack on a military camp left 89 soldiers dead. A counter attack by the military left 77 assailants dead.
2	Burkina Faso	Silgadji, Soum province	25/1/2020	Unknown group	39	A terrorist attack left 39 civilians dead
3	DRC	Beni	28/1/2020	ADF	36	ADF rebels killed 36 people in attacks on the two villages in eastern Congo.
4	Burkina Faso	Nagraogo	20/1/2020	Unknown group	32	Suspected armed terrorists attacked and killed 32 people at a market.
5	Chad	Island of Choua	29/1/2020	Boko Haram	25	Three Chadian troops and a female civilian were killed when suspected Boko Haram militants attacked a military position. 21 assailants were neutralized.

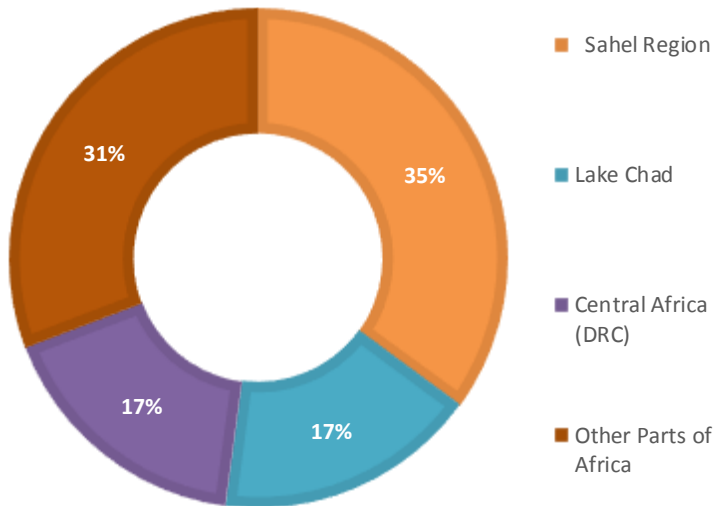
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

14. Attacks in Epicentres

**Total Attacks in Africa: 117**

- Sahel region: **41**
  - Other Parts of Africa: **36**
  - Lake Chad Basin: **20**
  - Central Africa (DRC): **20**
- Within the period under review, the **Sahel** (Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger) recorded **35%**;
  - **Other part of Africa** recorded **31%**.
  - **Lake Chad Basin** (North Eastern Nigeria, South-West Chad, Niger-Diffa region and far north Cameroon) and **Central Africa (DRC)** recorded the same number of Attacks representing each **17%** of all the attacks in Africa.

**FIGURE 14: ATTACKS IN EPICENTRES**



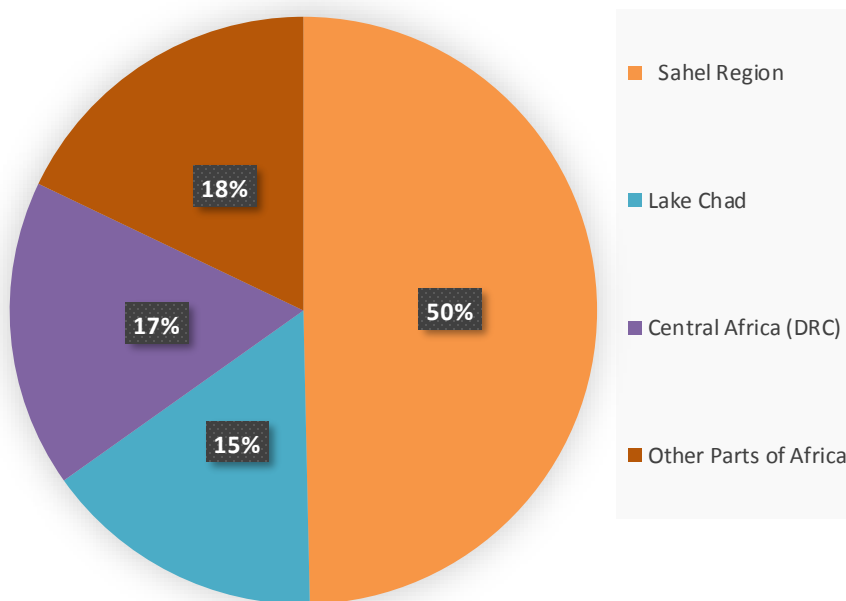
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

15. Total Deaths Recorded in Epicentres

**Total Deaths in Africa: 831**

- Sahel Region: **355**
  - Other Parts of Africa: **128**
  - Central Africa (DRC): **121**
  - Lake Chad Basin: **111**
- **50%** of the deaths recorded within the period under review occurred in the **Sahel region**.
  - **18%** of the deaths occurred in other parts of Africa.
  - **17%** of the deaths occurred in **Central Africa (DRC)**.
  - **15%** of the deaths occurred in the **Lake Chad Basin**.

**Figure 15: Deaths in Epicentres**



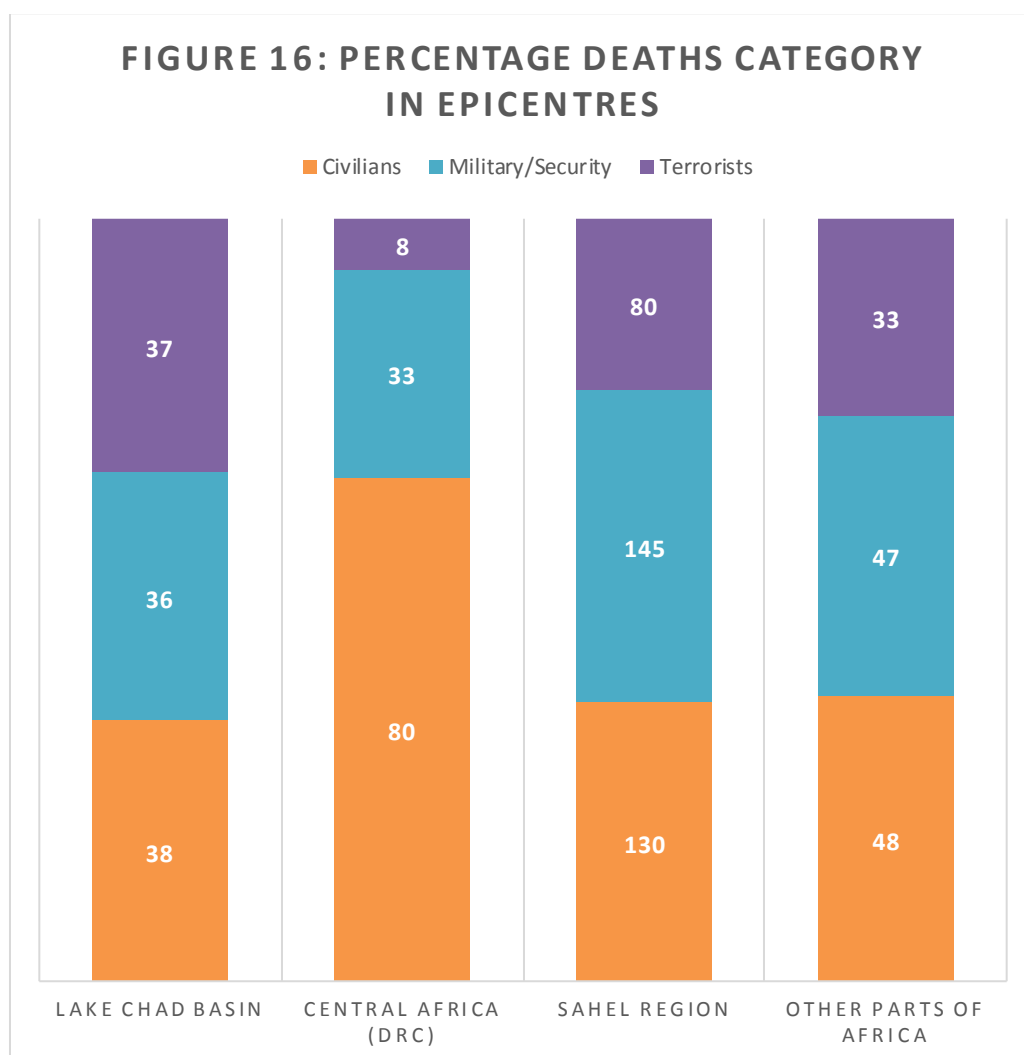
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## 16. Deaths by Category in Epicentres

Table 7: Category of Deaths in Epicentres

Epicentre	Civilian	Military	Terrorists	Comments
<b>Sahel Region</b>	130	145	80	The Sahel region recorded highest numbers of deaths against Civilians and Military/Security Forces among the epicentres.
<b>Central Africa (DRC)</b>	80	33	8	The Central Africa (DRC) recorded the second highest number of deaths among the various epicentres.
<b>Lake Chad Basin</b>	38	36	37	The Lake Chad Basin recorded the lowest number of deaths against civilians and the 36 Military/Security Forces among the epicentres.
<b>Other Parts</b>	47	48	33	All other parts of Africa except the epicentres recorded 47 civilians deaths and the second highest of Military/Security Forces.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## KIDNAPPINGS

10 cases of kidnapping were recorded and a total of 44 persons were taken hostage in Burkina Faso, Niger, Cameroon and DRC. Twenty-six of them were rescued while seven were killed. The rest of them remained in hostage.

### **Burkina Faso**

**09 January, Ingaré village, Thiou, Yatenga Province.** Five people living in Ingaré were kidnapped by unidentified armed men.

**18 January, Pissila, Samantenga.** Suspected terrorists attacked the village and kidnapped seven civilians who were later killed.

**23 January, Donla, Gayéri, Komondjari Province.** Unidentified gunmen kidnapped two teachers, including the school principal. They were later released unharmed.

### **Cameroon**

**21 January, Kumba, Southwest Region:** Cameroonian security forces rescued 24 children who had been abducted by armed separatists the same day.

### **DRC**

**05 January, Lubero, North Kivu:** One civilian was kidnaped, and goods taken away in an incursion by unidentified militiamen into the convent of Catholic sisters.

**05 January, Rusabira, Uvira:** One herdsman was abducted by unidentified militiamen. His cattle were also rustled.

### **Niger**

**10 January, Kameroun, N'Guigmi Commune, Diffa Region.** Suspected elements of Boko Haram kidnapped two young boys in the Kameroun district of the urban commune of N'Guigmi.

**19 January, Méléram, N'Guigmi Commune, Diffa Region.** Armed men suspected to be members of Boko Haram abducted four women in the village.

**26 January, Ala N'gaïri, Kablewa Commune, Diffa Region.** Elements of Boko Haram raided the village of Ala N'gaïri and abducted three women.

**27 January, Chanel, Toumour Commune.** Armed men suspected of belonging to Boko Haram abducted four people including a woman and an infant.

## CONCLUSION

The spate of terrorist attacks in the Sahel Belt of West Africa continues to destabilize the region. The region recorded the highest number of terrorist attacks in the Continent in the month of January. Niger recorded the deadliest raid against military post where 89 soldiers were killed. Earlier, in December 2019, two ambush attacks led to 85 deaths of Nigerien soldiers in the country as well. The constant attacks against the military indicates that the terrorist groups have become advanced in operational tactics while the capability of legitimate forces remain inadequate.

It is to recall that throughout 2019, there was an upsurge of Boko Haram and ISWAP attacks against security forces resulting in high number of casualties around Lake Chad Basin region. This trend continues to the current period under review where Boko Haram recorded the highest number of attacks compared to other terrorist groups across the Continent. While the military response against the insurgency in the region also intensified, the threat posed by terrorist groups remain persistent.

The frequency and lethality of terrorist attacks by Al-Sunna Wa-Jamaa (ASWJ) in northern province of Cabo Delgado in Mozambique and affiliated to ISCAP, significantly increased in 2019 and the group continues to demonstrate its strength. Known for attacking civilians, ambushing vehicles and targeted killings particularly security personnel, the group attacked a military base killing 22 soldiers on 23<sup>rd</sup> January. The success of this high-profile attack will boost the morale of militants and will spur them on to carry out other attacks. The violence is expanding south of Cabo Delgado where Bilibiza district experienced a terrorist attack. The area is the furthest that the militants have reached in south. ASWJ and its IS affiliate are growing in confidence and determined to cause havoc. Mozambique needs to take appropriate measures including involving the AU and other partners to contain the insurgency before the situation deteriorates further.

The capabilities and resilience displayed by terrorist groups in Africa, might have taken a toll on the morale of security forces. Building capacities of security forces and providing security sector reform (SSR) aimed at restoring the legitimacy, professionalism and efficiency of security institutions should be taken into consideration. The intended quick resolution, through military intervention, of the prevailing situation has not produced the needed outcome. With more than a decade of counter-terrorism military intervention, terrorist attacks continue to intensify and becoming even more sophisticated, while more and more people are dying. A robust program of amnesty, counter-radicalization and de-radicalization need to be fused with existing military solution. Civil society and private actors should be encouraged to play a role in preventing and countering terrorism through a whole of government whole of society response approach.



## FORECAST FOR NEXT EDITION

The next edition of the Africa Terrorism Bulletin will cover terrorism incidents from 1<sup>st</sup> – 29<sup>th</sup> February 2020.

## 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 ATTACKS 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	5	1	0	1		3	25	1	2	26	0	24	24	0	1	5	1	0
2	Chad	2	1	0	0		9	10	21	10	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
3	Central African Republic	1	0	0	0		3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
4	DRC	18	0	0	2		36	80	47	12	6	3	17	0	11	10	10	0	0
5	Kenya	5	0	0	0		3	10	6	2	5	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
6	Somalia	10	7	0	0		10	12	30	12	59	37	0	0	0	10	5	2	0
7	Algeria	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
8	Tunisia	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
9	Mozambique	4	0	0	0		22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
10	Burkina Faso	14	8	0	3		22	112	8	5	18	0	7	0	0	9	14	2	0
11	Cote d'Ivoire	1	0	0	0		1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
12	Mali	8	5	1	0		34	18	52	25	10	0	0	0	0	10	3	1	0
13	Niger	1	1	0	4		89	0	77	0	0	0	13	1	0	1	5	0	0
14	Nigeria	11	2	0	0		30	29	29	11	14	0	0	13	3	4	8	1	0
15	Senegal	1	0	0	0		2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>81</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>		<b>264</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>General Total</b>		<b>117</b>				<b>-</b>	<b>831</b>			<b>258</b>			<b>61</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>117</b>			

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

NB: The colour codes show countries in regions where incidents were recorded CAR: Central African Republic

DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo

## APPENDIX 2: TERRORIST ATTACKS RECORDED BY REGION

### CENTRAL AFRICA

#### CAMEROON

**07 January, Gambura, Far North Cameroon,** A grenade explosion killed nine and 26 injured people.

**18 January, Gansé, Mayo-Sava Region.** Boko Haram attacked and killed six villagers.

**19 January, Hidoua-Tourou, Far North,** Three Cameroonian army posts were set on fire during an attack attributed to Boko Haram.

**21 January, Blangoua Island, Far North.** Five bodies of fishermen killed by Boko Haram militants were recovered on the 28<sup>th</sup> January. The group of fishermen were attacked on 21<sup>st</sup> January on the Blangoua Island in the Lake Chad Basin.

**26 January, Kikaikom, K3, village in Kumbo, North West Region:** The dreaded ‘Ambazonia General’ of Bui Warriors, Edwin alias ‘General Chacha’, was killed. The news of his death was announced on January 26.

**27 January, Ndop, Northwestern town Cameroon.** Rebels attacked reporters and torched media offices.

**29 January, Blaram, Blangou.** Boko Haram attacked a military base setting it on fire. Two soldiers were injured while five Boko Haram fighters were killed.

#### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**10 January, Alindao, Basse-Kotto Province.** At least three people died, and a dozen were injured following a clash between members of the Central African Armed Forces (FACA) and the Peace Unit in the Central African Republic (UPC).

**25-26 January, Eastern Bria, Haute-Kotto Province.** Infighting among different ethnic groups of the ex-Seleka armed militia FPRC resulted in the killing of about 40 people and the displacement of several others from their homes.

## CHAD

**19 January, Kaiga Kindjiria, Lake Chad Region.** A suicide bomber blew herself up in Kaiga, killing nine people, comprising two women and seven men.

**27 January, Island of Tetewa, Lake Chad Region.** Six Chadian soldiers were killed and 10 injured in an ambush attributed to Boko Haram.

**29 January, Island of Choua, Lake Chad Region.** Three Chadian troops and a female civilian were killed when suspected Boko Haram militants attacked a military position. 21 assailants were neutralized.

## DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

**01 January Beni, North Kivu Province.** ADF members attacked the Mayi Moya district in Beni and killed one policeman. Several houses were also burned down.

**02 January, Madina, Beni, North Kivu Province.** Nine soldiers and five militants were killed in clashes between the FARDC and the ADF/MTM. Two PKM weapons were recovered with 432 cartridges 7, 62 x 54 mm; 0A rocket launcher n ° 7 and six AK 47 assault rifles.

**03 January, Badjere, Ituri Province:** Four civilians were killed in an incursion by unidentified militiamen.

**04 January, Lukweti, Masisi Region, North Kivu Province.** Two civilians were killed and a girl was raped during clashes between Jean-Marie's militants NDCR, FDLR, APCLS and NYATURA.

**05 January, Kasemba, Maniema Province.** Four soldiers were killed and three Mai-Mai militias injured in a confrontation between the FARDC and the militiamen of the Bernard Kasembe group.

**05 January, Bunyuka, Beni, North Kivu Province.** One FARDC soldier was wounded and one militiaman killed during an attack on FARDC position by the Mai-Mai/Mazembe militiamen.

**07 January, Masango, South Kivu Province.** Clashes between the Ngumino and Mai-Mai militiamen led to the deaths of 25 people. Several houses were set on fire.

**10 January, Localities of Ibumba Musingi, Ngaji and Malingi, Fizi Region, South Kivu Province.** Clashes between Ngomino and Mai-Mai militias led to

the deaths of 20 Ngomino and one Mai-Mai militiamen. One Ngomino and five Mai-Mai militiamen were also injured.

**11 January, Salamabila, Kabambare, Maniema Province.** Clashes between FARDC forces and Mai-Mai militia led to the deaths of four FARDC soldiers.

**12 January, Lutangi village, Kailo, Maniema Province.** Clashes between local self-defence groups and militiamen of the armed group Bernard KASEMBE led to the deaths of five militiamen. Five weapons including three AK 47 assault rifles, and one locally made weapon were recovered from the militia group.

**12 January, Uzi village, Djugu.** An attack by Fulcon/CODECO militiamen against the FARDC 3308<sup>th</sup> Regiment killed one FARDC soldier and the injured another. Six other members of FARDC were reported missing.

**14 January, Uzi village, Djugu.** An attack by Fulcon/CODECO militiamen against the FARDC 3308<sup>th</sup> Regiment killed eight FARDC soldiers, injured six and left three others missing. Six AK 47 assault rifles were carried away.

**14 January, Hutwe, north-east of Kirumba, North Kivu Province.** An attack on a military position by the Mai-Mai militia led to the disappearance of one soldier and the killing of a Mai-Mai militia.

**14 January, Kinyandoni, Rutshuru, North Kivu Province.** Seven civilians were killed during an incursion by FDLR/FOCA rebels.

**14 January, Irumu-Center, Ituri Province.** An attack by FRPI militiamen killed six police officers. Two AK 47 assault rifles and computer tools were carried away.

**17 January, LWAMA, Maniema Province.** Militiamen from the armed group FDLR assassinated three civilians.

**20 January, Nduko, Lubero, North Kivu Province.** The "Amani" Hospital Center, commonly known as "Vusara", was ransacked by alleged Mai-Mai militiamen during the night.

**22 January, Beni, North Kivu.** ADF rebels killed six people in the locality of Mayi-Moya, about 40 kilometres north of Beni.

**23 January, Djugu, North-East Region, Ituri Province.** Seven people were killed by militiamen in Djugu, Ituri, where the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Michelle Bachelet, had begun a five-day visit. About 15 people were also abducted by CODECO militiamen.

**29 January, Mazingi, Beni, North-Kivu.** 15 civilians were killed and six others wounded in an attack by the ADF.

**28 January, Manzingi and Maleki villages, Beni, North-Kivu.** ADF rebels killed at least 36 people in attacks on the two villages in eastern Congo overnight.

**KENYA**

**02 January, Nyongoro, Lamu-Garsen.** Al Shabaab militia killed three people and injured three others.

**05 January, Lamu, North Coast Region.** Al Shabaab group stormed a military base used by US forces in Kenya's coastal Lamu region, killing three American citizens and destroying several aircraft and military vehicles. Two other US Department of Defence personnel were wounded. Four terrorists were also killed.

**07 January, Saretho, Daadab sub-county, Garissa.** At least three Kenyan students and a teacher were killed, and four more people injured when suspected al Shabaab terrorists attacked the primary school in Garissa county. The Kenyan military in response killed two of the attackers when they tried to blow up a telecommunications tower.

**13 January, Garissa, North-Eastern Region.** Al Shabaab terrorists launched an attack killing three teachers. They also attacked a police post and partially damaged a telecommunications mast.

**18 January, Pandanguo village, Lamu, Coast aregion.** Al Shabaab stormed the village between 22:00 hrs on Saturday and 03:30 hrs on Sunday. They were later chased out by security officers.

**24 January, Khorof Kharar, Wajir County.** Two people were injured when suspected al Shabaab militants ambushed a passenger bus.

**SOMALIA**

**02 January, Marka, Lower Shabelle Region.** Al Shabaab claimed it launched an attack against African Union troops' military base in Lower Shabelle region, south of Somalia.

**05 January, Galkayo, Mudug Region, Central Somalia.** An officer within the integrated security forces of Galkayo was seriously wounded after a bomb planted under the seat of his car. Another security official was wounded in the bomb attack.

**06 January, kulbiyow, Lower Jubba Region.** Heavily armed al Shabaab militants attacked a Kenyan military base in Kulbiyow town. The attack prompted a fierce gunfight between the fighters from al Shabaab and the Kenyan soldiers, causing unspecified number of deaths on both sides.

**07 January, Mogadishu.** Suspected al Shabaab members armed with pistols shot and killed a female district official in Mogadishu.

**08 January, Mogadishu.** Al Shabaab assailants perpetrated a car trap-attack near the parliament. The explosion killed four persons and injured 10 others.

**14 January, Elasha Biyaha, Lower Shabelle Region.** At least three Somali government soldiers were killed and two others wounded when a bomb blast targeted a security convoy on the outskirts of the capital Mogadishu.

**14 January, Toratorow, Lower Shabelle Region.** Al Shabaab militants took over a town close to the capital Mogadishu after government troops withdrew from the area.

**17 January, Yaqshid District, Mogadishu.** Ten people were wounded with two sustaining serious injuries following a hand grenade attack in Mogadishu. The explosive device was hurled into a house where young people gathered for celebration in the Yaqshid District

**17 January, Haji Ali village, Addale, Middle Shabelle Region.** Al Shabaab attackers targeted a military base in Haji Ali village resulting in the death of four soldiers, with two others injured. The Somali government forces responded to the attack and killed 15 militants and wounded 26 others.

**17 January, Hosingow, Lower Juba region.** Al Shabaab militants briefly entered a Somali military camp near Hosingow. Troops launched a counterattack and retook the base. One government soldier and four militants were killed.

**18 January, Afgoye, Northwest Mogadishu.** At least four people were killed and 18 others injured when a suicide bomber targeted Turkish construction workers and Somali security forces.

**19 January, Marka, southwest Mogadishu.** Gunmen belonging to al Shabaab attacked a Somali National Army base in the coastal town of Marka. The Somali forces repulsed the attack and killed eight al Shabaab members and wounded 11 others.

**21 January, Afgoye, Northwest of Mogadishu.** 21 people were injured in a bomb attack. The victims included six Turkish construction workers.

**21 January, Buurane Village, Jowhar, Middle Shabelle.** An IED attack was targeted at Burundi Soldiers near Buurane village, 18km from Jowhar town. There were no reported casualties.

**25 January, Bal'ad, Middle Shabelle Region.** At least two people were killed and six wounded when a roadside bomb blast targeted a military vehicle.

**25 January, Kamsuma, Lower Jubba Region.** Al Shabab militants publicly executed three men accused of working with Somali troops and Kenyan Defence Forces (KDF)

**25 January, Far Libah, Beledwenye, Hiiraan Region.** Somali National armed forces clashed with al Shabaab militants leading to the deaths of at least three al Shabaab militants.

**30 January, Mogadishu.** Al Shabaab destroyed at least four CCTV cameras near Debka junction and Maka Al-Mukarama in Mogadishu.



## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### MOZAMBIQUE

**03 January, Cabo Delgado.** Unidentified armed men killed several people during an ambush.

**22 January, Cabo Delgado.** Insurgents attacked a military base but were driven away.

**23 January, Cabo Delgado.** Insurgents attacked a military base in Mbau, killing 22 members of the Mozambique Defence Armed Forces (FADM) and wounding several others. ASWJ/ISCAP claimed responsibility for the attack.

**29 January, Bilibiza, Cabo Delgado.** Armed militants attacked the village of Bilibiza, setting its technical college on fire. No casualties were reported and no group claimed responsibility for the attack.

## WEST AFRICA

### BURKINA FASO

**02 January, Pobé Mengao, Soum Province.** Elements of the “Groupement des forces antiterroristes (GFAT)” were attacked in the locality of Pobé Mengao in Soum province, Sahel region. There were no recorded casualties.

**03 January, Inata, Soum Province.** The Inata gendarmerie post was attacked by unidentified armed individuals. At least two gendarmes were injured.

**04 January, Dounkou-Dagale, Sourou Region.** A public transport carrying pupils ran over an IED resulting in the deaths of 14 passengers and injuring of nine others.

**05 January, Ouo, Comoe Province.** Unknown gunmen attacked a military base and destroyed equipment and materials. There were no reported casualties.

**08 January, Pazani, Ouagadougou.** There was an explosion at a French-Arab school. Four students were injured.

**09 January, Nagare village, Logobu, Tapoa Province.** A primary school and town hall were set on fire by suspected terrorists.

**11 January, Solle, Loroum Province.** The village was attacked by unidentified gunmen. Nine civilians were killed.

**12 January, Komompoum, Komondjari Province.** Unidentified gunmen attacked the village and killed a former president of the village development council (CVD).

**13 January, Paladoubé, Gourma Province.** Two Paladoubé women died following the passage of their cart over an IED. A child who was also on the cart with the two women was injured.

**13 January, Diabatou, Gourma Province.** Unidentified assailants torched a primary school in the village of Diabatou.

**17 January, Yalanga, North-West Arbinda.** A vehicle of Groupement des Forces pour la Securisation du Nord (GFSN) on a reconnaissance mission struck an IED, killing six soldiers and injuring another.

**18 January, Arbinda, Soum Province, Sahel Region.** A military vehicle on patrol was hit by an IED, killing five soldiers. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

**19 January, Toeni, Sourou Province.** An army patrol vehicle was targeted by an IED attack. Two people were injured in the explosion.

**20 January, Nagraogo market, Sanmatenga Province.** Suspected armed terrorists attacked and killed at least 32 people and wounded three other civilians. The market was also burnt. No group has claimed responsibility.

**20 January, Alamou, Sanmatenga Province.** Suspected armed terrorists attacked the village and killed four people

**20 January, Salmossi, Oudalan Province.** Members of the GFSN on patrol were attacked by armed terrorists. They fought back and killed two terrorists.

**24 January, Sampèla, Sanmatenga Province.** Unidentified armed individuals attacked and killed at least three civilians. The attackers also looted the village.

**25 January, Silgadji village, Soum province.** A terrorist attack left 39 civilians dead.

**25 January, Manni, Gnagna Province.** Two armed men opened fire on police officers positioned at the Manni credit union killing one police officer.

**27 January, Nagraogo, Sanmatenga Province.** Armed individuals ambushed and killed a nurse and injured another.

**28 January, Between Madjoari and Pama, Kompienga Province.** Armed terrorists ambushed the Madjoari Military Detachment. A homemade explosive hit their vehicle followed by gunfire, resulting in the deaths of six soldiers and the disappearance of several others.

**31 January, Thiou, Yatenga Province.** The Thiou Military Detachment in Yatenga Province ran over an explosive device during a patrol mission. Following an exchange of heavy weapon fire, two terrorists were killed.

## COTE D'IVOIRE

**16 January, Néro village, Tabou sub-prefecture.** A terrorist attack on the Armed Forces of Côte d'Ivoire resulted in the death of a soldier and the injuring of another.

## MALI

**01 January, Agola, south west Ansongo, Gao Region.** Two Belgian soldiers were injured as a result of their vehicles passing over an IED.

**02 January, Niono, Segou Region.** A detention centre was attacked by unidentified armed men. One of the attackers was killed. Three prison officers were injured.

**06 January, Alatona, Segou Region.** Suspects jihadist militants in cars and motorbikes opened fire on Malian soldiers after the explosion of a roadside bomb. Five soldiers were killed.

**09 January, Tessalit, Kidal Region.** At least 18 peacekeepers and two civilians were injured in a mortar attack on a military camp. No group claimed responsibility.

**09 January, Dialloubé, Mopti Region.** FAMA soldiers were ambushed, resulting in the death of one soldier and the disappearance of another.

**12 January, Diéma, Diéma Cercle, Kayes Region.** An attack by JNIM claimed the lives of two government officers.

**16 January, Sinda, Douentza, Mopti Region.** Unidentified armed men attacked the village and killed 15 civilians.

**20 January, Ansongo, Gao Region.** Terrorists attacked FAMA military camp. One assailant was neutralized. The FAMA also recovered a machine gun. No group claimed responsibility.

**21 January, Douentza, Mopti Region.** A roadside landmine was detonated after a military vehicle ran over it, killing at least two Malian soldiers and injuring two others.

**19 January, BIH bridge, Koro city, Mopti.** An IED explosion killed one civilian and four injured civilians. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

**22 January, Tessalit, Kidal Region.** Terrorists attacked FAMA camp. Six soldiers were killed. No group claimed responsibility.

**23 January, Five kilometers off Camp Gao, Gao Region.** A homemade explosive detonated when a peacekeepers' vehicle ran over it. Three Belgian soldiers were injured.

**26 January, Sokolo, Segou region.** Gunmen attacked an army camp near the border with Mauritania, killing 20 soldiers. No group claim responsibility.

**28 January, Gourthin, Dioungani Community.** Unidentified armed men attacked the village, killed two people and wounded two others.

**30 January, Sarkala village, Markala, Segou Region,** unidentified gunmen attacked a gendarmerie post. No causality recorded.

## **NIGER**

**04 January, Kablewa, Diffa Region.** The Mayor of Kablewa community was released alongside his wife after being kidnapped by unidentified gunmen since 19 October 2019.

**09 January, Tillaberi Region.** A jihadist attack on a military camp left 89 soldiers dead. A counter attack by the military left 77 assailants dead.

**14 January, Kongou Gourou.** Shells from an unknown origin landed on the outskirts of Niamey near the village of Kongou Gorou.

## **NIGERIA**

**03 January, Tawari, Kogi Local Government, Kogi State.** Unidentified armed men killed 19 people and burnt houses, a school, a church and the residence of a traditional chief.

**03 January, Jakana village, Borno State.** The ISWAP terrorist group in six military trucks attacked the Jakana military base, killing four soldiers and injuring 11 others.

**15 January, On the Kaduna-Zaira highway, Kaduna State.** Jamaat al Ansar al Muslimeen fi Bilad al Sudan (Ansaru) ambushed Nigerian soldiers on the convoy of Emir of Potiskum, killing at least six soldiers and destroying military vehicles.

**17 January, Bama-Gwoza highway, Firgi, Bama Local Government, Borno State.** Boko Haram insurgents attacked and killed 17 soldiers. A counter attack by the military left many assailants dead.

**18 January, Ngala, Ngala Local Government Area, Borno State.** Heavily armed jihadists in trucks fitted with machine guns attacked a humanitarian centre, killing one soldier and setting the centre on fire. Four assailants died in the ensuing gunfight.

**18 January, Ngala Community, Gamborou-Ngala LGA, Borno State.** The Nigerian Military repelled a Boko Haram attack, killed two terrorists and rescued

13 kidnapped victims.

**21 January, Molai, outskirts of Maiduguri, Borno.** Boko Haram blew up a 330Kv power transmission line supplying electricity to the city of Maiduguri.

**24 January, Ngala Bridge, Ngala LGA, Borno State.** The Nigerian Army repelled a Boko Haram attack, captured two of the terrorist Gun Trucks, two Anti-Aircraft guns, one General Purpose Machine Gun, two AK 47 Rifles, one General Purpose Machine Gun, 688 rounds of 7.62mm ammunition, 20 rounds of PKT ammunition and 63 rounds of .50 ammunition.

**20 January, Michika Local Government Area, Adamawa State.** Boko Haram terrorists executed the Chairman of the Christian Association of Nigeria.

**26 January, Gamboru Ngala IDP camp, Borno State.** The Nigerian Army foiled an attempt by terrorists with a truck loaded with IEDs. Five humanitarian workers were rescued, 15 terrorists killed and weaponry and Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device (VBED) seized.

**26 January, Gwoza, southern Borno State.** A suicide bomb attack on worshippers in a mosque killed three civilians and the suicide bomber. 13 other worshippers were injured.

**26 January, Otte area, Illorin, Kwara state.** Armed Fulani herdsmen shot sporadically at motorists killing one civilian.

**30 January, Muna Galti, Maiduguri, Borno State.** Two suicide bombers detonated explosives, killing five people and wounding several others.

## SENEGAL

**22 January, Gathiary, Kéniéba District.** Unknown armed men attacked a patrol van of the Group of Rapid Action of Surveillance and Intervention (Garsi). A counter attack led to the retreat of the armed men and the seizure of weaponry

## APPENDIX 3: COUNTER-TERRORISM RESPONSE

**02 January, Kasinga, Beni, North Kivu Province.** Two combatants from the locality of Kantine in the Mai-Mai headquarters surrendered.

**02 January, Kalenda-Kibuyu, Maniema Province.** 45 militiamen, including warlord Mahanga Muhumedi alias Coeur de Lion surrendered to the FARDC. 10 AK 47 assault rifles together with spears and arrows were retrieved.

**02 January, Kpandroma, Djugu, Ituri Province.** 105 combatants from the FULCON/CODECO armed group surrendered. 26 AK 47 assault rifles and one PKM weapons were handed over to the police.

**03 January, Mogadishu, Somalia.** The Somali government in cooperation with US AFRICOM conducted an airstrike against al Shabaab and killed three terrorists.

**03 January, Mandekada and Darsalam, Ouenkoro Province, Mopti Region.** FAMa carried out an operation and killed a terrorist.

**05 January, Serma Region.** Operation Barkhane Force carried out a mirage 2000 strike, followed by a helicopter-borne assault that neutralized about dozen terrorists on their training site, and destroyed fifteen motorcycles.

**05 January, Laikipia, Central Kenya.** Kenyan police arrested three men suspected of trying to break into a British army camp in Laikipia in Central Kenya.

**06 January, Nguesha, North Kivu Province.** One militiaman was captured and an AK47 assault rifle recovered during a patrol by FARDC.

**07 January, Pissila, Sanmatenga Province.** The intervention of the Mobile police unit during a clash killed six terrorists and the seizure of two PKMS and a rocket launcher. Two police officers were injured.

**07 January, Ndete, North Kivu Province.** One Nyatura militiaman was captured and his AK 47 rifle was recovered by the FARDC.

**08 January, Camp Sadate, Beni-Mbau, Beni:** An offensive launched by the FARDC led to the death of one ADF/MTN rebel. Eight FARDC forces were injured in the process.

**09 January, Lanfta Anole, Jubbaland State, Somalia,** Danab Special Forces attacked and killed dozens of Al Shabaab militants.

**09 January, Katoyi and Kazinga localities, Goma, North Kivu.** An offensive by FARDC resulted in the killing of three Nyatura/FDDH rebels and the retrieval of three AK 47 rifles.

**09 January, Beni, North Kivu Province.** One ADF fighter was killed and another injured during an operation by FARDC.

**09 January, Madina, Beni, North Kivu Province.** An offensive by FARDC in the stronghold of the ADF/MTN killed seven rebels. Two PKM weapons; four AK assault rifles, five loaded magazine; one pomegranate, two 20 Amp batteries, nine homemade bombs, six TNT and one Motorola phone were recovered.

**09 January, Katoyi and Kazinga, Rutshuru, North Kivu province.** A FARDC patrol team clashed with Mai-Mai and APCLS militiamen. one APCLS and three NYATURA / FDDH were killed. Five AK 47 assault rifles were recovered.

**10 January, Northen Mopti.** An operation conducted led to the killing of three terrorists, including a logistics officer.

**12 January, Salamabila, Kabambare, Maniema Province.** An offensive by FARDC killed 23 Mai-Mai militias and the capture of nine others. One FARDC soldier died in the attack and four others injured. FARDC also recovered several looted goods of the local population.

**13 January, Salamabila, Kabambare, Maniema Province.** An offensive by FARDC resulted in the killing of nine Mai-Mai militias. Four FARDC soldiers were killed and four others injured.

**18 January, Tsoro and Djogo, territories of Djugu and Katanga.** 10 people were killed in clashes between the FARDC and the CODECO

**18 January, Warabe, Borno State.** The Nigerian Military successfully cleared an ambush laid by Boko Haram. Two Boko Haram fighters were neutralized while others were wounded. The military also seized two AK 47 assault rifles and three refilled rounds of 7.62mm special ammunition.

**19 January, Tindinbawen, Liptako.** Operation Barkhane commandos conducted a drone strike against the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS), neutralized five armed terrorists and destroyed three motorcycles.

**19 January, Geidam LGA of Yobe State.** The Nigerian Military in an offensive neutralized two Boko Haram fighters, wounded many others and seized two AK 47 assault rifles, five AK 47 rifle magazines and 45 rounds of 7.62mm special ammunition.

**19 January, Bama, Borno State.** The Nigerian Military and Cameroonian Defence Forces on a clearance operation neutralized one terrorist and confiscated one locally made pistol, one wooden AK 47 assault rifle and one Boko Haram Terrorists' flag.

**20 January, Auno, Kaga LGA, Borno State.** The Nigerian Military arrested a high-profile member of ISWAP.

**20 January, Bama, Borno State.** The Nigerian Military with Cameroonian Defence Forces during clearance operations destroyed criminal hideouts, neutralized five Boko Haram fighters and recovered one motorcycle, and two mobile phones. Two women and four children held hostage were rescued.

**20 January, Dogon Gona, Shiroro LGA, Niger State.** The Nigerian Army conducted a clearance operation and neutralized one bandit, recovered one AK 47 assault rifle, three AK 47 rifle magazines, 10 rounds of 7.62mm Special ammunition, two mobile phones and one motorcycle.

**22 January, Gajigana, Magumeri LGA, Borno State.** The Nigerian Military arrested a Boko Haram terrorist.

**24 January, Gashigar, Borno State.** The Nigerian Air Force (NAF) destroyed ISWAP staging area and their hideouts and neutralised many insurgents.

**24 January, Firgi, Bama LGA, Borno State.** The Nigerian Army on a clearance operation neutralized two Boko Haram fighters and wounded many others.

**25 January, Abujan, Talakawain Maiduguri, Borno State.** Joint Tactical Team deployed to Borno and Yobe States apprehended an ISWAP female recruiter (Zainab Usman). The suspect is a wife of Ali Usman, a high-profile ISWAP logistics supplier.

**26 January, Kalehe, South Kivu.** At least 120 Nyatura militiamen, who had surrendered to the FARDC in December 2019, left Numbi camp on Sunday January 26. They withdrew to Lumbishi, their former stronghold with the intention of taking up arms again.

**28 January, Southern Somalia.** U.S. forces killed al Shabaab terrorist.

**29 January, Bapere, Lubero North Kivu:** Three people, including two Mai-Mai militiamen and a Congolese soldier, died in clashes between the FARDC and the militiamen.