



African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT)



THE AFRICAN UNION TERRORISM SITUATION ANALYSIS REPORT (AU-TSAR) 2014 January-December 2014



Table of Contents

Abbreviations	10
Political Map of Africa.....	14
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:.....	15
CONTINENTAL SITUATION REPORTS METHODOLOGY	19
Challenges in Compiling the Situation Reports (Sit-Reps).....	21
Conclusion:.....	25
Disclaimer:.....	26
CONTINENTAL TERRORISM THREAT ANALYSIS.....	27
I. Introduction	27
II. Overview of Incidents and Developments Relating to Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Africa.....	27
(i) 2014 Major Terrorist Events and Developments	32
(ii) Hostage taking	35
(iii) Outlook for 2015.....	36
A. General ACSRT observations related to terrorist incidents in 2014	38
(i) Type of attacks.....	40
(ii) Victims and targets of terrorist acts.....	41
(iii) Statistical Presentation of the Continental Terrorist Incidents in 2014	45
B. North Africa observations related to terrorist incidents in 2014.....	61
i. Etat de la menace terroriste	61
ii. Caractéristiques générales de la menace terroriste en Afrique du Nord.....	62
iii. Tendances générales de la menace dans la région.....	64
iv. Représentations statistiques relatives aux incidents terroristes en Afrique du Nord	65
C. The Sahelo-Saharan region and West Africa observations related to terrorist incidents in 2014.....	71
i. Etat de la menace terroriste	72
ii. Caractéristiques générales de la menace terroriste en Afrique de l'Ouest.....	72
iii. Tendances générales de la menace dans la région.....	74
iv. Représentations statistiques relatives aux incidents terroristes en Afrique de l'Ouest.....	80
D. The Central Africa observations related to terrorist incidents in 2014.....	85
i. Etat de la menace terroriste	85



ii. Caractéristiques générales de la menace terroriste	85
iii. Représentations statistiques relatives aux incidents terroristes en Afrique Central	101
E. Eastern Africa: Observations related to terrorist incidents in 2014	106
i. Status of the Threat of Terrorism	106
ii. General Characteristics of the Threat of Terrorism	106
iii. Anticipated outlook for the region	112
iv. Statistical Representations related to the Terrorist Incidents in Eastern Africa	117
F. Southern Africa observations related to terrorist incidents in 2014	122
i. Status of the Threat of Terrorism	122
i. General Characteristics of the Threat of Terrorism	122
v. Anticipated outlook for the region	124
ii. Statistical Representations related to the Terrorist Incidents in Southern Africa	125

Rapport Mensuel de la Situation sur le Terrorisme en Afrique du Nord	131
---	------------

Janvier 2014	131
Synthesis table	135
Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom	136
Preliminary remarks	136
Février 2014	137
Synthesis table	141
Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom	142
Preliminary remarks	142
Mars 2014	143
Synthesis table	144
Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom	145
Preliminary remarks	145
Avril 2014	146
Synthesis table	147
Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom	148
Preliminary remarks	148
Mai 2014	150
Synthesis table	152
Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom	153



Preliminary remarks.....	153
Juin2014.....	154
Synthesis table	157
Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom.....	158
Preliminary remarks.....	158
Juillet 2014	160
Synthesis table	162
Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom.....	163
Preliminary remarks.....	163
Aout2014	164
Synthesis table	167
Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom.....	168
Preliminary remarks.....	168
Septembre 2014.....	169
Synthesis table	171
Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom.....	172
Preliminary remarks.....	172
Octobre2014	173
Synthesis table	175
Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom.....	176
Preliminary remarks.....	176
Novembre2014	177
Synthesis table	181
Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom.....	182
Preliminary remarks.....	182
Décembre2014.....	183
Synthesis table	184
Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom.....	185
Preliminary remarks.....	185

West Africa Terrorism Situation Report.....	186
--	------------

January 2014	186
--------------------	-----



Synthesis table	188
Preliminary Remarks	189
February 2014	190
Synthesis table	192
Preliminary remarks	194
March 2014	195
Synthesis table	198
Preliminary remarks	200
April 2014	201
Synthesis table	205
Preliminary remarks	206
May 2014	207
Synthesis table	212
Preliminary remarks	213
June 2014	214
Synthesis table	221
Preliminary remarks	222
July 2014	223
Synthesis table	226
Preliminary remarks	227
August 2014	228
Synthesis table	230
Preliminary remarks	232
September 2014	233
Synthesis table	235
Preliminary remarks	236
October 2014	237
Synthesis table	240
Preliminary remarks	241
November 2014	242
Synthesis table	245



Preliminary remarks.....	246
December 2014	247
Synthesis table	251
Preliminary remarks.....	252

Central Africa Terrorism Situation Report.....	253
---	------------

January 2014.....	253
Synthesis Table	254
Preliminary remarks.....	255
February 2014.....	256
Synthesis table	257
PRIMARY TARGETS	257
Preliminary remarks.....	258
March 2014.....	259
Synthesis table	261
Preliminary remarks.....	262
April 2014.....	263
Synthesis table	266
Preliminary Remarks	267
May 2014	268
Synthesis table	270
Preliminary remarks.....	271
June 2014.....	272
Synthesis table	276
Primary Targets	276
Preliminary Remarks	277
July 2014	278
Synthesis table	280
Preliminary Remarks	281
August 2014	282
Synthesis table	285
Preliminary remarks.....	286



September 2014.....	287
Synthesis table	290
Preliminary remarks.....	291
October 2014	292
Synthesis table	296
Preliminary remarks.....	297
November 2014.....	298
Synthesis table	300
Preliminary remarks.....	301
December 2014.....	302
Synthesis table	305
Preliminary remarks.....	306
Eastern Africa Terrorism Situation Report	307
January 2014	307
Synthesis table	308
Preliminary remarks.....	309
February 2014	310
Synthesis table	312
Preliminary remarks.....	312
March 2014	314
Synthesis table	316
Preliminary remarks.....	316
April 2014.....	318
Synthesis table	321
Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom.....	322
Preliminary remarks.....	323
May 2014	324
Synthesis table	327
Preliminary remarks.....	328
June 2014	329
Synthesis table	331



Preliminary remarks.....	331
July 2014	334
Synthesis table	338
Preliminary remarks.....	339
August 2014	341
Synthesis table	342
Preliminary remarks.....	343
September 2014.....	344
Synthesis table	346
Preliminary remarks.....	347
October 2014	348
Synthesis table	349
Preliminary remarks.....	350
November 2014.....	351
Synthesis table	353
Preliminary remarks.....	354
December 2014.....	355
Synthesis table	357
Preliminary remarks.....	358

Southern Africa Terrorism Situation Report.....	359
--	------------

January 2014	359
Synthesis table	359
Preliminary remarks.....	360
February 2014	361
Synthesis table	361
Preliminary remarks.....	362
March 2014.....	363
Synthesis table	363
Preliminary remarks.....	364
April 2014.....	365
Synthesis table	365



Preliminary remarks.....	366
May 2014	367
Synthesis table	368
Preliminary remarks.....	368
June 2014.....	369
Synthesis table	369
Preliminary remarks.....	370



Abbreviations

ABIED	Animal-Borne Improvised Explosive Device
ACSRT	African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism
ADF	Allied Democratic Forces
ALPC	Armes Légères et de Petit Calibre
AMISOM	African Union Mission in SOMALIA
ANP	l'Armée Nationale Populaire Algérienne
APCLS	L'Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain
AQAP	Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula
AQIM	Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb- <i>Tan'im al-Qā'idah fī Bilād al-Maghrib al-Islāmī</i>
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
AU-TSAR	The African Union Terrorism Situation Analysis Report
BH	Boko Haram- Jamā'at 'ahl al-sunnah li-l-Da'wah wa-al-Jihā
CAR	the Central African Republic
CEN-SAD	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
CEWS	(African Union) Continental Early Warning System
CMD	(AU) Conflict Management Division
COA	Courses of Action
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
Council	reference to the AU Peace and Security Council
CPMR	Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution
CT	Counter-Terrorism
CT-CEWS	Counter-Terrorism CEWS



DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EFP	Explosives Formed Projectiles
EWS	Early Warning System
FARDC	Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo
FDS	Forces de défense et de sécurité
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
FPR	Front Populaire pour le Redressement
FRELIMO	Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (Mozambique Liberation Front)
GSPC	<i>Groupe Salafiste pour la Prédication et le Combat (Group for Call and Combat)-al-Jamā'ah as-Salafiyyah lid-Da'wah wal-Qitāl</i>
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICGLR	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
ICU	Islamic Courts Union in Somalia
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
KFR	Kidnapping For Ransom
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
IncRep	Incident Report
ISIL	Islamic States in Iraq and the Levant, also called Islamic State and DAECH for al-Dawla al-Islamiya fi Iraq wa ash-Sham.
ISIS	Islamic States in Iraq and Syria, also referred to as ISIL, Islamic State DAECH
JTF	Joint Task Force



LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MNC	Multi-National Company
MO	Modus Operandi
MONUSCO	UN Stabilization Mission in Congo
MUJAO	Mouvement pour l'Unité et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest (Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa)- <i>Harakat al Tawhid wa al Jihad fi Gharb Ifriqiya</i>
NALU	National Army for the Liberation of Uganda
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NPOs	Non-Profit Organisations
NTR	Nothing to Report
OAU	Organisation of African Unity
OAU Convention	OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism (1999)
PoA	AU Plan of Action for the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism (2002)
PBIED	Person borne improvised explosive device
PRC	(AU) Permanent Representatives Committee
PSC	(AU) Peace and Security Council also referred to as Council
PSD	Peace and Security Department
RCIED	Remote controlled improvised explosive device
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RENAMO	Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (Mozambique National Resistance movement)
RMs	Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution
RTF	Regional Task Force of the African Union (AU) established to hunt down rebels of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons



Sit-Rep	Situation Report - Situation Reports-Reports prepared by ACSRT Regional Analysts on terrorists incidents occurring in their respective regions
Sit-Room	(ACSRT) Situation Room
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
Terrorist Act	<p>As defined by Article 1 and Article 3 of the 1999 OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.</p> <p><u>Article 1: “Terrorist act” means:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) any act which is a violation of the criminal laws of a State Party and which may endanger the life, physical integrity or freedom of, or cause serious injury or death to, any person, any number or group of persons or causes or may cause damage to public or private property, natural resources, environmental or cultural heritage and is calculated or intended to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) intimidate, put in fear, force, coerce or induce any government, body, institution, the general public or any segment thereof, to do or abstain from doing any act, or to adopt or abandon a particular standpoint, or to act according to certain principles; or (ii) disrupt any public service, the delivery of any essential service to the public or to create a public emergency; or (iii) Create general insurrection in a State. (b) any promotion, sponsoring, contribution to, command, aid, incitement, encouragement, attempt, threat, conspiracy, organizing, or procurement of any person, with the intent to commit any act referred to in paragraph (a) (i) to (iii). <p><u>Article 3:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1, the struggle waged by peoples in accordance with the principles of international law for their liberation or self-determination, including armed struggle against colonialism, occupation, aggression and domination by foreign forces shall not be considered as terrorist acts. 2. Political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other motives shall not be a justifiable defence against a terrorist act.
UMA	Maghreb Arab Union
VBIED	Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device



Political Map of Africa



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

This is the third issue of the AU annual terrorism situation analysis and statistical report. The first came out in 2012 (year zero) and it is taken as a gauge with which to compare any future relevant data collected with the view to highlighting yearly trends, developments and evolution of the terrorism situation on the continent.

In conformity with the functioning modalities of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), this publication aims to provide AU Member States and the Commission with the requisite information and statistical data to assist in the analysis of terrorism evolution on the continent.

This Report is based on material collected from open sources. It includes information, analysis and statistical data on terrorism incidents that occurred throughout 2013. The figures presented here are the most exhaustive body of open source information that was available at the time of compilation of this report. Tracking and analyzing terrorist incidents can help better understand important features of terrorism, including the geographic distribution of terrorist attacks and the perpetrators thereof, their victims, targets, modus operandi (MO) and other relevant details that can be availed to those entrusted with the task of ensuring the safety and security of citizens and the protection of critical infrastructures and sensitive sites.

The overall number of attacks across the continent may not, however, necessarily inform about continental counterterrorism effectiveness, either with regard to preventing these incidents, or reducing the capacity of terrorists to advance their agenda. It is, therefore, incorrect to place too much emphasis on the use of attacks data as a yardstick to measure success or failure of any given counter terrorism strategy.

In the course of the year under review, the African continent suffered 789 terrorist attacks which resulted in approximately 11,180 terrorism related deaths of which 4,391 were terrorists. As a result, 2014 registered increases in terrorist attacks compared to 2012 and 2013 of 155.31% and 104.5% respectively. A similar trend is observed in relation to terrorism related which increased by 436% and 161.98% compared to the two previous years.

The number of terrorists killed in 2014 was 4,391. This figure is twice as big as the number of terrorists eliminated in 2013 was 2,043 and more than four times that of 2012 which was 905.

Given the rising number of terrorist incidents the sahelo-saharan region and West Africa are now, no doubt, one of the main theaters of operations of jihad in the world.



The threat in the Sahel is essentially characterized by the renewed activities of El Mourabitoune (Fusion of the Movement for the Oneness and Jihad in West Africa- MOJWAS- and those that sign by blood), of Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQMI) and Ansar-Dine. These groups, affiliated to al-Qaeda or derivatives of it, are the most active in Mali and Niger.

In 2014, West Africa led in terms of terrorist attacks. 254 incidents took place there, resulting in 6,052 terrorism related deaths, including those of 1,548 terrorists killed. In 2013 however, West Africa was second to North Africa in terms of number of terrorist incidents. A total of 220 terrorist attacks took place in 2013 there resulting in 3,041 terrorism related deaths. This increase could be attributed to the consequences of the escalation of terrorist activities by Boko Haram Nigeria and resurgence of jihadists in Northern Mali.

North Africa registered the second highest number of terrorist attacks in 2014. In total 206 terrorist incidents occurred in this region compared to 131 and 222 in 2012 and 2013 respectively. Although the region witnessed a drop in terrorism incidents from the previous year, it however, registered almost the same number of casualties compared to last year. The number of terrorism related death in 2014 were 442 deaths compared to 446 in 2013, while in 2012 the number of terrorism related deaths were 161. This could reflect a degree of expertise or equipments that the new terrorist groups that emerged in the Arab Spring countries (Tunisia, Egypt and Libya) may have acquired over time.

East Africa registered 123 terrorist incidents, mostly attributed to Al-Shabaab. This is a sharp decrease in relation to 2013 and 2012, which recorded 202 and 181 terrorist incidents respectively. The number of terrorism related death increased sharply from the two previous years where 2014 resulted in 1,283 deaths, including 768 terrorists killed compared to 1,013 and 1,166 in 2013 and 2012 respectively. This could be an indication of a degree of sophistication in the attacks of Al-Shabaab both in the choice of Modus Operandi or a shift in targets, where it is now increasingly targeting civilians in public and commercial spaces.

In 2014, around 32.19% of Africa's terrorist incidents took place in West Africa (29.14% in 2013 and 36.81% in 2012), followed by North Africa with 26.11% (29.40% in 2013 and 25.79% in 2012), Central Africa with 24.59% (14.17% in 2013 and 1.77% in 2012), Eastern Africa with 15.59 % (26.75% in 2013 and 35.63% in 2012), and the Southern African Region 1.52% (0.53% in 2013) of the total number of terrorist attacks that occurred in Africa during the period under review.

In the period under review, around 54.13% of Africa's total number of terrorist related deaths took place in West Africa (44.06% in 2013 and 47.52% in 2012), followed by Central with 29.83% (34.56% in 2013 0.70% in 2012); Eastern Africa with 11.48% (14.68%



in 2013 and 45.49% in 2012); North Africa registered 3.95% (6.46% in 2013 and 6.28% in 2012) and the Southern African Region 0.61% from last year's 0.25%.

West Africa is the deadliest region in terms of terrorism related deaths, with a total of 6,052 for 2014. This number has almost doubled since 2013 where it was at 3,041 and almost quintupled since 2012's 1218 terrorism related deaths.

On the average, 2014 registered 65.75 terrorist attacks and 931.67 terrorism related deaths continent wide. On the other hand, 2013 registered 61.67 terrorist attacks and 555.42 terrorism related deaths and 2012 an average 42.33 terrorist attacks and 213.58 related deaths, which indicate clearly that the continent has witnessed a rise in the number of terrorist attacks and deaths.

In 2014 a total of 4,391 terrorists were eliminated compared to 2,043 in 2013 and 905 in 2012. 2,075 and 1,548 of these were eliminated in Central and West Africa respectively. With 861 terrorist eliminated during the month of September. It should be noted the month of March was also the month in which the highest number of terrorists were eliminated in 2013 and 2013 with a total of 416 and 148 respectively. The lowest number of terrorist eliminated in 2014 was the month of February with 35 terrorists dead compared to June 2013 with a total of 88 terrorist killed, and April 2012 that recorded 7 terrorist deaths.

Types of attacks

- Guns and other conventional weapons are, by far, the most prevalent instruments of attack, counting for more than 45% of the total number of terrorist attacks perpetrated in 2014. Central Africa registered the highest number of these types of attacks, with a total of 119 of such attacks, followed by North Africa with 98 attacks, West Africa with 90, East Africa 47 and Southern Africa with 4 of these types of attacks.
- In 2014, bomb attacks, in particular suicide bombings, continued, by far, to be the most lethal type of terrorist attacks. The largest number of terrorist attacks with the use of explosive devices was registered in North Africa this year, where last year it was in East Africa. 84 bomb attacks in total, occurred in North Africa alone, followed by West Africa, East Africa and Central Africa with 77, 45 and 10 explosives related attacks. The Southern Africa Region registered 2 explosives related attacks. However, in West Africa this type of attacks resulted in the highest number of casualties.
- 49 cases of kidnap for ransom (KFR) were registered throughout the year, 20 of which occurred in West Africa, followed by 19,8 and 2 in North Africa, Central



Africa and East Africa respectively. Southern Africa did not register kidnapping incident in the course of the year in review.

Victims and Targets of Terrorist Acts

- The analysis of data collected indicates that about 83.7% of those killed by terrorist attacks in 2014 were civilians almost equal to the percentage of 2013, which was 83.8% and an increase from 2012 that was 66.5%; totaling 6,789 victims in all, compared to 4,859 in 2013, and 1,102 in 2012. Similar to 2013, 16.3 % of the victims were from the police and other law enforcement agencies as well as the military and paramilitary organizations totaling 1,105 up however from 777 deaths in 2013. In 2012 all these security institutions taken together suffered 547 fatalities representing 33% of total terrorism deaths registered that year.
- The period in review also registered the death of 3 hostages compared to 12 in 2013. The hostages were killed in North Africa, West Africa and Central Africa.
- 39% of attacks were against government infrastructures, a drop from the 48% and 52% registered in 2013 and 2012 respectively. This drop was met by an increase of 53% attacks against civilian infrastructures in particular open public places which accounted for more than 327 attacks, with 144 in West Africa alone followed by Central Africa with 96 attacks. 2013 and 2012 recorded the same 46% of attacks against civilian infrastructures in particular places of worship and public gatherings. The trend of attacks against international organization has also increase this year representing 8% of the total attacks, which was 6% in 2013 and 2% in 2012 this is attributed to attacks registered in Libya, Somalia and Mali against Peace keeping operations, International Organizations, diplomatic entities and diplomats, including international NGOs.
- Journalists continue to be targeted by terrorists group. 15 journalists have been killed in separate attacks in 2014 against 15 and 17 in 2013 and 2012 respectively.



CONTINENTAL SITUATION REPORTS METHODOLOGY

This work is produced in conformity with the mandate and the functioning modalities of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) and the relevant Peace and Security Council and Focal Points recommendations. The publication aims to provide AU member states and the Commission with the required statistical information to assist in the analysis of the terrorism situation on the continent.

However, much as the ACSRT maintains statistical data on the annual number of terrorist acts, the scarcity of reliable open source information limits its ability to track specific groups responsible for individual incident involving killings, kidnappings, and injuries. Moreover, specific information about victims, perpetrators, targets, damage, and other incident related details are frequently not fully reported in open source media.

The current 2014 Report includes statistical information drawn from terrorism acts that occurred in 2014 as reported in open source media. The statistics represented here is the most exhaustive body of information available to ACSRT, in the absence of reports from National and Regional Focal Points, as specified by the 2004 AU Protocol on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, in which State Parties committed themselves to submit, on an annual basis, or at such regular intervals as shall be determined by Council, reports on measures taken to combat and prevent terrorism; and to report to Council all terrorist activities in their countries as soon as they occur. In registering terrorist acts, the ACSRT adopted the definition of terrorist act as expressed in the 1999 OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in its Articles 1 & 3.

Tracking and analyzing terrorist incidents can help to comprehend important characteristics about terrorism, including the geographic distribution of attacks and information about the perpetrators, their victims, targets, modus operandi (MO) and other details. The present report builds on last year's experience, which allowed for the first year-to-year comparison of data collected by the ACSRT since 2012 with the aim of providing enhanced understanding of terrorism in Africa based on trends/forecasting analysis. The rationale behind this is that the ACSRT is using its own database¹, based on the OAU definition, in the compilation of the statistical data collected on terrorist incidents in Africa.

However, it is important to note that the gross number of attacks across the continent may not necessarily inform about the continental effectiveness, either for preventing these incidents, or for reducing the capacity of terrorists to advance their agenda nor the opposite. It is therefore, incorrect to place too much emphasis on the use of attack data as a benchmark for success or failure against terrorists.

¹ ACSRT Database on Terrorism Operationalized in Dec 2011



These Sit-Reps presented in the report were compiled by the current team of analysts according to the following regional division criteria:

- **North Africa:** covering Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) and Tunisia.
- **West Africa:** covering Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape-Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.
- **Central Africa:** covering Cameroon, of Central Africa Republic (CAR), Chad, Congo, (DR) Congo, Equatorial-Guinea, Gabon, and Sao Tomé & Príncipe.
- **Southern Africa:** covering Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
- **Eastern Africa:** covering Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South-Sudan, the Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

During the compilation of this report, the ACSRT came across a number of limitations and tallying challenges, which can be summarized as follows:

- Putting together terrorist incidents based on open source data, necessarily involves relying on often incomplete and unverified information. The quality, accuracy, volume and comprehensiveness of open source reporting can vary greatly from country to country and according to the degree of reliability of the source of data to which the ACSRT has access. As a result, establishing whether a given violent attack meets the criteria of a terrorist act is often difficult to determine and highly subjective. This is particularly true if the attack does not involve a large number of casualties because detailed information is not necessarily available in this kind of incidents due to lack of comprehensive media coverage, and if indeed the information is available it is most cases fragmentary, ambiguous and difficult to analyse. Furthermore, in areas of the continent where there are recurrent conflicts, terrorist attacks are often not reported as terrorist incidents given that they are sometimes confused with other acts of violence such as those resulting from tribal clashes, cattle rustling, rebellions, conflicts and transnational organized crime;
- Attacks are occasionally tallied as single event regardless of the number of casualties. Incidents identified as simultaneous and coordinated are recorded as one attack, including secondary attacks that may have targeted for instance first responders;



- The reported number of attacks from region to region does not necessarily reflect the complete picture of the situation and may not always be meaningful, given that a good number of terrorism-related incidents are misreported (as other crimes, as mentioned above) in regions that have historically not suffered from terrorism and thus such acts are underreported. The availability, quality, and depth of open source reports vary, making it difficult to isolate whether the rise or fall of a particular data element from one region to the next is related to an increase or decrease in open source data or to a change in actual events.

Challenges in Compiling the Situation Reports (Sit-Reps)

The data provided in the Situation Report (Sit-Rep) consists of incidents in which national, transnational groups or individuals commit a terrorist act as per the 1999 OAU Algiers Convention definition. These incidents are also used to update the ACSRT Database on Terrorism to build up the knowledge base of the ACSRT and to allow year-to-year comparison and trends analysis.

Challenges in relation to the determination of Terrorist Acts: As indicated above, determination of what constitutes a terrorist act can be more of an art than science. It is often based on interpretation by the analyst of the act itself and confronts it with the OAU definition; however, given that open source information on an incident is often incomplete, it becomes therefore open to interpretation, based on past experience, historical incidents and the analytical capacity of the analyst, which substantially increase the level of subjectivity. Users of this report should note that interpretation of events and incidents may differ on whether a particular attack actually constitutes terrorism or some other form of violence. Moreover, additional information may become available over time, changing initial assumptions about the attacks, as reported in open sources, or confirmed, (in very rare cases), by the concerned Focal Point(s). The ACSRT has, however, made every effort to ensure a high degree of objectivity and limit the degree of subjectivity involved in the judgments.

Genocidal acts are excluded, in part because of the inherent difficulty in counting such events and because the inevitable undercount does not do justice to the scope and depth of such atrocities. Moreover, international experts agreed that acts that meet the criteria for genocide are fundamentally separate from terrorist acts.²

Failed or foiled attacks, as well as hoaxes, are not included in the Sit-Reps. Terrorists must have initiated and executed an attack for it to be included in the report.

² Based on the experience and recommendations of the US National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), where the question of whether or not acts of genocide should be included in the WITS (World Incidents Tracking System) database was posed to a panel of academics at the 2008 Brain Trust on Terrorism Metrics.



Challenges in relation to the determination of perpetrators: Initially, the ACSRT only attributed attacks to perpetrators when a claim of responsibility was made or if the information available supported an idea that a particular perpetrator was responsible for the attack. Only those groups that have already been designated as such by the concerned Member State(s), listed on the UN Sanctions Committee List (1267/1988) or on the ACSRT Compiled list of Terrorist Groups and Individuals, or have themselves claimed responsibility for terrorist actions, or have been repeatedly and reliably suspected of involvement in specific terrorist activities in the concerned member state or region, are included in the Sit-Rep. As noted, factual and comprehensive information to identify the perpetrator is not always available, and, as a result, many of the reported attacks in the Sit-Rep appear with unknown perpetrator. However, the methodology utilized allows the analyst a degree of inferred judgment in instances where available information provides neither a claim of responsibility nor a belief that a particular perpetrator was responsible. Such deductions are based on an assessment of the characteristics of the attack and other historical facts such as whether only one group is active in a particular region or whether it is the only one that possesses the technical expertise to conduct such an attack (in the case of IED attacks). In such a case where the attack characteristics match the *modus operandi* of a particular group, or a group is known to be the only one operating in the region, for example, an inference is made that connects a particular group with the attack.

Challenges in relation to the determination of Targets: The purpose of this category was to capture, where possible, the underlying motivating factors for attacks, in order to facilitate the search for attacks against specific targets. The intent of this field is not to identify all victims but rather to identify victims who appeared to be targeted by the perpetrators. Primary Targets are categorized as Government (which includes all security and civil servants, entities and assets), International Organizations (including diplomatic entities, international NGOs/NOPs) and Civilians (which includes non-combatants, business-local/international). However the Sit-Rep, as it is, does not allow distinction between private entities, businesses, civil society, places of worship, cultural sites and any other type of similar civilian assets or targets. Moreover, determining when perpetrators have targeted civilians or government (security services) officials/assets can also be difficult. This is particularly true when a terrorist attack results in mixed casualties. The Analyst will make a judgment based on previous terrorist incidents, and on the target that has historically been the subject of previous attacks, or based on the nature of asset, or its geographical location and/or within the vicinity of the attack.

For 2014 it was agreed to expand the *Primary Targets* section into sub-sections, to allow trends analysis of the types of target and determine those that have become attractive to terrorists, which will in turn guide the analysis on the underlying motivating factors for attacks, in order to facilitate the search for attacks against specific targets. It was therefore agreed on the following definitions for each of the sub-sections:



1. Government:

- **Institutions:** such as parliament, Ministries, personalities, vehicles, or any other governmental assets...etc.
- **Security/ Military Facilities:** such as military barracks, police stations, road blocks, military hospital, training facilities/academies including vehicles...etc.
- **Public Media Outlets/Communication:** such as Public Radios, TV Stations, Newspapers including journalists, Telephone/Mobile phone Carriers, internet service providers ...etc.
- **Critical Infrastructures:** such as water facilities, electricity grid, transportation, including national airport/Port and any other vital infrastructure...etc.

2. Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities:

- **International Organizations:** such as AU/UN Field Missions, AU/UN/EU agencies, CICR including their respective personnel and assets....etc.
- **Diplomatic Entities:** such as embassies, consulate, missions, high commissions, including diplomatic personnel and assets...etc.

3. Civil/Private:

- **Education:** such as School, Universities, vocational training centers....etc.
- **Places of Worship:** such as Mosques, Churches, Synagogues, temples...etc.
- **Medical Facilities:** such as hospitals, clinics, pharmacies...etc.
- **Commercial/ Markets:** such as shopping centers, markets, convenience stores, department stores...etc.
- **Business/Corporations:** such as private companies, major corporations, international companies/chains...etc.
- **Open Public Places:** such as stadiums, fairs/exhibitions, beaches/Parks, and restaurants/Bars/cafes....etc.
- **Cultural Sites & Heritage:** such as listed sites, museum, monuments...etc.

Since Kindap-for-Ransom has become one of the major sources of terrorist financing in Africa, and is high on the AU CT Agenda, it was decided to include a new section in the



present report that follows kidnapping incidents through the development a separate tracking table.

Challenges in relation to the distinction between terrorism and other types of violence: It is particularly difficult to gather comprehensive information about all attacks and to distinguish terrorist acts from the numerous other forms of violence, including crime and sectarian/ethnic violence. Furthermore, separating crime from terrorism can be complicated, particularly when the criminal act is used to support future terrorist operations. This is particular true in Africa where the lines between terrorism and transnational organized crime have become hard to determine. For instance, a kidnapping for ransom by a terrorist group would be included in the Sit-Rep, but a bank robbery or smuggling to fund future operations may not necessarily be included.

Challenges in relation to the counting of incidents: The Sit-Rep contains a field that allows analysts to categorize an incident by **Type of attacks**. Initially, and for ease of reference, these were limited to four types of attacks (i) Explosives, (ii) Guns and other Conventional Weapons (iii) Mixed Explosives and Guns (iv) and Kidnapping. An additional section labeled “Others” was added, which takes into account other incidents such as “amputation”, “mutilation,” and “stoning” that may not necessarily fit into any of the above Types of attacks.

The analysts’ panel has also noted that the types of attacks currently presented in the 2014 Sit-Rep would need to be more refined and specific. Attacks category will need to be expanded in order to feed the ACSRT Database more expansively and provide greater granularity, analytical interpretation and higher level of detail on the types of attacks. It was agreed then, for the following year (2015), to expand the current types of attacks to include the following: armed attack, arson/firebombing, assassination, assault, barricade/hostage, bombing, CBRN, crime, hijacking, kidnapping, near miss/non-attack, theft, and vandalism. While some incidents can easily be categorized, other kinds of attacks are more difficult to be defined, as is the case when faced with incidents that involve multiple types of attacks. Incidents involving mortars, rocket-propelled grenades, and missiles generally fall under “Guns and Conventional Weapons,” although Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) fall under Explosives, including Vehicle-Borne IEDs (VBIED). Suicide events are captured under the category “Explosives”, but the perpetrator must have died in the attack for the event to be included. However, an incident such as “ambush” which, would in most cases, include the use of explosives and conventional weapons, would fall under “Mixed Explosives and Guns,” if no explosives were used, it fall fall, then, under “Guns and Conventional Weapons.”

Challenges in determining the nationalities, gender and age of victims and perpetrators: Nationalities are recorded in the Sit-Rep where open-source-media reports such information. However, it was agreed to presume most victims to be local nationals unless



otherwise reported in the media. Although the SitRep Synthesis table does not capture the nationality, gender and age of the victims or perpetrators, the narrative in the table provides sufficient details to determine this when this is reported. Nonetheless, it is important to note that all relevant available information is incorporated in the ACSRT Database, which, as it develops over time, will allow an in-depth analysis of the incidents and victims.

Challenges in determining the status of injured victims: having encountered difficulties in capturing data in relation to the injured, in particular those that succumb to their injuries, it was agreed to leave this variable from the statistical data to be analysed in the present report. However, the ACSRT database will continue capturing such data.

CONCLUSION:

Because terrorism is a tactic used by diverse perpetrators in different circumstances, with different capabilities and aims, and based on the challenges stated above, the ACSRT cautions against the use of the The African Union Terrorism Situation Analysis Report (AU-TSAR) and Sit-Rep as well as associated qualitative/quantitative analysis, for comparison from region to region as a final metric basis to evaluate tangible successes or shortcomings against terrorism, or to determine the terrorist risk level. Rather, it is suggested that other interpretive analysis and forecasting studies conducted by the ACSRT be utilized in conjunction with the Sit-Reps to reach a clear understanding of the terrorism situation in Africa.

Tracking terrorist incidents can help understand important trends related to the nature of the attacks, place of attacks, the victims, perpetrators, targets and frequency of terrorism related incidents. However, year-to-year changes in the gross number of attacks across the continent may tell little about the effectiveness in preventing attacks, reducing the operational capacity of terrorist groups, or preventing terrorists from advancing their agenda through violence.

Despite the abovementioned stated limitations, the AU-TSAR can still be a valuable tool in facilitating empirical research on terrorism in Africa, aids AU decision-makers and CT practitioners, operationalizes the ACSRT Database and CT-Continental Early Warning system (CT-CEWS), and assists in building arguments when developing CT Strategies, and action plans.



Disclaimer: The statistical and analytical information contained in the AU-TSAR along with the detailed monthly Situation Reports (Sit-Reps) are based on factual reports from a variety of open sources that may be of varying credibility. Any assessments regarding the nature of the incidents or the factual circumstances thereof are offered only as part of the analytic work product of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) and may not reflect the assessments of the AU Commission. The ACSRT will aim to update the information in its database as necessary and appropriate, when and if the underlying incidents are finally adjudicated. Therefore, the ACSRT and the AU Commission should not be held responsible for errors and omissions in open source reporting or publicly available information. The judgment of ACSRT is not intended to be a confirmation of the AUC that an event is a terrorist act for any purpose other than providing statistical and analytical information.



CONTINENTAL TERRORISM THREAT ANALYSIS

I. Introduction

This report is submitted in conformity with the functioning modalities of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) and pursuant to the relevant decisions of Council and recommendations of the ACSRT National and Regional Focal Points. It provides an overview of key developments on terrorism in Africa, based on statistical information analysis drawn from terrorist acts that occurred in 2014 as reported in open source media.

II. Overview of Incidents and Developments Relating to Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Africa

Terrorism remains one of the major security challenges to the continent and a serious threat to international peace and stability. It has become more pervasive and deadly. The threat of terrorism has assumed greater proportions with attacks spreading on a larger geographical area and with consistent frequency. Terrorist groups have evolved new and sophisticated recruitment tactics and funding methods. They grew in desire and potential for catastrophic levels of destruction. As a result, our continent is home to increased instances of violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism.

While in the previous report terrorist threats on the continent were broken down into five categories, which included: (i) terrorist attacks on African interests; (ii) terrorist attacks on Western and other foreign interests; (iii) use of African territories as safe havens; (iv) use of Africa as a terrorist breeding ground and source of recruitment and financing; and (v) Africa as a transit point for terrorists and fund-raising tied to other illicit activities, in the period under consideration it has expanded to include a sixth and seventh category, namely (vi) Africa as a rallying point for international Jihadists and (vii) Africa as confrontation ground between Al-Qaida and the Islamic State for supremacy and leadership of the violent Jihad movement.

Though West Africa, the Sahel and East Africa continue to be terrorism most affected regions, North Africa has become a very attractive hot spot for terrorists. Libya, Tunisia and Egypt, in particular, have to cope with a large presence of terrorist groups and a sharp increase in terrorist incidents both in frequency and brutality. The proliferation of arms and ammunitions, and presence of a multitude of armed groups with proven military training and expertise are, to a considerable extent, responsible for the prevailing situation in the region.

Incidents by Boko Haram, Al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Al-Mourabitoun, Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO), Ansar Al-Sharia in Libya and



Tunisia, the so-called Islamic State's local provinces and Al-Shabaab have marked the period in review.

The configuration of some of these groups has witnessed changes over the past months, in particular following the establishment of the so-called Islamic States (IS) on 29 June 2014. This created a rift within Al-Qaida followers and affiliates, and within the wider jihadi community. They had to choose between Al-Qaida Central and the Islamic State for, the proclamation of ISIS demanded that all groups with connection with Al-Qaeda paid allegiance to it, leaving no room for maneuver for Al-Qaeda of Ayman al-Zawahiri in this new equation. All those who do not pledge allegiance are regarded as, de facto, enemies and legitimate targets.

The terrorism threat in the Sahel is characterized by microcells of 4 to 5 persons, scattered on quasi-inhabited large stretched of land, with means of mobility and communication, enabling them to move and to establish communications over long distances, to carry out violent actions along the main axes and on the outskirts of urban settlements.

In Africa, ISIS has been disputing with Ansar Saharia formations, AQMI, MUJAO and other long established terrorist groups territory and population for influence, extremist indoctrination and terrorist recruitment. It has opened fronts in Egypt, Libya, Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco. Many, like Boko Haram have sworn Allegiance or have expressed support to it. Others saw their ranks shrink and split with the dissidents forming branches of ISIS in their respective areas of operation.

In this context *Majlis Shura Shabab al-Islam* (Advisory Council for the Islamic Youth), active in Derna- **Libya**, *Ansar Bait al-Maqdis* (ABM) in **Egypt** followed by *Jund al-Khilafa Fil-Djazair* (Soldiers of the Caliphate in Algeria pledged allegiance to the Islamic State leader Al-Baghdadi, during the reporting period, who in a press release dated 13 November 2014, accepted the allegiances of groups from Egypt, Libya, Algeria, Yemen and Saudi Arabia

This situation contributed, and will continue so, to an increase in terrorist activities, as the new groups attempt to establish themselves on the ground and assert their existence. While pursuing their locally-driven agenda, the respective groups have become committed to a more global one. This has led not only to a shift in strategy to copy the Islamic State's model, but also to changes in terms of ideological rhetoric, recruitment, financing, propaganda methods and modus operandi. Recourse to suicide attacks and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), as well as brutal mass executions and beheadings have become a regular feature in these groups' mode of operation.

These allegiances have, in some cases, also resulted in the exchange of technical expertise, financial and human resources. In general, these groups have been able to



learn from each other and adapt their mode of operation. This is evident in their propaganda methods, techniques for manufacturing improvised explosive devices, engagement in illicit trafficking and kidnapping for ransom and more recently in the attacks committed by the Islamic State in Libya mainly perpetrated by Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF).

Terrorists are strategic in the choice of their targets. They attack military barracks, soldiers and convoys, state symbols in order to undermine states' capacities to protect. They attack prisons to release detained terrorists and recruit the other detainees as new members. They increasingly target Critical and Strategic Multinational Economic Infrastructures to hamper the financial revenue stream of the countries since a country in dire economic and financial straits can easily be attained and run over. They resort to massive hostage-taking and kidnappings to capture media attention. They adopt their rhetoric to win over young people living in vulnerable areas, provide economic support to local populations and marry into local tribes as part of their expansion strategy in the Sahel. Even the failed attacks are a success for them, as they learn from them to fine tune subsequent attacks.

Civilians are increasingly being targeted by terrorists. The rationale behind this is two-fold: firstly, civilian targets are easier than "hard" military targets to strike and the group perpetrating the attack bears little risk, and, secondly, the spread of terror among the civilian population might create the impression that the legitimate security forces of the country are unable to protect the citizens against terrorist attacks.

In the *Maghreb and Sahel*, continued security operations against groups such as Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb has limited the operational capacity of the group which is further weakened by internal strife and repeated dissensions resulting from the emergence of IS. AQIM has lost the supremacy and the leadership of Jihad in the Maghreb and the Sahel. However, this group is reorganizing. More and more, it carries out ambushes, abductions and extortion of funds in various parts of the region. Its katibats which were seriously impacted and scattered by *Operation Serval and Barkhane* are reorganizing and redeploying, as witnessed in the resurgence, in the region, of Jihadist activities mainly carried out by the elements of Ansar dine, Al-Mourabitoun and MUJAO.

Boko Haram activities continue to affect North-Eastern Nigeria and parts of the neighboring countries. Attacks, carried out by this group, have caused death and more than one hundred and fifty thousand (150,000) people in the North-East Nigeria to flee into neighboring Cameroon, Niger and Chad. Furthermore, an estimated 650,000 people have been internally displaced from that zone due to brutality and terror activities of this group.

Boko Haram has undeniably been weakened and degraded by the action of the *Multi-National Joint Task Force* (MNJTF). Its operational capacity has been severely undermined.



This is observed by the changes in its *modus operandi*. Boko Haram's massive, almost conventional attacks, with flags, uniforms and armored vehicles have virtually disappeared.

In the ***East African region*** the reality, particularly for Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Djibouti, South Sudan, and the Sudan presents multiple security scenarios ranging from civil war, terrorist groups with expanding capacities, growing religious extremism illegal armed militias and localized insurgencies. Several Member States in the region continue to face security threats from terrorist groups, represented by Harakat *al-Shabaab al-Mujahdeen* (Al Shabaab), The *Lord's Resistance Army* (LRA) and *Allied Democratic Forces/National Army for the Liberation of Uganda* (ADF/NALU) in addition to the challenges mentioned above rendering their security situation very volatile.

In the ***Horn of Africa***, particular in Somalia, Al Shabaab (AS) has found itself on the defensive and a shadow of its former self. Once dominant as a serious terrorist threat, it has been forced out of most of its strongholds in Somalia, had its leadership decimated by drone strikes and internal strife, lost control of major financial hubs and saw its popularity eroded because of its ultra hard-line policies. Al Shabaab has been put on the retreat primarily due to the initiation of two major offensives carried out jointly by the Somali National Army (SNA), the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) troops, and the Kenyan national Army, namely, "*Operation Eagle*" and "*Operation Indian Ocean*", during which Al Shabaab lost control of key cities and important districts in Somalia. Consequently the group's main means of operation is now asymmetrical warfare.

Al Shabaab may have suffered massive setbacks during 2014, but it has proved itself very adaptive and resilient. Although it has been driven back conventionally across much of Somalia, AS' very efficient and highly organized intelligence unit, *Amniyat* still managed to stage several momentous attacks in 2014, such as the two attacks on the Presidential Palace in Mogadishu, the Intelligence Headquarters in Mogadishu, the Parliament building, and AMISOM's largest base at *Halane*, in 2014.

Apart from attacks in Somalia, AS has also managed to launch significant high-profile attacks outside Somalia. In Kenya, AS carried numerous attacks. To state just a few it attacked a bus on 22 November 2014 in Mandera, northern Kenya, where 28 civilians were killed, and on 2 December 2014 AS massacred 36 civilians in a quarry in Mandera.

These attacks clearly indicate that, although AS has been significantly weakened militarily in Somalia, and controls less territory, the group is still capable of inflicting large-scale casualties, especially against civilian targets, in addition to lethal attacks on high-profile venues which are frequented by government officials in Somalia and sensitive targets outside the country.



For the rest of the East African region, the most prominent security/terrorist threat, as indicated above, would be the Allied Democratic Front/National Liberation Army of Uganda (ADF/NALU), armed militias, armed rebel groups, transnational crime syndicates, and the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) is still perpetrating terror in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic (CAR). It is no longer pursuing the goal of fighting to overthrow the Uganda government. Instead, it is fighting for its own survival. It is pre-occupied with the security, social, economic, and political benefits to its own leaders and members. The only means to do so is through continued attacks on civilians, raids on villages, abduction of children and girls as well as ivory poaching and illicit trade to replenish their ranks with fresh supplies of food, fighters, new wives, money and weapons. Many of its commanders have been either killed, captured or have surrendered. The leader of the LRA, *Josef Kony*, is purported to be in south Sudan with, in all probability, not more than 100 fighters and has to be constantly on the move due to relentless pressure on him by the RCI-LRA.

The **Allied Democratic Forces/National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF/NALU)** remains the foremost security and terrorist threat to Uganda. The ADF/NALU, a violent extremist religious group which wants to overthrow the government of Uganda, has around 1,600-1,200 fighters coming from Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda. The group has moved their main base of operations to north Kivu province in the DRC, where they continue to kidnap and train children to commit acts of terrorism. There are strong indications that the ADF/NALU has links with *Al Shabaab* with the latter providing innovative fighting skills, weapons and explosives.

Foreign Terrorist Fighters: The issue of Foreign Terrorist Fighters and the so called Islamic State consequences on Africa are becoming of great concern as more Africans join the ranks of the so-called Islamic State (IS) or pledge allegiance to it with serious potential consequences to the security of all AU Member States. The newly-found freedoms following the Arab Spring in 2011 in countries such as Tunisia, Egypt and Libya, allowed Islamists and jihadists to overtly promote, their ideologies attracting, as a result, supporters and sympathizers.

ISIL in Libya, for instance, relies heavily on Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF), it is reported that the head of IS Tripoli Province is a Tunisian named Abu Talba. In addition, FTF are particularly involved in suicide attacks. The recent attack in Tripoli against the *Coranthia Hotel* was perpetrated by a Tunisian and a Sudanese³. It should be recalled that a decade ago, Algerians, Moroccans, Tunisians, and especially Libyans went to fight in Iraq. These

³ The Libyan branch of ISIS claimed responsibility for the attacks, and released photos of the two gunmen; it said had carried out the attacks as Abu Ibraheem Al-Tunsi and Abu Sulaiman Al-Sudani.



fighters were often used to conduct suicide attacks against military and civilian targets. It seems that history is now repeating itself now in North Africa.

Al-Baghdadi attaches great importance to Libya, which was clearly demonstrated in the reported dispatching and designation of Abu Ali al-Anbari, his deputy in Syria and a former officer in the Iraqi army, as Emir of ISIL for North Africa. Al-Anbari is seconded by Abu al-Baraa el-Azdi, a Saudi/Yemeni, who is allegedly the head of Derna's Sharia Court.

Derna holds a particular interest for the jihadists in Libya, as it was used by jihadists in recent years as a hub to recruit, train and transfer foreign fighters to join the armed conflict in Syria. In addition to its traditional control of Derna in the east, ISIL has expanded its activity in recent months to other parts of the country including the town of *Nawfaliya* and *Sirte*.

In addition, there have been reports of an increasing number of West Africans joining ISIL in Libya. Attracted primarily by money, they are converted into fighters in the ranks of ISIL. In a recent Tweet, ISIL in the Wilaya of Sirte, boasted that 17 Nigerians and a Ghanaian had joined its ranks.

(i) 2014 Major Terrorist Events and Developments

The year was marked by increased terrorist activity both in frequency and intensity. The following events and development marked the year in review:

- On 1 January 2014, two car bombs exploded on New Year's Day outside a hotel frequented by foreigners and Somali government officials, in the **Somali** capital of Mogadishu. Six people were killed in the blasts while an additional eight were injured, claimed by Al-Shabaab.
- On 15 February 2015, The Islamic State in **Libya** (ISIL) published a shocking video on the internet showing the beheading of 21 Coptic Egyptian Christians captured by the organization in Sirte.
- On 21 January, a car bomb exploded in a northern suburb of Cairo, **Egypt**, killing 16 people, and on 23 January there was a suicide bombing at a police station at the city of *Mansoura*, north of Cairo, and also on 23 January, a bomb explosion near a bus travelling to Cairo, injured five people.
- On 21 January 2014, nine Ugandan soldiers were killed in Bor, South Sudan by rebel militia, and on 18 April 2014, 20 civilians were killed when armed militia attacked a UN base in Bor, **South Sudan**.
- On 24 January 2014, a truck bomb exploded at the police headquarters in Cairo, **Egypt**. Shortly afterwards, there were three more explosions, near a cinema, a



metro station and a police station in west Cairo, **Egypt**. It seemed that all the explosions were targeting police and soldiers. The al-Qaida inspired Sinai militant group, Ansar Beit al-Maqdis (Champions of Jerusalem), claimed responsibility for the blasts.

- On 25 January 2014, the terrorist group, *Ansar Beyt al-Maqdis* claimed responsibility for shooting down a military helicopter in northern Sinai, **Egypt**, using a portable missile launcher, (known as a MANPAD), killing five soldiers.
- On 26 January 2014, An attack occurred in Kawuri village, Konduga Local Government, Borno State, located some 37 kilometers southeast of Maiduguri, **Nigeria**, killing 85 people and injuring 50.
- On 28 January 2014, General *Mohammed Saeed*, head of the technical office of the Minister of the Interior of **Egypt** was shot and killed by gunmen outside his home in Cairo. General *Saeed* was an aide to the Interior Minister, *Mohamed Ibrahim*, who survived an assassination attack in 2013.
- 13 February 2014, a remote control car bomb exploded near the international airport in Mogadishu, **Somalia**, as a convoy of U.N vehicles traveled by, damaging one of the U.N vehicles, killing seven Somali civilians and injuring 15 civilians and four security guards. No U.N. Somali or International staff were injured or killed in the terrorist attack.
- On 15 February 2014, Gunmen suspected of being members of Boko Haram, entered the village of Izghe, **Nigeria**, in the early hours of the morning and murdered 105 men and 1 elderly woman.
- On 20 February, ISIL also carried out triple suicide attacks in the city of Al-Qubba in eastern **Libya**, killing 47 persons and wounding more than 75 others. The organization pointed out that the attacks were in retaliation to the airstrikes on Derna.
- On 21 February 2014, al-Shabaab attack on **Somalia's** presidential palace, Villa Somalia, involved a car bomb and armed assailants and killed 14 people, nine terrorists and five officials/security personnel were killed in the attack including the Chief of Staff to the President. The Terrorists were able to reach a mosque in the center of the compound before they detonated suicide vests or were killed by government forces. The President of Somalia was not harmed in the attack.
- On 2 March 2014 in Maiduguri, **Nigeria**, Boko Haram twin car-bomb blasts in an open market kill 51 civilians.



- On 15 March 2014, Boko Haram terrorists tried to free fellow Jihadists from a **Nigerian** Prison, dressed in military uniforms stormed the area in vehicles painted in military colours. At least five of the casualties were military personnel and one was a civilian. At least 212 people were killed in the fighting
- On 23 March 2014 six civilians were killed in a attack on a church in Mombasa, **Kenya**.
- On 14 April 2014 in Abuja, **Nigeria**, a car bomb explosion at an public bus terminal kill 71 people.
- On 16 April 2014, gunmen ambushed a bus carrying dozens of people in western **Ethiopia** near the Sudanese border, killing nine and wounding six others, no group claimed responsibility, but it is believed that Al-Shabaab carried out the attack.
- On 2 May 2014 a car bomb in Abuja, **Nigeria**, kills 19 people, perpetrated by Boko Haram.
- On 5 May 2014, Boko Haram terrorists kill 300 people in the village of Gamboro Ngala, north-east **Nigeria**.
- 19 May 2014 Al Shabaab terrorists killed 9 civilians and three police officers in Mandera county, **Kenya**.
- On 20 May 2014, Boko Haram, twin car-bomb blasts in Jos, **Nigeria**, killed 118 people.
- On 21 May 2014 twin bomb explosions in the villages of Shawa and Alagorno, north-east **Nigeria** kill 27 people.
- On 24 May 2014, a man and woman blew themselves up at the La Chaumiere restaurant, in **Djibouti**, killing a Turkish national and injuring at least fourteen people. Three Spanish, four Germans, seven French nationals and several locals are among those who were injured. Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for the attack.
- On 1 June 2014, in **Nigeria**, Boko Haram detonated in a car bomb outside a bar in Adamawa State kills 14 people, and an attack on a church in Attagara on the same day kills 9 people.
- On 13 June 2014, a mosque in a UNESCO World Heritage site, *Stone Town*, Zanzibar, **Tanzania**, was attacked when a home-made bomb exploded as worshippers were leaving after evening prayers. The blast killed one person and injured four others. No group has claimed responsibility on the attack.



- On 15 June 2014, about 50 heavily-armed *Al Shabaab* terrorists attacked the towns of *Mpeketoni*, *Kibaoni* and *Poromoko*, about 40 kilometers of the tourist town of *Lamu*, **Kenya**, randomly fired at civilians in the streets, entered hotels shooting at people watching the Soccer World Cup, attacked three banks and set fire to several vehicles, killing more than 60 people including two police officers.
- On 17 June 2014, a terrorist of Boko Haram on a tricycle drove to a outdoor public viewing centre in Damaturu, Yobe State, **Nigeria** and detonated his suicide bomb, killing 21 people and injuring 27 others.
- On 23 June 2014, on the **Central African Republic**, Anti-balaka militia attacked a Muslim village of Fulani tribesmen, killing at least 18 people.
- On 19 July 2014, Boko Haram militants killed more than hundred people using rocket-propelled grenades, homemade bombs and guns in Damboa, **Nigeria**.
- On 1 September 2014, the leader of Al-Shabaab, Ahmed Godane, Also known as Mukhtar Abu Zubair, was killed during an US drone strike, near a wooded area of Sablale district in the Lower Shabelle region of **Somalia**, an area used by the Somali militant group al-Shabab to train its military forces.
- On 25 November 2014, two female suicide bombers detonated explosions killing 78 people in Maiduguri, **Nigeria**.
- On 2 December 2014, Al-Shabaab killed 36 non-Muslim miners at a stone quarry at 1am in Mandera, **Kenya**.
- On 28-29 December 2014, Suspected Boko Haram militants killed 23 people and reportedly burned down a village in **Cameroon**.

(ii) **Hostage taking**

- On 14 April 2014, Boko Haram kidnapped, more than 200 young girls from a school in the town of Chibok, in the Borno State, **Nigeria**.
- On 11 June 2014, Boko Haram terrorists allegedly kidnapped 20-40 girls from the village of Garkin Fulani, **Nigeria**, located eight kilometers west of the village of Chibok, where approximately 276 girls were kidnapped in April, 2014.
- On 13 December 2014, Boko Haram Militants have stormed Gumsuri, a remote village in north-eastern **Nigeria**, killing at least 33 people and kidnapping at least 185, mainly young men, women and children from the village.



(iii) Outlook for 2015

- Coordinated attacks are to be expected as a result of continued cooperation and coordination between AQIM and Ansar-Sharia groups in Tunisia and Libya.
- The Emergence of the so-called Islamic State and the allegiance of local groups to Al-Baghdadi will reconfigure these groups and result in a shift in strategy to copy the Islamic State's model, but also to changes in terms of ideological rhetoric, recruitment, financing, propaganda methods and modus operandi. Recourse to suicide attacks and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), as well as brutal mass executions and beheadings have become a regular feature in these groups' mode operational methods.
- These groups might see their lethality and capacity strengthened through the exchange of technical expertise, financial and human resources brought by the so-called Islamis State.
- The more IS is put under pressure by the coalition forces in Syria and Iraq, the more active it will become in places like Libya, which could consequently become a stronghold and a potential key financial asset if they succeed to control any of the oilfields and the smuggling routes in the Sahel.
- Africa can become the new field of competition between IS and AQC, where they will both increase their attacks against African and Western interests as the former attempts to establish itself as the sole authority and defender of oppressed Muslims while the latter attempts to maintain its appeal and leadership over the local and global terrorist movements.
- Through relationships of convenience, connections with transnational organized criminal networks and with al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) networks in southern Libya, and the recent allegiance of Boko Haram, ISIL could find various opportunities in Libya and across the region to expand rapidly and impose itself as a factor of instability.
- Belmokhtar, who has long awaited recognition by Al-Zawahiri, might for opportunistic reasons, pledge allegiance to IS, giving him the needed authority to unite all the different Sahel terrorists groups under him and would act as the bridge between the Wilayas in North Africa and those under Boko-Haram. He will be the key to ISIL projects for the Sahel given his vast network and contacts within the region that has allowed him to survive until now.
- The Return of African Foreign Terrorist Fighters from Syria and Iraq to their home countries will dramatically impact on the frequency, lethality and success of terrorist attacks to come. The fighting experience they have acquired in Syria and Iraq and



possible funds and resources brought with them can only heighten the risk and a reminder of the effects and impact the returnee Tuareg fighters from Libya to Mali had on the security crisis in the Sahel threatening national unity, integrity and cohesion.

- This situation contributes to an increase in terrorist activities, as the new groups attempt to establish themselves on the ground and assert their existence. While pursuing their locally-driven agenda, the respective groups have become committed to a more global one. This has led not only to a shift in strategy to copy the Islamic State's model, but also to changes in terms of ideological rhetoric, recruitment, financing, propaganda methods and modus operandi. Recourse to suicide attacks and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), as well as brutal mass executions and beheadings have become a regular feature in these groups' mode operational methods.
- AQIM, MUJAO, Ansar Dine, and Al-Mourabitoune are expected to regroup in poorly administered areas in the Sahel region and, continue to carry out strikes from time to time against vital economic and strategic targets in the countries of the region and the UN forces in northern Mali to demonstrate their continued existence and capability. The growing links between terrorist groups and nacro-traffickers will create new security challenges on the continent.
- Boko Haram is on its way to becoming regional threat, and its capacity to cause harm and damage has never been so important. The group has adopted, in addition to asymmetric modus operandi, modes of action close to those of conventional militaries. It carried out frontal massive attacks, with flags, uniforms and armored vehicles, in addition to occupying territories that it intends to administer.
- Boko Haram and Ansaru will continue to instill terror in Nigeria through a variety of methods, including killings, disruption of public services and instigation of interreligious clashes as much as they can. The groups are expected to expand further into neighboring countries such as Cameroon and Chad, in retaliation to the successes registered by the Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF) and to escape crackdown by the Nigerian security forces.
- Asymmetrical warfare in the cities and the countryside through the use of targetted assassinations, IED bombings, suicide bombings, kidnapping, grenade attacks, gun attacks, landmine explosions hit and run, including drive-by-shooting are bound to continue. It can be assumed that terrorist groups such as Al-Shabaab, AQIM, AQAP and Boko Haram in addition to IS linked groups, will strengthen cooperation and coordination with one another, and tighten their links with local and international crime groups, to secure funds for their operations. To this effect,



we should not exclude the possibility of them continuing to directly engage in the commission of economic and financial crimes.

- The prospects that terrorist groups may use Southern Africa as a safe haven and breeding ground for indoctrination, radicalization, recruitment and training should not be underestimated. The region can also be used for the supply of genuine travel documents for terrorists (based on fake identities) and, as in the recent past, its well-established banking and business infrastructure systems can be exploited for illicit economic and financial transactions by terrorists and their affiliates.
- Terrorist groups will, most probably, continue to exploit existing detrimental factors in the region, such as accentuated social inequalities, Youth and women unemployment, extreme poverty and marginalization, recurrent tribal conflicts, conflict over land, unresolved political and social grievances to radicalize, recruit and further their goals.

A. General ACSRT observations related to terrorist incidents in 2014

In the course of the year in review, the African continent registered 789 terrorist incidents which resulted in approximately 11,180 deaths, including 4,391 terrorists. 2014 registered increases in terrorist attacks compared to 2012 and 2013 of 155.31% and 104.5% respectively. A similar trend is observed in relation to terrorism related which increased by 436% and 161.98% compared to the two previous years. Both percentages can be taken as an indication of enhanced terrorist operational capacity and lethality of their attacks. Another figure confirming the increase in lethality of terrorist attacks in 2014 is the ratio between the number of terrorist attacks and related deaths which was 14.17 in 2014 compared to 5.05 and 9.14 in 2012 and 2013 respectively.

The number of terrorists killed in 2014 was 4,391. This figure is twice as big as the number of terrorists eliminated in 2013 was 2,043 and more than four times that of 2012 which was 905. This could be due to a number of factors, such as successful counterterrorism operations, in particular in West and Central Africa; reliance by terrorists on new recruits with reduced fighting experience; increased use of suicide attacks as a tactics and an expansion of terrorist operations to zones terrorists may not be very familiar with or lack the necessary networks that could allow them to go undetected.

In 2014, West Africa led in terms of terrorist attacks. 254 incidents took place there, resulting in 6,052 terrorism related deaths, including those of 1,548 terrorists killed. In 2013 however, West Africa was second to North Africa in terms of number of terrorist incidents. A total of 220 terrorist attacks took place in 2013 there resulting in 3,041 terrorism related deaths. This increase could be attributed to the consequences of the escalation of terrorist activities by Boko Haram Nigeria and resurgence of jihadists in Northern Mali.



North Africa registered the second highest number of terrorist attacks in 2014. In total 206 terrorist incidents occurred in this region compared to 131 and 222 in 2012 and 2013 respectively. Although the region witnessed a drop in terrorism incidents from the previous year, it however, registered almost the same number of casualties compared to last year. The number of terrorism related death in 2014 were 442 deaths compared to 446 in 2013, while in 2012 the number of terrorism related deaths were 161. This could reflect a degree of expertise or equipments that the new terrorist groups that emerged in the Arab Spring countries (Tunisia, Egypt and Libya) may have acquired over time.

East Africa registered 123 terrorist incidents, mostly attributed to Al-Shabaab. This is a sharp decrease in relation to 2013 and 2012, which recorded 202 and 181 terrorist incidents respectively. The number of terrorism related death increased sharply from the two previous years where 2014 resulted in 1,283 deaths, including 768 terrorists killed compared to 1,013 and 1,166 in 2013 and 2012 respectively. This could be an indication of a degree of sophistication in the attacks of Al-Shabaab both in the choice of Modus Operandi or a shift in targets, where it is now increasingly targeting civilians in public and commercial spaces.

In 2014, around 32.19% of Africa's terrorist incidents took place in West Africa (29.14% in 2013 and 36.81% in 2012), followed by North Africa with 26.11% (29.40% in 2013 and 25.79% in 2012), Central Africa with 24.59% (14.17% in 2013 and 1.77% in 2012), Eastern Africa with 15.59 % (26.75% in 2013 and 35.63% in 2012), and the Southern African Region 1.52% (0.53% in 2013) of the total number of terrorist attacks that occurred in Africa during the period under review.

In the period under review, around 54.13% of Africa's total number of terrorist related deaths took place in West Africa (44.06% in 2013 and 47.52% in 2012), followed by Central with 29.83% (34.56% in 2013 and 0.70% in 2012); Eastern Africa with 11.48% (14.68% in 2013 and 45.49% in 2012); North Africa registered 3.95% (6.46% in 2013 and 6.28% in 2012) and the Southern African Region 0.61% from last year's 0.25%.

The above figures clearly show that there has been a constant increase in terrorist activity in West, Central and Southern Africa while it dropped in both Northern and Eastern Africa. However this decline does not reflected in the number of terrorism related death, where the year in review registered a very high death toll compared to previous years.

In 2014 terrorist attacks took place more frequently in the months of February, April, June, July, September and November, while it remained steady during the reminder of the year at over 50 attacks per month. This shows that in 2014 terrorists gained capacity to not only conduct attacks but to sustain activity for a more extended period of time.



Interestingly, in the exception of the month of June, these months did not necessarily register the highest number of terrorism related deaths in 2014. The least deadly month, in 2014, was January with 374 terrorism related deaths while the deadliest was the month of June with over 1,703 terrorism related deaths compared to 1,464 deaths registered in December last year .

- West Africa is the deadliest region in terms of terrorism related deaths, with a total of 6,052 for 2014. This number has almost doubled since 2013 where it was at 3,041 and almost quintupled since 2012's 1,218 terrorism related deaths.
- On the average, 2014 registered 65.75 terrorist attacks and 931.67 terrorism related deaths continent wide. On the other hand, 2013 registered 61.67 terrorist attacks and 555.42 terrorism related deaths and 2012 an average 42.33 terrorist attacks and 213.58 related deaths, which indicate clearly that the continent has witnessed a rise in the number of terrorist attacks and deaths.
- As indicated above June was the deadliest month in 2014 having registered 1,703 terrorism related deaths, followed by May, December and September with 1,389, 1,319 and 1,169 deaths respectively, (including 816, 749, 648, 515 terrorists in September, December, October and June respectively).
- The most active month in 2014 with regards to terrorism incidents, was June with a total of 90 terrorist attacks, while it March with a total of 91 terrorist attacks in 2013, and July with a total of 67 attacks in 2012. The calmest month in 2014 was the month of January with 51 attacks compared to the month April in 2013 which registered 46 terrorist incidents and the Months of April and September in 2012 which registered 28 incidents each.
- In 2014 a total of 4,391 terrorists were eliminated compared to 2,043 in 2013 and 905 in 2012. 2075 and 1548 of these were eliminated in Central and West Africa respectively. With 861 terrorist eliminated during the month of September. It should be noted the month of March was also the month in which the highest number of terrorists were eliminated in 2013 and 2013 with a total of 416 and 148 respectively. The lowest number of terrorist eliminated in 2014 was the month of February with 35 terrorists dead compared to June 2013 with a total of 88 terrorist killed, and April 2012 that recorded 7 terrorist deaths.

(i) Type of attacks

- Guns and other conventional weapons are, by far, the most prevalent instruments of attack, counting for more than 45% of the total number of terrorist attacks perpetrated in 2014. Central Africa registered the highest number of these types of attacks, with a total of 119 of such attacks, followed



by North Africa with 98 attacks, West Africa with 90, East Africa 47 and Southern Africa with 4 of these types of attacks.

- In 2014, bomb attacks, in particular suicide bombings, continued, by far, to be the most lethal type of terrorist attacks. The largest number of terrorist attacks with the use of explosive devices was registered in North Africa this year, where last year it was in East Africa. 84 bomb attacks in total, occurred in North Africa alone, followed by West Africa, East Africa and Central Africa with 77, 45 and 10 explosives related attacks. The Southern Africa Region registered 2 explosives related attacks. However, in West Africa this type of attacks resulted in the highest number of casualties.
- 49 cases of kidnap for ransom (KFR) were registered throughout the year, 20 of which occurred in West Africa, followed by 19, 8 and 2 in North Africa, Central Africa and East Africa respectively. Southern Africa did not register kidnapping incident in the course of the year in review.

(ii) Victims and targets of terrorist acts

- The analysis of data collected indicates that about 83.7% of those killed by terrorist attacks in 2014 were civilians almost equal to the percentage of 2013, which was 83.8% and an increase from 2012 that was 66.5%; totaling 6,789 victims in all, compared to 4,859 in 2013, and 1,102 in 2012. Similar to 2013, 16.3 % of the victims were from the police and other law enforcement agencies as well as the military and paramilitary organizations totaling 1,105 up however from 777 deaths in 2013. In 2012 all these security institutions taken together suffered 547 fatalities representing 33% of total terrorism deaths registered that year.
- The period in review also registered the death of 3 hostages compared to 12 in 2013. The hostages were killed in North Africa, West Africa and Central Africa.
- 39% of attacks were against government infrastructures, a drop from the 48% and 52% registered in 2013 and 2012 respectively. This drop was met by an increase of 53% attacks against civilian infrastructures in particular open public places which accounted for more than 327 attacks, with 144 in West Africa alone followed by Central Africa with 96 attacks. 2013 and 2012 recorded the same 46% of attacks against civilian infrastructures in particular places of worship and public gatherings. The trend of attacks against international organization has also increase this year representing 8% of the total attacks, which was 6% in 2013 and 2% in 2012 this is attributed to attacks registered in Libya, Somalia and Mali against Peace keeping operations, International Organizations, diplomatic entities and diplomats, including international NGOs.



- Looking closely to new sub-sections of the *Primary Targets* it becomes clear that terrorist in the different regions focus on particular targets more than other, this is demonstrated as follows:

➤ **Government:**

- **Institutions:** such as parliament, Ministries, personalities, vehicles, or any other governmental assets...etc. terrorists North Africa perpetrated 26 attacks against these assets, alone. Making it the highest number among all regions followed by East Africa with 6 attacks.
- **Security/ Military Facilities:** such as military barracks, police stations, road blocks, military hospital, and training facilities/academies including vehicles...etc. terrorists North Africa perpetrated 104 attacks against these assets, alone. Making it the highest number among all regions followed by East Africa, Central Africa, Eastern Africa and Western Africa with 59, 47, 43 attacks respectively. Terrorists in Southern Africa conducted 9 attacks against such institutions.
- **Public Media Outlets/Communication:** such as Public Radios, TV Stations, Newspapers including journalists, Telephone/Mobile phone Carriers, internet service providers ...etc. terrorists North Africa perpetrated 10 attacks against these assets, alone. Making it the highest number among all regions
- **Critical Infrastructures:** such as water facilities, electricity grid, transportation, including national airport/Port and any other vital infrastructure...etc. two attacks were perpetrated in West Africa and one in Central Africa against these assets.

➤ **Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities:**

- **International Organizations:** such as AU/UN Field Missions, AU/UN/EU agencies, CICR including their respective personnel and assets....etc. 28 attacks in Central Africa followed by 24 in West Africa, with 2 and 1 in Eastern and North Africa Respectively.
- **Diplomatic Entities:** such as embassies, consulate, missions, high commissions, including diplomatic personnel and assets...etc. these were hard hit in North Africa where 8 attacks were registered against these assets.

➤ **Civil/Private:**



- **Education:** such as School, Universities, vocational training centers....etc. in West Africa terrorists targeted 11 attacks against education assets, followed by North Africa and Central Africa with 2 and 1 attack respectively.
 - **Places of Worship:** such as Mosques, Churches, Synagogues, temples...etc. as still high on the target list by terrorist in West Africa, with 9 attacks in total, while 3 attacks were perpetrated in Central Africa and 2 in each of North and Eastern Africa.
 - **Medical Facilities:** such as hospitals, clinics, pharmacies...etc. besides one attack in each of Central and Eastern Africa, terrorists seem to avoid targeting, thus far, these facilities.
 - **Commercial/ Markets:** such as shopping centers, markets, convenience stores, department stores...etc. Terrorist in West Africa have perpetrated 17 attacks against these targets, followed by 10 attacks in East Africa and 1 in Central Africa.
 - **Business/Corporations:** such as private companies, major corporations, international companies/chains...etc. Terrorists in North Africa have targeted these targets 17 times compared to 3 times in both West and Central Africa and only once in Eastern Africa.
 - **Open Public Places:** such as stadiums, fairs/exhibitions, beaches/Parks, and restaurants/Bars/cafes....etc. these are by far the places targeted by terrorists in West Africa which registered 144 attacks followed by 96 attacks in Central Africa, 51 in Eastern Africa and 33 in North Africa, with 3 attacks in Southern Africa.
 - **Cultural Sites & Heritage:** such as listed sites, museum, monuments...etc. the continent registered a total of three attacks against these sites, 2 in Eastern Africa and 1 in North Africa.
- Journalists continue to be targeted by terrorists group. 15 journalists have been killed in separate attacks in 2014 against 15 and 17 in 2013 and 2012 respectively.⁴

⁴ In Journalists killed in 2014, either in targeted attacks/ assassinations or while covering demonstrations that turned into violent clashes with police, as these were reported by the International Press Insitute: [http://www.freemedia.at/death-watch.html?tx_incoredeathwatch_pi1\[showUid\]=417&tx_incoredeathwatch_pi1\[showYear\]=2014&cHash=846b7e114ce8de2b6cef62052c6bfd24](http://www.freemedia.at/death-watch.html?tx_incoredeathwatch_pi1[showUid]=417&tx_incoredeathwatch_pi1[showYear]=2014&cHash=846b7e114ce8de2b6cef62052c6bfd24)



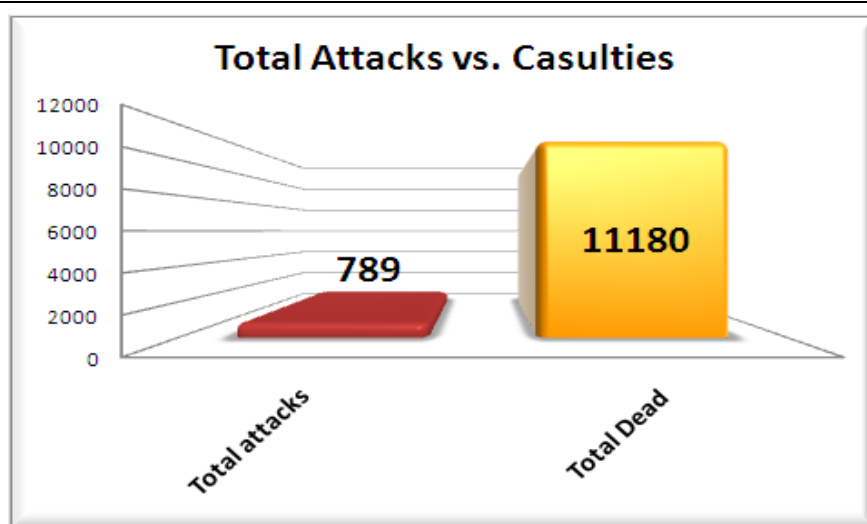
- On 26 May 2014, Moftah Abu Zeid, editor-in-chief of the Brnieq newspaper, was shot to death while driving in the turbulent city of Benghazi. Abu Zeid was known for his criticism of Islamic extremists operating in eastern Libya.
- On 25 January 2014, Mohamed Helmy, Egypt Freelance photographer Mohamed Helmy was shot to death while covering demonstrations marking the third anniversary of Egypt's Arab Spring revolution.
- On 28 March 2014, Mayada Ashraf, a journalist for the independent *El-Dostour* newspaper, was shot to death while reporting on clashes between security forces and supporters of deposed President Mohamed Morsi in the Cairo suburb of Ain Shams. It was not immediately clear whether Ashraf was hit with gunfire from the security forces or from demonstrators.
- On May 2014 Camille Lepage, a French photojournalist based in South Sudan who was on assignment in the Central African Republic, was killed in an attack in the western region of Bouar.
- On 23 June 2014 Journalist Elisabeth Blanche Olofio, of Radio Be Oko in the Central African Republic, died from wounds sustained during a January 2013 Seleka rebel attack in the village of Bambari.
- On 16 February 2014, Germain Kennedy Muliwavyo, a reporter for Muungano FM, died of gunshot wounds to his head and stomach after being caught in an ambush near Beni, in the North Kivu province in the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo. The attackers were believed to be part of the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF).
- On 26 December 2014, two unidentified gunmen shot Robert Chamwami Shalubuto, a journalist for Congolese National Radio and Television (RTNC), in a bar in Goma.
- On 16 September 2014, the bodies of journalists Facely Camara and Molou Chérif were found in a septic tank in Womé, in south-eastern Guinea, along with the body of a technician and the bodies of health care workers who had been distributing information about the Ebola virus.
- On 11 July 2014 Ustaz Yunus, General Manager of Kaduna-based weekly newspaper-New Democrat, was killed, when he was shot by armed men who stormed his home in Ungwan Dosa.
- On 21 June 2014, Award-winning radio journalist Yusuf Ahmed Abukar was killed when a bomb planted under the front seat of his car exploded on his way to work in the early morning. Abukar worked for Mustaqbal radio



station in Mogadishu and Radio Ergo in Nairobi, Kenya and was well known for his work about Islamist military group al-Shabab and his criticisms of the Somali government. No group had taken responsibility for the attack.

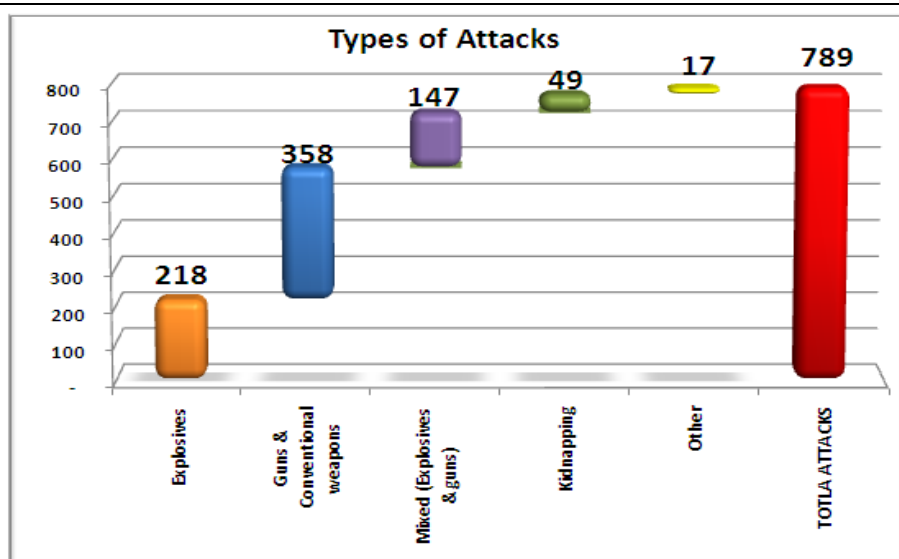
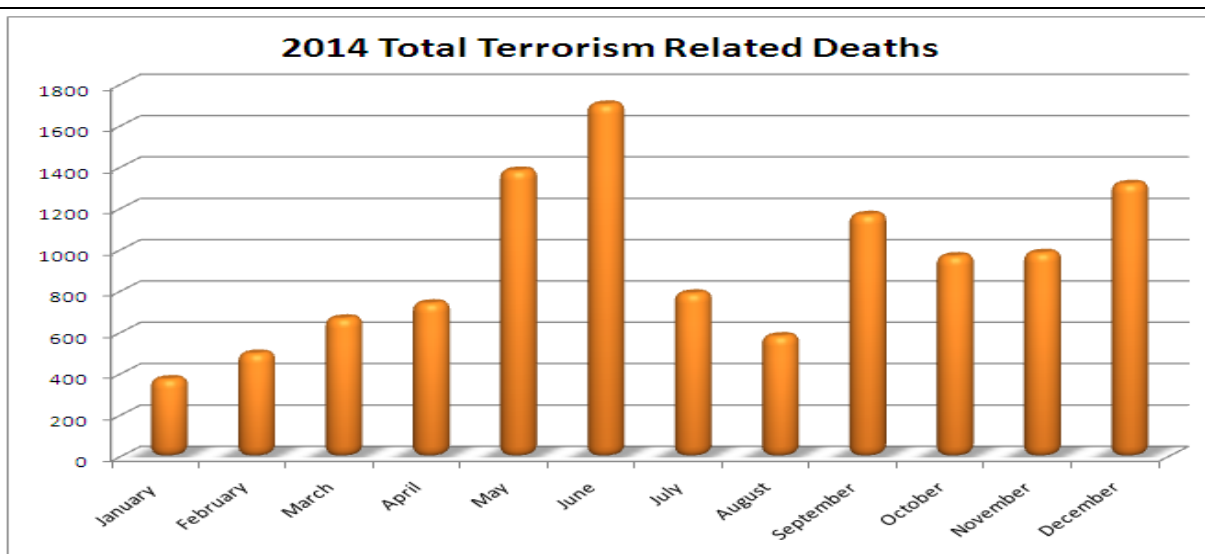
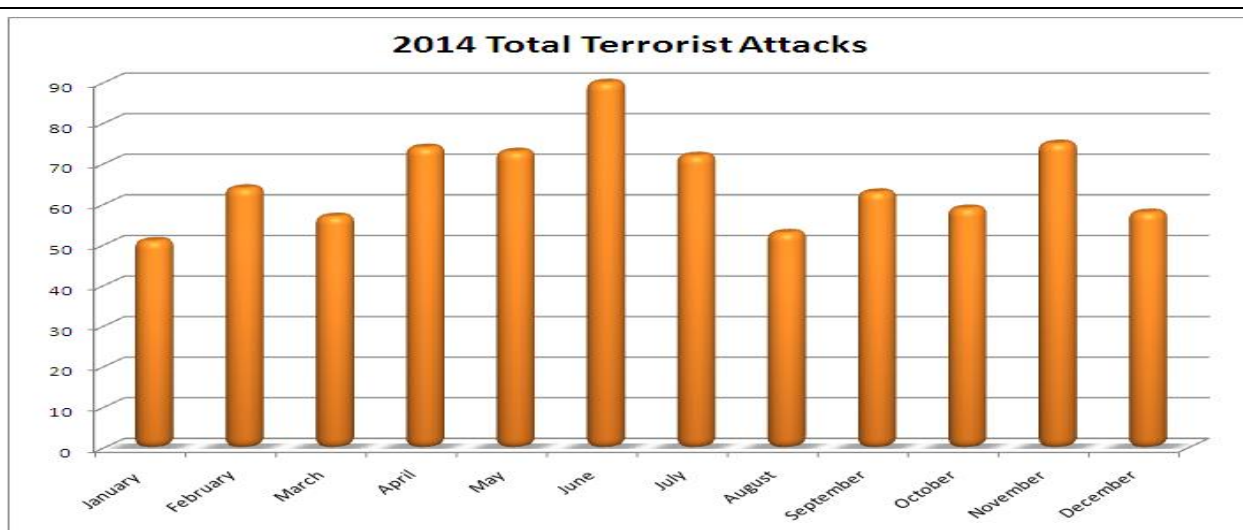
- On 27 November 2014, Radio journalist Abdirisak Ali Abdi died from gunshot wounds sustained in an attack by two unidentified individuals in a restaurant in Galkayo, Puntland on Nov. 18, 2014. Abdi was a freelance journalist for Puntland-based Radio Daljir and HornCable TV in Somaliland, covering local politics. He reportedly told a friend via Facebook shortly before the attack that he feared that his life was in danger. No group had claimed responsibility for the attack as of Nov. 27, 2014.
- On 05 December 2014, Abdulkadir Ahmed Mayow and Mohamed Isaq Barre were killed in a double bombing in a cafe in the town of Baidoa, Somalia. Mayow was a reporter for Somali Channel TV and Star FM, and Barre was a cameraman for Kalsan TV. Al-Shabaab had claimed responsibility on the attack.

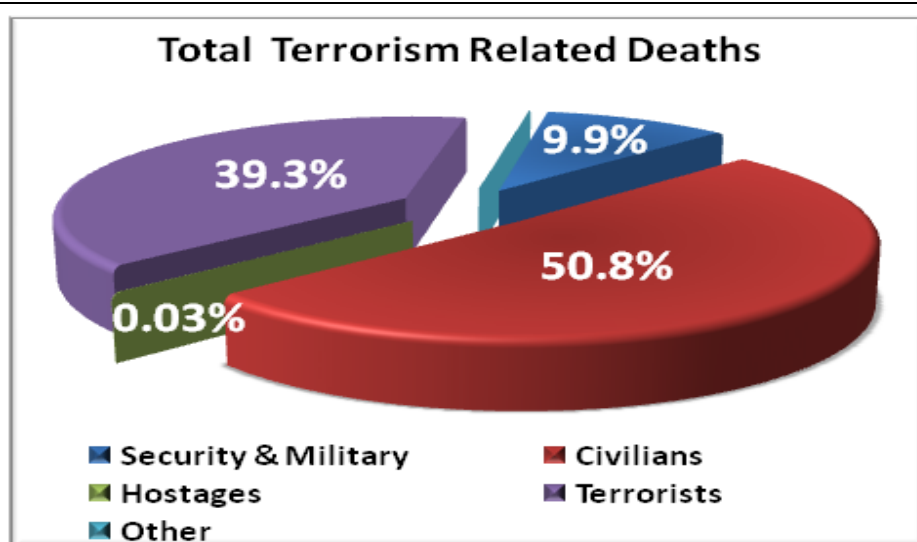
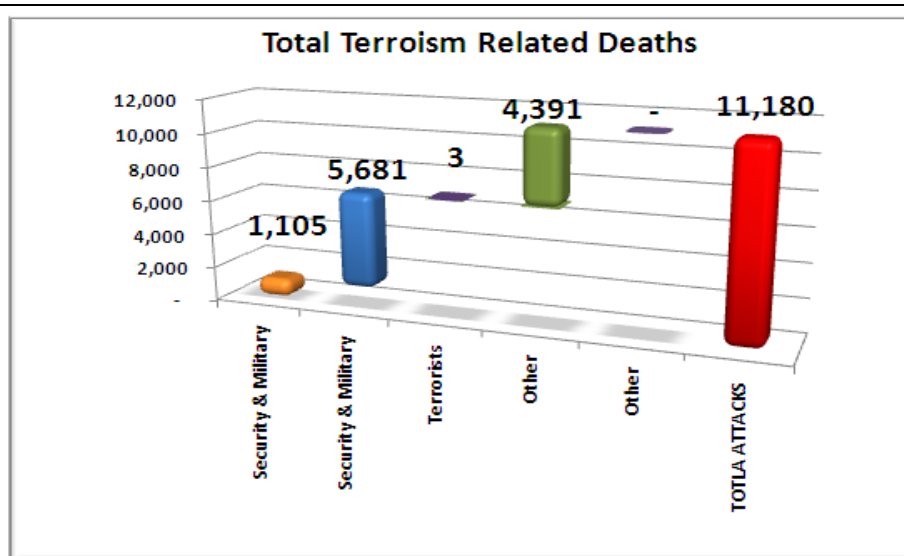
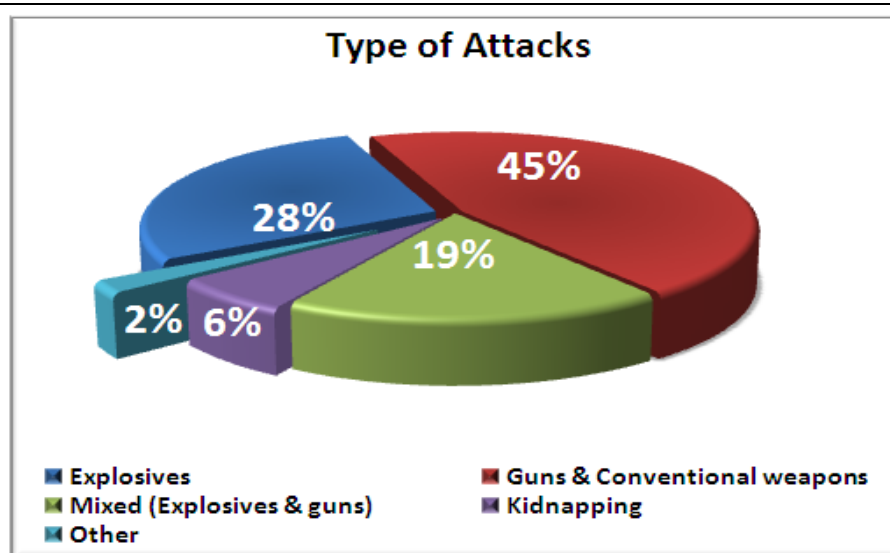
(iii) Statistical Presentation of the Continental Terrorist Incidents in 2014

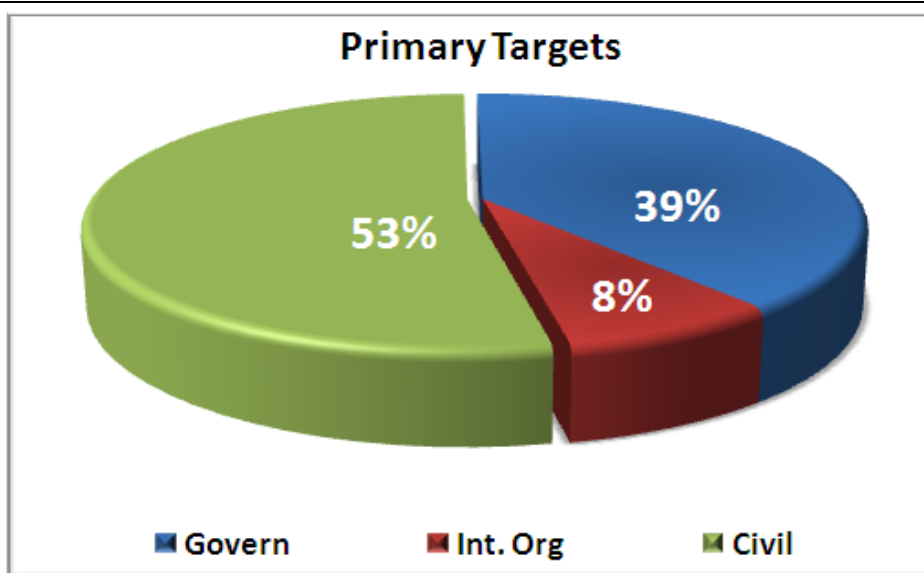
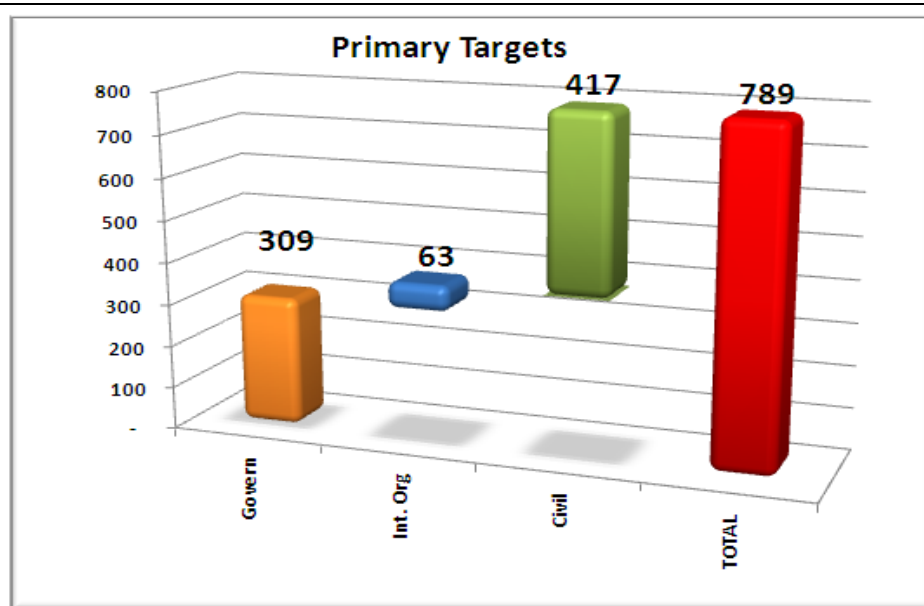


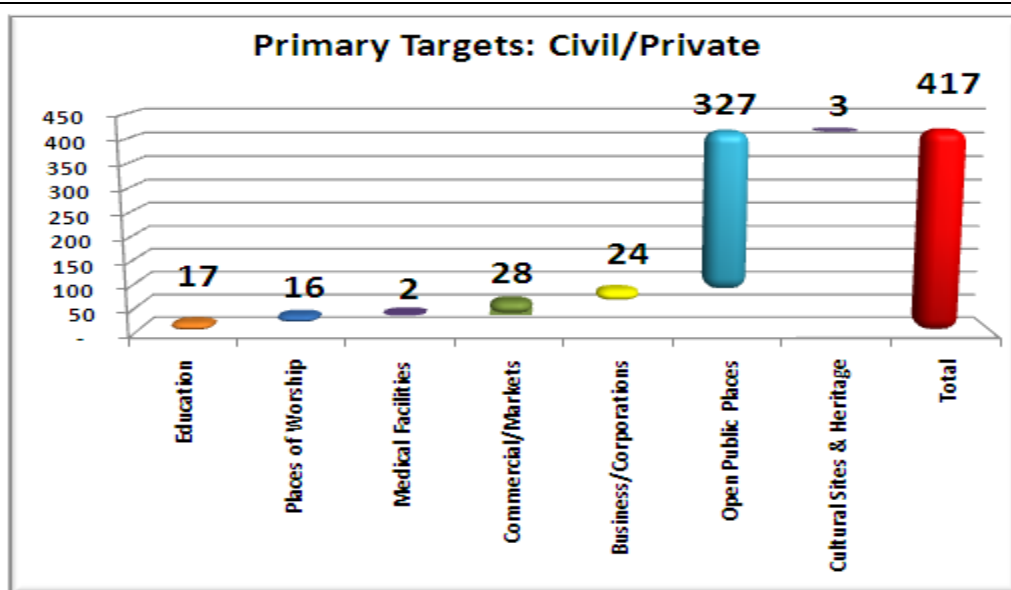
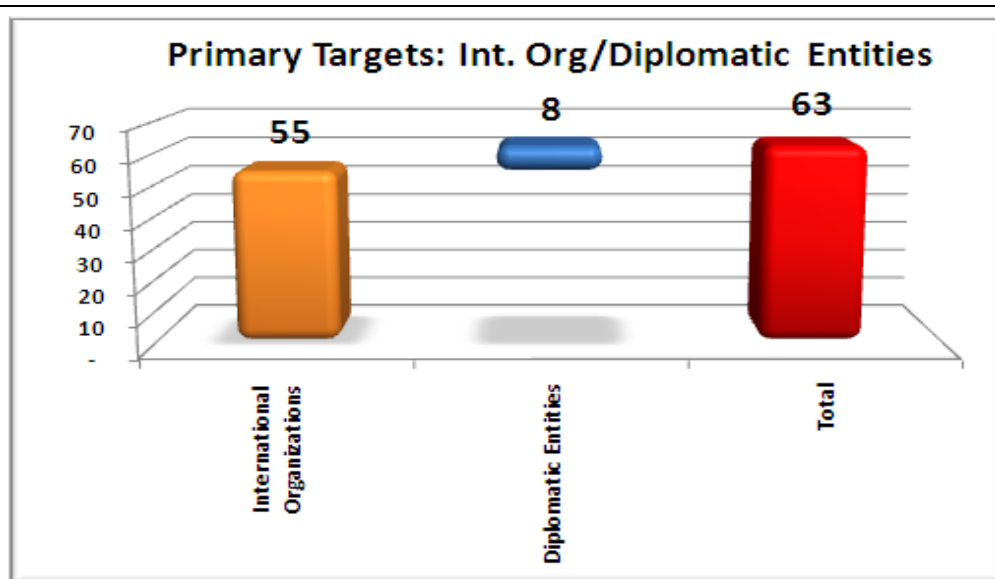
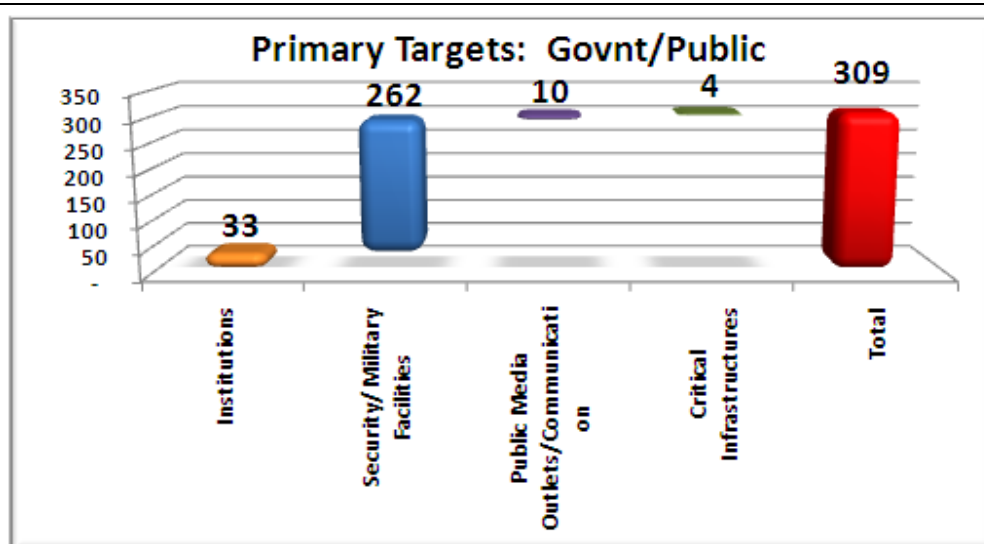
***Victims including 4391 terrorists dead

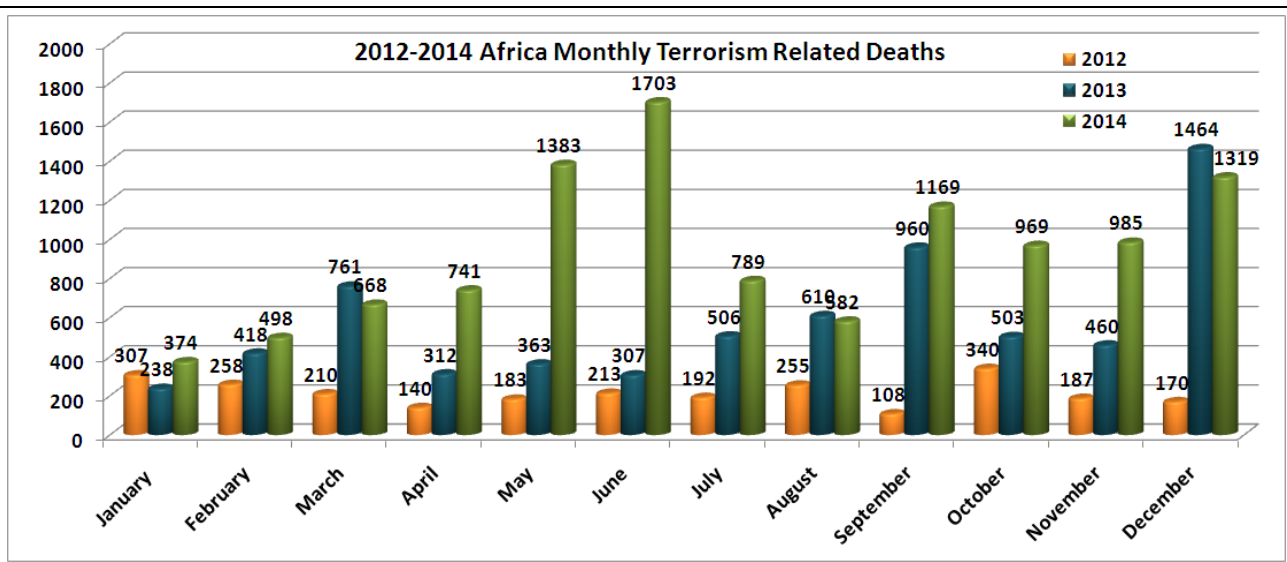
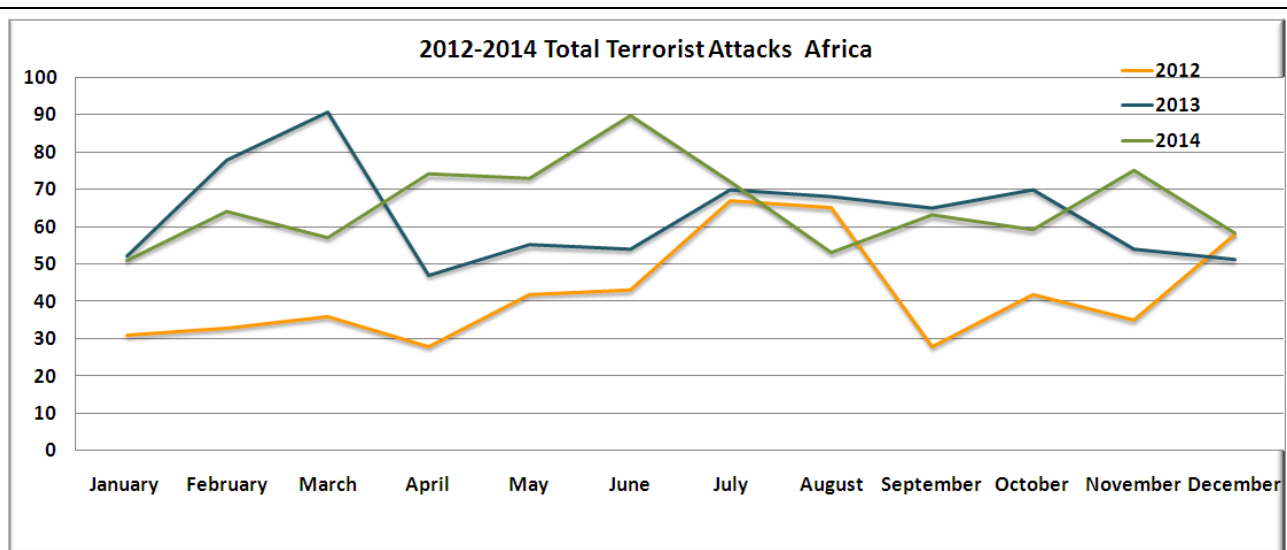
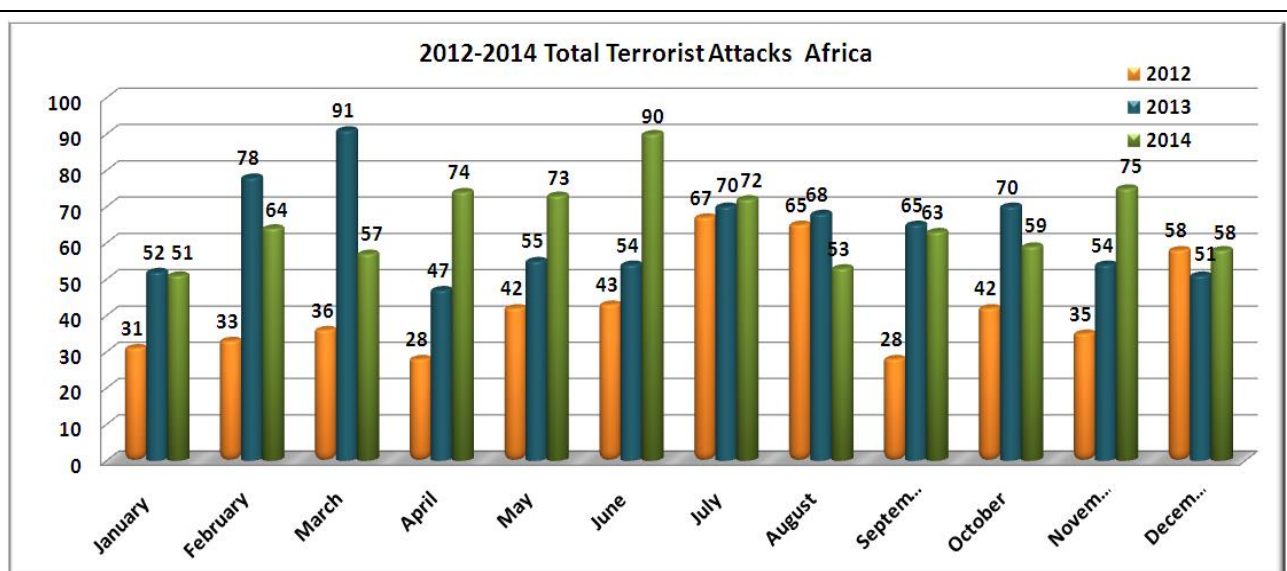


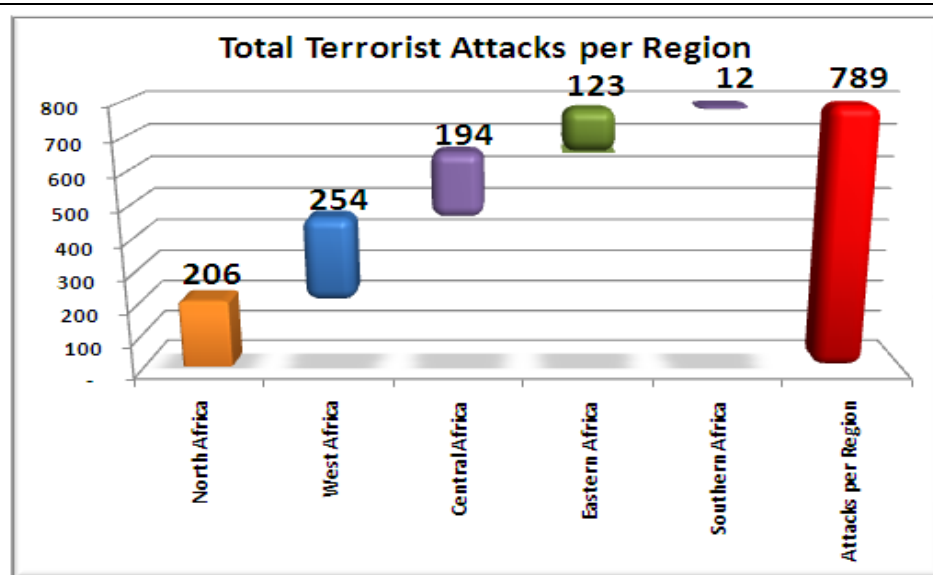
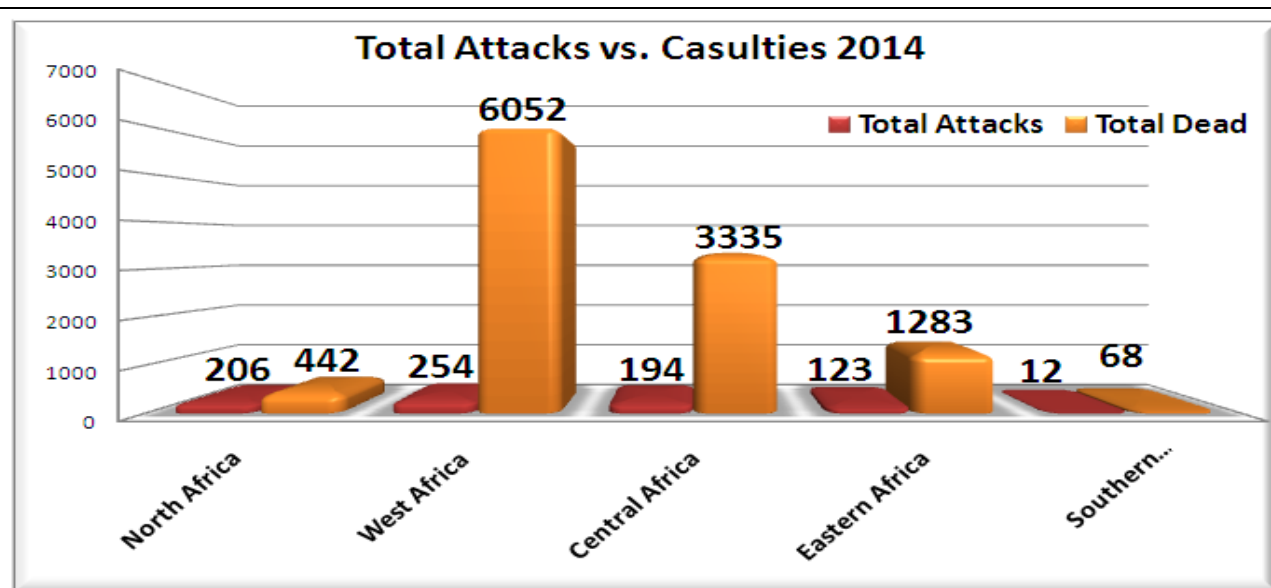
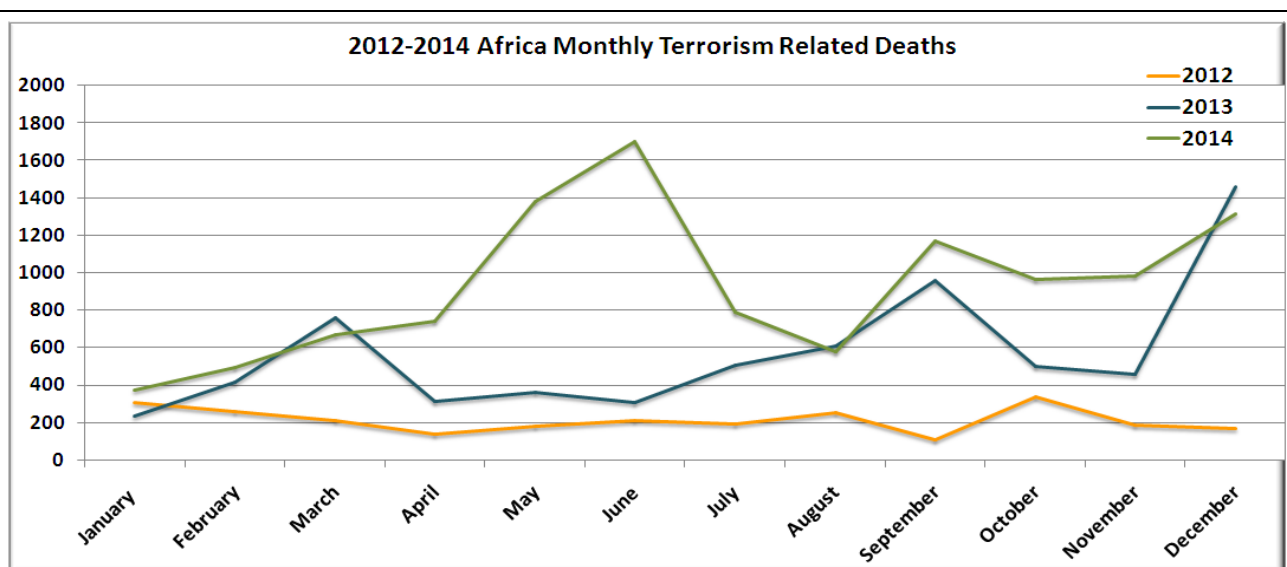


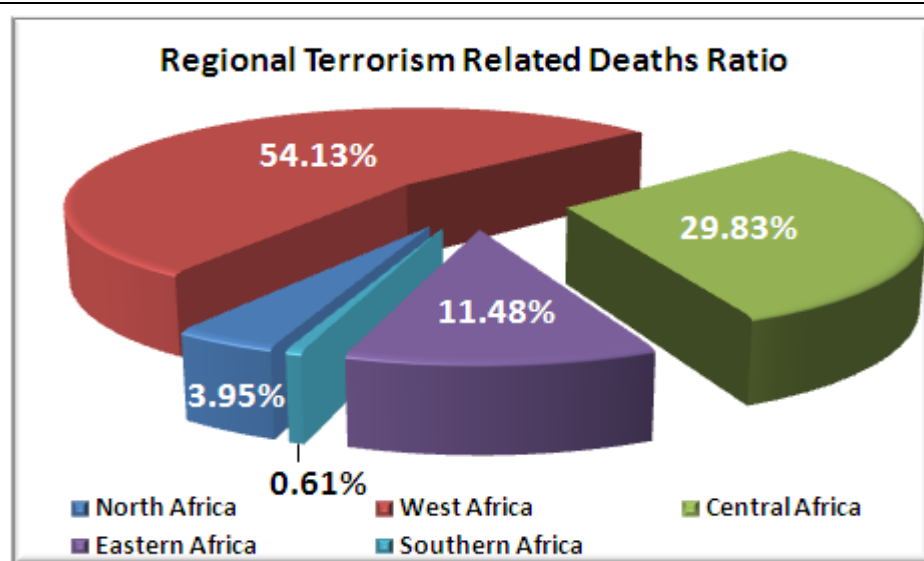
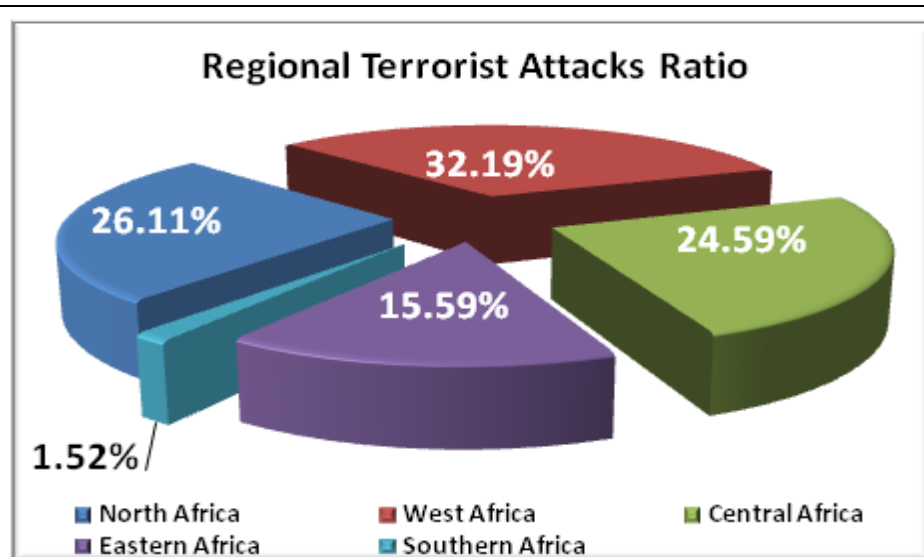
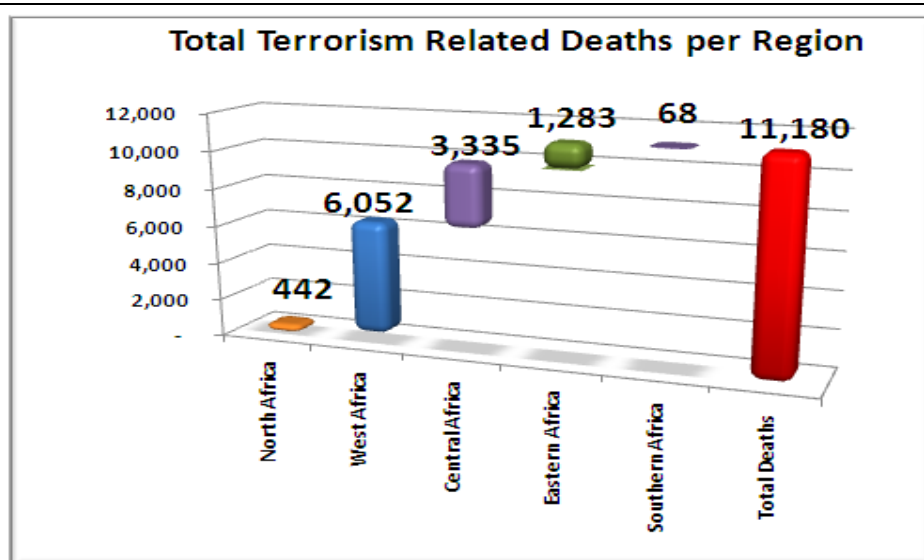




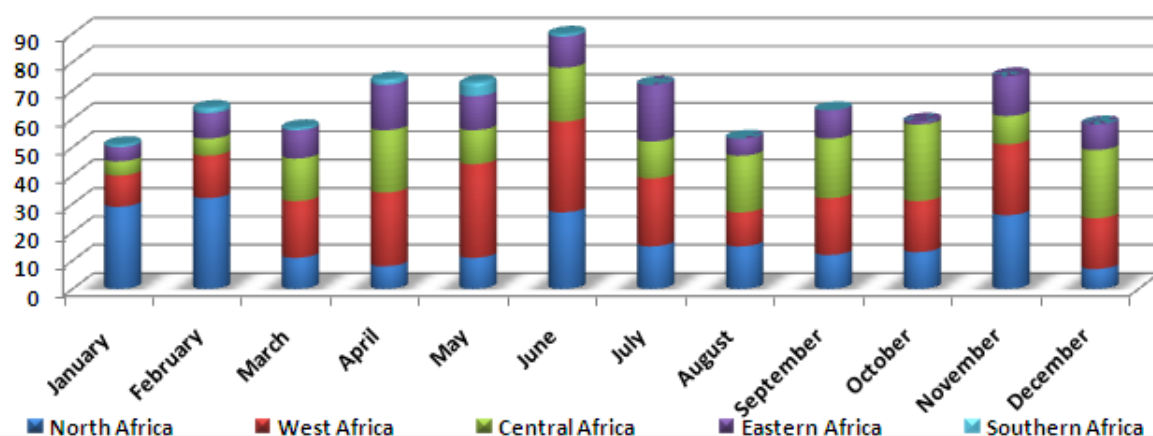




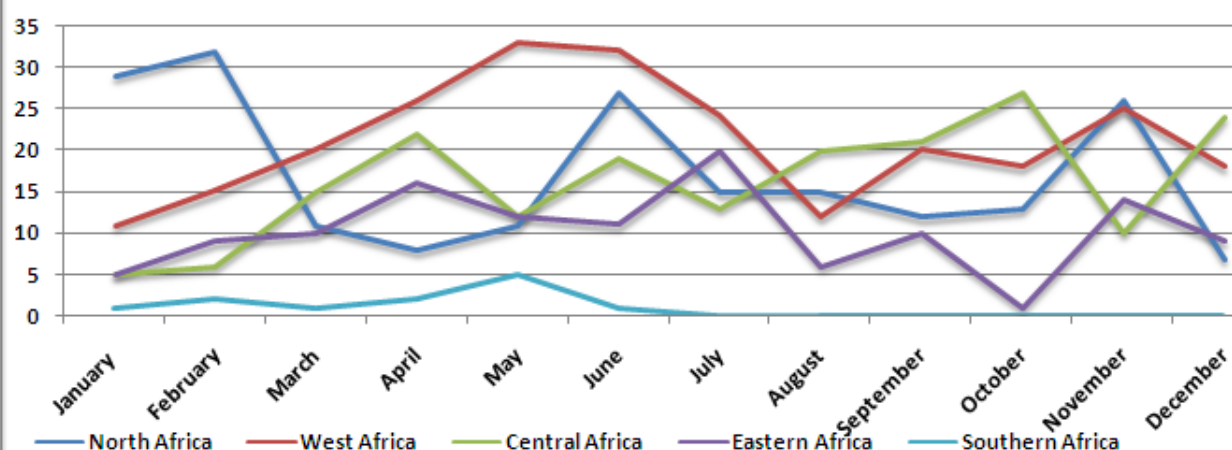




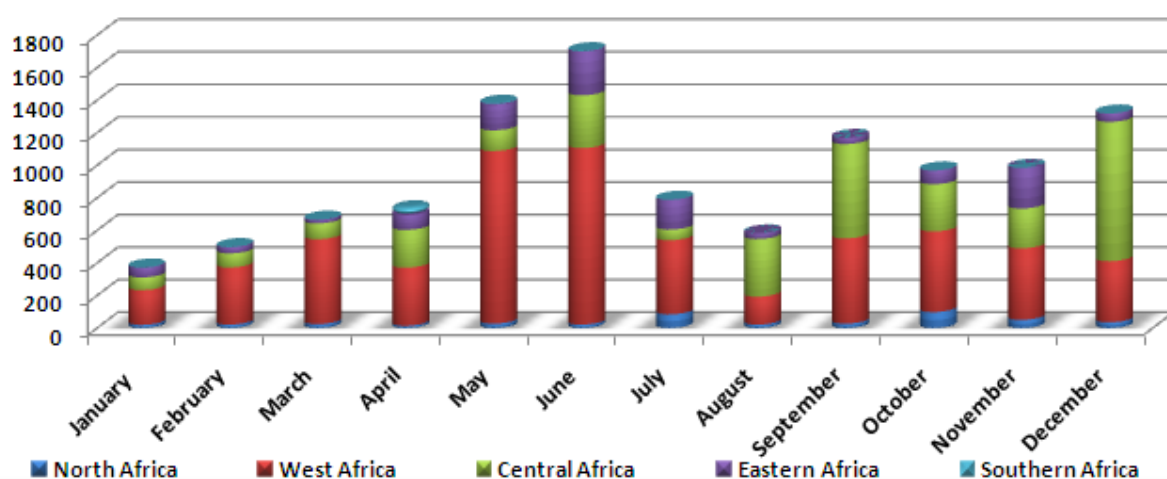
2014 Monthly Terrorist Attacks

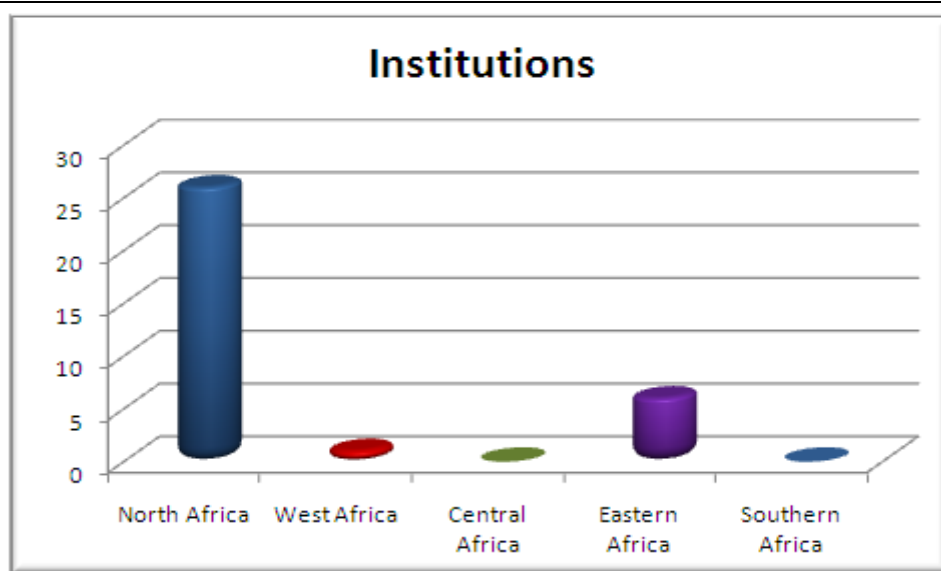
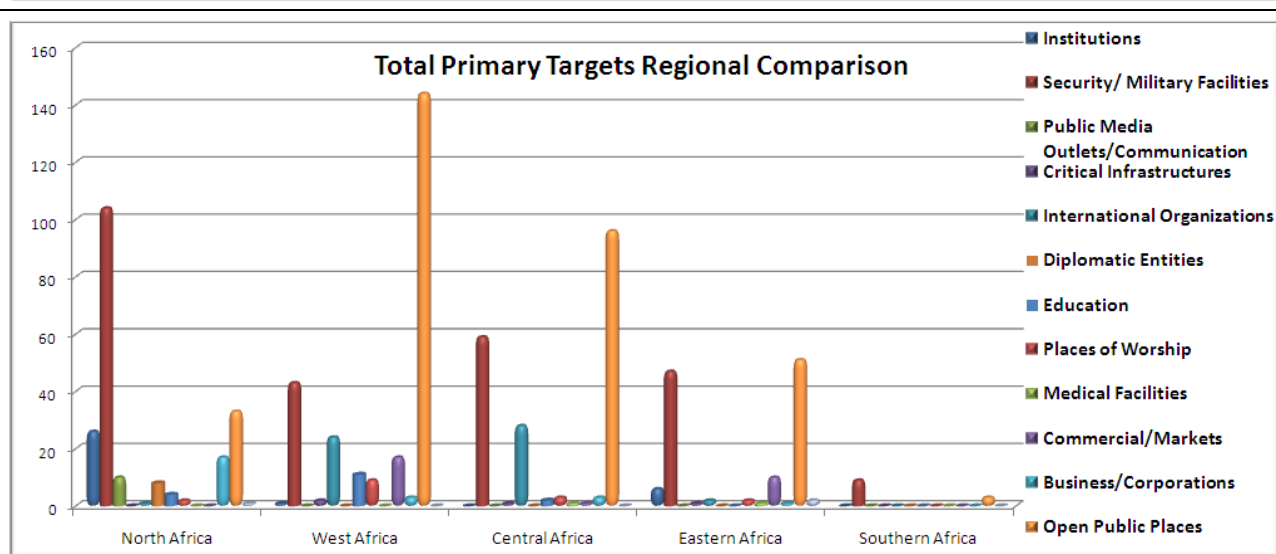
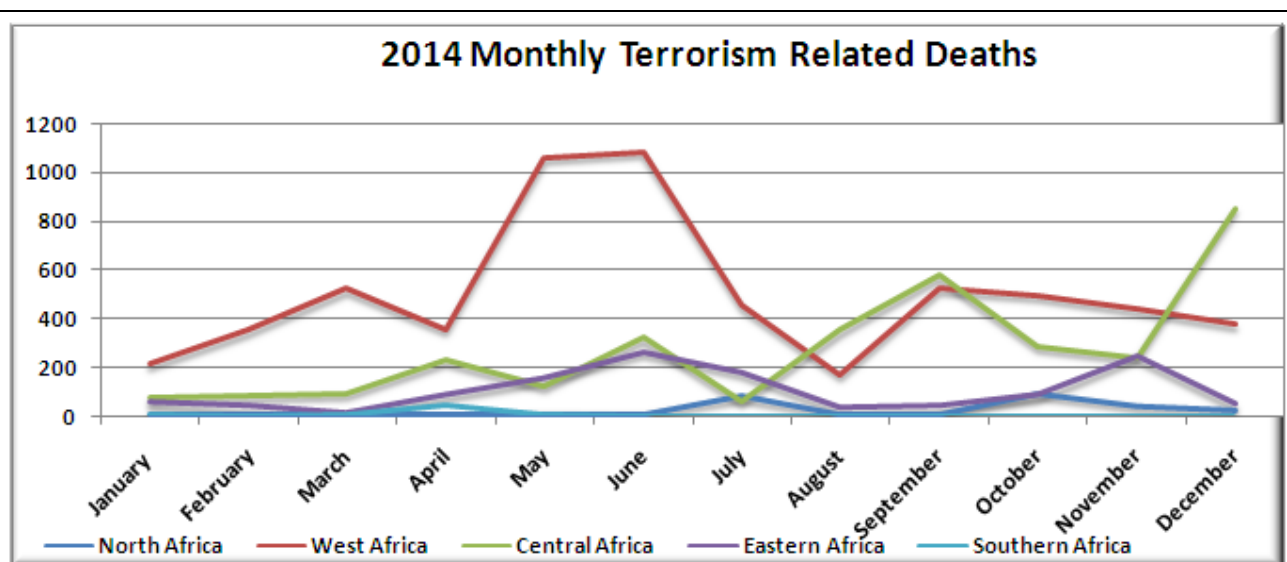


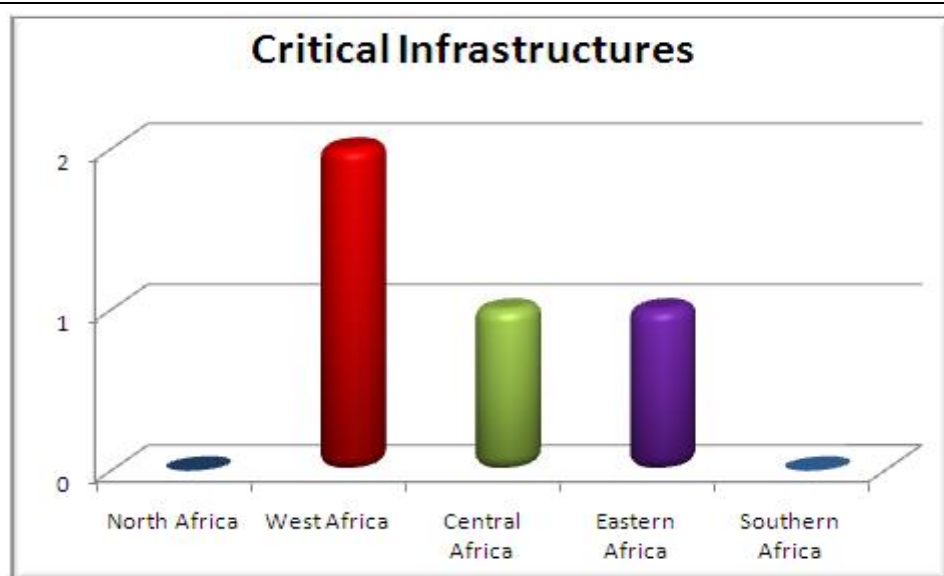
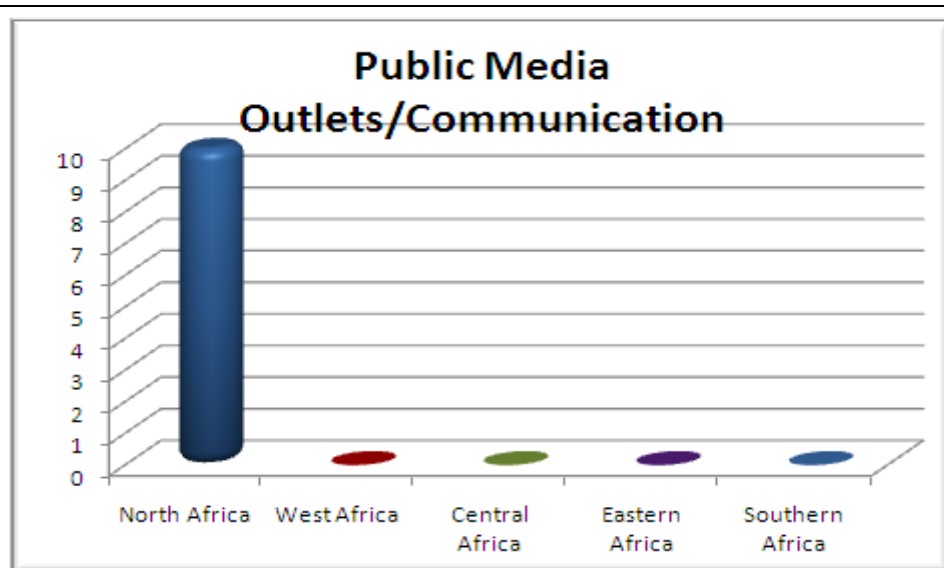
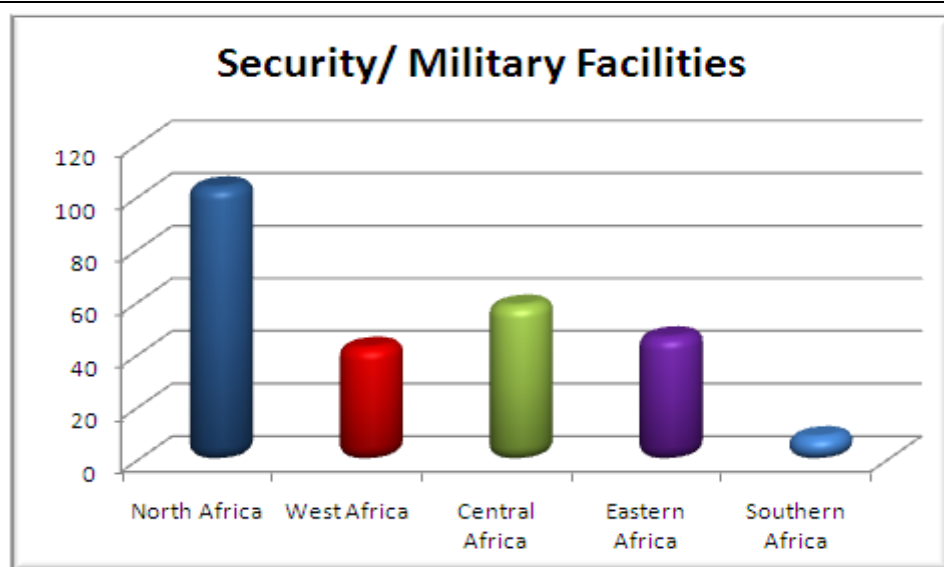
2014 Monthly Terrorist Attacks

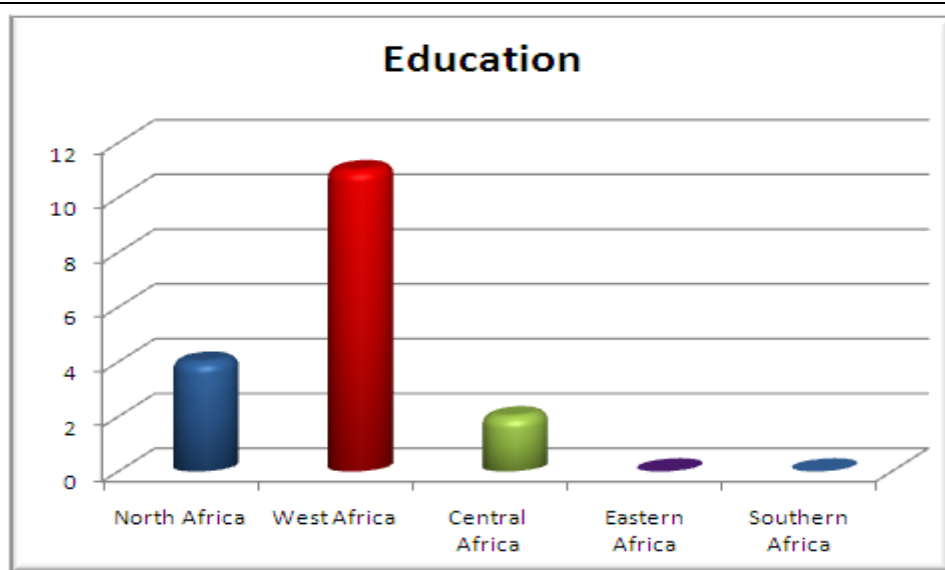
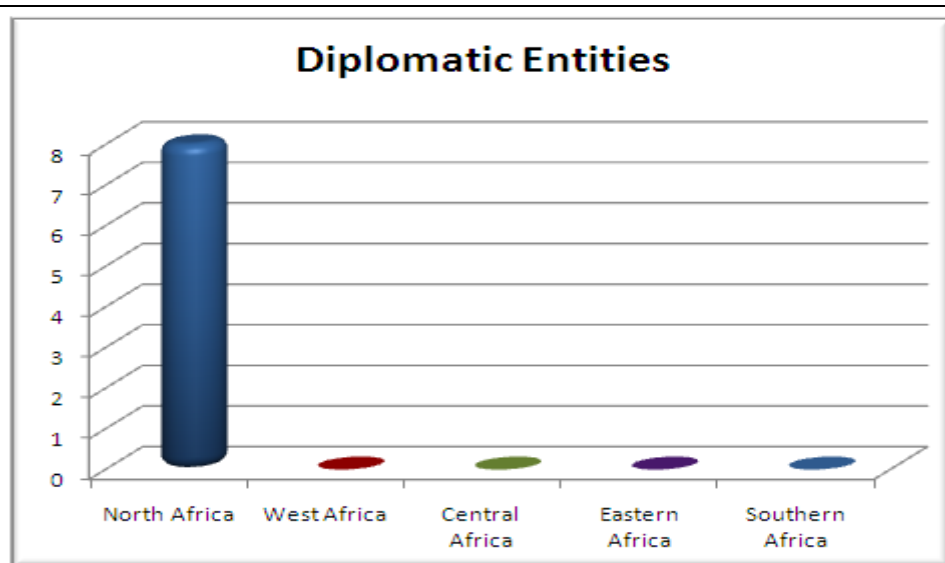
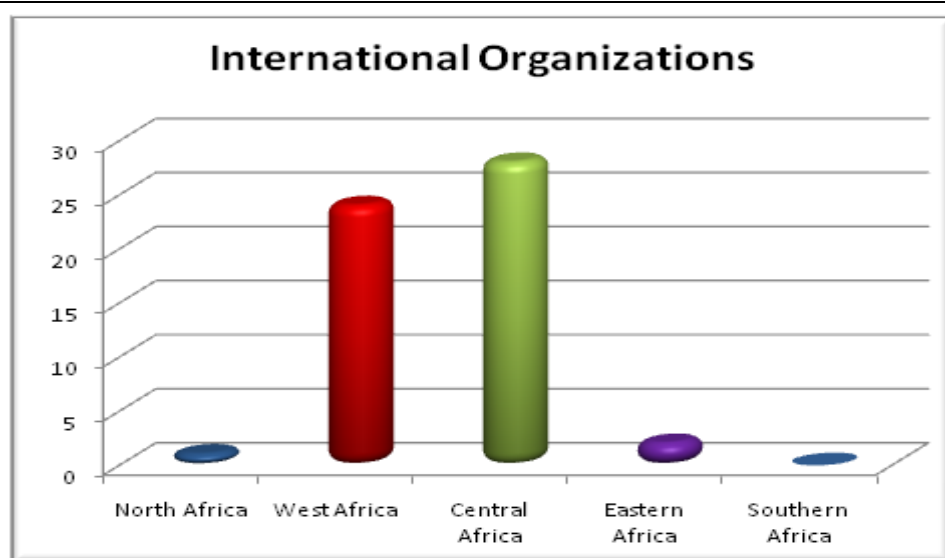


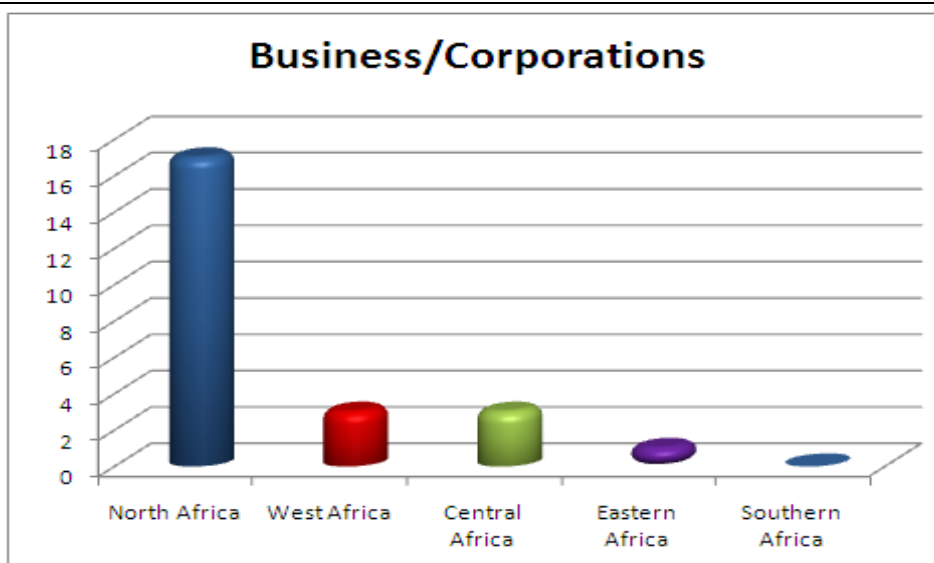
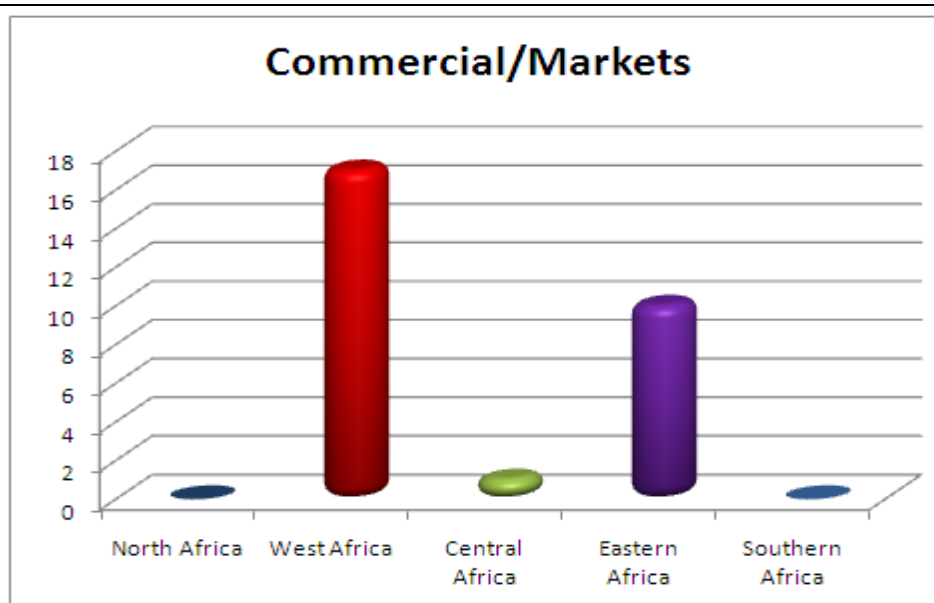
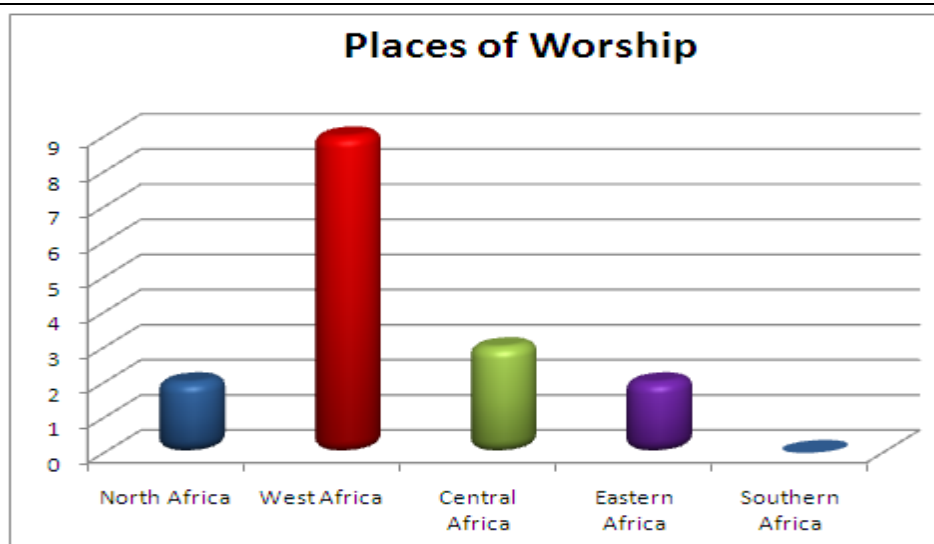
2014 Monthly Terrorism Related Deaths



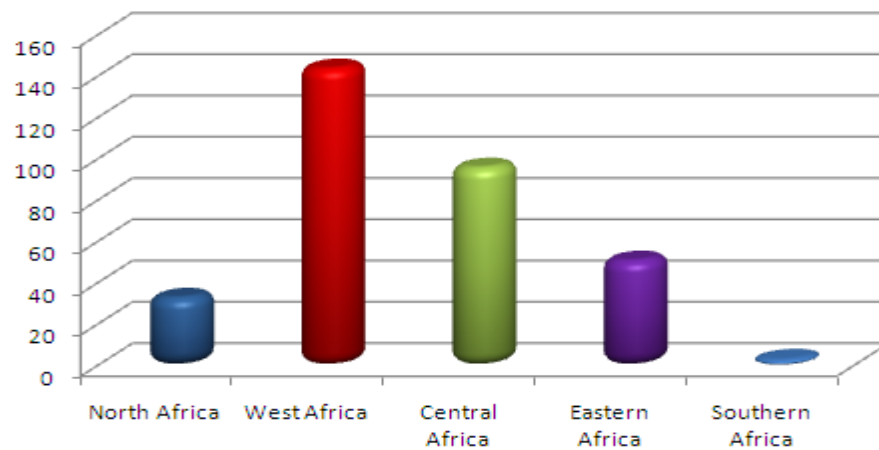




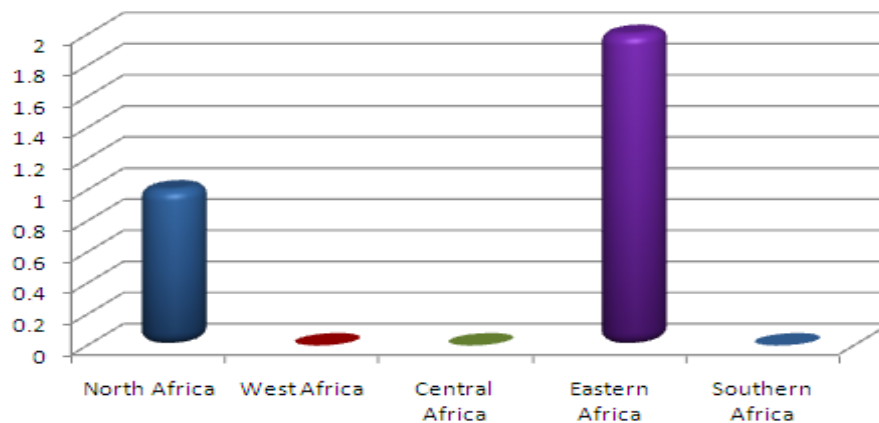




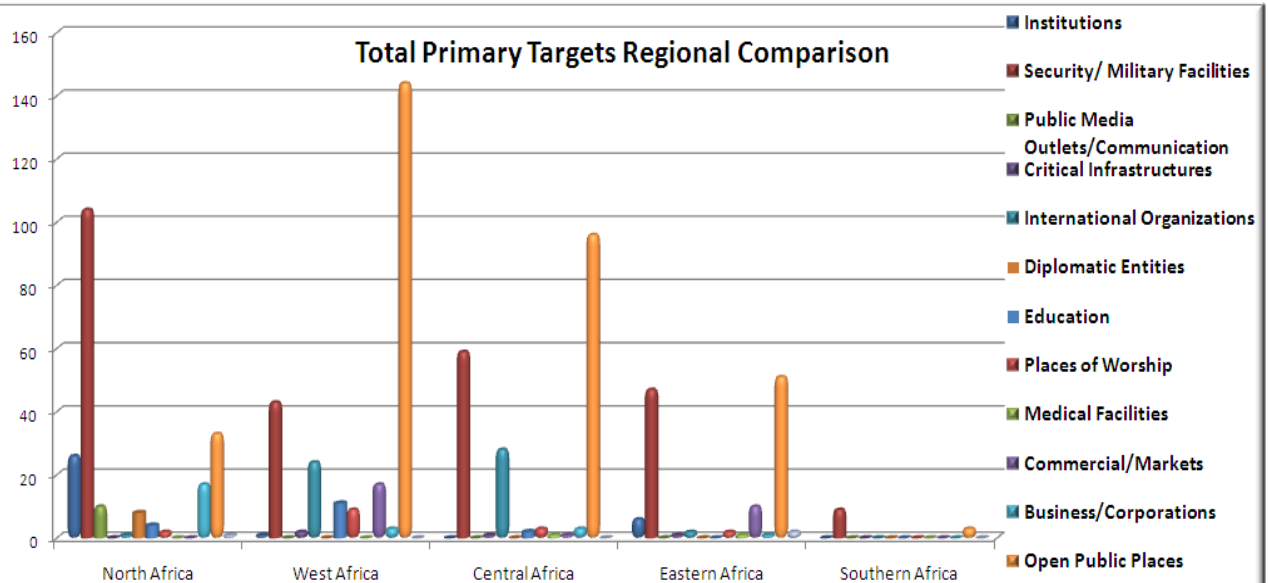
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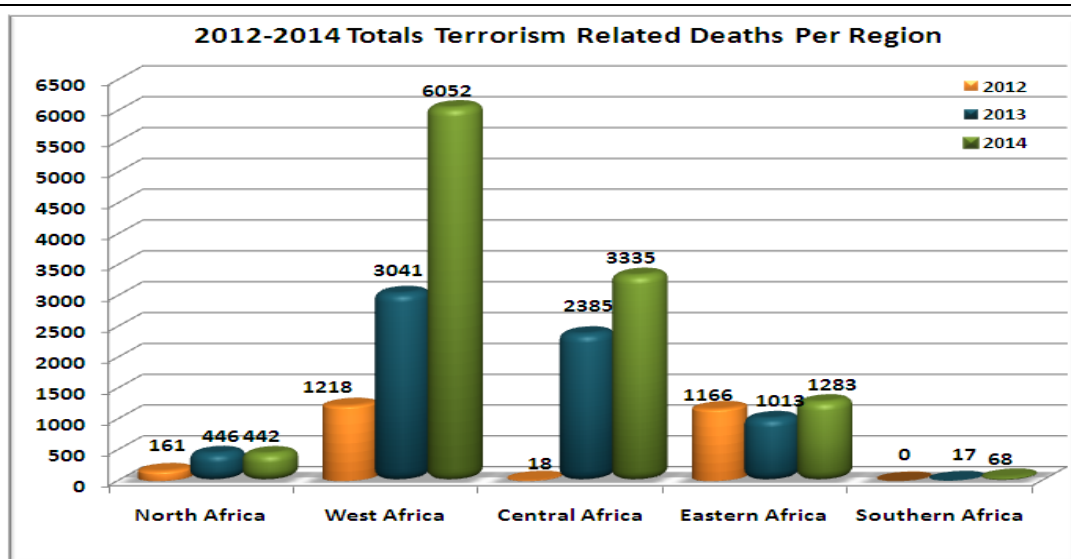
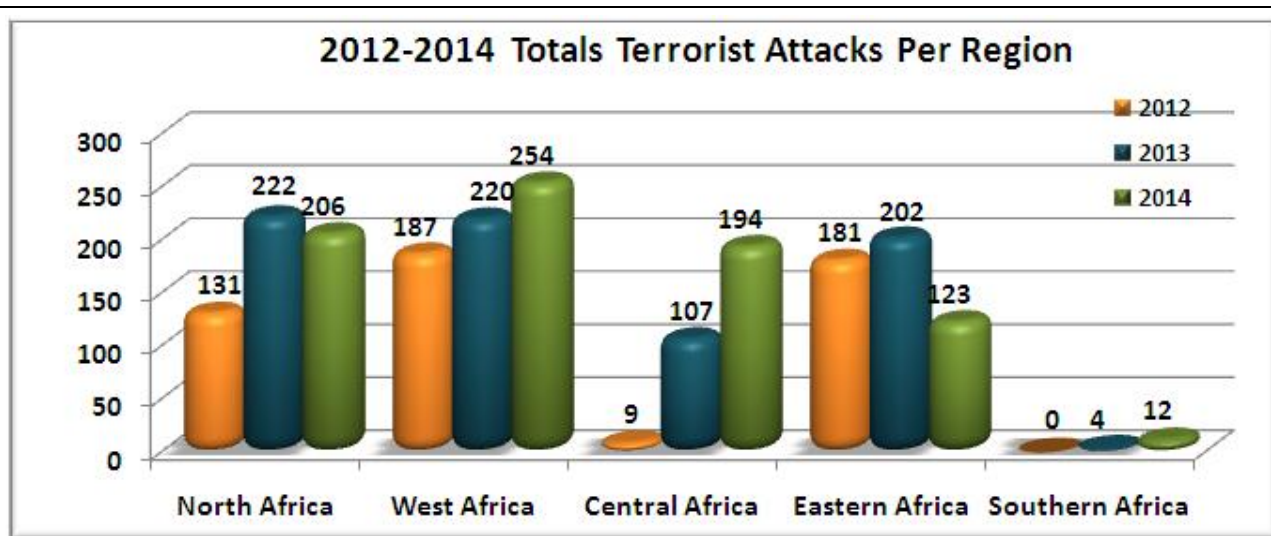
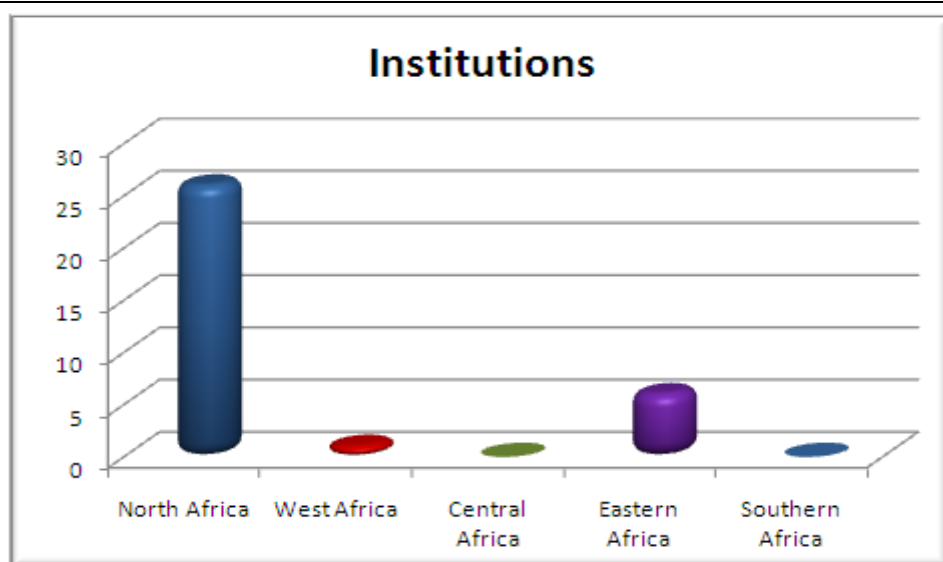


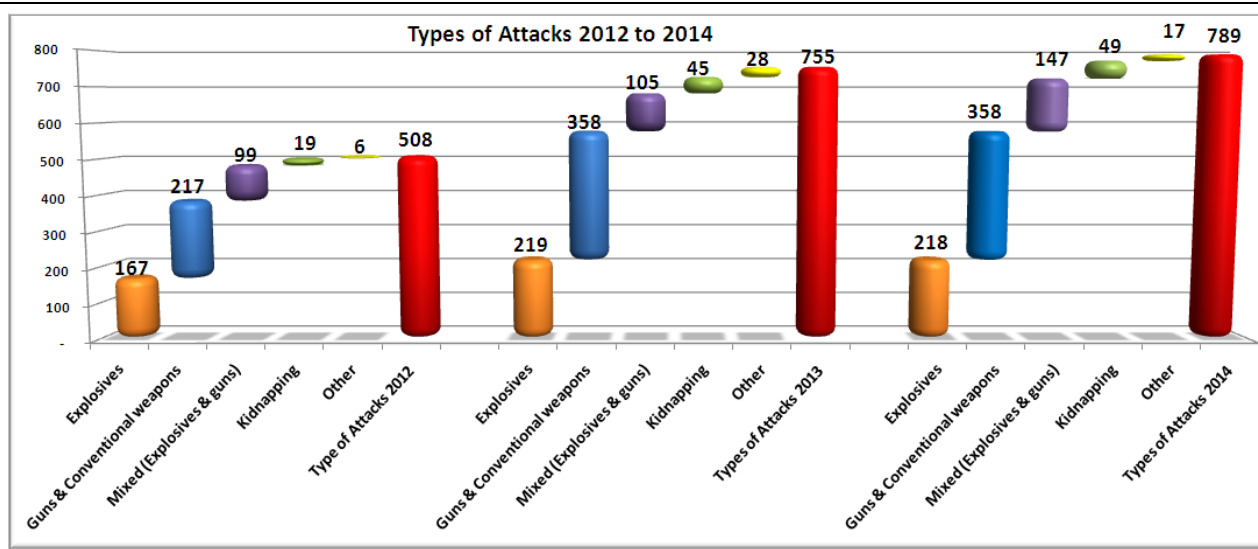
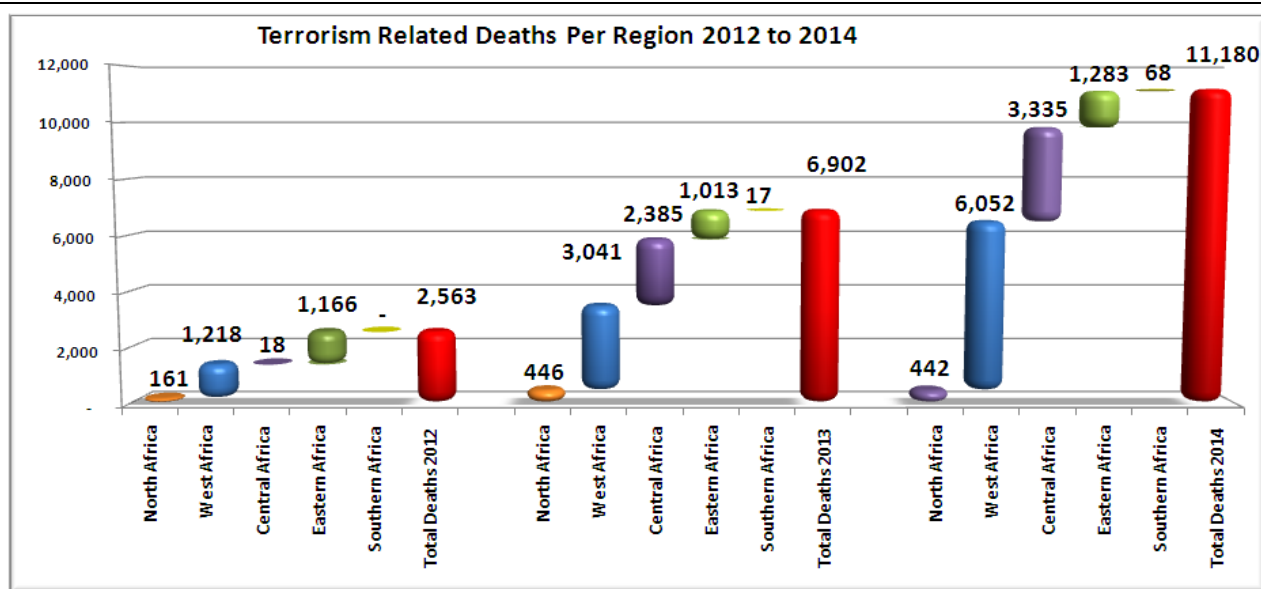
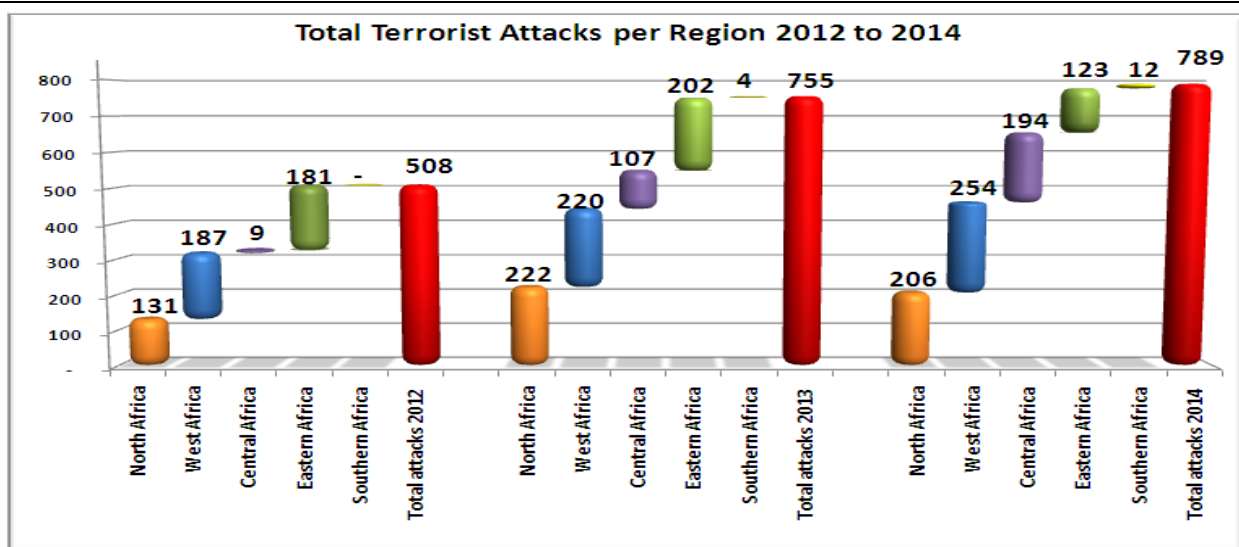
Cultural Sites & Heritage

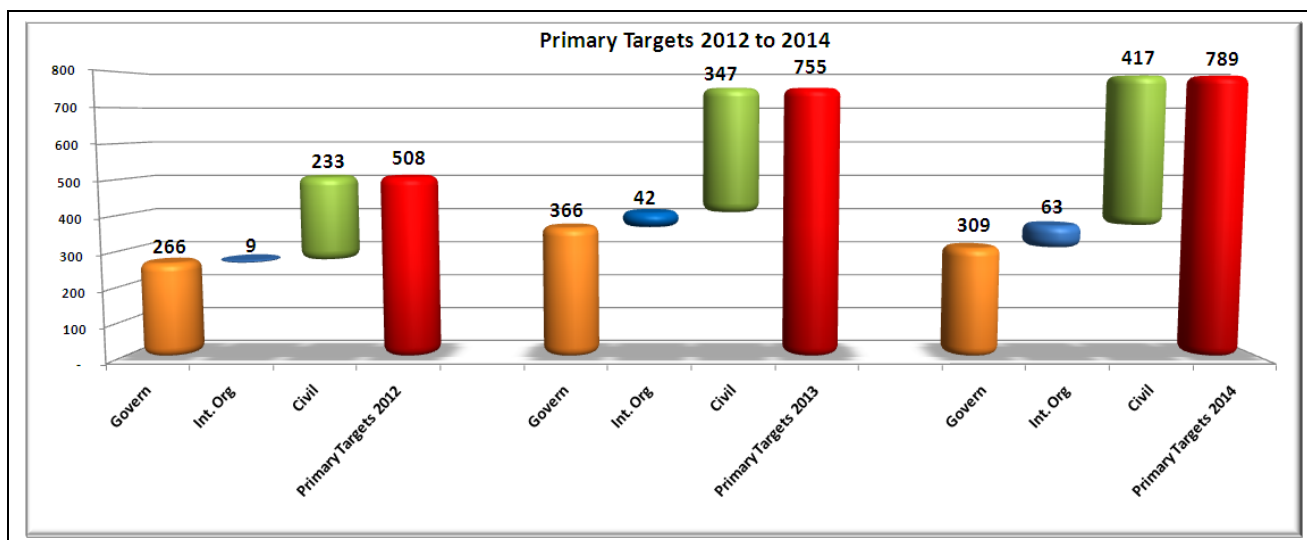


Total Primary Targets Regional Comparison









The sections below provide detailed analysis of terrorism developments in individual region of the continent, namely North Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa, and Southern Africa

B. North Africa observations related to terrorist incidents in 2014

En 2014, l'Afrique du Nord semble être engluée dans un borbier renfermant d'épars théâtres d'opérations d'activités terroristes. Les conséquences des convulsions géopolitique appelées «Printemps Arabe» se vérifient jour après jour dans cette région où ses pays, à savoir la Tunisie, l'Egypte, la Libye, et dans une moindre mesure l'Algérie voient la violence terroriste croître et prendre des proportions à même de menacer la stabilité et les frontières de la région et remettre en cause les aspirations de ce même «printemps arabe».

Cela va sans dire que ce qui arrive en Afrique du nord, ou dans une autre partie de ce continent, est intimement lié à ce qui arrive dans d'autres régions du monde où se trouvent ces groupes humains partageant le même projet idéologique et politique. Ainsi, ce qui arrive en Syrie, en Irak, au Yémen, au Pakistan ou même en France s'impacte indéniablement sur les pays africains.

La Syrie et l'Irak, où l'organisation terroriste *Daech* ou « Etat Islamique » a élu territoire, continue d'être une source d'inspiration et de motivation à tout venant endoctriné par cette idéologie radicale. Le théâtre d'opération de l'Etat Islamique qui était au début une destination finale commence à devenir, par un flux timide d'individus, un lieu de départ, pour certains, et de retour pour d'autres, vers les pays africains en l'occurrence ceux de l'Afrique du nord. Les profils en quête de sens, de reconnaissance et d'entraînement pour perpétrer des actes et attaques terroristes peuvent rentrer chez eux après apprentissage, augmentation du savoir-faire et élaboration du réseau terroriste. Cette orientation stratégique de la part du groupe terroriste de l'EI vise à ouvrir de nouveaux fronts



terroristes pour mettre en application la feuille de route de ce groupe et aussi désengorger la pression dans laquelle il se trouve suite à la création, en 2014, d'une alliance internationale lourdement armée contre lui.

A cet effet, selon différents rapports, plusieurs milliers de terroristes étrangers combattent sur les territoires Syriens et Irakiens pour le compte du groupe terroriste l'« Etat Islamique ». L'on dénombre parmi les nationalités africaines 200 algériens, 360 égyptiens, 600 Libyens, 1,500 marocains, 70 somaliens, 100 soudanais et 2,000 tunisiens. Avec ces chiffres le risque de propagation de l'onde de choc *Daech* devient réel.

La dynamique de l'organisation terroriste *Daech* ou « Etat Islamique » sur le théâtre des opérations en Syrie et en Irak retentit clairement sur les acteurs de l'insécurité du continent africain. Car, hormis le fait de les galvaniser, cet acteur de l'insécurité les pousse à remettre en cause leurs « bilans respectifs » soit en impulsant des dissensions au sein de groupes déjà installés comme ce fut le cas le mois de septembre pour l'Aqmi et la naissance de Jund Al Khilafa en Algérie, soit en convertissant les groupes existants déjà en *Daech* comme ce fut le cas pour les groupes d'extrémisme violent de Derna en Libye, soit en négociant avec le groupe régnant sur une région donnée afin qu'il devienne le sous-traitant de l'EI comme c'est le cas d'Ansar Beit Al Maqdis en Egypte, tout cela moyennant un soutien pluriel (technologique, logistique, financier et humain) alléchant.

i. Etat de la menace terroriste

Avec l'irruption du groupe terroriste de l'« Etat Islamique », les Etats de la région de l'Afrique du nord sont régulièrement attaqués par des groupes terroristes en compétition. Assurément aguerris, ces groupes sont essentiellement constitués d'*Al Qaida fi Bilad Al Maghrib Al Islami* (*Al Qaida* au Maghreb Islamique), *Jamaat' Ansar-Charia* (le Groupe des Partisans de la Charia), *Jamaat 'Ansar Beit Al Maqdis* (le Groupe des Défenseur de Jérusalem), *Ajnad Misr* (les Soldats d'Egypte), *Katibat Okba Bnou Nafii* (la Brigade d'Okba Bnou Nafii) , *Jund Al Khilafa* (les Soldats du Califat) ainsi que *Katibat Rafallah Al-Sahati* (La Brigade de Rafallah Al-Sahati), *Majlis Shura Shabab Al Islam* (Conseil Consultatif de la Jeunesse Islamique), la *Katibat Shuhada'a Abou Salim* (Brigade des Martyres d'Abou Salim).

Pour l'AQMI, l'année 2014 démontre une perte de sa capacité de nuisance d'antan. En Algérie, le gros du groupe est géographiquement localisé dans le nord centre du pays, car tenaillé par la pression des ratissages des services de sécurité. Cette situation qui dure depuis l'année 2010 et qui a imposé à ce groupe l'inertie, la quasi paralysie et l'incapacité à se redéployer, est à l'origine d'un malaise dénoncé d'ailleurs par ses propres acolytes. Ce malaise a commencé par s'articuler en forme de remise en cause des ordonnances venant du commandement de l'AQMI tel que fut le cas de Mokhtar Belmokhtar à la veille du lancement de son groupe les Signataires par le Sang en décembre 2012. Ce malaise s'est articulé aussi par la dissension en 2014 d'un nombre d'éléments terroristes qui



formaient le noyau dur de ce groupe pour constituer un nouvel appelé, Jund Al Khilafa, sous la bannière de l'organisation terroriste « Etat Islamique ». Ce nouveau groupe de l'EI, qui vite fait parler de lui par l'enlèvement et l'assassinat du ressortissant français Hervé Gourdel, exprime en fait la tentative de certains éléments de l'AQMI, forcés à un certain retranchement, de dépasser son impasse stratégique. Il faut savoir que durant l'année 2014, ce dernier a perdu plus 103 terroristes dont un nombre de responsables suite aux coups durs assenés par l'Armée Nationale Populaire Algérienne (ANP).

Par ailleurs, ce groupe existe aussi en Libye, en Tunisie et en Egypte. En Libye, la ville de Derna, située non loin de la frontière égyptienne, est le bastion de Jund Al Khilafa. Cette ville, au préalable fief des extrémismes religieux violents avec *Majlis Shura Shabab Al-Islam* (Conseil Consultatif de la Jeunesse Islamique), s'est vue se radicaliser davantage avec l'apparition de la Brigade « Al Battar » réputée redoutable du à son rôle sur le théâtre des opérations, précisément, à Deir Ezzor en Syrie et à Mossul en Irak. Cette Brigade, forte de quelques 800 hommes lourdement armés, dispatchés sur 6 camps à l'extérieur de Darna, ainsi que de vastes installations d'entraînement dans les Montagnes Vertes, à l'intention de Jihadistes égyptiens, libyens et étrangers (occidentaux), une plate forme qui, selon les experts, est devenue un centre de formation professionnelle pour terroristes issus de toute l'Afrique du nord. Cependant, l'année 2014 enregistre que le gros des activités terroristes en Libye est perpétré par le groupe d'Ansar Charia et Fajr Libya « L'Aube de Libye ».

Bien que Seif Edine Rais numéro 2 d'Ansar Charia (Tunisie) ait déclaré sa loyauté à Al Baghdadi le Chef de l'organisation terroriste de l' « Etat Islamique » le 7 juillet 2014, Jund Al Khilafa reste présent symboliquement en Tunisie. Car, hormis le fait d'ouvrir des camps d'entraînement en Libye, à l'instar de celui de Sabratha, située à 60 km à l'ouest de Tripoli, pour les terroristes tunisiens poussés par les services de sécurité tunisien à l'exile, les attentats restent perpétrés par le groupe d'Ansar Charia et la katibat de Tarek Ibnou Ziad .En temoigne l'attaque terroriste du 26 juillet operé au Mont Chaambi de la région de Kasserine ayant fait 15 tués, 29 blessés et un enlevé dans les rangs des services de sécurité tunisiens.

Le cas de la Tunisie est assez particulier, avec ses 2,000 éléments recensés, cela augmenterait, à leur retour, le risque de prolifération terroriste, surtout que pour l'Etat Islamique la priorité n'est pas la chute du régime gouvernemental en soi mais plutôt l'établissement de l'ordre théocratique par des processus informels tel que le banditisme, la criminalité organisée et l'exacerbation des clivages tribaux. Cette étape est importante car elle est génératrice du chaos annihilateur de l'autorité centrale favorable l'anéantissement de l'Etat.

De même pour l'Egypte, Jund Al Khilafa a plutôt une présence, incontestablement déclaré, mais virtuelle puisque l'activité terroriste est quasiment perpétrée par les deux



groupes Ajnad Misr et Ansar Beit Al Maqdis. Ajnad Misr se positionne dans les zones urbaines pour commettre ses forfaits contrairement à Ansar Beit Al Maqdis qui lui a opté pour les zones rurales notamment le désert du Sinaï. Cela dit ces deux groupes ont réussi à créer un climat de tension en Egypte du fait des attaques répétées contre les éléments des services de sécurité égyptiens et de hauts fonctionnaires de l'état.

ii. Caractéristiques générales de la menace terroriste en Afrique du Nord

L'Afrique du Nord enregistre pour l'année 2014 environ 206 attaques réparties en 5 catégories à savoir: l'utilisation d'armes conventionnelles, l'utilisation d'explosifs, l'utilisation du moyen du rapt et Kidnapping, l'utilisation simultanée d'armes conventionnelles et d'explosifs pour la même attaque. La sixième catégorie dénommée Autres, est celle dans laquelle sont enregistrés les cas qui ne correspondent à aucune des 5 catégories précitées.

Ainsi, tout au long de l'année 2014, ont été enregistrées 98 attaques de la catégorie relative à l'utilisation des armes conventionnelles, 84 attaques de la catégorie relative à l'utilisation d'explosifs, 19 Kidnapping, 3 attaques de la catégorie relative à l'utilisation simultanée des armes conventionnelles et des explosifs, et 2 attaques de la catégorie *Autres*.

Le premier semestre 2014 présente une tendance à la baisse qui se courbe légèrement vers la hausse pour le mois de juin. Après un pic de 32 incidents terroristes enregistrés pour le mois de février, la baisse s'amorce pour atteindre 8 incidents terroristes le mois d'avril, puis remonter le mois de mai pour atteindre 11 incidents avant d'arriver à 27 le mois de juin. L'essentiel de ces attaques se déroule en Libye et en Egypte.

Le second semestre 2014 enregistre une tendance baissière jusqu'au mois d'octobre pour se rehausser le mois de novembre à 26 attaques terroristes, comparer aux mois de juillet et septembre avec 15 et 12 attaques respectivement. 19 de ces incidents enregistrés ce mois-ci, soit 73%, se sont déroulés en Libye et en Egypte. Pour ce dernier, la majorité des attaques sont réparties entre la capitale, et le Sinaï. Les cibles terroristes sont mixtes (civiles et militaires), ce qui traduit la volonté des assaillants d'anéantir l'Etat et punir le peuple qui prend des distances avec les logiques de terreur ayant fait des morts dans les rangs des civiles, la police et l'armée. Quant à la Libye, souffrante d'asseoir une autorité à travers ses institutions régaliennes, les terroristes sembleraient avoir choisi l'utilisation des explosifs vu les opportunités qu'offre ce type de modus opérandi dans la propagation de terreur.

Sur les 206 attaques terroristes, 140, soit 68%, ont touché le segment des institutions gouvernementales, 9, soit 4.4%, le segment des organisations internationales et 57, soit 27.6%, le segment représentant les Civils. Ces nuances segmentaires ont eu aussi leur lot de morts qui a atteint en 2014 les 442 morts, repartis entre 357 victimes issues du



segment des services de sécurité et 84 enregistrés dans le segment des civils avec 1 otage mort. Cela renseigne sur la volonté des terroristes à anéantir l'Etat à travers ses premières lignes de front (Armée, services de sécurité, forces armées au service de l'Etat républicain et démocratique) et les éléments des forces vives du pays (Juges, avocats, journalistes...).

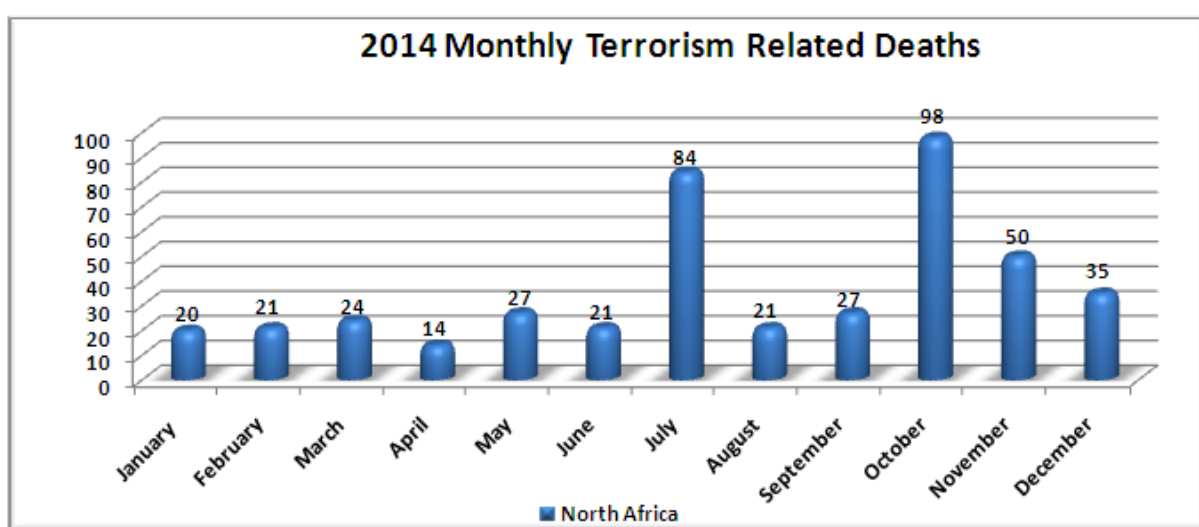
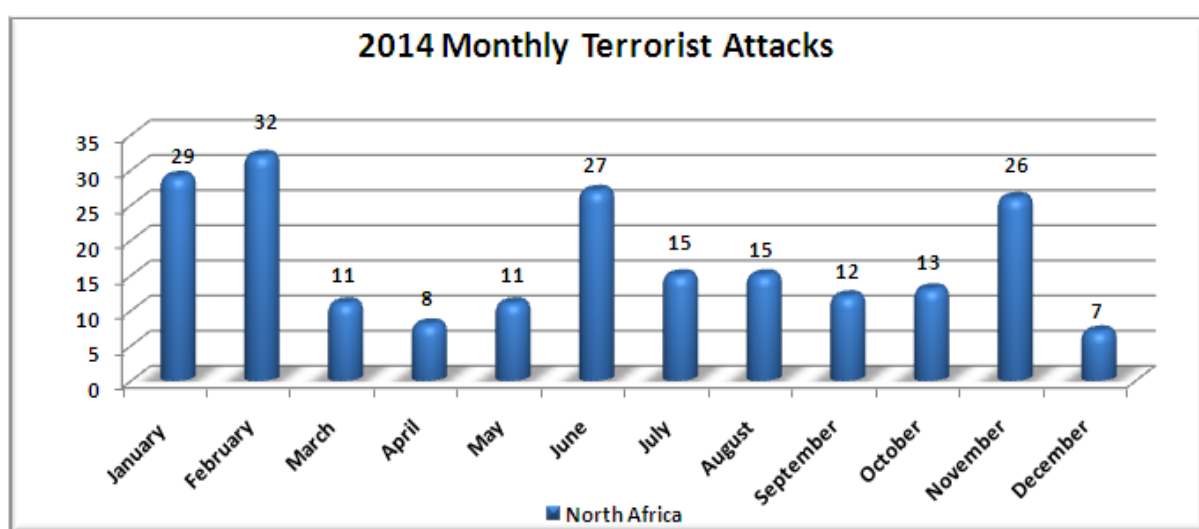
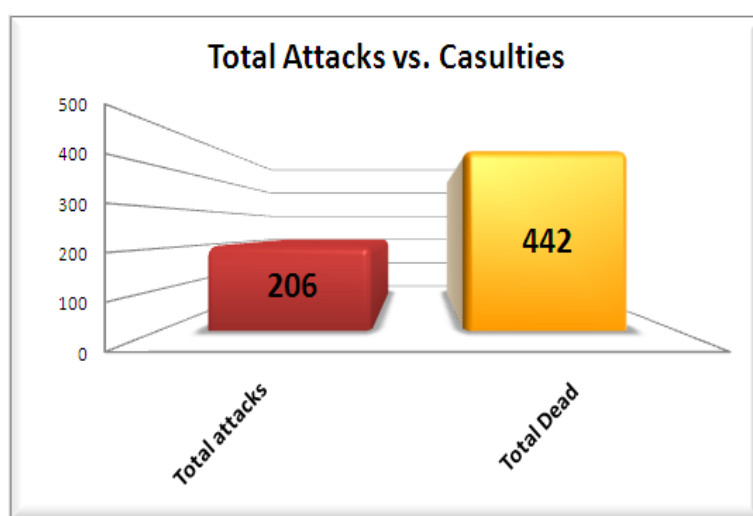
L'année 2014 enregistre un nombre de 206 incidents, un nombre moindre par rapport à l'année précédente qui est celui de 207. Cependant, en termes de nombre de morts, l'année 2014 enregistre un chiffre record avec 442 morts, un nombre supérieur à 2013 qui est celui de 209. Les mois les plus sanglants de 2014 étaient le mois de juillet avec 84 morts et le mois d'octobre avec 98 morts. Ces derniers s'expliquent par l'intégration d'explosif, bombes et kamikazes dans le modus operandi des terroristes. Car sur 15 attaques terroristes commises le mois de juillet 2014, 10 sont perpétrées à l'aide d'explosifs. De même pour le mois d'octobre où 10 sur 13 attentats sont perpétrés à l'aide d'explosifs.

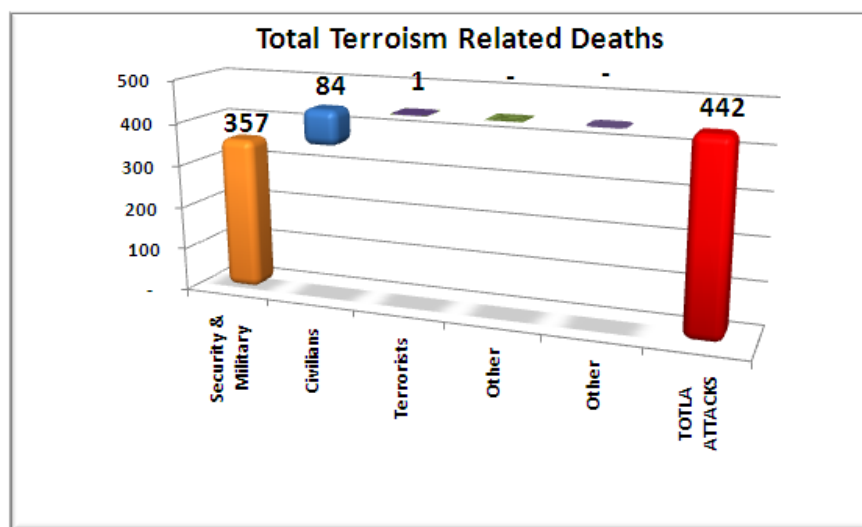
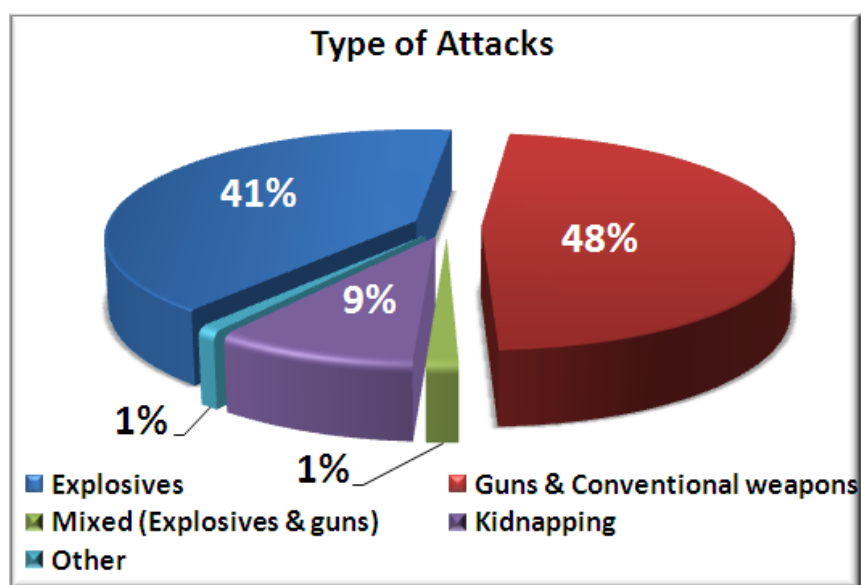
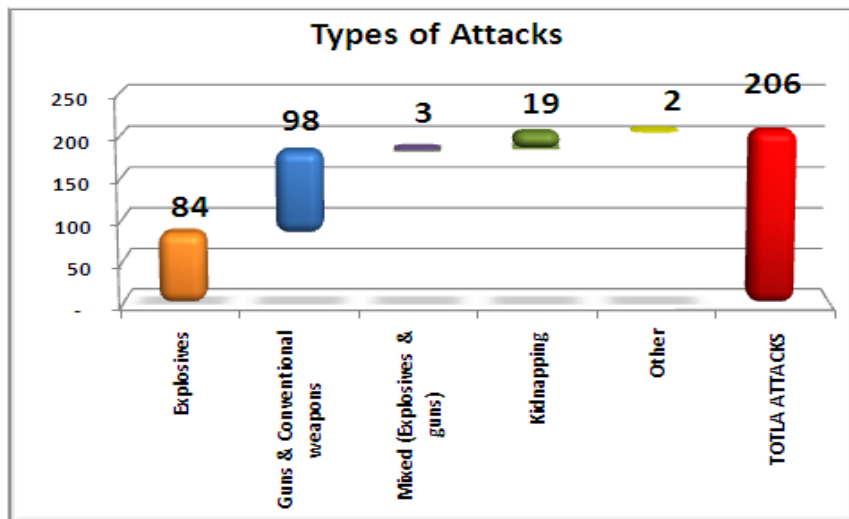
iii. Tendances générales de la menace dans la région

De par la proximité avec les convulsions géopolitiques s'opérant au Moyen Orient, Syrie et Irak pour l'instant, l'Afrique du nord reste vulnérable aux éventuels sévices terroristes. Une fragilité d'autant plus renforcée par la situation sécuritaire inquiétante qui prévaut en Libye. Désamorcer la situation explosive dans ce pays auraient des dividendes sécuritaires indéniables qui évacueront à *un niveau gérable* le terrorisme représentant un défi majeur pas uniquement à ses pays voisins, ou ceux des pays du Sahel et du continent africain, mais aussi des pays côtiers de la méditerranée. Car après avoir stoppé l'avancée de ce fléau il faudrait immédiatement s'attaquer à la Radicalisation qui mène, dans le contexte africain, avec un taux élevé à l'extrémisme violent car elle transforme en profondeur les groupes humains et sociétés qu'elle traverse s'érigeant ainsi en tryptique (*cause, vecteur et facteur multiplicateur*) du terrorisme.

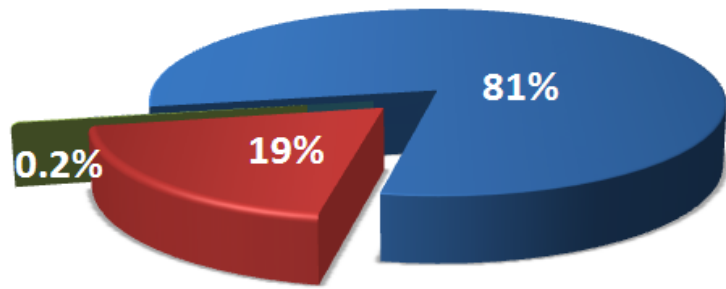


iv. Représentations statistiques relatives aux incidents terroristes en Afrique du Nord



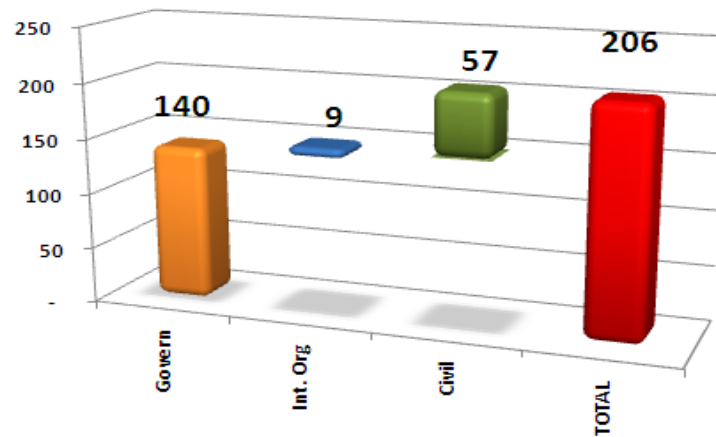


Percentage Terrorism Related Deaths

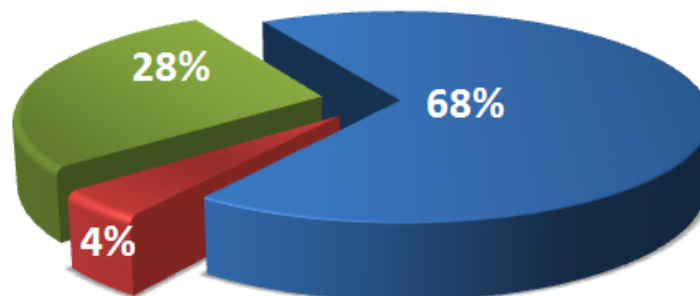


■ Security & Military ■ Civilians ■ Hostages ■ Terrorists ■ Other

Primary Targets

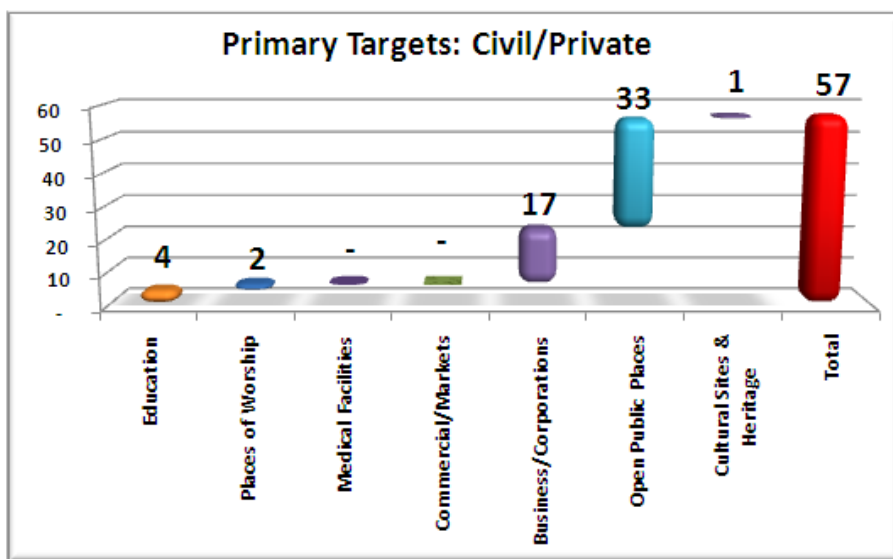
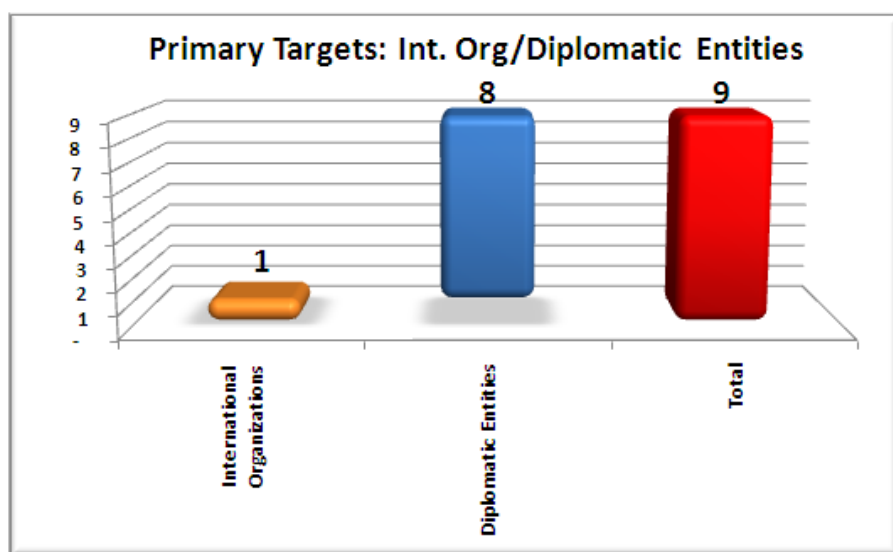
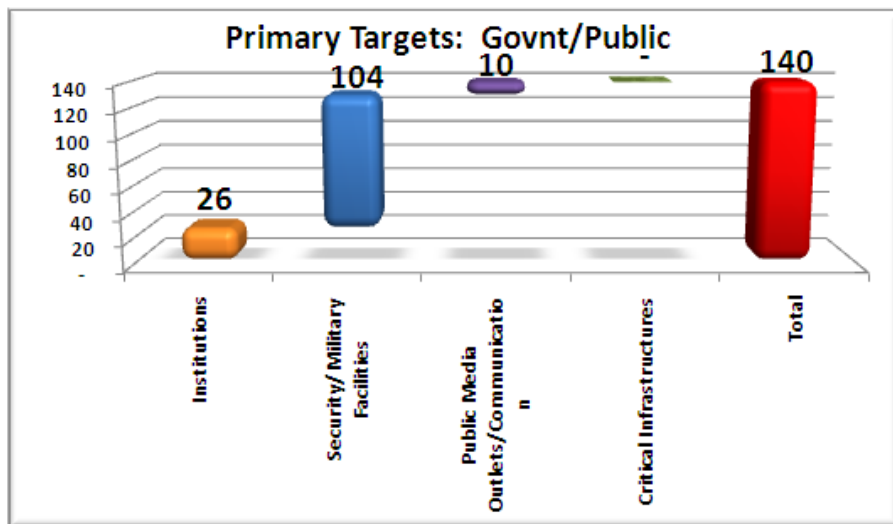


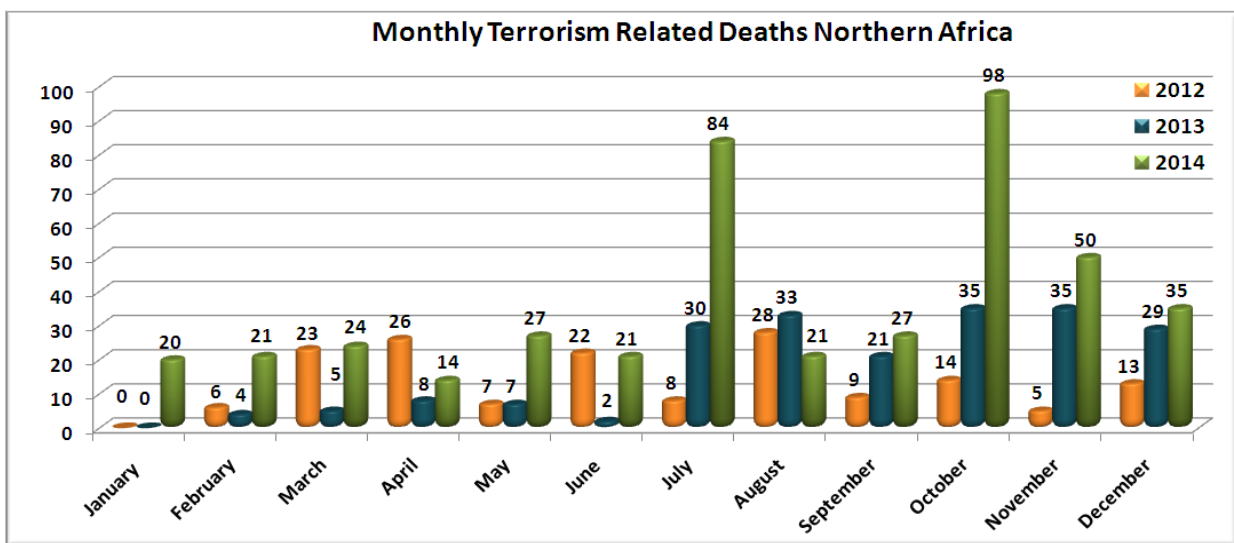
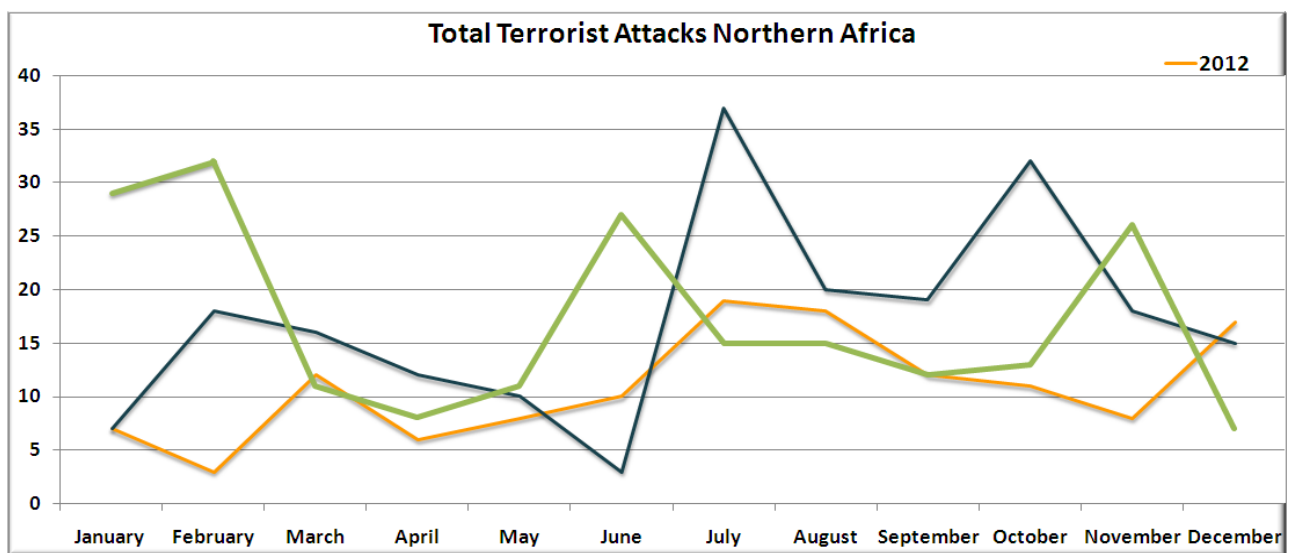
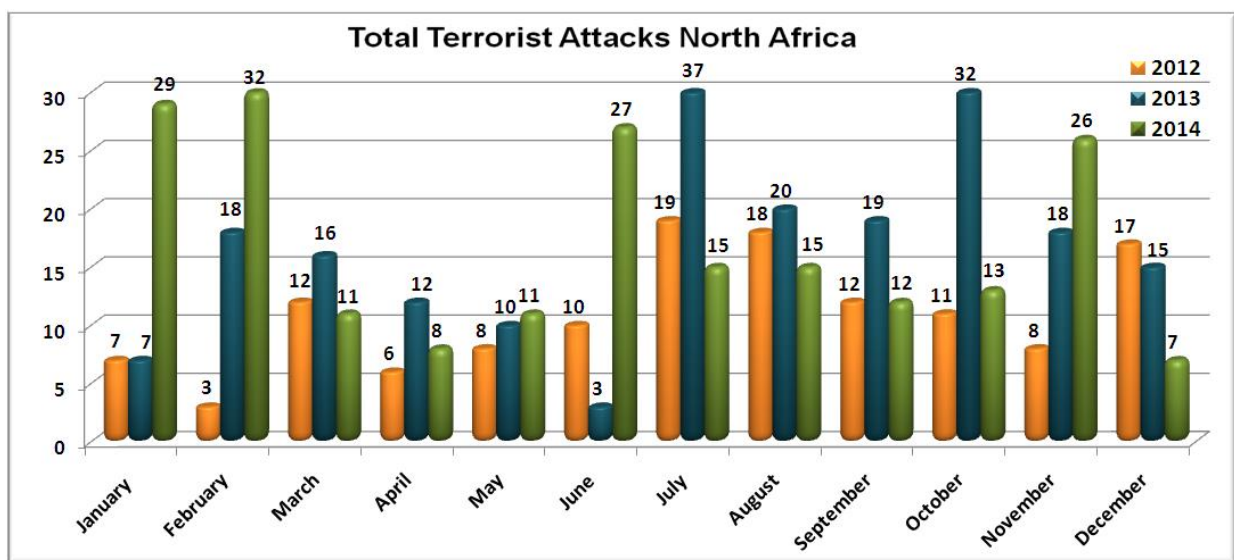
Primary Targets

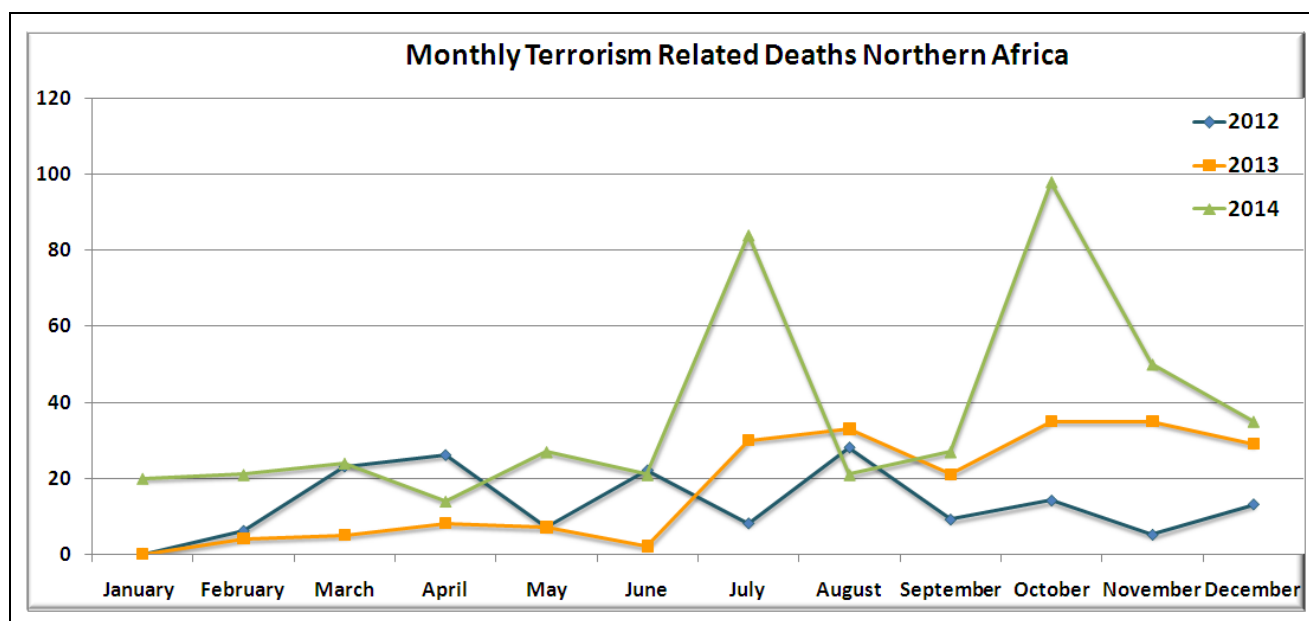


■ Govern ■ Int. Org ■ Civil









C. The Sahelo-Saharan region and West Africa observations related to terrorist incidents in 2014

La menace terroriste en Afrique de l'Ouest et dans la région sahélo-saharienne est en hausse constante depuis le déclenchement du « Printemps arabe » et des crises libyenne et malienne en 2011 et 2012.

Au Sahel, la situation sécuritaire générale est caractérisée par l'intervention des forces internationales au nord du Mali en début 2013 et les efforts de recherche de paix négociée entre le gouvernement malien et les mouvements armés indépendantistes de ce pays, qui se poursuivent encore à ce jour. La menace terroriste, active au Mali et au Niger, continue, dans ce contexte général, d'être caractérisée, par une situation dégradée, malgré la présence de la force des Nations Unies (MINUSMA), de la Force Barkhane, des Forces Armées Maliennes (FAMA) et des Forces de Défense et de Sécurité du Niger. Les attaques terroristes, en berne au plus fort de l'intervention internationale en 2013, ont connu un regain progressif d'intensité, qui s'est accentué tout au long de l'année 2014. Le crime transfrontalier organisé, entretemps mis en veilleuse par cette intervention, a également, dans le sillage de la redynamisation des groupes terroristes, graduellement recouvré son vitalité.

Au Nigeria et dans les Etats voisins, riverains du Lac Tchad, la menace terroriste continue, comme au Mali et au Niger, d'être marquée par la hausse constante d'activités violentes d'une barbarie atroce et inouïe, servant de cadre à des fréquentes, graves et massives violations des Droits de l'Homme.

Cette hausse est quantitative. Les attaques connaissent un bond de 15,5%, passant de 220 en 2013 à 254 en 2014. Le bilan des attaques est aussi plus élevé, car le nombre des tués



passé, pour les deux années considérées, de 3,041 à 6,052, soit une augmentation de l'ordre de 100%. Ce bilan permet de comprendre qu'en Afrique de l'Ouest et dans la région sahélo-saharienne, les terroristes ont, en 2014, réalisé une moyenne d'une attaque toutes les 36 heures, causant 17 décès par jour, c'est-à-dire deux fois plus qu'en 2013.

Ce qui porte à croire, que non seulement, ces groupes ont réussi à maintenir ou rétablir leurs différents dispositifs, perturbés par l'action des forces de sécurité nationales et internationales, mais aussi qu'ils se sont mieux adaptés au nouvel échiquier sécuritaire régional et local.

i. Etat de la menace terroriste

La menace se caractérise essentiellement par le regain d'activités d'El Mourabitoune (Fusion du Mouvement pour l'unicité et le djihad en Afrique de l'Ouest-Mujao- et des Signataires par le Sang), d'Al Qaeda au Maghreb Islamique (AQMI) et d'Ansar Dine, au Sahel. Ces groupes, affiliés à Al Qaeda ou dérivés d'elle, sont les plus actifs au Mali et au Niger.

Evoluant principalement au nord du Mali et au Niger, ces groupes, déstructurés et éparpillés par l'opération Serval puis Barkhane, ainsi que l'action de la MINUSMA et des forces de défense et de sécurité nationales, sont toutefois en train de se réorganiser pour rétablir la situation et réhabiliter leur « légitimité » et leur leadership perdus.

Pendant l'année écoulée, Boko Haram a été impliqué dans 167 attaques, soit une moyenne d'1 attaque tous les deux jours. Les attaques menées par ce groupe constituent les 2/3 des attaques terroristes survenues dans la région sahélo-saharienne et dans toute l'Afrique de l'Ouest. Toutes les attaques perpétrées par ce groupe dans la région, se sont exclusivement déroulées sur le territoire du Nigeria. Elles représentent 78% l'activité de Boko Haram.

Les attaques menées par Boko Haram ont causé la mort d'au moins 5,800 hommes, femmes et enfants, se répartissant entre environ 5,000 civils, 264 agents des forces et services de défense et de sécurité et 536 membres de Boko Haram, ce qui représente environ 96% des personnes tuées par le terrorisme dans la région, les civils tués représentant environ 86% des victimes.

En 2014, l'activité de Boko Haram s'est caractérisée par les mutations suivantes :

- 1. *L'exportation de l'activité terroriste au Cameroun-*** Boko Haram, bien que concentrant son activité sur le territoire nigérian, a, à partir de cette année, commencé à effectuer des actions armées sur le territoire camerounais. Ces actions ont consisté dans un premier en des raids pour s'approvisionner en extorquant les vivres aux civils dans les villages isolés, et progressivement et de plus en plus en des attaques sur les forces de défense et de sécurité, dont la



première est l'attaque de Fotokol le 2 mars (CF. Etat de la menace terroriste en Afrique Centrale 2014).

2. **La proclamation du Califat de Gwoza**- Pendant l'année 2014, Boko Haram est passé à une phase avancée de son projet de création d'un Etat théocratique au Nigeria. Il a révisé ses objectifs stratégiques militaires en conséquence et a intensifié ses actions de harcèlement et de perturbation des dispositifs des forces de sécurité du Nigéria, tout en augmentant la pression psychologique sur la population. Son plan a consisté dans un premier temps à désorganiser les unités de la Joint Task Force (JTF) présentes dans les Etats fédérés du Borno, de l'Adamawa et de Yobé, où il est le plus actif, puis dans un second temps à les occuper militairement, après les avoir dénué de toute présence gouvernementale. Le troisième temps a consisté à la proclamation et la gouvernance du Califat.

Mettant à exécution ce plan, le groupe a, à partir de mars, lancé une véritable campagne militaire, ponctuée de violations fréquentes et massives des droits de l'homme, sur les trois Etats cités supra. Le 13 juillet, Abubakar Shekau a diffusé un communiqué dans lequel il apporte son soutien à la fois à Abubakar al-Baghdadi, l'**autoproclamé** calife de l'Etat islamique, Ayman al-Zawahiri, émir d'Al-Qaïda et au mollah Omar, chef des Taliban.

Il proclame ensuite l'établissement du Califat le 24 août, soit deux mois après la création de l'Etat Islamique, après la prise de Gwoza en juin, qui en devient la capitale, après avoir été rebaptisé « Darul Hikmat » (maison de la sagesse) en même temps que la ville de Mubi dans l'Etat voisin d'Adamawa, renommée « Madinatul Islam » (ville de l'islam). Au 31 décembre, un territoire comprenant les villes de Buni Yadi, Kerawa, Ashigashiya, Gamboru Ngala, Banki, Michika, Damboa, Bama, Pulka, Liman Kara, Kirawa, Marte, Mubi, Kirenowa, Gombi, Chibok, Hong, Damasak, et représentant environ 52.000Km² forme le « Califat de Gwoza »

En concrétisant avec l'annonce de l'établissement du califat, la première action véritable d'établissement d'un système étatique théocratique au Nigéria, Boko Haram entend poser les principaux jalons pour s'établir en tant qu'acteur politique et sécuritaire majeur dans la région et au plan international sur le long terme. Son projet panislamique, qui ignore les frontières étatiques, et qui ne coïncide forcément pas avec les réalités culturelles, ethniques et religieuses, ainsi qu'avec les attentes réelles des populations locales, se heurte déjà à une imperméabilité croissante des populations, qui ne se reconnaissent pas dans ses desseins.

Boko Haram a en conséquence, tout le long de l'année, accentué, pour acquérir une légitimité bâtie sur l'effroi qu'il inspire, ainsi que le désespoir et le sentiment d'impuissance qu'il s'emploie à générer auprès de ceux qui lui résistent, la pression militaire sur les forces de défense et de sécurité du Nigeria, pour renforcer son



emprise sur son califat et l'étendre, ainsi que sur les forces de défense et de sécurité du Cameroun, qui ne lui permettent pas de librement disposer de la zone transfrontalière.

Boko Haram a aussi accru la pression psychologique sur les populations civiles. Comme résultat de cette action, il a été enregistré une hausse considérable des attaques sur les villages et petites agglomérations, de préférence isolés. Une fois le village sous contrôle, Boko Haram procédait généralement à des exécutions sommaires, souvent cruelles, à l'instar de la décapitation publique de 7 civils, le 6 octobre à Ngambu pendant la célébration de l'Aïd-el Adha, la fête du sacrifice.

Plusieurs groupes armés non gouvernementaux, fondés sur des bases politiques ou identitaires ont été des acteurs de violence, pendant lesquelles les Droits de l'Homme ont été systématiquement foulés aux pieds, et de nombreuses exactions perpétrées sur la population civile.

Pendant la période écoulée, 7 affrontements majeurs de ce type ont opposé, au nord du Mali, les groupes indépendantistes et autonomistes au Groupe Armé Touarègue Imghad et Alliés (GATIA), qui se disputent, depuis la création de dernier en août, le contrôle des points clés du nord du Mali. Ces affrontements ont occasionné la mort d'une vingtaine d'hommes dans les deux camps.

A la faveur d'un accord de cessez-le-feu, ces affrontements armés ont cessé. Faisant partie du processus de négociations, conduites sous la houlette de l'Algérie, aboutiront à des solutions idoines pour mettre fin à ce type de violence.

Des incidents impliquant des hommes armés non identifiés ont eu lieu dans cette période en Côte d'Ivoire. Il s'agit notamment de l'attaque menée dans la nuit du 17 septembre 2014 contre le poste militaire de Bécédi, dans la commune de Sikensi et l'attaque. Cette attaque n'a pas un impact significatif sur l'état général de la situation sécuritaire, qui demeure stable depuis la fin du conflit politico-militaire.

ii. Caractéristiques générales de la menace terroriste en Afrique de l'Ouest

Au regard des faits terroristes enregistrés en 2014 (CF Tableaux mensuels) et en prenant en compte les profils des différents acteurs terroristes actifs dans la région et leurs modes d'action, Il peut être noté que non seulement, ces groupes ont réussi à maintenir ou rétablir leurs différents dispositifs, perturbés par l'action des forces de sécurité nationales et internationales, mais aussi qu'ils se sont mieux adaptés au nouvel échiquier sécuritaire régional et local.

Ce qui peut être apprécié par les faits ci-après :

(a) *Caractéristiques des modes d'action au Sahel* : Au Mali, ces trois groupes mènent des actions de harcèlement contre la force onusienne, Serval (Barkhane depuis le 1^{er} août) et les Forces Armées Maliennes sur tout l'ensemble du nord du pays, avec une



présence plus remarquée autour des localités de Kidal, Aguelhok, Tessalit, Tombouctou et celles situées sur l'axe Ansongo-Ménaka.

Au Niger, ces groupes sont actifs dans la région ouest, dans le département de Tillabéry, à la frontière avec le Mali.

Repartis en microcellules de 4 à 5 personnes, disséminées sur des vastes étendues quasiment inhabitées, les éléments de ces groupes disposent de moyens de mobilité et de communication performants, qui leur permettent de se déplacer et d'établir des communications sur des longues distances, pour mener des actions violentes le long des principaux axes et aux abords des agglomérations.

Ce regain d'activités a atteint son pic au dernier trimestre avec 39 attaques menées entre septembre et décembre 2014 contre la force onusienne, l'armée malienne, l'armée nigérienne et les civils. Seules 15 d'entre elles ont été revendiquées, dont 5 par Al Mourabitoune, 4 par AQMI, 4 par Ansar Dine et 2 par des communiqués du MUJAO, pourtant membre d'Al Mourabitoune.

Une quinzaine d'autres attaques leur sont attribuées sur la base de la localisation de l'action, le modus operandi et d'autres critères. Environ 150 terroristes, parmi lesquels Ahmed Tilemsi du MUJAO et Houcine Ould Khalid des Signataires par le Sang, ont été supprimés par les forces internationales et les forces de défense et de sécurité du Mali et du Niger.

Ces groupes terroristes visent principalement :

1. **La MINUSMA, la Force Serval/Barkhane, les FAMA et les Forces de Défense et de Sécurité du Niger-** Ces quatre forces subissent des attaques, visant l'entrave à leur mobilité aux fins de restreindre leurs possibilités d'effectivement contrôler les zones sous leur responsabilité et perturber leurs chaînes logistiques. Ces actions consistent à piéger les itinéraires par la pose de mines antipersonnel et antichars, ainsi que de dispositifs explosifs improvisés, télécommandés de préférence, à intercepter et détruire, au moyen d'embuscades, les véhicules de ravitaillement et de soutien, les patrouilles et les éléments isolés de ces forces.

Au Mali, le piégeage d'itinéraire s'est révélé, de loin le plus efficace des modes d'exécution du harcèlement de ces forces, notamment de la perturbation de leur chaîne logistique. Ainsi, les groupes terroristes ont, au courant de l'année écoulée, réalisé 18 piégeages d'itinéraires, qui ont causé la mort de 23 personnes, dont 17 appartenant à la MINUSMA et aux FAMA, et 6 civils, parmi lesquels 2 travailleurs humanitaires.



Ces attaques ont aussi blessé plus d'une cinquantaine de personnes, pour la plupart également appartenant à la MINUSMA et aux FAMA.

Les piégeages d'itinéraires sont en nette croissance et deviennent de plus en plus meurtrières. Les 2/3 d'entre elles ont été réalisées pendant le second semestre de l'année, occasionnant les 3/4 des décès.

Ces microcellules procèdent également à des actes de perturbation des dispositifs fixes de sécurité par des attaques suicides ou par des tirs à longue distance effectués avec des mortiers ou des lance-roquettes sur les installations permanentes et positions temporaires de ces forces. Ces actions très spectaculaires ne sont pas très efficaces.

Les tirs d'obus et de roquettes, dont une vingtaine environ ont été réalisés sur des casernes, des postes de contrôle et des troupes en mouvement, ont tué 1 casque bleu et en a blessé une demie douzaine.

Cependant les attentats suicide se sont révélés autrement efficaces. Les trois attaques de ce type, ont été toutes réalisées entre la fin du premier semestre et le début du second, au rythme quasi régulier d'une attaque par mois (11 juin, 14 juillet et 16 août). Le plus meurtrier d'entre eux est celui commis le 11 juin à Aguelhok, ayant tué 4 casques bleus, alors que celui du 14 juillet perpétré dans la région de Gao, visant les troupes françaises, et revendiqué par Al Mourabitoune avait tué un militaire de ce contingent, et celui commis le 16 août, qui avait visé la base de la force onusienne à Ber s'était soldé par la mort de 2 casques bleus et une dizaine de blessés. La rareté dans l'utilisation de ce procédé, malgré son efficacité, pourrait laisser supposer que ces groupes ne disposent pas pour l'instant de ressources humaines ou de l'expérience nécessaire aptes à sa réalisation.

Les embuscades ont aussi été très meurtrières, à l'instar de celle menée sur un détachement logistique de la MINUSMA le 3 octobre dans la région de Gao, ayant coûté la vie à 9 casques bleus.

Au Niger, la menace terroriste est plus diffuse, et ne s'est manifestée au courant de l'année que dans la région de Tillabéry, où le MUJAO avait revendiqué les trois attaques simultanées du 30 octobre sur la prison civile de la ville de Ouallam et le camp de réfugiés de Mangaizé. 9 membres Forces de Défense et de Sécurité avaient alors été tués. Le 20 novembre, des hommes armés à motos, avaient également mené une attaque à Banibangou, une localité située à 90 km au nord de Niamey, tuant un gendarme.

Le Niger et le Mali partagent une longue frontière de plus de 800 km, peu surveillée. L'immensité des deux territoires qui sont aussi faiblement peuplés, la



perméabilité des frontières et la forte présence des groupes terroristes et du crime organisé, y favorisent aussi les trafics et d'autres activités criminelles dont tirent profit ces groupes pour financer leurs activités.

2. **La population civile** - Ces groupes terroristes mènent également des actions de représailles, destinées à châtier les civils, soupçonnés de collaborer avec les forces gouvernementales, françaises et onusiennes. L'enlèvement suivi de l'assassinat de l'otage est un procédé utilisé pour, non seulement se débarrasser du présumé « traître », mais également pour semer la frayeur au sein de la population, afin qu'elle ne coopère pas avec les forces gouvernementales et internationales. Cela a été le cas d'un touarègue de la tribu Kel Ansar, soupçonnés de collaborer avec les forces gouvernementales, enlevé par AQMI le 18 septembre à Zouera dans la région de Tombouctou, et décapité quelques jours plus tard.

Ces groupes terroristes tiennent la population civile sous la peur, car ils sont bien renseignés sur ce qui se passe dans les villages, et n'hésitent pas à sévir sur elle de façon expéditive, parfois sur des simples soupçons, ou des dénonciations, sans se préoccuper d'établir des preuves.

- (b) ***Caractéristiques des modes d'action de Boko Haram***- Alternant tout au long de l'année des actions de coercition et de maîtrise de l'espace terrestre, Boko Haram, face la réponse disparate et désarticulée que lui ont opposée la JTF et les "Vigilantes" (milices villageoises d'auto-défense), a notablement perfectionné ses modes traditionnels d'action que sont l'embuscade, le raid et l'attaque avec des dispositifs explosifs. Mais il y en a un autre, dicté par la conjoncture, qui était pas devenu nécessaire après la proclamation du califat : le contrôle des zones conquises.

Les embuscades et les raids, auparavant utilisés pour restreindre les capacités de manœuvre des forces de défense et de sécurité ou pour se ravitailler" sur l'armée et les populations, se sont multipliés tout le long de l'année et ont connu quelques changements dans leur exécution.

Les raids ont principalement servi à poursuivre des objectifs spécifiques de Boko Haram :

- Ils représentent le mode d'action principal pour investir les agglomérations aux fins de leur occupation. Toutes les grandes villes ont été occupées à l'issue des raids.
- Ils ont été abondamment utilisés lors des représailles contre les populations civiles; représailles à l'issue desquelles en règle générale l'agglomération attaquée était complètement décimée, à l'exemple du village de Chikongudo, dans les environs de la ville de Gamboru Ngala, où le 21 mai toute la population présente sur les lieux avait été massacrée, et le village entièrement détruite.



- Ils ont visé les institutions d'enseignement où est dispensé un enseignement jugé trop occidental par les islamistes. Pendant ces raids, ils massacrent professeurs et élèves comme à Buni Yadi, le 25 janvier, où 59 lycéens surpris dans leur sommeil avaient été assassinés.
- Ils ont également été utilisé ce mode pour procéder à des kidnappings de masse, notamment de jeunes filles pour les marier de force à des djihadistes, comme le 11 février à Konduga ou le 14 avril à Chibok.

Particulièrement meurtriers, les raids sont motorisés (utilisation de véhicules 4X4, des motos et des véhicules blindés) et dans certains cas mixtes, en combinant avec un élément pedestre. Pendant le premier semestre, 95 raids ont été menés par le groupe, contre 75 pendant le deuxième, dont les $\frac{3}{4}$ dans l'Etat du Borno.

Cependant l'exécution des raids demande une grande autonomie d'action et la sécurisation des itinéraires et zones de progression, d'action et de repli⁵. Si dans les années à venir, la capacité de manœuvre de Boko Haram est entravée par la privation d'un espace entièrement à son contrôle et la restriction de ses possibilités de mouvement et de communication, les raids et les embuscades diminueront forcément, au profit d'actions plus souples à exécuter, comme les attaques au moyen de dispositifs explosifs.

Les attaques avec l'utilisation des dispositifs explosifs, que Boko Haram a adopté en 2010-2011, et qui lui avait permis entre autres, d'attaquer le quartier général de la Police nigériane et le siège des Nations Unies en juin et août 2011, sont en nette progression depuis lors. Dans un premier temps, lorsque Boko Haram entendait créer un clash interreligieux entre musulmans et chrétiens, elles étaient essentiellement utilisées contre les lieux de culte chrétiens et des espaces publics de loisirs, notamment les bars et les hôtels. N'ayant pu atteindre cet objectif, le groupe a alors élargi l'utilisation du procédé à tous les lieux de culte (y compris musulmans), avant de l'appliquer à d'autres types de cibles, comme les espaces ouverts pendant les heures de grande fréquentation (marchés, supermarchés, stations de bus...), les écoles, les centres de loisirs, etc. Si ces attaques se faisaient initialement avec des dispositifs télécommandés, elles sont devenues au fil du temps l'œuvre de volontaires au suicide. Il sied de surcroit de noter que cette année a vu la quasi disparition des candidats masculins et une féminisation progressive de ce procédé, à partir de juin. Depuis lors, la participation de bombes humaines féminines de plus en plus jeunes, laisse craindre que parmi les femmes et les filles, qui sont enlevées lors des différents raids de Boko Haram dans les villages, les plus jeunes soient isolées et «idéologiquement lavées», pour être ensuite utilisées pour les attentats suicides.

⁵ Pour le cas des embuscades et des actions de «va et vient»



Ainsi au moins 15 attentats-suicide, impliquant de très jeunes filles, ont eu lieu du 8 juin⁶ à la fin de l'année. Le pic a été atteint à Kano en juillet, mois au cours duquel la ville a subi 4 attaques-suicide menées par des filles en moins d'une semaine. Le Monday Market de Maiduguri est le lieu, qui a été le plus fréquemment visé par ces attaques

Il se pourrait que plusieurs de ces filles soient inconscientes de leurs actes. Plusieurs témoins ayant remarqué qu'elles étaient toujours accompagnées par des adultes, qui se tenaient à bonne distance. D'ailleurs lors du double attentat du 10 décembre au marché Kantin Kwari à Kano, la troisième fille arrêtée, avait avoué avoir participé à l'attentat sur l'instigation de ses parents.

La qualité de plus en plus parfaite des dispositifs explosifs improvisés utilisé par Boko Haram, la variation dans le choix des vecteurs et des cibles, alliées aux faibles capacités de surveillance, de détection et d'anticipation des forces de défense et de sécurité, laissent craindre que le groupe dispose, on seulement d'une expertisée avérée dans leur fabrication, mais aussi qu'il en maîtrise l'utilisation et qu'il en fera davantage recours dans le futur.

Le contrôle des zones conquises a constitué le «talon d'Achille» de Boko Haram pendant l'année écoulée. En fait, Boko Haram n'a pas contrôlé les territoires revendiqués. Il est même inexact de parler d'occupation, car cette dernière suppose une administration du territoire, des populations et des ressources, une réorganisation politique et sociale, la mise en place d'un système sécuritaire et judiciaire, grosso modo, l'instauration d'un environnement de vie et de travail selon les principes fondamentaux de l'ordre pour lequel l'action militaire est entreprise. Le Califat de Gwoza sur ce plan a été un échec cuisant, car aucune action aussi minime soit-elle n'a été faite dans ce sens. L'existence du Califat ne s'est limitée qu'à sa proclamation, à l'attribution de noms en arabe à quelques agglomérations occupées, et à quelques châtiments infligés au hasard, dans des parodies d'action judiciaire, basées sur des règles juridiques sorties de leurs contextes, lues de travers et interprétées autant. Au lieu de pleinement assumer la fonction étatique tant recherchée, Boko Haram s'est contenté de continuer à tuer, piller, violer et kidnapper, sans tracer et présenter des perspectives claires pour les populations, imitant dans un contexte géopolitique, historique et culturel, les reflets de ce que ses leaders pensent être le Jihad et le Califat. Les populations martyrisées et désespérées n'avaient d'autres choix que l'exil, d'où le nombre élevé des déplacés internes et de réfugiés, fuyant à tout prix le califat.

⁶ Premier attentat suicide par une femme à Gombe



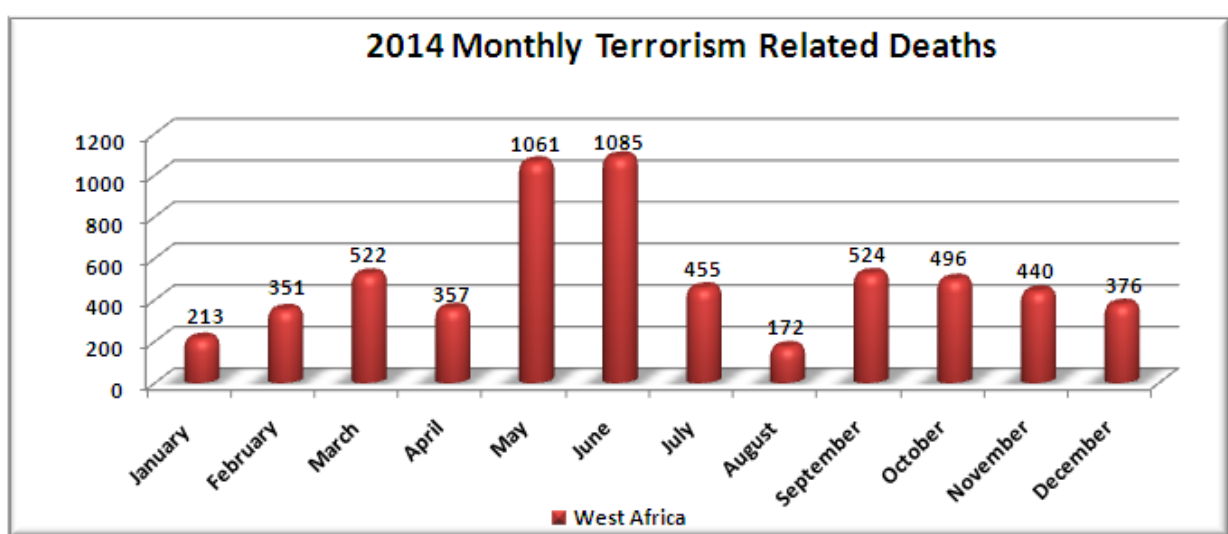
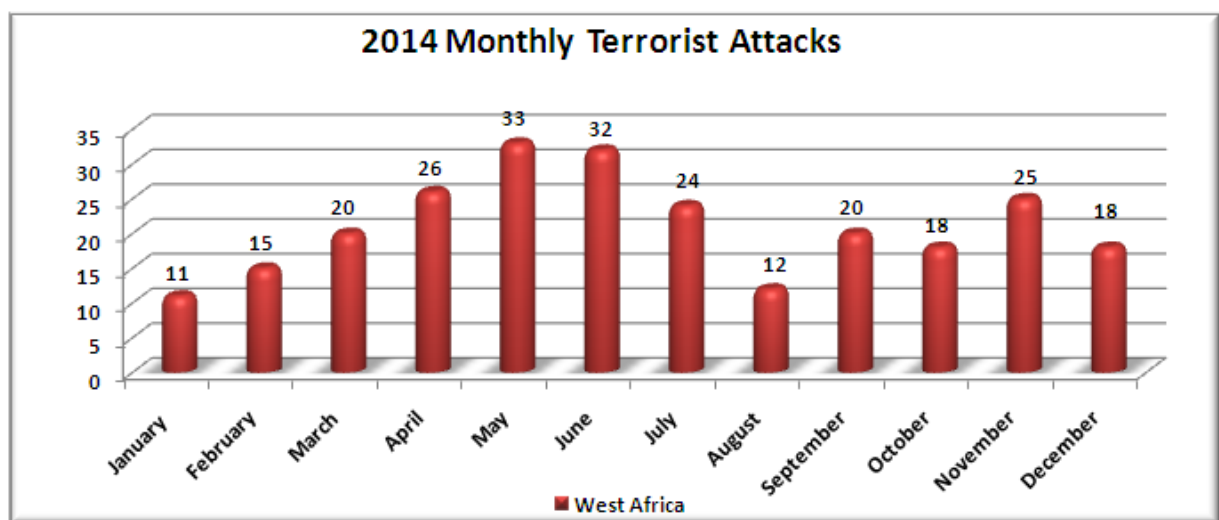
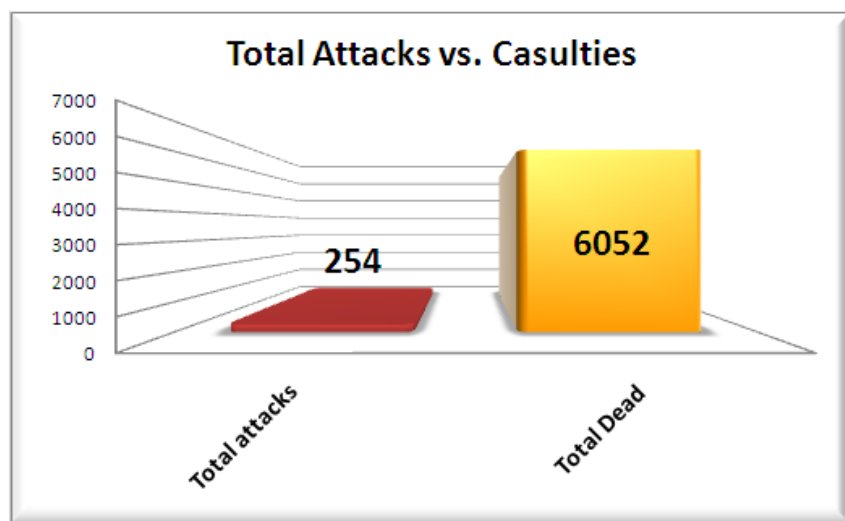
Loin d'être une auréole, le Califat de Gwoza est indubitablement la manifestation de l'incurie des leaders de Boko Haram, qui s'engagent dans la violence armée pour des objectifs fumeux, dont ils sont inaptes à assurer ne fût-ce que le début de mise en œuvre.

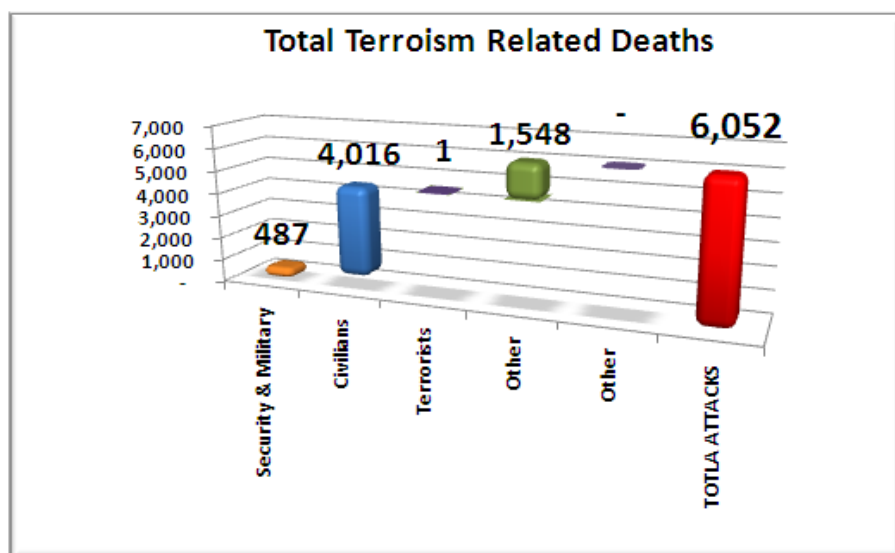
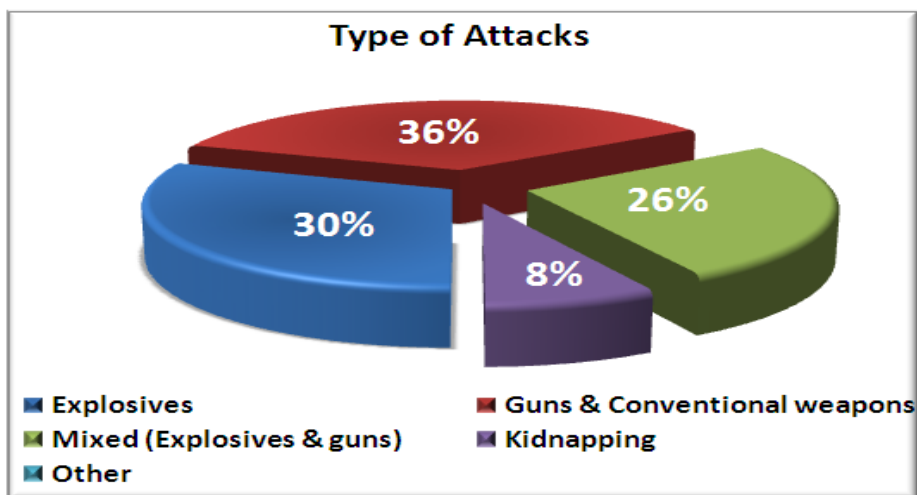
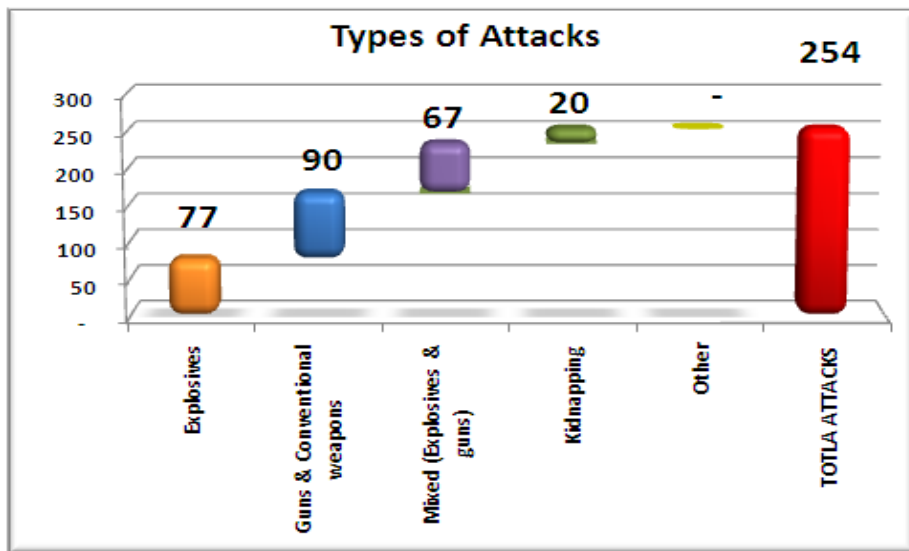
iii. Tendances générales de la menace dans la région

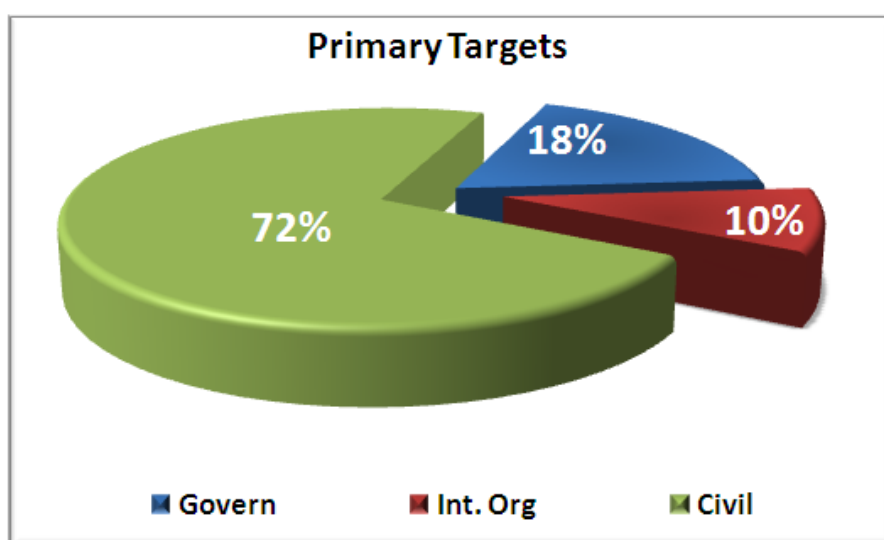
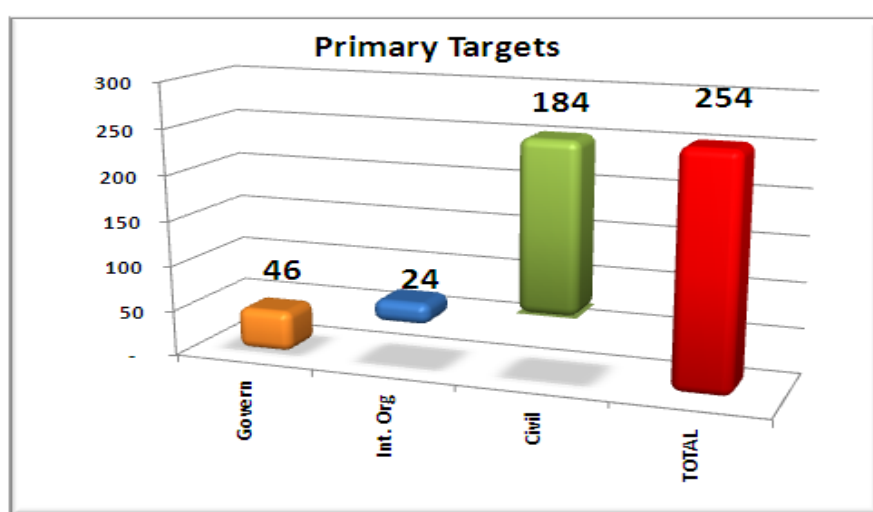
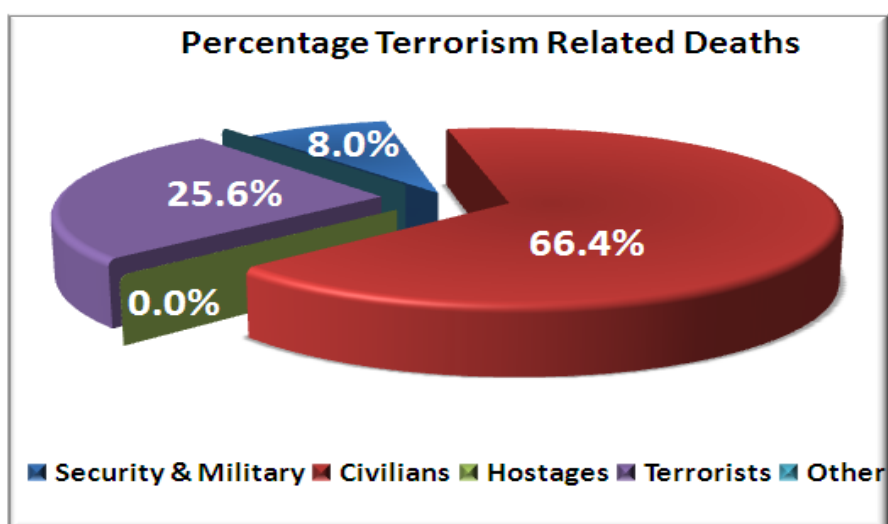
1. Au vu du nombre d'incidents terroristes en hausse croissante, du grand préjudice humain et matériel, la quantité et la qualité importantes des ressources mises en œuvre, et des conséquences humanitaires désastreuses, qui s'observent au nord du Mali, avec le territoire nigérien adjacent et au nord-est du Nigeria, la région sahélo-saharienne et l'Afrique de l'Ouest constituent désormais, à n'en point douter, l'un des principaux théâtres d'opérations du jihad au monde. Avec ses dizaines de milliers de combattants locaux, et la proximité du Maghreb, qui compte un important contingent (près de 6,000 hommes) en Syrie et en Irak, la région devra s'attendre à une hyper activité des jihadistes.
2. Le regain d'activités, au nord du Mali et au Niger, des groupes, qui semblaient avoir été affaiblis comme le MUJAO, Al Mourabitoune, Ansar Dine ou AQMI devraient également être compris dans le cadre du redéploiement de ces groupes au Nord du Mali.
3. Boko Haram attend à se muer en menace régionale, et sa capacité de nuisance n'a jamais été aussi importante. Le groupe a adopté, outre les modus operandi asymétriques, des modes d'action presque conventionnels. Il mène des attaques massives frontales, avec drapeaux, uniformes et engins blindés, et occupent des territoires qu'il entend administrer.
4. La réactivation des groupes terroristes au Mali et au Niger, ainsi que l'intensification des actions de Boko Haram exige que la réponse soit renforcée par le renforcement de coopération régionale et internationale, et des meilleures politiques, au plan national et local, de protection des infrastructures critiques et des sites sensibles. Ceux-ci, outre les traditionnels complexes économiques, touristiques, bâtiments officiels etc., devront aussi prendre en compte les écoles et dortoirs des élèves, les stades et lieux de rassemblements sportifs et ludiques, les lieux de culte, les marchés, les restaurants et bars, et d'autres lieux d'affluence populaire, qui représentent une part importante des cibles de ces groupes, lorsqu'ils adoptent le « mode asymétrique ».
5. Les instances politiques internationales devront tout mettre en œuvre pour maintenir les groupes armés engagés dans les processus de sortie pacifique des conflits, d'y demeurer, et les encourager à suivre le processus jusqu'à son achèvement. Elles devraient en même temps aussi promouvoir et encourager la destruction systématique et complète de tous les groupes ou individus, qui entendent importer et réaliser le projet jihadiste rétrograde et funeste sur notre continent.

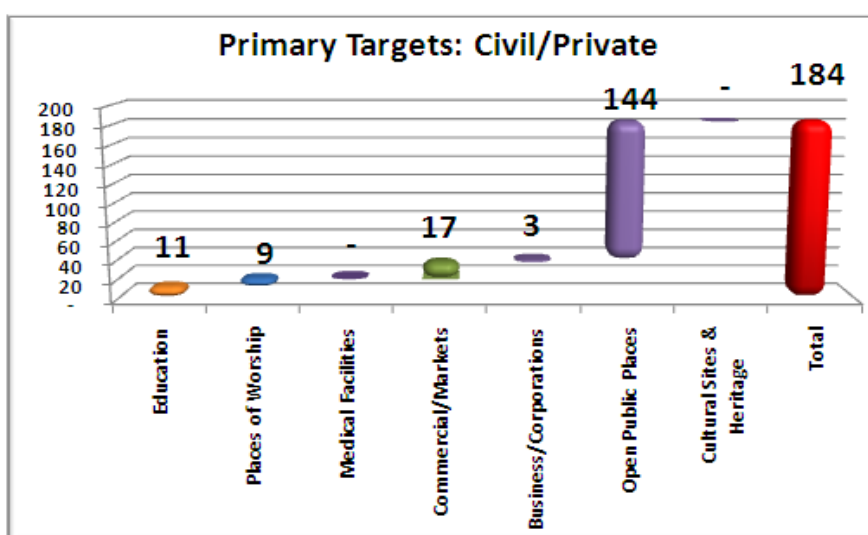
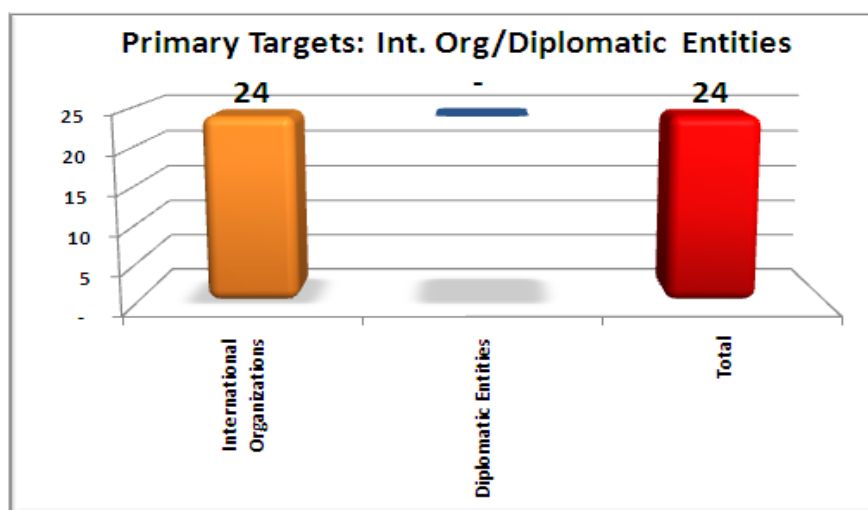
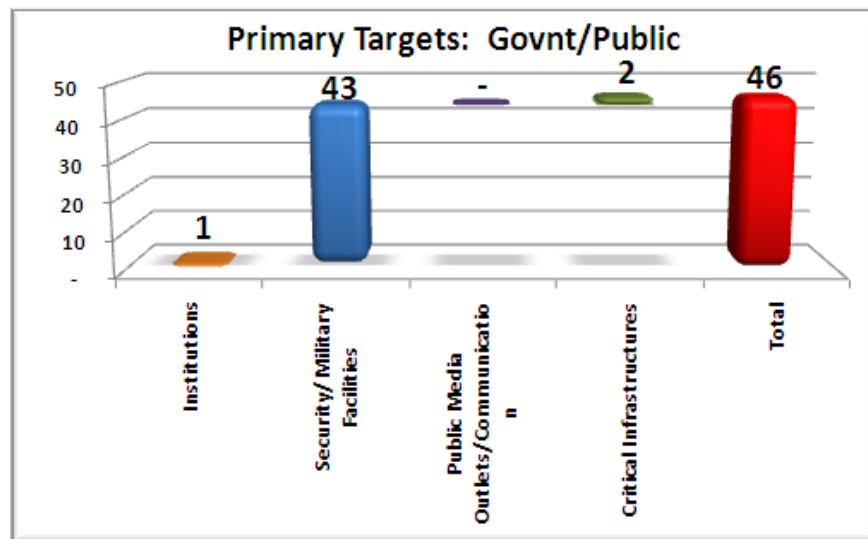


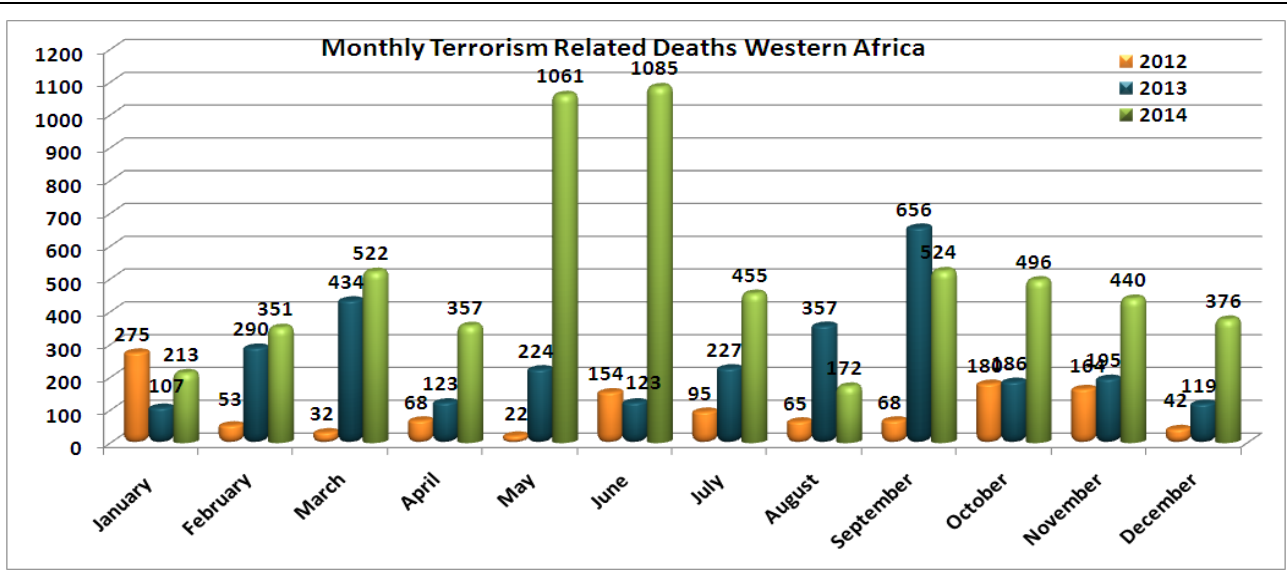
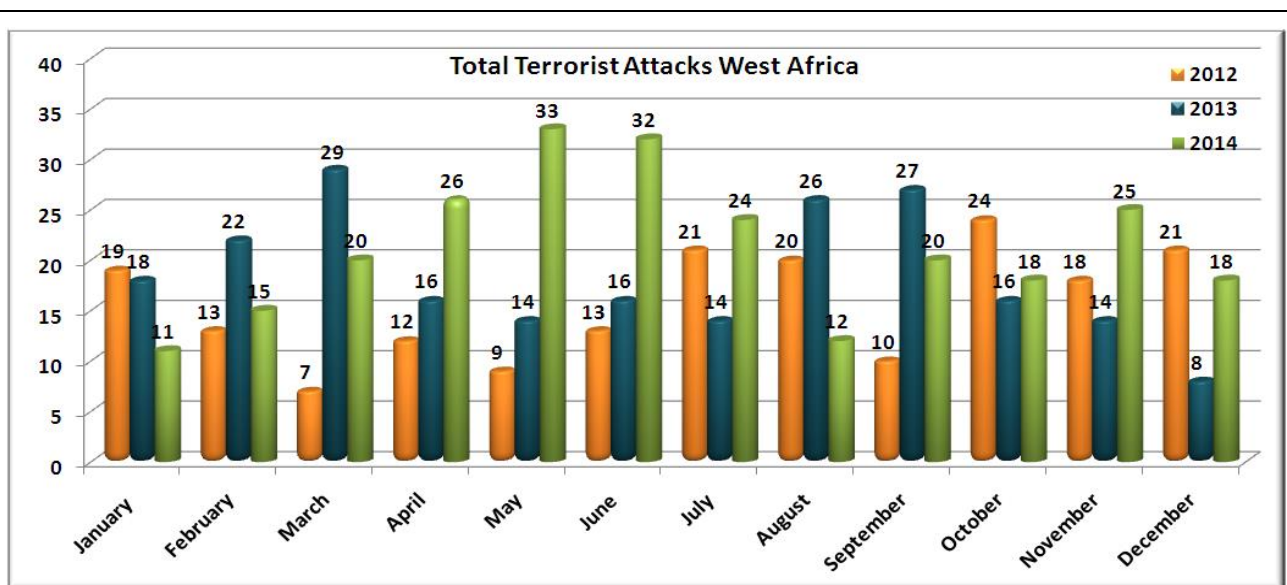
iv. Représentations statistiques relatives aux incidents terroristes en Afrique de l'Ouest











D. The Central Africa observations related to terrorist incidents in 2014

i. Etat de la menace terroriste en Afrique Centrale

La situation sécuritaire générale en Afrique Centrale est délétère du fait de l'activité de plusieurs groupes terroristes, et de la persistance des conflits armés non internationaux interminables ou résurgents.

Les groupes terroristes actifs en Afrique Centrale sont : Boko Haram dans la région de l'Extrême Nord du Cameroun, la Lord Resistance Army (LRA) au sud-ouest de la République Centrafricaine (RCA), dans les régions de Basse et Haute Kotto, Mbomou et Ouaka, ainsi que dans la province Orientale de la République Démocratique du Congo (RDC), notamment dans le Haut-Uélé, et les Allied Democratic Forces/National



Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF/NALU) en Ituri dans la province Orientale et dans le territoire de Beni au Nord Kivu également en RDC.

La persistance de la situation instable en RDC et en RCA est caractérisée par la continuation de l'occupation de champ sécuritaire par des acteurs non-gouvernementaux, qui s'opposent entre eux, et/ou contre les forces gouvernementales. Elle a créé un environnement favorable à la commission de plusieurs actes terroristes, dont l'assassinat du fait de l'appartenance religieuse, ethnique ou politique, la destruction de propriétés publiques et privées, les enlèvements contre rançon(KFR), et plusieurs exactions, comme le viol, l'extorsion de fonds, l'exploitation et le commerce illégal de ressources naturelles, le recrutement d'enfants dans les bandes armées...

L'action de ces groupes a contribué à la hausse significative, en 2014, des activités terroristes dans la région.

Ainsi, en une année, le nombre d'attaques a bondi de 129%, passant de 85 en 1993, à 194 au 31 décembre 1994. Le nombre de morts a également connu une hausse significative de près de 40%, passant de 2,385 à 3,335 pour la même période.

Les attaques ont connu un pic pendant les mois de mars et avril, pendant lesquels les incidents impliquant la Séléka et les Anti Balaka ont atteint leur summum, avec une moyenned'1 incident tous les 2-3 jours. Pendant la même période les Forces Armées de la RDC avaient également intensifié la campagne militaire contre les groupes armés non gouvernementaux. Un deuxième pic survenu au deuxième trimestre témoigne de l'intensification de l'action de Boko Haram au Cameroun.

1. L'action déstabilisatrice de Boko Haram dans le nord du Cameroun : Partageant une frontière commune de 1,700 km avec le Nigéria, le Cameroun est devenu en 2014, le deuxième Etat africain à subir des actions armées du groupe Boko Haram. Sa partie adjacente aux Etats nigériens du Borno et de l'Adamawa, dont le gouvernement fédéral nigérien avait perdu, partiellement ou en totalité le contrôle tout au long de l'année, est devenue l'une des zones d'action du groupe.

L'action violente de Boko Haram s'était jusque-là limitée au seul territoire nigérien, le groupe s'étant fixé comme objectif stratégique final la transformation du pays en une théocratie islamique. Cependant, des actions mineures étaient signalées de temps à autre sur le sol camerounais. Celles-ci consistaient généralement en des incursions très brèves, se limitant à la zone transfrontalière, et menées principalement dans des buts de rapine sur des villages, des paysans ou des voyageurs isolés, ou encore à des attaques sporadiques et limitées, menées aux abords d'agglomérations et le long des routes, à l'occasion des jours de marché.



Avec les kidnappings en 2013, de la famille Moulin-Fournier, en février, et du prêtre catholique Georges Vandenbeusch, en novembre, Boko Haram avait montré alors, qu'il disposait de la capacité nécessaire pour mener des actions « en souplesse » sur le territoire camerounais. A partir du 2 mars de l'année 2014, en affrontant pour la première fois les forces de défense et de sécurité du Cameroun à Fotokol, il entendait montrer qu'il était également en mesure d'y mener des actions en force.

Depuis, le groupe, tout en intensifiant son action au Nigeria, où il a proclamé la création du « Califat de Gwoza » le 24 août, a délibérément reporté une partie de son action sur le territoire camerounais, bombardant les localités et multipliant les raids meurtriers. Une partie de la région de l'Extrême Nord, notamment les départements de Logon-et-Chari, Mayo-Sava et Mayo-Tsanaga, est celle qui est principalement touchée. Cette région, comme celle qui lui est voisine au Nigeria, est très peuplée et peu développée au plan socio-économique. Les populations, vulnérabilisées par la précarité, sont des proies faciles pour les recruteurs, rompus aux méthodes les plus tortueuses pour amener les jeunes à rejoindre leur groupe, et les parents à laisser leurs enfants ce faire.

Ainsi, assez rapidement, les membres du groupe, tirant profit de ressentiments des populations locales, vivant dans cet environnement d'incertitude pour leur futur et se disant délaissées par le gouvernement, ont joué des accointances ethniques, linguistiques et historiques pour y ont accroître leur présence, et ont réussi à mettre en place un véritable réseau de renseignement, ainsi que des cellules logistiques et opérationnelles, qui leur permettent d'y mener diverses actions.



A partir du mois de mars les attaques de Boko Haram vont aller crescendo pour atteindre en fin d'année une moyenne d'1 tous les 3 jours contre le Cameroun. C'est la période pendant laquelle, Boko Haram, voulant renforcer le Califat de Gwoza, entendait librement disposer de la totalité de la zone transfrontalière entre le Cameroun et l'Etat du Borno et de la frange de l'Etat de l'Adamawa sous son contrôle.

Pendant cette période le groupe a mené 75 attaques contre le Cameroun, représentant 39% du total des attaques ayant eu lieu dans la région, et 30% des attaques menées par ce groupe. Il peut ainsi être affirmé que le 1/3 de l'action de Boko Haram a visé le Cameroun ; Idem pour l'ensemble de l'activité terroriste dans



la région. Malgré cet intense effort, le groupe n'a pourtant réussi, ni à contrôler la zone transfrontalière, ni à rattacher le moindre pan de cet Etat à son Califat, sa présence armée n'étant que des plus éphémères. Les tentatives d'implantation de camps d'entraînement ont toutes échoué, comme l'attestent plusieurs communiqués des autorités camerounaises, dont celui faisant état de la destruction, le 20 décembre, d'un camp djihadiste, à la suite de laquelle plusieurs dizaines de terroristes avaient été tués, 45 instructeurs capturés, et 84 enfants âgés de 7 à 15 ans qui y étaient entraînés, récupérés.

La ville de Kousséri, située à une dizaine de kilomètres de Ndjamena, et celle de Fotokol et leurs environs ainsi que Waza, dans le département de Logone-et-Chari, Fotokol et ses environs dans le Mayo-Sanava, ainsi que Mokolo et Ashigashiya dans le Mayo-Tsanaga constituent, du fait de leur proximité géographique avec la frontière avec la zone d'action de Boko Haram au Nigeria, les localités, qui concentrent sur elles la majeure partie de l'action de Boko Haram sur le sol camerounais.

2. **L'action des groupes terroristes en RCA et en RDC :** Outre le Cameroun, deux autres Etats de la sous-région, la RCA et RDC sont confrontés à la menace terroriste, figurés par deux groupes, qui y sont actifs : Les DAF/NALU et la LRA.

Les ADF/NALU sont, après Boko Haram, le groupe terroriste qui a causé le plus grand nombre de décès dans la région. Ce groupe a été, pendant l'année écoulée, plus violent que l'année d'avant, ayant eu à son actif l'assassinat de plus de 300 civils et le kidnapping de plusieurs dizaines d'autres. Il agit essentiellement en Ituri dans la Province Orientale, et au Nord Kivu à Beni et ses environs,.

La LRA, toujours active, est de plus en plus affaiblie. Presque décapitée et éclatée en de minuscules groupements sans liaisons entre eux, éparpillés entre la RDC et la RCA dans la Province Orientale, dans les 2 Mbomou et la Basse Kotto. Si ce groupe ne constitue plus un grand facteur de déstabilisation de ces Etats, il demeure néanmoins une grave et permanente menace sécuritaire, et est impliqué dans de nombreux cas de violations de droits de l'homme.

3. **Les autres groupes armés non gouvernementaux :**

- a. **La Séléka et Les Anti Balaka** En Centrafrique malgré la démission du Président Michel Djotodja en janvier, la présence de la force de maintien de la paix de l'Union Africaine « MISCA », remplacée à partir du 10 avril par celle des Nations Unies « MINUSCA », et de l'opération française de maintien de la paix « Sangaris », ainsi que le déploiement de nombreux efforts de résolution du conflit centrafricain au niveau national, régional et



international, les affrontements armés se sont poursuivis tout au long de l'année entre la milice musulmane Séléka et sa rivale chrétienne Anti-Balaka.

La situation de faillite institutionnelle que connaît le pays, depuis la rupture de la paix intervenue pendant la guerre que la coalition Séléka avait menée contre le gouvernement d'alors, et qui avait abouti à la prise du pouvoir en mars 2013, demeure inchangée, malgré d'énormes efforts mis en œuvre pour résorber les multiples fragilités constatées. Cette situation avait, entre autres, favorisé la conversion des milices armées, précédemment impliquées dans les actions militaires pour la prise ou la conservation du pouvoir, vers des groupes de bandits armés, commettant au quotidien, d'innombrables assassinats et autres violations massives des droits de l'homme. Deux de ces milices, la Séléka, composée de musulmans, et les Anti balaka, composés de chrétiens mènent des actions terroristes, particulièrement sur des civils sans défense, et prétextant la sauvegarde de leurs religions respectives contre les autres, commettent des crimes atroces innombrables.

Ces atrocités sont commises dans la capitale, Bangui, et de plus en plus dans l'hinterland, notamment à l'ouest et au centre du pays. Les miliciens de la Séléka, désormais incontrôlés, depuis la démission de Michel Djotodja en janvier, et même un peu avant cette date, s'affrontent aux milices anti-balaka, se réclamant « protectrices des chrétiens ». Dans un environnement, où traditionnellement les musulmans sont éleveurs et commerçants, et les chrétiens agriculteurs et agents publics, il va, cette année être observé une aliénation de cet affrontement de milices vers des heurts entre communautés d'éleveurs et d'agriculteurs, formant un conflit dans le conflit, dans lequel acteurs internationaux et le gouvernement de transition, ayant succédé à Djotodja, peinent à appliquer les recettes traditionnelles de stabilisation de la paix. Ainsi, la poursuite de l'enrôlement des jeunes vulnérables dans ces deux groupes, la prolifération des armes légères, l'effondrement des fragiles activités économiques locales, la radicalisation ambiante sur des bases ethno-religieuses, la complexification et l'exacerbation des rapports conflictuels entre agriculteurs et éleveurs, et la recrudescence du phénomène des « Zaraguina » ou coupeurs de route, sont les principaux facteurs que les Anti Balaka et les Séléka ont utilisé à leur profit, pour perpétuer, cette année, la violence dans ce pays. 85 incidents, sur les 194 ayant eu cours pendant l'année, représentant 44% des activités violentes répertoriés dans la région, leur sont attribués. Ces incidents ont entraîné la mort de 806 personnes, sur le nombre total des 845 tués en RCA par des attaques armées.



Parmi ces 806 personnes figurent un casque bleu, tué dans une embuscade en octobre, des catéchistes, des travailleurs humanitaires, des paysans, des éleveurs, des femmes et enfants sans défense, des voyageurs, des commerçants, etc.

b. **Les forces négatives** : Ce vocable désigne tous les groupes armés non gouvernementaux, actifs en République Démocratique du Congo. Ces groupes sont de deux types :

i. **Les Mai-Mai** : Initialement constitués en tant que milices d'autodéfense, pour s'opposer aux mouvements de rébellion interne et externe, qui sévissent dans leurs localités, ces groupes, pour la plupart, se sont mués au fil du temps en des acteurs sécuritaires importants, voulant s'imposer comme acteurs locaux incontournables dans la gestion administrative, sécuritaire, politique et économique de leurs terroirs, créant une sorte de pouvoir parallèle, incompatible avec le caractère unitaire de l'Etat congolais.

Généralement créés sur la base de l'identité ethnique, ces groupes ne possèdent ni programme politique, ni vision stratégique de leur action. Ces deux lacunes majeures en font des entités aisément manipulables, ce qui explique l'inconstance de leurs alliances et les innombrables dissensions internes, qui les caractérisent.

Présents au Katanga, dans la Province Orientale et dans les 2 Kivu, Ils sont plus d'une quarantaine, allant de formations de quelques dizaines d'individus, dont l'action ne dépasse pas les confins du village, à des véritables organisations, dont la zone d'action s'étend parfois à des centaines de kilomètres à la ronde. Les relations entre eux sont très volatiles, et leur force varie au gré des alliances. En 2014, les plus actifs d'entre eux ont été les suivants :

- les Mai-Mai Simba ou Mai-Mai Morgan, baptisés ainsi du nom de leur chef Paul Sadala, alias Morgan, actifs en Ituri, au Nord Kivu et dans le Maniema.
- les Forces de la Coalition Nationale pour la Défense du Congo (FCNDC alias Mai-Mai Yakutumba) et dans plusieurs localités le long du lac Tanganyika,
- le groupe Mai -Mai Gédéon Kyungu Mutanga actifs dans les secteurs de Kalemie, Kibawa,

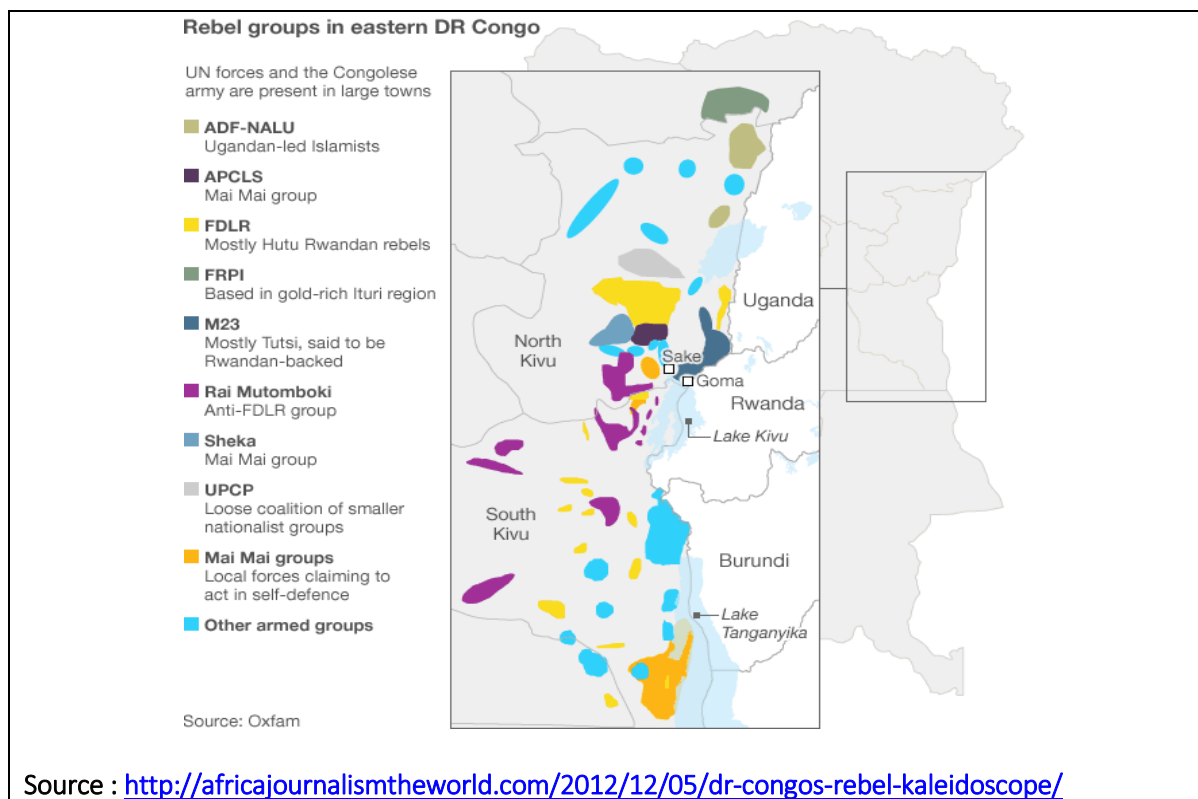


- le groupe Mai-Mai Bakata Katanga, qui étend son activité dans un large rayon autour de Manono, dans les secteurs de Kabunda, Ndela, Kishale, Paza, Nkokole, Muluvia, Kabala, Lubinda, Lenge Wa Bangi, Lenge Wa Bunga, et Kyungu.
- le Mouvement Populaire d’Autodéfense (MPA),
- les Mai-Mai Nyatura,
- les Mai-Mai Shetani
- la Force de Défense des Intérêts du Peuple Congolais (FDIPC).

Les quatre derniers groupes cités sont actifs au Sud Kivu, autour de Kiwanja, Ishasha, Rutshuru et Binza.

- ii. **Les groupes rebelles d’origine étrangère :** Ces groupes, n’ayant pu réaliser leurs programmes dans leurs pays d’origine, se sont repliés en RDC, où, tirant profit de la faible présence de l’Etat, se sont adossés aux groupes ethniques majoritaires dans la contrée, qui sont celles dont est issue la grande partie de leurs membres dans leurs Etats. Ils utilisent le territoire congolais comme zone refuge, lieu d’entraînement et zone d’action contre les FARDC et les milices, qui osent remettre en question leur présence. Leur existence en RDC pose un problème sécuritaire majeur, qui envenime les relations avec les Etats dont ils sont originaires. Les plus proéminents d’entre eux sont les Forces de Libération Nationale (FLN), d’origine burundaise, actives au Sud Kivu, particulièrement son aile dissidente, qui avait refusé de se démilitariser, et les Forces Démocratiques de Libération du Rwanda (FDLR), actives au Nord Kivu.





ii. Caractéristiques générales de la menace terroriste en Afrique Centrale

Au regard des faits terroristes enregistrés en 2014 (CF tableaux mensuels), et en prenant en compte les profils des différents acteurs terroristes actifs dans la région et leurs modes d'action, Il peut être noté que la menace terroriste dans la région est caractérisée par ce qui suit:

1- Caractéristiques et modes d'action de Boko Haram : L'action de Boko Haram a consisté à harceler les forces de défense et de sécurité du Cameroun, dans le but de les chasser, comme au Nigeria, des principaux axes et nœuds stratégiques de la ligne frontalière. Celle-ci est essentiellement constituée de raids et embuscades et d'actes de KFR. Le groupe s'attaque également à la population civile pour exercer des représailles et prévenir toute velléité de coopération avec les FDS, ou pour faire des razzias.

(a) Les raids et embuscades- Au départ menées pour contraindre les forces camerounaises à perdre le contrôle de certaines parties de la frontière avec les Etats du Borno et de l'Adamawa, où Boko Haram possède son Calfat et est très actif, ces actions se sont, au fil des mois, muées en de véritables tentatives de prise de contrôle des agglomérations camerounaises, situées dans la zone décrite plus haut. Plusieurs fois attaquées, ces agglomérations, au demeurant hauts lieux d'échanges transfrontaliers, ont vu leur activité économique complètement perturbée, et se sont progressivement vidées de leurs habitants.



Les raids de Boko Haram, généralement menés à bord de véhicules 4X4, à moto et à pied, partent généralement du côté nigérian de la frontière. Après un bombardement indiscriminé sur la partie camerounaise en face, les hommes de ce groupe foncent sur l'objectif, détruisant tout ce qu'ils trouvent sur leur passage, avant de rebrousser chemin avec des otages, généralement des femmes et des enfants et le butin.

Quelques fois les raids sont effectués en «souplesse». Les éléments de Boko Haram, légèrement équipés s'infiltrant par petits groupes et se rassemblent au plus près de l'objectif préalablement choisi. Puis après avoir créé le surnombre, ils lancent l'assaut sur l'objectif.

Dans tous les deux cas, l'occupation des lieux ne dure pas longtemps, le but de la manœuvre étant davantage de harceler les FDS, que de véritablement occuper ces localités.

Jusqu'au 31 décembre, Boko Haram n'avait pas réussi à s'établir durablement sur le territoire camerounais. Chaque localité occupée a toujours, pour le moment, été récupérée par les forces gouvernementales.

Lors de ces attaques Boko Haram cible aussi bien les casernes et les installations militaires ou de la gendarmerie et de la police, que des biens civils. Ainsi, le 15 octobre, à Amchidé, la principale base du Bataillon d'Intervention Rapide (BIR), l'unité d'élite déployée dans la région pour lutter contre ce groupe, avait été attaquée par une centaine d'assaillants de Boko Haram, appuyés par des engins blindés.

Selon plusieurs sources avérées, lors des attaques menées par Boko Haram, l'assaut, qui est l'acte principal du raid comprend souvent trois vagues. La première vague est composée de très jeunes guerriers inexpérimentés, mais très fanatisés, qui foncent sur l'objectif sans hésitation, et qui dans la plupart des cas n'en ressortent pas indemnes. Elle est immédiatement suivie d'une deuxième, composée également de jeunes, bardés de gris-gris et agissant généralement sous l'effet de drogues puissantes, qui combattent dans un état second, et détruisent de façon indiscriminée tout ce qu'il y a autour d'eux. La troisième vague est composée de jihadistes « mûrs », expérimentés et agissant en toute conscience. Chaque unité combattante de Boko Haram en dispose de 20 à 30. C'est ceux-là qui forment le noyau dur de l'unité. Ils sont aussi de ceux qui habituellement survivent aux combats.

Les raids constituent généralement le contexte pour de nombreuses exactions, dont les tueries des autorités religieuses locales, les kidnappings des femmes et des enfants, ainsi que les pillages et destructions de maisons.



S'inspirant des images diffusées par l'Etat Islamique, Boko Haram, en règle générale, décapitent les prisonniers.

Ces actions se sont menées avec l'utilisation des armes conventionnelles dans environ 62% des attaques, et dans 25% des cas des explosifs ont été associés à celles-ci. 60% des cibles de Boko Haram ont été les populations et les biens civils, contre 40% de cibles gouvernementales, dont la quasi-totalité était constituée par les personnels et installations des forces de défense et de sécurité.

Pour renforcer son califat, Boko Haram tendra à développer les raids et les embuscades, et pourra éventuellement les étendre au Tchad et au Niger, qui également partagent une frontière commune avec le « Califat de Gwoza ». Toutefois, ces modes d'action pourraient connaître une régression, en cas récupération du territoire de ce « califat » par le gouvernement fédéral nigérian ; ce qui obligerait Boko Haram à repasser au mode asymétrique, et renouer avec les attentats, qui alors viseront aussi le Cameroun.

(b) Les enlèvements contre rançons (KFR)- Le deuxième aspect de l'activité de Boko Haram au nord du Cameroun a consisté en des KFR. Ceux-ci débutés en 2013, se sont multipliés au courant de l'année. Au moins 33 personnes ont été prises en otage dans le dessein de les échanger contre de l'argent ou des concessions de divers ordres. 13 d'entre elles sont d'origine étrangère. Ce sont 3 missionnaires catholiques, Gilberte Bussièrde de nationalité canadienne, Giampaolo Marta et Gianantonio Allegri de nationalité italienne, enlevés en avril de leur Paroisse de Tchéré à Maroua, et 10 ouvriers chinois, enlevés à Waza dans un chantier de construction autoroutière.

Parmi les camerounais enlevés, l'on compte les frères Hashimir et Cavaye YegueBieshaim, fils du chef traditionnel de Limani, enlevés en juillet à Fotokol, ainsi que la vingtaine de personnes enlevées en même temps que Françoise Agnès Moukouri, l'épouse du Vice-Premier-Ministre Amadou Ali et Seni Boucar Lamine, le Lamido (chef traditionnel) de la localité.

Tous ces otages ont été libérés par la suite sains et saufs après des négociations avec le groupe Boko Haram, qui avait revendiqué être l'auteur de ces enlèvements. Le fait d'avoir fait certaines concessions à ce groupe pourrait l'encourager à user de plus belle de ce mode d'action dans la région, à l'instar de ce que font ses confrères au Sahel et au Sahara.

(c) La perturbation des activités économiques et du système éducatif- La fermeture de la frontière entre le Nigeria et le Cameroun dans la zone dont il est question depuis 2013, avait déjà significativement réduit les échanges commerciaux



autour du bassin du Lac Tchad, zone économique dynamique assurant la survie de quelques millions d'individus, principalement impliqués dans le secteur informel. La flambée excessive des prix des denrées alimentaires et produits de première nécessité qui s'en est ensuivie, et le retour du chômage parmi les jeunes, devenus brutalement oisifs et nécessiteux, avaient déjà créé, en ces temps, une situation délétère, qui en 2014 est devenue catastrophique avec l'apparition du spectre des attaques de Boko Haram. Ces dernières se multipliant cette année, la hantise des populations civiles, témoin du flux incessant des réfugiés nigériens, puis des déplacés camerounais des localités situées à la frontière, s'est muée en effroi et a causé un énorme déplacement de la population vers le sud de la région. Comme conséquence, plusieurs écoles dans certaines localités de la région de l'Extrême-nord ont fermé. Les populations déplacées et réfugiées, représentant plus d'une centaine de milliers de personnes, entraînant dans leur sillage une procession d'enfants, ont créé une surpopulation des zones d'accueil, et subséquemment un sureffectif des salles de classes ainsi que des inadéquations notables, notamment dans le système de santé, de la distribution d'eau potable et de bien d'autres systèmes de fournitures de biens et services essentiels.

Il est aussi fort à craindre que Boko Haram n'infiltrer plusieurs de ces agents dans la cohorte des réfugiés et déplacés internes pour avancer sa présence plus en profondeur dans le territoire camerounais.

2- Caractéristiques des modes d'action des groupes terroristes en RCA et en RDC-

Comme lors de l'année 2013, les actions menées par ces deux groupes ont consisté à mener des représailles contre les civils pour les décourager de coopérer avec les FDS. Pour ce faire, ses membres s'infiltrèrent durant la nuit dans des agglomérations et, à l'aide de machettes et de haches, se mettent à exécuter, de façon indiscriminée, des civils souvent tirés de leur sommeil. Ces meurtres de masse silencieux, pour la plupart, ne sont découverts qu'au lever du jour, ou dans le cas des villages isolés, plusieurs jours après. Il arrive même que ces attaques durent plusieurs jours, les meurtriers, passant à tour de rôle d'un village à l'autre. Dans ces cas le bilan s'élève à plusieurs dizaines de morts, comme cela a été, pour les ADF/NALU, le cas à Béni, à Mbau et dans les villages environnants, en novembre et décembre.

Ces groupes procèdent aussi à des attaques, sous forme d'embuscades contre des patrouilles ou de raids contre des positions isolées des FDS. Ces attaques sont généralement menées pour s'approvisionner en armes et en munitions. En 2014 une dizaine d'attaques de ce genre ont eu lieu, avec un bilan relativement mitigé.



Les ADF/NALU ont procédé à plusieurs kidnappings de civils dans le but de les recruter de force, tuant immédiatement ceux qui tentaient d'y résister. Ces actes ne sont jamais revendiqués, et parfois ne sont même pas signalés, par crainte de représailles, aux autorités sécuritaires gouvernementales, ou aux forces de l'ONU présentes dans ces localités. Ce groupe a également mené plusieurs attaques sur des villages et des petites agglomérations pour s'approvisionner en vivres et en médicaments.

Les opérations militaires en cours dans la région, notamment l'opération « Sokola » a considérablement restreint sa marge de manœuvre, mais n'a nullement affecté sa capacité à s'attaquer aux populations civiles, qui subissent l'essentiel de son action, et demeurent pour l'instant très vulnérables

L'action majeure de la LRA, cette année, a été sans nulle conteste, l'embuscade qui a coûté la vie à 5 soldats des FARDC, le 27 novembre sur la route Ngilima-Bitima, dans la Province Orientale. Ce groupe, en règle générale, évite tout contact avec les FDS, préférant s'attaquer aux civils pour des buts de rapine. L'embuscade antérieurement décrite était fortuite. Les éléments de la LRA voulaient s'assurer de piller en toute sérénité les civils, qui se rendaient ou revenaient du marché de Nambiapay, situé à quelques kilomètres de là.

La LRA ne se signale plus que des exactions sur la population, et des kidnappings pour recruter, pour trouver des porteurs des butins des pillages, et quelques fois des femmes. Ces actions se sont déroulées tout au long de l'année, et devraient encore continuer dans les années à venir, tant que ces régions ne bénéficieront pas d'une couverture sécuritaire efficace. Toutefois il sied de signaler que l'action de la Force de l'Union Africaine pour la lutte contre ce groupe, jumelée à celle des FARDC, réduit chaque jour la capacité réelle de ce groupe, et compromet son existence en tant qu'organisation.

- 3- Caractéristiques des modes d'action de La Séléka et Les Anti Balaka** - Ces attaques ont ciblé les forces de maintien de la paix et des objectifs civils, notamment des habitations, des boutiques, et même des biens civils particulièrement protégés au titre de la Convention de Genève de 1949, à l'instar des hôpitaux, des lieux de culte et des camps de réfugiés.

La Séléka et les Anti Balaka sont réparties dans tout le pays, notamment le long des grands axes routiers et fluviaux et dans les grandes agglomérations, avec une nette présence de la Séléka dans le nord et le nord-est principalement habités par les musulmans, et des Anti-Balaka dans le sud- et le sud-est, où prédominent les chrétiens. Le centre du pays constitue une région cosmopolite, où ces deux groupes s'affrontent en permanence



Ces groupes ont également tenté d'étendre leur action dans le territoire camerounais voisin, dans la localité frontalière de Garoua-Boulai et ses environs, où à plusieurs reprises ont eu lieu des incursions, qui se sont soldées par des affrontements armés avec les FDS camerounaises.

Ces groupes ont également procédé à des KFR pour obtenir des concessions, notamment la libération de personnes détenues. Ainsi les Séléka avaient été, en octobre, à l'origine d'enlèvement dans la zone de Garoua-Boulai de voyageurs, qui avaient réussi à s'échapper avant qu'ils n'atteignent la destination que leur avait choisie leurs ravisseurs, et aussi du rapt de 11 citoyens camerounais, dont le chef du village de Ndolé, qu'elles entendaient échanger contre Abdoulaye Miskine, un des fondateurs de ce groupe, détenu au Cameroun. Elles avaient réitéré, le même mois, en enlevant le Père catholique Mateusz Dziedic, pour les mêmes motivations. Toutes ces personnes ont été libérées en novembre, après des négociations avec les ravisseurs.

Bien que l'issue de ces prises d'otages soit heureuse, il est à craindre que l'usage de ce procédé fasse école, et que les groupes violents n'en usent massivement dans le futur, toutes les fois qu'elles voudront entraver l'action judiciaire, ou engranger quelques bénéfices politiques, logistiques ou pécuniaires.

Le désarmement de ces groupes, leur démobilisation et la réinsertion de leurs membres dans la vie sociale est impérative et urgente, afin que la situation sécuritaire du pays soit stabilisée.

4. Caractéristiques des modes d'action des Mai-Mai : Les Mai-Mai sont les auteurs de plusieurs exactions sur les populations civiles déjà exsangues, sur lesquelles ils prélèvent diverses taxes très lourdes, et desquelles ils extorquent les vivres et divers autres biens de consommation. Ces groupes gèrent des check-points à des points de passage obligé, où les voyageurs sont systématiquement dépossédés de leur argent et marchandises. Ils font aussi payer des amendes aux agriculteurs qui désirent accéder à leurs champs ou récolter leurs produits et imposent des travaux forcés. Des disputes de territoire les opposent souvent les uns aux autres, et il n'est pas rare que ces confrontations dégénèrent en conflits ethniques, les groupes étant généralement rattachés à des ethnies.

Bien que leur action soit prioritairement dirigée à l'encontre de leurs pays d'origine, les groupes d'origine étrangère, s'en prennent de temps à autre aux populations locales pour recruter de force de nouveaux soldats, qui sont souvent des enfants, pour s'approvisionner en vivres, médicaments et plusieurs autres produits de première nécessité. Ils exercent aussi des actions de représailles sur les



populations civiles, en cas de suspicion de collaboration avec les FARDC, qui sont engagés dans des opérations de nettoyage de cette partie du territoire congolais.

Mais, parce qu'éclatés en des minuscules équipes, n'excédant parfois pas huit personnes, ces groupes sont fluides et difficiles à localiser. Ces membres ont l'habitude de la clandestinité et de la vie précaire. Ils peuvent sans effort vivre de façon autonome dans le maquis, pendant de longues durées. Leur connaissance du terrain et les innombrables réseaux de sympathisants leur permettent d'esquiver les contacts avec les FDS, et choisir les cibles et le moment opportuns pour attaquer.

Ce qui précède conduit à affirmer que ces groupes ont encore une longue durée de vie sur ces terres, et ne pourront être définitivement vaincu, que si les FDS assurent une présence permanente et rassurante pour les populations, et mettent en œuvre une stratégie de lutte inclusive, qui combine la nécessaire action militaire à une action civile des chefs traditionnels et religieux, et plusieurs autres composantes de la société civile pour mitiger l'action de ces groupes.

iii. Tendances générales de la menace dans la région de l'Afrique Centrale

- Le développement continu du terrorisme en Afrique Centrale montre que ce fléau ne doit pas seulement être considéré comme étant un mode d'action, se réduisant à « une action spectaculaire violente, de dimension limitée, visant à dégrader la volonté de lutte de l'adversaire ». Ses récentes manifestations dans la région, non seulement renforcent la réalité de la constance de la menace, mais aussi, la volonté affichée par les terroristes d'instaurer un climat permanent de terreur pour réaliser le projet politique jihadiste. Les opérations menées par les terroristes ces derniers temps, même si elles demeurent asymétriques par leur essence, comportent plusieurs éléments, qui permettent de voir un rapprochement avec le combat conventionnel. Les attaques ne sont plus seulement des actions menées par des individus isolés, sacrifiés d'office, pour acquérir des objectifs symboliques d'importance locale. Les opérations mises en œuvre par Boko Haram deviennent de plus en plus de véritables actes de combat, au sens militaire du terme, menés pour l'acquisition d'objectifs stratégiques de portée régionale et internationale, par des cellules autonomes ou intégrées à des ensembles plus grands, dans le but de causer le maximum de pertes à l'adversaire, tout en tenant le terrain le plus longtemps possible et en préservant, autant que peut, leurs propres forces. Désormais, les terroristes ne se contentent plus seulement de se faire exploser. Ils veulent, à l'instar des troupes d'élite des forces armées, d' « être et de durer dans l'action », tout en étant conscients que les chances d'en ressortir sont minces.



Cette mutation a aussi entraîné une sorte de distinction dans le choix des cibles : tout en continuant à viser de façon préférentielle les cibles civiles, notamment dans les cas d'attentats ciblés ou d'actions délibérées pour raviver les tensions inter communautaires ou pour exercer des représailles, Boko Haram concentre de plus en plus son action sur les forces de défense et de sécurité ou des symboles du gouvernement.

Ce glissement se constate aussi par la propension de Boko Haram à s'organiser à l'image des armées classiques, à acquérir et utiliser des armes lourdes, à arborer des signes distinctifs sur le champ de bataille.

- La volonté de se doter d'attributs étatiques : la gestion d'un espace territorial, avec des lois, emblèmes et gouvernement propres, semble désormais être la pierre angulaire de l'action. Boko Haram affiche clairement sa volonté d'étendre son califat au Cameroun et garder sous son contrôle les territoires acquis.

Il est vrai qu'il peut être supposé que la nécessité de survie exige que Boko Haram adopte une ligne stratégique qui invalide les attentats indiscriminés dans le seul but de gagner la sympathie, ou du moins la neutralité, des populations civiles, afin de se constituer des assises populaires et ainsi affaiblir davantage le gouvernement.

Il peut également être admis que la logique de conquête territoriale et d'implantation d'entités étatiques soit dictée par la volonté d'exhiber la force et démontrer que le mouvement jihadiste prospère, et que la riposte gouvernementale et internationale manque de tranchant. Une autre façon de voir pourrait même déceler dans cette attitude, une manœuvre de dispersement, destinée à émietter l'action des forces camerounaises et nigérianes contre ce groupe sur plusieurs fronts, afin d'en minimiser la portée et l'impact.

- Les groupes terroristes et les groupes armés non gouvernementaux agissent selon un mode opératoire identique : Ils excellent à utiliser les ferments des conflits latents et les différences religieuses et ethniques pour accentuer les clivages politiques et sociaux. Pour ce faire, ils exploitent les faiblesses structurelles et conjoncturelles des institutions étatiques, tirent profit des pratiques sociales gangrénées, et usent beaucoup de la corruption. Ils occupent également les zones géographiques pauvres, où l'Etat est insuffisamment représenté, pour mener des actions de recrutement, forcé, des trafics illicites, etc., et tendent à renforcer leur ancrage local en tirant profit des sympathies ethniques et religieuses.
- Les modes d'action de ces groupes sont convergents. Les principaux sont les suivants :



- La diabolisation de l'occident et de certains éléments de sa culture, dont l'école et tout ce qui s'y rapporte (pour Boko Haram);
- Le recours aux représailles à l'encontre des civils, soupçonnés de « collaborer » avec le gouvernement ;
- L'élimination physique des leaders traditionnels et religieux n'adhérant pas aux thèses de ces groupes ;
- Le recours au kidnapping comme moyen d'acquisition de fonds et de concessions politiques ;
- Les assassinats, rapt massifs, autres actions extrêmement violents, suivies de mises en scène horribles pour choquer l'opinion publique, afin d'obtenir qu'elle se désolidarise de l'action gouvernementale contre le terrorisme ;
- Le recrutement forcé d'enfants dans les rangs de ces groupes.

Les Etats d'Afrique Centrale, la CEEAC et leurs partenaires, au vu de la montée continue de la menace, devraient redoubler d'efforts dans la conquête de l'adhésion populaire à la lutte contre le terrorisme. Cette bataille se doit d'être menée avec une participation active de la société civile et des médias, tant privés que publics. Il s'agit de la bataille pour saper la sympathie dévolue à tort aux groupes violents par une partie de la population, menée dans l'objectif de faire définitivement basculer celle-ci dans le camp gouvernemental.

Il s'agit aussi de réaménager les dispositifs préventifs et répressifs en place, qui bien qu'ayant connu des améliorations significatives ces derniers temps, demeurent dans l'ensemble incomplets, du fait, entre autres, de leur inadéquation avec les instruments juridiques internationaux contre le terrorisme. La Loi type exhaustive contre le terrorisme, pourtant mise à la disposition des Etats pour pallier à cette lacune, n'est malheureusement pas encore utilisée à bon escient, malgré les mesures de son opérationnalisation proposées par la Commission. En outre, les difficultés de tout ordre, mais surtout infrastructurelles et financières, rendent difficiles les activités de renforcement des capacités et l'opérationnalisation des mécanismes d'alerte et de prévention.

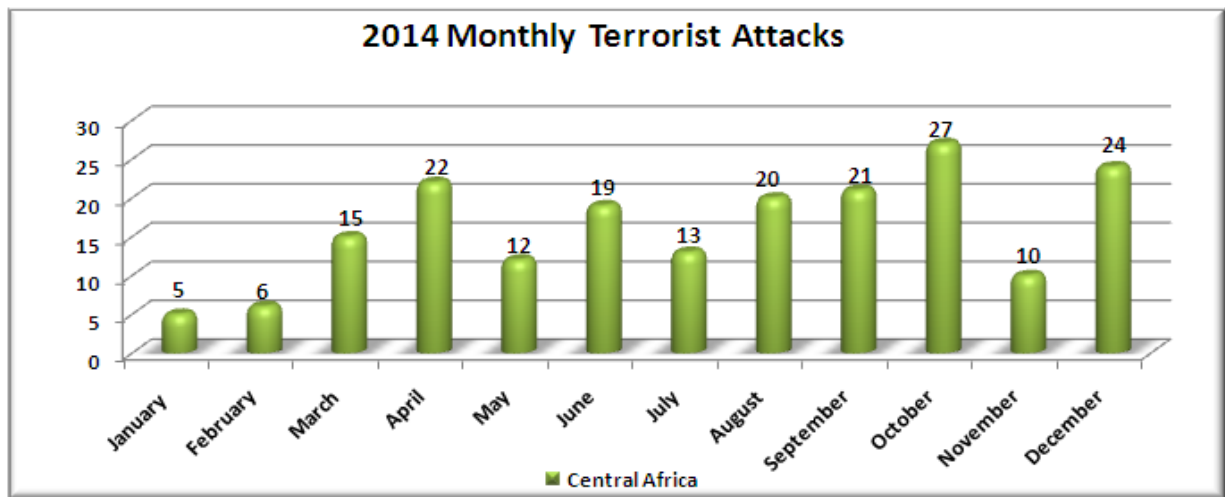
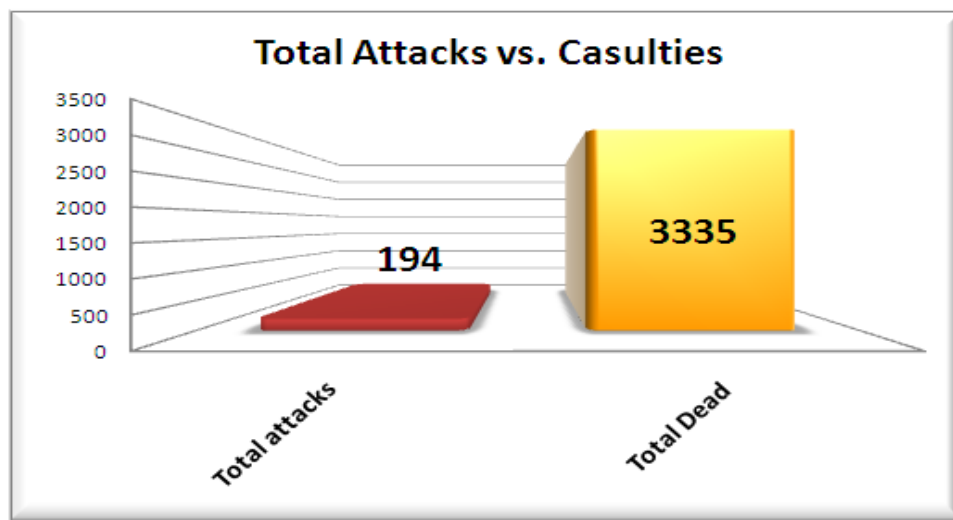
Les dispositifs de répression s'affinent au jour le jour. Cependant, il s'avère important d'améliorer la coopération au sein de la chaîne judiciaire nationale, et aussi l'entraide judiciaire et l'extradition au niveau, régional et continental. L'implication directe et décisive des forces armées dans la répression du terrorisme exige que dans l'urgence soit reconsidérée leur importance et redéfinie leur place dans l'action coercitive contre le



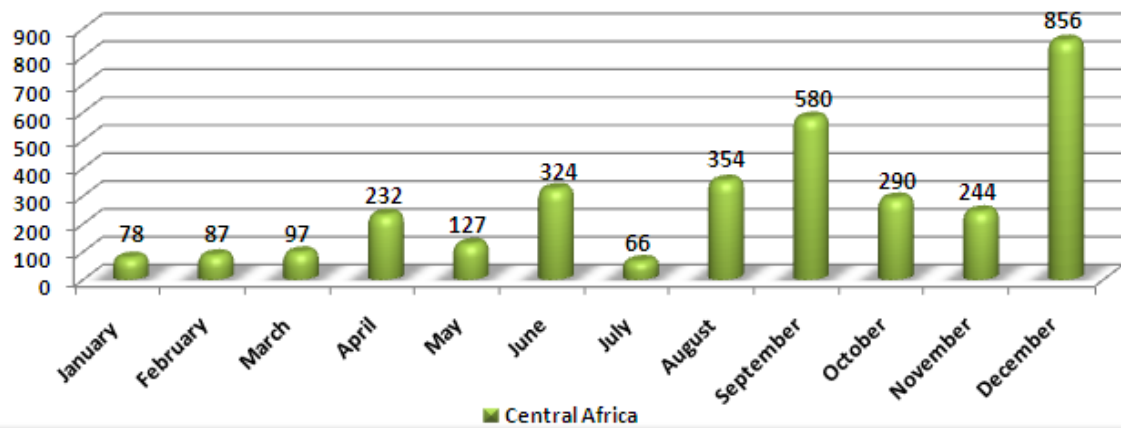
terrorisme, et à redéfinir la place de l'action armée dans le processus de coercition des forces jihadistes, avec toutes les conséquences qu'entraîne ce redoublement d'efforts, notamment au plan de la formation et de l'équipement

Mais au-dessus de toute la kyrielle de problèmes qui minent l'effectivité de la prévention, trônent les inéluctables questions de la démocratie, de la bonne gouvernance et du respect des droits de l'homme, qui participant à prévenir la radicalisation, fauchent l'herbe sous les pieds des endoctrineurs et des recruteurs.

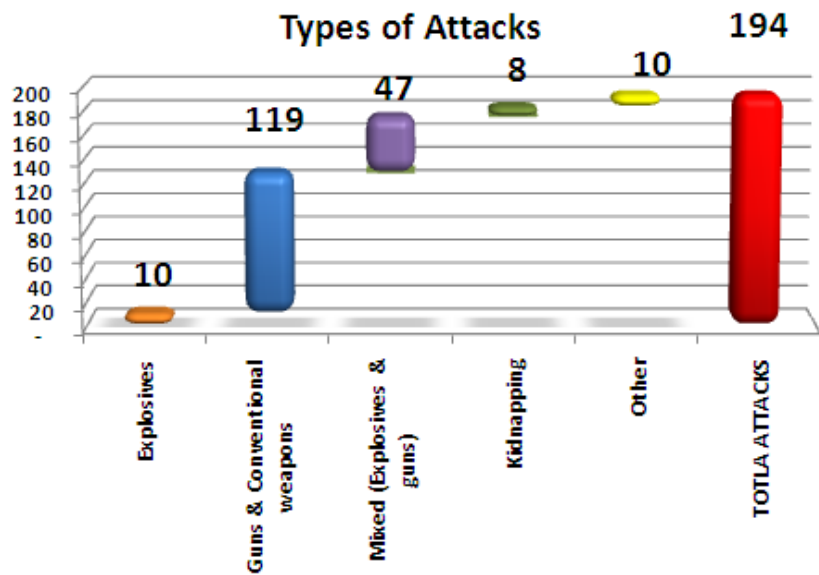
(d) Représentations statistiques relatives aux incidents terroristes en Afrique Central



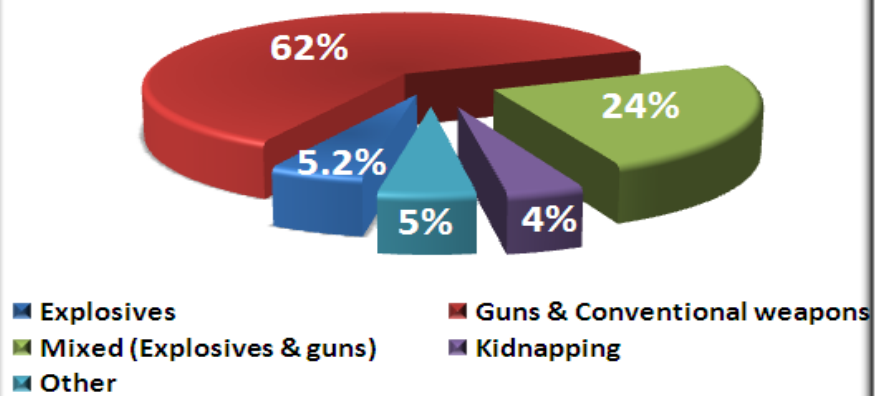
2014 Monthly Terrorism Related Deaths

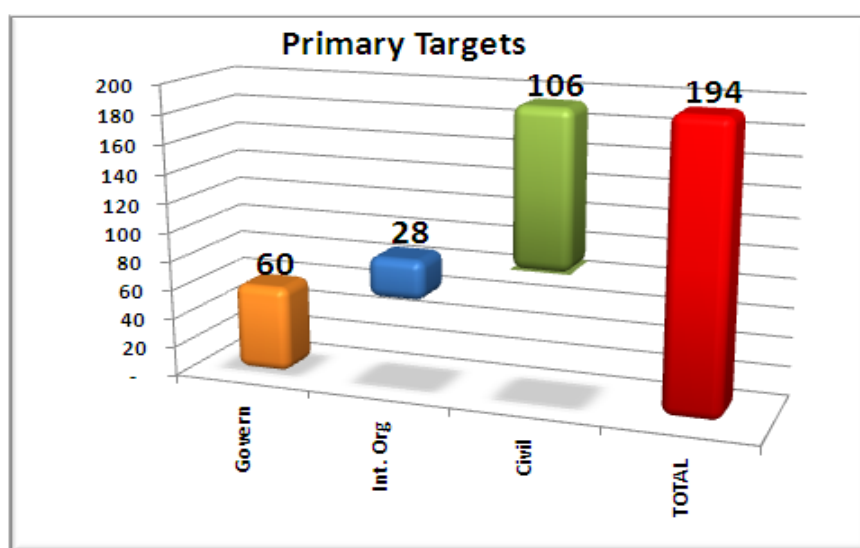
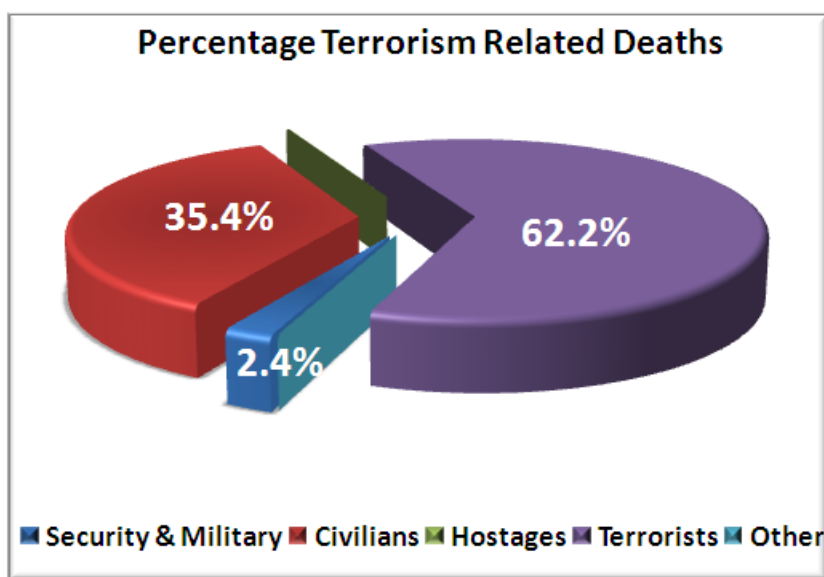
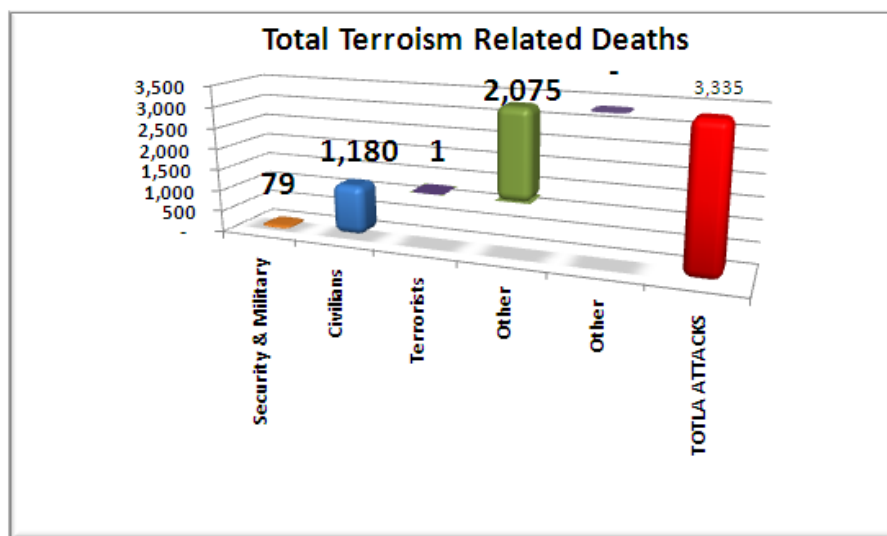


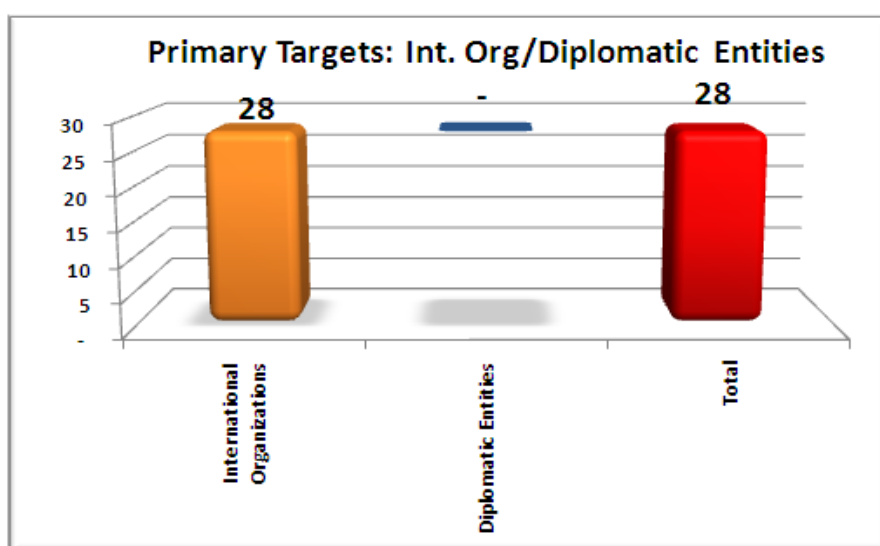
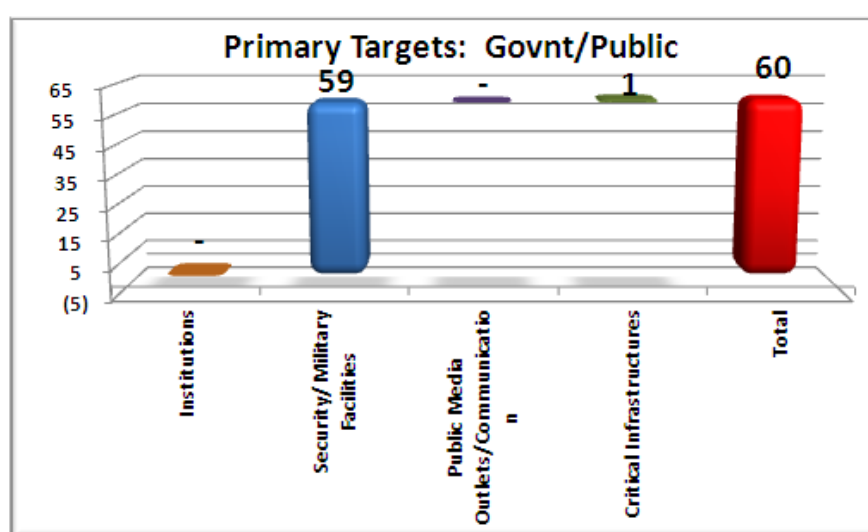
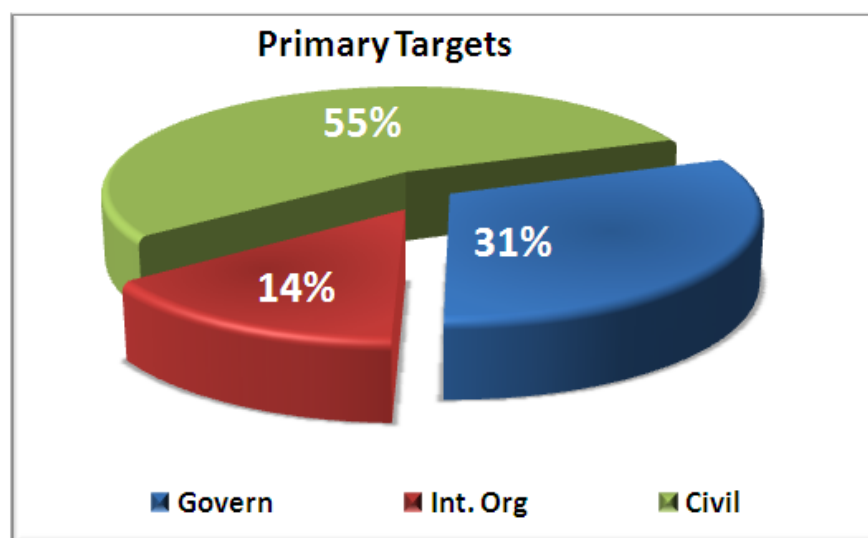
Types of Attacks

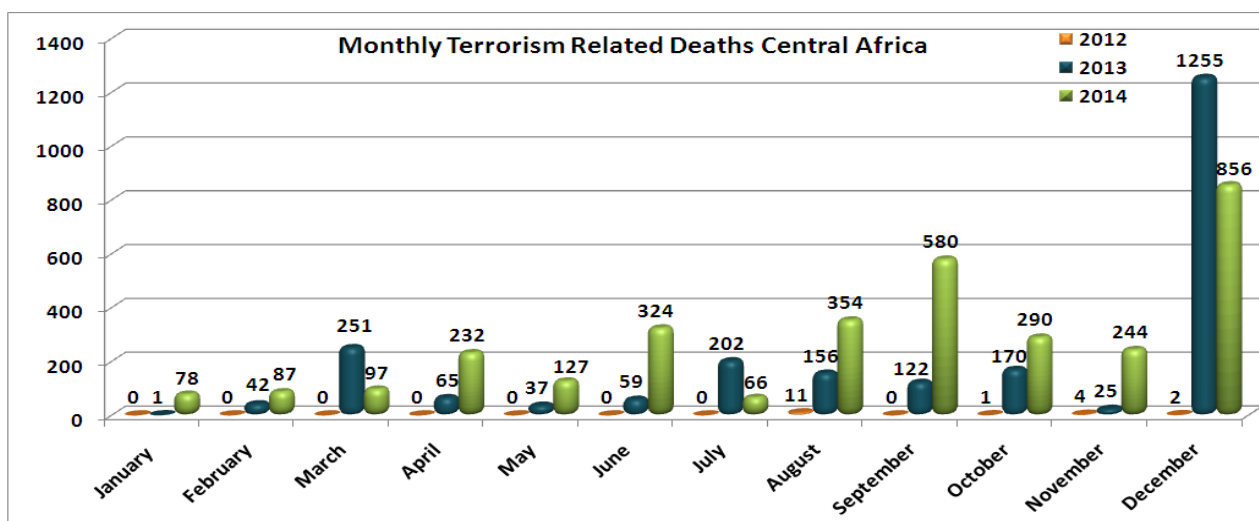
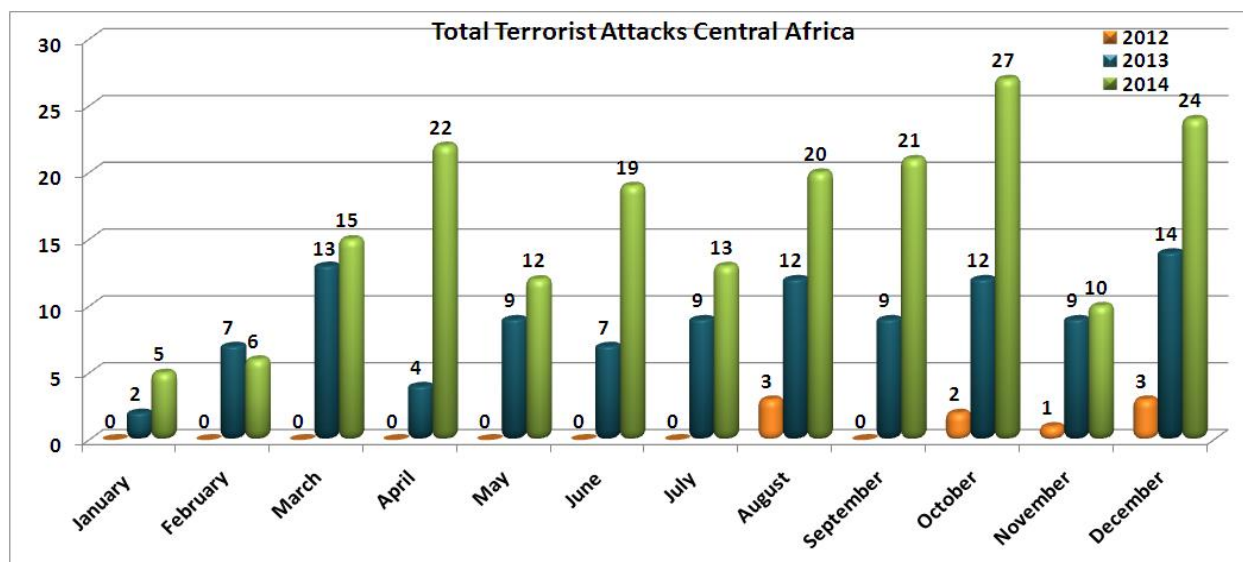
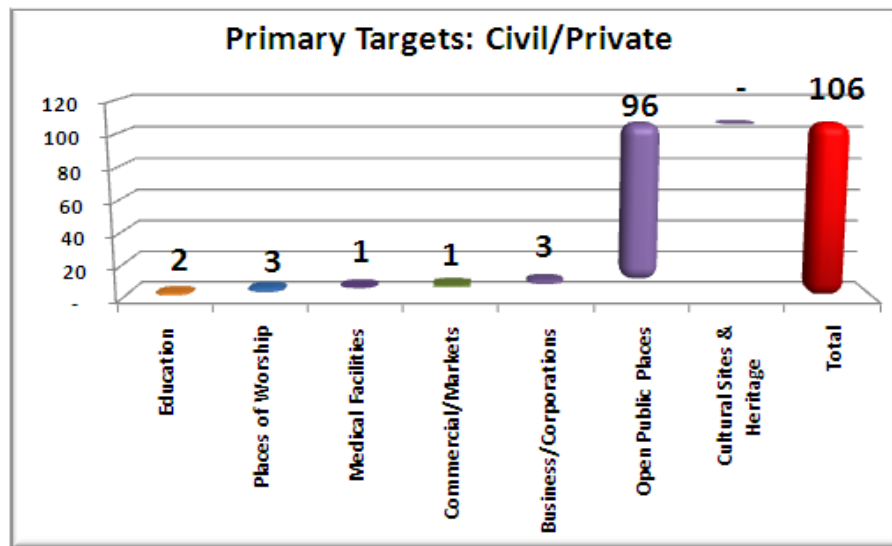


Type of Attacks









E. Eastern Africa: Observations related to terrorist incidents in 2014

- F. In 2014 East Africa continued to be austere affected by occurrences of terrorism incidents, acts of armed militia, armed rebel groups, and brutal religious fanaticism. The proclivity to demonstrate violence toward government officials, community leaders, religious leaders, military personnel, police officers, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, journalists, and civilians remains unyielding when measured up with 2013 data. Moreover, in a number of occurrences the episodes of terrorist attacks, incidents of armed attacks by militia and rebel groups and assaults by violent religious extremist groups, were, in fact, more deadly with 1,283 terrorist related mortalities in 2014 compared to 1,013 mortalities in 2013. Percentage wise, there was a 26.65% increase in terrorist related deaths in the region for 2014 compared to 2013.
- G. In Somalia, Kenya, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Djibouti and Ethiopia, the security situation remains unpredictable and volatile, with indications that it will exacerbate in 2015.
- H. The reality in the East African region, principally for Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Djibouti, South Sudan, and the Sudan, presents varied security scenarios ranging from civil war, terrorism with expanding capacities, growing religious fanaticism, unpredictable armed militia, violent tribal/ethnic clashes to localized armed insurgencies. The aforementioned propensity shows augmented aggression toward government officials, community leaders, religious leaders, military personnel, police officers, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, journalists, and civilians. The threat in the region has retained its brutal continuity in 2014, as was the case during 2013.
- I. The security threat in the region, apart from the previously mentioned countries, continues to be additionally exacerbated by intra and inter-state environment of tension and mutual suspicion, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, porous borders, ethnic and natural-resource based conflicts, economic disparity, conditions of poverty, alienation, unresolved conflicts, protracted wars, ethnic and religious discrimination, illegal trade, poor governance, human insecurity, growing religious extremism, and transnational organized crime.

i. Status of the Threat of Terrorism

The most prominent groups presenting a security threat to the region are Al Shabaab, the Lord's Resistance Army, Allied Democratic Front/National Liberation Army of Uganda, armed militia, (such as Sudanese Revolutionary Front, Sudan Liberation Movement, SLM/Abdul Mohamed Nour, SLM/Minna Minawi-SPLM/N, FDLR/Forces Combattantes Abagunzi, Rukunda Republican Federalist Forces/FRF, and different Mai Mai militias,



violent fanatical religious movements(mention the names of some of these)(such as Al Shabaab, LRA), and organized crime syndicates.

- **The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)** is still perpetrating terror in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic (CAR). It is no longer pursuing the goal of fighting to overthrow the Ugandan government to establish a theocratic state in Uganda based on the 10 Commandments of God; instead, it is fighting for its own survival. It is pre-occupied with the physical integrity and economic sustenance of its own leaders and members. The only means to do so is through continued attacks on civilians, raids on villages, abduction of children and girls as well as ivory poaching and illicit trade to replenish their ranks with additional supplies of food, fighters, fresh wives, money and weapons.

To achieve the survival objective, the leader of the group, Joseph Kony, is using terror and intimidation to continue holding his commanders, fighters and abductees hostage. Kony needs them around for company, comfort, and security as he continues to evade being apprehended and taken to the International Criminal Court (ICC). Therefore, Kony still remains at large, despite a range of efforts to capture him.

The LRA has continued to innovate ways of exploiting the current crisis in the DRC and CAR, as well as the political problem in South Sudan, , to try to regenerate itself, through its usual methods of committing violence against civilians, destroying property, abducting children and raping women, as a deliberate strategy to terrorize and humiliate the population. During the period in review the following are some of the significant incidents that occurred:

- On 2nd February 2014 in Haut-Mbomou, CAR an unknown number of LRA terrorists, speaking Acholi and a poor Pazande abducted 4 civilians, including a pregnant woman, her 2-year-old daughter, a 12-year-old boy and a 35-year-old woman, looted food and non-food items as well as valuable goods;
- On 24 January 2014 ,7 LRA terrorists came across a 55-year-old woman and her son in Liakangu, DRC, and looted their food, on 17 February in Obo, Haut-Mbomou, CAR, 12 armed LRA terrorists attacked civilians, and looted fish and meat;
- On 18 February in Ngilima, Haut Uele, DRC, 4 LRA terrorists looted food and non-food items from civilians, on 25 March in Mabadabada, Haut Uele, DRC, 3 LRA terrorists attacked a man and looted his merchandise;
- On 25 April on Zemio-Obo Road, Haut-Mbomou, CAR, an unknown number of LRA terrorists ambushed and fired at a truck going from Zemio to Mboki, CAR. One person was killed and the driver was injured;
- On 20 April in Kpaika, Haut Uele, DRC, 20 civilians were ambushed and looted by a group of 30 armed LRA terrorists, Nzako (Near Yalinga), Mbomou, CAR;



- On 21 August in Digba, Bas Uele, DRC 40 LRA terrorists, composed of men, women and children, abducted 9 men, 5 women, 3 girls and 1 boy from Digba, DRC. These assailants also looted 9 households of food and non-food items;
- On 17 December in Djabir, Haut Uele, DRC, a group of 10 LRA terrorists abducted 4 men, 3 women and 3 babies from Ogambi, north of Djabir, DRC. The assailants also looted food and non-food items. The security forces launched an assault and one soldier was killed in the clash, on 19 December in Morobanda, Nana-Gribizi, CAR.

Although the capacity of the LRA has been significantly diminished, its small splinter groups remain a threat to civilians in the CAR, DRC and South Sudan .(are they splinter groups or they are part of the LRA operating in an almost independent way due to reduced contacts with the central base to avoid detection?) Do you have a name of at least one LRA splinter group?)

In addition, the LRA has continued to poach elephants in the DRC, CAR for sale to organized transnational criminal networks in order to raise money to procure arms, ammunition and additional supplies for its sustenance In January 2013, the RTF troops in south-eastern CAR killed *Col Binany Okumu*, senior LRA commander, while he was leading a group of LRA with 100 pieces of ivory from Garamba National Park to deliver to Joseph Kony. The RTF troops later recovered six pieces of the ivory with the help of a defector from the group. LRA is reported to be selling the ivory through Janjaweed militia (Sudan), who are also involved in elephant poaching and illicit trade in the same area. Reports indicate that Al-Shabaab has positioned itself as a middleman and buyer of illegal ivory which it sells using its network of contacts. Furthermore, the LRA are involved in illegal mining of diamonds in Mbomou Prefecture, in south-eastern CAR to supply the Seleka in return for food, medicine, armaments and intelligence. Since the resumption of the counter-LRA operations in the CAR in August 2013, the Regional Task Force, military component of the RTF, has significantly diminished LRA's fighting capability, resulting in greatly reduced levels of violence perpetrated by the group in 2014.

The leader, Josef Kony is believed to be hiding in the jungles of the CAR with approximately 200 men from where he is constantly moving to avoid capture by the forces of the RTF. However, the LRA has not been totally neutralized. It remains a threat to stability in the region; It still has the capacity to reorganize, resupply and increase its violent, criminal acts. It still has the ability to take advantage of the instability in the DRC, CAR and South Sudan and the animosity between Sudan, South Sudan and Uganda to increase violence and banditry against civilians. The current pressure exerted by the RTF should not relent. Concerted and sustained effort to completely eradicate LRA remains a pressing requirement.



- The *Allied Democratic Forces/National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF/NALU)* remains the foremost security and terrorist threat to Uganda. This threat is compounded by the verity that the operations of the ADF are close to Uganda's oil-bearing regions near her western border with the DRC. The ADF/NALU, a violent extremist religious group seeking to overthrow the government of Uganda, and establish an Islamic Caliphate in the region, has around 1,200-1,600 fighters coming mostly from Somalia, Tanzania and Uganda.

Its leadership subscribes to radical Tabligue ideology which originated in India, but gained much popularity among religious extremist groups in Pakistan and eventually found supporters in Africa through the preaching of Pakistani Tabligue preachers who visited Africa. The command hierarchy of the group comprises *Jamil Mukulu*⁷ (overall leader: Hood Lukwago, army commander: Amis Kashada and Muhammad Kayira). Jamil Mukulu trained with Al Qaeda during the 1980's and fought with the Afghanistan mujahedeen against Russian occupation forces during the mid-1980's, thus giving Mukulu valuable guerilla warfare *experience*. He is now based in the UK, but frequently travels to eastern DRC, from where he coordinates, plans and funds ADF/NALU terror activities. The group operates from rear bases in Makayoba, Mwalika, and Kikingi in the Beni Territory of North Kivu, DRC, from where they plan to establish an Islamic State in Uganda.

The ADF/NALU moved to north Kivu province in the DRC, where they continue to kidnap and train children to fight for them. There are strong indications that the ADF/NALU has links with Al Shabaab with the latter providing innovative fighting skills, weapons and explosives, which the ADF/NALU might possibly employ against targets in Uganda. The group started sending fighters to Somalia for training and to fight in November 2013. ADF and Al-Shabaab elements in Nairobi communicate with each other, as evidenced by records of telephone conversations between Jamil Mukulu and Al-Shabaab operatives in East Leigh, Nairobi. The continued existence of the ADF, with its connections to the Al-Shabaab, remains a foremost concern for enduring peace and stability in the DRC, Uganda and the wider Great Lakes region. Moreover, some ADF fighters are also reported to have received training alongside Boko Haram, at Elisha Biya and Mashla in Mogadishu, in order to sharpen their terrorist skills.

There is also evidence that the ADF/NALU is engaged in ivory poaching which they sell to organized crime syndicates in Asia, The Uganda Defense force is continuing their operations against the ADF/NALU and is supported by a UN intervention brigade formed by troops from South Africa, Tanzania and Malawi, and thus far the intervention force has been successful in its operations against the ADF/NALU, during January 2014 when the FARDC (Armed Forces of the DRC) supported by MONUSCO during Operations Sukola 1 and Amani. However, there is as yet no concrete evidence that the ADF/NALU command/operations structure has been effectively neutralized,

⁷ a.k.a Stephen Kyagulani, Alilabaki Kyagulani, Abdullah Junju, Nicholas Luumu, Eludia Luggya, James Msiro Skukuru)



that they have lost a substantial number of fighters or supplies, or that their links with other terror groups in the region have been severed. Thus, the group still retains the capability to launch attacks from their bases in Eastern DRC within DRC and Uganda. ADF/NALU has terror cells in Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan and Tanzania, which it uses for logistical purposes and to recruit fighters who then undergo training in camps in eastern DRC. It also continues to build its numbers through the abduction of young people and children in eastern DRC, which they radicalize and train as child soldiers.

Although the FARDC, backed by the Intervention Force Brigade, made good progress against the ADF, the terrain on the western slopes of Rwenzori Mountains remains a huge challenge to them, and an advantage to the ADF/NALU which is also continuing to survive due to its well-developed network of local and regional collaborators. The group utilizes this network for illegal exploitation of timber gold, and other minerals in north Kivu, and to receive funds remitted by external backers based in the UK, Asia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

- **Several armed militia, armed rebel groups, extremist religious groups and criminal syndicates**, continue to cash in on the unstable situation in the Sudan and South Sudan (principally the Darfur, Kordofan, Unity, Western Equatoria and Blue Nile regions) which have suffered attacks waged by these groups on UN Peacekeepers, humanitarian/aid workers, civilians and the military. On 21 January 2014, nine Ugandan soldiers were killed in Bor, South Sudan by rebel militia, and on 18 April 2014, 20 civilians were killed when armed militia attacked a UN base in Bor, South Sudan. On 13 September 2014, a policeman was killed by armed militia in the Um-Ziraigi area in north Darfur, and on 11 November 2014, 24 armed rebels and 5 soldiers died in a clash in Renk County, Sudan. In South Sudan and Sudan, the ongoing civil war has worsened the security situation in that part of the region posing increased danger to the civilian population. Children, particularly boys as young as twelve years of age, are continuously abducted from isolated villages and used by several armed rebel groups as soldiers.

Moreover, a new wave of violence involving security forces, armed movements, and inter-tribal conflicts has weakened internal security and hampered humanitarian assistance. The dynamics of the Darfur conflict have continued to evolve in 2014. Inter-tribal clashes, in particular, have increased dramatically to at least eight separate conflicts, that have led to the massive displacement of population in s2014. North Darfur is particularly affected. The conflicts were triggered by issues of land ownership, political differences, and natural resources such as water, gold, and gum arabic. Weak government control of the area allows these forces to operate with impunity, resulting in increased use of indiscriminate armed violence against the civilian population.



- **Al-Shabaab (*Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen*)** In 2014 *Al Shabaab* (AS) in Somalia has mostly been on the defensive. Once dominant in Somalia as a serious terrorist threat, it has been forced out of most of its strongholds. It saw its leadership decimated by drone strikes and consumed by infighting. It lost control of major financial hubs, and its popularity was eroded by ultra hard-line policies. *Al Shabaab* was contained primarily due to the initiation of two major offensives carried out jointly by the Somali National Army (SNA) and the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) troops, namely “*Operation Eagle*” and “*Operation Indian Ocean*”. The ultimate goal was to push Al Shabaab from their strongholds in urban areas, bring the said areas under the control of the Somalia government and wrest control of coastal towns from Al Shabaab. These towns were some of AS’ main sources of income, mainly raised through port operations, taxes on goods and the importation of sugar.

In addition, Kenyan forces, under the overall AMISOM command, made advances in Lower Jubba region and carried out airstrikes against AS targets in the town of Jilib in May 2014. A joint contingent from Uganda, Burundi, Djibouti and Ethiopia made significant advances against AS in the Lower and Middle Shabelle regions as well as in the Hiraaan and Galgagud regions. When “*Operation Eagle*” moved into its third phase in March 2014 the AMISOM/SNA forces captured several key towns such as Ooryooley in Lower Shabelle which was AS’s major stronghold in the area. By March 2014, the joint AMISOM/SNA forces were in control of almost all of Hiraaan region, including Bulobarde, which has been AS’s largest base in the region. And in Galgagud region, the strategic town of Elbur was captured by AMISOM.

Furthermore, during the period under review AS suffered a major blow in 2014, when their leader, Ahmed Godane, was killed on 1 September during a US drone strike. This was just the most recent move against AS leadership. . On 1 January 2012, Bilal el Berjawi, a senior deputy to Fazul Abdullah Mohammed, the leader of Al Qaeda in Somalia was killed, and on 29 October 2013, a master bomb maker and suicide attack expert of AS, Ibrahim Ali Abdi was also killed. On 26 January 2014 *Ahmed Mohamed Awey* and *Sahal Iskuduq*, senior commanders in *Amniyat* were killed by a drone strike. This loss of experienced commanders has seriously diminished the operational capacity of AS to wage urban/guerilla warfare.

Al Shabaab may have suffered massive setbacks during 2014, but has not lost its operational capacity. It has proven to be very adaptive and resilient and remains a serious terrorist threat in East Africa. Through its very efficient and highly organized intelligence unit, the *Amniyat*,⁸ AS retains operational reach and capability to carry out momentous terror attacks in Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and Djibouti. An additional trend identified in the attack style of the *Amniyat* is that they have increasingly begun

⁸ *Amniyat* units consist of highly-trained, battle-experienced in asymmetric warfare, highly-motivated, hard-core radicals who each specialize in assassinations, bomb attack, and recruitment/indoctrination, fund-raising, and intelligence gathering/dissemination.



to infiltrate security/military/police agencies in Somalia, as well as other high value targets such as hotels and the airport in Mogadishu, giving them accurate information about their target and ensure greater success of their operations.

Even though AS has been effectively defeated in terms of conventional warfare inside Somalia, it continues to be a threat in the rural areas of the country where it has effectively blocked supply routes. As a sign of its adaptability, AS has disrupted the supply of food and non-food items to Bakool and Hiraa regions, thereby thwarting attempts by AMISOM/SNA troops to secure these routes. These blockades have already led to starvation of large segments of the population in these regions, and may be utilized in the near future by AS as leverage on the rural population to reestablish AS' influence in lost regions. AS still has control over the minds and hearts of significant numbers of supporters within the Somali community, which will help in sustaining recruitment while creating new sources of income. It still continued to generate income from charcoal passing through the two ports of El Ghan and Koday still under its control

Apart from attacks in Somalia, AS has managed to launch several significant high-profile attacks outside Somalia. With specific focus on the TCC (Troop Contributing Countries: Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Burundi). AS launched an attack on 24 May 2014 at the *Le Chaumierre* Restaurant in Djibouti using two suicide bombers, killing the two bombers, one civilian and injuring several others. In Kenya, AS carried out gun attacks on a bus on 22 November 2014 in Mandera, northern Kenya, where 28 civilians were killed, and on 2 December 2014 AS murdered 36 civilians in a quarry in Mandera.

AS has chosen a new leader on 6 September 2014 after the death of the previous leader, Ahmed Abdi Godane in a drone airstrike on 1 September 2014. Ahmed Omar (*Abu Ubeidah*) is a former senior leader in Amniyat who is more radical in his approach and will lean more toward increased vicious and bloody attacks in Somalia and countries beyond. As a matter of fact, AS has already shown hardness with attacks in 2014 on AMISOM, Somali government and civilian targets through their Amniyat units inside and beyond Somalia. These attacks once more prove that although AS has been weakened militarily and has lost most of its capacity to wage a conventional war, it is still capable of waging a successful urban/asymmetric warfare campaign in the region.

ii. General Characteristics of the Threat of Terrorism

ATTACK TYPE: Statistical comparison of the data collected regarding "Attack Types" in 2014 versus data of 2013, indicate that terrorist groups in the region have resorted more to the guns/conventional weapons mix (38% in 2014) compared to 35% in 2013 and secondly to the explosive type of attack (37% in 2014 versus 44% in 2013).

In line with data gleaned from 2013, it can be deduced that terrorist and violent extremist groups in the region in 2014 still prefer explosive-type of attacks and guns/conventional



weapons attacks. The percentage of improvised explosive devices (IED's) in various forms, fragmentation grenade attacks continue to hover in the mid-forty percent range, in part, due to the sophistication in IED-manufacture.

Worth noting is a significant increase in IED attacks since *Al-Shabaab* was conventionally defeated and driven from Mogadishu in 2011. Although defeated then, *Al-Shabaab* changed its tactics to guerilla/urban warfare, concentrating on the *Amniyat* cells and higher usage of IED's. Consequently, most of the attacks by *Al-Shabaab* in 2014, as was evident in 2011, 2012, 2013 were urban attacks using IED's, guns/conventional weapons, mortars and hand grenades. In addition, the attacks in 2014 confirm that *Al-Shabaab* had either attained the competency to develop Explosives Formed Projectiles (EFP's) that could penetrate armored vehicles, or are in possession of commercial side hitting mines that had the same effect as an EFP. *Al-Shabaab* continued to demonstrate the following strengths in 2014:

- Employing asymmetrical warfare;
- Increased Amniyat deployment;
- Targeted assassination on AMISOM and government officials;
- Use of government/AU dress uniform;
- Covert approach during attacks against AU forces (Cover of darkness);
- Increased use of mobile units;
- Enhanced capacity to gather intelligence about targets;
- Increased sharing of knowledge/experience with AQIM/AQAP;
- Expanded use of IEDs in various forms including increased use of suicide bombers;
- Increasing IED capability due to its continued access to commercial TNT, Semtex, C-4 or PE-4 plastic explosive material, detonation cord and detonation codes/blasting caps smuggled from Yemen, Pakistan and Chechnya;(any proof?)
- Continued access to external assistance including training, hence their continuously evolving tactics, such as the successful blockade of supply routes to the interior of Somalia and increased attacks on open public places where civilians congregate and which is difficult to defend against terrorist attacks.

TOTAL ATTACKS FOR 2014 IN THE EASTERN AFRICAN REGION: In evaluating the data from statistical graphs for terrorist attacks in the region in 2014, the total number of terror attacks dropped from the previous year by 39.10 % (79 less attacks). In all, 2014 registered 123 attacks compared to the 202 in 2013, with the months of April (16 attacks), May (12 attacks), June (11 attacks), July (20 attacks), and November (14 attacks) showing a higher number of attacks than the other months of 2014.



The annual average of attacks also dropped significantly. In 2014, the annual average of attacks was 10.25 compared to 16.83 in 2013. This drop could be attributed to a number of factors. However, it can be assumed that the continued AMISOM/Somali Armed Forces offensive against *Al-Shabaab* is responsible for the reduction in the number of attacks.

TARGET TYPE: Data garnered from terrorist incidents for the region in 2014, show that civilians make up the highest percentage of attacks (54% compared to 44% of military/government targets). The percentage of civilian targets in 2013, for example, was 35% and 48% for military/government targets.

The rationale behind the increased targeting of civilians is two-fold: firstly, civilian targets “soft”⁹ are easier than “hard” military targets to strike and involve minimal risk for the terrorist group. They are an important publicity tool as they normally result in massive casualties give a sense of helplessness and spread generalized fear and panic among the population. Furthermore, civilian targets are difficult to continuously secure or to defend, making it easier for terrorist groups to launch attacks.

TERRORISM-RELATED CASUALTIES: When comparing the statistics of terrorist attacks for the Eastern African region in 2014, it was noted that there was a spike in terrorism related deaths of 26.65% to that in 2013. The year registered a total of 1,283 deaths compared to 1,013 deaths in 2013. Though the attacks were few compared to last year, they were more lethal. The annual average of terrorism-related deaths for 2014 is 106.9 deaths compared to 84.42 in 2013.

The months that registered the highest number of casualties were April (91 deaths), May (159 deaths), June (270 deaths), July (184 deaths) and November (251). These months also coincide with AS increased terrorist incidents. The reason was due, perhaps, to the rainy season in April that may have slowed down AMISOM/SNA operations until the end of Ramadhan in August. AS took advantage of this opportunity to increase attacks.

The trends of targeting civilians continued in 2014. Proportionally, the highest number of terrorism related casualties in the year was among the civilians with 393 civilians versus 122 security/government officials killed compared to the 579 civilians and 155 security/government officials killed in 2013. Percentage wise, the proportion of civilian terrorist-related casualties in 2014 was 31% compared to 9% for security/government.

Of the total of 1,283 terrorism-related deaths in 2014, 768 (59.86% of the total mortalities) were terrorists which show that the counter-terrorism efforts of the countries in the region have, so far, registered some considerable successes.

⁹ Attacks on civilian targets, specifically open public places, commercial markets, business centers, hotels, tourist centers, embassies, UN offices and facilities frequented by Western nationals.



iii. Anticipated outlook for the region

From available information and the trends identified in 2012, 2013 and 2014, one can make the following observations, on how things may possibly shape up for 2015, in the Eastern Africa region:

- The expansion of the *Amniyat* cells to neighboring countries and the attacks perpetrated by these cells beyond Somalia, show that *Al-Shabaab* remains a serious threat to lasting security in the region. Even though *Al-Shabaab* has lost a lot of young fighters who were disillusioned with the group, and lost even more fighters in clashes with the security forces, including some top commanders and their leader, Godane, the group still retains operational capacity, and is now even more focused on its offensive urban warfare strategy since *Ubeidah* assumed complete leadership of *Al-Shabaab*. What still remains in its ranks, nonetheless, is a hard-line core of highly radicalized, battle-experienced group of 1000 fighters, versed in urban/guerilla warfare and bent on continuing the fight using all means at their disposal to recoup lost territory and destabilize the region by increased terror attacks. In addition, the hard-line core of Somali *Al-Shabaab* fighters are backed by foreign fighters from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, Syria, Europe, USA, Tunisia and Libya, and Iraq who have vast experience in terrorism, IED'S and urban warfare. They share this knowledge and experience with AS and it provide the latter with the capacity to expand terrorist operations throughout the region.
- Additionally, *Al-Shabaab* will continue to make use of previously used methods to *raise* finances for its operations and sustainability, such as extortion of local businessmen, taxation levied on businesses such as telecommunications, money transfer companies, general merchandise stores, pastoralists, farmers and smuggling of arms and various contrabands.
- The link previously established between *Al-Shabaab* and *Al Qaeda in the Arab Peninsula (AQAP)* will continue to develop and progress. In particular, the supply of weapons, intelligence, sharing of knowledge, and financing of operations are *expected* to be enhanced. However, what is not, undoubtedly, clear is to what degree *Al-Shabaab* is influenced in its strategy by AQAP. There remains the distinct possibility that *Al Shabaab* will strengthen existing ties with Boko Haram in Nigeria, *Al Qaeda* in the Islamic Magreb (AQIM), possible future link with Islamic State (IS) *with a resultant expansion of the operational capabilities of Al Shabaab which can lead to expansion of* terror attacks in Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Uganda.
- It can be expected that IED, suicide and armed attacks and assassinations on officials of the Somali government, including members of parliament, can increase in 2015. Attacks on community, religious and tribal leaders, non-governmental organizations,

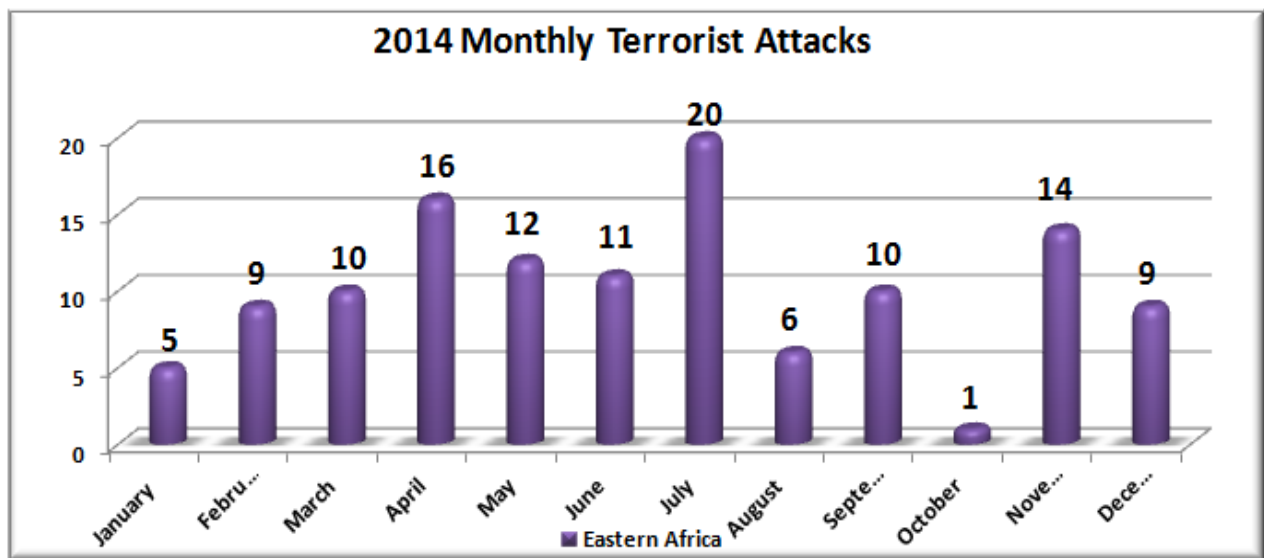
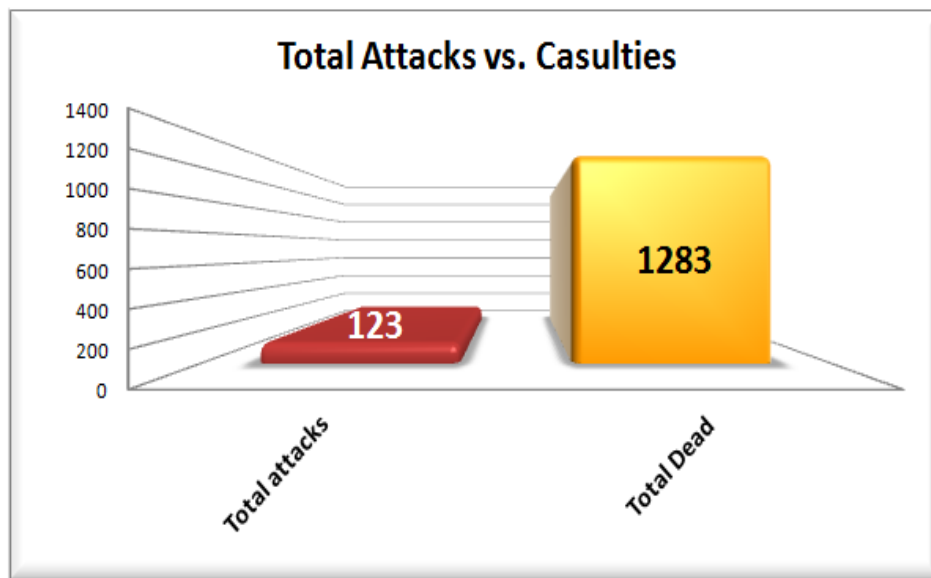


hotels, AMISOM, police and Somali defense force troops are also expected to increase.

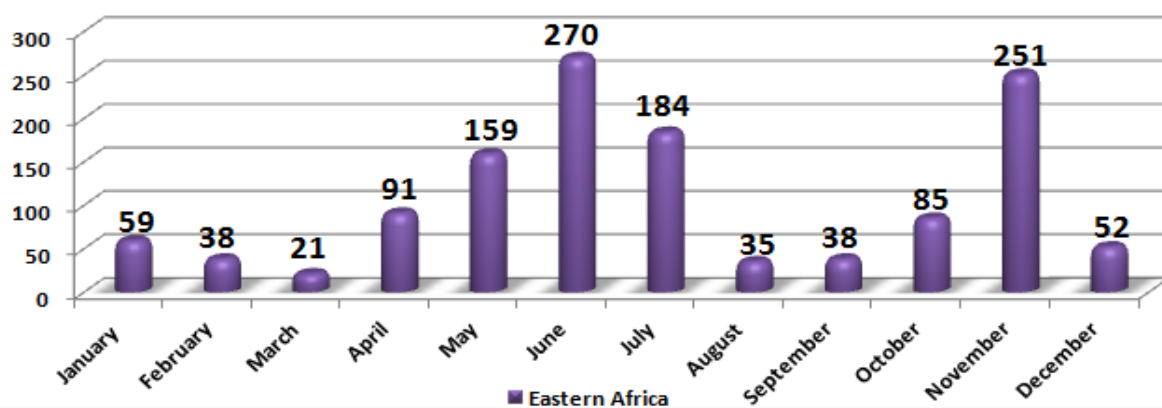
- It is foreseen that urban warfare, asymmetrical attacks in Kenya by Al-Shabaab will continue into 2015. Once more, just as is the case with Somalia, the terror attacks by Al-Shabaab in Kenya show a tendency toward using more IED, grenade and gun attacks through their Amniyat cells which can be expected to continue in 2015 in countries where the Amniyat cells have been entrenched, especially the Troop Contributing Countries.
- From their safe havens in North Kivu, the ADF/NALU can possibly increase attacks on Uganda. Given the proximity of other rebel groups, rebel armies and armed militia in north-eastern DRC, it may become an opportunity for these terror forces to start sharing knowledge, resources and training bases, thereby increasing the capability of the ADF/NALU to pose a terrorist threat to Uganda.
- In 2013-2014, Ethiopia also experienced the existence of *Al-Shabaab Amniyat* cells through attacks on, a minibus by an IED killing 4 civilians and a gun attack on 16 April in which 9 civilians were killed. These attacks may be a forerunner of further attacks to come as the *Amniyat* cells move into the activation phase in Ethiopia. It can be expected that this trend of attacks will continue in 2015.
- Also in 2013-2014, Tanzania experienced terrorist incidents in the form of bomb explosions during May and June in *Arusha*. Unidentified individuals have carried out attacks on police stations in 2014 to procure arms and munitions. If such attacks do take place in the future, it would not bode well for the significant tourism industry in the country. Despite the continuation of terrorist attacks in the region during 2014, the groups have been forced to operate in smaller areas, and have been rejected by much of the population. However, the terror attacks in Zanzibar during June 2014, indicate that violent religious extremist local groups are prepared to resort to terrorist tactics, and these groups may link up with established terrorist groups, such as AS, to destabilize Tanzania. In addition to the aforementioned, the rise in Radical jihadist groups, such as Ansaar Sunna in Tanzania with a strong sentiment toward a global Islamic Caliphate, can be used by AS as impetus to relocate some of its operatives to Tanzania.



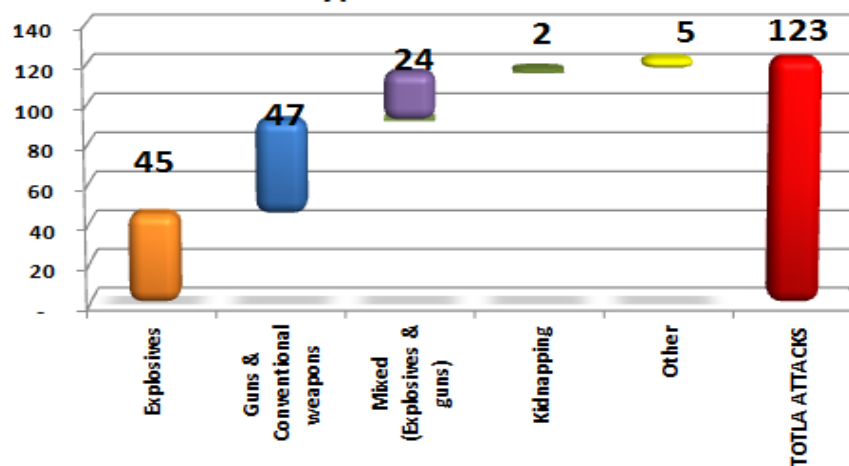
iv. Statistical Representations related to the Terrorist Incidents in Eastern Africa



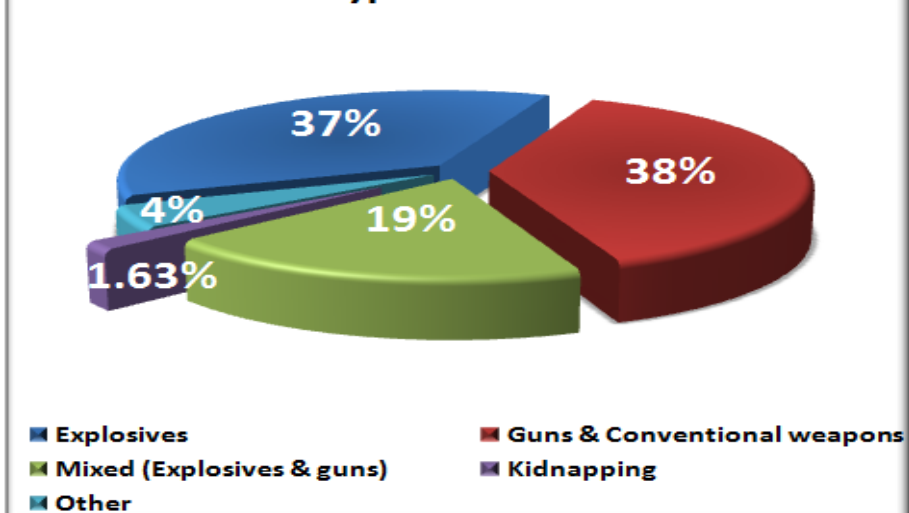
2014 Monthly Terrorism Related Deaths

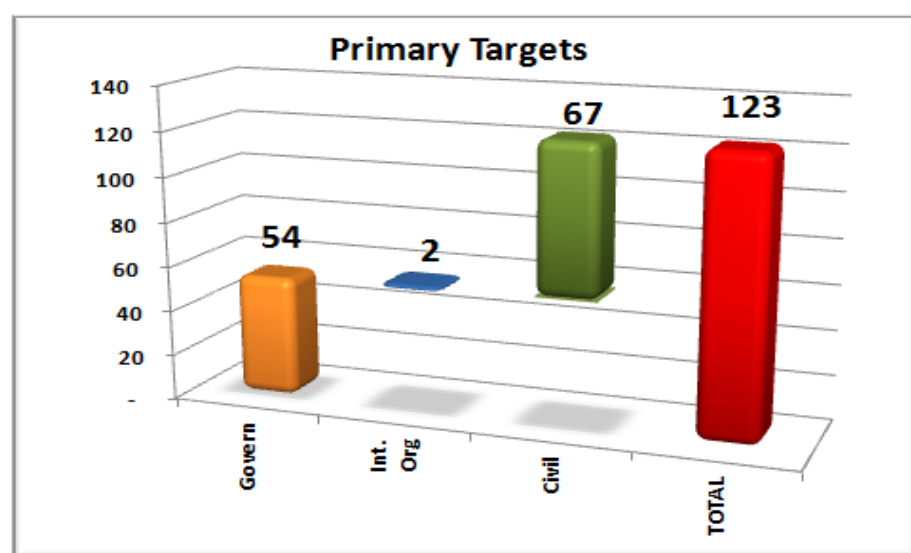
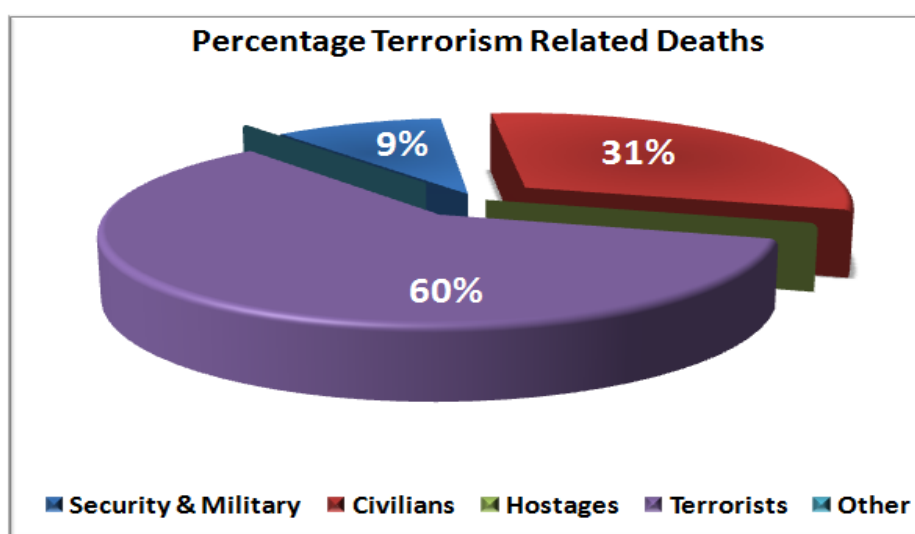
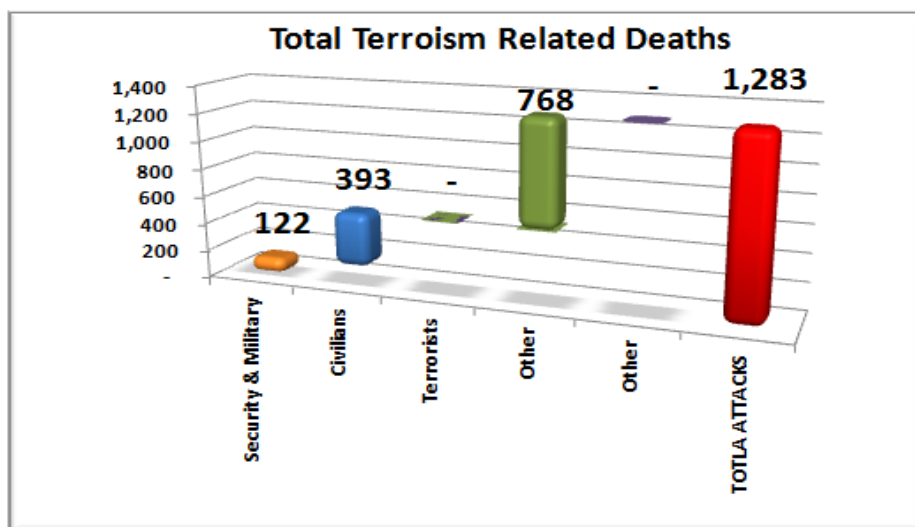


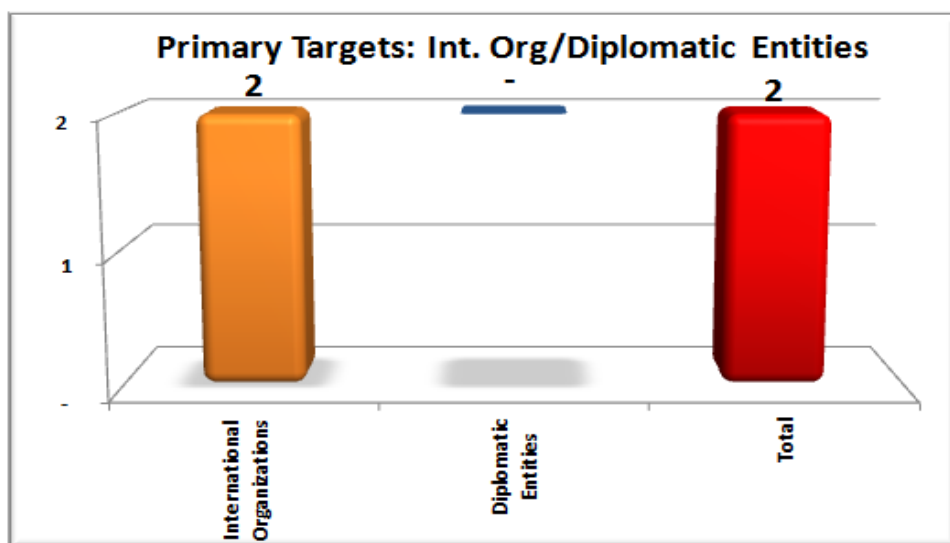
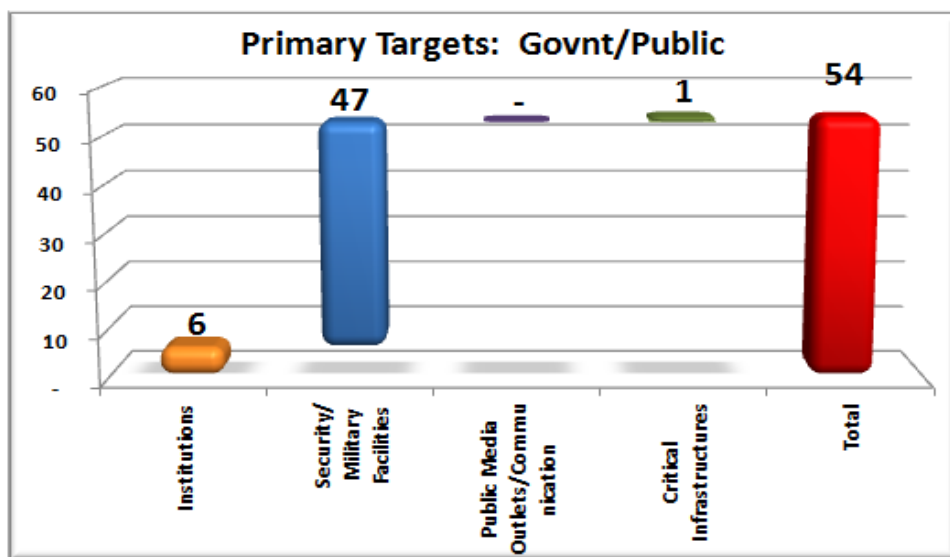
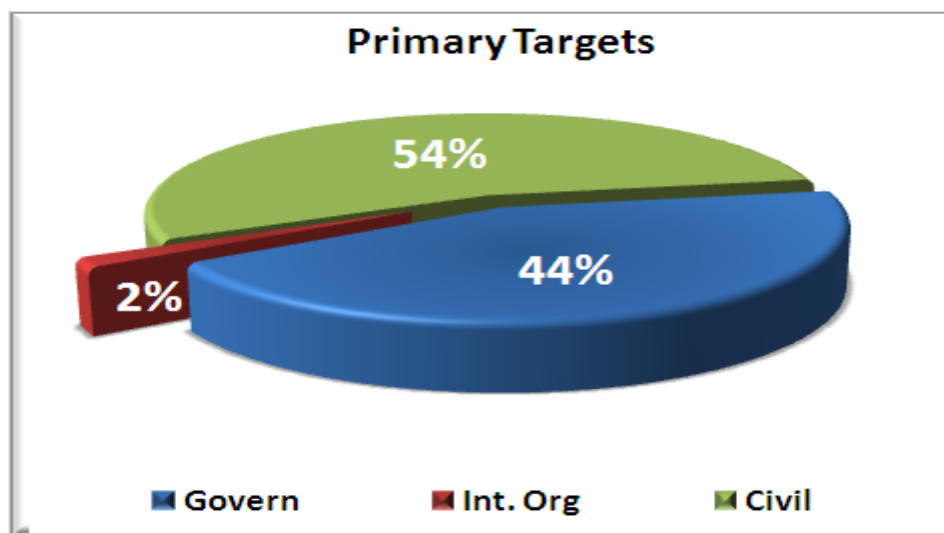
Types of Attacks

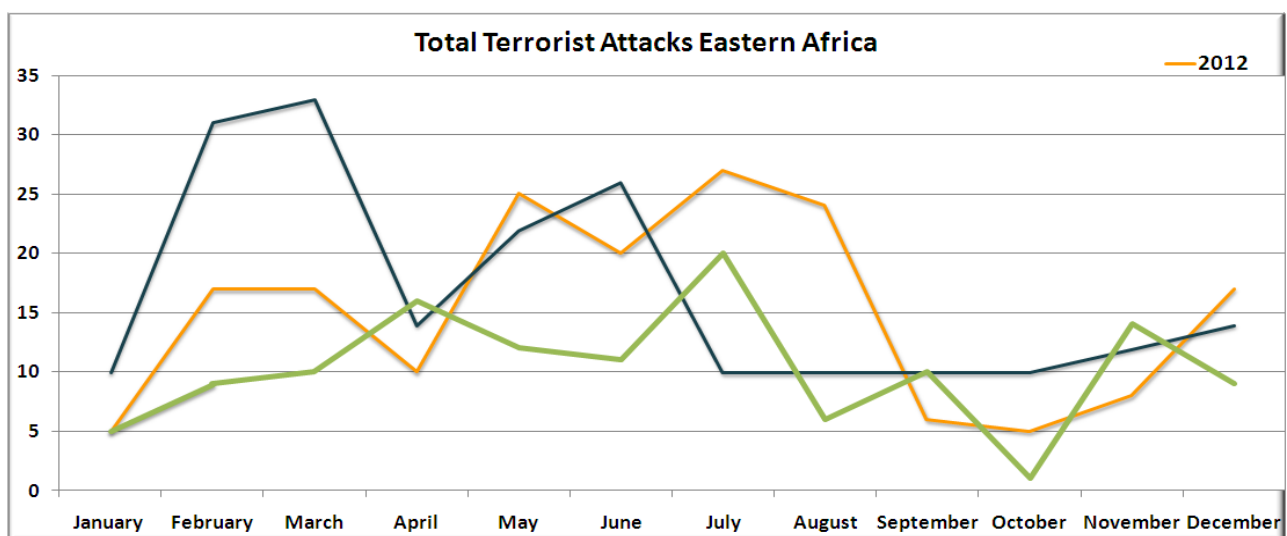
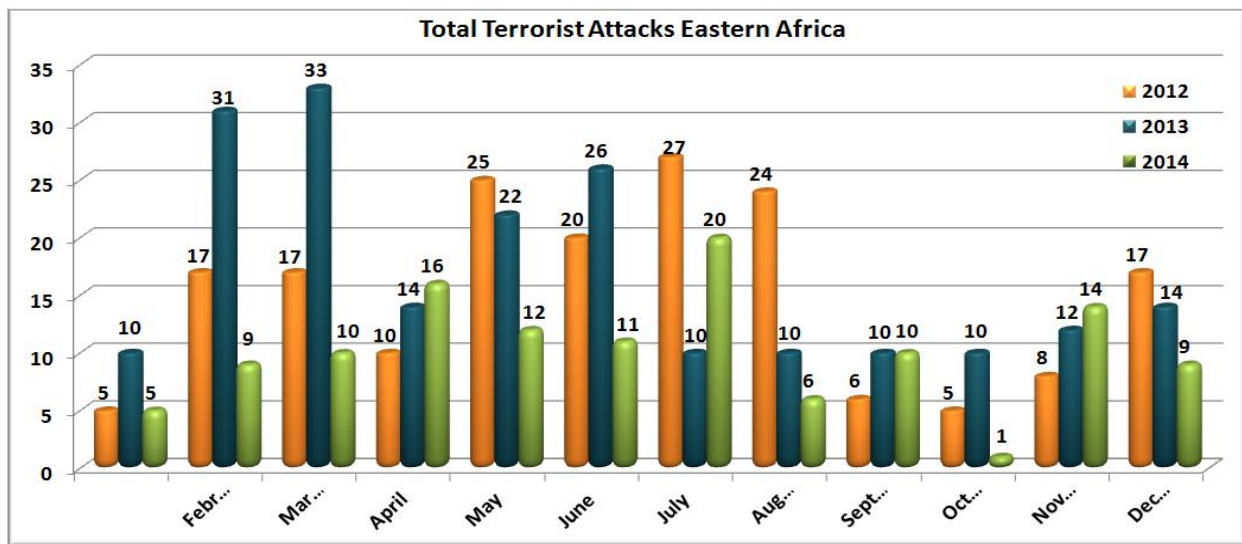
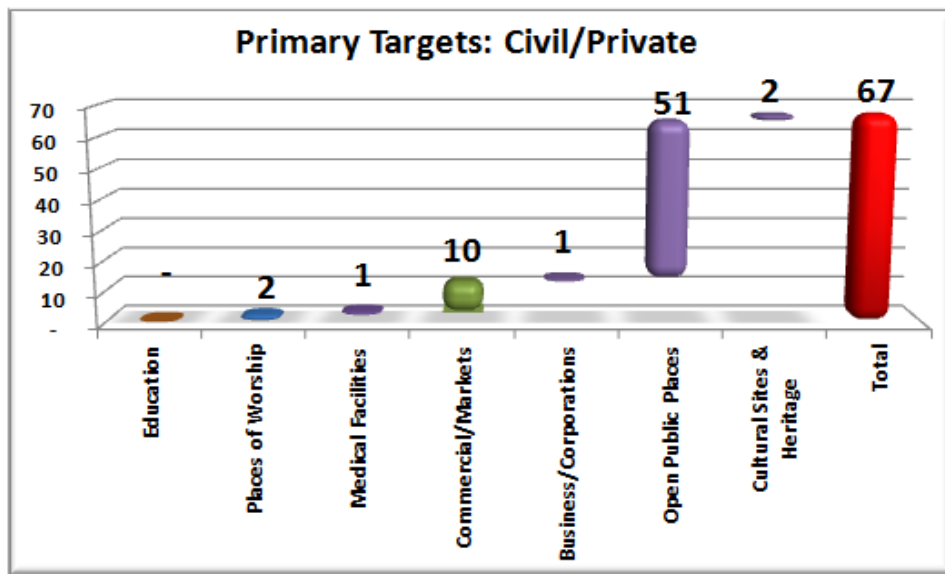


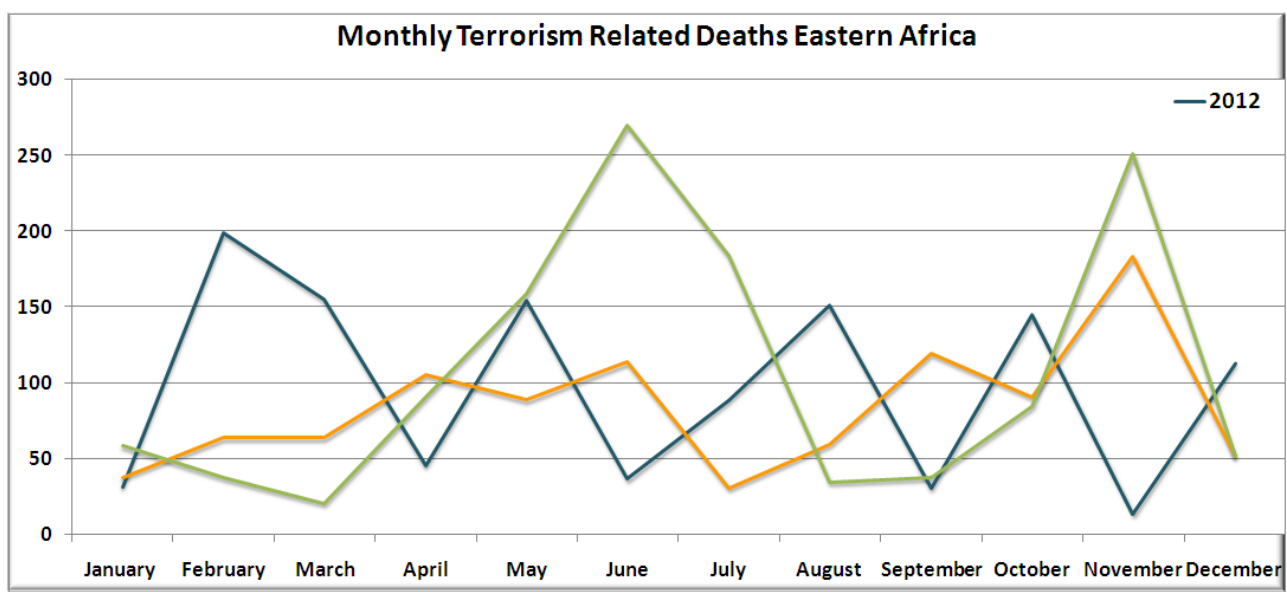
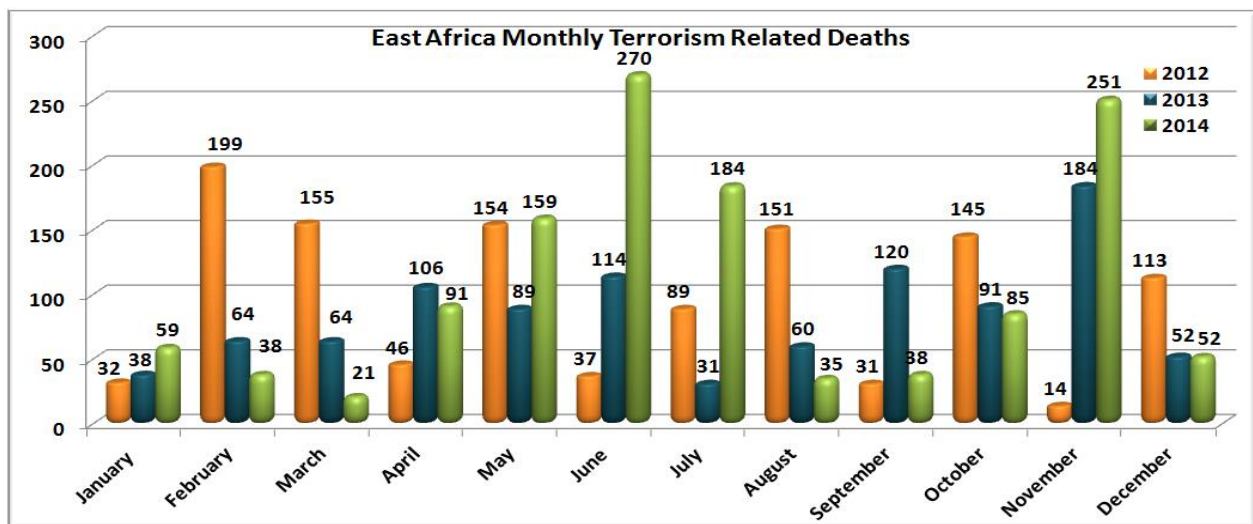
Type of Attacks











J. Southern Africa observations related to terrorist incidents in 2014

i. Status of the Threat of Terrorism

The Southern Africa region has, until very recently, been the only region on the continent relatively spared from widespread active terrorist activity. However, much as the region is not as yet regarded as a primary target for international terror attacks, the weakness of state institutions that can be witnessed in a good number of the countries of southern Africa, the porosity of borders, the long, ill protected coast line, piracy, the discovery of huge mineral and gas deposits attractive to investment but also to a growing influx of illegal immigrants, represent a huge incentive for terrorist networks and organized criminals to infiltrate the region, establish themselves there in relative safety, prepare and carry out many of their evil deeds such as the setting up of sleeper cells, drug trafficking ,



money laundering, recruitment, indoctrination, radicalization, training and eventually full blown terrorist activities. Terrorist groups may yet decide to target foreign interests in any of the countries of the region and any of those countries could be used to conduct an attack against a third country.

Conscious of the fact that terrorists have no respect for national boundaries, regard for the rule of law or consideration for human rights or the principles of peaceful resolution of conflicts, the countries of southern Africa are taking no chances. They are approaching terrorist threat in a comprehensive manner. They have put in place mechanisms aimed at addressing the root causes and enablers of terrorism; they are in the process of trying to accelerate regional economic growth and improve political, economic and social governance to eliminate avoidable imbalances and prevent new recruits from joining terrorist groups and consequently perpetrate terrorist attacks. The region has adopted legislation that criminalises terrorist deeds. Visible effort is being made to strengthen regional cooperation and coordination, and enhance the capacity of Intelligence, security and law enforcement agencies to conduct robust and successful operations, to monitor, investigate, intercept and disrupt terrorists' planning, networks and activities, cut off terrorists' funding and access to equipment and training and bring terrorist leaders and their supporters to justice.

ii. General Characteristics of the Threat of Terrorism

ATTACK TYPE: As regards percentages, 50% of the attacks were of the mixed gun/explosive type and 33% were of the gun/conventional weapons type, with 17% of the explosive type. It becomes clear, therefore, that the terrorist groups in the region prefer the mixed gun-explosive type. The reason for this is that the group which perpetrated the terrorist attacks in the region, RENAMO, has larger supplies and better experience in the gun/explosive type of attack coming from the civil war that took place in Mozambique during the 1980's.

The highest number of attacks was registered in the month of May with 5 attacks in total.

TOTAL ATTACKS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION FOR 2014: A total of 12 attacks were registered versus 4 attacks in 2013, which represents a 300 % increase.

TARGET TYPE: Of the target type, 75% were against military/government targets and 25% were civilian targets.

TERRORISM RELATED DEATHS: In total 68 mortalities due to terrorism were registered in 2014 compared to 17 in 2013 which represents a 400 % increase. Of the 68 deaths, 88% were from the military/government sector, and 12% were from the civilian sector. The highest number of deaths was registered in the month of April with 47 deaths in total, perpetrated in 2 separate attacks involving RENAMO.



iii. Anticipated outlook for the region

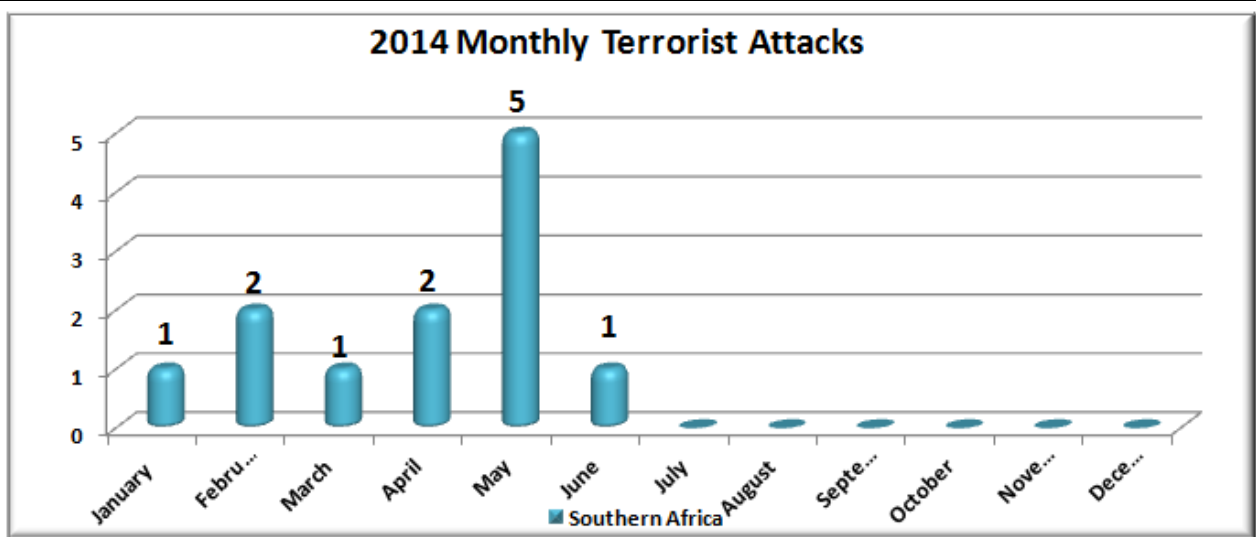
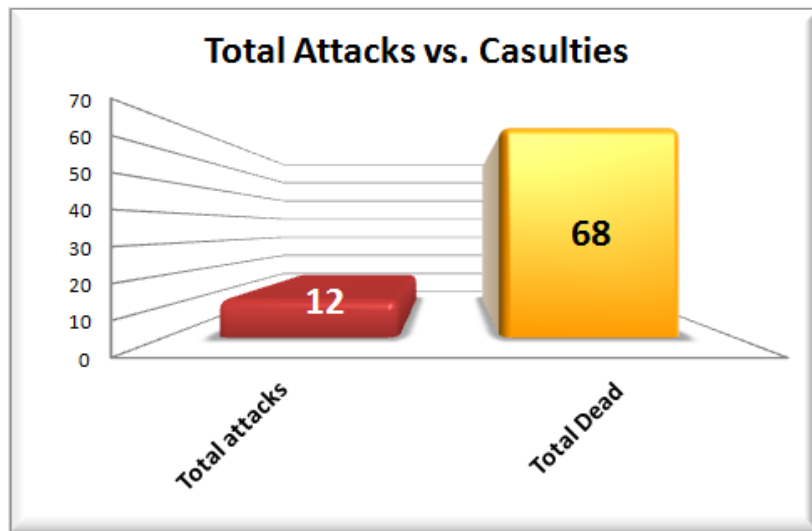
From a regional point of view, given the expansionist nature of contemporary terrorist networks, there are several factors that make the region attractive to terrorist groups. These factors are:

- The possibility remains that terrorists can utilize the Southern African region as a breeding ground for recruitment, training camps, safe haven, planning centers and radicalization opportunities.
- Terrorist groups can use the region to acquire genuine travel documents (based on fake identities) and take advantage of the well-established regional banking and business infrastructure to launder money and finance their operations, or act as intelligence conduits for similar groups in other regions of the continent.
- The discovery of huge mineral and gas deposits and the complimentary investment atmosphere in the region has led to a number of investors establishing business enterprises in the region. In addition non-profit organisations, charities and faith-based institutions, have steadily been converging to the region. Some of these organizations particularly the religious ones, have dubious origins and activities and manage huge budgets whose accounting leaves much to be desired. The weak government capacity to control these organizations, the origin of their funding and the nature of their activities can easily be exploited by violent extremist groups for for fostering radicalisation, facilitating money laundering, terror financing, and enhancement of links between organised criminal organizations e
- The porous nature of land and maritime borders makes it very difficult to protect and manage them, unwittingly leaving the door open to piracy, drug trafficking, illegal cross border movement of people and goods, including terrorists and bomb making substances.
- Extreme poverty, rampant unemployment, huge income inequality weak and inadequate socio-economic inclusiveness and other social imbalances have the potential to nurture dissatisfaction and social malaise that can be exploited by terrorist groups to gain a foothold and entrench themselves in the region.
- The technological advances in the region, sophisticated electronic communication systems, large numbers of the populations with access to mobile technology, free/cheap access to the internet and the high usage of social internet media such as Facebook, Twitter, Viber, Hangouts, Whatsapp, YouTube, much as they are very welcome developments they too represent an important vulnerability as they may be utilized by terrorist networks to expose the citizens of the region to violent extremism and radicalization that lead to terrorism. Already, evidence has surfaced on how radicalization by the Islamic State (IS) in Syria and Iraq has led to

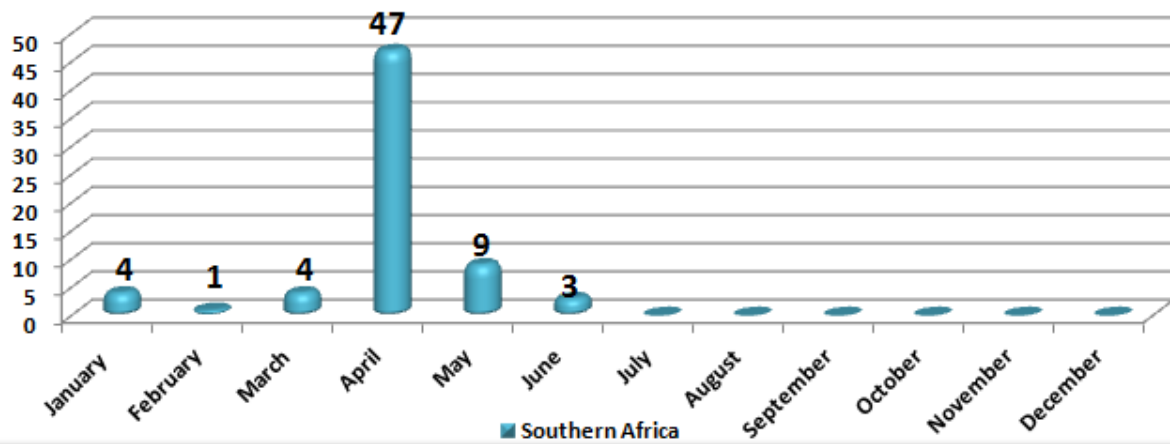


recruitment of individuals from Europe, Canada, the UK and the USA into the ranks of the terrorist group. Statistical Representations related to the Terrorist Incidents in Southern Africa.

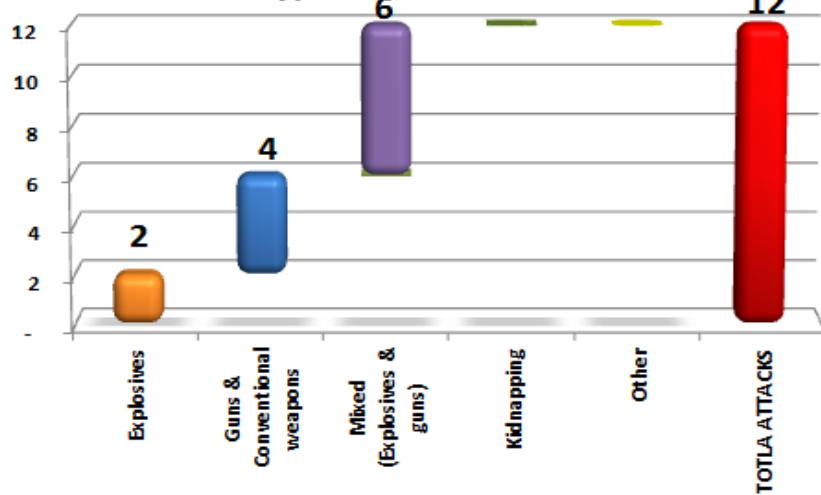
iv. Statistical Representations related to the Terrorist Incidents in Southern Africa



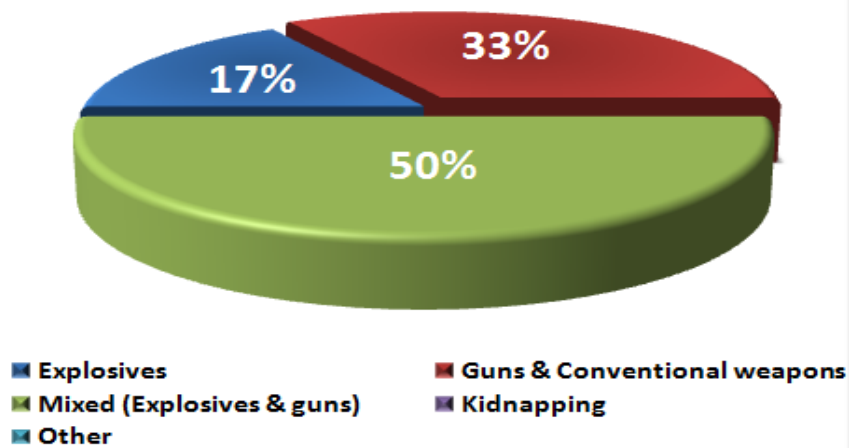
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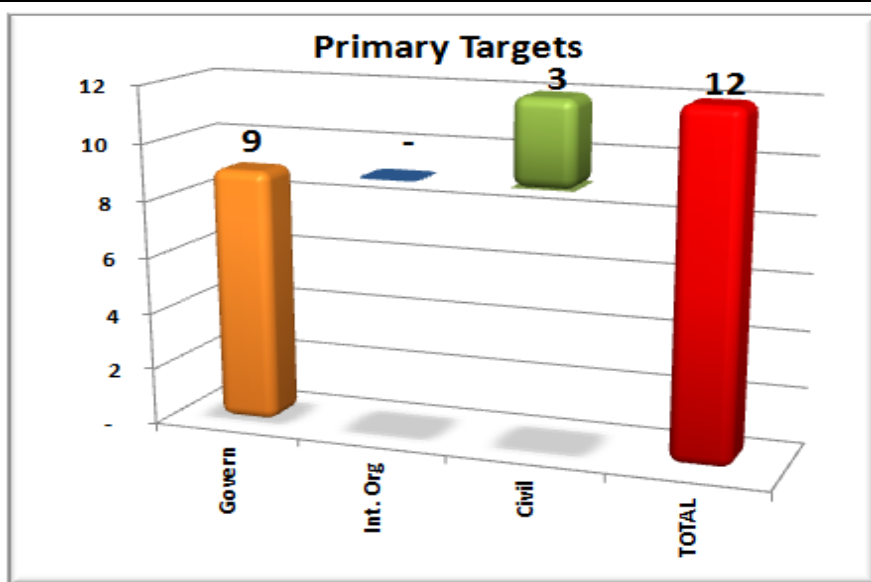
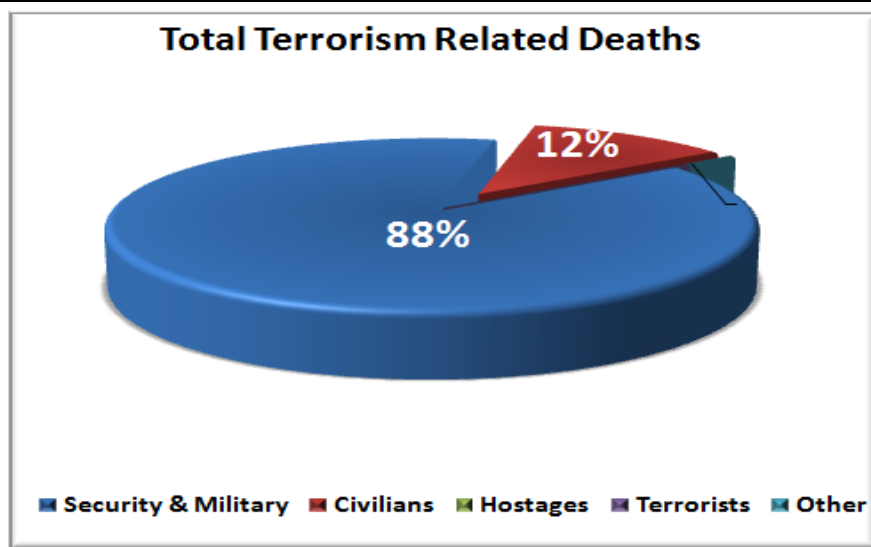
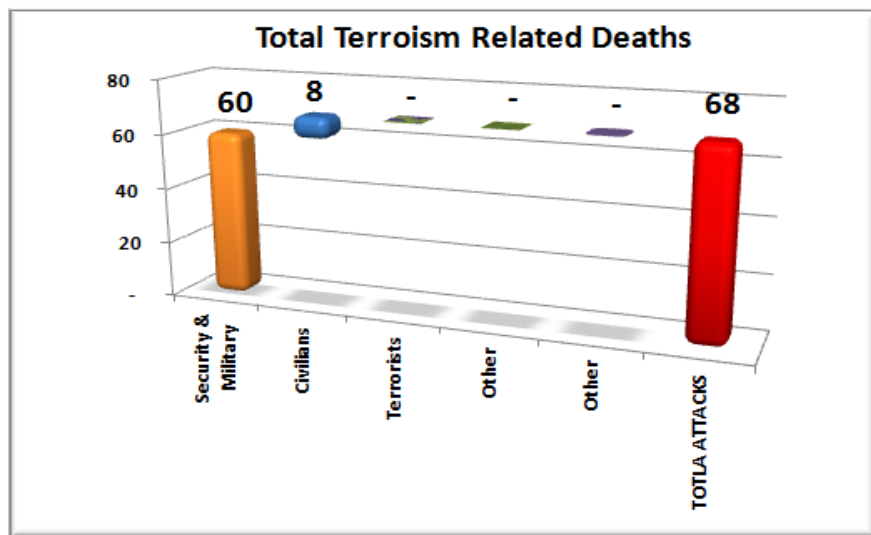


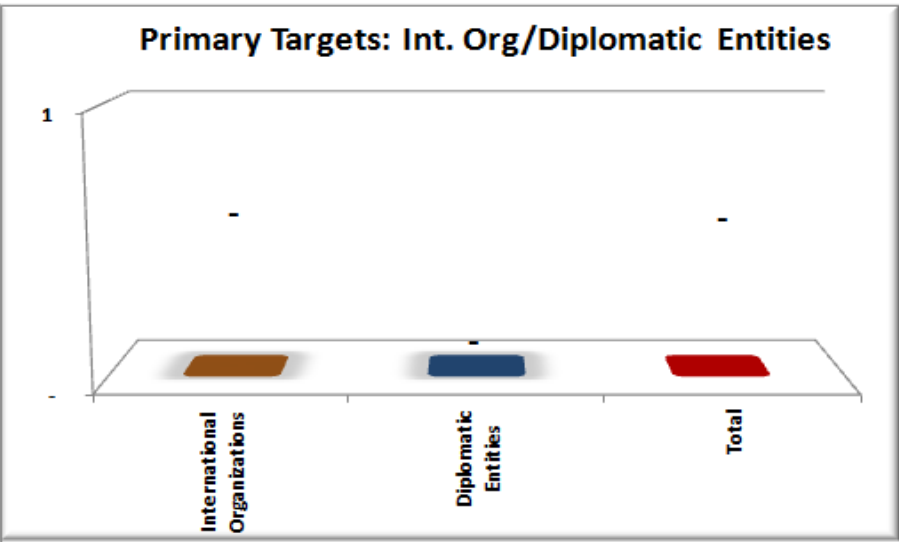
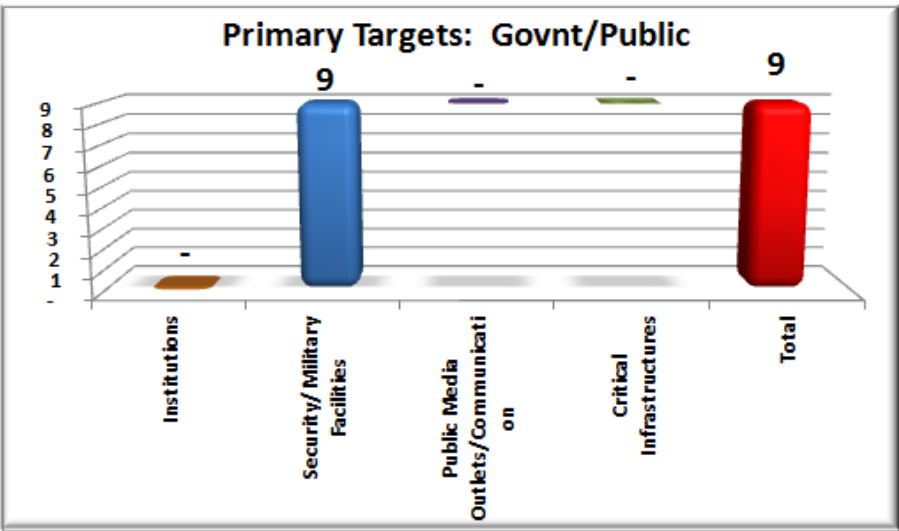
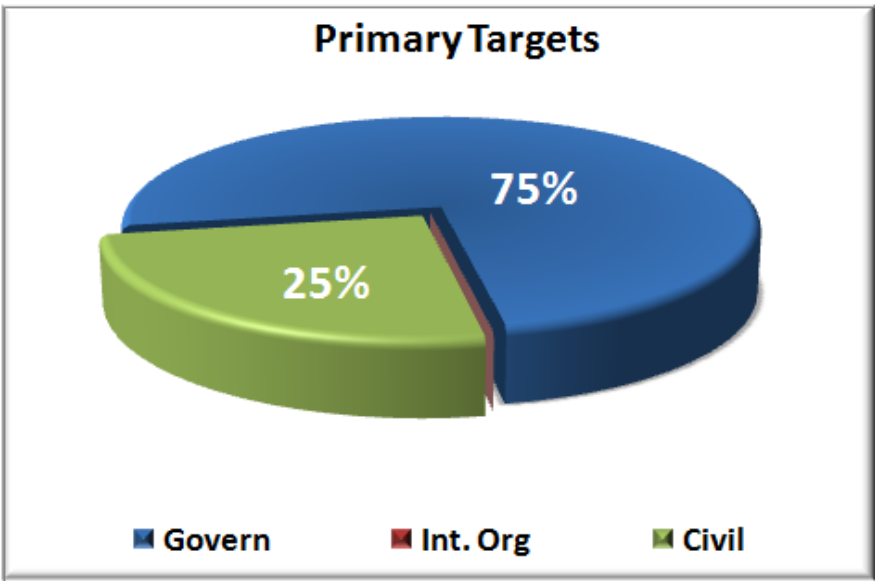
Types of Attacks

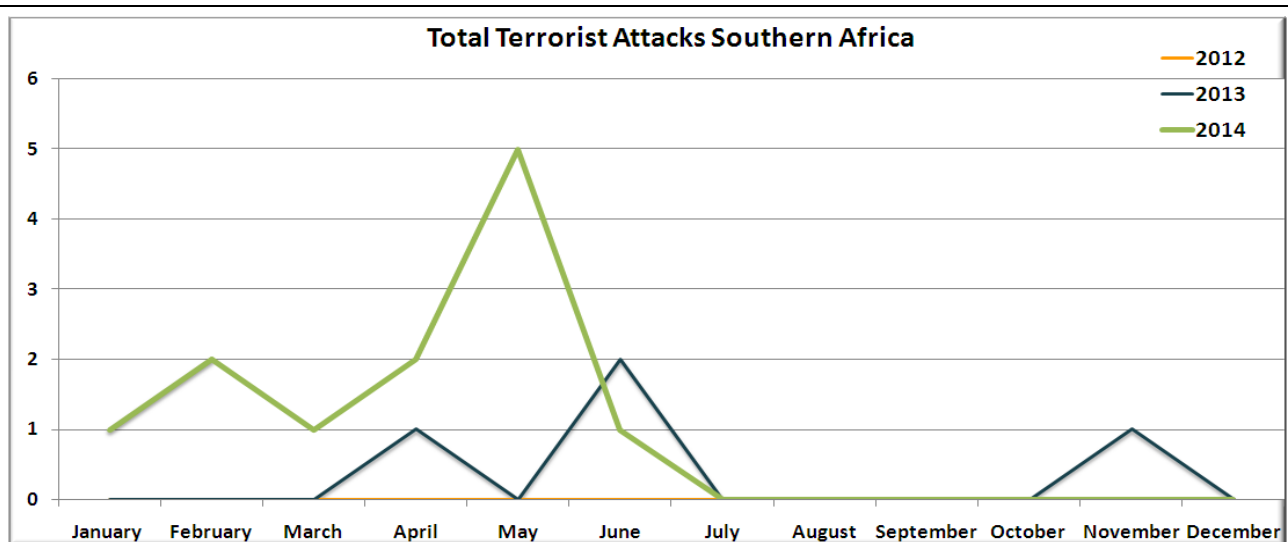
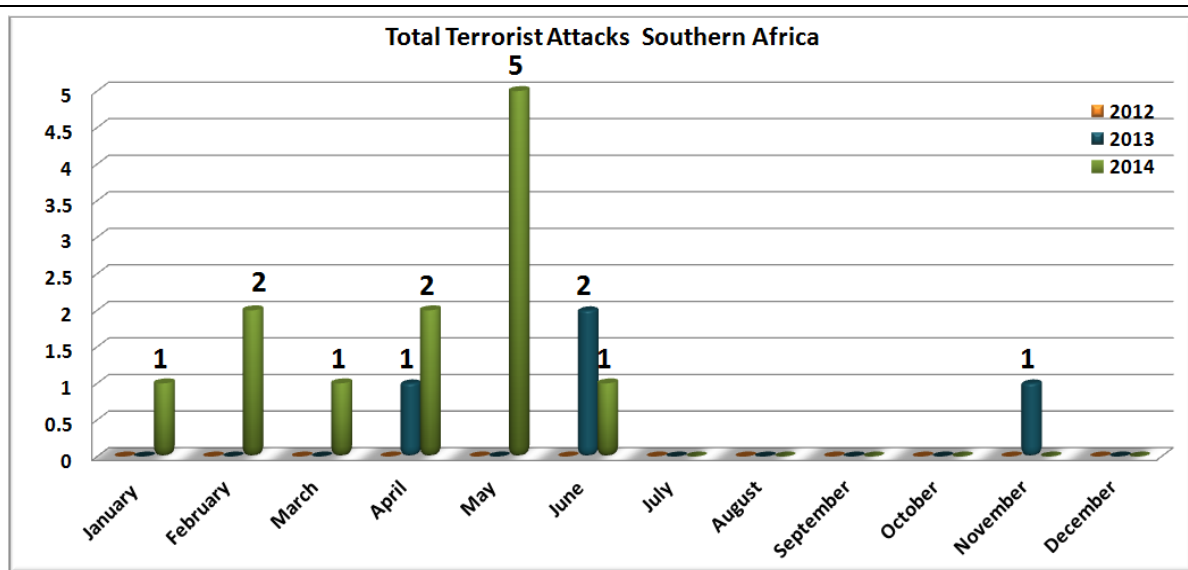
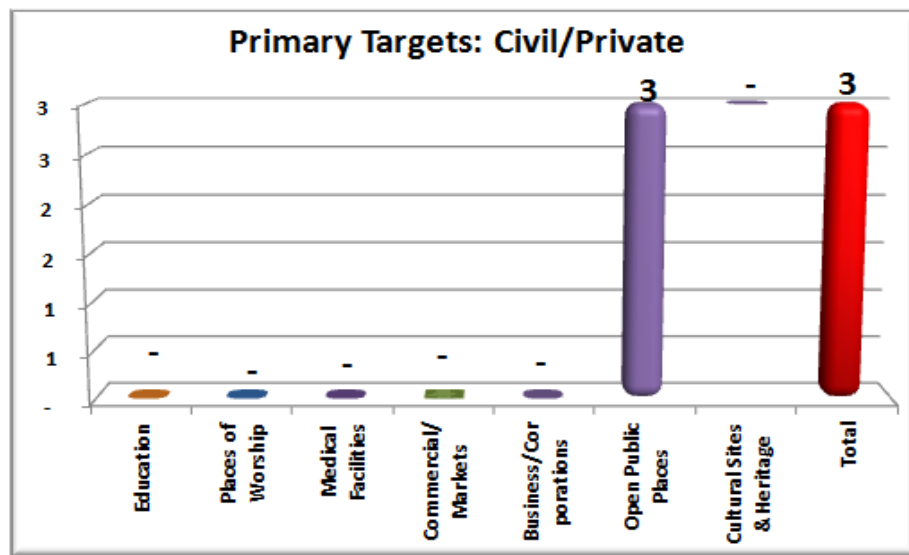


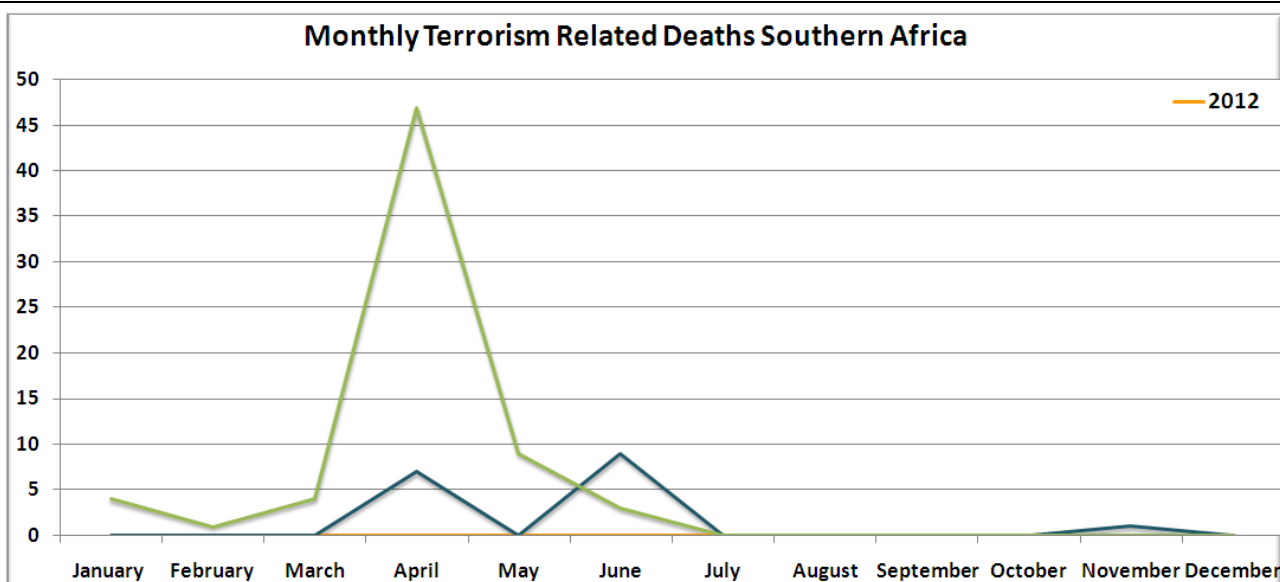
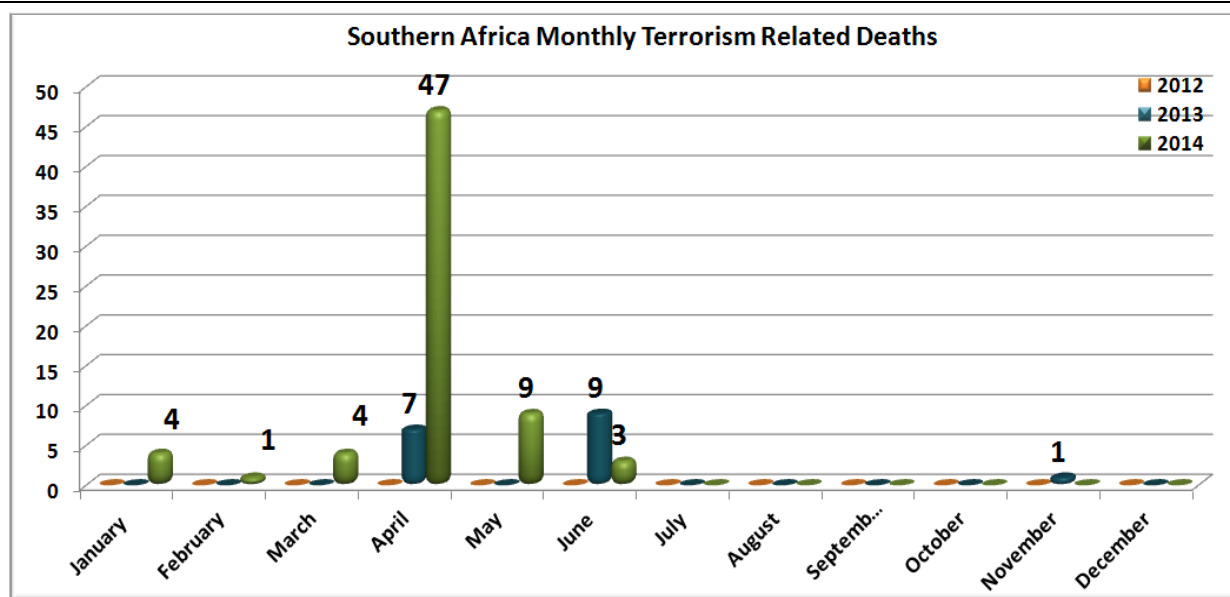
Type of Attacks











Rapport Mensuel de la Situation sur le Terrorisme en Afrique du Nord

Janvier 2014

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLE D'INCIDENT
ALGÈRIE			
Jeudi 16 janvier, soir	Dans les maquis d'Iboudrarene, à une quarantaine de kilomètres au Sud de la wilaya de Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un militaire a été tué et un autre blessé dans un accrochage entre une unité de l'armée nationale populaire (ANP) et un groupe terroriste. Une arme de type kalachnikov a été récupérée sur les lieux de l'accrochage alors que les membres du groupe armé repéré composé de pas moins de quatre terroristes se seraient retranchés dans les bois.
Vendredi 24 janvier	Dans la commune de Beni Zmenzer, à une quinzaine de kilomètres au sud de TiziOuzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un jeune commerçant ambulant a été enlevé. Il s'agit de Mebareki Amirouche, âgé d'une trentaine d'années, qui a été kidnappé par un groupe d'individus armés alors qu'il se rendait chez lui, à bord de son véhicule. La victime, originaire du village Oumaden, a été interceptée par les assaillants qui l'ont conduit vers une destination inconnue. Il a été assassiné peu de jours plus tard.
EGYPTE			
Mardi 7 janvier	dans le centre du Caire	Inconnu	Une bombe lancée d'une voiture a endommagé un véhicule de la police égyptienne, qui a aussi été la cible de tirs, ont rapporté des responsables de la sécurité.
Mardi 18 janvier	Au Caire	Inconnu	le général Mohamed Saïd a été tué par des inconnus à moto au Caire. Il dirigeait le bureau technique du ministère de l'Intérieur, directement rattaché à la personne du ministre.
Jeudi 23 janvier	à Beni Suef, une	Inconnu	Cinq policiers ont été tués dans l'attaque d'un poste de contrôle routier. Deux autres policiers ont également été blessés dans cette attaque



	centaine de km au sud du Caire		
Vendredi 24 janvier, peu après 6 h 30	Au quartier BabAkhlq, le Caire	Le Groupe Ansar Beit Al Maqdis	Un kamikaze s'est fait sauter dans une voiture près du quartier général de la police, avant que des hommes ouvrent le feu sur le bâtiment. L'attaque, qui a eu lieu dans le centre de la capitale, a fait des victimes où l'on déplore trois morts et soixante-dix blessés.
Vendredi 24 janvier, vers 9 heures	sur l'avenue menant aux pyramides de Guizeh, dans le quartier central de Dokki	Inconnu	Un policier tué et quinze autres blessés lors d'une explosion d'une grenade jetée par un terroriste. à proximité de plusieurs véhicules des forces de l'ordre
Vendredi 24 janvier, aux environs de 10 heures	Dans l'ouest du Caire	Inconnu	Une bombe explose devant un commissariat. Cette fois encore, c'est sur la grande artère menant aux pyramides de Guizeh. Cette troisième attaque n'a pas fait de mort.
Vendredi 24 janvier, au milieu de la journée	à Suez	Inconnu	Une voiture piégée a explosé près d'une caserne de la police, faisant 9 blessés.
Vendredi 24 janvier 2014, peu avant 16 heures	dans l'ouest du Caire	Inconnu	Une personne tuée et quatre autres policiers blessés suite à l'explosion d'une sur la même grande artère menant aux pyramides.
Dimanche 26 janvier	à Aïn-Chams au Caire	Inconnu	Le lendemain, anniversaire de la révolution du 25 janvier, une cinquième bombe placée dans une voiture garée devant une caserne de la police explose, rue Ahmad Esmat située dans un des quartiers de la capitale
LIBYE			
Lundi 6 janvier	Ville Zuari	Inconnu	Deux citoyens un britannique l'autre néo-zélandais ont été tués dans la Libye à l'ouest. Le représentant des services de sécurité libyens a indiqué que les corps de deux étrangers avec des blessures par balles ont été trouvés dans la zone d'un complexe de gaz.



Lundi 6 janvier	à Benghazi	Inconnu	Un membre des forces de sécurité libyennes a été tué et un autre blessé dans l'explosion d'une bombe lundi devant un tribunal de la ville, dans l'est de la Libye, ont rapporté des médias locaux. «L'agent Mohamed al-Abidi chargé de la sécurité du tribunal a été tué sur le coup, alors que son collègue blessé lors de l'explosion a été évacué vers un hôpital de la région».
Lundi 6 janvier	à Benghazi	Inconnu	Une attaque à la bombe a eu lieu dans une agglomération du centre de la ville, faisant un blessé parmi les habitants
Dimanche 12 janvier	à Syrte	Inconnu	Le vice-ministre de l'Industrie, Hassan al-Droui, avait été assassiné.
Vendredi 17 janvier	à Derna, dans l'Est de la Libye	Inconnu	Deux ressortissants italiens, techniciens en télécommunications et travaillant pour le compte de la société italienne 'General World', ont été enlevés au moment où ils effectuaient des raccordements sur une des routes de ladite ville.
Dimanche 19 janvier	à Tripoli	Inconnu	Des hommes armés non identifiés ont enlevé l'attaché commercial de l'Ambassade de la Corée du Sud en Libye, HannSocoo, ont annoncé des sources diplomatiques. Le diplomate a été enlevé au moment où il quittait l'Ambassade, située dans la zone 'Karkache', pour regagner son domicile à bord de son véhicule conduit par un Libyen.
Dimanche 19 janvier	dans le quartier Laith de Benghazi	Inconnu	Un membre de la Direction de la police de Benghazi a été la cible, mais est sorti indemne après avoir remarqué un engin explosif sous sa voiture.
Lundi 21 janvier	du cimetière de Hawari, à Benghazi	Inconnu	Le corps d'un officier de l'armée Moataz Rafa Al-Jara a été trouvé dans les environs. Sa famille a dit qu'il était là pour assister aux funérailles de deux soldats tués à Benghazi hier. Jara avait été abattu de deux balles dans le cœur.
Lundi 21 janvier	Dans le quartier Gari Younis, à Benghazi	Inconnu	Dans un incident séparé, un ingénieur de 45 ans, Mohammed Al-Faraj Al-Shaikhi a été tué par plusieurs balles. Il a été déclaré mort à son arrivée cet après-midi à l'Hôpital central de Benghazi.
Vendredi 24 janvier	à Tripoli	Inconnu	Un diplomate égyptien, attaché administratif, a été enlevé de sa maison par des inconnus dans la capitale libyenne, a annoncé le ministère libyen des Affaires étrangères.
Samedi 25 janvier	à Tripoli	Inconnu	L'attaché culturel et trois autres fonctionnaires de l'ambassade d'Egypte ont été enlevés.
Samedi 25 janvier	à Benghazi	Inconnu	Un média-activiste a échappé à une tentative d'assassinat quand un engin explosif qui avait été placée sous sa voiture a été découvert.



Dimanche 26 janvier	dans la zone Teka, à Benghazi	Inconnu	Le corps d'un officier du renseignement a été trouvé mort dans le centre de la ville. Mohamed Ali Al-Sheikhi avait été abattu, mais les rapports médicaux initiaux précisent qu'il avait été battu avant sa mort.
Lundi 27 janvier, la nuit	à Benghazi	Inconnu	Le chef du conseil local d'Al Reyayna, Mr. Issa Mohamed Ahmed, Al-Ajrab a été tué par balles par des attaquants masqués. Il a trouvé la mort et un de ses compagnons a été blessé au cours de l'attaque.
Lundi 27 janvier, vers 13h 30	Devant Tibesti Hôtel, à Benghazi	Inconnu	Un ingénieur de la Libye Post Company a été enlevé par trois hommes armés dans un véhicule militaire non identifié.
Mercredi 28 janvier	à Tripoli	Inconnu	Le ministre de l'intérieur de la Libye par intérim, SeddikAbdelkarim, est sorti indemne d'une tentative d'assassinat par balle. M. Abdelkarim, qui est aussi vice-Premier ministre, a expliqué à la presse qu'il était à bord de sa voiture sur la route de l'aéroport quand son cortège a essuyé des tirs, affirmant que l'attaque n'avait pas fait de victimes.



Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
29					20					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	18	3	8
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
11	11	1	6	RAS	15	5	RAS	RAS	RAS			

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
4	13	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	2	1



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				

Preliminary remarks

- Certains Etats de l'Afrique du Nord restent vulnérables suite au passage d'un vent de turbulence politique, le «Printemps Arabe».
- En Algérie, le recours à l'explosif par l'AQMI est toujours d'actualité pour combler sa faiblesse en termes de capacité de nuisance. Il est éclairé que les proximités transactionnelles liant les civiles et l'institution militaire sont sauvagement attaqués.
- En Egypte, les cibles terroristes sont exclusivement gouvernementale se qui traduit la volonté des assaillants d'anéantir l'Etat à commencer par ses instruments de défense et de répression qui sont la Police et l'Armée.
- En Libye, 6 des 16 attaques terroristes ont ciblé des ressortissants étrangers ce qui constitue un élément nouveau dans l'élargissement du spectre des cibles des terroristes qui affectent, hormis les ressortissants étrangers, les commis de l'Etat, juristes et militaires, les journalistes.



Février 2014

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLE D'INCIDENT
ALGÈRE			
Dimanche 2 février	à Bordj-Menaïel, wilaya de Boumerdes	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un attentat à la bombe a coûté la vie à deux soldats de l'ANP. Les auteurs, quatre individus, âgés entre 21 et 35 ans, appartenant à un réseau de soutien aux groupes armés de l'ex-GSPC.
Dimanche 9 février, aux environs de 1 heure du matin	Près du village Tizi Netezgart, dans la commune de Maâtkas, à une vingtaine de kilomètres au sud de Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un jeune de 22 ans, K. Hocine, a été enlevé. Ces dernières ajoutent que des individus armés ont fait irruption à l'intérieur d'un débit de boissons alcoolisées avant de kidnapper la victime qui n'a pas encore donné signe de vie.
Vendredi 28 février	Près du village Bounamane, dans la région de Zekri, à environ 60 kilomètres à l'est de Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux personnes ont été blessées dans l'explosion d'une bombe artisanale. Les deux victimes âgées de 21 et 24 ans étaient venues d'Alger, lieu de résidence, pour passer le week-end dans le village de leurs parents lorsque, effectuant une randonnée dans la forêt, une bombe artisanale laissée par des groupes terroristes explose à leur passage. Les deux blessés, dont l'un a été grièvement touché à la jambe, ont été acheminés vers l'hôpital d'Azazga avant qu'ils ne soient transférés vers le CHU de Tizi Ouzou.
EGYPTE			
Mardi 11 février	dans la ville d'Arish, dans la péninsule du Sinaï (est)		Des hommes armés inconnus ont fait exploser un gazoduc. Le gazoduc achemine du gaz naturel en Jordanie et à certaines usines à gaz dans le Sinaï.
Mardi 11 février, le	à Port-Saïd		Des inconnus sur une moto ont abattu l'officier de police Hani Mamdouh.



matin			
Mardi 11 février	à Ismaïliya		Un policier a été tué dans une attaque à un feu de signalisation.
Mardi 11 février, dans la nuit	sur l'autoroute menant au Caire, à Ismaïliya, sur le canal de Suez dans le nord-est de l'Egypte	inconnu	Trois policiers, dont un officier, ont été tués par des hommes armés avant de s'emparer de leurs armes.
Dimanche 16 février	près de la station balnéaire de Taba, dans le Sinaï égyptien sur la frontière avec Israël	Ansar Beit El Maqdis	Au moins quatre personnes, dont trois coréens, ont été tuées dans l'explosion d'une bombe dans un autobus transportant des touristes sud-coréens. L'attentat, qui n'a pas encore été revendiqué, a également fait 14 blessés. Le chauffeur égyptien figure parmi les morts, a annoncé le ministère de l'Intérieur, en ajoutant que le véhicule transportait des "touristes coréens" mais sans donner de précision sur les autres victimes.
Jeudi 20 février	Dans la région de Zagazig dans le gouvernorat d'El Charqia (nord)	inconnu	Des hommes armés à bord d'une motocyclette ont ouvert le feu contre un véhicule de la police qui assurait un véhicule de transport de fonds, tuant un policier et blessant trois de ses collègues.
Samedi 22 février	à Zaqazig, dans le delta du Nil	inconnu	Un officier de l'agence nationale de sécurité, le lieutenant-colonel Mohamed Eid, qui dépend du ministère de l'Intérieur, a été abattu. L'officier était en charge du dossier des groupes extrémistes et avait participé à la rédaction d'un rapport accusant plusieurs responsables des Frères musulmans, la confrérie d'incitation aux violences.
LIBYE			
Mardi 4 février, soir	à Tripoli.	inconnu	Des hommes armés ont attaqué le barrage de contrôle des forces spéciales d'Al-Saiqa devant un hôpital, déclenchant des échanges de coups de feu.
Mercredi 5 janvier	à Benghazi	inconnu	Un engin explosif a été lancé par dessus le mur d'une école alors que les enfants étaient dans la cour en pleine récréation blessant ainsi douze enfants. Les victimes sont âgées de 13 à 17 ans. Un garçon a perdu une jambe.



Jeudi 6 février, dans la nuit	à Benghazi	Inconnu	Des hommes armés ont attaqué les bureaux de la chaîne de télévision Al-Ahrar très critiques à l'encontre d'Ansar Al-Sharia et des Frères musulmans.
Jeudi 6 février	à Benghazi	Inconnu	Le directeur d'une autre chaîne, Al-Asima TV, aurait été enlevé.
Jeudi 6 février	à Benghazi	Inconnu	Un jeune activiste politique a échappé à une tentative d'assassinat. Abdulla Mohammed Al-Senussi Al-Gharyiani, âgé de 22 ans, a été grièvement blessé par l'explosion d'une bombe placée sous sa voiture.
Vendredi 7 février, après-midi	dans le quartier de Hadaïq, à Benghazi	Inconnu	Cheikh Atif Al-Madouli, l'imam de la mosquée Al-Ansari, a été tué après des hommes armés ont tiré plusieurs fois sur lui alors qu'il rentrait chez lui après la prière du Asr.
Samedi 8 février, le soir	à Derna	inconnu	L'ancien procureur général Abdulaziz Al- Hassadi a été assassiné. Il a servi dans les gouvernements de Abdurrahim Al- Kib et Ali Zeidan a démissionné en mars 2013 pour des raisons de santé .Il a été abattu par un assassin qui l'attendait devant sa maison.
Samedi 8 février	à Benghazi	inconnu	Un officier de l'armée de l'air a été abattu alors qu'il était en patrouille à la base aérienne de Benina, Waleed Ali Al-Manifi a été abattu de deux balles dans la poitrine.
Dimanche 9 février	Centre-ville de Benghazi	inconnu	Le porte-parole de la chambre mixte de sécurité, Ibrahim Al-Chareh, a déclaré que deux explosions, l'une sur la Corniche et l'autre sur les environs Gzeer Street, se sont déroulées dix minutes d'intervalle.
Lundi 10 février	à Benghazi	inconnu	Deux personnes ont trouvé la mort et trois autres ont été blessées dans l'explosion de munitions stockées dans une maison qui a été complètement détruite.
Lundi 10 février, soir	à Tripoli	inconnu	Un journaliste, Younes Ali Younes, de l'agence de presse officielle libyenne (Lana) a été enlevé devant un café près de l'hôtel Mehari (Radisson Blu de Tripoli) par des hommes armés qui l'ont conduit à une destination inconnue.
Mardi 11 février, le soir	Dans le quartier de Gurji près du centre de Tripoli	inconnu	Le siège de la chaîne de télévision privée Al-Aseema TV a été la cible d'une attaque armée, avant que trois explosions ne secouent le siège de la télévision.
Mercredi 19 février, le matin	à Benghazi, la partie sud	inconnu	Un juge a survécu à une tentative d'assassinat après que sa voiture a explosé devant la Cour où il travaillait. La victime était dans un état critique à l'hôpital après l'attaque qui l'a laissé avec des



			blessures particulièrement graves à une jambe. Une enquête sur l'attaque a été ouverte.
Jeudi 20 février, 02 heures du matin	à Derna	inconnu	Cinq des 18 centres de vote ont été soufflés causant de graves dommages aux bâtiments la plupart des écoles locales. Il semblerait que les bombes ont été contrôlées à distance.
Jeudi 20 février, à l'aube	à Tripoli	inconnu	Deux bâtiments liés à la chaîne de télévision privée Al-Aseema TV ont été visés par une attaque à l'explosif faisant un journaliste grièvement blessé et des dégâts matériels.
Jeudi 20 février, vers 15 heures	Rue El Fnar, centre-ville de Derna	inconnu	Un groupe armé composé de quatre personnes a pris d'assaut le centre électoral, siège de l'école Ennasr, où ils ont expulsé les membres de la Commission électorale ainsi que les électeurs les traitant d'infidèles et d'hérétiques.
Samedi 22 février, soir	à Benghazi		Une explosion du a un tir de roquette RPG tout près du consulat tunisien a provoqué de légers dégâts sans faire de victimes. Cette explosion a laissé un trou devant le consulat et a provoqué de légers dégâts au mur extérieur du bâtiment.
Samedi 22 février, la nuit	à Sidi Hussein le quartier de Benghazi.	Inconnu	Le fils d'un médecin de Benghazi et personnalité médiatique Awad Al-Gweri a été assassiné par des hommes armés devant son domicile. Il avait été abattu de plusieurs balles dans la poitrine. Il ya trois mois Abdul Raouf trouvé une bombe sous la voiture de son père qui a ensuite été désamorcé avec succès par les autorités.
Lundi 24 février	Dans la région de Jallouta, à l'est de Benghazi	Inconnu	Sept Egyptiens ont été tués par balles. Les sept corps ont été identifiés par des ressortissants égyptiens résidant à Benghazi
TUNISIE			
Lundi 10 février, soir	à Jelma, gouvernorat de Sidi Bouzid dans le centre de la Tunisie	inconnu	Un agent de police, atteint par balle au niveau de la poitrine, a succombé à ses blessures lors d'une attaque qui a visé un poste de police.
Samedi 15 février, le soir	Dans la région de Jendouba, à environ 150	inconnu	Quatre personnes, dont deux gendarmes, ont été tuées par un groupe armé qui bloquait la route lors d'un faux barrage sécuritaire.



	kilomètres à l'ouest de Tunis		
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Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Primary Targets		
32					21					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	20	1	11
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others								
11	18	RAS	3	RAS	20	1	RAS	RAS	RAS			

Primary Targets												
Govnt/Public				Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities		Civil/Private						
Institutions	Security/Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/Markets	Business/Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
5	10	5	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	2	5	0



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				

Preliminary remarks

- Les bouleversements géopolitiques dans la région de l'Afrique du nord ont cru l'insécurité notamment en Egypte et en Libye.
- En Algérie, le recours à l'explosif par l'AQMI est toujours d'actualité pour combler sa faiblesse en termes de capacité de nuisance.
- En Egypte, les activités terroristes visent par la terreur d'exercer des pressions sur le gouvernement ainsi que sur son économie c'est ce qui explique l'attaque contre le bus des pèlerins sud coréens.
- En Libye, une fréquence d'attaques des professionnels de l'information émerge notamment connu pour une ligne éditoriale intransigeante avec la violence politique d'extraction religieuse telle que la chaine de télévision Al Asseema attaquée trois fois ce mois ci.
- En Tunisie, les services de sécurité reprennent, comme cible, avec les attaques terroristes causées par les connexions d'Ansar Charia après un mois d'accalmie.



Mars 2014

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
EGYPTE			
Jeudi 13 mars	au Caire	inconnu	Des hommes armés sur une moto ont tiré sur des militaires escortant un bus de l'armée. L'attaque armée a coûté la vie à un soldat et a blessait trois autres.
Samedi 15 mars	à Shubra Al-Kheima dans la banlieue nord du Caire,	inconnu	Six soldats, qui étaient en train de faire leur prière à un point de contrôle, ont été tués par des assaillants qui avaient également posé deux bombes avec l'intention de faire exploser leurs cadavres au moment de l'arrivée des services de secours.
LIBYE			
Samedi 1 mars	Syrte, à 500 km à l'est de Tripoli.	inconnu	Des hommes armés ont assassiné le chef du Conseil militaire de la ville, feu Makhoul Ben Nasseur al-Ferjani.
Dimanche 2 mars	Dans le quartier de Ras Abeida, à Benghazi dans l'est libyen	inconnu	Un ingénieur français, âgé de 49 ans, a été tué après avoir reçu trois balles .Il travaillait pour une compagnie chargée de travaux d'extension dans le Centre médical de la ville.
Dimanche 2 mars	Tripoli	inconnu	Deux députés ont été blessés par balle quand des manifestants armés ont attaqué le siège du Congrès général national (CGN), la plus haute autorité politique en Libye.
Lundi 17 mars	à Benghazi.	inconnu	Lors d'une cérémonie de remise des diplômes dans une académie militaire une voiture piégée a explosé provoquant la mort onze cadets et blessant très gravement cinq étudiants .Toutes les victimes étaient âgées de dix à vingt ans.
Vendredi 21 mars matin	Dans le quartier al-Hawari, à Benghazi,	inconnu	Egalement dans le domaine de la sécurité, Ibrahim Abdallah Boufenara, employé d'une agence de sécurité préventive, est mort des suites de ses blessures. Il avait été pris pour cible par des tireurs.
Samedi 22 mars	à Tripoli.	inconnus	Un diplomate tunisien, Mohamed Bechikh, faisant office de secrétaire de l'ambassadeur, a été enlevé par des agresseurs.
Samedi 22 mars	Près de Toubrouk	inconnus	Un homme identifié comme étant Enrico Ravanelli, salarié dans une entreprise de construction italienne.



			a été enlevé Sa voiture a été retrouvée abandonnée, avec les clés et ses affaires personnelles à l'intérieur.
Dimanche 23 mars	à Benghazi	inconnus	Deux ressortissants du Bangladesh ont été trouvés morts.
Lundi 24 mars	à Benghazi	inconnus	Le poète des premiers jours de la révolution libyenne Atef Al-Arafi a trouvé la mort sous les balles.

Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Primary Targets		
11					24					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
Type of Attacks					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	6	1	4
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
1	7	1	2	RAS	20	4	RAS	RAS	RAS			

Primary Targets												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
Institutions	Security/ Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/ Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/ Markets	Business/ Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
1	5	RAS	RAS	RAS	1	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	3	1	RAS



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				

Preliminary remarks

- En Egypte, deux attentats sont enregistrés dans ce mois ci ç des moments de baisse de vigilance dans les rangs soldats ou d'éléments des services de sécurité tels que les moments de prières ou de déplacement .l'on retrouve aussi le mode opératoire emprunté à la culture terroriste pakistanaise dont la moto est un élément important.
- En Libye, le nombre d'attentats baisse relativement par rapport à celui enregistré le mois de février passé. Toutefois, personne n'est épargné pas même les poètes qui font eux aussi les frais de cette violence qui se concentre essentiellement à Benghazi.



Avril 2014

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
ALGÈRIE			
Samedi 19 avril	Sur la route qui mène de la localité d'Iboudrarène vers les Ouacifs, des communes situées à une quarantaine de Km de la ville de Tizi-Ouzou -	Al-Qaïda au Maghreb Islamique (Aqmi)	Onze militaires algériens, faisant partie d'un détachement de l'Armée nationale populaire relevant du Secteur opérationnel de Tizi-Ouzou, ont été tués en Kabylie, dans une embuscade tendue par les terroristes. C'est la première attaque contre les forces de sécurité depuis l'élection présidentielle du 17 avril.
EGYPTE			
Mercredi 2 Avril	au Caire	AjnadMisr	Trois bombes ont explosé devant l'Université du Caire, bastion de la contestation islamiste, tuant un général de police et blessant cinq autres dont deux civils et officiers de police.
Mardi 15 avril	à Galaa, un secteur animé du quartier de Dokki, dans le centre du Caire	Inconnu	Deux policiers et un civil ont été blessés par l'explosion d'une bombe posée entre deux voitures près d'un point de contrôle dans le centre du Caire.
Mardi 15 avril, le soir	dans le centre du Caire	Inconnu	Une bombe a explosé ayant fait trois blessés civils.
Mercredi 23 avril	à Borg El Arab, à environ 45 kilomètres au sud-ouest d'Alexandrie	Ansar Beit al-Maqdis	Un policier égyptien a été tué quand des terroristes ont ouvert le feu sur les forces de sécurité qui se trouvaient proche d'une cachette utilisée par les terroristes islamistes comme repaire dans leurs déplacements et activités.
Mercredi 23 avril	La ville du 6 Octobre à 32 km du Caire	Ansar Beit al-Maqdis	L'officier de policier, le général de brigade Ahmed Zaki, a été tué suite à l'explosion d'une bombe placée sous sa voiture. Deux autres policiers ont été blessés dans l'attentat.
LIBYE			



Mardi 15 avril, cematin	à Tripoli	Inconnu	L'ambassadeur jordanien en Libye, Fawaz Al-aytan, a été enlevé.
Jeudi 17 Avril	Près de la place Qadisiyah. à Tripoli	Shabab Al-Tawhid	le diplomate tunisien _Al-AroussiKontassia été kidnappé

Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
8					14					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	4	2	2
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
4	2	RAS	2	RAS	14	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS			

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
RAS	4	RAS	RAS	RAS	2	1	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	1	RAS



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				

Preliminary remarks

- De nouveaux groupes terroristes émergent s’inspirant du modelAqmi pour perpétrer des attaques dans différents théâtres d’opération dans la région de l’Afrique du nord. Ces groupes djihadistes peuvent partager la caractéristique d’être ex nihilo et volatile.
- *En Algérie*, le mois d’Avril, qui coïncide avec l’échéance électorale importante des présidentielles a vu l’activité terroriste fortement tenaillé par le dispositif sécuritaire. Cependant l’activité terroriste est une menace réelle car à la moindre baisse de vigilance les forces de sécurité et de l’ANP payent un lourd tribut. La preuve en est que 11 militaires sont mort en une soirée suite à une attaque terroriste dans une région connu pour son relief accidenté et son maquis dense.
- *En Egypte*, l’activité terroriste marque une nette présence dans la capitale ce qui laisse penser que le terrorisme s’installe dans les villes et s’éloigne petit à petit de la campagne et du désert égyptien.
- *En Libye*, l’enlèvement et le Kidnapping des diplomates marque particulièrement ce moi ci. Ce type d’activités visent à isoler la Libye, en termes d’institutions, cette Etat naissant, de la dimension internationale et mondiale .Ces deux rapt très médiatisé ont eu un impact fort sur les missions diplomatiques accréditées en Libye .Une parmi ces conséquences c’est le fait que les membres de l’ambassade d’Algérie, ambassadeur compris, soit exfiltrés suite à une information évoquant un danger terroriste imminent. Une volonté aussi de la



part de l'Etat algérien de ne pas répéter le triste épisode du consulat algérien de Gao au Mali ayant permis à une bande de criminels d'oser vouloir marchander avec un Etat souverain.



Mai 2014

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
EGYPTE			
Vendredi 02 mai	Dans le centre de la capitale.	Inconnu	Une voiture non immatriculée a explosé près de la bouche d'un métro dans le centre du Caire.
Vendredi 02 mai	Dans le centre de la capitale.	Inconnu	Un policier et un soldat sont morts après qu'un kamikaze s'est fait exploser.
Vendredi 02 mai, le matin	Dans le quartier nord du Caire Héliopolis	Inconnu	Une bombe a frappé un poste de police près d'un palais de justice, tuant un policier et blessant quatre autres.
Vendredi 02 mai	A un point de contrôle conjoint de sécurité à Al-Tur City, dans le sud du Sinaï	Ansar Beit Al Maqdis	L'attaque est survenue après que deux kamikazes djihadistes visaient un poste de contrôle et un bus à proximité .Bilan 1 policier mort et 11 blessés où l'on dénombre 6 policiers et 5 civils.
Mardi 20 mai	Le Caire	Inconnu	Des hommes armés circulant dans une voiture ont ouvert le feu sur un groupe de policiers égyptiens en dehors de l'université d'Al-Azhar, tuant trois personnes d'entre eux et blessant neuf autres.
Mercredi 28 mai	Dans la rue al-Geish La banlieue sud du Caire, Helwan	Inconnu	Mohamed AtefShebl, 13, a trouvé un engin explosif de fabrication artisanale. Il a été blessé dans ses deux mains et transféré à l'hôpital pour être médicamenté.
LIBYE			
Vendredi 2 mai, avant l'aube	à Benghazi	Inconnu	Des hommes armés ont pris d'assaut le siège de la police provoquant plusieurs combats dans plusieurs quartiers .Bilan au moins cinq soldats tués.



Mercredi 21 mai	Dans un quartier de l'ouest Tripoli	Inconnu	Le contre-amiral Hassan Abu Shnak, chef d'Etat Major de la marine libyenne, son chauffeur et deux de ses gardes ont été blessés lorsque des hommes armés ont attaqué son convoi dans la capitale.
Mercredi 21 mai	à un check-point à la sortie de Sebha	OuledSlimane.	Dix tchadiens venaient du Kanem, une région du Nord-Ouest, d'où sont originaires de nombreux immigrants partis travailler en Libye. Ils ont quitté Tripoli en direction du Tchad quelques jours avant le drame. Le, leur camion a été intercepté par des hommes en armes en tenue militaire.
Lundi 26 mai	Une rue principale de la ville de Benghazi	Inconnu	Le rédacteur en chef du journal Brnieq, Moftah Abou Zeid, âgé de 50 ans, a été tué par balles.
TUNISIE			
Le Mardi 27 mai, la nuit	à Kasserine	Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique (AQMI)	Quatre policiers ont été tués dans une attaque terroriste qui visait le domicile du ministre de l'Intérieur.



Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Primary Targets		
11					27					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	8	RAS	3
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others								
5	6	RAS	RAS	RAS	16	11	RAS	RAS	RAS			

Primary Targets												
Govnt/Public				Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities		Civil/Private						
Institutions	Security/Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/Markets	Business/Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	7	1	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	3	RAS	RAS



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				

Preliminary remarks

- L'Aqmi asphyxié en Algérie tente de doper son envergure en prétendant être puissamment présent en Tunisie.
- *En Egypte*, la présence de l'activité terroriste dans la capitale émerge comme une tendance où les cibles ne sont pas exclusivement militaires/sécuritaires.
- *En Libye*, les groupes terroristes deviennent le pouvoir parallèle face à un Etat qui souffre à ce consolider .A Benghazi par exemple, bastion de la Révolution Libyenne 2011, Les groupes terroristes tels que Ansar Charia ont développé des capacités de nuisance et de dissuasion supérieur à celle de l'autorité régalienne ce qui pose, d'ailleurs, la question/problème de la provenance des ressources dans des théâtres d'opération proche du chaos.
- *En Tunisie*, avec l'attaque de la résidence du ministre de l'intérieur, la question de l'imperméabilité des zones sensibles se pose avec acuité surtout dans les régions proche du Mont Chaambi.



Juin2014

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
ALGÈRIE			
Lundi 16 juin vers 21 heures	Labioudh Sidi Cheikh, situé à 120 km au sud du chef-lieu de la wilaya d'El Bayadh	Al-Qaïda au Maghreb Islamique (Aqmi)	Le mausolée de Sidi Abdelkader Ben Mohamed, dit communément Sidi Cheikh, a été incendié par un groupe terroriste.
Vendredi 20 juin, vers 17 heures	Commune de Tacheta située à 55 km à l'extrême-ouest du chef-lieu de la wilaya d'AïnDefla, non loin de la RN 165 reliant la commune d'El-Attaf (AïnDefla)	Al-Qaïda au Maghreb Islamique (Aqmi)	Une bombe artisanale, dissimulée dans un endroit non loin de la route nationale, a explosé au passage d'un convoi militaire en opération de ratissage dans la forêt de Frena. Bilan: un mort et deux blessés.
EGYPTE			
Lundi 16 juin	Dans la ville de Sheikh Zuweid de la province du Sinaï Nord	Inconnu	Un affrontement violent a opposé l'armée égyptienne à un groupe de djihadistes. Bilan un soldat blessé.
Mercredi 25 juin	Dans le Metro du Caire	Inconnu	Quatre engins « de confection très primaire » et de « faible puissance » ont explosé à intervalles rapprochés à l'heure de pointe et placées dans des poubelles publics ont fait quatre blessés.
Mercredi 25 juin	Le centre du Caire	Inconnu	Une bombe a visé un tribunal de la capitale.
Mercredi 25 juin	Le centre du Caire	Inconnu	une autre bombe de faible puissance placée sous une voiture a explosé près d'un tribunal de la capitale blessant une passante.



Samedi 28 juin, à 9 heures du matin	Dans la banlieue du 6 Octobre, dans le Caire	Inconnu	Deux engins explosifs puissants, placés dans un centre de télécommunication en construction, et ont été déclenchés par téléphone aux environs de 09H00 (07H00 GMT), selon un enquêteur sur place. Bilan : une jeune fille de 18 ans a été tuée, et une femme a été blessée.
Samedi 28 juin	Sur la route reliant Rafah et Al-Arich, dans le nord du Sinaï	Inconnu	Quatre policiers qui revenaient à leurs unités après leurs congés ont été tués par balles par des djihadistes après avoir obligé le petit camion qui les transportait de s'arrêter.
Lundi 30 juin	Près du palais présidentiel au Caire	AjnadMisr	Un attentat qui s'est déroulé en deux temps, deux explosions, a provoqué la mort d'une personne, un colonel de police, et a blessé six personnes parmi eux trois policiers.
LIBYE			
Mardi 3 juin	à Benghazi	inconnu	Le capitaine Azmy Al-Borghothy garde des installations sensibles a été assassiné après avoir rejoint les forces soutenant le général Khalifa Haftar.
Mercredi 4 juin	à Benghazi	AnsarChariâa	Le quartier général du général libyen, Khalifa Haftar, a été la cible d'un attentat. l'explosion a été déclenchée par un kamikaze. Bilan, quatre soldats tués et vingt autres blessés.
Mercredi 4 juin	à Tripoli	inconnu	Un député du Congrès général national, le Parlement de transition libyen, Abou BakrMaddour, a été enlevé alors qu'il quittait le ministère de la Justice, près du centre de la capitale.
Vendredi 6 juin, vers 02 heures du matin	au poste Berses à Tripoli	inconnu	Un nouvel attentat à la voiture piégée a eu lieu contre la maison de Hachem Becher, ancien président de la Haute commission de sécurité de Tripoli (HCS).
Mercredi 11 juin	à Benghazi	inconnu	Une voiture piégée explose à un poste de police. Bilan : cinq policiers blessés
Mercredi 26 juin, le soir	à Benghazi	AnsarChariâa	Salwa Bouguiguis, une avocate et militante des droits de l'Homme qui a participé activement à la révolution de 2011, a été tuée par balle par des inconnus, chez elle. . Mme Bouguiguis était Ex-membre du Conseil national de transition (CNT), ex-bras politique de la rébellion, elle est actuellement la vice-présidente d'un Comité préparatoire pour le dialogue national en Libye.
Mercredi 26 juin	à Benghazi	La Brigade (islamique) de Rafallah Al-Sahati	La Brigade (islamique) de Rafallah Al-Sahati a ouvert le feu sur un convoi de l'armée qui passait à proximité de son quartier général. Bilan : au moins sept soldats ont été tués et 53 autres blessés.



Mercredi 26 juin	la ville d'Al-Jemil, dans l'ouest du pays	Inconnu	La Haute commission électorale (Hnec) a dû suspendre le vote dans la ville d'Al-Jemil, après que cinq bureaux de vote ont été attaqués par des inconnus armés qui sont repartis avec les urnes.
Dimanche 30 juin	à Benghazi	Inconnu	Un groupe armé a tiré sur un père accompagné de son fils de quatre ans et de sa fille, sortis pour acheter le pain peu de temps avant la rupture du jeûne. Le père c'était Ibrahim Abdullah Ben Gharbia, 42 ans, il travaillait à la base aérienne de Benina. Bilan le père et le fils morts, la fille blessée.
TUNISIE			
Lundi 30 juin	à JebelOuergha, dans la région de Sakiet Sidi Youssef, dans le gouvernorat d'El Kef	Inconnu	L'explosion d'une mine a blessé quatre soldats tunisiens et deux agents de la Garde nationale. L'engin a explosé au cours d'une opération antiterroriste.



Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
27					21					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	21	RAS	6
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
14	11	RAS	1	1	19	2	RAS	RAS	RAS			

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/Markets</u>	<u>Business/Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
11	10	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	1	RAS	RAS	1	4	RAS



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				

Preliminary remarks

- *En Algérie*, hormis l'explosion de la bombe, un fait nouveau fait son irruption dans le paysage des activités terroristes c'est celui des incendies de tombes, tombeaux et mausolées des personnalités qui ont marqué leurs époques. Ce type de crime, qui a existé dans les années 90s, était généralement l'œuvre des salafistes takfiristes djihadistes. Pour ces derniers, incendier des mausolées est une tentative exprime la volonté d'effacer toute trace de la mémoire individuelle ou collective capable de constituer un contre argument aux thèses djihadistes.
- *En Egypte*, la recrudescence des activités terroristes renseigne sur la volonté des groupes djihadistes à peser sur le processus électoral, notamment l'enjeu de l'élection présidentielle, en créant une situation de chaos afin d'arriver carrément à l'annulation de cette échéance, vaille que vaille, quitte à tuer des civiles. Car pour les pros Morsi, tous ce qui vient après le président déchu est illégitime et illégale, donc à combattre.



- *En Tunisie*, la région frontalière avec l'Algérie en l'occurrence Kasserine, El Kef un peu moins Gafsa semble être émaillé, de manière disparate, de bombes et de mines improvisées comme une forme de bouclier contre tous ce qui peut mener au Mont Chaambi .
- *En Libye*, Benghazi reste une ville tres risquée où la majorité des attentats du pays y sont commis. L'irruption du général Haftar sur la scène nationale avec son opération intitulée « Dignité» ne peut qu'attiser le feu de la haine du groupe terroriste Ansar Charia omnipotent à Benghazi car il voit en General Haftar un redoutable compétiteur. Par conséquent redoubler de férocité et donc des liquidations physique « qualitative », par rapport au potentiel fédérateur Haftar, semble être la solution de conjoncture ce fut le cas du Capitaine Azmy Al-Borghothy.



Juillet 2014

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
ALGÈRE			
Samedi 12 juillet, à 19h45mn	Dans la commune de Sidi Chaib, lors du passage d'un groupe de la garde communale renforcé par des éléments de l'ANP relevant du Secteur Opérationnel de Sidi-Bel-Abbès/ 2ème Région Militaire	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Trois soldats et quatre gardes communaux ont été tués dans l'explosion d'une bombe artisanale.
EGYPTE			
Mercredi 09 juillet	Dans la ville égyptienne de Rafah près de la frontière avec la bande de Ghaza	inconnu	Un soldat a été tué et quatre autres blessés dans une explosion. L'explosion a eu lieu après qu'un blindé a roulé sur un engin explosif.
Dimanche 13 juillet	Sur El-Arish, la capitale régionale du Nord-Sinaï	inconnu	Trois roquettes se sont abattues. Au moins trois civils et un soldat ont été tués. Une de ces roquettes a tué trois civils et blessé 22 autres personnes, dont plusieurs enfants. Les deux autres ont ensuite visé un poste militaire, tuant un soldat et en blessant trois autres.
Samedi 19 juillet	Au poste El-Farafrah, dans une zone désertique 630 km (390 milles) à l'ouest du Caire	inconnu	Des terroristes ont attaqué un poste de contrôle frontalier tuant 21 soldats dans l'un des plus grands assauts contre les forces de sécurité. L'attaque a également laissé quatre soldats blessés.
Vendredi 25 juillet	Dans péninsule du Sinaï	Ansar Beit al-Maqdis	Des hommes armés ont tué deux officiers égyptiens supérieurs.



Samedi 26 juillet	dans la ville d'El-Joura, dans le nord du Sinaï	Inconnu	Quatre enfants ont été tués dans une attaque au mortier sur leur maison dans la apparemment dans une opération terroriste qui visait des soldats.
Lundi 28 juillet	Au sud de la bourgade de Sheikh Zuwaïd dans le nord du Sinaï	Inconnu	Une fillette de neuf ans a été tuée lorsqu'une roquette est tombée devant une maison lors d'une attaque apparemment dirigée contre des soldats .Une autre fille, âgée de 10 ans, a été blessée dans l'explosion.
LIBYE			
Lundi 21 juillet dans la matinée	à Benghazi	Ansar al-Sharia	Dans une attaque perpétrée par le groupe terroriste libyen contre un camp de l'armée, 7 personnes ont été tuées et au moins 40 d'autres ont été blessés.
Lundi 21 juillet	à Benghazi	Ansar al-Sharia	Quatre soldats ont été tués dans un double attentat suicide.
Samedi 26 juillet	à Tripoli	Inconnu	Un tir d'obus tue 23 égyptiens.
TUNISIE			
Mardi 1 juillet, dans la soirée	Dans la région d'El Wasaia près de Jebel Samama, relevant du gouvernorat de Kasserine	Inconnu	"Le jeune "HlelSalhi" a été tué dans l'explosion d'une mine placée par des terroristes.
Mardi 1 juillet	le JebelOuergha, dans la zone de Sakiet Sidi Youssef, dans la province d'El Kef	Inconnu	Une mine a blessé six soldats, 2 agents de la Garde Nationale et de quatre soldats de l'Armée Nationale.
Mercredi 2 juillet	le JebelOuergha, dans la province d'El Kef	Inconnu	Quatre soldats de l'armée nationale ont été tués lorsque leur véhicule a heurté une mine enfouie par les terroristes.
Mercredi 16 juillet, à l'heure de la rupture du jeûne du ramadan	dans la région de HanchirEttala Sur le mont Chaambi, à la frontière algérienne	Brigade OkbaBnouNafaa	Une attaque surprise lancée par des terroristes dans la zone militaire fermée a fait 15 morts et 18 autres blessés et un enlevé.
Samedi 26 juillet	Ghar el-Tine (nord-ouest), à 4	Ansar al-Sharia	Deux soldats tunisiens ont été tués et quatre ont été blessés dans un échange de tirs



	km de la frontière tuniso-algérienne près de Sakiet Sidi Youssef		avec des terroristes près de la frontière algérienne.
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Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Primary Targets		
15					84					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
Type of Attacks					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	10	RAS	5
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
10	4	1	RAS	RAS	60	24	RAS	RAS	RAS			

Primary Targets												
Govnt/Public				Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities		Civil/Private						
Institutions	Security/Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/Markets	Business/Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
RAS	11	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	4	RAS



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				

Preliminary remarks

- Le bouleversement du champ politique dans les pays de l'Afrique du nord a fragilisé la question sécuritaire.
- En Algérie, le recours à l'explosif par l'AQMI est toujours d'actualité pour combler sa faiblesse en termes de capacité de nuisance.
- En Egypte, les groupes terroristes recourent eux aussi explosifs enfouis vu la faiblesse de leur capacité d'attaque sinon aux roquettes pour faire la maximum de morts. Un assaut important de la part des terroristes est à relever pour le nombre élevé de morts qu'il a engendré.
- En Libye, Benghazi enregistre le taux le plus élevé de blessés dont la cible est militaire surtout après l'opération Dignité lancée par le général Haftar.
- La Tunisie enregistre le taux le plus élevé de tués surtout dans cette période de Ramadan qui est considéré par les terroristes comme mois privilégié pour les actions sanglantes.



Aout2014

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
ALGÈRE			
Mercredi 20 août, vers 17h30	à Abi Youssef (55 km au Sud-Est de la wilaya de Tizi Ouzou)	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Trois militaires auraient été tués au cours de l'attaque contre un convoi de l'ANP qui s'apprêtait à regagner un cantonnement militaire .Une attaque surprise par des tirs à l'arme automatique œuvres de terroristes embusqués aux abords de la chaussée.
Mercredi 20 août, vers 00heure	dans la commune de Timiaouine (Adrar)	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux gendarmes ont été grièvement blessés par balles par des terroristes .Les gendarmes qui étaient en patrouille dans cette localité frontalière située à moins de 20 km du Mali, ont été attirés par le comportement de deux individus à bord d'une motocycliste. Quand ils s'en sont rapprochés, les deux terroristes ont ouvert le feu, blessant deux gendarmes, avant de prendre la fuite à la faveur de l'obscurité, probablement vers le territoire malien.
EGYPTE			
Lundi 4 août	Situé près du village d'El-Joura, dans le désert du Sinaï	Inconnu	Un soldat américain de la Force multinationale d'Observation (MFO), déployée dans le Sinaï égyptien, a été blessé au bras lorsque des hommes armés ont ouvert le feu sur son camp.
Mardi 5 août	à Marina El Alamein de Marsa Matrouh gouvernorat, au nord de l'Egypte	Inconnu	Neuf personnes dont un policier ont été tuées dans une attaque terroriste. L'incident a commencé lorsque des militants ont ciblé un véhicule de police et ouvert le feu sur les forces de sécurité. Le véhicule a ensuite explosé, tuant le policier Tarek Mohamed Sameh et quatre conscrits.
Lundi 18 août	la région du Cheikh Zoueid, au sud de la ville de Rafah	Inconnu	Des habitants de la région du Cheikh Zoueid ont découvert les corps décapités des quatre victimes des civils que les djihadistes ont enlevés deux jours plus tôt, ont affirmé des responsables de la sécurité pensant qu'ils soutenaient l'armée.



LIBYE			
Mardi 5 août	Dans la région d'Ajdabiya	Inconnu	Cinq membres d'une équipe d'Albarqa TV avaient également été enlevés lors d'un faux barrage routier. Ils assuraient un reportage sur l'inauguration de la nouvelle Chambre des représentants à Tobrouk.
Mardi 5 août	Tripoli	Inconnu	Colonel Mohamed al-Suissi, chef de la police à Tripoli, a été abattu par des inconnus dans la banlieue de la capitale libyenne.
Mercredi 6 août	Tripoli	Inconnu	Trois reporters de la chaîne de télévision Alassema ont passé cinq jours en captivité avant d'être relâchés. Ils avaient été enlevés alors qu'ils assuraient la couverture d'une manifestation en soutien à l'armée libyenne.
Mardi 19 août	à Shail al-Sharqi, Derna	AnsarCharia	Un groupe extrémiste lié à al-Qaida a fusillé un jeune homme d'origine égyptienne dans un stade de football de la ville. Ce jeune Egyptien a été condamné à mort, et son exécution par son propre frère a eu lieu au stade municipal de la ville.
Mardi 19 août	à l'aéroport de Misrata	Inconnu	Mohamed Ali Ghatous a été kidnappé. Il était l'ex-directeur de cabinet de l'ancien Premier ministre libyen Ali Zeidan.
TUNISIE			
Samedi 2 août, dans la nuit	à Sbeitla (centre-ouest), non loin d'une zone d'affrontements récurrents avec des groupes Jihadistes	Inconnu	Un militaire tunisien est mort dans une attaque. Cette attaque a fait aussi un blessé civil lors d'un contrôle de papiers devant la caserne.
Samedi 2 août, dans la nuit	Le poste-frontière de Haïdra zone frontalière avec l'Algérie	Inconnu	Des échanges de tirs ont opposé sans faire de victimes un groupe armé aux hommes gardant un poste-frontière.
Lundi 4 août, vers 10h20 (9h20 GMT),	Au mont Semmama, dans le gouvernorat de Kasserine	Inconnu	Un soldat a été blessé dans des affrontements survenus entre une unité de l'armée tunisienne et un groupe terroriste armé.



Vendredi 8 août, le soir	Dans la délégation de Foussana, gouvernorat de Kasserine (centre-ouest).	Inconnu	Un groupe terroriste armé a attaqué une caserne militaire.
Samedi 16 août	A Henchir El-Talla, sur le mont Chaambi, à la frontière avec l'Algérie.	Inconnu	Deux soldats tunisiens ont été blessés dans l'explosion d'une mine, enfuie vraisemblablement par le groupe terroriste activant dans la région.



Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
15					21					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>ostage</u>	<u>Terrorist</u>	<u>Others</u>	12	1	2
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
1	11	RAS	3	RAS	16	5	RAS	RAS	RAS			

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
1	9	2	RAS	1	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	2	RAS



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				

Preliminary remarks

- En Algérie, l'AQMI nonobstant le fait qu'elle sévisse par des attaques surprises dans la région de Kabylie connue pour son maquis dense qui facilite l'embuscade ciblant des convois militaires, tente aussi de créer vainement un abcès de fixation dans le sud algérien frontalier au Mali .
- En Egypte, le climat de terreur dans le nord du Sinaï généré par les groupes djihadistes fait que les civiles soit aussi des cibles.
- En Libye, le contexte d'affrontement entre les factions rivales favorisent les attaques terroristes qui ciblent par le biais des enlèvements des civiles notamment les journalistes, un moyen pour influencer et de créer de l'impact médiatique.
- En Tunisie, ce mois d'août est émaillé d'acte terroriste qui s'opère dans la région de Kasserine proche de la frontière algérienne.



Septembre 2014

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
ALGÈRIE			
le 22 -24 septembre	Dans le massif du Djurdjura près du village d'Aït Ouabane, dans la commune d'Akbil, Tizi Ouzou	Jound Al Khilafa, les « Soldats du califat en Algérie »	Hervé Gourdel et cinq randonneurs sont enlevés. Hervé Gourdel est séquestré, alors que les cinq autres participants à la randonnée sont laissés libres après quatorze heures de séquestration, au motif qu'ils sont musulmans. Hervé Gourdel est décapité 48 heures après son enlèvement.
Dimanche 28 septembre	à Telagh, 80 km au sud de Sidi Bel Abbès	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux militaires ont été tués alors qu'ils inspectaient une centrale électrique du groupe public d'électricité et de gaz Sonelgaz.
EGYPTE			
Mardi 2 septembre	Au nord du Sinaï, non loin de la frontière avec Israël et avec le territoire palestinien de Gaza	AnsarBeyt al Maqdes	Onze policiers ont été tués par l'explosion d'une bombe au passage de leur véhicule. Deux autres policiers ont été grièvement blessés dans l'attaque.
Mercredi 3 septembre	Dans la ville d'El-Arish, dans le nord du Sinaï	AnsarBeyt al Maqdes	Un policier égyptien a été tué et deux autres blessés dans deux attaques distinctes.
Mercredi 3 septembre	Le nord du Sinaï	Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis	Les habitants de la péninsule ont trouvé un cadavre décapité portant une note signée par un groupe islamiste lié à la Syrie et de l'Etat islamique basé en Irak, accusant la victime d'être un espion israélien.
Mardi 16 septembre	sur la route entre Rafah, à la frontière avec Gaza, et capitale de la province du Nord-Sinaï	Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis	Six policiers égyptiens qui se déplaçaient dans un convoi blindé ont été tués par une bombe placée au bord de la route.
Dimanche 21 septembre	La capitale, dans un quartier animé proche du Nil	Inconnu	Deux des lieutenants-colonels de police ont été tués et six agents de niveau inférieur ont été blessés dans l'explosion.



LIBYE			
Samedi 20 septembre	Dans le quartier de Kish à Benghazi,	AnsarAcharia	Tawfiq bin Saud, jeune militant et blogueur de 20 ans, ainsi que "son collègue Sami El-Kawafi, ont été tué par un groupe armé.
Dimanche 21 septembre	Derna	AnsarAcharia	le colonel SalwaHindawi a été assassiné devant son domicile par des agresseurs inconnus. Elle est la quatrième femme abattue dans la ville.
Dimanche 21 septembre	à Benghazi		Enlèvement d'un médecin ukrainien et de son épouse.
TUNISIE			
Lundi 1 septembre 2014, la nuit	Près du mont Salloum, une zone d'opération «antiterroriste» dans la région de Kasserine, au centre-ouest du pays	Inconnu	Un échange de tirs a eu lieu entre une patrouille de police et un groupe armé, lors d'une opération de ratissage quotidienne.
Mardi 2 septembre	à Kasserine, non loin du JebelChaambi.	Inconnu	Mohamed Ali Nasri, un membre de l'Assemblée constituante, a survécu à une tentative d'assassinat survenue à son domicile.



Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Primary Targets		
12					27					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorist	Others	8	RAS	4
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others								
1	9	RAS	2	RAS	23	4	RAS	RAS	RAS			

Primary Targets												
Govnt/Public				Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities		Civil/Private						
Institutions	Security/Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/Markets	Business/Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
1	6	1	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	1	3	RAS



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				

Preliminary remarks

- En Algérie, l'assassinat a marqué opinion publique indignée qui marque l'intronisation forcée des dissidents de l'Aqmi convertis en Etat Islamique /Daech, une stratégie qui vise à ouvrir des antennes vaille que vaille dans les pays de la région de l'Afrique du nord.
- En Libye, le contexte sécuritaire difficile favorise l'épuration des civiles et des cadres pour laquelle se déploient les milices armées notamment ceux d'extraction idéologique islamiste.
- En Tunisie, la région de Kasserine reste le théâtre des opérations des groupes terroristes de la Brigade de OkbaBnouNafaa alliée à Ansar Charia qui continue de faire des dégâts dans les rangs de l'armée.
- En Egypte, le Sinaï constitue une zone d'insécurité importante où nichent des groupes terroristes qui utilisent des explosifs comme mode opératoire. Tout porte à croire que ces groupes ont prêté allégeance même tacite à la nouvelle organisation appelée Etat Islamique/Daech.



Octobre2014

DATE	LIEU	Acteurs et Personnes impliqués	Rapport DETAILLÉ D' Incident
ALGÈRIE			
Vendredi 10 octobre, les premières heures	Dans le mont de Djebel Ghezala entre MechraâSfa et Sidi Bakhti, à Tiaret	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un officier de l'ANP, le chef du secteur militaire de Tiaret, tué et six autres militaires blessés lors d'un accrochage avec des terroristes.
Jeudi 16 octobre, à 14h43	dans la région de Zemmoura, à 30km au nord de Bordj Bou Arreridj, sur la RN 75	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Trois policiers ont été assassinés par un groupe terroriste.les policiers en patrouille avait dressé un barrage routier à Zemmoura, une région que surplombe une forêt. Ils ont été surpris par des tirs nourris d'armes à feu, provenant de la forêt qui surplombe la route.
EGYPTE			
Lundi 6 octobre	Dans la ville de Sheikh Zoweid au nord du Sinaï	Inconnu	Un enfant de 13 ans a été tué quand une bombe enfuie sur le bord de la route a explosé. Cette explosion ciblait plutôt les patrouilles de sécurité régulières dans cette région.
Mardi 14 octobre, soir	Le centre du Caire	AjnadMisr	L'explosion d'une bombe a blessé au moins 12 personnes. La bombe visait quelques policiers qui se trouvaient là dans un quartier du centre-ville très fréquenté à cette heure du soir.
Vendredi 17 octobre	Dans la ville d'Al-Arich, le chef-lieu de la province du Nord-Sinaï	AnsarBeit al Maqdess	Deux policiers ont été tués lors d'un attentat à la bombe.
Dimanche 19 octobre	Au sud de la ville d'Al-Arich, le chef-lieu de la province du Nord-Sinaï	AnsarBeit al Maqdess	Sept soldats égyptiens, qui étaient affectés à la garde d'un gazoduc, ont été tués et quatre blessés par l'explosion d'une bombe au passage de leur véhicule.
Mercredi 22 octobre, l'après-midi	Devant l'entrée l'université du Caire, au centre de la capitale égyptienne	Inconnu	Au moins cinq policiers et quatre civils ont été blessés par l'explosion d'une bombe de confection rudimentaire.
Vendredi 24	Au nord-ouest d'Al-Arich, le	AnsarBeit al	Un kamikaze a lancé sa voiture chargée d'explosifs sur le barrage militaire. L'attaque a tué au



octobre, la matinée	chef-lieu de la province du Nord-Sina	Maqdess	moins 30 soldats et fait 29 blessés.
Vendredi 31 octobre	dans le sud d'Al-Arich, le chef-lieu de la province du Nord-Sinaï	AnsarBeit al Maqdess	Une bombe plantée sur une route régulièrement utilisée par les patrouilles de l'armée a explosé et a fait deux officiers et cinq soldats blessés.
LIBYE			
Jeudi 02 octobre	A Benghazi	Inconnu	36 soldats libyens ont été tués et plus de 70 blessés dans des attentats de voitures et affrontements avec les islamistes autour de l'aéroport dans la ville.
Vendredi 17 octobre	Au quartier Bouhdima dans le centre de Benghazi	Inconnu	Trois personnes ont été tuées dans l'est libyen, dont un kamikaze qui a fait explosé sa voiture à un point de contrôle tenu par des jeunes armés qui combattent des groupes islamistes aux côtés de forces pro-gouvernementales .
Mercredi 22 octobre	A un poste de contrôle de sécurité, à Benghazi	Inconnu	Un attentat suicide, a tué au moins 11 personnes.
TUNISIE			
Jeudi 23 octobre	à Kébili (500 km au sud de Tunis)	Inconnu	Un agent des forces de l'ordre a été tué dans un assaut par des terroristes.



Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
13					98					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	12	RAS	1
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
10	3	RAS	RAS	RAS	97	1	RAS	RAS	RAS			

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	12	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	1	RAS



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender M/F	Age Years	Kidnapping Date D/M/YY	Release Date D/M/YY	Kidnapping Location Town, City and Country	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)

Preliminary remarks

- Certains Etas de l'Afrique du Nord restent vulnérables suite au passage d'un vent de changement politique.
- En Algérie, une nouvelle région (montagne de Tiaret) enregistre un incident terroriste qui voudrait desserrer l'étau tenaillant les éléments de l'AQMI dans le maquis de la Kabylie.
- En Egypte, la région du nord du Sinaï particulièrement devient une plaie pour la sécurité du pays où les cibles terroristes sont exclusivement gouvernementale se qui renseigne sur la volonté des assaillants d'anéantir l'Etat à commencer par ses instruments de défense et de répression qui sont la Police et l'Armée.Ce mois enregistre 47 tués et 54 blessé.
- En Libye, ce pays enregistre en simplement trois actes terroristes le taux le plus élevé de morts et blessés parmi les rangs des services de sécurité et de l'armée.Cette situation préoccupante s'explique par l'incapacité des institutions régaliennes de l'Etat libyen) assoir leur autorité.



Novembre2014

Date	LIEU	Acteurs et PersonNes impliqués	Rapport détaillé d' Incident
ALGÈRIE			
Lundi 3 novembre, vers 19h	A la cité El Hayat à Lakhdaria, Bouira	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un terroriste repent, ayant fait partie du Groupe salafiste pour la prédication et le combat (GSPC) dans les années quatrevingt-dix a été exécuté devant son domicile.
Lundi 3 novembre, vers 18h	Sur la route reliant la localité Tiksrai sur les hauteurs de la commune d'ahnif à 50km à l'est de Bouira	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	La patrouille de la gendarmerie nationale constituée de six véhicules qui escortait un groupe de travailleurs de nationalité Chinoise et Turque travaillant dans le chantier de la double ligne électrifiée (Thénia-Bordj Bou Arreridj) a été la cible d'une attaque terroriste perpétrée un groupe armé.
Vendredi 21 novembre, au environ de 16h30	Sur le chemin N°98, reliant la localité d'Ath Yekhlef au chef-lieu communal de M'chedallah, à l'est de Bouira	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique /Jound Al Khilafa, les « Soldats du califat en Algérie »	Un groupe terroriste armé jusqu'aux dents et dont les éléments étaient au nombre de quatre, vêtu en tenue afghane a dressé un faux barrage s'est emparé d'un véhicule de marque Renault Clio, appartenant à un habitant de la région avant de prendre la direction vers les hauteurs du Djurdjura.
Vendredi 28 novembre, aux environs de 14heures	Dans la forêt d'Averane, située entre la commune d'Ifflissen et celle de Timizart, à une cinquantaine de kilomètres au nord est de Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Une bombe de fabrication artisanale a causé des blessures à trois citoyens.
EGYPTE			
Mercredi 05	La station de chemin de fer dans la province du delta du Nil		Deux policiers égyptiens, qui procédaient à une inspection d'un engin explosif de fabrication artisanale après que le train se soit arrêté dans une gare proche de la



novembre	de l'Egypte Minufiya, une gare proche du Caire	Inconnu	capitale, ont été tués lorsque le dit engin a explosé. L'on déplore lors de cet attentat le nombre de 15 blessés.
Mardi 11 novembre	Dans la ville Arish nord de la péninsule du Sinaï	Inconnu	Une voiture piégée a explosé faisant 11 blessés.
Mercredi 12 novembre	Au large de la province côtière de Damiette, à quelque 70 kilomètres du littoral, dans le nord-est du pays	Inconnu	L'armée égyptienne a annoncé qu'un bateau de la marine avait été la cible d'une attaque "terroriste" en Méditerranée ayant fait huit militaires disparus et cinq autres blessés vers un hôpital militaire .Par ailleurs 32 activistes ont été arrêtés.
Jeudi 13 novembre	A l'entrée de la ville de Rafah, à la frontière avec la bande de Gaza	AnsarBeit El Maqdis	Des hommes armés ont extrait deux policiers d'une voiture et les ont exécutés après avoir pris connaissance de leur identité.
Jeudi 13 novembre	Dans la ville d'Al-Arish, le chef-lieu de la province du Nord-Sinaï	Inconnu	Trois soldats ont été abattus par des assaillants armés qui les ont fait sortir d'un taxi collectif, alors qu'ils se rendaient pour des vacances dans le nord du Sinaï.
Jeudi 13 novembre	Le Caire	Inconnu	"Une bombe assourdissante" qui a explosé dans un métro de la capitale a semé un mouvement de panique, provoquant une bousculade qui a fait 16 blessés.
Mardi 18 novembre	Près de la ville frontalière de Rafah, dans le Sinaï.	Inconnu	Trois enfants, trois femmes et quatre hommes ont été tués par un engin explosif.
Jeudi 20 novembre	Helwan, banlieue du Caire	Inconnu	Cinq policiers, y compris deux officiers, ont été blessés dans l'explosion d'une bombe près d'un point de contrôle à proximité de l'université de Helwan.
Jeudi 20 novembre	A la gare Ramsès, Le centre du Caire	Inconnu	Une attaque s'est produite dans une gare de la capitale. Une "bombe assourdissante" a explosé dans l'un des compartiments d'un train arrivant en provenance de la région du Delta du Nil (nord). Bilan, quatre personnes blessées du à labousculade.
Jeudi 20 novembre	La région du Delta, dans la province de Charqiya	Inconnu	Des inconnus ont mis le feu à trois bus de transport public qui étaient vides.
Mercredi 26	A Al-Arish, le chef-lieu du	Inconnu	Trois policiers, dont un colonel, ont été tués après que des inconnus en voiture ont



novembre	Nord-Sinaï		mitraillé le véhicule qui les transportait avant de s'enfuir.
Jeudi 27 novembre	Dans un quartier de l'est du Caire	Inconnu	Un général de brigade qui sortait d'un hôtel accompagné de deux soldats a été tué par le feu nourri d'hommes armés à bord d'une voiture. Les deux soldats qui l'accompagnaient ont été blessés.
LIBYE			
Dimanche 09 novembre	à Chahat (1.230 km à l'est de Tripoli	Inconnu	Une explosion s'est produite près du siège du gouvernement libyen dans l'est du pays sans déplorer de victime. Cette explosion s'est déroulée près du nouveau siège du gouvernement reconnu par la communauté internationale et lors d'une réunion regroupant le Premier ministre Libyen avec le chef de la mission de l'ONU en Libye (Unsmil).
Mercredi 12 novembre	Le centre de Tobrouk, à 1.600 km à l'est de Tripoli	Fajr Libya	Six personnes ont trouvé la mort mercredi dans une attaque suicide qui a fait 6 morts et 19 blessés.
Mercredi 12 novembre	Proche de l'aéroport d'Al-Abraq, à 1.260 km à l'est de Tripoli	Inconnu	D'autre part, cinq soldats ont succombé à l'hôpital après un attentat suicide à la voiture piégée qui a visé une base aérienne.
Mercredi 12 novembre	Benghazi	Inconnu	Une valise remplie d'une grande quantité de TNT a explosé dans le centre-ville, faisant d'importants dégâts matériels.
Jeudi 13 novembre	Dans le quartier de Dahra (nord). Tripoli	Fajr Libya	Deux gardes de sécurité de l'ambassade égyptienne ont été légèrement blessés, suite à l'explosion d'une voiture piégée garée dans un parking tout proche de la chancellerie.
Jeudi 13 novembre	Dans le quartier résidentiel de Guerguarech (centre-ouest), Tripoli.	Inconnu	Une voiture piégée a explosé devant l'ambassade des Emirats. L'on déplore trois personnes non émiraties, employées à la sécurité, qui ont été blessées.
Jeudi 27 novembre, soir	Dans la ville d'Ajdabiya	Inconnu	Le général de l'armée Abdelmajid al-Zwei a été tué par trois hommes armés. L'officier était d'être un proche du général à la retraite Khalifa Haftar.



TUNISIE			
Mercredi 05 novembre	Au niveau de Nebeur, entre les villes du Kef et de Jendouba, à quelques dizaines de kilomètres de la frontière algérienne	Inconnu	Un guet-apens a été tendu au passage d'un bus transportant des militaires. L'attaque s'est soldée par l'assassinat de six militaires et les blessures de 11 autres. Trois éléments d'escorte qui se trouvaient à bord du car ont riposté, empêchant les terroristes d'achever leur opération .Cette attaque est intervenue dix jours après les élections législatives remportées par le parti laïc de NidaaTounès, et avant le scrutin présidentiel du 23 novembre.
Vendredi 28 novembre	Dans la région Zâarour à Menzel Bourguiba située à 23 km de la ville de Bizerte	Inconnu	Le soldat de l'armée nationale, Mokhtar Khiari, âgé de 25 ans, a été tué par balle au cours d'un échange de tirs lorsqu'il montait la garde devant une caserne par un groupe terroriste bien armé qui a attaqué une caserne avant l'égorger .
Dimanche 30 novembre, lesoir	Dans la région du Kef (nord-ouest)	Inconnu	Un gendarme tunisien qui n'était pas en service a été enlevé et décapité par des hommes armés des terroristes.



Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
26					50					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorist</u>	<u>Others</u>	13	2	11
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
13	12	RAS	RAS	1	32	17	1	RAS	RAS			

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
1	12	RAS	RAS	RAS	2	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	1	10	RAS



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				

Preliminary remarks

- En Algérie, les attaques se perpétuent dans l'aire géographique de la Kabylie avec des initiatives prises du côté des terroristes deux fois de suite en ce mois dans la même wilaya (département).
- En Egypte, la majorité des attaques sont réparties entre la capitale, le Caire, et le Sinaï. Les cibles terroristes sont mixtes (civiles et militaires), ce qui traduit la volonté des assaillants d'anéantir l'Etat et punir le peuple qui prend des distances avec la logique de terreur ayant fait des morts dans les rangs des civils, la police et l'armée.
- En Libye, pour des raisons d'efficacité, il semblera que les terroristes ont décidé d'utiliser les explosifs car le modus operandi de 6 sur 7 attentats sont sur la base d'engins explosifs.
- En Tunisie, les services de sécurité sont la cible privilégiée d'attaques terroristes dont la majorité s'est déroulée dans la région montagneuse de Kasserine.



Décembre 2014

Date	LIEU	Acteurs et Personnes impliqués	Rapport détaillé d' Incident
ALGÈRIE			
Vendredi 12 décembre	Bordj El Emir Abdelkader, une commune de la wilaya (département) de Tissemsilt située à environ 200 km au sud-ouest d'Alger	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Feu Benyoucef Chelghoum, maire de la commune de Bordj El Emir Abdelkader a été tué dans sa ferme par balles puis égorgé par des terroristes.
EGYPTE			
Dimanche 14 décembre	la ville d'Al-Arich, dans le nord de la péninsule du Sinaï	AnsarBeit al-Maqdess	Deux Des policiers égyptiens qui se rendaient au travail ont été tués dans une attaque près d'un poste de la ville.
Dimanche 28 décembre	la ville d'Alexandrie	AnsarBeit al-Maqdess	Un policier égyptien a été tué par balle et trois autres blessés lorsque des hommes armés à bord d'un minibus ont ouvert le feu sur eux avant de s'enfuir.
LIBYE			
Lundi 1 décembre	Ajdabiya, située à 160 km à l'ouest de Benghazi	Inconnu	Trois policiers ont été blessés dans un double attentat à la voiture piégée ayant visé un commissariat. le double attentat aurait visé le centre de contrôle des caméras de surveillance de la ville. Deux voitures piégées ont explosé dans le parking du commissariat, blessant trois policiers et provoquant d'importants dégâts au bâtiment et à une dizaine de voitures.
Mardi 2 décembre	dans le quartier de Ben Younis, à Benghazi	Inconnu	Un enfant fait partie des neuf personnes tuées mardi 2 décembre, lorsqu'un obus a frappé une pharmacie. Cette roquette était destinée à l'hôpital Jalaa, où sont soignés les soldats et les forces du général Khalifa Haftar.



Jeudi 25 décembre	à Syrte, dans l'Est libyen	FajrLibya (Aube de la Libye	Au moins 19 soldats ont été tués dans des attaques de miliciens islamistes, où un réservoir pétrolier a pris feu en raison des combats.
Mardi 30 décembre	la ville orientale de Tobrouk	Inconnu	Un kamikaze a fait exploser une voiture bourrée d'explosifs devant l'hôtel où les membres du parlement libyen étaient en session .Bilan 11 blessés dont trois députés.

Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
7					35					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorist</u>	<u>Others</u>	7	RAS	RAS
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
3	4	0	RAS	RAS	25	10	RAS	RAS	RAS			

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
Institutions	Security/Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/Markets	Business/Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
2	5	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				

Preliminary remarks

- En Algérie, l'attentat témoigne de la présence cellule dormante qui peuvent commettre des forfaits dans des endroits reculés.
- En Egypte, la hausse de la vigilance semble avoir donné ses fruits en ce mois qui enregistre 2 attentats contre 12 le mois passé.
- En Libye, pour des raisons d'efficacité, l'utilisation des explosifs reste privilégiée.



West Africa Terrorism Situation Report

January 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
MALI			
10/01/2014	AGUELHOK	UNKNOWN	3 peacekeepers have been wounded while pursuing suspects in an attack near a military camp. A rocket attack took place, and a battalion of Chadian peacekeepers were out on patrol searching for the assailants. Around noon, the peacekeepers exchanged fire with gunmen, and 3 of the Chadians were wounded and taken to Gao for treatment.
20/01/2014	KIDAL	UNKNOWN	5 members of the U.N. mission in Mali were injured when their vehicle ran over a landmine planted 30 kilometers (20 miles) from Kidal.
NIGERIA			
06/01/2014	PLATEAU STATE	UNKNOWN	Gunmen killed 30 people in a village, when they stormed the majority-Berom Shonong village in the Riyom local government area in the early hours, opening fire on residents and torching dozens of houses to the ground. The religiously-mixed region with a long history of ethnic and communal violence is frequently fuelled by long-running land disputes between semi-nomadic communities like the Muslim Fulani and farming settlers including mainly Christian Berom, both often armed with automatic weapons.
12/01/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	BH gunmen killed 5 people at a village market some 22 kilometres (13 miles) from Maiduguri on Sunday, burning cars, shops and tents storing grain
14/01/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	30 people were killed in the explosion at the busy market place in Maiduguri, when people were celebrating the birthday of the Prophet Mohamed



15/01/2014	BORNO STATE	BH/JTF	At least 6 people were killed in a fierce gunbattle between BH and JTF. A large group of suspected Boko Haram gunmen using sophisticated weapons came on motorcycles and in vans and threw a bomb that destroyed the police station in Banki village, about 160 kilometers southwest of Maiduguri. 4 soldiers and 2 civilians died in the fighting that followed.
20/01/2014	BE NUE STATE	BOKO HARAM	About 20 civilians and 5 soldiers attached to the 72 Battalion of the Nigerian Army in Makurdi were killed by suspected Fulani herdsmen in Agatu Local Government Area of the state. The herdsmen, who came in their numbers, attacked the villages in Oweto and Utuluwewu in broad daylight. Various other people sustained different category of injuries even as countless level of destruction was done to properties. The attackers must have gained entry to the affected places through Nasarawa State to carry out their plan as no herders was resident in the Idoma speaking communities of Agatu.
20/01/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	BH militants stormed Alau Ngawo during the night, torching houses and spraying them with bullets in an attack that killed 18 people.
25/01/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected Islamist extremists have attacked farming settlements in Mude, killing 10 people and razing homes. 10 people were killed and several injured before attackers set the whole village on fire near the state capital, Maiduguri.
26/01/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	8 people were killed in Kwaljiri, a village neighboring Maiduguri. The village was completely destroyed.
26/01/2014	BORNO/AD AMAWA STATES	BOKO HARAM	Suspected Islamist militants have attacked two villages in north-eastern Nigeria, leaving 78 people dead. Militants attacked Kawuri village in Borno state as a busy market was packing up, setting off explosives and setting houses ablaze. 52 people were killed in that attack, while 26 died in an attack on a church service in Waga Chakawa village, Adamawa state, on Sunday. Gunmen planted explosive devices around Kawuri village prior to the attack. They also killed civilians in their homes, dozens of which were set ablaze in the attack. The gunmen were more than 50 [in number]; they were using explosives and heavy-sounding guns.



Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
11					213				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	3	2	6
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
3	2	6	0	0	9	204	0	0			

Primary Targets

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				
NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR

Preliminary Remarks

- Boko Haram remains the main terrorist threat in Nigeria
- Boko Haram intensifies the attacks on remote villages
- Clashes with JTF are increasing
- The northern part of Mali remains unstable.
- UN peace keepers are intentionally targeted.



February 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
COTE D'IVOIRE			
22/02/2014	GRABO	UNKNOWN	Unidentified gunmen , reportedly linked to unlawfully armed Ivoirians living in Liberia since the end of the post electoral crisis and suspected to frequently carry out deadly attacks on the remote parts of the western region, launched an attack on Grabo and Fetai border posts, killing at least 4 FRCI Soldiers. The attack was successfully repelled and resulted in the killing of 1 Gunmen and the arrest of 24 others. .
MALI			
03/02/2014	GAO	UNKNOWN	The Serval base in Gao had been shelled at around 8 hours while the French Chief of staff, Admiral Edouard Guillaud, was on the spot. Two rockets, fired from the vicinity of Batan, about ten kilometers north of the Serval base, targeted the local airport, without causing any casualty.
11/02/2014	NORTH MALI	MOJWA	MOJWA has abducted a group of Red Cross workers in northern Mali. The members of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) were declared to be alive and in good health according to the communique issued after they were abducted.
NIGERIA			
04/02/2014	PLATEAU STATE	UNKNOWN	Unidentified gunmen killed about 24 people in Atakar and Dajat communities of Ganawuri, Riyom Local Government Area. 18 persons were killed at Dajat, and 6 others were murdered at Atakar with several houses burnt..Atakar and Dajat communities are boarder communities between Plateau and Kaduna states. They have, in recent times, been faced with persistent attacks by gunmen.
11/02/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Heavily armed Islamist extremists in 4X4 trucks attacked a mosque, markets and government buildings in a massive assault on Konduga village, killing at least 49 people in the raid. The 400 gunmen dressed in military fatigues descended on the village around 5:30 pm (1630 GMT) and laid siege for several hours, destroying more than 2,000 homes.
11/02/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	20 masked gunmen broke into the compound of the local girls' school in Konduga,and threatened the students and ordered them to stop studying and return home. No students were harmed, but student and staff



			accommodation was set on fire and the school has been closed indefinitely and all the girls sent home.
11/02/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	4 people were killed and 6 others injured when gunmen opened fire in the village of Wajirko. The attackers destroyed around 50 homes.
15/02/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Gunmen suspected of being members of Boko Haram, entered the village of Izghe, in the early hours of the morning and murdered 105 men and 1 elderly woman.
17/02/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Gunmen attacked again Izghe at about 1:00 am (0000 GMT) and forced residents who had returned to the village after the February 15 deadly strike to flee again. 1 person was injured in the attack.
17/02/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	BH gunmen assaulted Marari village, in Kondunga local Government, while houses and shops were also destroyed.
19/02/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	An attack by Boko Haram Islamists in the town of Bama has killed 60 people and caused massive destruction to public buildings. Gunmen stormed the town at roughly 4:00 am (0300 GMT), armed with heavy weapons and tossed explosives into various buildings, forcing residents to flee into the surrounding bush. The attackers caused enormous destruction. They burnt down some of the major landmarks in the town including the local government secretariat, and the palace of the area's top cleric
25/02/2014	BAYELSA STATE	UNKNOWN	Gunmen kidnapped a 70-year-old uncle of President Goodluck Jonathan from his residence Bayelsa state, a region swarming with kidnap-for-ransom gangs. The 10 men invaded Chief Inengite Nitabai's compound at around 9 p.m. (2000 GMT) in the village of Otuoke and bundled him into his own car before driving it off.
26/02/2014	ADAMAWA STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected Boko Haram gunmen have killed at least 32 people in three separate attacks on Shuwa, Kirchinga and Michika, including at a theological college. The attacks were coordinated. "The gunmen divided themselves into three groups and separately attacked the three locations. In Shuwa, several buildings were burnt, including a Christian theological college and a section of a secondary school. 3 bodies were recovered from the seminary and a total of 20 were killed in and around the village. In Kirchinga, the gunmen were all dressed in military uniform - a tactic used by the armed fighters in previous, similar attacks. They killed 8 people and burnt many houses. 4 people have also been killed in Michika. The dead were a young boy and three security guards. The attackers arrived in four-wheeled drive trucks and on motorcycles at about 9.30pm (8.30pm GMT), armed with RPGs and explosives which they hurled indiscriminately at homes and public buildings. The attack reportedly lasted for more than four hours. Four banks were razed, as well as hundreds of shops, a police station, government buildings and dozens of



			homes.
26/02/2014	YOBE STATE	BOKO HARAM	Terrorists had stormed Buni Yadi Federal Government College. The school shortly was assaulted before midnight by gunmen dressed in military that killed 59 male students. The insurgents who came in 9 Hilux vans blocked the entrance of the hostel, gathered the male students and opened fire on them.. some of the dead were slaughtered. In the attack that lasted for about 5 hours, the terrorists also burnt most of the buildings in the school, burning most of the corpses beyond recognition.
28/02/2014	BORNO STATE	JTF/BOKO HARAM	Nigerian forces killed at least 13 BH elements and arrested about 15 during a raid on a Boko Haram camp located near the states of Borno and Adamawa in Northeastern Nigeria. Some of the people who had fled a previous raid carried out by the Nigerian forces had been arrested in Borno's capital, Maiduguri, and areas surrounding the city. This comes a day after Nigeria announced that the Boko Haram had carried out attacks in three different locations, including a college in Yobe.

Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
15					351				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	3	1	11
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
0	13	0	2	0	4	333	0	14			



PRIMARY TARGETS

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
Institutions	Security/ Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/ Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/ Markets	Business/ Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	3	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	8	0

Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender M/F	Age Years	Kidnapping Date D/M/YY	Release Date D/M/YY	Kidnapping Location Town, City and Country	Group (sub- Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
NTR	Mali	M	NTR	8/2/2014	17/4/2014	Between Kidal and Gao/Mali	Claimed by Yoro Abdul Salam (MUJAO)	« Nous avons pris (...) un (véhicule) 4X4 des "ennemis	4 ICRC Staff and 1 member of another humanitarian NGO.	



								de l'islam" avec leurs complices » Declaration made to AFP		
Inengite Nitabai	Nigeria	M	70	25/2/2014	NTR	Otuoke, Bayelsa State		NTR	NTR	NTR

Preliminary remarks

1. Boko Haram remains the major terrorist threat
2. Civilians are the most affected people
3. Remote villages constitute on of BH major targets
4. C. Ivoire – Liberia border is yet to be stabilized.



March 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
MALI			
04/03/2013	NORTHERN MALI	SERVAL	At least 13 jihadists had been killed and 1 French soldier injured in the attacks, ended on 04/03, launched by Serval to dislodge jihadists from the Timbuktu area.
04/03/2014	ADRAR DES IFOGHAS	SERVAL	12 Al-Qaida members trying to manipulate rockets near a weapons cache in the Adrar region had been killed after a French drone fired on them.
07/03/2014	KIDAL	UNKNOWN	Mr. Ahabi Ag Ahmeyad, a MNLA member of the Ouagadougou Agreement Monitoring Commission was fired by 2 unidentified people, a board motorcycle in the centre of city. He suffered some light injuries, but his life is safe.
12/03/2014	KIDAL	UNKNOWN	1 French soldier had been injured after a vehicle in which he boarded was blown up by a sudden explosion on the road Tessalit-Aguelhoc», localities. The explosion was caused by an explosive device whose nature is yet to be identified. The vehicle was a part of a joint patrol with the Malian Army.
NIGERIA			
01/03/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	A twin-bomb explosion killed at least 100 people The explosion happened at a densely populated part of the town, Ajilari-Bintu Sugar, at about 6 pm when a pickup van loaded with fire woods suddenly exploded and burst into flames. . The pickup van was parked very close to the commercial area where people gathered to buy food for their dinner. The explosion claimed many lives especially among the vendors of fried bean-cake, roasted and fried fish and barbecue, said an eyewitness.
02/03/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected militant Islamists have killed at least 29 people in an attack on the town of Mafa. BH had broadcast earlier in the week tracts in which they warned of an imminent attack. Following the threats, several people fled, schools were closed and military sent to protect the town of Mafa, located some 45 kilometers northeast Maiduguri. But the jihadists had quickly overcome the military and security forces and took the control of the city for a few hours, killing people and destroying houses, car and official buildings.



03/03/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	2 policemen were killed by a bomb in the morning and fourteen soldiers were missing, after, suspected Boko Haram fighters destroyed the entire village of Mainok, about 50 km west of Maiduguri. Gunmen attacked the village with assault rifles, rocket-propelled grenades and explosives, killing 47 people; Earlier on Saturday, two bombs killed about 50 people in a densely populated area of Maiduguri.
05/03/2004	PLATEAU STATE	UNKNOWN	Gunmen killed at least 9 people and set fire to dozens of houses in central Nigeria. The early morning raid happened in four mostly Christian communities in the Riyom local government area of Plateau state. Large numbers of attackers "succeeded in killing nine people and burnt 24 houses.
09/03/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Members of the Boko Haram sect again attacked Mafa four days after initial attack which left 39 persons dead. The BH gunmen attacked the council headquarters at about 4:45 PM and destroyed the remaining houses on ground after killing 9 people and injuring many others.
09/03/2014	BAYELSA STATE	UNKNOWN	Gunmen struck at Oloibiri and abducted Joyce Ebu, a sister to the state Commissioner for Sports, Chief MitemaObordor. Oloibiri, also in Ogbia Local Government Area, is the community where oil was first discovered in commercial quantity in 1956. The latest kidnap occurred at a time the security agencies in the state were working to locate the whereabouts of President Jonathan's cousin, Chief Nitabai nineteen days before at Otuoke in Ogbia Local Government Area.
11/03/2014	BENUE STATE	UNKNOWN	Gunmen opened fire on the convoy of the governor of Benue state but no one was hurt in the incident. Benue falls in Nigeria's so-called "Middle Belt" which divides the mainly Christian south and mostly Muslim north in Africa's most populous country. More than a decade of conflict between predominately Christian agrarian communities and herdsmen from the Muslim Fulani ethnic group has left thousands dead. The governor's convoy was ambushed at the village of TseAkenyi by suspected Fulani mercenaries but the attack was repelled.
14-15/03/2014	KADUNA STATE	UNKNOWN	At least 119 people were killed, 22 persons injured, 240 houses burnt and 2, 000 persons displaced by the attack on three villages in Kaura local government area. The attack, which spread across 3 villages in the southern part of the state, took place between late Friday and early Saturday. It was suspected to be a perpetration of local herdsmen who brandished sophisticated weapons and unleashed terror on the villagers. The attackers, numbering 40 or more, escaped through a community that shares boundary with the central state of Plateau, where more frequent attacks by herdsmen are reported.



20/03/2014	BORNO STATE	JTF/BH	JTF captured a top leader of Boko Haram and killed about 70 insurgents at the sect's stronghold in Gwoza Hills, Borno State. The leader was arrested at evening while he was trying to flee the bombarded Gwoza Hills with some black Toyota Land Cruiser sports utility vehicle in his escort. Special Forces captured him alive and flew him immediately out of Borno State to Abuja for interrogation in one of the military formations in Abuja
20/03/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	At least 32 people have been killed by an explosion in a village market in an attack blamed on Boko Haram Islamists. The deadly blast struck a busy marketplace late in the remote village of Nguro-Soye, injuring many more.
24/03/2014	BORNO STATE	BH/JTF	Troops on patrol have dislodged a band of Boko Haram sect who were about to attack some settlements in the outskirts of Bama and Ngurosoye, killing about 18 of the terrorists in the encounter. 16 burnt AK 47 rifles were found in the debris, while 5 pickup vans, seven volkswagen Gulf cars and 1 Hillux truck were destroyed. A total of 75 villagers were screened and released in the course of cordon and search in the adjoining communities. Mop up operations were ongoing on Mandara mountains and Haraza hills. Troops eventually overran the camps in the outskirts of Gombole, Mele, Kecheri, Dufrafada, Yuwe and others around Mandara mountains and Sambisa forests after stiff resistance.
24/03/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	5 policemen were among 10 persons killed in Maiduguri when two vehicles driven by suicide bombers rammed into a police patrol vehicle. After the incident, which happened on the outskirts of Maiduguri, near Dalori Housing Estate, soldiers of the 7 Division of the Nigerian Army, with a combined team of riot policemen and the youth vigilante group, popularly called Civilian JTF, swung into action combing the area for other attackers who were believed to be at large
25/03/2014	BENUE STATE	UNKNOWN	An early morning attack by suspected Fulani herdsmen on Tse-Agena, Mbalom district, Ikpayonge and at Adeka market, Oweto in Gwer and Agatu local government areas of Benue State have claimed the lives of 25 villagers. The terrorists came from Yobe and passed through Adamawa, Taraba to Benue. Attackers came dressed in black with sophisticated weapons shooting and hacking down any body on sight, They were over a hundred. In the separate attack, 3 persons were killed at the Adeka market, when suspected mercenaries stormed the community on a busy market day, shooting sporadically to the market



30/03/2014	TARABA & ADAMAWA STATES	JTF/BH	JTF trapped terrorists attempting to escape into Cameroon through Taraba State and Gombi in Adamawa State. The trapped terrorists came under heavy fire from troops on patrol in the area, along the borders were driven out when some of them could no longer bear the hunger in their camps in the forest. Those who were apprehended led troops to other hideouts where fierce fighting ensued. 7 terrorists died, while a large number of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and rifles were recovered including over 70 motorcycles. Similar encounter in Gombi also led to the death of 4 other terrorists.
30/03/2014	ABUJA	DSS	21 detainees were killed during an attempted jailbreak from the DSS headquarters. The detainees, suspected to be Boko Haram insurgents, died after the Department of State Services said that one inmate overpowered a guard and seized his weapon. The DSS, which is Nigeria's intelligence agency, has not revealed the charges the suspects faced or exactly how they came to be killed
31/03/2014	KATSINA STATE	UNKNOWN	Angry Muslim youths set ablaze a Catholic church and tried to destroy an attached school over an alleged insult to the Prophet Muhammad. Soldiers stopped the mob from setting ablaze the school in Funtua town, but they arrived too late to save St. Rita Catholic Church. The town was in an uproar about an examination question last week which Muslims considered an insult to the Prophet Muhammad. They reported the matter to district authorities. When no action was taken, young Muslims attacked.

Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
20					522				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	6	3	11
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
8	5	6	1	0	7	388	00	127			



Primary Targets

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
Institutions	Security/ Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/ Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/ Markets	Business/ Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	6	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	7	0



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender M/F	Age Years	Kidnapping Date D/M/YY	Release Date D/M/YY	Kidnapping Location Town, City and Country	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
Joyce Ebua	Nigeria	F	NTR	9/3/2014	NTR	Oloibiri, Ogbia Local Government Area, Nigeria	NTR	NTR	sister to the state Commissioner for Sports, Chief Mitema Obordor	NTR

Preliminary remarks

1. Boko Haram has intensified terror by killing indiscriminately as much as possible people and systematically destroying houses.
2. Schools, markets and various open areas constitute the main targets
3. Peace keeping forces are especially targeted by the jihadist groups
4. Mines and various IEDs are more and more used.



April 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
MALI			
09/04/2014	KIDAL	UNKNOWN	The city suffered rockets firings allegedly coming from jihadist groups. No casualty was reported.
12/04/2014	TESSALIT	UNKNOWN	1 French soldier was slightly wounded when the vehicle, aboard which he was transported, blown up by an explosive device in the vicinity of Tessalit
17/04/2014	AGUELOCK		Sidi Mohamed Ag Metky, a 55 years member of the communal assembly, well known as an anti Azawad politician, was killed by unknown gunmen, while returning to his village. The gunmen allegedly came from Intachdayt, were MNLA troops are based.
14/04/2017	GAO	UNKNOWN	Militants fired a rocket that reached the centre of the city, failing to cause any damage but panicking residents. The rocket was launched from outside the city, probably from Alsalawlaw, north-east of Battal. The rocket had “made a large hole” in the town centre. Rocket attacks, usually blamed on Islamist fighters, are a common occurrence in northern Mali,
20/04/2014	KIDAL	MNLA/AQIM	The MNLA and Islamists clashed during a violent armed opposition. A disputed vehicle resulted in the clash in Kel Aduan, a village in the Boureissa area close to the border with Algeria. The clash lasted several hours. As result 14 MNLA and 3 jihadists were killed.
22/04/2014	NORTHERN MALI	MOJWA	MOJWA claimed the death of Gilberto Rodrigues Leal, kidnapped by the islamist group in November 2012.
23/04/2014	KIDAL	AQIM	A mine exploded in the city, seriously injuring a United Nations peacekeeper from Guinea but not affecting a delegation of visiting diplomats. There was no immediate claim for the blast.
24/04/2014	KIDAL	SERVAL	French special forces killed an Islamist fighter named Harouna Said, a military chief of the Islamist group Ansar Eddine
28/04/2014	GAO	UNKNOWN	A vehicle of the Malian armed forces (FAMA) was blown up by a mine, injuring 7 people. The explosion



			occurred in Indelimane, 115 km of Ansongo in the Gao region.
30/04/2014			At least 30 Islamists had been killed by Serval troops in the Mali northern region from 7 to 30 April. The killed people include Abou Ouarab, from Algeria, who is considered as one of the AQIM most influent leaders in the area. .
NIGERIA			
01/04/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Multiple explosions blasted near an oil depot in Mulai, outside Maiduguri when soldiers blew up three vehicles laden with explosives. A fourth vehicle exploded, apparently set off by a suicide bomber. 15 civilians and 6 suicide bombers died while five soldiers and 12 civilians were wounded. A surviving suicide bomber was arrested. Eight vehicles were destroyed in addition to the ones carrying explosives. Boko Haram Islamists were trying to attack a filling station owned by Nigeria's state oil firm on the outskirts of Maiduguri;
03/06/2014	ZAMFARA STATE	UNKNOWN	About 22 persons were killed by gunmen in Maitsaba, after 60 gunmen on motor-cycles invaded the village and blocked all possible escape routes and started shooting sporadically at the villagers. The gunmen who challenged members of the vigilante in the village to come out and face them announced that they were retaliating the killing of one of their members who was suspected to be a cattle rustler.
05/04/2014	YOBE STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected BH militants opened fire in a mosque in northeastern Nigeria and gunned down at least 20 worshippers. The gunmen struck before dawn as residents of Buni Gari village were gathering for the first prayer of the day. The village is about 100 kilometers (60 miles) south Damaturu, the state capital.
05/04/2014	ZAMFARA STATE	UNKNOWN	Suspected Fulani cattle herdsman struck Yar Galadima village of Maru Local government of the state on Saturday, killing over 112 people. The attackers numbered over 300. They stormed the venue of a meeting by vigilance group in the village to discuss security challenges faced by locals and security officials in the area and the neighboring states of Kaduna and Niger. The vigilante caucus present included youths and community leaders from those states. The turnout in the meeting was unusually high being the market day of the affected village which undoubtedly attracted the attention of the armed bandits.
05/04/2014	YOBE STATE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram militants attacked Buna Gari village, killing 17 people and setting houses and cars alight. Among the dead were Muslim worshippers shot as they prayed in the village mosque. The gunmen also burnt several houses and many vehicles before fleeing.



08/04/14	TARABA STATE	UNKNOWN	At least 10 people were killed, 15 others injured and about 20 houses burned by unidentified gunmen in Jibu village, in the governorate of Wukari. Gunmen stormed the village and opened fire indiscriminately on residents.
09/04/2014	JIGAWA STATE	BOKO HARAM	Scores of Islamist gunmen attacked a police station, a court and a bank killing 7officers and 1 civilian. The raid in the town of Gwaram began at 1:00 am and sparked an hours-long shootout with the security forces. The insurgents came on motorcycles and stolen vehicles, specifically targeting the town's main police station as well as a bank and a court that enforces Islamic law.
09-10/04/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	At least 135 civilians have been killed since 09/04. The killings were carried out in at least three separate attacks in the state. The attackers' first target was a teacher training college in Dikwa town. They killed 5 people there and abducted several women. The attackers burned down the college library before escaping. The militants then attacked two villages near the border with Cameroon killing a further 130 people.
13/04/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected Islamist militants have killed at least 60 people in an attack on Kala Balge village near the Cameroon border. The gunmen attacked the village from several different quarters, shooting indiscriminately on the population..
14/04/2014	ABUJA	BOKO HARAM	The city experienced a terrorist attack at Nyanya suburb, one of the numerous satellite towns to Abuja Municipal Area Council where several workers live. The incident happened within the premises of the Nyanya motor park where various transporters load commuters to the city centre. Transporters conveying passengers to various destinations across the country also load within and immediate vicinity of Nyanya motor park. These cities include Kaduna, Zaria (North West), Wukari, Jalingo, Yola (North East) Jos, Keffi, Makurdi and Lafia, (North Central) Enugu, Aba and Onitsha (South East) Ogoja, Ikom and Calabar (Cross River-South South), Ibadan, Ilorin, Lagos (South West). This shows that commuters utilizing the park and its environs are from different parts of the country. The casualty figures is put at about 71 dead, 124 injured while 16 buses including mini buses and long buses destroyed. In addition, several motorcycles and wheel barrows were also destroyed
15-16/04/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	At least 276 female students were kidnapped from the Government Secondary School. A group of militants attacked the Government Girls Secondary School in Chibok, Nigeria. They broke into the school, pretending to be guards Telling the girls to get out and come with them. A large number of students were taken away in trucks, possibly into the Konduga area of the Sambisa Forest where Boko Haram was known to have



			fortified camps. Houses in Chibok were also burnt down in the incident. ¹ The school had been closed for four weeks prior to the attack due to the deteriorating security situation, but students from multiple schools had been called in to take final exams in physics.
22/04/14	TARABA STATE	UNKNOWN	Gunmen killed at least 17 people in an attack on Kauyen-Yaku village, Religiously-divided Taraba has suffered a wave of ethnic and sectarian violence pitting the mostly Christian ethnic Jukun against their Muslim Hausa and Fulani neighbors. The gunmen, thought to have been ethnic Fulani herdsmen, were disguised as soldiers when they stormed the village, setting it alight and shooting residents, Several homes were burnt in the attack by the gunmen who came from neighbouring Nasarawa state.
24/04/2014	NASARAWA STATE	OMBATSE	So far 34 people have been killed in the violence with several others injured. Several homes and barns were also burnt in the attack, sparked by a farming dispute in which an Eggon man was injured. The violence erupted when a militia from the Eggon tribe attacked the Gwandara village of Egan following a dispute over farmland. All the victims were from Gwandara tribe whose village came under sudden attack from Ombatse cult members from Eggon tribe.
28/04/2014	BORNO STATE	JTF/BH	Fighting between JTF and insurgents of Boko Haram resulted in 44 killed people, including 40 BH and 4 JTF. The fighting took place near a forest that houses a Boko Haram camp, camp that could accommodate the abducted schoolgirls



Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
26					357				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	03	01	22
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
18	05	01	02	00	46	264	00	47			

Primary Targets

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/Markets</u>	<u>Business/Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	1	0	2	1	0	1*	1	0	0	0	20	0

* CF Table on KFR below



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender M/F	Age Years	Kidnapping Date D/M/YY	Release Date D/M/YY	Kidnapping Location Town, City and Country	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
NTR	Nigeria	F	12-17	14/4/2014	NTR	Chibok, Nigeria	Bok Haram	Conversion to Islam and marriage	276 female students kidnapped in the premises of the school.	NTR

Preliminary remarks

1. Mass kidnapping of female students as a new modus operandi
2. Volunteers has become one of the main targets of BH
3. The Civilians constitute the major part of victims
4. Borno state continues to constitute the main zone of action of BH. The actions is moving closer to Cameroon
5. The return of Tuaregs in their previous places is a challenge



May 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
COTE D'IVOIRE			
15/05/2014	FETAI	UNKNOWN	Around 50 men attacked and looted the village of Fetai, located on the Cavally River separating Ivory Coast and Liberia, early in the morning. The attackers were armed with heavy weapons and they had launched their raid from across the border in Liberia. Some of the villagers were taken hostage. Some 2,500 people had fled to Grabo from outlying villages for safety.
16/05/2014	FETAI	DSF	Ivory Coast's army took back control of a village on its southwestern border with Liberia after gunmen seized it in an attack that killed 13 people. There was an ambush that killed 3 soldiers. 10 were killed among the civilian population. None of the raiders were killed in the army's counter-attack. Fetai was last attacked in February
MALI			
17/05/2014	KIDAL	MNLA/DSF	6 government workers and 2 civilians were killed during an attack on the regional governor's office. At least 8 soldiers were also killed and around 30 other civil servants captured by MNLA rebels during clashes that broke out while Prime Minister Moussa Mara was on a visit to the northern town. Gunfire had already broken out before Mara's arrival early on Saturday and he was forced to take shelter in an army base
21/05/2014	KIDAL	MNLA/DSF	50 Malian soldiers died during a failed army attempt to seize the town of Kidal, seized by the MNLA a few days before. 40 others were wounded in the failed operation. People, previously held hostage, were after released. The fighting, the worst since the government and separatist groups signed a preliminary peace agreement last year, threatened to sink struggling peace talks to end a long cycle of Tuareg uprisings.
29 /05/2014	TIMBUKTU	UNKNOWN	2 national Norwegian Refugees, Council NRC-staff, were killed when an explosion struck the vehicle whilst travelling. The incident took place on the Timbuktu-road around 4 pm local time. The place of the incident is 15 kilometres west of Douékire in the Timbuktu region.



NIGERIA			
02/05/2014	ABUJA	BOKO HARAM	21 people were killed and 30 others injured in a twin bomb blast in Nyanya Abuja at evening. More than 10 cars were also damaged in the incidents which occurred near the scene of both the attacks.
05-06/05/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram militants attacked the twin towns of Gamboru and Ngala and killed at least 336 residents in the 12 hour attack, and the town was largely destroyed. Most of the survivors fled to neighbouring Cameroon. On the same night, Boko Haram again abducted eight girls aged between 12–15 years. The number later raised to 11. Armed with AK-47s and RPGs, the militants attacked the town on two armored personnel carriers, stolen from the Nigerian military several months ago, motorcycles and pick-up trucks. The attack occurred in the night when some residents were still sleeping. The militants opened fire on the people at a busy market that was open at night when temperatures cool. Having set homes ablaze, the militants gunned down residents who tried to escape from the fire.
05-06/05/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	On the same night, Boko Haram again abducted 11 girls aged between 12–15 years
06/05/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected members of the Nigerian Islamist sect Boko Haram raided the town of Bama, leaving 55 people dead. Boko Haram gunmen killed 22 police officers, 14 prison officials, 2 soldiers and 4 civilians, while 13 of the group's own members died. Gunmen freed 105 prisoners during the raid which began at around 5 a.m. and lasted almost 5 hours. Bama's police station, military barracks and government buildings were burned to the ground.
07/05/2014	TARABA STATE	UNKNOWN	Suspected Fulani herdsmen have struck again in Taraba, killing 5 persons and seriously injuring 2 others. The attack was launched on Kungana Village in Bali local government area of Taraba State. This is coming barely 48 hours after gunmen suspected to be Fulani herdsmen killed 4civilians in the same area.
11/05/2014	KANO	BOKO HARAM	At least 5 people, including the bomber, were killed in a car bomb attack in the city of Kano that occurred at about 10 p.m.
13/05/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Almost 200 suspected members of the Boko Haram were killed by residents of Rann, the headquarters of Kala-Balge local government area. The insurgents, numbering over 300 stormed Rann and adjoining villages around 4am but met resistance from the people who had knowledge of the impending attack. The villagers recovered over 70 motorcycles that the attackers came with. They also collected 2 Hilux vehicles and an Armoured Personnel Carrier (APC) while some of the attackers were captured alive.



15/05/2014	KANO	UNKNOWN	An attempt to detonate a car packed with explosives failed in the Christian Sabon Gari area in Kano. Police thwarted a fresh attempt to detonate a car bomb at about 9:00am. The vehicle was packed with material for an improvised explosive device but was recovered and made safe before it could be detonated.
18/05/2014	LAGOS	UNKNOWN	Naval personnel attached to NNS Benin and NNS Ikot-Abasi engaged in a gun battle with sea pirates who hijacked a vessel with 17 foreign crew members at the Lagos anchorage, killing 2 of them in the process. The pirates, numbering 8 and armed hijacked the oil tanker, <i>MT SP Brussels</i> , about 120 nautical miles outside Lagos waters, killing 2 crew members. 15 crew members from Pakistan, India and Ghana, were rescued. The pirates, who were operating in 2 speed boats, gained access into the oil tanker, a 35 gross tonnage vessel and 14 metric tonnes container capacity of product, with a Jacob's ladder. 4 of them engaged 2 Police escorts in a shootout during which stray bullets hit 2 crew members, killing them on the spot, while another was injured. The deceased, as gathered, were an Indian and the captain of the ship.
18/05/2014	KANO	BOKO HARAM	At about 22:00 an explosion rocked the city's Gabon Sari street, killing at least 10 people; including the bomber and a girl of about 12.
20/05/2014	JOS	BOKO HARAM	Back-to-back bomb blasts killed at least 118 people and wounded 45 in the crowded business district of the city of Jos, in an attack bearing the hallmarks of the Boko Haram. It is likely calculated to stoke civil strife in Nigeria's most combustible ethnic and sectarian tinder box. Jos and the surrounding Plateau state have seen thousands killed in tit-for-tat violence between largely Christian Berom farmers and Muslim Fulani cattle herders over the past decade. The first explosive went off around 3 p.m. The second was about 3:30 while people gathered to help the victims.
20/05/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Two attacks by Boko Haram gunmen killed 30 people near Chibok. The first attack on 19/05 afternoon killed 10 in the village of Shawa, some 7 kilometres from Chibok. Gunmen then stormed the nearby village of Alagarno late on 20/05 and stole food, razed homes and fired on fleeing civilians, killing 20 of them.
22/05/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	The most deadly was in the town of Kerenua, near the Niger border. Scores of militants opened fire on residents, killing 20 of them
22/05/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	An attack occurred in a small village of Kubur Viu, a few kilometres away from Chibok, killing at least 5 people.
22/05/2014	BORNO	BOKO	An attack occurred in the village of Kimba, a few kilometres away from Chibok, killing at least 3 people.



	STATE	HARAM	
24/05/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	At least 24 people were killed in an attack on Kamuya village early in the morning. Dozens of gunmen on motorcycles stormed the village, while the weekly market was held, firing indistinctly on the crowd, before to escape in the forest.
24/06/2014	JOS	BOKO HARAM	A botched suicide bombing that was meant to target an open air viewing of a football match in the central Nigerian city of Jos has killed three people, a witness says. The bomber approached Jos View Centre while people were watching Real Madrid play Atletico Madrid, but failed to get there before his car exploded.
26/05/2014	ADAMAWA STATE	BOKO HARAM	At least 20 people were killed and several others are missing after an attack by suspected members of the Boko Haram Islamist group against the village of Waga, a Christian village in the northeast of Nigeria. The heavily armed men, boarded on trucks and motorcycles, attacked the village killing 20 people and burned down several houses.
26/05/2014	ADAMAWA STATE	BOKO HARAM	An attack carried out by gunmen in the village of Gublak, located near Waga was repulsed by JTF that managed to invest the village before BH members arrived.
26/05/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Gunmen attacked Chinene village in the Chikide-Joghode-Kaghum Ward, Gwoza Local Government Area, killing 9 persons and setting ablaze 6 churches and residential houses.
26/05/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected Boko Haram members attacked the Ashigashiya town and killed 9 people. They took control of the town for several hours, burned homes and raised white flags with Arabic inscriptions.
26/05/2014	YOBE STATE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram militants attacked a military base and adjacent police barracks simultaneously in the town of Buni Yadi, during which 33 people, including 18 military and 15 police and security personnel were killed. The attackers arrived in an armored personnel carrier and 6 Toyota pick-up vehicles. They used rocket propelled grenades. In contradiction to previous attacks, the gunmen called at residents not to flee as the attack was aimed against Nigerian security personnel. The insurgents also razed the police barracks, the army base, the high court and residence of district head Abba Hassan
29/05/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected Boko Haram members killed 2 people in the village of Arbokko near Nigeria's border with Cameroon. Gunmen fired on the villagers and burned down the houses with cocktails Molotov.



29/05/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected Boko Haram members killed 2 people in the village of Amuda near Nigeria's border with Cameroon. Gunmen fired on the villagers and burned down the houses with cocktails Molotov
29/05/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected Boko Haram members killed 32 people in the village of Gurmushi, near Nigeria's border with Cameroon. The suspected Boko Haram members launched an armed assault, shooting at residents whilst travelling on motorbikes
29/05/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Gunmen attacked a wedding in nearby Kolma village. They came in during nighttime, while a wedding party was going on and went on shooting and tossing explosives into homes.
30/05/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram conducted a series of attacks in Nuwari, Musari, Walori and Bunu Kaloma, four villages in the Gamboru Ngala district near the border with Cameroon. Gunmen, some dressed as soldiers and riding in 4x4 trucks, opened fire on civilians and razed much of the area. They also took away all the livestock. They killed at least 15 people.
30/05/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected Boko Haram gunmen shot and killed an Islamic leader in the Borno state, Alhaji Idrissa Timta, the emir of Gwoza. He was shot in his car while travelling in a convoy to the funeral of the emir of Gombe, who passed away recently in London. 2 policemen were also killed in the attack. The emirs of Uba and Askira were also in the convoy and succeeded to escape the ambush. Traditional Muslim leaders perceived to be aligned to the Nigerian government have been targets of attacks as Boko Haram views them as supporting the Nigerian Government.



Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
33					1061				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	04	01	28
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap- ping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
7	19	6	1	0	132	711	00	218			

PRIMARY TARGETS

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	27	0



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				
NTR	Nigeria	F	12-15	5-6 May	NTR	Gamboru-Ngala, Borno State, Nigeria	Boko Haram	NTR	11 girls kidnapped in the village	NTR

Preliminary remarks

- "First action of the signatories by the blood after the announcement of the "death" of B Belmokhtar.
- "Boko Haram returns to "Hit and Run" in public places
- " the actions of Boko Haram aimed to provoke a war between Muslims and Christians remain many



June 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
GHANA			
06/06/2014	OFF THE COAST GHANA/TOGO	UNKNOWN	The Liberia-flagged oil tanker MT Fair Artemis has gone missing off the coast of Ghana and the captain sent a distress call to say the vessel was attacked by pirates. The Liberia-flagged last made contact with its manager, Fairdeal Group S.A., at 6 p.m. (1800 GMT) on 04/06 when it was operating off the coast of Ghana. The ship failed to make contact the next day. The port of Tema, located in the east of Ghana's capital confirmed to have had a distress call from the ship on 06/06, saying it was 36 nautical miles away from Ghana waters after it was hijacked and looted in Togolese waters early on 04/06.
19/06/2014	BIMBILLA	UNKNOWN	Latest ethnic clashes in Bimbilla has so far claimed 5 lives, including that of the paramount chief of the Nanumba North District town, The chief was praying in front of one of his resting rooms in his palace when unknown assassins opened fire on two men in the chief's living room and killed them instantly. The assassins subsequently followed up to the chief's bedroom and killed him there.
MALI			
11/06/2014	AGUELHOK	UNKNOWN	A suicide bomber killed at least 4 Chadian soldiers at a UN military camp. The bomber struck in a car laden with explosives at the entrance to the camp, which houses Mali soldiers as well as international troops from the MINUSMA peacekeeping force. The suicide bomber died and at least 4 Chadian soldiers were killed. Several soldiers had also been wounded. It is the first major attack in the Kidal region since the government and the three main rebel groups signed a ceasefire deal in May to end days of violence in the northern desert.
16/06/2014	BAMAKO		2 people were killed and 15 prisoners escaped after a suspected Islamist militant detainee shot his way out of the main jail in Mali's capital. 23 prisoners had initially escaped but 8 were later recaptured. The dead included a guard and one of the prisoners who tried to escape. The mass breakout began when Mohamed Aly Ag Wadousene, a detainee accused of kidnapping and belonging to terrorist groups, took advantage of plumbers accessing cells to start shooting at guards. It was not clear how he became armed or if other suspected militants escaped.



30/06/2014			An improvised explosive device (IED) explosion took place 30 kilometers west of Timbuktu, Mali, and killed 1 UN peacekeeper from Burkina Faso serving in the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), and injured 6 other. The vehicle with the UN peacekeepers struck a land mine in the north of the West African country before the explosion.
NIGERIA			
01/06/2014		VIGILANTE GROUPS	37 Islamist militants were killed by a local Christian militia in an ambush along the road between Attangara, Agapalwa and Ngoshe villages.
02/06/2014	MUBI/ADAMAWA STATE	BOKO HARAM	A bomb has killed at least 40 people at a football pitch in the town of Mubi, in Adamawa state, is believed to have targeted fans walking across the field and heading home after watching a match. Most of the victims were supporters that included "Women and children. Mubi was the site of a massacre at a post-secondary technical college carried out by Boko Haram in October 2012.
03/06/2014	MADAGALI/ADAMAWA STATE	BOKO HARAM	9 worshippers died and others ran screaming for cover when Gunmen arrived on motorcycles and opened fire.
03/06/2014	MAKURDI/BENUE STATE	UNKNOWN	Students of the College of Advanced and Professional Studies (CAPS) faced an ordeal as gunmen invaded the school and brutally attacked them. The gunmen numbering more than 6, stormed the institution at about 4:30 am and forced their way into the female hostels while the girls were sleeping and swooped on 5 of the students apparently with the intension of raping them. The gunmen had on arrival to the college, tied the security men in the college who were unarmed with ropes and blindfolded them before carrying out the operation which lasted for hours. When the students heard the banging on the doors, they raised alarm which attracted the attention of their mates from the other blocks, followed by shouts which made the invaders to take to their heels. No fewer than 5 students were badly affected in the attack, which has brought trepidation to the entire institution and the host community. Valuable items belonging to the students including handsets, iPads and laptop computers among others were carted away by the invaders. 2 female students who were attacked have been rushed to a private hospital in Makurdi for treatment



05/06/2014	MAIDUGURI/BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Members of Nigeria's militant Islamist group Boko Haram entered a local village and killed 45 people who gathered around the suspected attackers after deceiving them into believing they were preachers. The attack occurred in the north-eastern city of Maiduguri where the gunmen, dressed in military-style uniforms lured the group by telling them they wanted to speak to them about "the righteous path." When almost all the villagers had gathered, another set of insurgents emerged from nowhere and opened fire on the congregation. Following the deadly assault, Boko Haram gunmen destroyed mobile phone towers in the region, delaying news of the attack and set fire to several nearby houses and shops before burning down a Roman Catholic Church and a government office the following day.
05/06/2014	GOMBE/GOMBE STATE	BOKO HARAM	An explosion claimed the lives of 3 soldiers in front of the residence of Gombe State Governor.
07/06/2014	BORNO STATE	JTF	50 Boko Haram insurgents were gunned down by the Special Forces killed while they were trooping out of the forest to carry out planned attacks on communities in Borno and Adamawa states. The insurgents were ambushed by troops along Bilta following intelligence report on the impending attacks on the communities. 4 soldiers, who received gunshot wounds in the encounter, were receiving treatment in an undisclosed hospital. The troops also recovered 30 rifles, 36 hand grenades, 7 machine guns, 11 rocket propelled grenade tubes, 3,500 rounds of ammunition, 6 smoke grenade canisters and locally fabricated guns as well as 4 vehicles to be used by the terrorists for the planned attack.
08/06/2014	GOMBE/GOMBE STATE	BOKO HARAM	1 female suicide bomber was killed along with a soldier in Gombe town before she could get to her target. The woman, according to sources, had strapped herself with the bombs and covered herself in a flowing hijab, while also carrying a handbag, which contained the detonator. The foiled bomb attack occurred in front of the 301 Artillery Regiment Quarter Guard in the heart of the city. The bomb went off prematurely before she could get to her target on Biu Road. The explosion occurred at about 11 am.
08/06/2014	GWOZA DISTRICT/BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	500 people have been killed in a suspected Boko Haram attack on Goshe, Attagara, Agapalwa and Aganjara, four villages in northeast Nigeria, in the latest upsurge in violence claiming increasing numbers of civilian lives. Some community leaders put the death toll from the Tuesday attacks in the Gwoza district of Borno state as high as 600 to 700, although there was no independent verification because of poor communications in the remote area.
10/06/2014	CHIBOK.BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected Boko Haram gunmen kidnapped 20 women from a nomadic settlement in north-east Nigeria near the town of Chibok, where the Islamic militants abducted more than 300 girls in April;



11/06/2014	PLATEAU STATE	UNKNOWN	Gunmen killed at least 9 people and burned down a church as they charged through Tanjol and Tashek, two villages in Nigeria's central Plateau state. Gunmen stormed the villages and shot sporadically in the air, then killed eight people, The attackers torched 2 churches and several houses, Plateau state has also seen thousands killed in violence between largely Christian Berom farmers and Muslim Fulani cattle herders over the past decade.
14/06/2014	BAYELSA STATE	NUKNOWN	The spate of abduction of the relatives of political office holders in Bayelsa State continues. The 78-year-old mother of the state Commissioner for Lands and Survey, Furuebi Akene, was kidnapped at her Fonibiri community in Southern Ijaw Local Government Area of the state. The kidnap is coming on the heels of the abduction of the 90-year-old mother-in-law of the Speaker of the state House of Assembly, Hon. Kombowei Benson. Almost three weeks after, her whereabouts still remains unknown. The abducted Madam Akene was whisked away by armed men numbering about six at about 12 midnight on her way from a church service.
15/06/2014	TARABA STATE	UNKNOWN	At least 25 people were killed and houses torched in unrelated ethnic clashes between rival groups in the small commercial town of Wukari. Youths burned down two kiosks in a Muslim community early in the morning, sparking the violence. Gunshots were later heard and numerous houses torched. Taraba is part of Nigeria's "Middle Belt" where its largely Christian south and mostly Muslim north meet, making it a flashpoint for violence. Land disputes often break out between semi-nomadic cattle-raising communities, which tend to be Muslim, and settled farming people who are often Christian.
16/06/2014	DAMATURU/YOBE STATE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram militants carried out a deadly bomb attack against football fans watching the World Cup in the Nayi-Nama area of Damaturu. The bomb appeared to have been hidden in a motorised rickshaw outside the Crossfire venue, where crowds had gathered to watch tournament hosts Brazil play Mexico. The blast happened at about 8:15 pm (1915 GMT). At least 21 people were killed and 27 others injured.
16/06/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Gunmen killed at least 22 people in the attack at a market of Daku, a village in the area bordering Chibok. The gunmen arrived in a military column, brandished AK-47s, and started shooting into the market.



17/06/2014	ZAMFARA STATE		Dozens of armed men, riding motorcycles surrounded the village of Kizara and opened fire indiscriminately on the population. The assault occurred a few days after a police patrol in garrison at the gates of the village had been transferred elsewhere. It killed at least 48 people, including the local imam.
17/06/2014	BORNO STATE	VIGILANTES	Armed with hunting rifles, members of the Vigilante Group of Nigeria killed 8 better armed members of the Boko Haram in Kwarangilam, a village near Chibok at about 3 a.m, after they laid ambush for them. The gunmen who were taken unawares by the poorly armed vigilante members were confused by the turnout of event as the vigilante operatives picked on them one after the other until the terrorists lost eight of their gunmen.
17/06/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	An attack targeted a school in Maiduguri, where an armed commando killed 9 students, while they were passing their end of year exams.
17/06/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	An attack occurred at Alau Dam, a fishing village located near the main dam of Borno State. The attackers killed 13 people, mostly young people. Victims had been accused of having helped governmental security forces in the arresting of Boko Haram members.
24/06/2014	KADUNA STATE	UNKNOWN	At least 39 persons, including women and children, were killed in separate attacks on Fadan Karshi and Nandu villages in Sanga Local Government Area of Kaduna State. Fulani gunmen came in Fadan Karshi around 10 p.m. and killed 17 people there. The youths were able to capture two of them. One of them is dead. The one who is still alive has been taken to the hospital in Jos. Around 2 a.m., they re-grouped and attacked Nandu village, close to Gwantu Local Government headquarters. 21 people were killed there.
23/06/2014	KANO	BOKO HARAM	A bomb blast at a public health college, the School of Hygiene of Kano, killed at least 8 people. And left 20 others injured. The explosion came from a parking lot near the office of the school's provost, and while there were no classes on campus because of a term break, new students were reportedly on the grounds for registration. A man believed to have planted the bomb, which went off at around 1 pm (1200 GMT), has been arrested and his car impounded.



21/06/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	At least 10 people were killed in raids by suspected Boko Haram gunmen on Kwaranglum and Tsaha, 2 villages near the town of Chibok. The gunmen, dressed as soldiers, aboard all-terrain vehicles and motorcycles, arrived around 7:00 am (0600 GMT), firing indiscriminately and torching homes. They stormed the villages, razing them and shooting residents as they tried to flee. Military fighter jets dropped bombs on the insurgents, halting the attacks after nine hours. The attacks were in apparent reprisals for the killing of eight Boko Haram fighters by a local vigilante in Kwaranglum.
21/06/2014	PLATEAU STATE	JTF	The troops of the Nigerian Army killed a terrorist kingpin named, Mallam Hussaini, along the Jos-Bauchi Road. The terrorist commander was gunned down in a duel between his group and a military convoy. Hussaini and his gang attacked the military convoy, which was on an operational patrol in the area, but were repelled by the troops who also captured the operational vehicles and some Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), arms and ammunition from them. The late terrorist leader was billed to launch attacks on Jos when he was killed. At the end of the encounter, the Ford bus used by the terrorists was captured with eight primed. The dead terror suspect led an attack on the headquarters of the Special Anti-Robbery Squad in Abuja in November 2002. Hussaini was also reported that have carried out another attack on a military convoy along the Lokoja-Abuja Road where 2 soldiers were killed in January 2014.
22/06/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	3 soldiers were killed at a military post in Gwoza after a suicide car bomber suspected to be a Boko Haram member hit the post located near a secondary school in the city. 3 other soldiers were wounded in the incident which occurred at 7 a.m. The suspected suicide bomber came through Wala and Warabe villages on high speed and hit the military post,
23/06/2014	KANO	BOKO HARAM	A bomb blast at a public health college, the School of Hygiene of Kano, killed at least 8 people. And left 20 others injured. The explosion came from a parking lot near the office of the school's provost, and while there were no classes on campus because of a term break, new students were reportedly on the grounds for registration. A man believed to have planted the bomb, which went off at around 1 pm (1200 GMT), has been arrested and his car impounded.
24/06/2014	KADUNA STATE	UNKNOWN	At least 39 persons, including women and children, were killed in separate attacks on Fadan Karshi and Nandu villages in Sanga Local Government Area of Kaduna State. Fulani gunmen came in Fadan Karshi around 10 p.m. and killed 17 people there. The youths were able to capture two of them. One of them is dead. The one who is still alive has been taken to the hospital in Jos. Around 2 a.m., they re-grouped and attacked Nandu village, close to Gwantu Local Government headquarters. 21 people were killed there.



24/06/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected BOKO HARAM militants have abducted more than 60 women and girls, some as young as three, in the latest kidnappings in northeast. More than 30 men were killed during the raid. The village was also destroyed and locals had fled their homes to other parts of Borno and across the state border into Adamawa. The kidnapping, which happened during a raid on Kummabza village in the Damboa district of Borno state, could be an attempt by the Islamist group to refocus attention on its demands for the release of militant fighters. Boko Haram has indicated that it would be willing to release the 219 schoolgirls that it has held hostage since April 14 in exchange for the freedom of its brothers in arms currently held in Nigerian jails.
25/06/2014	ABUJA	UNKNOWN	A bomb blast killed 21 people and injured 17 others in the Emab Plaza, a shopping center in the capital Abuja, at 4:00 pm (1500 GMT). The explosion struck at peak business time. The area was busy at the time of the blast and 40 cars had been destroyed. 1 suspect who tried to flee the scene was caught, and another suspect was shot by soldiers as he was fleeing.
25/06/2014	KADUNA STATE	UNKNOWN	At least 123 people were killed in the continued onslaught on some villages in Sanga Local Government Area of Kaduna State by Fulani gunmen. The villages that were attacked were Dogon Daji, Kobin, Naidu, Kabamu Karshi, Hayin Kwanta, Kabani and Gani. Some people have been arrested among the attackers and were identified as Fulani men. Hundreds of injured persons have been taken for treatment. The Fulani were well armed with AK-47 rifles. The villagers were very helpless. They do not have anything to defend themselves with apart from sticks and machetes. They killed 38 in Kobin, 21 in Dogon Daji, 16 in Naidu, 30 in Kabamu, 10 in Kabani and 9 in Gani, and burnt almost all the houses. Most of the killed people are women and children.
25/06/2014	LAGOS	BOKO HARAM	An explosion happened during the night on Creek Road near the Burma Road junction in Apapa, Lagos State, western Nigeria, security sources are saying the explosion was a car bombing. The explosion was apparently carried out by a female suicide bomber and was aimed at igniting several gasoline depots in the area. At least 4 persons were killed by the explosion, among them the female suicide bomber who drove a Mercedes Benz car that caused the explosion.



Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Primary Targets		
32					1085					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	06	2	24
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others								
09	17	03	03	0	13	975	00	97	0			

Primary Targets

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
Institutions	Security/Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/Markets	Business/Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
1	5	0	0	2	0	3	2	0	2	0	15	0



| | | | |

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				
PATIMI AKEME	Nigeria	F	78	14/06/2014	NTR	Fonibiri community, Southern Ijaw Local Government Area, Bayelsa State	UNKNOWN	NTR	mother of the state Commissioner for Lands and Survey, Furuebi Akene	NTR
NTR	Nigeria	F	NTR	10/06/2014	NTR	Chibok area, Borno State	Boko Haram	NTR	20 women from a nomadic settlement	NTR
NTR	Nigeria	F	NTR	24/06/2014	NTR	Kummabza, Damboa, Borno state	Boko Haram	NTR	60 women and girls	NTR

1. The psychological pressure on civilians by BH remains high
2. Increase of the use of explosives by BH
3. Killing of 1 BH top.
4. Intensification of attacks on schools
5. Kidnappings of administrative and political leaders in Bayelsa State remain high

July 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
MALI			
01/07/2014	TOMBOUCTOU	MINUSMA/UNKNOWN	1 UN peacekeeper from Burkina Faso was killed, and 6 others sustained serious injuries, after three vehicle stepped on an improvised explosive device.
11/07/2014	NORTH	MNLA/MAA	Violent clashes between the two armed groups occurred in various places all the day. At least 49 were killed (14 MNLA and 35 MAA) and many others injured.
14/07/2014	GAO	AL MOURABITOUNE	A French military, Dejvid Nikolic, 45 years, from the 1st « foreign regiment of genie », was killed in a suicide attack at about 100 km from Gao.
NIGERIA			
03/07/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected Boko Haram fighters killed 5 people in Konduga (Borno) when a bomb believed to have been planted in a pickup van loaded with firewood exploded.
04/07/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	15 people, including motorists, were killed when suspected Boko Haram gunmen laid ambush along Maiduguri -Mafa- Dikwa Road.
04/07/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	An attack conducted by BH gunmen was successfully repelled by JTF. At least 6 soldiers and more than 53 Jihadists were killed.
06/07/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected Boko Haram fighters, dressed in military uniforms, killed 7 people in an attack at Krenuwa village in the Marte district, near the northeastern border with Cameroon.
08/07/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Nigerian soldiers attempted to regain control over the Damboa military base that resulted in 15 soldiers killed when Boko Haram fighters counter attacked.
14/07/2014	BIU, BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected Boko Haram fighters attacked the Mandafuma village in Biu Local Government Area of the Borno state, injuring 1 person and destroying property.
15/07/2014	BIU, BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	BH gunmen attacked Huyim village in Biu Local Government, killing at least 9 people.



15/07/2014	DAMBOA/BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram fighters attacked the Sabon Gari village in Damboa Local Government Area of Borno State and killed approximately 27 people. Sabon Gari is located about 40 kilometres from Biu in southern Borno, and 145 kilometres away from Maiduguri.
16/07/2014	GOMBI, ADAMAWA STATE	BOKO HRAM	Suspected Boko Haram fighters kidnapped a German in Gombi town of Adamawa State. The man, who is said to be the principal of a technical skill acquisition centre in the town, was abducted on his way to work.
17/07/2014	GAMBURU NGALA, BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram fighters destroyed a bridge in Gambou Ngala, which linked Nigeria to Cameroon.
17/07/2014	DAMBOA, BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	BH gunmen stormed the village at 05.00 AM and killed 80 villagers and set homes a blaze.
23/07/2014	KADUNA, KADUNA STATE	BOKO HARAM	At least 83 people were killed on Wednesday in two suicide bombings in the north Nigerian city of Kaduna, one aimed at opposition leader and ex-president Muhammadu Buhari and another at a moderate Muslim cleric about to lead a crowd in prayer. In the deadliest attack, a bomber in a car full of explosives hurtled towards Buhari's convoy at the crowded Kawo market. At least 50 people were killed there. In another incident, occurred earlier, a suicide bomber on foot, targeting a moderate cleric, killed at least 32 of his congregation on a busy commercial road. Thousands were gathered for prayers with Sheikh Dahiru Bauchi in Murtala Muhammed square. When his convoy pulled up, the bomber lunged at him before being stopped by his private security.
24/07/2014	KANO, KANO STATE	BOKO HARAM	At least 1 person was killed and 8 other people injured when a blast ripped through a crowded bus station at the New Motor Park in the predominantly Christian Sabon Gari neighborhood, which has previously been targeted by Boko Haram militants. The explosive, an IED, was concealed in a water dispenser and brought into the motor park by unknown people
25/07/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram fighters attacked a community in the south of Borno State, killing its district leader, Alhaji Ibrahim Dawi, and about 12 people. Residents of Garubula village in Biu local government area of the state confirmed that Dawi was shot dead.
27/7/2014	KANO, KANO STATE	BOKO HARAM	A woman detonated low-calibre explosives packed to her torso at a petrol station in the Hotoro area on the outskirts of the city, targeting women who had lined up to buy



			kerosene. 3 people and 10 others were killed.
27/7/2014	KANO, KANO STATE	BOKO HARAM	A female bomber approached the Trade Fair Complex in a key commercial district. She was stopped at the gate and blew herself up. She was killed and 6 people were injured, including 2 police officers.
28/07/2014	KANO, KANO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Two blasts by female suicide bombers killed 5 people and injured 13
29/07/2014	POTISKUM, YOBE STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suicide bombers attacked two mosques killing at least 55 people and injuring several others. The first explosion rocked an open air mosque belonging to a Shiite Muslim sect in the Dogo Tebo area of the city around 7:55 pm (1855 GMT). The second blast five minutes later at a mosque within the compound of the chief imam in the town's Anguwar Bolawa area.
30/07/2014	KANO, KANO STATE	BOKO HARAM	At least 6 people have been killed in a suicide bombing in Kano. The female bomber blew herself up as students queued to check their names on an admission list.
30/07/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram fighters set a light five churches in communities south of Borno, namely Kwajaffa, Tashan Alade and some communities in Hawul Local Government Area in the southern part of the state.



Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
24					455				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	01	02	21
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap- ping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
10	01	12	01	00	23	322	00	110			

PRIMARY TARGETS

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	1	0	0	2	0	1	3	0	2	1	14	0



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				
NTR	German	F	NTR	16/07/2014	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR

Preliminary remarks

1. BH indiscriminately targets the population
2. Increase of NH attacks on places for worship
3. Borno state continues to constitute the main zone of action of BH.
4. Jihadists restarting their activities I Mali
5. Frequent clashes between nongovernmental armed groups



August 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
MALI			
5/08/2014	KIDAL	UNKNOWN	Abda Ag Kazina, the Kidal Deputy Mayor, was kidnapped in his house, by unidentified gunmen. He was released a few hours later, without claims from the kidnappers.
09/08/2014	NORTH	MAA	Violent clashes erupted between 2 factions of the MAA : the one led Sidi Brahim Ould Sidati that's claims independence, and the other one led by O. Sidi Mohamed , allegedly supported by the Government.
10/08/2014	TIMBUKTU	FRENCH RAMY/JIHADISTS	French forces bombed Islamist militant positions in northern, as the country works to drive al-Qaeda militants out of their former colony. Four or five bombs were dropped west of the city of Timbuktu in the Essakane region, with the stated intention of countering the emergence of al-Qaeda-linked groups in the Sahel region of Africa.
16/08/2014	BER	UNKNOWN	A suicide attack on a United Nations base in Mali killed 2 UN peacekeepers and injured 7 others during the morning.
28/08/2014	AGUELHOC	ANSAR DINE	Jihadists fired scores of rockets on the UN barracks. No victim was claimed.
NIGERIA			
06/08/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram gunmen have killed 37 Gwoza residents. The extremists raided the town, some 135km from Maiduguri, the capital of Borno state before dawn, forcing residents to flee their homes. The attackers also burnt down the divisional police headquarters, the local government secretariat and other public buildings in the town. There were no soldiers to defend the town, and the whereabouts of the Gwoza emir, Mohammad Idrissa Timta, were unknown.
15/08/2014	KUKAWA LOCAL GOVERNMENT/ BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram Islamists kidnapped 97 people from fishing communities in extreme northeast, hauling some of the hostages away on boats across Lake Chad. 28 people were also reportedly killed in the militant raids on a number of villages in the area in Borno state, a Boko Haram stronghold.
11/08/2014	GWOZA, BORNO STATE	JTF/BH	Units of the 213 battalion Task Force and 234 Special Operations battalion both based in Mubi attempted to retake Gwoza Township from Islamist militant Boko Haram. At least 100 civilians and several soldiers were killed



16/08/2014	BAYELSA STATE	UNKNOWN	Kidnappers once again struck along the creeks of the Niger Delta at the weekend as 4 men working for a dredging company attached to a construction giant, SETRACO, were abducted along the creek of Nembe in Nembe Local Government Area of the state of Bayelsa State. The abducted workers were taken at about 9p.m. along the Agbakabriye by the gunmen at the site of the multi-billion naira Ogbia-Nembe Road that is meant to link the state capital with the deep riverine areas of the state. The abducted workers have been identified to be Caleb Agene, Otuke Magic Kingdom, Gabriel Oghene and Godwin Odukpong. The abduction of the dredging workers is coming few days after the state government set up an 11-man Security Task Force headed by a former Leader of the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), Ebikabowei Victor-Ben. The dredging crew members were reportedly seized and whisked away from their dredging base by the armed men who came in a speed boat
25/08/2014	ASHIGASHYA	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram has seized control of Ashigashya overnight. Its gunmen moved into the city, where they slaughtered 3 people in front of a church;
31/08/2014	GAMBORU NGALA	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram gunmen have killed about 23 residents in Gamboru Ngala, a Nigerian town on the border with Cameroon that they captured earlier this week after taking over military and police facilities in a fierce gun battle which forced thousands of residents across the border into Cameroon.
SENEGAL			
16/08/2014	ZINGUICHOR AREA	UNKNOWN	At least 7 people were killed and 3 others badly injured, after their vehicle exploded on a land mine, probably set by "Mouvement des forces démocratiques de Casamance (MFDC)", an independantist armed movement that uses such weaponry to fight the Senegalese army.



Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
12					172				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	03	02	07
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnaping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
4	05	01	02	00	2	170	NA	NA			

PRIMARY TARGETS

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
Institutions	Security/Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/Markets	Business/Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender M/F	Age Years	Kidnapping Date D/M/YY	Release Date D/M/YY	Kidnapping Location Town, City and Country	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
Abda Ag Kazina	Mali	M	NTR	05/08/2014	05/08/2014	Kidal, Mali	NTR	NTR	Freed a few hours later. No claim	NTR
NA	Nigeria	M&F	NA	15/08/2014	NA	Gamboru Ngala, Nigeria	NA	NA	97 kidnapped and sent to Chad	NA
Caleb Agene	Nigeria	M	NA	16/08/2014	NA	Nembe, Nigeria	NA	NA	NA	NA
Otuke Magic Kingdom	Nigeria	M	NA	16/08/2014	NA	Nembe, Nigeria	NA	NA	NA	NA
Gabriel Oghene	Nigeria	M	NA	16/08/2016	NA	Nembe, Nigeria	NA	NA	NA	NA
Godwin Odukpon	Nigeria	M	NA	16/08/2016	NA	Nembe, Nigeria	NA	NA	NA	NA



Preliminary remarks

- BH indiscriminately targets the population
- Increase of NH attacks on places for worship
- Borno state continues to constitute the main zone of action of BH.
- Jihadists restarting their activities I Mali
- Frequent clashes between nongovernmental armed groups
- The Civilians constitute the major part of victims
- BH has adopted the IS strategic approach of conquering territories
- The IS proclaimed its establishment



September 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
MALI			
4/9/2014	NORTH EAST	UNKNOWN	4 peacekeepers from Chad were killed and 2 others injured after their vehicle exploded on a land mine.
15/9/2014	AGUELHOK	UNKNOWN	1 peacekeeper from Chad was killed and several others injured after their vehicle was blown up by a mine during a patrol.
18/9/2014	ZOUERA,TIMBUKTU AREA	AQMI	5 Tuareg civilians, from the same family, were abducted by AQMI gunmen.
18/9/2014	AGUELHOK	UNKNOWN	5 peacekeepers from the MINUSMA's Chad contingent were killed, and several others injured after their vehicle exploded on an explosive device on the road to their barracks in the city.
24/9/2014	ZOUERA,TIMBUKTU AREA	AQMI	4 of the 5 Tuareg civilians abducted by AQMI were freed. The corpse of the remaining kidnapped Tuareg was found without the head. AQMI decapitated him, accusing him to work for French troops.
NIGERIA			
1/9/2014	BAMA, BORNO STATE	BH/JTF	BH insurgents took over the city. The number of the victims was not available.
2/9/2014	BANKI, BORNO STATE	BH/JTF	BH insurgents took over the city. The number of the victims was not available.
3/9/2014	BARA, YOBE STATE	BH/JTF	BH insurgents took over the city, killing at least 7 people.
6/9/2014	KAWURI, BORNO STATE	JTF/BH	Soldiers killed 50 militants during a raid on their hideout in the small town of Kawuri.
6/9/2014	GULAK,ADAMAWA STATE	BH/JTF	BH insurgents took over the city that is the capital of Madagali Local Government, killing at least 17 soldiers
7/9/2014	MICHIKA,ADAMAWA STATE	BH/JTF	BH insurgents took over the city, killing at least 23 soldiers



8/9/2014	MUBI, ADAMAWA STATE	JTF/BH	Mubi was captured by Boko Haram insurgents during an engagement with the Nigerian army that left 24 dead and many, including former President Obasanjo's son, Lt. Col. Adeboye Obasanjo, gravely wounded
9//2014	VIMTIM, ADAMAWA STATE	JTF/BH	The military, engaged the Boko Haram terrorists in a fierce battle at Vimtim, inflicting heavy casualties on the insurgents. At the end of the gun battle, the troops who moved in from the 1 Division Kaduna, 3 Division Jos and TRADOC, Minna killed 40 sect members and also succeeded in reclaiming Michika, Uba and Gulak towns from the terrorists. Later about 50 terrorists on the flee were additionally killed.
12/9/2014	KONDUGA, BORNO STATE	JTF/BH	The Nigerian Army yesterday inflicted heavy casualty on the sect fighters who attempted to capture Konduga, a strategic town just about 35km to Maiduguri, killing over 120 and halting their match to Maiduguri
17/9/2014	KANO,KANO STATE	UNKNOWN	At least 13 people were killed and 34 injured as police fought a battle with the suspected Boko Haram attackers at Kano's Federal College of Education. Kano police commissioner described the gunmen as insurgents and said they had run onto the college site after exchanging fire with police outside
19/9/2014	MAINOK,BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram militants have attacked a rural market, killing at least 36 people. Gunmen shot at traders and customers as they raided the busy market for food supplies. g it difficult to obtain accurate information. The 36 people killed, including 13 gunmen and 23 civilians.
24-25/9/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected members of the Boko Haram killed 20 people at Shaffa community of Hawul Local Government Area of Borno state. Shaffa is 20 kilometres away from Azare, the headquarters of Hawul LGA in southern part of the state. Among those killed were a pastor, whose name was given as Eliud Gwamna Mshelizza and a teacher at Government Girls Secondary School Shaffa. 18 other people were also killed in Shindiffu while many others escaped with bullet wounds. The terrorists also destroyed about ten churches in Shaffa and Shindiffu as well as a clinic, staff houses and other facilities at the girls school.
25/09/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Terrorists after have attacked Shindiffu were proceeding to Turaku village where another Christian community was also attacked, when military troops from Adamawa and Biu axis ambushed them and killed almost all of them, numbering 25.
25/09/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Terrorists stormed Konduga at about 03.00 PM, but they repelled by the military, who killed 12 of them



26/09/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Terrorists stormed Konduga at about 8am in a dozen four-wheel drive pickup vans in their relentless attempt to take over the strategic town, but met stiff resistance from the Nigerian military. The soldiers were able to retrieve a light armoured tanker that led the attackers into Konduga. 18 of them were killed.
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Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
20					524				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	02	02	16
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
3	3	13	1	00	114	81	01	328			



Primary Targets

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
Institutions	Security/ Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/ Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/ Markets	Business/ Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	13	0

Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub- Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				
NTR	Mali	M	NTR	18/9/2014	24/9/2014	Timbuktu Mali	NTR	NTR	1of 5 killed	NTR

Preliminary remarks

1. BH does more and more use deception measures to attack governmental forces, mainly by using military uniform
2. Islamist had increased the use of suicide attack in Mali.



October 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
MALI			
03/10/2014	GAO	MUJAO	A convoy of Niger peacekeepers was on a supply run in the northeastern Menaka-Asongo corridor when they were ambushed by men on motorbikes. The encounter resulted in the killing of 9 Niger peacekeepers.
07/10/2014	KIDAL	UNKNOWN	MINUSMA and Barkhane were under fire, being targeted by about 10 rockets. 1 Senegalese peacekeeper was killed, and 2 others were injured.
13/10/2014	KIDAL	MNLA	At least 2 MNLA soldiers were injured after their vehicle exploded on a land mine near the MINUSMA barracks.
17/10/2014	NTILIT	MNLA/GATIA	At least 7 people were killed in a clash between MNLA and GATIA. The clash occurred at 10.30, after GATIA personnel entered the city, where MNLA was holding a check point.
29/10/2014	TIGHARGAR MOUNTAINS	BARKHANE/JIHADISTS	At least 1 French soldier and 20 jihadists were killed in a violent armed encounter between Barkhane force and an unidentified jihadist group. 1 other French soldier was injured on the spot.
30/10/2014	NORTH	BARKHANE/JIHADISTS	Barkhane troops assaulted jihadists, to disturb their redeployment in the area.
NIGER			
09/10/2014	NORTH	BARKHANE	Barkhane claims to have destroyed a convoy of vehicles, loaded with arms and ammunitions from Libya to Mali, belonging to Al Qaida. Several weapons and ammunitions, as well as militants were captured.



30/10/2014	OUALLAM	UNKNOWN	9 security forces have been killed in three simultaneous attacks in the country near the border with Mali. The militants attacked a prison, a refugee camp for Malians, and a patrol of Niger security forces. They freed many inmates from the prison, which had been holding Tuareg separatists. Four security forces were wounded in the attacks and three were still missing.
NIGERIA			
06/10/2014	VIMTIM, ADAMAWA STATE	BH/JTF	Boko Haram fighters killed at least 70 soldiers in a fierce battle between insurgents and Nigerian troops for control of the towns of Bazza and Vimtim in Adamawa State. In the battle, which was ongoing at the time of the report, Nigerian troops have killed 300 Islamist militants.
06/10/2014	NGAMBU/BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram gunmen killed at least 7 people slitting their victims' throats just the way people slaughter goats. The attacks took place while the people were celebrating the important Muslim feast of Eid al-Adha, a holiday commemorating Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son, Ishmael.
21/10/2014	PORT HARCOURT/RIVERS STATES	UNKNOWN	Ms. Osio Agama, the sister of the Ministry of Oil Deziani Alison Madueke, was kidnapped by unidentified gunmen, while in her car.
22/10/2014	AZARE, BAUCHI STATE	BOKO HARAM	A bomb blast at a bus station killed 5 people and injured 12 others at about 9:45 pm. The bomb blast occurred at (a) motor park roundabout in Azare town. The five persons were burnt beyond recognition and were certified dead, while twelve others sustained various degrees of injury.
23/10/2014	MADAGALI, MICHIKA/ADAMAWA STATE	BOKO HARAM	At least 25 women and girls were abducted in the villages, located in Madagali and Michika areas during the night. The two cities are under the control of Boko Haram
24/10/2014	NDONGO, BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected Boko Haram militants have killed at least 17 people and abducted dozens in a series of attacks in the central region of the Borno State. The killings mark the latest in a number of assaults by suspected Boko Haram. 30 youths had been abducted over the last couple of days in the same area. The insurgents had also carted away about 300 cows.
24/10/2014	OGUN STATE	UNKNOWN	1 German citizen was killed and 1 other kidnapped near Sagamu, by unidentified gunmen that attacked their vehicles. They were travelling separately. Apparently the gunmen intended to kidnap both of them. Unfortunately, one of them was injured during the firings and died immediately. The assailants succeeded to abduct the second one.



28/10/2014	YENAGOA, BAYELSA STATE	UNKNOWN	Unidentified gunmen, numbering 15 had kidnapped 6 AGIP Oil Society staff in the boat on the Barbara River. The 6 men were kidnapped after gunmen killed the 4 policemen that were escorting the boat.
30/10/2014	GUR AREA, BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	After a failed attempt on Sabon Gari in Damboa local government area, a combined efforts of military officers and members of the vigilante group, otherwise known as Civilian JTF pursued the insurgents to Gur area around Mandafuma village, where they engaged them in a battle which lasted for about two hours, killing 41 members of the sect. The insurgents went to attack Sabon Gari, when people were returning to their homes after three months of exile as internally displaced persons in various camps across the state. The attack was foiled as the military was already on ground before their arrival.
31/10/2014	GOMBE,GOMB E STATE	BOKO HARAM	At least 8 people were killed, and 34 others injured after a bus station was hit by 3 explosions in Gombe. 3 men entered the station a few minutes before, and left their bags around the buses, being loaded. The explosions occurred at 09.00, a few minutes after the 3 men left the place.



Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
18					496				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	3	5	10
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
4	8	2	4	00	90	38	00	368			

Primary Targets

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	3	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	0



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender M/F	Age Years	Kidnapping Date D/M/YY	Release Date D/M/YY	Kidnapping Location Town, City and Country	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
Osio Agama	Nigeria	F	NTR	21/10/2014	30/10/2014	Port Harcourt Nigeria	NTR	NTR	freed in a joint operation by security forces	NTR
NA	Nigeria	F	NTR	23/10/2014	NTR	Madagali, Michika Nigeria	Boko Haram	NTR	NTR	NTR
NA	Germany	M	NTR	24/10/2014	NTR	Sagamu, Nigeria	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR
NA	Nigeria	M	NTR	28/10/2014	NTR	Yenagoa, Nigeria	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR

Preliminary remarks

1. Jihadists' activities in Northern Mali on Rise
2. Increase of armed incidents between nongovernmental groups in Northern Mali
3. BH completely controls a large territory consisting of parts of Borno and Adamawa states
4. BH had increased the use of suicide attack of "open places" in the non-controlled areas.



November 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
COTE D'IVOIRE			
17/11/2014	NIAKARA	UNKNOWN	At about 10.00 AM, a group of masked gunmen, numbering 10, armed with AK rifles, conducted attacks on range of vehicles on the main road between Niakara and Wéréguekaha villages. They looted all the belongings of the passengers. Gunmen after leaving people and vehicles untouched, managed to disappear in the neighboring bush.
24/11/2014	NIAKARA	UNKNOWN	Unidentified gunmen, during the night, assaulted Namogokaha, a farmers' settlement near the city of Niakara, located at the Center-North region of the country. The assault, conducted with the use of AK rifles resulted in the injuring of dozens of farmers, who escaped in the bush. The assailants set ablaze all the houses and entirely looted the village
MALI			
02/11/2014	BOULKESSI	FAMA/UNIDENTIFIED JIHADISTS	At least 1 jihadist was killed and 20 others arrested, after a fierce armed encounter between FAMA and a group of jihadists in Boulkessi, a village near the Mali-Burkina Faso border.
03/11/2014	GAO	FAMA/UNKNOWN	2 FAMA soldiers were killed, and 4 others injured, after an improvised explosive device exploded at a check-point held by the Malian Army in Almoustrat, in the Gao area.
6/11/2014	GAO	UNKNOWN	At least 3 civilians sustained serious injuries, after their truck exploded on a mine at about 20 kilometers southern Almoustrat, a village located 120 km northern Gao. The truck was transporting food, water and various furniture to MINUSMA troops in the region
22/11/2014	AGUELHOK	UNKNOWN	At least 2 civilians were killed and 10 others kidnapped, after gunmen, numbering 30, invaded Aguelhok, and forced young men to follow them. The 2 killed people are the one, who refused to do so.
25/11/2014	BOUREM	UNKNOWN	At least 2 security officers were killed, and many others injured, after the Minister of rural development's (SEM Bocary Treta) convoy, exploded on land mines, while directing to Taoussa, the Bourem area for official business
NIGERIA			



03/11/2014	LOKOJA, KOGI STATE	UNKNOWN	132 inmates escaped from the Koton Karfa Medium Security Prison's facilities, after armed gunmen blew the doors up, after overcoming the security personnel.
03/11/2014	POTISKUM,YO BE STATE	BOKO HARAM	A suicide bomber killed at least 20 people in an attack on Shia Muslims who were marching to mark the Day of Ashura. Around fifty people were injured in the attack.
04/11/2014	NAFALA, GOMBE STATE	BOKO HARAM	Militants suspected to be Boko Haram members launched an attack on Nafada town in Gombe state in the afternoon. The insurgents arrived in about 50 motorcycles and set the local government secretariat and the Police station on fires. They stole weapons from the station, after which they attacked a military checkpoint by Ngada Bridge. The Peoples Democratic Party's (PDP) secretariat was also touched by the rampaging insurgents.
05/11/2014	ASHAKA, GOMBE STATE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram insurgents have taken over Ashaka cement factory. The militants arrived in convoy of pick up vans and shot sporadically at workers, all of whom fled the premises. They looted the factory, taking dynamites, food and drugs.
07/11/2014	AZARE, BAUCHI STATE	BOKO HARAM	At least 10 people have been killed in a bomb blast as they queued to withdraw money from a cash machine in in Azare. A female suicide bomber activated her belt loaded with IED outside the local branch of the First Bank.
08/11/2014	BIU, BORNO STATE	VIGILANTES	At least 40 alleged BH members were killed by a group of vigilantes in BIU. The vigilantes later beheaded their victims and carried out a long parade with the heads without corpses in the streets. 260
10/11/2014	HONG,BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Hundreds of BH insurgents stormed the city, where they set ablaze the police station, before to implant their flags in all the city
11/10/2014	POTISKUM,YO BE STATE	BOKO HARAM	A suicide bomber dressed in the uniform of a boy's school in Nigeria blew himself up in a crowded assembly just before classes were to begin. The massacre claimed the lives of 47 students and injured 79. Students at the Government Comprehensive Senior Science Secondary School, where 1,000 boys between the ages of 15 and 20 are enrolled, had just gathered for the regular morning address by the principal when an enormous explosion ripped through the crowd at 7:50 am.



16/11/2014	CHIBOK, BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Hundreds of BH insurgents stormed the city, where they set ablaze many official buildings, the fuel station and the market, before to implant their flags in all the city
18/11/2014	CHIBOK,BORN O STATE	JTF/BH	JTF had recaptured the city, which felt a week ago in the hands of BH insurgents.
19/11/2014	AZAYA KURA,BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram gunmen attacked the village of Azaya Kura, killing at least 45 people. In the attack, victims' hands were tied behind their backs and their throats were slit. The attack was apparently aimed at punishing the community after four insurgents were pointed out to soldiers and were shot dead.
21/11/2014	DORON BAGA	BOKO HARAM	BH gunmen drove into Doron Baga near the border with Chad on motorbikes and proceeded to shoot villagers and slit their throats, killing at least 50. The traders were on their way to Chad to buy fish when militants blocked their path near the village of Doron Baga, some 180km (112 miles) north of Maiduguri. The attackers killed their victims silently without the use of the gun to avoid attracting attention from the multi-national troops
24/11/2014	DAMASAK, YOBE STATE	BOKO HARAM	BH gunmen succeeded to occupy the city. After they had entered the city, they killed about 50 civilians, arguing that the local population supports the JTF, and the local youth is recruited in the local self-defense groups called civilian JTF
25/11/2014	MAIDUGURI,B ORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Twin suicide bombings have killed, at least 30, in what is suspected to be an attack, by Boko Haram. The attack hit the main marketplace in the city. The suicide bombers were women wearing <i>hijab</i> . The first bomb exploded, killing 3, with the second one coming shortly afterwards and killing many more who rushed to help. The attacks took place at around 11 am local time.
28/11/2014	KANO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Islamist terrorists blew themselves up in the emir's mosque. The attack at the Grand Mosque in Kano left at least 120 people dead and 270 wounded. Those who weren't killed by the initial blasts were shot by advancing gunmen afterwards and targeted by another suicide bomber outside the mosque. Most of the victims were men and boys.
28/11/2014	NSUKKA, ENUGU STATE	UNKNOWN	Mr. Augustine Alumona, the President, Nsukka Town Development Union, has been kidnapped by gunmen on the new Opi-Ugwugo Nike road on his way to Enugu. Alumona left home at about 06 a.m. to go to Enugu to attend a meeting.



29/11/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected Boko Haram militants, who arrived on motorcycles throwing bombs, raided the town of Shani, a mostly Christian town in Nigeria's northeast after nightfall, at about 08.00 pm. About 50 people had been killed. The assailants rode on about 10 motorcycles and were more than 30 men. They came from Gwaskara axis, well-armed with AK 47 rifles, Improvised Explosive Devices and petrol bombs, wreaking havoc without confrontation. They started throwing bombs into houses and fired shots at people fleeing. They set ablaze the police station, houses and a telecom mast. BH had already attacked the town twice this year, most recently in June when at least 11 people were killed and the office of the electoral commission was burnt.
29/11/2014	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	An attack at Lassa town of Askira/Uba local government council left 6 persons dead with Churches and many houses burnt down by Boko Haram. The attack was resisted by the villagers who engaged the attackers with locally made riffles, bow and arrows, while the sect members were said to have come with all sorts of modern weapons. The local vigilante group refused the villagers from fleeing the town, encouraging them to stand and fight together;

Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
25					440				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	6	0	19
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap- ping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
4	7	13	1		4	391	00	45			

Primary Targets



Primary Targets												
Govnt/Public				Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities		Civil/Private						
Institutions	Security/ Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/ Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/ Markets	Business/ Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	15	0

Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender M/F	Age Years	Kidnapping Date D/M/YY	Release Date D/M/YY	Kidnapping Location Town, City and Country	Group (sub- Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
Augustine Alumona	Nigeria	M	NTR	28/11/2014	NA	Nsukka Nigeria	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR

Preliminary remarks

- BH does more and more use deception measures to attack governmental forces, mainly by using military uniform
- Islamist had increased the use of suicide attack in Mali.



December 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
MALI			
4/12/2014	INEKAR	MUJAO	3 civilians, belonging to the same family were abducted by gunmen riding motorcycles in the town of Inekar, about 80 km east of Menaka. They blocked the road and after pushing the driver out the vehicle, kidnapped the 3 civilians, after stopping by firing, a 4 vehicles convoy.
11/12/2014	KIDAL	BARKHANE	Abderrahmane Ould el Amar Ahmed aka Ahmed Tilemsi, Ahmed El Mali or Ahmed Ould Amer was, along with 10 others jihadists, killed by French troops, during an operation they conducted in Tabankort, in Gao area. He was one of the top leaders of the Signatories by the blood as well as of MUJAO
26/12/2014	BAMBA	GATIA	The armed group that claims to defend the unity of Mali against independantists entered into Bamba, and chased from there other gunmen that were previously controlling the city. No casualty.
29/12/2014	TESSALIT	ANSAR DINE	A military barracks shared by Malian and MINUSMA troops was attacked in the morning by AD that claimed the attack later. At least 9 rockets were fired on the barracks, without causing any casualty.
29/12/2014	TIMBUKTU	UNKNOWN	A boat belonging to Compagnie malienne de navigation (COMANAV) was attacked during the night while directing to Timbuktu on the Niger River. Unidentified gunmen launched some rockets on the boat with 200 passengers aboard that came from Bamba at Madjakoye. No victim was reported.
NIGERIA			
01/12/2014	DAMATURU, YOBE STATE	BOKO HARAM	Damaturu, the Yobe state capital has came under heavy fire as military and Boko Haram exchange shooting from 5:30 am to 7:54. The Islamic sect militants coming from Gujba and Gashua roads forced themselves into the city and started shooting around Bukar Abba University, along Gujba road where a heavy fight ensued between them and the military. The situation was later brought under the control of the military. All security operatives were under serious alert as some of the insurgents who melted into the city might invade other parts of the city. 222 people were killed in the shooting. The dead included 150 militants, 6 soldiers, 33 policemen and 33 civilians. The Yobe



			State police Spokesman, Nansel Chagwang, was also reportedly killed in the attack. Some militants and civilians died in the bush while fleeing. The insurgents who survived the heavy bombardment from the military loaded the bodies of their dead colleagues into four Hilux vans and went away with them. 10 insurgents, who were trapped in the town, were later captured by residents. 2 of the insurgents were set ablaze by angry residents while the remaining 8 were handed over to security agents. Some militants were burnt beyond recognition. The overwhelmed militants abandoned more than 10 vehicles with Arabic inscriptions at different locations of the town. Three Hilux vans belonging to the army, the vigilante and the police were burnt close to Yobe State University gate. The insurgents snatched 5 vehicles belonging to the University and burnt the Administrative block, while over 10 Hilux vans used by them were destroyed, but they also managed to snatch cars from the INEC premises and the state university to flee.
01/12/2014	MAIDUGURI,BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	6 people, including 2 female suicide bombers, have been confirmed dead in attack at the Monday Market in Maiduguri. The explosions occurred almost simultaneously at about 11:20 a.m. The first explosion occurred around 11:20am at one of the entrances of the market when a female suicide bomber who refused to submit herself to security check detonated the explosives strapped on her body. In the explosion, three persons and the suicide bomber died on the spot. Just as this was happening, the second female suicide bomber ran into a shop and was being dragged out by the shop owner and in the process the bomb on her exploded, killing her and the shop owner.
04/12/2014	BAJOGA	JTF/BH	BH gunmen stormed the city and engaged themselves in a fierce battle with JTF. After a few hours of intensive exchange of fire, they could not overcome the JTF, and they retreated and directed to Ashaka.
04/12/2014	ASHAKA,GOMBE STATE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram assaulted a cement plant, belonging to the French group Lafarge. The gunmen entered in Ashaka, where the plant is located, after having been driven out of Bajoga, 5 km away of the city, by the JTF. They blew the bridge between Bajoga and Ashaka, to prevent soldiers to pursue them. In Ashaka, they stole 4 x 4 vehicles, an ambulance and drugs in the clinic. No casualties were reported, staff having been evacuated before. In early November, the cement plant was attacked by the same group.
07/12/2014	MINNA,NIGER STATE	UNKNOWN	Unknown gunmen stormed the new Minna prison in Tunga area off David mark road in the state capital. The gunmen heavily armed stormed the front gate, overpowered the security and invaded the prison complex around 4:30pm and killed 1prison warder and wounded another one. They freed 270 inmates. 63 inmates stayed back in the prison after the jail break. It is believed that the



			armed men went to the prison to free notorious armed robbers that were remanded in the prison.
08/12/2014	LASSA, BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	The Boko Haram gunmen has abducted over 26 girls and killed 15 people, mostly old men and women, before they kidnapped the women. They attacked the town with a variety of heavy weaponry, armored vehicles and explosives. They were finally able to overwhelm the local opposition and capture the town. They burnt almost half of the town before they left.
10/12/2014	ADAMAWA STATE	JTF/BH	Nigerian troops have captured documents containing a list of communities about to be attacked and sketches of the towns from fleeing terrorists in Adamawa State. During a hot chase of the terrorists around Hildi, at least 7 of the terrorists lost their lives while a total of 5 rifles, hundreds of rounds of ammunition as well as bows and arrows were captured from them.
10/12/2014	BORNO-BAUCHI-ADAMAWA STATES	JTF/BH	During a special raid operation conducted on Balmo and Lame forests linking Borno, Bauchi and Adamawa states, the troops recovered rifles and a number of motorcycles after a stiff resistance by terrorists was crushed. 20 of them lost their lives while some were wounded. 6 soldiers were wounded in the encounter. At the end of the encounter, troops took firm control of the forest location.
10/12/2014	KANO,KANO STATE	BH	2 female suicide bombers in hijab killed at least 4 people at the Kantin Kwari, a busy market in Kano. They came by the market and asked to be directed to a public convenience. The bombs detonated, killing them and four others. They were accompanied by a man who disappeared after the girls blew themselves up. The blasts hit a parking area rather than the main market.
11/12/2014	JOS,PLATEAU STATE	BH	At least 30 people were killed after two bombs exploded in quick succession in a marketplace. The blasts targeted Jos's commercial district, near the Terminus bus station. The first explosion took place at an outdoor food stand. The second blast hit the marketplace.
14/12/2014	GUMSURI,BORNO STATE	BH	Boko Haram Militants have stormed Gumsuri, a remote village in north-eastern Nigeria, killing at least 33 people and kidnapping at least 185, mainly young men, women and children from the village.
22/12/2014	GOMBE,GOMBE STATE	BH	20 people were killed in a bomb explosion at about 10.00 AM in a bus station in the city of Gombe. The explosion occurred while passengers were trying to get on a bus.
31/12/2014	GOMBE,GOMBE	BH	1 woman wearing a hijab, who refused to be checked, blew herself up at 20.00 in front of the



	STATE		military barracks of Bolari, while trying to enter, after soldiers fired on her. The woman was the only victim of the explosion. This barracks had already been the target of an attack in July in the similar conditions.
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Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
18					376				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	06	03	09
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnaping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
7	5	4	2	00	43	139	00	194			

PRIMARY TARGETS

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	4	0



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender M/F	Age Years	Kidnapping Date D/M/YY	Release Date D/M/YY	Kidnapping Location Town, City and Country	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
NA	Mali	M	NA	4/12/2014	NA	Inekar, Mali	MUJAO	NA	3 persons from the same family	NA
NA	Nigeria	F	NA	8/12/2014	NA	Lassa, Nigeria	BOKO HARAM	NA	2- females kidnapped	NA

Preliminary remarks

- BH intensifies terror in the occupied territory
- Rate of the terrorists killed is increasing due to the multiplication of armed clashes with the military
- Increase of the suicide bombing, mainly carried out by females in the non-occupied by BH areas.



Central Africa Terrorism Situation Report

January 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
CAMEROON			
20/01/2014	GAROUA-BOULAI	SELEKA/AB	3 CAR gunmen, including 1 AB and 2 Seleka had been killed in an armed clash that erupted between them in a remote Cameroonian village at the CAR-Cameroon border.
CAR			
24/01/2014	BANGUI	ANTIBALAKA	At least 50 Muslims, amongst which six children, five women were killed in two separate attacks in the Northwestern areas of the capital, Bangui,.
24/01/2014	BANGUI	AB/SELEKA	Fierce clashes raged in the predominantly Muslim neighborhood of Miskin in Bangui. The violence started after the anti-balaka Christian militia group came to Miskin to look for ex-seleka fighters. This had provoked several armed ex-seleka fighters to exchange fire with the Christian militiamen. The exchange of firings resulted in the killing of 5 people
24/01/2014	BANGUI	ANTIBALAKA	A Muslim former minister was hacked to death by machete-wielding, as clashes escalated a day after interim President Catherine Samba-Panza took office. At least 9 other people were killed when bands of people, some of them Christian self-defence groups, attacked and looted shops in the mostly Muslim Miskine neighbourhood of Bangui.
28/01/2014	BANGUI	SELEK	At least 10 ex rebels had been killed in a clash with Sangaris troops that were attacked in front of Camp RDOT



Synthesis Table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
5					78				NA				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	0	1	4
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnaping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
00	5	00	00	00	00	56	00	22	NA	NA	NA	NA			

PRIMARY TARGETS

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				
NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR

Preliminary remarks

- Anti Balaka and Seleka are the main groups that originate violence against civilians, national and international forces
- CAR conflict is spreading to neighboring Cameroon
- Civilian population remains the major victim of the unrest
- “War” between AB and Seleka can conduct to an ethnic and religious confrontation.



February 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
CAR			
04/02/2014	BODA	SELEKA/AB	Armed clashes that lasted one week and opposed Seleka and AB resulted in the death of 70 people and some 50 houses burnt in Boda, located 100 km western Bangui. Clashes erupted after a Seleka convoy moved toward the city, causing disputes between Muslim and Christian communities that quickly escalated to armed clashes.
06/02/2014	BANGUI	FACA	The solemn ceremony marking the reformation of the Central African Armed Forces (FACA) ended in violence. A man was killed by soldiers who accused him to be a former rebel. The killing took place a few minutes after the ceremony, in which took part the President and the Cabinet. The FACA elements attacked the young man dressed in civilian clothes, accusing him of being a member of the Seleka), hitting him with stones, and stabbing him to death. His dead body was later publicly displayed for hours.
18/02/2014	BANGUI	SELEKA	8 people were killed and about 20 injured in an armed clash that opposed unidentified gunmen and international forces, involved in the peace keeping operation.. The surge of violence resulted from incidents that occurred a day before in the evening in the Boy Rabe area, one of the main strongholds of the anti-balaka, between members of the militia and MISCA, the African Union peace keeping force. 1 French soldier was injured by straight bullets during the intervention, while patrolling in the area.
19/02/2014	BANGUI	AB/MISCA/SANGARIS	Heavy fighting erupted near the airport, as Christian militia tried to block the evacuation of Muslims and disrupted a visit by a top United Nations official. The clashes began after Chadian troops tried to escort a convoy of Muslims out of the city. Their departure was blocked by the militia, known as the anti-balaka that killed 5 Muslim civilians. As MISCA peacekeeping troops and French soldiers removed the roadblocks and dispersed the crowds, some anti-balaka fighters responded with gunfire.
23/02/2014			Trois morts : en un an, près de 9.000 militaires français se sont succédé au sein de la force « Sangaris ». Trois d'entre eux y ont été tués : le caporal Antoine Le Quinio et le caporal Nicolas Vokaer, du 8e RPIMa, le 9 décembre, et le caporal-chef Damien Dolet, du RICM, le 23 février. Selon l'état-major des armées, 120 soldats français ont été blessés depuis le début de l'opération.
28/02/2014	BANGUI	ANTI BALAKA	Gunmen killed 3 former rebels in a drive-by shooting, and seriously injured a fourth person. The victims were riding in



			a taxi when they were shot and killed by gunmen in another vehicle. The driver of the taxi, who was unharmed, picked up the former members of the Seleka rebel movement at a camp where they had been billeted and were headed to a mainly Muslim district of Bangui.
28/02/2014	BERBERATI	AB/MISCA	An armed clash erupted between MISCA troops and AB gunmen, after the latter did not agree to be disarmed by the peacekeepers. No casualty was registered.

Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
6					87				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	0	3	3
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap- ping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
00	5	00	00	1	00	84	00	3			

PRIMARY TARGETS

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0



[illegible]

Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

[illegible]

Preliminary remarks

- Anti Balaka and Seleka are the main groups that originate violence against civilians, national and international forces
- Civilian population remains the major victim of the unrest
- Militias intentionally confront international forces.



March 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
CAMEROON			
02/03/2014	FOTOKOL	BH/BIR	An armed clash erupted between the Cameroon BIR patrol team and BH gunmen that were attempting to cross the border near Wouro-Mari, a small village in Fotokol area. After a few hours of intense fighting, Cameroon troops succeeded to force BH to go back into Nigeria. As result 1 soldier named Abanda and 7 BH were killed.
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO			
01/03/2014	BENI	MONUSCO	UN gunships have targeted a base of the Ugandan Muslim rebel group ADF-Nalu in the eastern DR Congo for the first time. The operation, conducted with great precision, helps achieve a clear goal: bringing an end to ADF's recent attacks against the civilian population
03/03/2014	BENI	UNKNOWN	2 unidentified men threw grenades on a UN convoy in the city. As result of the explosion that followed, 2 Nepalese peacekeepers were seriously injured and some others lightly.
25/03/2014	SOUTH KIVU	FARDC/FNL	4 FNL militiamen were killed and 1 other captured after between a FADC patrol team and FNL gunmen in the area surrounding Kiliba and Muhungu.
CAR			
07/03/2014	BANGUI	ANTI BALAKA	4 Muslim civilians were killed Friday in Bangui by AB gunmen and their corps mutilated. The victims were travelling to the Bangui M'poko airport aboard an airport security service vehicle when they were attacked by gunmen.
08/03/2014	NDELE	SELEKA	A Red Cross worker was killed in the north of the Central African Republic. Armed men entered the Catholic mission of Ndele, where four of Red Cross staff were based, and killed one of them, a Central African man. The remaining three were safe.
08/03/2014	BANGUI	ANTI BALAKA	A dispute that took place amongst AB elements over the sharing of looted goods resulted in shootings, which longed hours, on the night of Saturday to Sunday. At least 4 people (AB) were killed.



21/03/2014	BANGUI	MISCA	Burundian peacekeepers fired on a crowd to disrupt anti-Muslim violence, injuring at least six people. Peacekeepers helped transport the injured to a hospital after the violence. 4 of the 6 injured were younger than 16. The incident began when a Muslim man tried to carry out a transaction at a bank but was attacked by an angry mob, prompting the peacekeepers to respond.
22-23/03/2014	BANGUI	AB/SELEKA	At least 9 people died in new clashes over the weekend. The fighting on was concentrated around the northern Muslim neighborhoods of PK5 and PK12 which were attacked by anti-balaka fighters.
23/03/2014	BANGUI	AB/MISCA	2 of MISCA soldiers were wounded by Christian militiamen. Fighting erupted in the capital, Bangui between peacekeepers and the militiamen known as anti-Balaka who say they are trying to provide security in the city. The anti-Balaka began as a self-defense militia but has morphed into gangs of youths who have slaughtered Muslim civilians suspected of collaborating with rebels.
27/03/2014	BANGUI	SELEKA	At least 20 people were killed when SELEKA extremists threw hand grenades at mourners during a Christian funeral service at around 11pm. In addition to the 20 people who died in the attack, 11 others were wounded and hospitalized. A pregnant woman and several children were among the victims.
29/03/2014	BANGUI	SELEKA/AB/MISCA/ SANGARIS	At least 4 people were killed in armed clashes that erupted between non-governmental armed groups. The clash later involved international troops when they came to intervene in order to stop the violence.
29/03/2014	PAOUA	FS-RJ	About 03.00 an armed clash involving 2 non governmental armed groups: Forces Spéciales de Révolution Justice (FS-RJ) and an unknown armed group at BEDAKA resulted in the killing of 32 people, including 10 CAR Seleka, 12 Sudanese Seleka, 3 Cameroonian Seleka and 7 Chadian Seleka. The unknown armed group was harrasing the local population, looting goods and KFR.
30/03/2014	BANGUI	MISCA	Chadian soldiers sent to repatriate their compatriots from the Central African Republic killed at least eight civilians when they opened fire on crowds in Bangui. The incident occurred in a mainly Christian district in the north of Bangui. Chadian forces, who are accused of siding with the Seleka because they are also Muslim, have also clashed with the militias known as anti-balaka.
CHAD			
23/03/2014	NDJAMENA	UNKNOWN	At least 3 people were killed including two gendarmes and a driver in an attack on the gendarmerie barrack in Ndjare. The commander of the gendarmerie troops, Colonel Zakaria Haggar was injured in the attack. The



		assailants captured 1 vehicle and attacked a police station before to disappear.
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Synthesis table

Total attacks					Total Dead				Primary Targets		
15					97				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
Type of Attacks					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	4	5	6
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
02	13	00	00	00	3	43	00	51			

Primary Targets

Primary Targets												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
Institutions	Security/Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/Markets	Business/Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	4	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	0

Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom



First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				
NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR

Preliminary remarks

- Boko Haram expands its activities to neighboring Cameroon
- Anti BALAKA and SELEKA remain the main actors of insecurity
- ADF-NALU and various militias continue to destabilize the security situation in the eastern part of DRC
- Peace keepers are intentionally targeted by nongovernmental violent armed groups.



April 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
CAMEROON			
05/04/2014	MAROUA	BOKO HARAM	Two Italian priests kidnapped in Cameroon have been named as Giampaolo Marta and Gian Antonio Allegri. Two groups of armed men raided the homes of priests and nuns in a northern Cameroon parish early in the morning and captured the priests. An 80-year-old Canadian nun was kidnapped at the same time.
09/04/2014	NORTHERN REGION	UNKNOWN	Clashes that erupted between Nigerian herdsmen and Cameroonian farmers at the border between the two countries resulted to the death of 2 people and the injuring of several others. The Cameroonians in the villages of Effou, Ambo, Badu, Okenakee and Badumu have been forced to flee away due to the intensity of the clashes. They accuse the Nigerian herdsmen heavily armed, for damaging their plantations with the livestock.
30/04/2014	DAMA MASSA	UNKNOWN	At least 12 people were killed in an attack by unidentified men in the Cameroonian town of Dama Massa (Extreme North), near the border of Nigeria. The victims returning from neighbouring Nigeria were attacked while crossing the river aboard canoes to return to Cameroon.
DRC			
08/04/2014	SOUTH KIVU	MAI-MAI YAKUTUMBA/FARDC	Armed clashes erupted early in the morning between FARDC and Yakutumba group in Misisi, city located south of Uvira and killed at least 6 people, including 2 FARDC soldier and 4 militiamen. The fighting lasted more than 3 hours from 5 local hours at Misisi. The attackers emerged from the Ngandja forest, dressed in skins of animals and tree branches, chanting war songs and attacked one of FARDC positions.
09/04/2014	KATANGA PROVINCE	MAI-MAI GEDEON/FARDC	11 traditional leaders of the 'Mitwaba dominion' in Katanga province who were taken hostage by Kyungu Gedeon , the warlord and leader of one of Ma Mai rebel groups, were released after a raid, carried out by FARDC
12/04/2014	ITURI	UNKNOWN	17 persons who were traveling aboard a bus were abducted by unidentified individuals. The vehicle was found without any of the 17 people who were there. The abduction has not yet claimed. But the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF-NALU) and the various Mai - Mai groups present in the area comprised between Ituri and North Kivu, which are very active in KFR, are suspected to be the perpetrators.



14/04/2014	NORTH KIVU	FARDC/ADF-NALU	FARDC has succeeded to seize the city of Madina, after killing about 100 ADF.
14/04/2013	BENI	ADF-NALU	A bus transporting the Air Forces pilots was attacked in the morning at Ngadi, about 7 km from Beni, on the road to Mavivi airport. The attack, conducted by ADF-NALU through a remote controlled bomb, killed 3 people, including the driver and 2 pilots.
24/04/2014	SOUTH KIVU	FARDC/FNL	3 Burundian rebels were killed in the armed clash between FARDC and the Front National pour la Liberation (FNL) at Katonyera hills, more than 100 km South of Bukavu.
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC			
01/04/2014	BANGUI	MISCA	Hundreds of residents of the Central African Republic capital Bangui were still fleeing after an attack in which Chadian soldiers fired into a crowd, killing at least 24. Most of the people leaving northern Bangui headed for displaced persons' camps scattered throughout the city, where flags flew at half-mast as part of three days of national mourning for the latest casualties. A few people decided to stay at home to protect their property against looters, who have taken advantage of the chaos caused by clashes that have claimed thousands of lives and taken on religious and ethnic dimensions.
04/04/2014	BANGUI	ANTI BALAKA	A Muslim civilian was killed by Christian anti-balaka militiamen on a bridge in Bangui. Saleh Idriss Adam, 25, was intercepted by militiamen on Miskine Bridge – only a few hundred meters from the capital's Central Mosque at which he had taken refuge – before the latter cut his throat.
06/04/2014	PAOUA	UNKNOWN	At least 7 people were killed and 21 others injured and more than 500 homes burned down, after an incursion conducted by unidentified gunmen in the Ngbengbere village, located 45 km from the border between the Central African Republic and Chad. Gunmen came on board of 7 vehicles and 31 motorcycles. They burned everything in the village, leaving only the Church.
08/04/2014	SIBUT	SELEKA/ANTI BALAKA	Sectarian violence killed at least 30 people; after "anti-balaka" militia attacked Seleka positions in Dekoa, some 300 kilometres north of the capital Bangui. Most of the victims were civilians who were hit by stray bullets.
09/04/2014	BANGUI	UNKNOWN	2 French soldiers were wounded when a man threw a grenade at them after he had been asked to disarm.
11/04/2014	PAOUA	MISCA	The Chadian troops were escorting the last 540 Muslim residents of the north-western town of Bossangoa to Gore in Chad when militia attacked the convoy at night as it passed through Boguila, around 500 km north of the capital



			Bangui. The Chadian soldiers repelled the attack, injuring at least 3 assailants.
15/04/2014	BANGUI	UNKNOWN	3 Christians have been killed in gunfire with Muslims. The clash erupted after a man, a woman and their 14-year-old daughter were found dead in their house in Bazanga district. Following the killing, angry residents carried the dead bodies to the
21/04/2014	GRIMARI	AB/SANGARIS	Fighting between a Christian militia and French soldiers left 8 people dead, 1 in Grimari. The fighting began between Christian militants and former members of Seleka. French soldiers that tried to intervene to stop the fight was attacked by AB; The retaliation resulted of the killing of 8 AB.
25/04/2014	BANGUI	SELEKA/AB/SANGARIS	3 militants from the Christian anti-balaka militia were killed in clashes with Muslims and French troops. 1 anti-balaka militant was killed when militiamen attacked the pre-dominantly Muslim Kilometer 5 neighborhood in central Bangui. 2 more anti-balaka militants were killed in an exchange of fire with French troops while trying to prevent Christian militants from chasing a Muslim near the cabinet headquarters during their protest against the killing of their fellow member.
26/04/2014	BANGUI	UNKNOWN	French soldiers were conducting a patrol in the mainly Muslim PK5 district when they were fired by unidentified gunmen. They repelled, killing at least 7 gunmen.
26/04/2014	BOGUILA	SELEKA	16 people were killed at the Hospital of Boguila by elements of the Seleka from Batangfo. Before to attack Boguila, they passed through Kambakota road. In the Boningi village, they killed 2 people. After, they arrived at Bodjomo village and killed 4 people, including 2 catechists of the Catholic Church. At Boguila, they looted at the market, and later came to the hospital, looking for money and equipment.
29/04/2014	BANGUI	ANTI BALAKA	Gunmen attacked an evacuation convoy carrying hundreds of Muslims north from Central African Republic's capital, killing at least 2 people. The 1,300 Muslims were being escorted from Bangui by foreign peacekeepers to move them from attacks by Christian militia. Gunmen attacked the 15-truck convoy as the trucks passed through thick vegetation.
CHAD			
10/04/2013	SUDAN-CHAD BORDER	DSF	At least 15 people were killed, dozens injured, and others captured in a clash between Chadian troops and the Chadian opposition on the Sudanese-Chadian border. The clash commenced at about 3 pm northwest of Umm Dukhun, close to the Chad-Sudan border. The clash led to the deaths of 11 members of the opposition forces and the capture of 56. 4 Chadian troops were also killed and a vehicle destroyed



Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
22					232				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	05	03	14
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
02	16	02	02	00	04	72	1	155			

Primary Targets

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	5	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	12	0



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender M/F	Age Years	Kidnapping Date D/M/YY	Release Date D/M/YY	Kidnapping Location Town, City and Country	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
Gilberte Bussière	Canada	F	74	05/04/2014	01/06/2014	Maroua, Cameroon	Boko Haram	NA	NTR	NA
Giampaolo Marta	Italy	M	NA	05/04/2014	01/06/2014	Maroua, Cameroon	Boko Haram	NA	NTR	NA
Gianantonio Allegri	Italy	M	NA	05/04/2014	01/06/2014	Maroua, Cameroon	Boko Haram	NA	NTR	NA

Preliminary Remarks

- Boko Haram activity is spreading in Cameroon
- Unrest in CAR and Bangui continue to cause lot of deaths, mainly amongst civilians
- Eastern part of DRC yet to be stabilised.



May 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
CAMEROON			
16/05/2014	WAZA	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram gunmen kidnapped 10 Chinese workers overnight. Militants stormed an encampment used by Chinese road workers in a region of northern Cameroon just across the border with Nigeria. The Boko Haram militants were heavily armed, they came in 5 vehicles. The camp Chinese road workers stayed was usually guarded by soldiers from Cameroon's elite Rapid Intervention Battalion that retaliated and the fighting lasted until 3:00 a.m.
26/05/2014	MAYO-TSANAGA / DEPARTMENT	BOKO HARAM	Gunmen coming from Nigeria, believed to belong to BH, made an incursion at the Hourbetch village, located between Achigachia and Stanley and killed 3 people, including 2 Cameroonians and 1 Nigerian. They were going to the Stanley market when they have been surprised at Hourbetch by the gunmen. One of the 2 killed Cameroonians had been identified as Chétima Gadija, an Achigachia resident..
27/05/2014	MAYO-TSANAGA DEPARTMENT	BOKO HARAM	3 soldiers were wounded at around 4:00 pm in an attack carried out by Boko Haram Islamists in northern Cameroon
28/05/2014	MAYO-TSANAGA DEPARTMENT	BOKO HARAM	On the afternoon BH gunmen assaulted the town of Achigachia in Mayo-Tsanaga. The attackers were violently repulsed by BIR elements.
28/05/2014	MAYO-SAVA / DEPARTMENT	BOKO HARAM	Around 7 p.m BH gunmen unsuccessfully attacked Amchide in Mayo-Sava. They tried in vain to dislodge the army units from the place, but the response was such that they could not. 6 of them were arrested after they tried to go back into Nigeria. The arrested people included a certain Abba Moundang, a local BH sympathizer. His home in Amchide was raided. There were found some weapons and ammunitions
30/05/2014	LIMANI	BOKO HARAM	Clashes erupted between Bir and a band of BH gunmen. The armed confrontation included the use, which was new, of heavy weapons and lasted at least 6 hours in the border town of Limani. The clash erupted after a Cameroon BIR patrol arrested 02 suspected members of the Boko Haram Islamic sect. BH then led an ambush to neutralize the patrol and free their people. The retort of the BIR was immediate. Stronger and better organized, BIR managed to repel the attackers and succeeded to destroy vehicles carrying jihadists logistics (arms and ammunition) of the. 26 attackers were killed on the spot. Disoriented and in stampeding, Boko Haram surviving



			militia returned into Nigeria, killing 15 innocents and burning village buildings in their way.
30/06/2014	KOUSSERI	FDS/BH	Cameroonian security forces killed some 40 Boko Haram militants in clashes in the country's far north, state radio said on Sunday. A presidency source confirmed the clashes, which took place west of the town of Kousseri, in the region bordering Nigeria and Chad.
31/05/2014	MAYO-SAVA DEPARTMENT	FDS/BH	BH gunmen launched an attack on the city of Dabanga in the Mayo Sava, not far from Waza where the Chinese workers were abducted. The attack was immediately repulsed by the military, deployed a few days ago in the area. A pick-up carrying assailants was bombed and its occupants, numbering 13, killed.
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC			
25/05/2014	BANGUI	ANTI BALAKA	At least three Muslim youths were killed and mutilated by a Christian militia while on their way to play a reconciliation soccer game. The match between Muslim and Christian youths was set up as part of efforts to forge a peace between mostly Muslim Seleka rebels and the rival anti-balaka Christian militias, after a spiral of inter communal violence.
24/05/2014	BAMBARI	SANGARIS/SEL EKA	French forces in Central African Republic fired mortars and exchanged sustained gunfire with Muslim rebels. The substantial engagement by the French in the central town of Bambari included targeting and destroying a rebel vehicle by firing on it from a Gazelle helicopter. French forces fired warning shots and mortars as 2 rebel vehicles approached a bridge in the town. As result 8 rebels were killed.
28/05/2014	BANGUI	SELEKA/AB	At least 20 people, including a priest, were killed and 32 others injured in clashes. The violence erupted in the afternoon near Notre Dame de Fatima church in central Bangui, where thousands of displaced people have sought refuge. A 76-year-old priest, Paul-Emile Nzale, was among those killed. The church is in a neighborhood where both Christians and Muslims live. The country has been wracked by relentless tit-for-tat attacks between Christian vigilante groups and the mainly Muslim ex-Seleka rebels.
29- 30/05/2014	BANGUI		At least 2 people have been killed in a second day of violent protests. The killings occurred when some armed protesters attacked the Burundian base. Burundian peacekeepers opened fire to protect themselves,



Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
12					127				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	6	2	4
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
00	10	01	1	00	00	38	00	89			

Primary Targets

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender M/F	Age Years	Kidnapping Date D/M/YY	Release Date D/M/YY	Kidnapping Location Town, City and Country	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
NA	China	M	NA	16/05/2014	11/10/2014	Waza, Cameroon	Boko Haram	NA	10 persons involved in the road building business	NA

Preliminary remarks

- BH intensifies its attacks on Cameroon
- BH continues to kidnap foreigners in the northern part of Cameroon
- AB and SELEKA still active in CAR despite the presence of international forces.



June 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
CAMEROON			
01/06/2014	KOLOFATA	DSF/BOKO HARAM	Several Cameroon soldiers were injured in an attack by Boko Haram after they had managed to capture a member of the sect a few days ago in Kolofata, a village located close to the border with Nigeria, in the North-western part of the country. There were heavy exchanges of firings that resulted in the injuring of some soldiers, but there was not dead. These new attacks by Boko Haram takes place while the deployment of reinforcements of the Cameroon army in the far north to fight BH.
01 /06 /2014	KOUSSERI	DSF/BH	Cameroon security forces killed some 40 Boko Haram militants in clashes in the country's far north, shortly after the release of two Italian priests and a Canadian nun suspected to have been held by Boko Haram. The clashes took place west of the town of Kousseri, in the region bordering Nigeria and Chad. Cameroon deployed some 1,000 troops to the far north this week as it steps up the fight against the Islamist militants.
07/06/2014	FOTOKOL	DSF/BH	Suspected Boko Haram militants from Nigeria attacked a town in Cameroon's far north, but local security forces fought them off, killing at least 2 gunmen. The raid was carried out early in the morning by 50 well-armed gunmen believed to be members of Boko Haram. Cameroon Defence and Security Forces fought back immediately, and killed 2 of the assailants, seized 1 of their vehicles and 1Kalashnikov war weapon, forcing them to run back crossing the border into the Nigerian territory.
08/06/2014	TOUROU	DSF/BH	An armed encounter took place between Boko Haram sect and the BIR (Quick Intervention Battalion, in the far north of Cameroon. During the fighting, BIR succeeded in killing 118 members of Boko Haram, but unfortunately lost 2 soldiers. The fighting took place in the locality of Tourou near Mokolo (Extreme North).
24/06/2014	MORA	DSF/BH	Cameroonian security forces killed 8 gunmen believed to be members of Boko Haram in the far north of the country that has become a hotbed of Boko Haram activity, with its porous borders making it an easy staging post for attacks and kidnappings in Nigeria. A mixed squad of soldiers and paramilitary officers were patrolling the area around the town of Mora when they came across "a dozen Islamists," the officer from regional capital Maroua said on condition of anonymity. Clashes broke out and Cameroon DSF got the upper hand.



DRC			
05/06/2014	BUKAVU	UNKNOWN	At least 2 people, including 1 soldier and 1 civilian, were killed when 301 detainees escaped from the central prison of Bukavu, a major city in the East of the country. The prisoners escaped after having neutralized the prison guards, recovered arms and managed to open the door of the prison.
07/06/2014	SOUTH KIVU	UNKNOWN	Around 30 people were killed during the morning in attacks in South Kivu, east of the country. The victims, including women and children, were shot, stabbed or burned in houses. The attacks were caused by a dispute opposing some local tribes over cows. South Kivu is a mountainous region where more than 100,000 people are still affected by activities of militia groups.
17/06/2014	FIZI	FCNDC	At least 2 soldiers had been killed in the armed clash opposing DSF and Forces de la Coalition Nationale pour la Défense du Congo, led by Yakutumba. Units belonging to 1004e et du 1012e regiment successfully pushed away FCNDC troops in the direction of Yungu and Ngandja forest..
23/06/2014	SOUTH KIVU	BURUNDI DSF/FNLB	About 500 families have fled the towns of Mwaba and Ruzia, 15 km from Sange , fearing clashes between the Burundian army and rebels of the national Front for the liberation of Burundi (FNLB), trying to reach the localities of Kimuka, Butendeko and Kajoro. 8 rebels were killed at the end of these battles with heavy and light weapons between 17 and 21 local hours to sector 5. The rebels were surprised by the Burundian army on patrol in this region.
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC			
07/06/2014	BOYO	SELEKA/AB	About 20 people were killed in clashes between the ex-rebels of the Seleka and anti-Balaka militiamen at Boyo, a city located in the North of the Central African Republic (RCA) at 45 km from the city of Bambari that became the headquarter of the former rebel group. The armed clashes followed an attack held by militiamen anti-Balaka against the local Muslim population the day before. As result 2 Seleka and 18 Anti Balaka were killed.
	BAMBARI	SELEKA/AB	Violence pitting Muslim militiamen against Christian militiamen has killed 21 people, including two who were publicly executed in front of a courthouse of Bambari. The violence erupted after villagers killed two Muslim men on a motorcycle in the nearby village of Liwa a day before. In response, Muslims fighters descended on both Liwa and Bambari, throwing grenades and burning more than 100 houses
20/06/2014			The Finnish soldiers from the EU peacekeeping mission were attacked in Bangui, while moving from one base to another. The convoy comprised 11 soldiers and 4 vehicles out of a total force of 25 personnel. Nobody was



			injured in the incident and the Finns did not return fire. The Finns arrived in Bangui in May to participate in the European Union's EUFOR operation.
22/06/2014	BANGUI		2 soldiers of the Central African Armed Forces (FACA) were killed on the night. The first victim, a corporal, was taken hostage and beheaded. His body was after thrown on the bridge, located at Yakite district in the 3rd arrondissement. His saddened and furious parents wanted at any price carry his body to the Palace of the renaissance and present it to the transitional President. Along the way, the protesters on board of a vehicle pick-up carrying the body and accompanied by hundreds of people chanted: arm our FACA and disarm the KM5 district.
23/06/2014	BAMBARI	ANTIBALAKA	17 Muslim from Fulani minority were killed in the attack on their camp near Bambari (Central) by Christian militiamen anti-balaka."17 personnes, toutes des membres de la minorité peule, ont été tuées lundi par des jeunes armés se réclamant des anti-balaka, lors d'une attaque de leur campement. Some bodies were mutilated and burned by the attackers. The attack led to the eruption of violence in the centre of Bambari, where firings were heard in some areas. Some 6,000 people managed to hide themselves at the city's St. Joseph Cathedral.
26/06/2014	BAMBARI	SELEKA/AB	More than 50 people have been killed in two days of clashes between Muslim and Christian communities. An initial attack early on 23 by mainly Christian militia on its outskirts led to waves of reprisals by Muslim youths and fighting inside the town. Bambari sits on a sectarian fault line now cleaving the country, where over a year of violence has killed thousands, forced a million from their homes and led to most Muslims fleeing into northern zones closer to Chad and Sudan. At least 22 bodies had been counted in the village of Liwa, about 7 km from Bambari, after the initial attack by Christian militia "anti-Balaka". After that the youth of the Muslim area went there and killed about 10 anti-Balaka. Rising tension there triggered clashes on the next day during which 34 people were killed in Bambari, while another 17 were killed in Liwa. Muslims who went to Liwa after the initial attack began shooting at people and burning houses in revenge once they returned to Bambari.
25/06/2014	BAMBARI	ANTIBALAKA	AB militia attacked the nearby Muslim village of Ardo-Djobi and killed 18 of its inhabitants of the local Fulani tribal population. 1 militiaman also died.
28/06/2014	BANGUI	ANTIBALAKA	An AB gunman fired his colleagues in the capital's FOU area, killing 1 and injuring seriously 1 other.
29/06/2014	BOSSANGOA-KOKI	SELEKA	Harassments conducted by Colonel Mahamat ZEN's group against the civilians in the area resulted of the killing of 7 civilians.



29/06/2014	BAKOUMA	SELEKA	<p>Un peloton mixte USA-UPDF qui était en progression vers NZAKO, serait tombé dans une embuscade tendue par les ex-SELEKA à 15 KM de BAKOUMA. Ces ex-SELEKA extrémistes seraient de connivence à la fois avec la LRA mais aussi avec d'autres groupes extrémistes présents dans le secteur. BILAN provisoire : 03 morts dont 02 ex-SELEKA et 01 militaire Ougandais. Ce matin a été signalée une reprise des affrontements entre les deux parties à 07 KM de NZAKO. Des investigations sont en cours. A joint platoon USA-UPDF, moving in the vicinity of NZAKO had been ambushed by the ex-SELEKA 15 km from BAKOUMA resulting in the killing of 3 people, including 2 Seleka and 1 UPDF. The SELEKA elements in the area suspected to be linked to the LRA and other violent groups acting in the area.</p>
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Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
19					324				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	9	2	8
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
00	10	07	00	02	5	102	00	217			

Primary Targets

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	9	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				
NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR

Preliminary Remarks

1. SELEKA and AB remain important factors of instability in CAR and Bangui
2. The signs of the gradually deterioration of the relations between Muslims and Christians are getting multiple..
3. SELEKA tries to establish links with the LRA that is still active. Its activity mainly consists in looting and terrorizing remote villages
4. FADRC needs support to stabilize the eastern part of the country.



July 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
CAMEROON			
8/07/2014	FAR NORTH	BOKO HARAM	BH gunmen assaulted the gendarmerie station in Zina. As the result, 1 gendarme, François Ndjedougou was injured, 3 prisoners freed, and 21 weapons and ammunitions taken.
12/07/2014	FAR NORTH	BOKO HARAM	BH militants opened fire at soldiers in the border town of Bonderi, located in Cameroon's Far North region, 1 Cameroonian soldier and a number of militants were wounded in the half-hour exchange of gunfire. The militants reportedly fled back to Nigeria following the cross-border raid. It was the second such strike by Boko Haram in the region over the past few days.
13/07/2014	LIMANI	BOKO HARAM	Suspected Boko Haram militants have kidnapped 2 teenaged children of one of Cameroon's most influential Muslim spiritual leaders. The abduction occurred in the town of Limani, on the border with Nigeria's Borno state, which is the home base of the Islamist group. 10 heavily armed men crossed over from neighboring Nigeria's Borno State, and ransacked the home of Bieshair Mohaman, the traditional ruler of Limani. The Muslim spiritual leader was not home at the time of the attack. But the assailants left with two of the cleric's sons, Bieshair Hashimir and Bieshair Cavaye Yegue, both teenage students at the Government Bilingual High School in Limani.
22/7/2014	FAR NORTH	BOKO HARAM	About 3.00 AM Boko Haram gunmen blew Gada Mboulo bridge up. The bridge on the El Beid River, on the road that connects Cameroon to Nigeria, located about 10 km from Fotokol is a sensitive infrastructure. Its destruction makes impossible the access by vehicle from one country to the other.
26/07/2014	FAR NORTH	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram has carried out two cross-border attacks into Cameroon, killing at least 4 soldiers and prompting the Cameroonian army to send reinforcements to the area, area. Under pressure from neighbouring Nigeria to do more to counter Islamist insurgents, Cameroon has deployed over 1,000 soldiers along its remote jungle border.
27/07/2014	KOLOFATA	BOKO HARAM	The wife of Cameroon's vice-prime minister was kidnapped and at least 3 people were killed in an attack by Boko Haram militants on in the northern town of Kolofata. A local religious leader, or lamido, named Seini



			Boukar Lamine, who is also the town's mayor, was kidnapped as well, in a separate attack on his home
CAR			
07/07/2014	PAOUA	UNKNOWN	34 people were injured, in a hand grenade attack on a mosque in the town of Paoua in western Central African Republic, after a group of militants threw a hand grenade at Muslims worshippers in the mosque.
07/07/2014	BAMBARI	ANTI BALAKA/SELEKA	Anti-balaka gunmen attacked the predominantly Muslim area of Adj, killing at least 2 Muslims. As reprisal, Seleka militiamen attacked the residence of the Bishop and presbytery, killing 23 civilians, injuring many others, and setting ablaze more than 30 houses.
11/07/2014	BEMBERE	ANTI BALAKA	6 Sudanese refugees have been killed after they were caught up in the latest violence. Sudanese refugees in the camps of Bemberé and Sam Ounja, as Christian militias launch organized raids on them. The Anti-Balaka militias have attacked the Sudanese refugee camps on the border between the two countries
21/07/2014	BANGUI	AB/SELEKA	1 Seleka member, coming from Camp Beal, where the members of group are accommodated for the DDR purposes, was killed by AB members, while going to buy cigarettes.
29/07/2014	BATANGAFO	SELEKA/AB	At least 22 people were killed in clashes between the predominantly Muslim Seleka militias and Christian anti-balaka militiamen. The violence erupted on 28/07, when anti-balaka militiamen attacked Seleka bases in Batangafo, 300 kilometers north of Bangui, prompting the Muslim militiamen to fight back. The clashes, which lasted for two days, left 22 dead and several others wounded, mostly civilians. The clashes came one week after the signing of a ceasefire agreement between the two sides in Brazzaville, Congo, under which both parties pledged to stop hostility and ensure the free movement of goods and people.
DRC			
16/07/2014	BUNYA,ITURI	FARDC/FRPI	FARDC, backed by UN troops, has attacked FRPI in the Bunya area "to retrieve attacks the insurgents conducted on the village of Mandibe, where they kidnapped 3 civilians.
22/07/2014	KINSHASA	UNKNOWN	Following an attack by an unknown armed group against the camp Tshatsi, 1 soldier and 7 assailants were killed. The identity of the attackers was yet to be confirmed,



Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
13					66				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists**</u>	05	01	07
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap- ping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
02	09	00	02	00	05	31	00	30			

Primary Targets

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	4	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	6	0

Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom



First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				
BIESHAIR HASHIMIR	Cameroon	M	19	13/07/2014	NA	LIMANI, CAMEROON	BOKO HARAM	NA	Religious leader's son	NTR
BIESHAIR CAVAYE YEGUE	Cameroon	M	17	13/07/2014	NA	LIMANI, CAMEROON	BOKO HARAM	NA	Religious leader's son	NTR
FRANCOISE AGNES MOUKOURI	Cameroon	F	NA	27/07/2014	11/10/2014	KOLOFATA, CAMEROON	BOKO HARAM	NA	Wife of Vice PM freed with 10 Chinese and 20 Cameroonians	NTR

Preliminary Remarks

- Increase of kidnappings of relatives of political and religious leaders
- Civilians remain the main target of BH
- Frequent clashes between nongovernmental armed groups in CAR



August 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
CAMEROON			
06/08/2014	ZIGAGUE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram militants raided Zigague, a remote northern border town, killing 10 people and kidnapping a child. The kidnapped child is the daughter of a local chief. The reason for the raid is un
18/08/2014	GREYA	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram has killed at least 3 people and kidnapped 15 others in a fresh cross-border attack in northern Cameroun. The attack took place on Monday afternoon when at least 20 armed men tried to get food supplies, stealing all the food stocks found in the Cameroonian village of Greya
25/08/2014	FOTOKOL	ARMY/BH	At least 35 BH members were killed, while attempting to cross the border and attack the Cameroonian city of Fotokol.
25/08/2014	FAR NORTH	BOKO HARAM	At least 25 people were killed in Cameroon, among them a church leader, as militants carried out two massive attacks in the far north of Cameroon. Pastor Jean Marcel Kesvere of the Lutheran Brethren Church of Cameroon was kidnapped in the second attack. His family found out later he'd been killed
28/08/2014	FAR NORTH	ARMY/BH	Cameroon's army has attacked Boko Haram, shelling one of their camps across the border and killing "many" fighters, two days after the jihadist group had seized control of the town of Gamburu Ngala on the border with Nigeria.
30/08/2014	FAR NORTH	ARMY/BH	20 soldiers and 5 gendarmes had been killed in a series of armed clashes between the military and Boko Harm militiamen
CAR			
03/08/2014	BEMBERE	ANTI BALAKA	At 06.00 AM Bembere camp for Sudanese refugees was attacked and plundered by opposition forces, numbering about 150 militants. The attackers beat the Darfuri and Sudanese refugees with fists and rifle butts, and stole everything the refugees were carrying, including money, mobiles, and livestock. The French air force flew in the skies and bombed the rebels after they had left the camp.



05/08/2014	BATANGAFO	UNKNOWN	2 French peacekeepers were injured following an attack by armed fighters. The clash took place on night when "dozens" of fighters attacked French peacekeepers patrolling the region. They returned fire and combat planes and helicopters were deployed. No casualty figures were provided for the rebel fighters.
09/08/2014	BANGUI	SELEKA/ANTI BALAKA	Rival vigilante militias in the Central African Republic clashed with heavy weapons overnight in the capital Bangui. The gunfire had subsided by midday, but the situation remained tense in a northern suburb of Bangui, where the fighting took place. 2 civilians were at least killed.
14/08/2014	BANGUI	SELEKA/ANTI BALAKA	Anti-Balaka and Seleka gunmen, based in the Territory's Operational Defense Regiment's barracks (RDOT) at PK 11, at Begoua, North of Bangui, clashed for a few hours. As the result some of them were badly injured.
16-17/08/2014	MBRES	SELEKA	Seleka Gunmen composed essentially of Peuls Mbororo assaulted the city of MBRES, located about 90 km from Kaga-Bandoro in the northern part of the Central African Republic, and at least 34 civilians
19/08/2014	BANGUI	UNKNOWN	12 French soldiers were injured while carrying out a patrol in the predominantly Muslim 3 rd Arrondissement area. 5 people, presumed to belong to Seleka were killed on the spot and many others injured.
20/08/2014	BANGUI	SELEKA	At least 31 people were injured when a local militia clashed with international peacekeepers. The fighting flared in the PK5 neighborhood of Bangui, home to about 2,200 Muslims gathered there to avoid sectarian violence.
20/08/2014	BANGUI	UNKNOWN	A volunteer with the Central African Republic's Red Cross society was killed in clashes. Bienvenu Bandios was hit by a bullet while evacuating casualties in Bangui's majority-Muslim KM5 neighborhood.
22/08/2014	BODA	SELEKA/AB	At least 8 people had been killed in armed clashes between Seleka and AB. The latter was accused to have killed a Seleka member. As reprisal, Seleka stormed a predominantly Christian area in Boda, killing 7 civilians.
25-26/08/2014	BAMBARI	SELEKA	At least 80 people were killed, and 30 others injured in a fierce battle between "General Joseph Zoundeko and "General Ali Djarass troops, two rival factions in Seleka.
28/08/2014	BAMBARI	ANTI BALAKA	2 Muslims were killed by members of the anti-balaka militia in the city from the neighboring Alindao locality. They captured and killed them with machetes outside the hospital. Apparently there was no obvious reason for the attack.



CHAD			
15/08/2014		DSF/BOKOHARAM	Chad's troops have rescued most of the 100 people kidnapped by the Boko Haram sect, following a successful military operation against the sect. The terrorist group earlier this month kidnapped 100 people. The abductions took place on August 10 in Doron Baga in the Kukawa area near the border with Chad. The terrorists were stopped as they crossed the Chad border by Chadian soldiers who killed most of them and set free most of the captives.
DRC			
21/08/2014	SOUTH KIVU	FAERDC/FNL	FARDC and the Front national pour la libération (FNL), a Burundian insurgent group were involved in an armed clash in the localities of Kazimwe, Kisanga and Muhungu
30/08/2014	NORTH KIVU	ADF	ADF gunmen stormed several villages in the Beni and Mbau area, abducting at least 7 people.



Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
20					354				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	05	04	11
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap- ping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
01	03	16	00	00	25	213	00	116			

Primary Targets

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
Institutions	Security/ Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/ Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/ Markets	Business/ Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	5	0	0	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	10	0



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				
NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR

Preliminary remarks

1. The military response to BH incursions into Cameroon is improving
2. AB and Seleka continue to destabilize the CAR
3. ADF and various nongovernmental violent groups involved in the HR violations
4. The Civilians constitute the major part of victims
5. BH has adopted the IS strategic approach of conquering territories



September 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
CAMEROON			
2/9/2014	MAYO-SAVA	BH/BIR	The military successfully repelled the assault carried out by BH gunmen on the city of Kerawa. The failed attack helped the military to retake Kerawa, as well as Achigachia, Garkara and Tourou, killing at least 27 BH militants and injuring dozens of them.
2/9/2014	FOTOKOL	BIR/BH	Cameroon's army claimed to have killed more than 40 Boko Haram fighters who tried to storm a strategic border crossing from Nigeria. Heavily armed fighters attempted to cross the bridge at Fotokol in the extreme north of the country and opened fire on Cameroonian soldiers, Cameroon defense forces energetically reacted to this assault which lasted three hours. 1 soldier was wounded by mortar shrapnel.
6/9/2014	FOTOKOL	BH/BIR	The military had killed at least 100 Boko Haram fighters during an attempted incursion by the Nigeria-based Islamist insurgents, while across the border thousands continued to flee the group's advances. The clash started after Boko Haram militants fired two shells on the town of Fotokol in Cameroon's northern tip, on the border with Nigeria
17/9/2014	GAROUA-BOULAI	ANTI BALAKA	Gunmen from the CAR Anti Balaka militia killed El Hadj Nana Oumarou, a very well known trader in the area.
20/9/2014	GAROUA-BOULAI	FRONT DEMOCRATIQUE DU PEUPLE CENTRAFRICAIN (FDPC)	Gunmen from the FDPC have abducted at least 8 people, requesting the freeing of their leader, Abdoulaye Miskine, allegedly in custodies in Yaoundé.
20/9/2014	MOKOLO	BH/BIR	20 civilians were killed in an attack by Boko Haram militants. BH has made several incursions into the hilly jungle region of neighboring Cameroon in recent months. The militants launched their first assault in the early evening in the village of Assighassia near the city of Mokolo. Cameroon's army



			responded, and 2 of the militants were killed and 1 Cameroonian soldier injured. Two hours later, the terrorist group again attacked the village of Ganse, also close to Mokolo, and killed four civilians.
21/9/2014	MAYO-SANAGA	BH/BIR	BH gunmen, riding motorcycles assaulted a market in the Ding Ding village, located in the Tourou area, 40 km from Mokolo, at the border with Nigeria. 6 civilians and 1 gendarme were killed in the attack. At least 50 BH were killed later, after the army repelled the attack.
21/9/2014	AMCHIDE	BH/BIR	The Cameroonian army has killed at least 10 Boko Haram assailants who were attempting an attack into the Cameroon town of Amchidé located in the far north at the Nigerian border. After fierce fighting, an important military arsenal belonging to the attackers was destroyed and abandoned weapons recovered by the Cameroonian army.
21/9/2014	FOTOKOL	BH/BIR	BH gunmen assaulted Fotokol from Gamburu, after having simultaneously attacked many villages in the Achigachia area.
22/9/2014	AMCHIDE	BH/ARMY	BH fired a series of rockets on the city. In response, the army of Cameroon entered into the Nigerian territory in Banki, from where the rockets were launched. There erupted an armed clash, which resulted in the killing of 77 BH and the total destruction of their facilities. Some of BH militants were also arrested and sent to Cameroon.
23/9/2014	FOTOKOL	BH/ARMY	At least 200 BH gunmen were killed around the bridge on the El Beid river, in the battle between BH and the Cameroon army.
27/9/2014	MAYO-SANAVA	BOKO HARAM	1 civilian (the chief of the village) was killed and many houses burnt in an attack, conducted by BH gunmen on the Sakme village. The attack was a reprisal on the villagers that allegedly helped the military to defeat BH in the Mokolo area on 21 September.
29/9/2014	BALGARAM	BH/ARMY	The army had retaken the city of Balgaram, located in the Far North, close to the Nigerian city of Kano. 1 Cameroonian soldier was injured. The losses were not estimated on the BH side.
CAR			
3/9/2014	BANGUI	UNKNOWN	An IED was thrown around 04: 00 a.m. by unknown assailants at the home of the former State Minister Karim Meckassoua. The house was partly destroyed.



3/9/2014	NANA BAKASSA	SELEKA	At least 5 people have been killed during an attack by armed men on a northern town in the Central African Republic. Heavily armed men believed to be ex-Seleka rebel fighters stormed Nana Bakassa, 300km north of the capital Bangui, killing at least 5 people and wounding many others. People were targeted on the streets and in their homes. The men were identified by residents as members of the Seleka movement.
15/9/2014	NGABOKO	ANTI BALAKA	11 people were killed in an attack by anti-balaka militiamen on a camp of Fulani, a predominantly Muslim tribe of shepherds. A subsequent revenge attack by the latter left 13 more people dead shortly afterward.
21/9/2014	KEMO PREFECTURE	ANTI BALAKA	5 Muslims were killed by BA gunmen between the cities of Dissikou and Dékoa. This occurred after their vehicle was ambushed by AB.
22/9/2014	NGABOKO	SELEKA	Dianga Fidele, the Mayor of the city of Ngaboko in the southern Central African Republic, was assassinated by three militants believed to belong to seleka militia. The assassins had followed the mayor until he reached a camp for displaced people, where they gunned him down.
22/9/2014	NGAOUI	CAMEROON ARMY/ANTI BALAKA	1 CAR gunmen was killed, and many others injured, after they attempted to cross the border with their weapons.
27/9/2014	BANGUI	SELEKA/ANTI BALAKA	At least 1 people was killed, and many others injured at the KM5 Bangui suburb, after militiamen from Seleka and AB clashed at the market's area. 5 houses, 2 shops were set ablaze. Seleka gunmen alleged that AB was attempting to loot the predominantly Muslim area.
DRC			
22/9/2014	KATANGA	FARDC/MAI-MAI	Violent armed clash erupted between FARD and Mai-Mai gunmen in Kisenga, located about 105 km from Mitwaba (Katanga). Mai-Mai had allegedly lost number of its soldiers.



Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
21					580				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	8	00	13
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
00	13	7	1	00	1	62	00	517			

Primary Targets

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
Institutions	Security/ Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/ Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/ Markets	Business/ Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	0



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender M/F	Age Years	Kidnapping Date D/M/YY	Release Date D/M/YY	Kidnapping Location Town, City and Country	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
NA	CAMEROON	M	NA	20/9/2014	NA	GAROUA-BOULAI, CAMEROON	FRONT DEMOCRATIQUE DU PEUPLE CENTRAFRICAINE (FDPC)	Release of Abdoulaye Miskine	NTR	NTR

Preliminary remarks

- For the first time the rate of killed amongst BH troops is higher than the military and civilians
- BH is attempting to include Cameroonian territories in its caliphate
- AB and Seleka continue to destabilize the CAR



October 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
CAMEROON			
4-5/10/2014	BANKI	DSF/BH	Boko Haram gunmen in four armored vehicles unsuccessfully conducted an attack against the Cameroonian army. There was no victim.
4-5/10/2014	GAMBURU NGALA	DSF/DH	Several Boko Haram gunmen were killed during the clashes with the Cameroonian army which, from the locality of Fotokol, was bombing BH terrorists in Gamburu Ngala in Nigeria
06/10/2014	AMCHIDE	BOKO HARAM	At least 8 people were killed as the result of rockets fired on the city by Boko Haram gunmen in the afternoon from Banki, a Nigerian town located at the border that they control.
11/10/2014	FAR NORTH	BOKO HARAM	1000 of Nigerian refugees in Kereomafa town were attacked by BH gunmen, resulting in the deaths of an unknown number. The attackers were said to have stormed the camps of the refugees who were mainly from the neighbouring Gwoza town of Borno State in the night.
18/10/2014	FAR NORTH	BH/DSF	8 Cameroon soldiers and 107 Boko Haram militants have been killed in fighting in the far north of Cameroon,
24/10/2014	FAR NORTH	BH/DSF	Cameroonian troops killed 39 Boko Haram fighters in clashes with the Islamists, who were carrying out three raids on Cameroon's territory. The fighting this day in the far north of Cameroon near Nigeria also claimed 4 civilian lives. Boko Haram rebels frequently cross into neighbouring Cameroon. Their latest attack targeted the village of Glawi.
25/10/2014	GAROUA-BOULAI	UNKNOWN	4 personnel working for a transport company on the route Garoua-Boulai – Bangui succeeded to escape, after been kidnapped by unidentified gunmen that were trying to force them to go to CAR
25/10/2014	GAROUA-BOULAI	UNKNOWN	Unidentified assailants kidnapped 9 Cameroonians, including the head of Ndolé village, located near Yokossire, and 4 more people from the village.
CAR			



5/10/2014	BANGUI	UNKNOWN	An angry crowd killed 1 Muslim man in the capital of Central African Republic overnight, decapitating and burning his corpse, and in revenge Muslims killed 1 taxi driver.
5/10/2014	BANGUI	UNKNOWN	Fresh violence rocked the city, leaving up to 5 people dead and several others wounded. The violence was sparked by an incident the day before when a motorcyclist threw grenades injuring several pedestrians in Km5 district of the city.
5- 6/10/2014	CAR-CAMEROON BORDER	AB/CAMEROON DSF	At least 30 AB had been arrested and 10 others killed, as well as a huge quantity of weapons seized after Cameroon DSF clashed with AB at the border in Beleko (CAR) and Garoua-Boulai (Cameroon).
7-10/10/2014	BANGUI	SELEKA/AB	The three days of clashes - mostly militias, known as anti-balaka, against armed Muslims - left at least 10 people dead and forced up to 6,500 to flee their homes. Amongst the killed people were three children, including two boys who had been accused of spying and an eight-year-old shot by a stray bullet.
9/10/2014	BANGUI	UNKNOWN	A deadly ambush against a convoy of the UN mission left 1 peace keeper dead, 1 severely wounded and 7 others slightly injured
12/10/2014	BANGUI	AB/FACA	An armed clash between AB and FACA in the 6 th arrondissement, mainly in <i>Pétévo et Guitangola, and Bimbo sous-préfecture caused the massive fleeing of the population from the area. The result of the clash was not reported.</i>
11/10/2014	BANGUI	UNKNOWN	An armed group fired at a United Nations police patrol monitoring a protest near the airport in the capital of the Central African Republic, injuring 6 constables. The shootings followed an attack on a UN convoy in Bangui a day before that killed a Pakistani peacekeeper
12/10/2014	BANGUI	SELEKA	Father Mateusz Dziedzic, a Polish priest who is from the Tarnow diocese of southern Poland, has been abducted by Seleka gunmen amid an escalation of sectarian violence in the country. He has been a missionary in the CAR since 2009
14-15/10/2014	BANGUI	UNKNOWN	At least 6 people were killed and hundreds forced to flee their homes in two days of violence involving the "anti-balaka" militia in the capital of Central African Republic. The violence erupted late on 14/10/2014 in Ouango, a district of Bangui near the banks of the Ubangi River, close to President Catherine Samba Panza's residence, as armed men ransacked homes. Then on Wednesday, there were clashes pitting anti-balaka fighters against soldiers from the deployed U.N. mission. 3 militia members were killed and four



			peacekeepers wounded.
16/10/2014	BANGUI	UNKNOWN	A police patrol of the UN mission in Central African Republic (CAR) was ambushed by anti- Balaka elements, injuring 4 peacekeepers in the Combatant neighborhood (8th district) of Bangui. The peacekeepers returned fire. The attack resulted in 4 peacekeepers being wounded: 3 by grenade and 1 by gunfire.
31/10/2014	BANGUI	UNKNOWN	The CAR police, supported by the UN MINUSCA force and the French SANGARIS force, were conducting investigations in a house in the BOY RABE District, when they came under the fire of unidentified gunmen. The attack was repelled and 1 assailant killed on the spot.
DRC			
2/10/2014	KATANGA	MAI-MAI	A FARDC vehicle was ambushed by Gédéon Kyungu Mai-Mai gunmen. As the result of the attack, 7 soldiers were killed and 4 others wounded.
4-5/10/2014	KATANGA	MAI-MAI	Mai-Mai militiamen, known as Bakata Katanga burned 60 houses in Kyona Nzini chiefdom, in the territory of Pweto in Katanga, forcing the population to flee in the Bush.
8/10/2014	EASTERN PROVINCE	ADF	9 civilians were killed in Oicha. The attack occurred during the night after the ADF gunmen invaded the city and killed 9 people belonging to two families. Children were amongst the victims.
13/10/2014	MAMBASI	MAIMAI MANU	Manu Mai-Mai kidnapped 47 women around Bakaiko, a gold exploitation site in the North-eastern part of the country.
15/10/2014	MAMBASI	MAI MAI	There has been a resurgence of rebel activity in northeast Congo with gunmen killing 9 people. The Mai-Mai Simba group attacked a remote village in the northeast last week abducting 40 women and 7 boys. The rebels pillaged the area causing many to flee the village.
18/10/2014	ERENGETI	ADF	ADF rebels hacked 22 people, including women and children, to death with machetes. The attack was carried out in Erengeti, near the town of Beni, and those killed included 10 women, 1 Congolese soldier, 4 civilian men and 7 children.
20-29/10/2014	SOUTH KIVU	MAI-MAI	At least 30 people have been killed, amongst which 3 civilians, and 48 others wounded in armed clashes that occurred in the territory of Shabunda since October 20 between two rival factions of the militia Raia Mutomboki, Men loyal to militiaman Makombo against those loyal to Bravo. The civilians were fleeing to Kigulube, Evari, Kiluma, Kabukiki and Isezya.



30/10/2014	KAMPI CHUI	YA	ADF	14 people were killed in a machete attack by ADF militants. The incursion took place overnight in the town of KAMPI YA CHUI
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Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
27					290				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	06	06	15
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnaping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
03	12	07	02	03	17	76	00	197			

Primary Targets

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	6	0	0	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	0



Hostages and Kidnap-For-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender M/F	Age Years	Kidnapping Date D/M/YY	Release Date D/M/YY	Kidnapping Location Town, City and Country	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
NA	CAMEROON	M	NA	25/10/2014	NA	GAROUA-BOULAI, CAMEROON	NA	NA	13 people kidnapped, including the chief of Ndole village	NA
Mateusz Dziedzic	POLAND	M	NA	12/10/2014	26/1/2014	BANGUI, CAR	SELEKA	NA	Priest	NA
NA	CONGO (DR)	F	NA	13/10/2014	NA	MAMBASI, DRC	MAI-MAI MANU	NA	NTR	NA

Preliminary remarks

1. BH intensifies military pressure on Cameroon
2. AB and SELEKA having lost their strongholds in Bangui try to harass international forces
3. ADF and Mai-Mai are violating DH in DRC



November 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
CAMEROUN			
15/11/2014	EXTREME NORTH	BH/DSF	1 Cameroonian soldier and more than 100 BH gunmen were killed in an attack conducted by Boko Haram on Kerawa village in the region of the Extreme - North near the border with Nigeria around 03:00 local (02 h 00 GMT). They were repelled after heavy fighting
16/11/2014	MAYO SAVA	BH	Boko Haram gunmen attacked Kolofata, Fotokol and 4 others cities in the North of Cameroon simultaneously, killing at least 3 civilians,
16/11/2014	FAR NORTH REGION	DFS/BH	The army of Cameroon detained 58 members of the Boko Haram militant group in an operation. The capture came at the end of a weeks-long campaign by the army to track down the militant group that often crosses the border from Nigeria. Group members were seized along with multiple long-range arms and approximately 14 000 dollars in the Diamere area of the Far North region
20/11/2014	GAROUA-BOULAI	DSF/AB	At least 12 AB gunmen were killed in the Eastern part of the country by the military, while attempting to implant the CAR flag in the neutral zone between CAR and Cameroon near Beloko-Cantonnier, the last CAR village before to reach Garoua-Boulai.
24/11/2014	BOMERI	DSF/BH	The Cameroonian Special forces of "Operation Alpha," which was created to fight the Boko Haram terrorist group entering from Nigeria have killed at least 8 Boko Haram militants and arrested 15 others in the Far North Region. They attacked the terrorist camp in the town of Bomeri in Cameroon and seized arms, ammunition and 20 motorbikes after the attack. This comes as Boko Haram militants captured the town of Damasak in Nigeria's Borno State the day before.
CAR			
17/11/2014	BANGUI	AB/SELEKA	1 Seleka member had been killed by AB militants, after being abducted in the BENZ-VI district of the city.



DRC			
1/11/2014	BENI, NORTH KIVU	ADF	During the night, 11 people were butchered in an attack in the Beni's BEL AIR District only hours after DR Congo President Joseph Kabila left the town promising to defeat the ADF.
3-4/11/2014	BENI,NORTH KIVU	ADF	The Congolese army clashed for 2 days with ADF. The battles broke out on Monday when troops attacked rebels who were thought to be organising another possible attack on the towns of Beni, Munzambay, Mayangose and Tubameme. The clashes have killed 1 army officer and 2 rebels.
20/11/2014	BENI, NORTH KIVU	ADF	About 100 people were slaughtered near Beni in the North Kivu province by ADF in gruesome machete attacks.
27/11/2014	EAST PROVINCE	LRA	5 FARDC soldiers were killed after being ambushed by LRA gunmen at Ngilima, on the Ngilima-Bitima Road, in the Dungu territory. The gunmen, after having killed the military, were looting people that were going to the Nambiapay market, located about 68 kilometer from Ngilima.



Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
10					244				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	6	0	4
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>							
00	05	03	00	02	7	103	00	134			

Primary Targets

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0



Hostages and Kidnap-For-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				
NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR

Preliminary remarks

1. Boko Haram intends to extend its caliphate to Cameroon
2. The security situation aims to be stabilized in CAR
3. ADF continues to violate HR in DRC
4. LRA seems to come again in activity.



December 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
CAMEROUN			
8/12/2014	NORTH-EASTERN REGION	BH	AT least 5 villagers were beheaded during the night, after BH invested, for “procurement purposes” Yegoua village, located about 12 km from Mora in the Kolofata area.
11/12/2014	NORTH-EASTERN REGION	DSF/BH	A BH convoy, consisting in about 100 vehicles, moving from Banki (Nigeria) was attacked by DFS at Gamburu (Nigeria). The attack aimed to prevent a BH attack on the city of Amchide in the Cameroon territory. Unconfirmed numbers of BH militants were killed and most of the vehicles destroyed.
12/12/2014	NORTH-EASTERN REGION	DSF/BOKO HARAM	Around 10.00 pm, a group of Boko Haram armed assailants attacked the village of Kangueleri located on the national n ° 1 between Mora and Waza. They came aboard vehicles they have parked not far from the village before. The balance of this incursion is heavy. In addition to 4 people who were killed, some 50 houses, and a large amount of crops are parties in smoke, similarly to the livestock. Two loads of wood trucks parked in the vicinity were also burned. The human toll was lower because people fled to the announcement of their arrival, leaving behind livestock and crops. The attackers reportedly planned to kill the imam of the village that they have sought in vain. War weary, they set fire to his dealership. It has lost 112 bags and 27 sheep. After their package, the attackers returned to Nigeria within ten kilometres.
12/12/2014	NORTH-EASTERN REGION	BH	About 16.00 Boko Haram gunmen invaded Nguetchewe village and looted and destroyed shops and houses.
14/12/2014	NORTH-EASTERN REGION	BIR/BH	Cameroon’s army has killed 116 Boko Haram militants who had attacked one of its bases. Militants attacked the border town of Amchide, arriving in two vehicles with many others on foot. They raided the market area, setting fire to shops and more than 50 houses.
15/12/2014	NORTH-EASTERN REGION	BIR/BH	BIR had successfully carried out a series of operation in Gouma, Sagmé, Ardebé, Danboré, et Soueram, in the Chad Lake area, against BH that was acting there since December 6. As the result 7 BH gunmen were killed, 25 captured and their equipment destroyed.



16/12/2014	NORTH-EASTERN REGION	BH	At least 3 Cameroonian soldiers were killed in the town of Ashigashia following a mine explosion, which was planted by Boko Haram.
24/12/2014	NORTH-EASTERN REGION	BH	2 people, named Mahamat Djirbine and Guemé were killed, and 3 other people were badly injured after their car was ambushed by BH gunmen near Doublé at Mora.
29/12/2014	NORTH-EASTERN REGION	DSF/BH	At least 40 BH gunmen were killed in the armed encounter that occurred in Chogori and Waza areas, and 83 others in Makari and Amchidé areas, where BH were attempting to seize villages to include into its Caliphate.
30/12/2014	NORTH-EASTERN REGION	DSF/BH	DFS had reconquered the city of Ashigashia from BH after a battle began a few days ago, when BH stormed the city. As the result, 238 Islamists and 8 soldiers were killed
30/12/2014	NORTH-EASTERN REGION	BH	Cameroun has carried out its first air strikes against militant Islamist group Boko Haram, after it overran a military base and attacked five villages. The military repelled the coordinated attacks and regained control of the base, killing at least 41 militants. 1 soldier died in the attack.
30/12/2014	NORTH-EASTERN REGION	BH	At least 10 civilians, driving trucks and buses from Maroua to Kousseri were killed by BH gunmen at Mora.
CAR			
19/12/2014	BAMBARI	AB/SELEKA	AB militias launched an attack against Seleka and Peul that killed at least 12 people.
19/12/2014	BAMBARI	AB/SELEKA	Seleka and armed Peul herders — also known as the Fulani — launched a reprisal attack the next day on the village of Kouango, 90 km south, killing at least 8 people, injuring dozens and setting several homes on fire
20/12/2014	BERBERATI	MINUSCA	Anti-Balaka elements clashed with peacekeepers when MINUSCA troops were deployed to prevent anti-Balaka attacks in the area. 1 anti-Balaka and 1 civilian were killed, and the Mission also recovered a number of weapons.
20/12/2014	BAMBARI	AB/SELEKA	An armed clashed that occurred between AB and Seleka gunmen branch of ‘General’ Ali Darass at Bakala, in the vicinity of the city of Bambari, left at least 4 Seleka and 3 civilians dead
21/12/2014	MAMBERE-KADEÏ	UNKNOWN	At least 8 civilians were killed, and many others badly injured in the South-western region of the country,



	PREFECTURE		after armed Peuls assaulted Gamboula village.
21/12/2014	MAMBERE-KADEÏ PREFECTURE	UNKNOWN	At least 10 civilians were killed, and many others badly injured in the South-western region of the country, after armed Peuls assaulted Nola village
22/12/2014	BATANGAFO	AB/SELEKA	2 Seleka were killed in a clash with AB
DRC			
01/12/2014	BENI	ADF	3 people were killed in a machete attack, which was repelled by the army. It took place in the village of Eringeti, around 40 kilometers (25 miles) from the city of Beni, where rebels from the Allied Democratic Forces and National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF-NALU) have been accused of hacking scores of civilians to death.
6/12/2014	BENI	ADF	ADF gunmen hacked 36 people to death with machetes and axes. The overnight attack in the area of Beni in North Kivu province was the latest in a series of mass slaughters blamed on the Muslim rebels known as the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF).
7/12/2014	BENI	ADF	The ADF gunmen killed 13 civilians and wounded several others during the night.
8/12/2014	BENI	ADF	The ADF gunmen killed 6 civilians and wounded seven other at Mamove, west of the town of Oicha in the Beni region
16/12/2014	BENI	UNKNOWN	Unidentified rebel fighters have killed at least 184 civilians and wounded many others in attacks on villages in Beni territory for a few weeks. In the brutal attacks rebel fighters methodically hacked and shot civilians to death with axes, machetes, and firearms.
21/12/2014	SOUTH KIVU		7 people were killed and 5 others badly injured by unidentified gunmen. The attack occurred from 11.00 PM to 01.00 AM in Mushinga village's Mukugwe area, located 55 km S-E Bukavu.



Synthesis table

Total attacks					Total Dead				Primary Targets		
24					856				Govern	Int. Org	Civi
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	6	1	17
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnap- ping	Others							
00	18	4	00	02							

Primary Targets

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
Institutions	Security/ Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/ Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/ Markets	Business/ Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	6	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	16	0



Hostages and Kidnap-For-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender	Age	Kidnapping Date	Release Date	Kidnapping Location	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
		M/F	Years	D/M/YY	D/M/YY	Town, City and Country				
NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR

Preliminary remarks

1. High level of BH losses in Cameroon
2. Seleka and AB are the main factors of instability in CAR
3. ADF-NALU are increasing the psychological pressure on the population



Eastern Africa Terrorism Situation Report

January 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
SOMALIA			
1 January 2014	Mogadishu	20 civilians killed, Al Shabab.	The death toll from the twin car-bomb explosions that targeted the <i>Jazeera</i> hotel near the airport in Somali capital Mogadishu rose to 20 while dozens more were injured, Somali police said. The vehicles laden with explosives went off in quick succession outside the <i>Jazeera</i> hotel near the international airport in the capital. The hotel is frequented by government officials and local business people. The first vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) went off at the entrance to the hotel. As AMISOM, SNF troops, medical personnel and first responders arrived on the scene, the second VBIED exploded. The <i>Jazeera</i> Hotel was the same hotel which was the scene in September 2013 of a failed suicide bombing to kill the new Somali President <i>Hassan</i> during a press conference.
10 January 2014	Garbaradehey, Gedo region	30 terrorists killed, Al Shabab.	Kenya said Friday it had killed at least 30 <i>Al Shabab</i> rebels including top commanders in an air strike on a training camp in Somalia. The Kenyan military said the Thursday evening raid targeted a <i>Al Shabab</i> camp in <i>Garbarahey</i> in <i>Gedo</i> region, situated around 600 kilometres (390 miles) northwest of the capital Mogadishu and near the border with Kenya and Ethiopia
KENYA			
4 January 2014	Eastleigh, Nairobi	1 civilian injured, Al Shabab	One person was wounded Saturday when an improvised bomb exploded in the Kenyan capital, in a shop in Nairobi's mainly ethnic Somali district <i>Eastleigh</i> . <i>Al Shabab</i> claimed responsibility. The attack is the latest of a series of bomb or grenade blasts in Kenya.
SUDAN			
21 January 2014	Bor, south Sudan	9 soldiers killed, 12 soldiers injured, Unknown militia.	Nine Ugandan soldiers were killed and 12 others wounded during a month's fighting in South Sudan, mostly near the strategic town of Bor.



Synthesis table

<u>Total Incidents</u>					<u>Total Dead Victims</u>					<u>Primary Targets***</u>		
5					59					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Incidents</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorist</u>	<u>Others</u>	3	0	2
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
3	1	1	0	0	9	20	0	30	0			

Primary Targets

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0



Preliminary remarks

- *Al Shabaab's* asymmetrical and urban warfare methodology against civilian and military targets continues. The terrorist group is expected to resort to an increasing tempo in the use of improvised explosive devices, grenade attacks, suicide bombings and gun attacks, instead of confronting the armed forces in Somalia in a conventional conflict. In using this method of attack, *Al Shabaab* does not have to commit many fighters, and thus limit their losses as well as create chaos among the civilian population.
- The attack on the Jazeera Hotel is significant in the sense that it clearly indicated that *Al Shabaab* is now in addition using the tactics of other terrorist groups (such as AQ and AQIM) in that an initial explosion is followed by a second explosion when first responders to the scene has congregated at the spot. It further shows that *Al Shabaab* has improved their surveillance and intelligence gathering/analysis capabilities in that they would have operators near the scene of the first explosion who would then communicate to their fellow operators to detonate the second explosive device at the other scene.
- The type of weapons used by the terrorists also shows that they increasingly opt for remotely-detonated explosive devices which cause maximum casualties, and present low risks to the terrorists. Moreover, such an explosive device is not easy to detect beforehand.
- More attacks can be expected on shopping centers, schools, churches, restaurants or any other area where civilians congregate.
-



February 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
SOMALIA			
10 February 2014	Mogadishu	2 civilians killed, 5 civilians injured, Al Shabaab.	Two bomb attacks targeting officials with Somalia's internationally-backed government hit the capital Mogadishu on Monday, killing at least two persons and injuring five persons. The first attack hit a car carrying <i>Ahmed Omar Mudane</i> , deputy security commander of the lower <i>Shabelle region</i> , injuring him seriously. A second car bomb went off outside the Oriental hotel, situated in the northern Mogadishu district of <i>Shibis</i> and home to several Somali government officials. A security guard was killed in the blast. <i>Al Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
10 February 2014	Bulo Burto near Beledweyne town, central Somalia.	8 terrorists killed, 5 terrorists injured, Al Shabaab.	Eight <i>Al-Shabqab</i> fighters were killed and five others injured after a car bomb they were making accidentally went off in the central Somali town of <i>Bulo-Burte</i> , and five terrorists were injured. The explosion was heard around <i>BuloBurte</i> close to the main town of <i>Beledweyne</i> , which is controlled by government forces and African Union (AU) troops.
13 February 2014	Mogadishu airport	7 civilians killed, 4 civilians injured 1 terrorist killed, Al Shabaab.	Seven people were killed when a suicide car bomb exploded on Thursday near the entrance of Mogadishu's heavily guarded international airport where many foreign diplomats are based. The bomb went off near a checkpoint at the entrance to the airport complex, which also houses the base of AMISOM -- the African Union force fighting <i>Al Shabaab</i> terrorists -- as well as a number of foreign diplomatic missions and United Nations offices. Four security guards were injured.
21 February 2014	Mogadishu	5 soldiers dead, 9 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	<i>Al-Qaeda-linked Shqbaab</i> rebels on Friday launched a major suicide attack against the heavily-fortified presidential palace, home to the country's internationally-backed government, killing officials and guards in a fierce gun battle. A huge car bomb exploded at the perimeter of the central Mogadishu complex, and a group of at least nine suicide attackers breached the Villa Somalia compound, one of the best-defended locations in the war-torn country «A suicide bomber rammed a car full of explosives into the



			perimeter wall of the presidential palace and another one with heavily armed men penetrated the area where the first one hit. Security forces fought a fierce gun battle with the attackers, all young men or teenagers who appeared to be disguised in police uniforms. Another police official said nine attackers were later found dead and that five Somali soldiers or officials had also died.
KENYA			
10 February 2014	Ukunda, town, Kwale district.	1 police killed, 1 police injured, Al Shabaab.	A Kenya police officer was shot and wounded by a suspected <i>Al-Shabaab</i> terrorist in the coastal town of <i>Ukunda</i> in <i>Kwale</i> district. Mombasa Regional Police Coordinator <i>AggreyAdoli</i> said the police officer was shot at close range by a gunman riding on a motorbike before robbing him of his rifle. A female police officer was injured. <i>Al Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
SUDAN			
13 February 2014	South Kordofan	5 civilians killed, 13 civilians injured	A landmine killed five people and wounded 13 in Sudan's <i>South Kordofan</i> , state on the eve of peace talks for the war-torn state on the South Sudan border. According to the <i>Landmine and Cluster Munition Monitor</i> , an initiative of the International Campaign to Ban Landmines, <i>South Kordofan</i> is the most heavily-mined area of Sudan. There were 48 confirmed mined areas as of May, 2013, the Monitor said in a November 2013 report.
TANZANIA			
24 February 2014	Zanzibar	No casualties.	Two homemade bombs exploded Monday on the popular Indian Ocean tourist island of Zanzibar, but with no casualties, police said, in the latest in a series of attacks."Investigations are ongoing to find out details of the blasts and the motive behind them," assistant police commissioner <i>MkadamKhamis</i> told reporters. One blast took place at the Anglican cathedral, a historic building in the heart of the narrow and winding ancient streets of Stone Town, the UNESCO-listed historical centre of the capital of the semi-autonomous Tanzanian archipelago. The other occurred at the seafront Mercury's restaurant and bar, a favorite of tourists. Some have blamed the hard-line Islamic group <i>Uamsho</i> , Swahili for "The Awakening", a minority group but believed to be growing in influence, especially among disaffected and jobless youths. While the group denies



		involvement in any of the attacks, they have widely succeeded in funneling cultural and political tensions into support for radical Islamism
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Synthesis table

<u>Total Incidents</u>					<u>Total Dead Victims</u>					<u>Primary Targets***</u>		
9					38					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Incidents</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorist</u>	<u>Others</u>	5	0	4
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
7	1	1	0	0	6	14	0	18	0			

Primary Targets

<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
Institutions	Security/Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/Markets	Business/Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0

Preliminary remarks

- The attack on the Presidential compound and *Villa Jazeera* is significant as it indicates that *Al Shabaab* is now also using the tactics of other terrorist groups (such as AQ and AQIM, and even further afield like *Lashkar-el –Tahib* in India) consisting in ensuring that



an initial explosion is followed by a second explosion or gun attack when first responders to the scene have congregated at the spot. It further shows that *Al Shabaab* has improved their surveillance capabilities in that they would have operators near the scene of the first explosion who would then communicate to their fellow operators to detonate the second device, or to launch the gun attack. What is interesting about the attackers in this attack (as was the case on the UN compound attack in 2013 in Mogadishu), is that the attackers disguise themselves in police or army uniforms to easily pass security checks. This attack shows an interesting trend in that the terrorists were all young men/teenagers which can mean two things: either *Al Shabaab* has succeeded in recruiting more young men or the high command of *Al Shabaab* has decided to use young, easily replaceable men for attacks, and thus save the older, more experienced fighters for training, surveillance and knowledge-sharing.

- The attacks in Zanzibar, Tanzania at popular tourist venues, by a new group, *Uamsho*, professing to be a hard-line jihadist group, is significant in the sense that it shows that terrorist groups are opportunistic, and always looking for new opportunities to expand their terror campaign to other countries where they can target foreigners. It can be expected that *Uamsho* may increase bomb-attacks on tourist venues, not only to target foreign tourists, but also to damage the tourist industry in Zanzibar which is an important source of revenue for the government of Tanzania.



March 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
SOMALIA			
15 March 2014	Mogadishu	3 civilians injured. Al Shabaab.	Three people were injured on Saturday after a car bomb exploded at the parking lot of a hotel in the Somali capital Mogadishu. The car bomb was left at the parking area of the <i>Maka Al Mukarama</i> Hotel in Mogadishu where a number of government officials and local business people stay.
17 March 2014	Mogadishu	4 soldiers killed, Al Shabaab.	<i>Al Shabaab</i> terrorists attacked a convoy near Mogadishu with guns and conventional weapons, killing four soldiers.
17 March 2014	Bossaso, Galgalla, Puntland state.	1 soldier killed, Al Shabaab.	The commander of Puntland Defence Forces units operating in Galgala area in Somalia's northeastern self-governing state of Puntland, Col. <i>Jama Mohamed Afgaduud</i> , was killed in an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) attack near the port city of Bossaso. <i>Jama</i> was in an armored fighting vehicle when the roadside IED targeted his car in Laag area, which lies about 27km from Bossaso
26 March 2014	Mogadishu	2 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	<i>Al Shabaab</i> launched an attack near a military convoy in Mogadishu detonating a roadside bomb, killing two civilians and destroying an armored personnel carrier of AMISOM.
29 March 2014	Barawe, southern Somalia	3 civilians killed, Al Shabaab	<i>Al Shabaab</i> executed three men for allegedly spying for Somali National Intelligence and Security Agency in Barawe coastal town of southern Somalia on Friday afternoon. The alleged spies who were identified as- <i>Mohamed Deeq Hassan Ali</i> , 28, <i>Mohamud Farah Sabriye Shure</i> , 47 and <i>Abdinajib Shire Barre</i> - were executed by firing squad at a public spot in the presence of self-appointed <i>Al Shabaab</i> judges and Barawe residents.
KENYA			
7 March 2014	Garissa, Dadaab	2 terrorists killed.	Kenyan police killed two <i>Al-Shabaab</i> suspects in the sprawling <i>Dadaab</i> refugee complex



	refugee camp.	Al Shabaab.	in the northern region and two rifles and 17 rounds of ammunition were recovered. Two uniforms of the Somali Defense forces were also recovered.
17 March 2014	Mombasa	2 terrorists arrested.	Kenya police arrested two terrorists and seized the car they were driving which was laden with enough explosives to destroy a skyscraper.
23 March 2014	Mombasa	6 civilians killed. Al Shabaab.	Attackers shot dead four worshippers, and fatally wounded two others on Sunday when they burst into a church service near the Kenyan port city of Mombasa, spraying the congregation with bullets. Although no group claimed responsibility, <i>Al Shabaab</i> has publicly stated that they will attack all troop-contributing countries to AMISOM. Thus it can be assumed that the attacks in Mombasa since 2013 can be the work of the <i>Al Shabaab Amniyat</i> cells that have moved into the activation phase in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, and Ethiopia since 2013. The attack, which also left 17 people wounded, came amid heightened warnings of a threat of Islamist violence in Kenya and despite boosted security in major cities including Mombasa.
29 March 2014	Likoni	2 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab	Kenya police killed two <i>Al Shabaab</i> terrorists in Likoni, near Mombasa. They were suspected to be involved in the terrorist attack on the church on 23 March 2014 which led to the death of six civilians.
30 March 2014	Nairobi	1 terrorist killed, Al Shabaab	A man died after an explosive device he was assembling blew up in a residential area in the capital. Kenya police is searching for three other suspects who fled the house after the explosion.



Synthesis table

<u>Total Incidents</u>					<u>Total Dead Victims</u>					<u>Primary Targets***</u>		
10					21					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Incidents</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorist</u>	<u>Others</u>	4	0	6
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
4	4	2	0	0	5	11	0	5	0			

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	0

Preliminary remarks

- their knowledge of EFP *With the new* AMISOM/Somali Defense Force offensive against *Al Shabaab*, that commenced last month, *Al Shabaab* feel threatened and have thus increased their terror attacks in the form of ambush, car bombings, suicide bombings, gun attacks and IED attacks.
- Looking back on the history of guerilla groups over the world, and comparing it *with the* tactic of warfare being utilized by terrorist groups internationally, including in Africa, it becomes clear that these groups have implemented the tactic of hit-and-run attacks, constantly moving



their bases, operating in small groups, randomly choosing their targets, using *weaponry* and explosive devices which *can cause massive* casualties, utilizing their attacks to create panic, chaos and insecurity, and forcing the State to spend huge resources on counter-terrorism. The broad knowledge that these groups have of the countryside, their mobility and their capability to live off the land for long periods of time, as well as using the rainy season to move around undetected make them a formidable foe. In the case of Eastern Africa, this is certainly the case, particularly for *Al Shabaab*, *ADF/NALU* and the *LRA*.

- Although *Al Shabaab* has been driven out of the key cities in Somalia since 2011, they remain a dangerous group. Suicide and IED attacks in Mogadishu have revealed weaknesses in the armed forces counter terrorism infrastructure/intelligence system. The group has also been very active in recruitment drives throughout 2013 and has added many new recruits to their ranks. The inability of the government to provide basic services in the hinterland, is granting *Al Shabaab* leverage over the populations they control. In fact, *Al Shabaab* does not have to do much, at this stage to hold the leverage; they simply provide basic services including medication services, all which the government is unable to provide at this stage.
- Although the combined AMISOM/SNF is continuing their campaign in-land against *Al Shabaab*, and has taken many towns, the latest being El Bur on 26 March, the terrorist group has simply withdrawn from the towns and continue to attack military and civilians targets using IEDs and ambushes.
- In Kenya, attacks by *Al Shabaab Amniyat* cells continue in Nairobi and have now expanded to Mombasa. The attacks in Mombasa and the seizure by Kenya police of a car laden with a large amount of explosives, strongly suggests that *Amniyat* cells in Mombasa are going into the activation phase, which can mean more attacks in the following months.



April 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
SOMALIA			
4 April 2014	El Bur	3 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	Three <i>Al Shabaab</i> fighters were killed and another was injured in a bomb-making accident in the outskirts of <i>Galgaduud</i> region town of <i>Gal Hareri</i> of central Somalia.
5 April 2014	El Ade, Middle Shabelle region	5 soldiers killed, Al Shabaab.	Five Somali Federal Government soldiers died and nine others sustained bullet wounds at a checkpoint in <i>El Ade</i> vicinity in <i>Middle Shabelle</i> region of southern Somalia on Saturday. According to witnesses, the fighting broke out when soldiers in an armored fighting vehicle ordered men in military fatigues to lift unauthorized roadblock.
6 April 2014	Wabho, Galgaduud region	30 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	Somali Government troops aided by African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) forces seized <i>Galgaduud</i> region town of <i>Wabho</i> of central Somalia from <i>Al Shabaab</i> militants, killing 30 extremists.
6 April 2014	Hudur	1 terrorist captured, Al Shabaab.	<i>Issack Mohamed Noor</i> who is one of the significant members of <i>Al Shabaab</i> surrendered to the government. <i>Issack</i> who spoke to crowds in <i>Hudur</i> town told them that he had defected from the group and asked for forgiveness for the crimes he committed against the people of Somalia. <i>Issack</i> was the commander of <i>Al-Shabaab</i> in their <i>Mahaday</i> base which was recently captured by the AMISOM and Somali National Armed Forces. This is the first <i>Al-Shabaab</i> high ranking official who publically defected from the group.
7 April 2014	Galkayo, central Somalia	2 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	Two UN anti-crime workers, one a Briton and the other a Frenchman, were shot dead Monday as they disembarked from a plane at an airport in <i>Galkayo</i> in central Somalia. They were shot by gunmen disguised in police uniforms suspected to be members of <i>Al Shabaab</i> . The two individuals were members of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and had arrived to investigate Somalia's informal money transfer system, <i>Hawala</i> , and meet <i>Abdiweli Mohamed Ali Gaas</i> , the newly-elected president of <i>Puntland</i> . Eyewitness accounts claimed that the gunman was a uniformed member of the airport security guard. The UN identified two of its workers killed in Somalia on Monday as UK citizen <i>Simon Davis</i> and French citizen <i>Clement</i>



			<i>Gorrissen</i> . UN sources confirmed that the two men were international consultants with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Britain's Foreign Office confirmed that one was a Briton while other sources identified the second victim as a Frenchman. The two men, who often worked together, were on mission in Somalia to offer technical advice and to help build local capacities in the specialized field of illicit money flows
21 April 2014	Hamarweyne district, Mogadishu	1 civilian killed, Al Shabaab.	<i>Isaak Mohamed 'Rino'</i> was killed in a car bomb attack as he entered his car outside <i>Salaam Bank</i> in <i>Hamarweyne</i> district. The MP was in company of another parliamentarian Mohamed Ali who was severely injured in the car bomb attack.
22 April 2014	Dharkaynley district, Mogadishu	1 civilian killed, Al Shabaab.	Al Shabaab has claimed responsibility for killing a second member of parliament. Al-Shabaab shot <i>Abdiaziz Isaq Mursal</i> , who died Tuesday after an ambush in the <i>Dharkaynley</i> district of Mogadishu.
26 April 2014	Merka, Lower Shabelle.	5 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	<i>Al Shabaab</i> gunmen in military uniform shot at the five worshippers as they left a mosque in <i>Muuri</i> village which lies between <i>Laanta Buuro</i> military base and <i>No.50 airstrip</i> in <i>Lower Shabelle</i> region..
ETHIOPIA			
16 April 2014	Beninshangul, north-west Ethiopia	9 civilians killed, Unknown gunmen	Gunmen opened fire on a truck in western Ethiopia Wednesday, killing nine people and injuring seven. Unidentified armed men opened fire on a truck carrying 28 people, killing nine on board," it said in a government statement. The motive for the attack was not known, but officials said they were investigating the attack, which took place in the remote <i>Benishangul</i> region, about 400 kilometers (250 miles) northwest of Addis Ababa.
SUDAN			
19 April 2014	West Kordofan	3 civilians kidnapped, Unknown group	Gunmen have kidnapped three workers including a Chinese and an Algerian from an oilfield in Sudan's <i>West Kordofan</i> province, the army said Saturday. Armed men attacked the <i>Kanar</i> field in <i>West Kordofan</i> and abducted three workers -- a Sudanese, a Chinese and an Algerian.
SOUTH SUDAN			
18 April 2014	Bor	20 civilians killed,	Gunmen killed 20 people and wounded 70 others when they stormed a UN base in South



		Unknown gunmen	Sudan on Thursday. US Ambassador <i>Samantha Power</i> strongly condemned the "brazen, inhuman attack on unarmed civilians" in the war-ravaged town of Bor.
KENYA			
1 April 2014	Eastleigh, Nairobi	6 civilians killed, Al Shabaab	Six people were killed and dozens of others wounded in twin blasts in <i>California</i> area in <i>Eastleigh</i> , Nairobi Monday night. The attacks occurred at <i>Sheraton Cafe</i> and <i>The New Kwa Muzairua Super Grill Centre</i> cafe which are barely 300 meters apart along <i>Eastleigh's 11th Street</i> at around 7.30pm when terrorists hurled hand grenades at the people.
24 April 2014	Pangani, Nairobi	2 police killed, 2 terrorrists killed, Al Shabaab.	Two police officers were among four people who were killed when a vehicle they were escorting to <i>Pangani Police Station</i> in Kenya's capital <i>Nairobi</i> was blown up on Wednesday night. The officers had been manning a road block a few kilometers from the station when they intercepted the car and ordered the occupants to drive to the station for further investigations. The vehicle exploded shortly after driving into the police station at around 8.50pm.
25 April 2014	Diani	1 terrorist killed, Al Shabaab.	Kenyan police on Friday shot dead a suspected <i>Al-Shabaab</i> terrorist believed to be behind a spate of recent attacks in Kenya. <i>Rashid Tumbo Kufungwa</i> was killed at a hideout in the coastal town of <i>Diani</i> after opening fire on police and after refusing to obey orders to surrender. <i>Kufungwa</i> is suspected to be part of the attack in March 2014 on a church in <i>Gwale</i> district in which six civilians died. Police recovered a G-3 assault rifle, a pistol and several rounds of ammunition believed to have been stolen from Kenya police.
UGANDA			
22 April 2014	South west CAR	1terrorist captured, LRA.	Ugandan troops captured a fugitive <i>Lord's Resistance Army</i> rebel officer and freed 10 hostages, the army said Tuesday, after battles with the elusive jungle insurgents. <i>Charles Okello</i> was captured in the southeast of the <i>Central African Republic</i> , according to Uganda army spokesman <i>Paddy Ankunda</i> , describing him as a field commander of the <i>LRA</i> .
TANZANIA			
14 April 2014	Arusha	15 civilians injured	Fifteen people were injured on Sunday when a makeshift bomb exploded at a crowded bar in <i>Arusha</i> , a popular destination for Western tourists in northern Tanzania. Two bomb attacks in the same city killed five people last year. Police said they were trying to establish who planted



			the bomb and the motive of the attack .Officials said Sunday's bomb exploded at the <i>Arusha Night Park pub</i> when football fans were watching an English Premier League match on television.
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Synthesis table

<u>Total Incidents</u>					<u>Total Dead Victims</u>					<u>Primary Targets***</u>		
16					91					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Incidents</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorist</u>	<u>Others</u>	4	2	10
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
6	8	0	1	1	11	44	0	36	0			

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
Institutions	Security/Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/Markets	Business/Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	8	0



Hostages and Kidnap-for-Ransom

First and Last Name	Nationality	Gender M/F	Age Years	Kidnapping Date D/M/YY	Release Date D/M/YY	Kidnapping Location Town, City and Country	Group (sub-Group) Claiming Responsibility of kidnapping	Group Claim	Observations	Alleged Money Paid for the release in \$ or € (millions)
Not known	Algerian	M	N/A	19/04/2014	N/A	Kanar oilfield, west Kordofan, Sudan	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Not known	Chinese	M	N/A	19/04/2014	N/A	Kanar oilfield. West Kordofan, Sudan	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Not known	Sudanese	M	N/A	19/04/2014	N/A	Kanar oilfield, west Kordofan, Sudan	Unknown			Unknown



Preliminary remarks

- As the AMISOM campaign against *Al Shabaab* continues unabated, the terrorist group will deepen their urban attacks in the form of IED attacks, grenade attacks, suicide bombings and gun attacks. But also, now that the burden of government of key cities, and towns has been taken away from *Al Shabaab* by the successful AMISOM counter terrorism operations, *Al Shabaab* is likely to expand their attacks on AMISOM, the UN, the Somali government and civilians. The murder of two UN law enforcement officials in *Puntland* by *Al Shabaab* is a case in point that the terrorist group will be targeting international organizations to a larger degree.
- The surrender of *Isaac Mohammed Noor*, a key *Al Shabaab* commander may indicate that some commanders in *Al Shabaab* are becoming disillusioned with the leadership and that they may foresee collaboration with the Somali government as a better long-term alternative. However, it is too soon to say for certain that this may be the case.
- In Tanzania, the twin bomb attacks in *Arusha* are a further precursor that a terrorist group or groups may be active in Tanzania. It is not yet certain that the attacks are the responsibility of *Al Shabaab*, but the fact that *Al Shabaab* has indicated on several occasions that they will expand their operations beyond Somalia, can be a sign that *Amniyat* cells may be present in Tanzania and that they are going into a phase of early activation.
- The attacks in Ethiopia, although it has not yet been ascertained that it is a terrorist group, may be an early indication that *Al Shabaab* is present in the country and has been initiating probe attacks.
- The capture of the *LRA* commander, *Charles Okello* by Uganda security forces in south-central CAR, shows that counter terrorist operations against the *LRA* is yielding positive results.



May 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
SOMALIA			
3 May 2014	Mogadishu	4 civilians killed, 3 police killed, Al Shabaab.	Seven people were killed in a bomb explosion in the Somali capital, Mogadishu. Islamist militant group <i>Al-Shabaab</i> said it carried out the attack, targeting the vehicle of a prominent former government official, who was killed. The blast took place near the city centre's "Kilometre 4" district, close to the Turkish embassy. It was unclear whether the explosives had been attached to the vehicle or placed on the roadside and detonated by remote control. The official who died was named as <i>Abdikafi Hilowle</i> , a former secretary for the city's administration. <i>Al-Shabaab's</i> military spokesman, <i>Abdiaziz Abu Musab</i> , told news agencies that the al-Qaeda-linked group had carried out the attack.
3 May 2014	Gedo region, Beledwayo	2 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	The Governor of <i>Gedo</i> region of southwestern Somalia <i>Mohamed Abdi Kilil</i> Saturday survived an explosion that left two of his bodyguards dead. According to witnesses, plumes of black smoke could be seen over the scene of the blast in <i>Gedo</i> regional district of <i>Beledwayo</i> .. The deputy mayor of <i>Buur Dhuubo</i> district was also targeted with a roadside explosion in <i>Beledwayo</i> . <i>Buur Dhuubo</i> was not killed. <i>Al Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility for the attacks.
12 May 2014	Baidoa, Bay region.	19 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	The car bomb attack on Monday hit central town of <i>Baidao</i> , provincial capital of Bay region, 250 km southwest of the Somali capital Mogadishu. "The blast killed 19 innocent victims and destroyed valuable property" said a press release from AMISOM which also condemned the attack as "callous and cowardly." <i>Biadoa</i> is under the control of AMISOM peacekeeping forces and Somalia National Army (SNA) who wrestled the town from militant fighters back in 2012.
20 May 2014	Boondere district, Mogadishu	1 civilian killed, Al Shabaab.	Two mortar bombs which were launched from <i>Arafat</i> neighborhood landed in the district, killing a woman and injuring four others. The first mortar fire landed at <i>Manaboliyo junction</i> , four people including two children and two young women sustained injuries, followed by another which hit the Interior Ministry complex.



20 May 2014	Jilib	50 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	African Union force in Somalia, AMISOM, launched new airstrikes aimed at militant group <i>Al-Shabaab</i> . AMISOM says the attack near the southern town of <i>Jilib</i> on Tuesday killed 50 <i>Al-Shabaab</i> terrorists.
24 May 2014	Mogadishu	10 security officers killed, 8 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	<i>Al-Shabaab</i> terrorists stormed Somalia's parliament building Saturday in a bomb and gun attack that killed at least 18 people, including some of the attackers. Police spokesman Kasim <i>Ahmed Roble</i> said 10 security officers with Somali forces and AMISOM were among those killed during the attack on the heavily-fortified building in Mogadishu. He said 14 security personnel were wounded, along with four lawmakers. <i>Ahmed Roble</i> said at least eight of the attackers were killed. The terrorists set off two car bombs and then stormed the building shooting and throwing grenades. Witnesses say lawmakers were meeting inside the building when car bombs exploded near the entrance.
26 May 2014	Lamu	2 soldiers killed, 1 terrorist killed, Al Shabaab.	Two Kenyan soldiers transporting food supplies into Somalia were shot dead in a gunfight near the countries' border on Monday. <i>Leonard Omolo</i> , police commander in the coastal county of <i>Lamu</i> , said suspected <i>Al Shabaab</i> terrorists ambushed the soldiers as they pushed their car out of mud after heavy rains in the area. The soldiers, who were transporting food to the Somali town of <i>Ras Kamboni</i> , killed one of their attackers
27 May 2014	Aato, Bakool region	27 militia, pro-government, 12 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	The governor of Somalia's <i>Bakool</i> region, <i>Mohamed Abdi Tall</i> , reported that <i>Al Shabaab</i> raided the village of <i>Aato</i> early Tuesday. He said 27 pro-government militiamen and 12 terrorists were killed in the ensuing clash
31 May 2014	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed, Al Shabaab.	One person was killed Friday in a car bomb explosion close to a hotel and government security offices in the Somali capital Mogadishu. The blast, which comes amid a wave of attacks in the capital by Al-Qaeda-linked <i>Al Shabaab</i> , targeted a bar near the <i>City Palace</i> hotel close to Somalia's intelligence and security headquarters. The hotel is known to be popular with officials from the country's internationally-backed government, and witnesses said the target may have been a senior security official who was in the area at the time.
KENYA			



3 May 2014	Mombasa	4 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	Four people were killed and several wounded in two explosions in the Kenyan coastal city of <i>Mombasa</i> . The first blast is believed to have occurred after a grenade was thrown in a Nairobi-Mombasa bus that had just arrived in the busy <i>Mwembe Tayari</i> transport terminal, killing three people and wounding at least four others. The second explosion took place at a beach bar near the <i>Nayali Reef Hotel</i> , after a device was left in a plastic bag in the washroom. It is thought that a third attack was planned for a nearby cinema complex but was unsuccessful. All three incidents happened within minutes of each other.
19 May 2014	Mandera county	9 civilians killed, 3 police killed, Al Shabaab.	<i>Al Shabaab</i> terrorists killed 12 people, among whom three police officers, in an ambush in <i>Mandera</i> county in northern Kenya.
DJIBOUTI			
24 May 2014	Djibouti city	1 civilian killed, 2 terrorists killed	1 civilian was killed and two terrorists were killed in a grenade attack on the <i>La Chaumierre</i> restaurant in Djibouti city, Saturday night. Two terrorists, a man and a veiled woman of Somali origin walked into the packed restaurant and threw two grenades at the patrons. In the ensuing blasts, the two terrorists and one civilian were killed, and 15 others were injured. Of the injured, three were of the Spanish military contingent; three were of German origin and six were Dutch soldiers of the EU Anti-Piracy force in Djibouti. The restaurant is a popular venue for Western military staff based in Djibouti as well as Western tourists. Al Shabaab claimed responsibility.



Synthesis table

<u>Total Incidents</u>					<u>Total Dead Victims</u>					<u>Primary Targets***</u>		
12					159					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Incidents</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorist</u>	<u>Others</u>	7	0	5
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
9	2	1	0	0	45	41	0	73	0			

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0



Preliminary remarks

- With the loss of major cities, *Al Shabaab* is actually more dangerous than before because the terrorist group has been released from governing cities and towns, and consequently can fully concentrate on full-blown asymmetrical warfare characterized by assassinations of Somali government officials, AMISOM troops, grenade attacks by teenagers, and various IED-attacks.
- Moreover, *Al Shabaab* show in their attacks on AMISOM that they tend more toward a long drawn-out war of attrition in the rural areas by attacking the long supply lines of AMISOM.
- *Al Shabaab* is also resorting more to the tactic of attracting bystanders to windows, doorways, and the outside of buildings with gunfire, small bombs, or other methods and then detonates a larger, more destructive device, significantly increasing human casualties.
- The murder of more Somali government officials by *Al Shabaab* signifies that the terrorist group is trying to convince the population that officials of the government cannot protect them and that the operations against the terrorist group has not been successful.
- The higher incidence of bomb attacks this month shows that *Al Shabaab* is increasingly resorting to bomb explosions that yield high casualties for low losses on their side.
- The successful attacks on *Al Shabaab* targets killed more terrorists this month and shows that the AMISOM and Somali government counter terrorism operations are yielding good results.
- The attack in Djibouti is significant in that it was the first of its kind in the country by terrorists, and more such attacks can be expected in the coming months.



June 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
SOMALIA			
1 June 2014	Ato, south west Somalia	74 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab	Armed forces of Somalia and Ethiopia attacked <i>Al Shabaab</i> bases in <i>Ato</i> , killing 74 terrorists.
2 June 2014	Barawe, south Somalia	3 civilians killed, Al Shabaab	<i>Al Shabaab</i> terrorists executed three men they accused of spying for the government in the town of <i>Barawe</i> . One of the men named <i>Mohamed Adan Ibrahim</i> , 26, was convicted of “spying for Kenya”. The second man <i>Salah Fu’ad Osman</i> , 24, was allegedly found spying for the Somali government while the third, Mr <i>Mohamed Omar Dirie</i> , 22, was said to be an information collector for the US.
9 June 2014	Bakool, south west Somalia.	13 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	13 <i>Al Shabaab</i> militants have been killed by AMISOM/SNF in fierce clashes near <i>Bakool</i> the regional capital of <i>Hudur</i> of southwestern Somalia on Monday morning,
19 June 2014	Mogadishu	2 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	A bomb hidden in a doctor’s car exploded in a hospital parking lot in the Somali capital Wednesday, killing the doctor and a nurse
21 June 2014	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed, Al Shabaab.	A Somali journalist died in Mogadishu Saturday after a bomb believed to have been attached to his car was remotely detonated. The victim, a prominent local journalist <i>Yusuf Keynan</i> , was working with <i>Mustaqbal radio</i> , a private Mogadishu FM station.
26 June 2014	Bula Buure, north Somalia	2 soldiers killed, 2 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	<i>Al-Qaeda</i> -linked <i>Al Shabaab</i> terrorists dressed in stolen government army uniforms on Thursday attacked an African Union military base in central Somalia, killing two soldiers from Djibouti. The terrorists stormed the compound of a hotel where Djiboutian troops with the AU force were based in the town of <i>Bulla Burde</i> , some 200 kilometers (125 miles) north of the capital Mogadishu.
SUDAN			
9 June 2014	Al-Atmoor, south Kordofan	110 rebels killed, SPLM-N	Sudanese army killed 110 rebels of <i>Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM)</i> /northern sector in <i>Al-Atmoor</i> area in <i>South Kordofan</i> State. The SPLM/northern sector has been fighting the Sudanese



	state.		army in <i>Blue Nile</i> and <i>South Kordofan</i> areas since 2011.
KENYA			
1 June 2014	Mandera	2 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab	Two terrorists from <i>Al Shabaab</i> were killed at a checkpoint in <i>Mandera</i> by Kenya police. Police found eight grenades in the car driven by the terrorists.
15 June 2014	Mpeketoni, east Kenya	50 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	<i>Al Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility for attacks on hotels and bars in Kenya in which 50 people were killed. A group of 50 terrorists entered the western coastal town of <i>Mpeketoni</i> on minibuses and started shooting people. Sunday evening's assault was the worst in Kenya since last September, when <i>Al Shabaab</i> gunmen attacked Nairobi's Westgate shopping mall, leaving 67 dead. <i>Mpeketoni</i> lies on the mainland some 20 miles (30km) southwest of <i>Lamu</i> island, a popular tourist destination and <i>Unesco</i> World Heritage site.
16 June 2014	Poromoko, east Kenya	10 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	<i>Al Shabaab</i> terrorists attacked the village of <i>Poromoko</i> near <i>Mpeketoni</i> on the east coast of Kenya near the Somali border, killing ten people.
TANZANIA			
13 June 2014	Stone Town, Zanzibar	1 civilian killed	One person was killed and several others were wounded in a bomb attack near a mosque on Tanzania's Indian Ocean island of Zanzibar on Friday. The home-made bomb went off in the <i>Daranjani</i> commercial district of <i>Stone Town</i> , the <i>UNESCO</i> -listed historical centre of the semi-autonomous Tanzanian archipelago, at around 8:15 pm. No group claimed responsibility.



Synthesis table

<u>Total Incidents</u>					<u>Total Dead Victims</u>					<u>Primary Targets***</u>		
11					270					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Incidents</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorist</u>	<u>Others</u>	5	0	6
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
3	8	0	0	0	2	67	0	201	0			

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2

Preliminary remarks

- The expansion of the attack strategy of *Al Shabaab* beyond the borders of Somalia is particularly clear in the case of Kenya. So far this year, there have been 14 attacks in Nairobi, Mombasa and the nearby coastal tourist area. By contrast, there were just eight



such incidents in these areas in the whole of 2013. This also marks a geographical shift in the threat, with attacks now being more common in Nairobi, Mombasa and the coast than in the northeastern region bordering Somalia. Although *Al-Shabaab* continues to mount infrequent mass casualty operations inside Kenya, it seems to be Kenyan militant groups operating from Nairobi and Mombasa that now pose the greatest threat.

- Most of the attacks by domestic militant groups this year have involved small explosive devices or grenades, and they have chosen soft targets where there is little or no security presence. In many cases, attackers have simply thrown bombs from the street into a crowd or hidden devices before escaping on foot or by motorcycle.
- When attackers have encountered police or security personnel, they seem to have been reluctant to confront the guards or force their way into target sites. In early May, for example, a man was stopped by a security guard when attempting to plant a bomb at Reef Hotel north of Mombasa
- Instead of trying to overpower him, the attacker walked away and left the bomb somewhere other than his intended target. His priority seems to have been to avoid arrest, rather than hitting his main mark and inflicting a large number of casualties.
- While this suggests the threat from domestic groups is currently unsophisticated, some elements appear to be escalating their tactics. A car bombing outside a police station in Nairobi in April and a foiled bombing in Mombasa in March indicate a greater bomb-making capability than has been the case in Kenya in recent years. It also shows that some militants are willing to carry out suicide missions. This attempted attack further reveals that some militants do have more sophisticated techniques at their disposal. At the time of the foiled plot, there was widespread criticism of the Kenyan security forces after they reportedly left the vehicle outside their office in Mombasa for several days, unaware that there were pipe bombs weighing around 60 kg inside. However, this criticism may have been misplaced. Since then, further information about the device has emerged, which indicates that it was well constructed and difficult to detect even with a search of the vehicle. That militants were able to source such a large amount of explosives and build such a device is a concerning development and one that the authorities appear ill-equipped to counter. Many sites in Nairobi and Mombasa that would be attractive targets remain vulnerable to attack. Police and private security have increased checks at entrances to sites such as shopping malls and hotels since the assault on the Westgate shopping



mall. But these increased measures are unlikely to deter determined attackers using devices such as the one police found in Mombasa in March.



July 2014

DATE	Place	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
SOMALIA			
1 July 2014	Mogadishu	3 civilians killed, Al Shabaab	Three people were killed when a bomb exploded in a busy market in Somalia's capital Mogadishu at the start of Islam's holy month of Ramadan. The explosive device was planted under a pile of rubbish near a police postal Shabaab have carried out a string of similar bombings, and have vowed to increase attacks during the fasting month of Ramadan. The roadside bomb ripped through Mogadishu's Karan market, in the north of the capital, where people were busy buying food to celebrate the breaking of the fast. Last week the Al-Shabaab commander in Mogadishu, <i>Sheikh Ali Mohamed Hussein</i> , warned attacks would increase with the capital becoming the "frontline" for assaults.
2 July 2014	Afartajardjin district, Mogadishu	3 soldiers killed, Al Shabaab.	Al-Shabaab terrorists shot dead three Somali soldiers in the capital Mogadishu on Tuesday, their fourth attack since the start of the Ramadan fasting month that the Islamists have threatened to target. <i>Sheik Abdiasisabu Musab</i> , Al-Shabaab's spokesman for military affairs, said they carried out the attack in the southern Mogadishu district of AfartaJardiin.
3 July 2014	Mogadishu	2 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	Al-Shabaab has shot dead a prominent MP in the capital, Mogadishu. <i>Ahmed Mohamud Hayd</i> was killed in a drive-by shooting after he left his hotel in a heavily policed area. His bodyguard was also killed and a parliamentary secretary wounded in the shooting.
5 July 2014	Mogadishu	3 soldiers killed, 5 police killed, Al Shabaab.	Three soldiers and two police officers were killed by Al Shabaab in the Somali capital on Saturday and a dozen others were wounded in a car bomb and gun attack near the entrance to the parliamentary building. Al Shabaab struck again a few hours later, shooting dead three traffic officers in the Waberi district.
24 July 2014	Anole, Kuday in Lower Jubba region	80 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	Kenyan fighter jets attacked two bases belonging to Al-Shabaab terrorists in Somalia and killed at least 80 terrorists. The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), whose soldiers launched a new offensive against Al-Shabaab this year, said Kenyan planes carried out the raids on Anole and Kuday in the southern Lower Jubba region. The air strikes in Anole left more than 30 Al-Shabaab terrorists dead, three technical vehicles and one Land Cruiser loaded with ammunition were destroyed AMISOM said.



			More than 50 terrorists were killed in the Koday raid
9 July 2014	Mogadishu	8 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	Al Shabaab carried out a major bomb and armed attack on Somalia's presidential palace late Tuesday, penetrating the heavily fortified complex in the capital Mogadishu before blowing themselves up. There were eight blasts towards the end of the fighting, believed to have been suicide vests. They detonated themselves. The attackers launched a two-pronged attack on the presidential complex, setting off a large car bomb at the rear of the compound and then storming in via another entrance. It appeared to be a repeat of a Al Shabaab assault against the presidential palace in February, when Al shabaab terrorists, dressed in Somali army uniforms, managed to penetrate the complex with a car bomb before being killed. In May Al Shabaab also launched a similar suicide attack against the national parliament while MPs were in a meeting, killing several guards and staff before AMISOM and Somali government forces restored control. The attacks have targeted key areas of government, or the security forces, in an apparent bid to discredit claims by the authorities that they are winning the war against Al Shabaab. The Al Shabaab commander in Mogadishu, <i>Sheikh Ali Mohamed Hussein</i> , vowed last month that the capital would become the "frontline" for assaults. Al Shabaab also increased their scope of operations since last September as they launched an attack on Nairobi's Westgate mall in which at least 67 people were killed. In May, Al Shabaab carried out a restaurant bombing in Djibouti and has in the past attacked Uganda and Ethiopia, countries which also contribute to the AU force in Somalia. Kenya has also seen a wave of massacres carried out by Al Shabaab near the coastal resort island of Lamu, as well as a string of bombings in Mombasa and Nairobi.
12 July 2014	Mogadishu	12 civilians killed, 4 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	Al Shabaab stormed the presidential palace on Tuesday just as the city was breaking the Ramadan fast, killing 12 people. Gunmen shot their way into the compound at about 6 pm and gunfire was heard for at least the next four hours as the prime minister and MPs including the Speaker were trapped inside.
17 July 2014	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed, 1 soldier killed, Al Shabaab.	Two people were killed in Somalia in separate attacks, including a car bombing in the capital Mogadishu. The two persons were killed when an explosive device attached to their car was remotely detonated in the south of the capital.
19 July 2014	Kismaayo	5 civilians killed, 1 terrorist killed,	Six people were killed in Kismaayo after a suicide bomber targeted the house of a prominent anti-Shabaab militia leader. "The explosion occurred soon after I entered the house," tribal leader <i>Iftin Hassan Basto</i> said



		Al Shabaab.	
24 July 2014	Mogadishu	2 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	Al Shabaab terrorists ambushed a well-known singer and lawmaker <i>Saado Ali Warsame's</i> car, sparring it with bullets, as it was travelling in the south of the capital, killing her and her driver. Lawmaker <i>Saado Ali Warsame</i> is the fourth Somali lawmaker to be killed since the start of the year.
25 July 2014	Inimeey, hiran region	2 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	AMISOM, in a statement Friday, said to have killed two senior Al-Shabaab commanders, including one named as <i>Issa Mohamed Dhoore</i> , who had been reportedly a "liaison officer" between foreign and Somali fighters. <i>Dhoore</i> was said to have been close to secretive Al Shabaab chief <i>Ahmed Abdi Godane</i> , who the US State Department lists as one of the world's top eight terror fugitives, placing a \$7 million bounty on his head. The other Al Shabaab terrorist killed was named as <i>Sharif Ameey</i> , reportedly another "top leader", AMISOM said.. Both were killed in fighting in the village of Inimeey in Hiran region, some 200 kilometres (125 miles) north of the capital Mogadishu.
KENYA			
6 July 2014	Hindi, and Gamba	29 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	In two attacks, Al Shabaab killed 29 people. One attack happened at Hindi trading centre in Lamu county, near the scene of attacks in which 65 people were killed last month. And another attack took place in the Gamba area of Tana River county. In Lamu nine people were killed and in Tana river twenty people were killed.
19 July 2014	Witu, near Lamu island.	5 civilians killed, 2 police killed, Al Shabaab.	Al-Qaeda-linked Al Shabaab terrorists claimed responsibility for an attack on a bus and police vehicle in Kenya's restive southeastern coast that killed at least seven people. Five civilians and two police officers were killed in the Kenya shooting, which took place on Friday near the town of Witu -- about 50 kilometers (30 miles) from the tourist island of Lamu
20 July 2014	Mombasa	4 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	Four people were killed in the Kenyan coastal city of Mombasa on Sunday in an attack by Al Shabaab terrorists on a motorbike,
25 July 2014	Mombasa	1 civilian killed, Al Shabaab.	A German female tourist was murdered by Al Shabaab terrorists in Mombasa. Al-Shabaab has warned tourists to stay away from Kenya
24 July 2014	Witu, near Lamu island, east Kenya.	11 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	11 people were killed in a new attack on Kenya's coastal region, one week after about 60 people died in twin massacres nearby. Some of the 11 dead were hacked to death with knives, others shot and



			executed at close quarters, mirroring tactics used in earlier attacks claimed by Somalia's Al-Shabaab. The attack took place overnight on a small village near the town of Witu, on the mainland about 50 kilometres west of the tourist island of Lamu.
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Synthesis table

Total Incidents					Total Dead Victims					Primary Targets***		
20					184					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Incidents					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorist	Others	8	0	12
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others								
2	8	10	0	0	14	75	0	95	0			

Primary Targets												
Govnt/Public				Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities		Civil/Private						
Institutions	Security/ Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/ Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/ Markets	Business/ Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
2	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	9	0



Preliminary remarks

- *Al Shabaab*, now has an operational reach that covers all of the Horn of Africa. Even within Somalia, *Al Shabaab* continues to conduct significant attacks in the capital, Mogadishu, and in key cities like Kismayo, Baidoa, and Beledweyne. There exists a popular notion that *Al Shabaab* is in decline due to the successful counter terrorism operations of AMISOM and the Somali defense force.
- But *Al Shabaab's* recent activity in the region belies any such claim. *Al Shabaab* still controls significant territory in Somalia and in the past year, has been active in Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Djibouti. *Al Shabaab* voiced its intent and increasingly demonstrates its capability to conduct attacks throughout East Africa.
- Its first major international attack was in July 2010, when *Al Shabaab* carried out twin suicide bombings in Kampala, Uganda. The spectacular assault on the Westgate Mall in Nairobi, Kenya, in September 2013 was *Al Shabaab's* second major international attack
- *Al Shabaab* cultivated its Kenyan network leading up to the Westgate attack, establishing partnerships with Kenyan extremist networks.
- Key partners such as *Al Hijra*, a group comprised primarily of indigenous Kenyans, provided *Al Shabaab* with an extensive fundraising and recruitment network in Nairobi and along the Kenyan coast. The growth of these networks allowed *Al Shabaab* to declare a pivot to Kenya on May 22, 2014, encouraging Muslims to take up arms against the Kenyan government. Since then, *Al Shabaab* has claimed responsibility for killing as many as ninety people in a series of attacks along the Kenyan coast in June and July 2014.
- *Al Shabaab* has also focused its efforts on other TCCs. Of the six primary countries, *Al Shabaab* has attempted attacks in four over the past year. Two *Al Shabaab* operatives attempted, but failed, to bomb an October 16, 2013 World Cup qualifying match in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Uganda remains a target. The U.S. Embassy in Kampala has issued several terror warnings in the past year for Uganda, most recently citing a specific threat to Entebbe International Airport on July 3, 2014.



- *Al Shabaab* has also been tied to the May suicide attack at a Djibouti restaurant popular among Westerners. Though not all of *Al Shabaab*'s attacks have been successful, its growing operational reach and regional influence is evident.
- *Al Shabaab*'s activity and rhetoric suggest that the group will continue to conduct operations outside of Somalia. *Al Shabaab* leader *Ahmed Abdi Godane*'s May 2014 statement, expressing solidarity with Muslims in the Central African Republic (CAR), indicates that the group's gaze extends beyond the TCCs. Rumored *Al Shabaab* correspondence with Nigeria's *Boko Haram* and potential cooperation with Tanzanian extremist networks is further evidence of continued operational growth throughout Africa.
- Most of the attacks by domestic militant groups this year have involved small explosive devices or grenades, and they have chosen soft targets where there is little or no security presence. In many cases, attackers have simply thrown bombs from the street into a crowd or hidden devices before escaping on foot or by motorcycle.



August 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
SOMALIA			
3 August 2014	Mogadishu	3 civilians killed, Al Shabaab	Three women were killed and several others injured in the Somali capital Mogadishu on Sunday after a bomb went off in a pile of rubbish. Islamist Al Shabaab insurgents have recently escalated their attacks on the Somali capital, killing an MP on Friday after an assault on the presidential palace last month and a raid on parliament in May.
3 August 2014	Afartajardjin district, Mogadishu	3 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	Three suspected Al Shabaab Islamic militants were executed by firing squad in Mogadishu on Sunday. All three had been condemned to death for murder, police chief Abdi Mohamed told AFP, with one of the men allegedly taking part in an assault on the presidential palace last month.
9 August 2014	Mogadishu	6 terrorists killed, 5 soldiers killed Al Shabaab.	In heavy fighting between AMISOM troops and Al Shabaab, 6 terrorists and 5 soldiers were killed.
16 August 2014	Beledweyne, Hiran province	1 soldiers killed, 1civilian killed, Al Shabaab.	A Somali government soldier and a woman were killed in gun attack in Hiraan regional capital of Beledweyne of central Somalia as Al Shabaab-held areas fell to allied forces.
16 August 2014	Mogadishu	14 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	African peacekeepers and Somali troops battled Al Shabaab terrorists in a suburb of Mogadishu on Friday, launching a joint offensive that killed 14 terrorists,
30 August 2014	Mogadishu	2 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	A military court in Somalia sentenced two Islamist Al Shabaab gunmen to death for killing a journalist "Both men freely confessed to the killings, therefore, after the due process of the law, the military court sentenced them to death," Minister of Information Mustafa Duhulow told reporters. The extremists confessed to killing journalist Mohamed Mohamud Timacade, a reporter with London-based Somali-language Universal TV, in October 2013.



Synthesis table

Total Incidents					Total Dead Victims					Primary Targets***		
6					35					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
Type of Incidents					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorist</u>	<u>Others</u>	3	0	3
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
1	3	2	0	0	6	4	0	25	0			

Primary Targets												
Govnt/Public				Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities		Civil/Private						
Institutions	Security/Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/Markets	Business/Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0



Preliminary remarks

- Key partners such as *Al Hijra*, a group comprised primarily of indigenous Kenyans, provided *Al Shabaab* with an extensive fundraising and recruitment network in Nairobi and along the Kenyan coast. The growth of these networks allowed *Al Shabaab* to declare a pivot to Kenya on May 22, 2014, encouraging Muslims to take up arms against the Kenyan government. Since then, *Al Shabaab* has claimed responsibility for killing as many as ninety people in a series of attacks along the Kenyan coast in June and July 2014.
- *Al Shabaab* has also focused its efforts on other TCCs. Of the six primary countries, *Al Shabaab* has attempted attacks in four over the past year. Two *Al Shabaab* operatives attempted, but failed, to bomb an October 16, 2013 World Cup qualifying match in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Uganda remains a target. The U.S. Embassy in Kampala has issued several terror warnings in the past year for Uganda, most recently citing a specific threat to Entebbe International Airport on July 3, 2014.
- is evident.
- *Al Shabaab's* activity and rhetoric suggest that the group will continue to conduct operations outside of Somalia. Rumored *Al Shabaab* correspondence with Nigeria's *Boko Haram* and potential cooperation with Tanzanian extremist networks is further evidence of continued operational growth throughout Africa. Evidence coming to light in the past few months indicates that the links between *Al Shabaab* and *Boko Haram* is growing stronger with the latter receiving training in Somalia.



September 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
SOMALIA			
1 September 2014	Mogadishu	2 civilians killed, 3 soldiers killed, 7 terrorists killed Al Shabaab	Al Shabaab terrorists carried out a car bomb and gun attack against Jilicow intelligence headquarters in central Mogadishu, leaving seven terrorists dead. In the attack, a car bomb was detonated outside the National Intelligence Centre and was followed by a raid by gunmen disguised in national army uniforms -- a method of attack already used several times this year by <i>Al Shabaab</i> . Three members of the security forces and two civilians were also killed, in the attack. Jilicow intelligence facility and detention facility is located close the Villa Somalia, the complex that houses the office of Somalia's internationally-backed President Hassan Sheikh Mohamud. Villa Somalia was hit by a similar attack in July 2014, when a car bomb was detonated and <i>Al Shabaab</i> terrorists stormed the complex before blowing themselves up. The presidential palace was also attacked in a similar fashion in February 2014 by <i>Al Shabaab</i> , while the parliament complex was hit by a coordinated car bomb and gun attack in May 2014 by <i>Al Shabaab</i> .
1 September 2014	Afartajardjin district, Mogadishu	7 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	The leader of <i>Al Shabaab</i> , <i>Ahmed Godane</i> and six other <i>Al-Shabaab</i> officials were killed when a U.S. airstrike hit two cars in southern Somalia. <i>Al Shabaab</i> named a new leader Saturday after confirming the killing of their previous leader by an U.S. airstrike. The Somali militants unanimously selected <i>Ahmad Umar</i> , also known as <i>Abu Ubaidah</i> as the new supreme leader of <i>Al Shabaab</i> , and reaffirmed its affiliation to <i>Al Qaeda Central</i> . With the death of <i>Godane</i> , there is the possibility that <i>Al Shabaab</i> may splinter between <i>Al Shabaab</i> foot soldiers, often economic conscripts and not committed ideologues, who could be tempted by a government amnesty to lay down arms, while a hardcore elite -- including skilled foreign fighters -- may intensify attacks to show off the group is still there. <i>Al Shabaab</i> are believed to have anywhere between 5,000 and 9,000 fighters, but it is unclear how many of these are part of a hardcore cadre and how many are linked with individual warlords who are nominally affiliated to the group. <i>Al Shabaab</i> are expected to tactically retreat in face of AU assaults in Somalia, but attacks elsewhere may become more deadly, especially in other troop contributing countries like Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Sierra Leone and Djibouti. And with vast rural regions still under the sway of <i>Al Shabaab</i> , the risk remains that terrorists will use the lawless zones to plot large scale attacks across the region. With <i>Godane</i> dead, <i>Al-Shabaab's</i> deadly external operations forces might be looking to either retaliate, relocate or both. There is



			the possibility that they will either wreak havoc by accelerating operations they already have in motion, or will rapidly move to a new battlefield and affiliate if they believe their Somalia safe haven is compromised.
8 September 2014	Elasha Biyaha, Lower Shabelle region	12 civilians killed, 2 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	A suicide car bomber killed 12 people in an attack aimed at African Union (AU) troops in Somalia. The attack took place on the road between Mogadishu and Afgoye town, some 30km (19 miles) from the capital. The car packed with explosives hit one of the armoured trucks near the Elasha Biyaha settlement, in the Lower Shabelle region south of the capital Mogadishu. 12 civilians were killed when a suicide bomber detonated his explosives-laden car next to a convoy of African Union forces moving near two minibuses, followed by a second suicide attacker ramming his car into a convoy escorting the Mogadishu intelligence commander on his way to inspect the scene of the first blast.
13 September 2014	Mogadishu	1 soldier killed, Al Shabaab.	A top Somali security officer was shot dead in the country's capital Mogadishu by <i>Al Shabaab</i> in a drive-by shooting. The officer, <i>Mohamed Qanuni</i> , was the deputy commander of the anti-terrorism unit of Somalia's National Intelligence and Security Agency. Deputy chief of Somalia's Anti-Terrorism Unit. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> military operation spokesman <i>Abdiaziz Abu Musab</i> claimed that militants blocked <i>Qanuni's</i> vehicle with their vehicle at Km5 Junction, spraying it with bullets.
20 September 2014	Wadjir, Mogadishu	2 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	In the Wdajir district of the capital Mogadishu, security official <i>Mohamed Hassan</i> was attacked while he was on his way to work by four suspected <i>Al-Shabaab</i> fighters armed with pistols and an AK47 rifle. Mr. <i>Madobe's</i> driver and bodyguard were killed in the attack, while Mr. <i>Madobe</i> was seriously injured.
KENYA			
18 September 2014	Wajir, Garissa, north Kenya	1 civilian killed, Al Shabaab.	One person died and 13 others wounded on Thursday in separate gun and grenade attacks in the towns of Wajir and Garissa. Thursday's attacks are among a wave of violence in Kenya blamed on <i>Al-Shabaab</i>
SUDAN			
13 September 2014	Um-Ziraiga area, north Darfur	1 policeman killed, SPLA-N.	One policeman was killed and four others were injured in an armed attack against a convoy of pilgrims from South Darfur state in Um-Ziraiga area in North Darfur state while it was heading to North Darfur state capital of El-Fashir.



Synthesis table

Total Incidents					Total Dead Victims					Primary Targets***		
10					38					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
Type of Incidents					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorist</u>	<u>Others</u>	7	0	3
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
5	2	3	0	0	5	17	0	16	0			

Primary Targets												
Govnt/Public				Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities		Civil/Private						
Institutions	Security/Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/Markets	Business/Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0



Preliminary remarks

- The leader of *Al Shabaab*, *Ahmed Godane* and six other *Al-Shabaab* officials were killed when a U.S. airstrike hit two cars in southern Somalia. *Al Shabaab* named a new leader Saturday after confirming the killing of their previous leader by a U.S. airstrike. The Somali militants unanimously selected *Ahmad Umar*, also known as *Abu Ubaidah* as the new supreme leader of *Al Shabaab*, and reaffirmed its affiliation to *Al Qaeda Central*.
- With the death of *Godane*, there is the possibility that *Al Shabaab* may splinter between *Al Shabaab* foot soldiers, often economic conscripts and not committed ideologues, who could be tempted by a government amnesty to lay down arms, while a hardcore elite -- including skilled foreign fighters -- may intensify attacks to show off the group is still there.
- *Al Shabaab* are believed to have anywhere between 5,000 and 9,000 fighters, but it is unclear how many of these are part of a hardcore cadre and how many are linked with individual warlords who are nominally affiliated to the group.
- *Al Shabaab* are expected to tactically retreat in face of AU assaults in Somalia, but attacks elsewhere may become more deadly, especially in other troop contributing countries like Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Sierra Leone and Djibouti. And with vast rural regions still under the sway of *Al Shabaab*, the risk remain that the terrorists will use the lawless zones to plot large scale attacks across the region.
- With *Godane* dead, *Al-Shabaab's* deadly external operations forces might be looking to either retaliate, relocate or both.
- There is the possibility that they will either wreak havoc by accelerating operations they already have in motion, or will rapidly move to a new battlefield and affiliate if they believe their Somalia safe haven is compromised.



October 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
SOMALIA			
25 October 2014	Mogadishu	2 civilians killed, Al Shabaab	A car bomb blast on Saturday on a very populated street in Mogadishu killed two and injured six civilians. A luxury car packed with explosives blew up as people nearby were having tea in a shopping center in Maka Al-mukaramah road, the busiest street in the capital that links the airport and the presidential palace. Security officials confirmed that the driver of the exploded car was arrested, before he managed to escape from the scene. <i>Al Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
26 October 2014	Mogadishu	2 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	Two <i>Al-Shabaab</i> terrorists were executed in Mogadishu after a military court found them guilty of killing a journalist and officials of the federal government. A firing squad carried out the public execution of <i>Bashir Ali Osman</i> , 22, and <i>Abdullahi Sharif Osman</i> , 25. The court said that the pair had killed Somali journalist <i>Momamed Mahmud Timoadde</i> and other government officials and were subsequently brought to justice after their arrest by security forces in Mogadishu.
TANZANIA			
6 October 2014	Arusha	1 terrorist killed.	Tanzanian police shot dead a man suspected of carrying out bomb attacks in the tourist town of Arusha, including targeting a church and restaurant. Yahaya Omari was described by police as the “mastermind, brain, co-ordinator and the main performer of terrorist bombings and acid attacks in Arusha earlier in 2014.
KENYA			
23 October 2014	Jamaame and Magambo area	80 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	AMISOM and Somalia National Army (SNA) killed 80 <i>Al-Shabaab</i> terrorists near the port city of Kismaayu. Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) spokesman Colonel David Obonyo said the Thursday night attacks were carried out on two <i>Al-Shabaab</i> bases in Jaamame, Magambo area, 60 km northeast of the Kismaayu, and Shantaarmuut, 30 km northwest of the port city. During the offensive operation 80 <i>Al-Shabaab</i> were killed and four technical vehicles fitted with machine guns were destroyed



Synthesis table

<u>Total Incidents</u>					<u>Total Dead Victims</u>					<u>Primary Targets***</u>		
1					85					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Incidents</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorist</u>	<u>Others</u>	0	0	1
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	83	0			

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0



Preliminary remarks

- However, the success of the *Amniyat* branch of *Al Shabaab* in carrying out attacks against civilian targets in Somalia and beyond still make the terrorist group a threat to the region although it has lost a lot of territory due to successful AMISOM operations during 2014.



November 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
SOMALIA			
2 November 2014	Tiyeglow area, Bakool region	1 terrorist killed, Al Shabaab.	Government of Somalia said its forces in Bakool region on Saturday killed an <i>Al Shabaab</i> terrorist, who was responsible for the beheading of Somali scholar in 2013 at Hudur Town. <i>Abdullahi Mohamed Yarrow</i> , a leading military officer told radio Mogadishu, the man killed was called <i>Wardere Hussein Mohammed</i> , who was behind the murder of the popular cleric Sheikh <i>Abdurahman Warsame</i> .
8 November 2014	Kudha island, Juba region	2 civilians killed, Al Shabaab	<i>Al-Shabaab</i> beheaded two women and kidnapped more than 20 civilians it accused of spying and opposing its views after briefly re-taking control of Kudha island on November 8 th . AMISOM and SNA forces retook Kudha on 11 November 2014.
11 November 2014	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed, Al Shabaab.	A Somali official was killed by <i>Al Shabaab</i> in the capital Mogadishu. <i>Mohamud Abdi Addow Dhabarey</i> , the country's deputy head of the immigration, was driving at KM4 junction in Mogadishu when gunmen drove next to his car and started shooting. <i>Al Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
17 November 2014	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed, Al Shabaab.	<i>Abdullahi Ali Anshur</i> , 60, was an engineer helping the Mogadishu government with urban planning and drainage systems. He was killed after armed terrorists from the jihadist extremist group <i>Al-Shabaab</i> stopped his vehicle and sprayed it with bullets, killing him.
25 November 2014	Southern Somalia	100 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	Kenyan security forces pursued and killed more than 100 <i>Al Shabaab</i> terrorists and destroyed their camp in Somalia after the ambush of a Nairobi-bound bus that killed 28 people.
26 November 2014	Hargeisayere, Minyonta, Jilib region.	49 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	Kenya Defence Forces on Wednesday killed 49 <i>Al Shabaab</i> fighters. In a statement, the KDF said, its troops under AMISOM carried out an air strike on <i>Al Shabaab</i> camps at Hargeisayere and Minyonta in Jilib at 12.15pm on Wednesday. Among those killed were five senior commanders, while 27 others were injured. KDF said two technical vehicles were also destroyed during the air strike. The two camps are important <i>Al Shabaab</i> logistics and operational bases which have been key transit points for terrorist movement to other areas.
27 November 2014	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed,	An engineer working with a Turkish company was killed on Thursday in a bomb attack in Mogadishu by <i>Al</i>



		Al Shabaab.	<i>Shabaab</i> . They attached an explosive device to his car and remotely detonated it
KENYA			
4 November 2014	Likoni area, Mombasa	1 civilian killed,, Al Shabaab	A Kenyan Muslim cleric, who supported government efforts to stamp out radicalism among youths in the country's restive coastal region, was shot dead by unknown assailants on Tuesday. Sheikh Salim Bakari Mwarangi was shot while returning home from evening prayers at a mosque in the Likoni area of Mombasa The murder is blamed on jihadists linked to Somalia's militant <i>Al Shabaab</i> group.
9 November 2014	Majengo area, Mombasa	1 terrorist killed, Al Shabaab.	A terror suspect was shot dead by unknown people within Majengo area in Mombasa. Police said <i>Hassan Guti</i> was shot four times by assailants who escaped in an unmarked vehicle and was pronounced dead while undergoing treatment at a private hospital. The wife sustained a minor bullet injury. According to a police report <i>Guti</i> is believed to be among youths linked to <i>Al Shabaab</i> terror cells in the coastal city of Mombasa where he was facing murder charges in Mombasa Court
22 November 2014	Mandera, northern Kenya	28 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	<i>Al Shabaab</i> terrorists staged an attack in Kenya on Saturday in which gunmen ordered non-Muslims off a bus and killed 28 while sparing Muslim passengers. The attackers, who were heavily armed, later fled towards the border into Somalia. The Mandera region is awash with guns due to its proximity to Somalia, where <i>Al Shabaab</i> has been fighting to topple the Kenya and Somali governments, and the government of Ethiopia, whose armed <i>Oromo Liberation Front</i> , has made incursions into Kenya.
25 November 2014	Kormey, northern Kenya	36 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	36 people were killed in an <i>Al-Shabaab</i> attack on a quarry in northeastern Kenya early on Tuesday. <i>Al Shabaab</i> terrorists reportedly opened fire on Christians after separating them from the Muslims. The incident took place in the village of Kormey, about 9 miles from Mandera, close to the border with Somalia, an area from where the al Qaeda-affiliated militant group operates
29 November 2014	Dadaab, north- eastern Kenya	1 policeman killed, Al Shabaab.	A Kenyan policeman was shot dead and another seriously wounded in a new attack by <i>Al Shabaab</i> in northeastern Kenya on Saturday, police said. The shooting, which occurred near the Dadaab refugee camp, came a week after the <i>al-Qaida</i> -affiliated Somali terrorists executed 28 civilians in the far northeast of Kenya
SUDAN			
11 November 2014	Renk county, Sudan	24 terrorists killed, 5 soldiers killed.	South Sudan's army said that on Tuesday 24 rebels were killed in an attack on Renk County in the north of Sudan.



Synthesis table

<u>Total Incidents</u>					<u>Total Dead Victims</u>					<u>Primary Targets***</u>		
14					251					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Incidents</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorist</u>	<u>Others</u>	5	0	9
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
1	8	3	1	1	6	70	0	175	0			

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/ Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/ Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/ Markets</u>	<u>Business/ Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0



Preliminary remarks

- *Al Shabaab's* asymmetrical and urban warfare methodology against civilian and military targets continues. The terrorist group is expected to resort to an increasing tempo in the use of improvised explosive devices, grenade attacks, suicide bombings and gun attacks, instead of confronting the armed forces in Somalia in a conventional conflict. In using this method of attack, *Al Shabaab* does not have to commit many fighters, and thus limit their losses as well as create chaos among the civilian population.
- This month the type of weapons gravitated more toward a mix of guns and conventional weapons, but the type of choice of weapon for terrorist groups in this region remain explosives in the form of Improvised Explosive Devices which are uncomplicated to operate and can cause substantial casualties with consequential shock and fear factor.
- In Somalia, during November, attacks were exclusively on civilians, including the beheading of two women, which demonstrates the gravitation of *Al Shabaab* toward augmented attacks on “soft” vulnerable targets.
- Somalia in November also showed that AMISOM and the SNF are becoming more efficient in their counter terrorism operations with three attacks on *Al Shabaab* targets which led to the death of 175 terrorists. This triumph against the terror group can be taken as a victory against the group in Somalia and has certainly put them on the back foot in Somalia. However, their terror acts outside Somalia appear to be more brutal and increasingly targeted toward civilians, as was seen in Kenya during November 2014.
- In Kenya, *Al Shabaab* attacks on civilian targets was of a particular vicious and bloody nature with the killing of 64 civilians in two separate incidents in northern Kenya. These attacks were in all probability carried out by the *Amniyat* units of *Al Shabaab*, which remain the most effective units of the group as far as terror tactics are concerned. It can be anticipated that the *Amniyat* units will expand their terror attacks on civilians and government officials both inside and outside Somalia.



December 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
SOMALIA			
3 December 2014	Mogadishu	4 civilians killed, Al Shabaab	A car packed with explosives hit a United Nations convoy on a road leading to Mogadishu's Adan Adde International airport, leaving at least four people dead, according to officials on Wednesday. The attack occurred in front of Jubba Airways travel agency, a few kilometers away from the entrance to the airport. African Union peacekeepers, the airport and the adjoining UN mission have been frequently targeted in the past by the Somali terrorist group <i>Al-Shabaab</i> . In a statement, <i>AbdiAziz Musab</i> , <i>Al-Shabaab's</i> military spokesman, claimed responsibility for the attack in the airport zone
5 December 2014	Baidoa	15 civilians killed, 1 terrorist killed, Al Shabaab	Sixteen people were killed Friday in a twin bomb attack in the central Somali town of Baidoa. A suicide bomber detonated himself amongst a crowd of people drinking at a busy teashop in the town. A second explosion, a car loaded with explosives parked nearby, went off as rescuers rushed to the scene, and that caused most of the casualties.
8 December 2014	Beledweyne, Bakool region.	5 civilians killed,, Al Shabaab.	Five people were killed near Beledweyn in the latest violence unleashed by <i>Al-Shabaab</i> in Somalia since last month. The victims were transporting food on donkey carts to nearby Tiye glow in Bakool Province when they were attacked by the terrorists in the outskirts of the town.
11 December 2014	Tiye glow district, Bakool region.	2 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	<i>Al-Qaeda</i> -affiliated <i>Al Shabaab</i> kidnapped two women -- a soldier's wife and a chef for the government troops -- before beheading both, elders in the southwestern Tiye glow district confirmed.
12 December 2014	Qandho, central Somalia.	1 civilian killed, Al Shabaab.	A Quran teacher was snatched from his house in Qandho by <i>Al-Shabaab</i> terrorists on Friday and they dumped his headless, beheaded body near his home town on Saturday morning. The teacher was identified as <i>Mohamed Hussein</i> , 45, a resident of Qandho near the besieged town of Bulo Burde, 217 miles north of Mogadishu in central Somalia.
15 December 2014	Lower Shabelle region.	10 soldiers killed, Al Shabaab.	<i>Al Shabaab</i> attacked a military base in Lower Shabelle region, southern Somalia early on Monday, killing 10 soldiers and burning two military vehicles.



25 December 2014	Mogadishu	3 soldiers killed, 1 civilian killed, 7 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	<i>Al Shabaab</i> attacked an AMISOM main base in Mogadishu on Thursday. The attack on Halane base killed all 7 attackers and three AMISOM soldiers and one civilian contractor.
29 December 2014	Saakow, west Somalia	3 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	A leader of the <i>Al-Shabaab</i> Islamist group was killed by a US air strike on Monday. One of those killed were the intelligence chief, named as <i>Abdishakur</i> also known as <i>Tahliil</i> , responsible for suicide attacks. The attack took place in the area of Saakow, about 320km (200 miles) west of the Somali capital, Mogadishu. <i>Tahliil</i> had just replaced <i>Al-Shabaab's</i> former intelligence chief, who was arrested a few days before this attack by Somali forces. The attack also came only a few days after another top <i>Al-Shabaab</i> militant, <i>Zakariya Ahmed Ismail Hersi</i> , gave himself up to the Somali government.



Synthesis table

Total Incidents					Total Dead Victims					Primary Targets***		
9					52					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
Type of Incidents					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorist</u>	<u>Others</u>	4	0	5
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
3	2	1	0	3	13	28	0	11	0			

Primary Targets												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
Institutions	Security/Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/Markets	Business/Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0



Preliminary remarks

- The car bomb attack at the airport in Mogadishu on 3 December 2014 once again restate the affirmed strategy by *Al Shabaab* to target AMISOM, Somali Federal government and international targets using explosive devices and/or gun attacks. The twin car bomb attack on 8 December 2014 at a busy shopping centre in Mogadishu undoubtedly highlights the terror group's profound reliance on asymmetric warfare, principally in the light of successful counter terrorism operations by AMISOM and the SNF which pushed *Al Shabaab* from major strongholds in Somalia.
- The loss of yet another key figure in the *Al Shabaab* command structure due to a US airstrike on 29 December 2014 was a further blow to the operational capacities of *Al Shabaab*. The death of *Abdishakur* aka *Tahliil*, the intelligence chief of *Al Shabaab* on 29 December, combined with the death of the *Al Shabaab* leader, *Ahmed Godane*, earlier this year, as well as the surrender of another top *Al Shabaab* operative, *Zakariya Ahmed Ismail Hersi* gravely depleted the experienced leadership profile of *Al Shabaab* and can probably hamper their capability to wage a large-scale terror campaign. Nonetheless, it remains to be seen how the disposition of the new *Al Shabaab* leader, *Ahmad Omar* aka *Abu Ubaidah* materializes. If it turns out that *Omar* prefers to pursue an agenda similar to that of the *Islamic State (IS)* in Syria and Iraq, then *Al Shabaab* may perhaps become a threat to long-lasting security in the region once more.



Southern Africa Terrorism Situation Report

January 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
MADAGASCAR			
25 January 2014	Anoay,Antananarivo	4 civilians killed, 37 civilians injured, Unknown attackers	Four, including a six-year old child, were killed while 37 others, including 10 seriously injured in an explosion in Madagascar's capital <i>Antananarivo</i> , on Saturday evening. The explosion was caused by a grenade. The blast happened in <i>Anosy</i> in <i>Antananarivo</i> city center, just opposite of the Senate, on Saturday evening when people came back from <i>Mahamasina</i> stadium from the festivities held inside on the occasion of swearing-in ceremony of <i>Hery Rajaonarimampianina</i> , President of the Republic of Madagascar,.

Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
1					4					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	0	0	1
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0			



Primary Targets												
Govnt/Public				Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities		Civil/Private						
Institutions	Security/ Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/ Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/ Markets	Business/ Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Preliminary remarks

- The bomb explosion in Madagascar, although no group has yet claimed responsibility for the attack, is indicative that a terrorist group or terrorist groups may be present in the country.



February 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
MOZAMBIQUE			
7 February 2014	Piro, Gorongosa	1 soldier killed, RENAMO	RENAMO attacked an army base of the Mozambique National Defense Force, killing one soldier at <i>Piro</i> in the Gorongosa district.
9 February 2014	Mucodza, Gorongosa	No casualties, RENAMO	RENAMO attacked soldiers at Mucodza, but there were no casualties.

Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Primary Targets		
2					1					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	2	0	0
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others								
0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0			



Primary Targets												
Govnt/Public				Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities		Civil/Private						
Institutions	Security/ Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/ Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/ Markets	Business/ Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Preliminary remarks

- The attacks by RENAMO in Mozambique will persist and be characterized by distinctive asymmetric warfare with ambush attacks of the gun-explosive type mix on police and military targets, civilians and key infrastructure.
- Given the area where RENAMO has launched attacks, specifically in north and central Mozambique, it can be anticipated that the group will augment attacks on critical infrastructure such as the road and railway system. This infrastructure is vital for the movement of coal from the *Tete* province to *Nacala* port, and the movement of civilians and goods to the hinterland and neighboring countries.



March 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
MOZAMBIQUE			
4 March 2014	Mussicadzi, Sofala district	4 police killed, RENAMO	RENAMO attacked a police station at <i>Mussicadzi</i> in <i>Sofala</i> district, killing four policemen.

Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Primary Targets		
1					4					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	1	0	0
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others								
0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0			



Primary Targets												
Govnt/Public				Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities		Civil/Private						
Institutions	Security/ Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/ Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/ Markets	Business/ Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Preliminary remarks

- RENAMO continue their asymmetric style of warfare against military and police targets in *Gorongosa* and *Sofala* districts. It can be expected that the attacks by RENAMO will continue and expand to include more attacks on civilian targets as well as attacks on critical infrastructure, such as the railway line to the important port of *Nacala* and the road system to *Maputo* and *Nacala*.



April 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
MOZAMBIQUE			
1 April 2014	Nhamajabue, Tete province	30 soldiers killed, RENAMO	Thirty Mozambican government soldiers were killed and their guns and ammunition captured in an incursion against a <i>Renamo</i> base in Nhamaiabue District in Tete Province. Tete is located in the north of Mozambique, some 1,570km from Maputo.
4 April 2014	Mucoza, central Sofala province	17 soldiers killed, RENAMO.	Seventeen government soldiers were killed in an ambush by <i>Renamo</i> fighters. The attack happened at Mucoza near the <i>Renamo</i> stronghold of Gorongosa village at about nine o'clock local time.

Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Primary Targets		
2					47					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	2	0	0
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others								
0	0	2	0	0	47	0	0	0	0			



Primary Targets												
Govnt/Public				Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities		Civil/Private						
Institutions	Security/ Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/ Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/ Markets	Business/ Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Preliminary remarks

- The simultaneous attacks by RENAMO forces on the Mozambique National Army in Tete and Sofala provinces in north and central Mozambique are indicative of the strong presence that RENAMO has in this area. The primary reason for this is that traditionally, since the creation of RENAMO in 1976, the north and centre of Mozambique have been supported by the local population in the area. Note must also be taken that Gorongosa with the Gorongosa Mountains has always been the primary main base of operations for RENAMO.
- Given the history of RENAMO, since its inception in 1976, it should be noted that the group was well trained in guerilla warfare by first the Rhodesian special forces during the late 1970s and later the South African Special Forces during the 1980s, mainly to act as a destabilization force against the armed forces of Mozambique. Consequently, it is still evident that RENAMO effectively applies guerilla tactics in their attacks on Mozambican armed forces, police forces and civilians using gun ambushes, bomb attacks and mortar attacks.



May 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
MOZAMBIQUE			
3 May 2014	Rio Save	1 civilian killed, Renamo	After relative peace for over three months <i>Renamo</i> followed through with their promise of more violence attacking the <i>Rio Save / Muxungue</i> column on Mozambique's main highway the EN1 killing one civilian.
6 May 2014	Muxungue	4 soldiers killed, Renamo	Another attack on the <i>Muxungue</i> column today resulted in numerous military deaths and the suspension of the convoy. A crater was blown in the road before the attack
15 May 2014	Mocuba	2 soldiers killed, Renamo	Fighting took place between <i>Renamo</i> and <i>FDM</i> near <i>Mocuba</i> in <i>Zambezia</i> after the military attacked this <i>Renamo</i> base. Gunmen of the former rebel movement <i>Renamo</i> killed two Mozambican soldiers and injured a further two in a clash on Thursday morning in the region of <i>Morutane</i> , in <i>Mocuba</i> district, in the central province of <i>Zambezia</i> ,
29 May 2014	Gorongosa, Mocusa area	1 soldier killed, Renamo	Fighting continues around <i>Gorongosa</i> with one soldier killed in the fighting between <i>Renamo</i> and government forces.
31 May 2014	Gorongosa, Mucoza area	1 police killed, Renamo	Gunmen of the former rebel movement <i>Renamo</i> attacked a Mozambican military and police convoy in the central district of <i>Gorongosa</i> on Thursday. <i>Renamo</i> attacked the convoy at about 12.30 in the area of <i>Mucoza</i> , on the road from <i>Gorongosa</i> town to the Casa Banana administrative post. The convoy was on a mission to carry supplies of food to the military positions in the area. One policeman was killed.



Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
5					9					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security & Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	4	0	1
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns & Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives & guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>								
0	4	1	0	0	8	1	0	0	0			

<u>Primary Targets</u>												
<u>Govnt/Public</u>				<u>Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities</u>		<u>Civil/Private</u>						
<u>Institutions</u>	<u>Security/Military Facilities</u>	<u>Public Media Outlets/Communication</u>	<u>Critical Infrastructures</u>	<u>International Organizations</u>	<u>Diplomatic Entities</u>	<u>Education</u>	<u>Places of Worship</u>	<u>Medical Facilities</u>	<u>Commercial/Markets</u>	<u>Business/Corporations</u>	<u>Open Public Places</u>	<u>Cultural Sites & Heritage</u>
0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Preliminary remarks

- Given the area where RENAMO has launched attacks, specifically in north and central Mozambique, it can be anticipated that the group will augment attacks on critical infrastructure such as the road and railway system. This infrastructure is vital for the movement of coal from the *Tete* province to *Nacala* port, and the movement of civilians and goods to the hinterland and neighboring countries.



June 2014

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
MOZAMBIQUE			
3 June 2014	Zove, near Muxungue, north-east Mozambique	3 civilians killed, Renamo.	Gunmen of Mozambique's former rebel movement <i>Renamo</i> launched two attacks against the same convoy on the country's main north-south highway, killing at least three people. The three victims were all travelling in the same bus. Seven other people, including both soldiers and civilians, were injured in the ambush. The first attack came at about 09:15, in the area of Zove, shortly after the convoy had left <i>Muxungue</i> .

Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Primary Targets		
1					3					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	0	0	1
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others								
0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0			



Primary Targets												
Govnt/Public				Int. Org/Diplomatic Entities		Civil/Private						
Institutions	Security/ Military Facilities	Public Media Outlets/ Communication	Critical Infrastructures	International Organizations	Diplomatic Entities	Education	Places of Worship	Medical Facilities	Commercial/ Markets	Business/ Corporations	Open Public Places	Cultural Sites & Heritage
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Preliminary remarks

- The attacks by RENAMO in Mozambique will persist and be characterized by distinctive asymmetric warfare with ambush attacks of the gun-explosive type mix on police and military targets, civilians and key infrastructure.
- The low number of attacks this month may probably be due to the short cease-fire which was maintained between the Mozambican government and RENAMO.
- However, RENAMO, announced this month that the cease-fire was no longer in force, and that they will continue their attacks on roads and railway systems.



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