



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



**AFRICA TERRORISM SITUATION REPORT**



**January-December 2012**

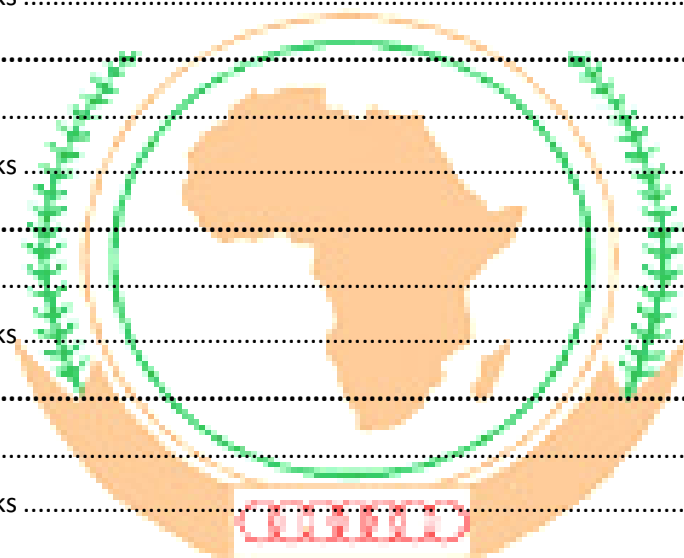
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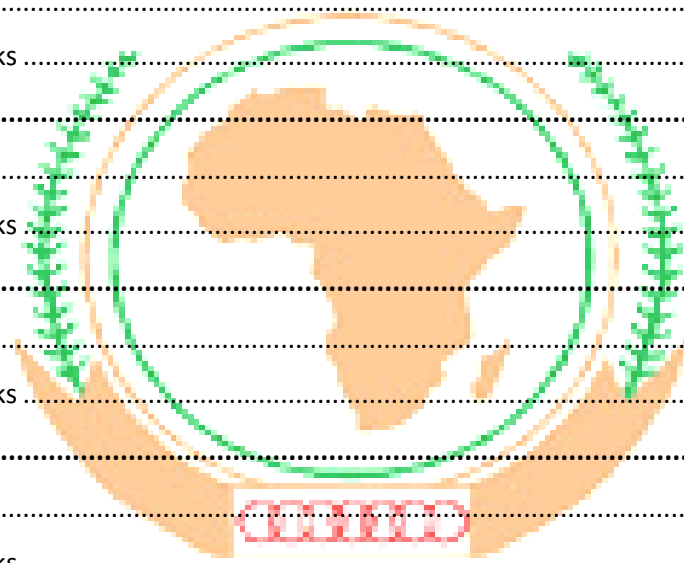
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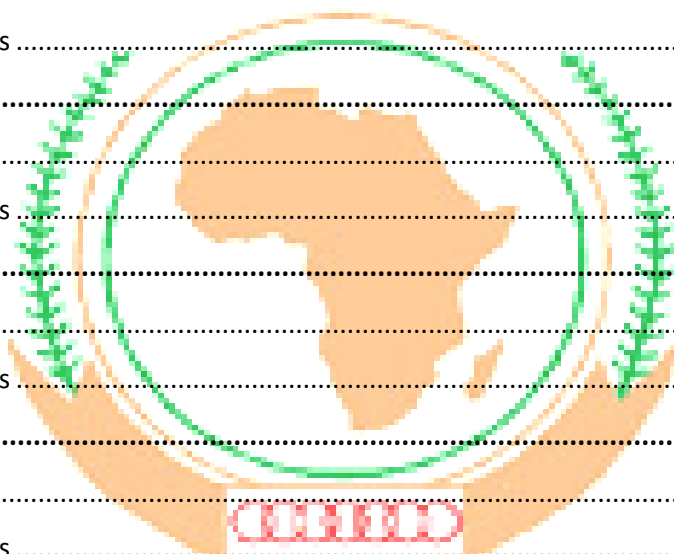
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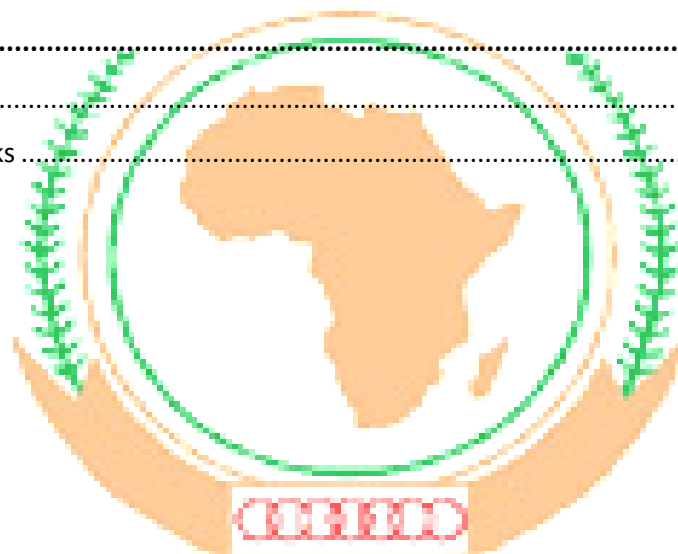
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## Abbreviations

<b>ABIED</b>	Animal-Borne Improvised Explosive Device
<b>ACSRT</b>	African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism
<b>ADF</b>	Allied Democratic Forces
<b>AMISOM</b>	African Union Mission in SOMALIA
<b>AQAP</b>	Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula
<b>AQIM</b>	Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb- <i>Tanzīm al-Qā'idah fī Bilād al-Maghrib al-Islāmī</i>
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>AUC</b>	African Union Commission
<b>CEN-SAD</b>	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
<b>CEWS</b>	(African Union) Continental Early Warning System
<b>CMD</b>	(AU) Conflict Management Division
<b>COA</b>	Courses of Action
<b>COMESA</b>	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
<b>Council</b>	reference to the AU Peace and Security Council
<b>CPMR</b>	Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution
<b>CT</b>	Counter-Terrorism
<b>CT-CEWS</b>	Counter-Terrorism CEWS
<b>EAC</b>	East African Community
<b>ECCAS</b>	Economic Community of Central African States
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>EFP</b>	Explosives Formed Projectiles
<b>EWS</b>	Early Warning System
<b>FPR</b>	Front Populaire pour le Redressement
<b>GSPC</b>	<i>Groupe Salafiste pour la Prédication et le Combat (Group for Call and Combat)- al-Jamā'ah as-Salafiyyah lid-Da'wah wal-Qiṭāl</i>
<b>IED</b>	Improvised Explosive Device
<b>KFR</b>	Kidnapping For Ransom
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>IncRep</b>	Incident Report
<b>LRA</b>	Lord's Resistance Army
<b>MNC</b>	Multi-National Company
<b>MO</b>	Modus Operandi
<b>MUJAO</b>	Mouvement pour l'Unité et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest (Movement

for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa)- *Harakat al Tawhid wa al Jihad fi Gharb Ifriqiya*

<b>NALU</b>	National Army for the Liberation of Uganda
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organisations
<b>NPOs</b>	Non-Profit Organisations
<b>OAU</b>	Organisation of African Unity
<b>OAU Convention</b>	OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism (1999)
<b>PoA</b>	AU Plan of Action for the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism (2002)
<b>PRC</b>	(AU) Permanent Representatives Committee
<b>PSC</b>	(AU) Peace and Security Council
<b>PSD</b>	Peace and Security Department
<b>RECs</b>	Regional Economic Communities
<b>RMs</b>	Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution
<b>SADC</b>	Southern Africa Development Community
<b>Sit-Rep</b>	Situation Report - Situation Reports-Reports prepared by ACSRT Regional Analyst on terrorists incidents occurring in their respective regions.
<b>Sit-Room</b>	(ACSRT) Situation Room
<b>SOPs</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>Terrorist Act</b>	As defined by Article 1 and Article 3 of the 1999 OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.

**Article 1: "Terrorist act" means:**

- (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:
- (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).

**Article 3:**

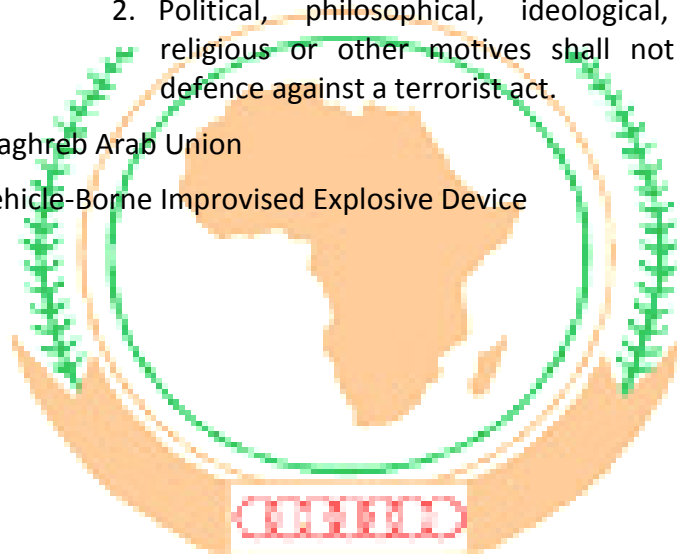
1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1, the struggle waged by peoples in accordance with the principles of international law for their liberation or self-determination, including armed struggle against colonialism, occupation, aggression and domination by foreign forces shall not be considered 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:**

In conformity with the functioning modalities of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) through this publication it aims to provide the AU Commission and its Member States with the required statistical information to assist in analyzing the terrorism threat on the continent.

The present report includes statistical data drawn from terrorism acts that occurred in 2012 as reported in open source information. The data represented 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.

Tracking and analyzing terrorist incidents can help to understand important characteristics about terrorism, including the geographic distribution of attacks and information about the perpetrators, their victims, modus operandi (MO) and other details.

The gross number of attacks across the continent, however, may not necessarily inform about the continental effectiveness either for preventing these incidents or for reducing the capacity of terrorists to advance their agenda. It is therefore, incorrect to place too much emphasis on the use of attack data to measure success or failure against terrorist.

Over the course of the year in review, the African continent registered 508 terrorist attacks resulting in approximately 2563 terrorism related deaths, including 905 terrorists. West Africa is the leading region in terms of the number of terrorist attacks that were registered. In total 187 terrorist attacks occurred in this region alone. This is due to the increased number of attacks carried out by Boko-Haram in Nigeria. This region also registered the highest number of terrorism related deaths 1218, including 276 terrorists. East Africa registered 181 terrorist incidents, mostly attributed to Al-Shabaab in Somalia, resulting in 1166 deaths, including 604 terrorists. North Africa, which was in the past considered as being the most active region in terms of terrorist incidents, registered 131 terrorist attacks resulting in 161 deaths, including 20 terrorists. More than 36.81% of Africa's terrorism related deaths took place in West Africa, followed by East and North Africa with 35.63% and 25.79% respectively; Central Africa registered 1.77% of the total attacks that occurred in African during the period in review.

### **Types of attacks**

- Guns and Conventional Weapons are by far the most prevailing form of attack. Counting for more than 43% of the total attacks committed in 2012. West Africa registered 104 of these types of attacks while North Africa 66, East Africa 40 and Central Africa 7 attacks.

- However bombings, including suicide attacks, were far more lethal. In particular, suicide bombings continue to be the most lethal type of terrorist attacks. The highest explosives related terrorist attacks were registered in East Africa, being the tactic of choice for Al-Shabaab, 83 in total, followed by North Africa which registered 45 explosives related attacks. However, West Africa which registered 39 in total resulted in the highest number of casualties given the lethality of attacks in relation to the volume of explosives used and the targeted populations (mass casualties). Central Africa did not register this type of attacks, where Guns and Conventional Weapons seem to be the tactic of choice.
- 19 cases of kidnap for ransom had been registered throughout the year, with 10, 7 and 2 kidnappings in North Africa, West Africa and Central Africa respectively.
- The year also registered new types of terrorist acts, particularly in northern Mali where acts of amputations, flagellation and stoning were recorded.

#### **Victims and targets of terrorist acts**

- The analysis of the data collected indicates that more than 66.5% of those killed by terrorist attacks in 2012 were civilians; more than 1102 victims. 33% of victims were from the police, law enforcement, the military or other paramilitary totaling 547 deaths.
- The period in the review also registered the death of 9 hostages.
- 52% of attacks were against government infrastructures, 46% of attacks were against civilian infrastructures in particular places of worship and public gatherings. Only 2% of the attacks were against international organizations. The period in review, was also marked by terrorist attacks against diplomatic entities and diplomats, including international NGOs.
- Journalists continue to be targeted by the group. Since the beginning of 2012, 17 journalists have been killed in separate attacks.

#### **Conclusion:**

Tracking terrorist incidents can help understand important trends related to the nature of the attacks, where attacks occur and who are the victims and the perpetrators. However, year-to-year changes in the gross number of attacks across the continent may tell little about the effectiveness in preventive actions, reducing the operational capacity of terrorist groups, or preventing extremists from advancing their agenda through violence.

Despite the identified limitations, the Sit-Reps can still be a valuable tool for facilitating empirical research on terrorism in Africa, aids AU decision-makers and CT practitioners

feeds the ACSRT Database and operationalizes its Counterterrorism Continental Early Warning system (CT-CEWS).

One should also keep in mind that the successful establishment or acquisition of an active affiliate in Sub-Saharan Africa has been a goal of al Qaeda for some time.<sup>1</sup> In June 2006, for example, *Sada al-Jihad (Echo of Jihad)*, the magazine published by what was then al Qaeda in Saudi Arabia, published a lengthy article by Abu Azzam al-Ansari entitled “Al-Qaeda is Moving to Africa.” The author was quite upfront about the jihadist agenda for Africa: “There is no doubt that al-Qaeda and the holy warriors appreciate the significance of the African regions for the military campaigns against the Crusaders. Many people sense that this continent has not yet found its proper and expected role and the next stages of the conflict will see Africa as the battlefield.”



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<sup>1</sup> J. Peter Pham, “Next Front? Evolving U.S.-African Strategic Relations in the ‘War on Terrorism’ and Beyond,” *Comparative Strategy* 26, no. 1 (2007).

## **CONTINENTAL SITUATION REPORTS METHODOLOGY**

In conformity with 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, to develop and maintain a database on a range of issues relating to the prevention and combating of terrorism, particularly on terrorist groups and their activities in Africa and to initiate and disseminate research studies and policy analyses periodically to sensitize Member States, based on the current trends, and/or on the demand of Member State(s), through this publication the ACSRT is providing the AU Commission and its Member States with the required statistical information to assist in analyzing the terrorism threat on the continent.

While the ACSRT maintains statistical data on the annual number of terrorism acts, however the availability of reliable open source information limits its ability to track the specific groups responsible for each incident involving killings, kidnappings, and injuries. Moreover, specific information about victims, perpetrators, damage, and other incident related elements are frequently not fully reported in open source information.

The current 2012 Report includes statistical information drawn from terrorism acts that occurred in 2012 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 deriving its records for terrorist acts, the ACSRT adopted the OAU definition of Terrorist Acts as stipulated in Articles 1 and 3 of the 1999 OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.

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, and other details. The present report does not allow year-to-year changes/trends and forecast analysis, given that 2012 is considered year Zero, upon which all relevant future data collected will be compared. The rationale behind this is that the ACSRT is using its own database<sup>2</sup>, based on the OAU definition, in the compilation of the statistical data collected on terrorist incidents in Africa. The gross number of attacks across the continent, however, may not necessarily inform about the continental effectiveness, either for preventing these incidents, or for reducing the capacity of terrorists to advance their agenda. It is therefore, incorrect to place too much emphasis on the use of attack data to measure success or failure against terrorist.

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<sup>2</sup> ACSRT Database on Terrorism Operationalized in Dec 2011

Given the limited number of analysts and the need for regional representation in the analytical it was agreed that the Sit-Reps be compiled by the current team of analysts according to their regional expertise as follows:

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

The ACSRT has identified a number of limitations and tallying challenges, and these can be summarized as follows:

- Adding together terrorist incidents, based on open source data, necessarily involves relying on frequently incomplete and uncertain information. The quality, accuracy, volume and comprehensiveness of open source reporting can vary greatly from country to country as well as the credibility of the source of data to which the ACSRT has access. As a result, establishing whether an attack meets the criteria of a terrorist act, is often difficult and highly subjective. This is particularly true if the attack does not involve a large number of casualties because detailed information is not typically available on these events due to lack of heavy media coverage. Furthermore, in areas of the continent where there are recurrent conflicts, terrorist attacks often go unreported as terrorist incidents 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 a single event regardless of the number of casualties. Incidents identified as simultaneous and coordinated are recorded as one attack, including secondary attacks that targeted first responders;
- The reported number of attacks from region to region does not necessarily reflect the complete reality of the situation and may not always be meaningful, given that a good number of terrorism-related incidents are misreported (as other crimes) in regions that have not suffered historically from terrorism and thus such acts go underreported. The availability, quality, and depth of open source reporting 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 reporting or to a change in actual events.

### **Challenges in Compiling the Situation Reports (Sit-Reps)**

The data provided in the Situation Reports (Sit-Reps) consists of incidents in which national, transnational groups or individuals commit a terrorist act as per the OAU Convention definition. These incidents, once captured in the Sit-Rep, by the respective regional analysts, 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 in the future.

**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 comparing it to 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 and the analytical capacities of the analyst, raising by that 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 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 to limit the degree of subjectivity involved in the judgments.

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.

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.<sup>3</sup>

**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. Only those groups that have already been designated by the concerned Member State(s), Focal Point(s), listed on the UN Sanctions Committee List (1267/1988) or on the ACSRT Compiled list of Terrorist Groups and Individuals; 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, sufficiently factual and comprehensive information to identify the perpetrator is not always available, and as a result in many of the attacks reported in the

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<sup>3</sup> 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.



Sit-Rep list an 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 evaluation of the characteristics of the attack and other historical incidents, such as whether only one group is active in a particular region or that posses 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 single 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, so as to enable searching for attack 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, and foreign companies, international NGOs/NOPs). The Sit-Rep, as is, does not allow distinction between private entities, businesses, civil society, places of worship, cultural sites and any other type of infrastructures. 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 that is geographically within the vicinity of the attack.

**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 terrorism acts from the numerous other forms of violence, including crime and sectarian violence. Furthermore, separating crime from terrorism can be complicated, particularly when the criminal act is used to support future terrorist operations. 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 would not.

**Challenges in relation to the counting 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 three types of attacks (i) Explosives, (ii) Guns and Convention Weapons and (iii) Mixed Explosives and Guns. At a later stage, the analysis team recognized that this typology was not sufficient to efficiently capture all relevant incidents. It was decided, therefore, that for the 2012 Sit-Rep to add Kidnapping and a section labeled "Other" in order to take into account other incidents that may not necessarily fit into any of the categories stated above, such as "amputation", "mutilation," and "stoning."

The analysts panel have also noted that the types of attacks currently presented in the 2012 Sit-Rep would need to be more refined and specific. Attacks category will need to

be expanded in order to populate 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 (2013), 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 Convention 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 convention weapons, would fall under “Mixed Explosives and Guns.”

**Challenges in determining the nationalities of victims:** the nationalities are recorded in the Sit-Reps 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.

### **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 Sit-Reps and associated qualitative analysis, for comparison from region to region as a final metric to evaluate tangible successes against terrorism. Rather, it is suggested that other interpretive analysis and forecasting studies conducted by the ACSRT be utilized in conjunction with the Sit-Reps to come a clear understanding of terrorism in Africa.

Tracking terrorist incidents can help understand important trends related to the nature of the attacks, where attacks occur and who are the victims and the perpetrators. 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 extremists from advancing their agenda through violence.

Despite abovementioned stated limitations, the Sit-Reps can still be a valuable tool for facilitating empirical research on terrorism in Africa, aids AU decision-makers and CT practitioners and operationalizes the ACSRT Database and CT-Continental Early Warning system (CT-CEWS).

**Disclaimer:** This report is provided for statistical purposes only. The statistical information contained in the Annex 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 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 should not be held responsible for errors and omissions in open source reporting or publically 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 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 in pursuance to the relevant decisions of Council and recommendations of the ACSRT National and Regional Focal Points. It provides an overview of key developments of terrorism in Africa, based on statistical information analysis drawn from terrorism acts that occurred in 2012 as reported in open source media.

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

#### **A. General ACSRT observations related to terrorist incidents in 2012**

Over the course of the year in review, the African continent registered 508 terrorist attacks resulting in approximately 2563 terrorism related deaths, including 905 terrorists. West Africa is the leading region in terms of the number of terrorist attacks that were registered. In total 187 terrorist attacks occurred in this region alone. This is due to the increased number of attacks carried out by Boko-Haram in Nigeria. This region also registered the highest number of terrorism related deaths 1218, including 276 terrorists. East Africa registered 181 terrorist incidents, mostly attributed to Al-Shabaab in Somalia, resulting in 1166 deaths, including 604 terrorists. North Africa, which was in the past considered as being the most active region in terms of terrorist incidents, registered 131 terrorist attacks resulting in 161 deaths, including 20 terrorists. More than 36.81% of Africa's terrorist related deaths took place in West Africa, followed by East and North Africa with 35.63% and 25.79% respectively; Central Africa registered 1.77% of the total attacks that occurred in African during the period in review.

- The highest numbers of attacks were registered between the months of July and August coincidentally these two months did not register the highest number of incident related deaths.
- The deadliest month in Africa in relation to terrorism incidents was the month of October with a total of 340 terrorism related deaths compared to the least deadly month, September, which registered 108 deaths. Coincidentally, these two months registered a fairly average number of attacks (28, 42 respectively) indicating that the month of September could have been used by terrorist organizations to either prepare, recruit, acquire the proper expertise or supplies to enhance the lethality of attacks in October resulting in the highest number of civilian terrorism related deaths of the year, 269 deaths compared to the least deadly month for civilians that was registered 36 deaths in the month of May.
- In total 905 terrorists were eliminated in the year, 604 were eliminated in East Africa alone. 148 terrorists were eliminated in the month of March making it by far the most

successful month for the year in terms of terrorist elimination with the lowest month being the month of April that registered 7 terrorists' deaths.

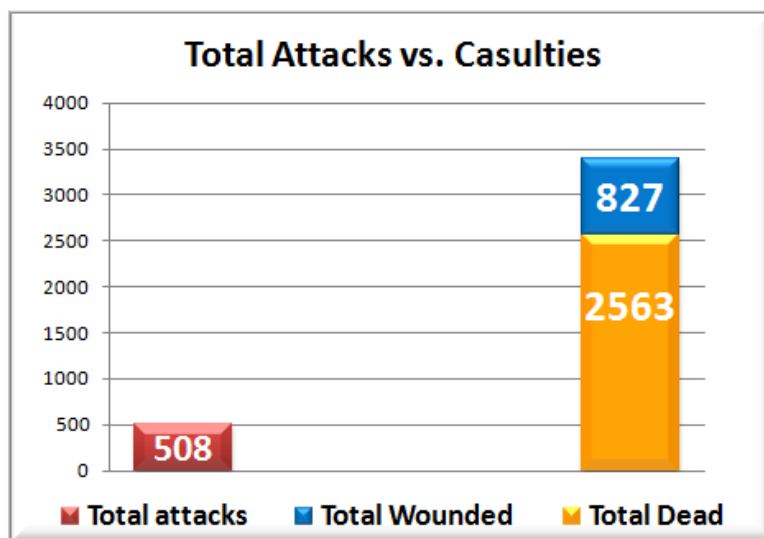
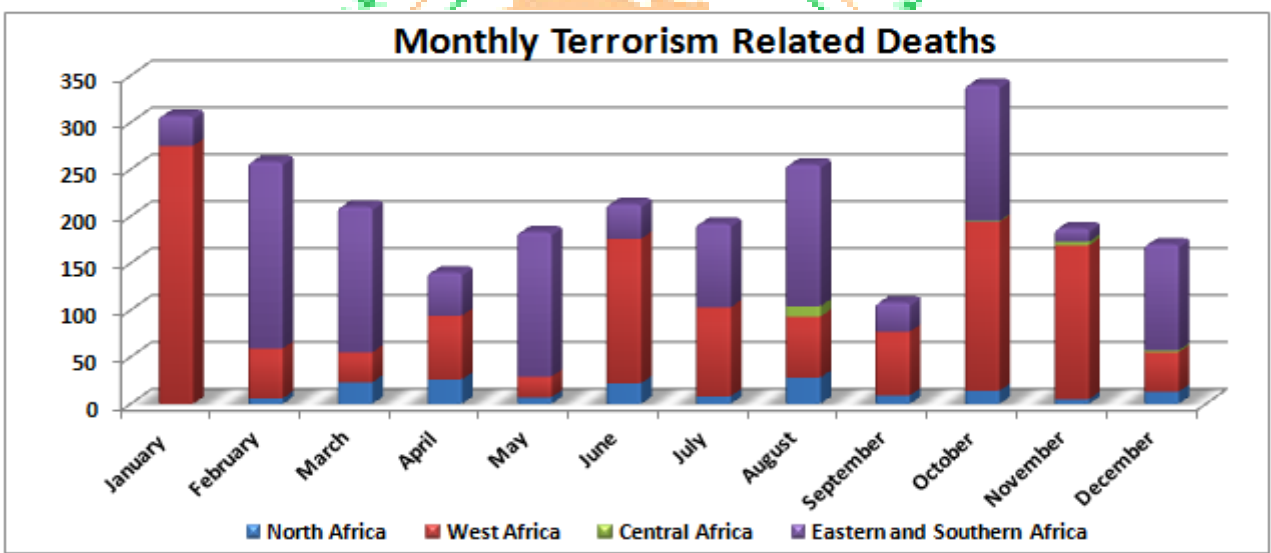
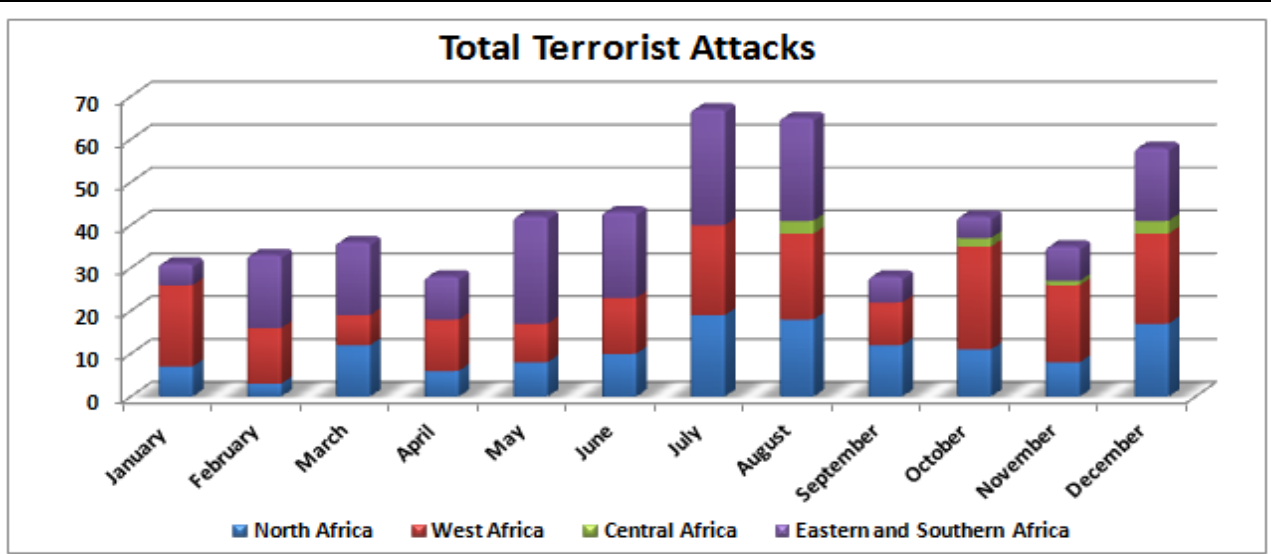
### **(i) Types of attacks**

- Guns and Conventional Weapons are by far the most prevailing form of attack. Counting for more than 43% of the total attacks committed in 2012. West Africa registered 104 of these types of attacks while North Africa 66, East Africa 40 and Central Africa 7 attacks.
  - However bombings, including suicide attacks, were far more lethal. In particular, suicide bombings continue to be the most lethal type of terrorist attacks. The highest explosives related terrorist attacks were registered in East Africa, being the tactic of choice for Al-Shabaab, 83 in total, followed by North Africa which registered 45 explosives related attacks. However, West Africa which registered 39 in total resulted in the highest number of casualties given the lethality of attacks in relation to the volume of explosives used and the targeted populations (mass casualties). Central Africa did not register this type of attacks, where Guns and Conventional Weapons seem to be the tactic of choice.
  - 19 cases of kidnap for ransom (KFR) had been registered throughout the year, with 10, 7 and 2 kidnappings in North Africa, West Africa and Central Africa respectively.
  - The year also registered new types of terrorist acts, particularly in northern Mali where acts of amputations, flagellation and stoning were recorded.

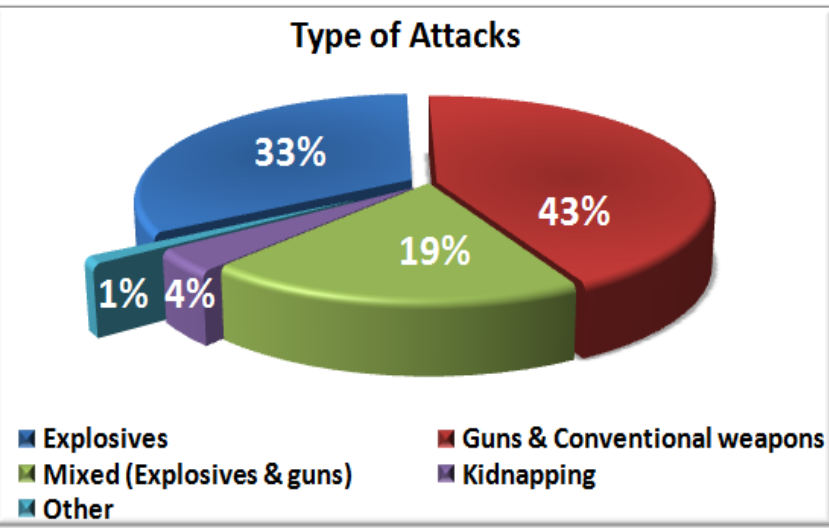
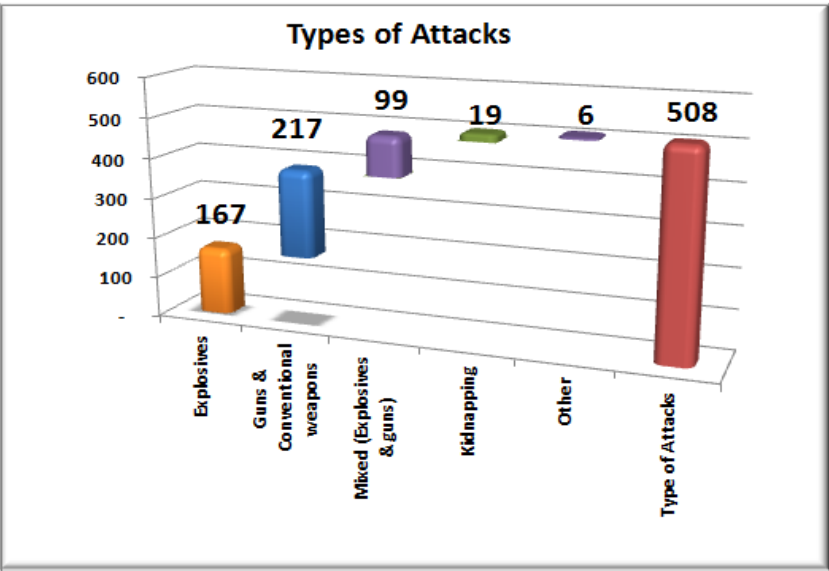
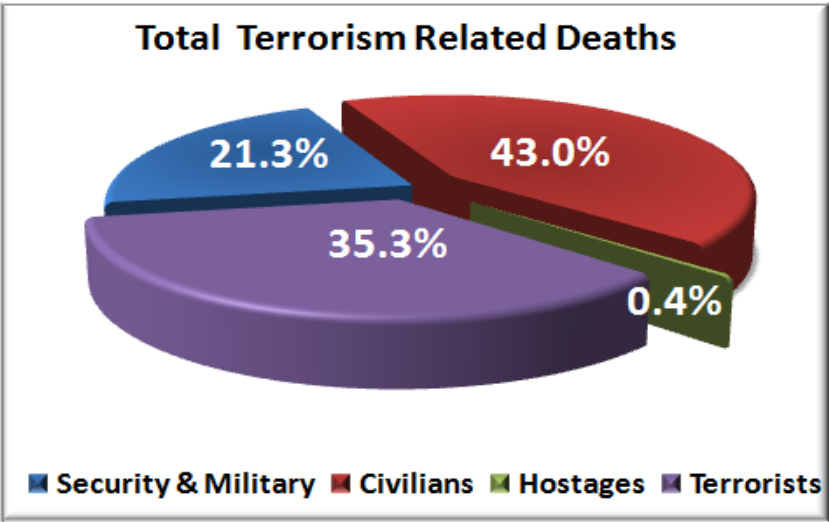
### **(ii) Victims and targets of terrorist acts**

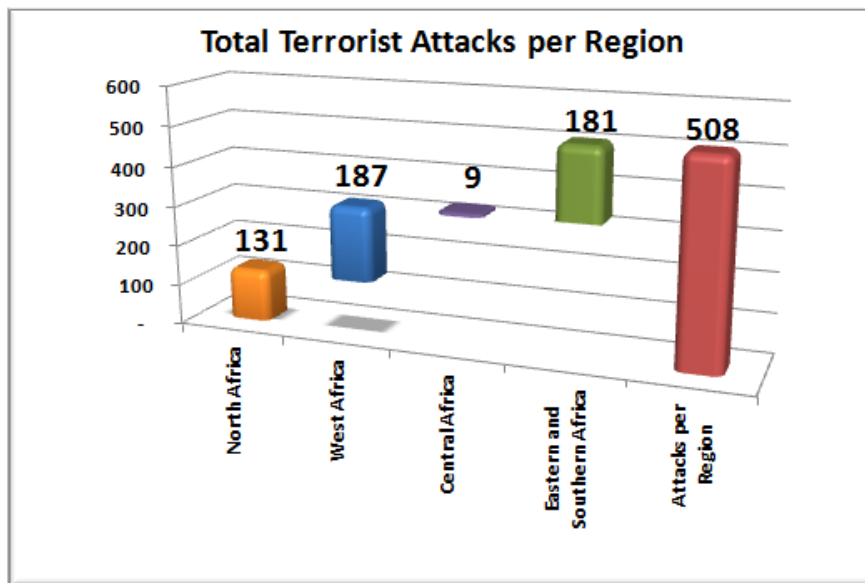
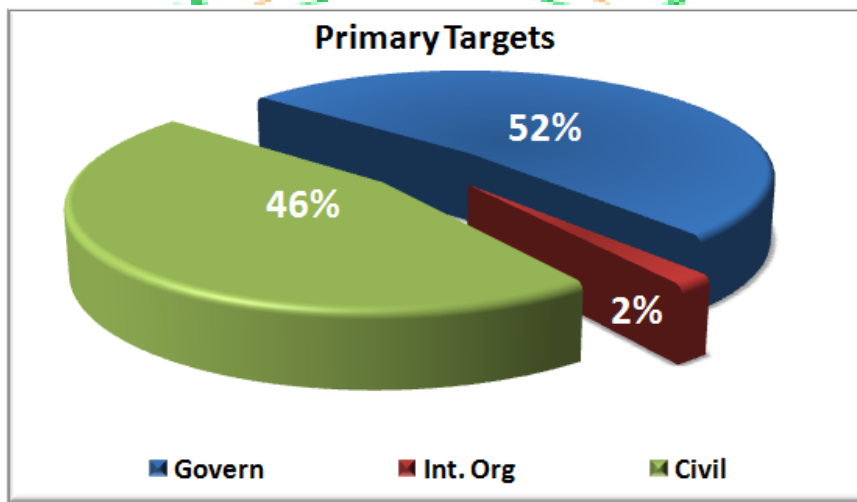
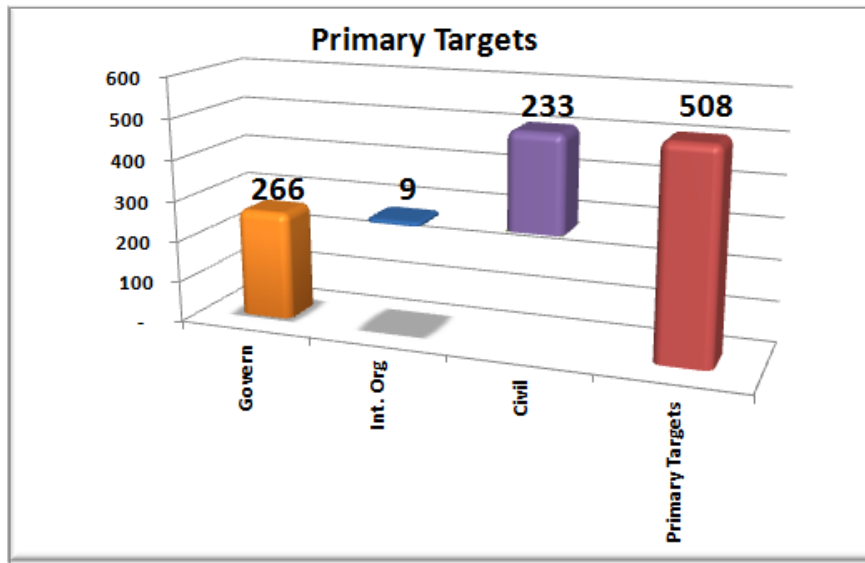
- The analysis of the data collected indicates that more than 66.5% of those killed by terrorist attacks in 2012 were civilians; more than 1102 victims. 33% of victims were from the police, law enforcement the military or other paramilitary totaling in 547 deaths.
- The period in the review also registered the death of 9 hostages.
- 52% of attacks were against government infrastructures, 46% of attacks were against civilian infrastructures in particular places of worship and public gatherings. Only 2% of the attacks were against international organizations. The period in review, was also marked by terrorist attacks against diplomatic entities and diplomats, including international NGOs.
- Journalists continue to be targeted by the group. Since the beginning of 2012, 17 journalists have been killed in separate attacks.

**B. Statistical Representations related to the Continental Terrorist Incidents in 2012**

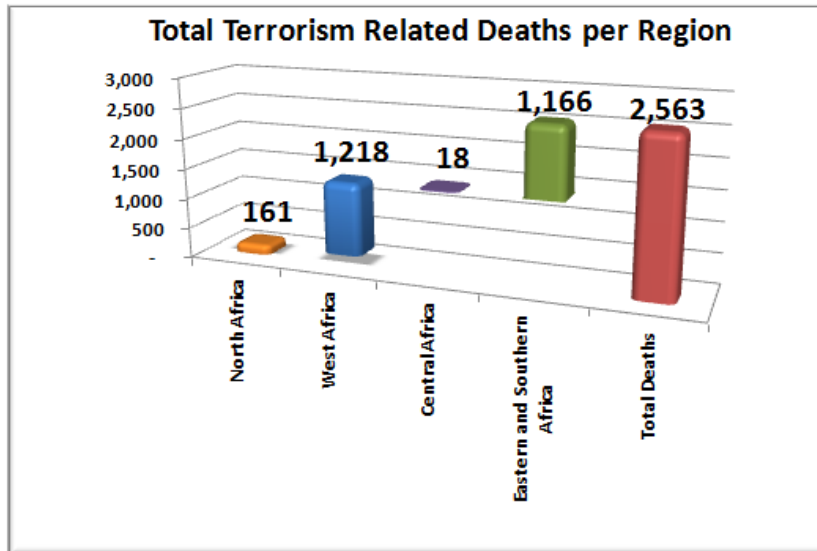


\*\*\*Victims including 905 terrorists dead









The paragraphs below provide an overview of key developments relating to terrorism in various regions of the continent, namely East Africa, Central Africa, West Africa and the Sahelo-Saharan region, and finally North Africa.

#### A. North Africa observations related to terrorist incidents in 2012

L’Afrique du Nord, témoin d’un terrorisme ayant fait des milliers de morts depuis plus de deux décennies, est depuis 2010 le théâtre d’un processus, à l’exception de l’Algérie, de bouleversements politiques appelés “Printemps Arabe”. Ces bouleversements ont marqué un tournant cataclysmique depuis, notamment, la chute du régime de Kadhafi qui a permis à tout aventurier de s’alimenter du très accessible arsenal militaire libyens ayant servi justement dans la dite chute.

Cette nouvelle situation a eu des répercussions d’insécurité sur toute la région qui a vu croître le nombre d’attentats terroristes et qui a vu se créer des structures opérant et coordonnant ces mêmes attentats pas seulement sur un plan national, mais sur un plan régional voir international aussi.

Cette menace terroriste vient des groupes ayant une tendance radicale et violente d’extraction religieuse. Ces derniers constituent, tous, le continuum de l’émanation d’une volonté, par le biais de la peur ou de la terreur, instaurer, ou restaurer, un modèle politique anachronique excluant l’alternance démocratique pacifique et républicaine.

##### i. Etat de la menace terroriste

Représentations en Afrique du Nord, en l’occurrence l’Algérie, l’Egypte, la Libye et la Tunisie, deux groupes terroristes, précisément, incarnent cette menace terroriste. Il s’agit d’Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique, l’AQMI, et d’Ansar Echaria.

L’AQMI, ce groupe au projet terroriste rayonnant au delà même de sa région indiquée par sa dénomination, est vite devenu, dès 2006 date de sa création, la menace sécuritaire

la plus importante. Ce groupe est l'auteur d'attentats à la bombe, de faux barrages, d'assassinats, de prises d'otages et de recyclage de produits de la criminalité organisée tels que les trafics de drogue, trafic d'arme, trafic d'être humain, blanchiment d'argent et paiement de la rançon contre libération d'otages.

L'année 2012 représente pour l'AQMI une année qui lui a permis l'alimentation de ses acolytes en armement, venant principalement de Libye. Malgré cette situation favorable à son essor, l'AQMI essuie durant toute l'année 2012 des coups durs de la part des services de sécurité et des forces des armées des pays comme l'Algérie et la Tunisie qui arrivent à éliminer des terroristes importants, des émirs de phalanges et de brigades, et démanteler plusieurs réseaux de soutien et de cellules dormantes.

Le Groupe d'Ansar Echariaa, quant à lui, est le produit du chaos sécuritaire conséquence du bouleversement politique de la région. Curieusement on entend parler de lui en 2012, de plus en plus, presque en même temps, et pratiquement dans tout les pays, la Tunisie, la Libye et l'Égypte, traversés par le "Printemps Arabe".

Ce groupe est lui aussi l'auteur de plusieurs attaques terroristes contre des institutions, civiles ou gouvernementales, nationales, internationales et étrangères, particulièrement en Libye. Le triste événement de l'attaque de l'ambassade des Etats Unis d'Amérique constitue la signature indélébile du projet d'Ansar Echaria.

Hormis la Libye, Ansar Echaria reste présent dans les pays de la région par de multiples activités. Il gère les camps d'entraînement terroristes en Tunisie, achemine les armes vers le Sinaï en Egypte, coordonne pour envoyer l'armement, l'argent et les nouvelles recrues dans les maquis et les régions proches de la frontière Est algérienne, le Nord du Mali et la Syrie.

En Libye, la Brigade pour la Libération du Cheikh emprisonné Omar Abdulrahman a revendiqué l'attaque contre le bureau du Comité international de la Croix-Rouge (CICR) dans la ville de Benghazi, en mai 2012, et celle contre le Consulat américain, en juin 2012. Le groupe affirme que cette dernière attaque a été perpétrée en représailles à l'assassinat, par un drone américain au Pakistan, de Mohamed Hassan Qaid, également connu sous le nom d'Abou Yahya al Libi, considéré comme un haut commandant d'Al-Qaïda. Le 11 septembre 2012, une attaque a été menée contre le Consulat américain à Benghazi, au cours de laquelle l'Ambassadeur américain en Libye et trois autres diplomates américains ont été tués. La brigade Ansar al-Sharia et d'autres milices ont été accusés d'être responsables de l'attaque.

En Égypte, le 5 août 2012, la région du Sinaï a été le théâtre d'une attaque perpétrée par des membres du groupe *Tawhid et Jihad* (Unité et Jihad) contre un poste de contrôle situé près de la ville de Sheikh Zoweid. Nombre de soldats ont été tués lors de cette attaque.

Par voie de conséquences, l'année 2012 enregistre en Afrique du Nord 131 attaques terroristes et attentats. Ce qui élève le nombre de morts à 161 c'est-à-dire un taux de mortalité de plus 120%, et celui des blessés à 116 c'est-à-dire un taux de blessés de 81%.

Ayant la même culture symbolique, les cibles prioritaires des terroristes sévissant en Afrique du Nord, pour l'année 2012 ont été, majoritairement, des cibles gouvernementales. Cette majorité est de l'ordre de 75% des attaques globales. Le gros de ces attaques est partagé entre l'Algérie et la Libye.

Cette concentration d'attaques terroristes autour de ces deux pays s'explique en partie, dans le cas de la Libye par la volonté de blocage du processus de l'édification de l'Etat libyen, dans le cas algérien par la volonté de fragiliser l'Etat algérien et sa stabilité.

L'attaque contre des cibles civiles représente 23% (figure 2) des attaques globales de l'année 2012. Cela pourrait être des attaques délibérées comme par exemple la destruction, le 23 août 2012, du mausolée de Sidi Abdul-Salam Al-Asmar Al-Fituri (Libye) ou l'assassinat, le 24 octobre 2012, du jeune Kamel Chibane, âgé de 25 ans et originaire de la région de Boumerdes (Algérie), qui a été exécuté pour avoir refusé de coopérer avec les terroristes activant dans la région. Cela pourrait être aussi le fait d'un malheureux hasard c'est-à-dire être au mauvais lieu au mauvais moment. Ce fut le cas, le 10 décembre 2012, pour deux femmes âgées d'une soixantaine d'années qui ont perdu leurs membres inférieurs après avoir marché sur un engin explosif, enfoui par des terroristes, alors qu'elles se rendaient vers un champ d'oliviers près de leur village.

Au delà des faits, prendre pour cible un civile constitue, chez le terroriste, un moyen de prédilection afin de propager la peur et la terreur au sein de la société.

L'autre catégorie des cibles attaquées est celle des organisations internationales. Son taux d'attaque a atteint cette année 2%(figure 2). Ce taux est influencé par les actes commis particulièrement en Libye où les organisations internationales ont été les plus ciblées telles dans l'attaque à la grenade, le dimanche 5 août 2012, contre le siège Comité international de la Croix rouge (CICR) à Misrata (Libye). Ce type d'acte renseigne sur la nouvelle orientation des attaques terroristes contre cette catégorie d'institutions. Le message est clair il n'y a pas de différence aux yeux des terroristes, même les humanitaires sont considérés comme des cibles privilégiés.

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

Ces attaques s'articulent autour d'un modus operandi structuré par quatre éléments importants. Selon l'ordre d'importance, il s'agirait dans la région de l'Afrique du Nord, de l'utilisation d'armes conventionnelles, de l'utilisation d'explosifs, de rapt et Kidnapping et de l'utilisation d'armes conventionnelles et explosifs pour une seule attaque.

Dans ce cadre la, l'année 2012 enregistre 66 attaques par l'utilisation d'armes conventionnelles, 45 attaques par l'utilisation d'explosifs, 10 rapt et Kidnapping et 9 attaques par armes conventionnelles et explosifs.

L'importance du *modus operandi* réside dans le fait qu'il renseigne sur le niveau d'expertise quand il s'agit d'explosif surtout quand on analyse ses ingrédients qui sont riche en renseignement sur le réseau d'approvisionnement, sur les sources d'approvisionnement ainsi que sur le financement d'approvisionnement, riche aussi en enseignement car cela permet de préciser la phase de maturité d'un groupe donné.

Par ce prisme, le cas de l'AQMI paraît assez évolué en termes d'expertise lui permettant d'élaborer techniquement des armes conventionnelles, modifiées dans certains cas tel que le Hebbel, ainsi que des explosifs comme est le cas pour les bombes activées à distance qui nécessite en plus de l'expertise en engins explosifs, le truchement d'une expertise en électronique. Ce scénario a plusieurs fois vu le jour en 2012 en Algérie, en Libye et en Egypte.

Par ce prisme aussi, le Mouvement d'Ansar Echaria, pourtant novice, paraît assez évolué en termes de réseau. Ce groupe semble avoir compris l'importance des tissus humains dans le transfert de la ressource (nouvelles recrues, armement, financement) au théâtre des opérations terroristes. Tel est le cas, en 2012, pour la Libye, la Tunisie et l'Egypte dont les incidences sont importantes.

En 2012, sur les 161 morts suite aux attaques terroristes, d'une part, 47% des personnes décédées font partie de la même sphère, à savoir, gouvernementale, militaire et sécuritaire, 38% sont des civiles, et 2,5% des otages. Tel le cas de deux personnes, un patriote et son cousin, enlevés par des terroristes de l'AQMI la veille de l'Aïd El Fitr (fête musulmane importante), et retrouvés assassinés le vendredi 24 août 2012. De même pour le cas du jeune *Ghiles Hadjoui*, un algérien de 19 ans, qui avait été enlevé le 17 octobre 2012 près d'Azzefoun, à l'est de Tizi Ouzou (Algérie) avant d'être retrouvé assassiné le 24 octobre 2012 dans la même région. D'autre part, 12,4% représente le taux des terroristes abattus lors de ces mêmes attaques<sup>4</sup>.

En 2012, sur les 116 blessés suite aux attaques terroristes, 67% des personnes blessées (figure 4) font partie de la même sphère, à savoir, gouvernementale, militaire et sécuritaire, 21% sont des civiles, et 11% otages.

Les cibles potentielles de terroristes restent les fonctionnaires de l'état, les militaires et les agents représentants des services de l'application de la loi et sécuritaire en premier lieu et les civiles viennent en deuxième position.

Cela s'explique par le fait que pour les terroristes, l'Etat (le gouvernement, l'armée nationale et les services de sécurité) et ses symboles représentent l'avant-garde des lignes de défense des nations et des pays. De même pour les civiles en Afrique du Nord,

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<sup>4</sup> Ce taux réunis à la fois, le nombre de terroriste éliminé lors d'attentats Kamikazes, lors d'embuscades tendues par les terroristes, lors d'embuscades tendues par les forces gouvernementales (armée et service de sécurité) et aussi lors d'attaques des forces gouvernementales des fiefs terroristes

leur résistance et leur résilience vis-a-vis la menace terroristes, qui est en quête d'ancrage sociétale, représente une autre menace existentielle institutionnelle<sup>5</sup>.

Justement pour anticiper sur ce type de scénarii, la stratégie des groupes terroristes ciblent tout simplement et prioritairement, sur un plan physique ou symbolique, l'Etat à travers des institutions représentant le gouvernement, l'armée nationale et les services de sécurités et concomitamment les civiles.

Par ailleurs, la courbe des attaques terroristes pour l'année 2012 enregistre un pic important au niveau du mois de Juillet et du mois d'Août. Cela s'explique par l'arrivé du mois du jeûne musulman, qui est synonyme chez les terroristes de mois où il faut intensifier le nombre des attaques meurtrières afin, selon leur idéologie, de «*mourir en martyr et de se rapprocher de Dieu*».

Le mois de Juillet enregistre 19 attaques dont 15 ciblent les institutions gouvernementales<sup>6</sup>. Le mois d'Août enregistre 18 attaques dont 13 attaques ont ciblés les institutions gouvernementales. Hormis, les attaques ou tentatives d'attaque quasi régulières dans le théâtre des opérations Algérien et Libyen, l'Egypte a enregistré, ce mois ci, l'une des attaques les plus meurtrières de la région ayant couté, au moment de la rupture du jeûne, la vie à 16 soldats dans le désert du Sinai, une zone devenue source de préoccupations des autorités centrales du pays. Ce pic d'intensité d'attaques meurtrières renforce aussi l'idée de l'identité des commanditaires.

Le pic en terme de nombre de morts a été enregistré pendant le mois d'Aout. Il est de 28 morts dont 24 sont des militaires et 4 sont des civiles.

En ce qui concerne le nombre de blessés, l'année 2012 enregistre le mois de juillet comme le mois du pic en termes de nombres de blessés. Il est de 26 morts dont 14 sont des militaires, 3 sont des civiles et 9 otages.

D'ailleurs quelques succès opérationnels pour l'année 2012 des services de sécurité et des forces des armés nationales sont à noter où les lignes de défense des Etats de la région de l'Afrique du Nord ont opéré des saignés au sein des groupes terroristes.

L'Algérie, par exemple, enregistre plus d'une centaine de terroristes abattus et de 309 arrêtés dont 230 pour soutien logistiques aux terroristes. Par voie de conséquence, cela a permis la stratégie de lutte contre le terrorisme en Algérie de cibler le "système neuronal" de l'AQMI. Résultat l'élimination de plus de 11 émirs terroristes<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>5</sup> En témoigne, la réaction de la société civile lors de l'attaque le consulat américain le 11 septembre 2012 à Benghazi qui est allé manifester sa colère contre le quartier général d'Ansar al-Sharia, une milice islamiste radicale soupçonnée d'avoir été impliquée dans cette l'attaque.

<sup>6</sup> En Libye, par exemple, l'enlèvement devient une activité préoccupante en parallèle à d'autres attaques meurtrières visant des acteurs de la sécurité et qui vont du simple agent aux responsables et personnalités de la révolution libyenne.

<sup>7</sup> En effet le fait d'avoir mis hors état de nuire ce nombre de terroristes tels que le chef de la commission juridique de l'AQMI, Emir de la sériât «*Jound El Ghorabaa*», Emir de la sériât «*Abou Bekr Essidik*», Emir de la sériât «*Al*

Le chef de l'AQMI, vient en fait de perdre ses éléments moteurs. Ceci va sans dire que tout ces éléments, au delà de l'acte terroriste lui-même, avaient des responsabilités de structuration, de coordination, d'orientation et de formation, ce sont en fait tous des "cadres" capables d'autonomie, de création de cellules dormantes ou actives, de transfert de fonds, d'acheminement d'armement et d'organisation du soutien, c'est-à-dire capable de missions d'envergures et capable surtout de résilience ou cas ou le chef de l'AQMI venait à être éliminer par les l'armée et les service de sécurité.

Par voie de conséquence, le chef de l'AQMI se replie, dans ses tentatives de combler les carences en ressources humaines de son groupe, vers les rangs des terroristes repentis sous peine de les exécuter, sinon vers le recrutement d'étranger profanes et épris de jihadisme. L'arrestation d'*Imad El-Libye*, dans la région d'El Ma Labiod, 35 kilomètres de la ville de Tébessa, wilaya frontalière avec la Libye en dit long sur les raisons conduisant la présence d'éléments étrangers au sein de l'AQMI.

C'est aussi l'année où les autorités algériennes maintiennent la courbe rendant, d'une part, le mois sacré du Jeûne, le mois du Ramadhan, serein sans qu'il y ait une suite d'attaque meurtrière et spectaculaire emportant des dizaines d'innocents comme auparavant. Ce résultat n'a été possible que grâce à l'effort indéfectible des forces armés combinés et des services de sécurité et de l'apport substantiel du rôle du renseignement dans la lutte contre le terrorisme.

La Tunisie, un autre exemple, enregistre aussi, plusieurs opérations à succès dont l'un des cas atypique celui où l'armée tunisienne bombarde, le 20 juin 2012, trois véhicules et deux tentes dans la région de Remada, dans la province de Tataouine, non loin de la frontière avec l'Algérie et la Libye et qui après inspection des lieux de la frappe, a permis, selon un communiqué du ministère de la Défense, le décompte d'obus, de mitrailleuses, de lanceurs de missiles portables, trois lanceurs de grenades, de munitions, de radios de marque Motorola et d'un appareil GPS.

Encore récemment, l'arrestation, le 13 décembre 2012, à Fernana dans la province de Jendouba, de plusieurs éléments d'un groupe terroriste a permis la découverte d'un réseau chargé de recruter des "éléments religieux radicaux" et de les envoyer dans les bastions de l'AQMI et en Syrie. L'arrestation a permis la saisie d'un pistolet, de Kalachnikovs, de munitions, du matériel de combat, des couteaux et des cartes qui se trouvaient dans une maison appartenant à l'un des éléments de ce groupe. De même pour l'Egypte avec l'opération *Sakr* qui a visé à mettre fin aux groupes terroristes sévissant dans la région Sinaï surtout.

Cependant ces succès opérationnels sont à double tranchant car ils ne font que conforter la thèse de l'ampleur du problème. Il faut savoir que sur le terrain les forces chargées de la lutte contre le terrorisme se heurtent à des groupes terroristes pugnaces qui se

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*Arkam*», Emir de la sériât « *Al Baraa Bnou Malek*», Emir de la sériât d'Annaba et membre de la commission consultative pour la zone est, ainsi que le tout dernier pris dans les filets des services de sécurité le numéro deux et responsable de la communication d'AQMI.

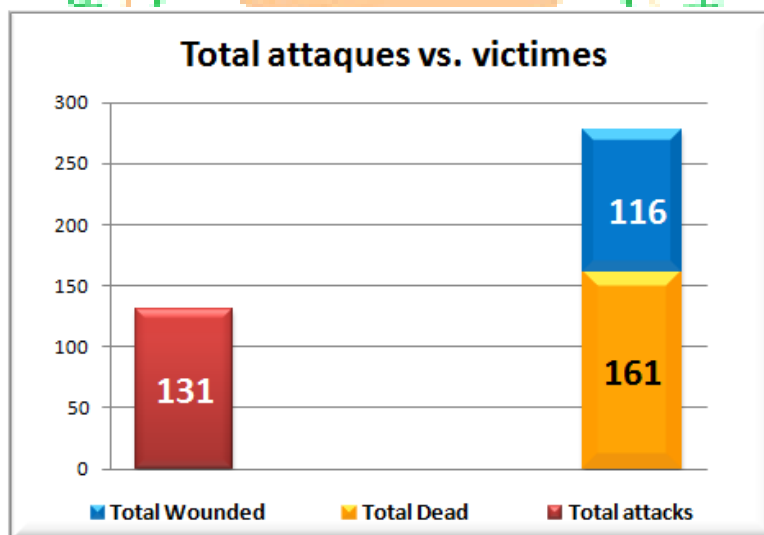
révèlent biens structurés, ayant un armement impressionnant et une logistique leur permettant une autonomie de plusieurs jours voire des semaines.

### iii. Tendances générales de la menace dans la région

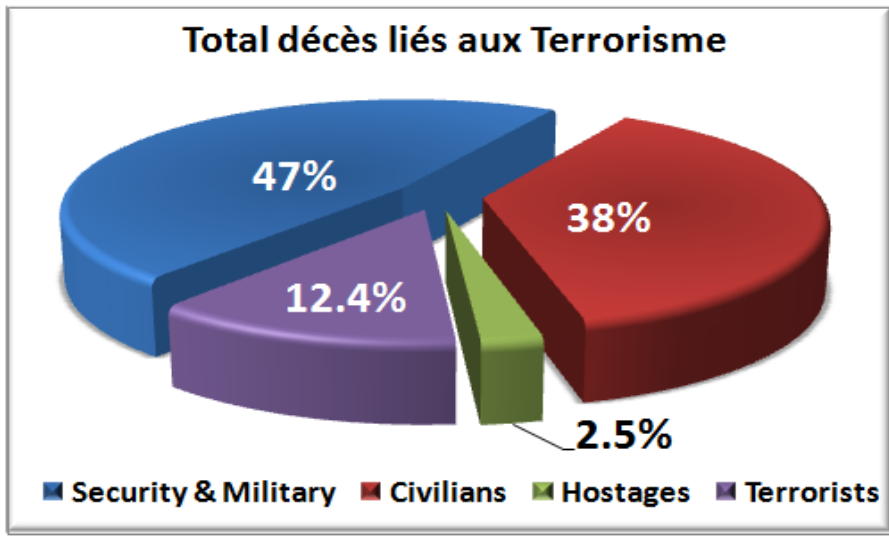
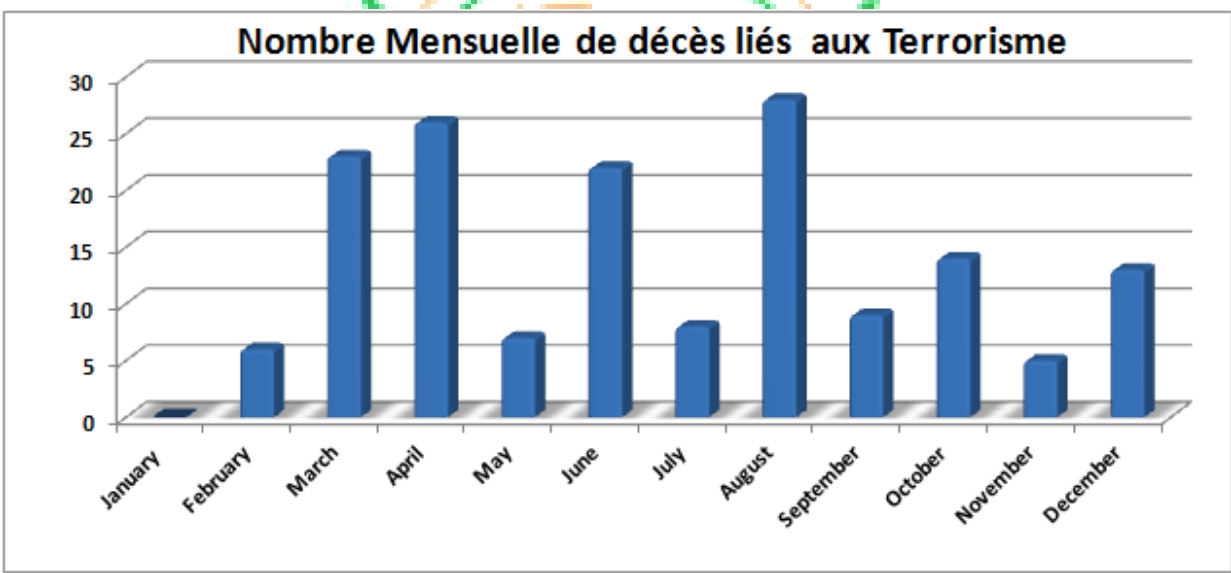
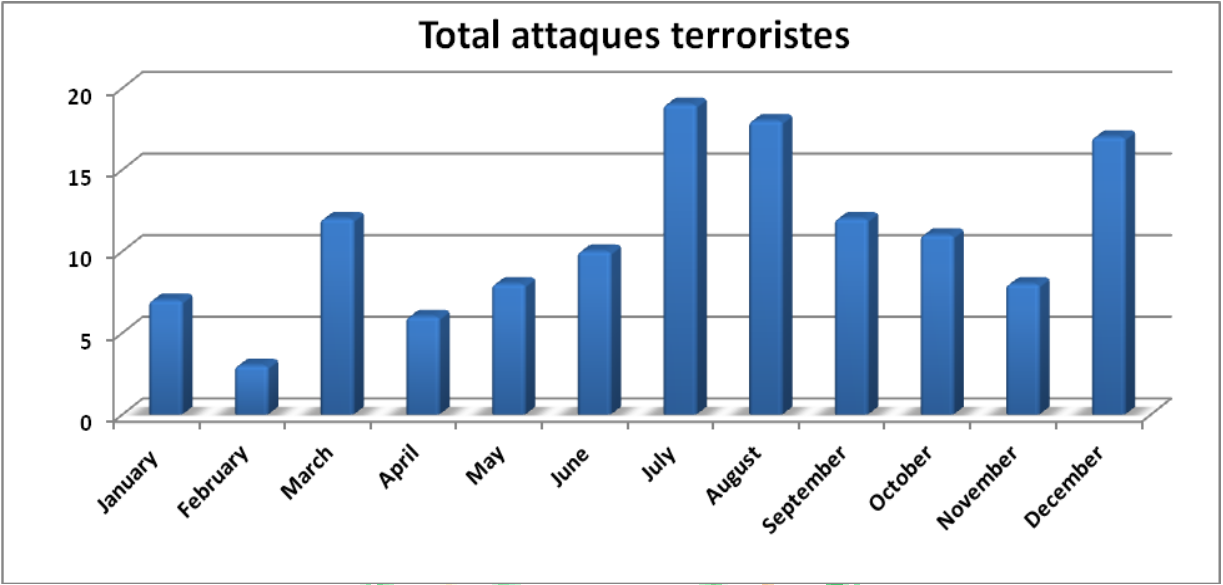
Par conséquent, l'avenir reste flou ou plutôt très préoccupant surtout après le départ de milliers d'éléments proche d'Ansar Echaria et d'AQMI, pour alimenter l'insurrection en Syrie, exclusivement le groupe de « Jabhat Ennousra », et qui devront entamer leurs retours dans leurs pays d'origines dès que leur présence dans l'insurrection syrienne devient de moins en moins « indispensable ».

Ce scénario, qui est une tendance lourde, verra l'installation d'une multinationale de toute obédience extrémiste plus importante qu'Al Qaeda mère parce que aguerris plus actif, mieux armé, plus équipé en termes de ressources humaines. Cette internationale terroriste ne se suffira pas d'occuper des parties de l'Afrique du Nord mais se verra s'installer dans des régions africaines moins préparées à la lutte contre le terrorisme.

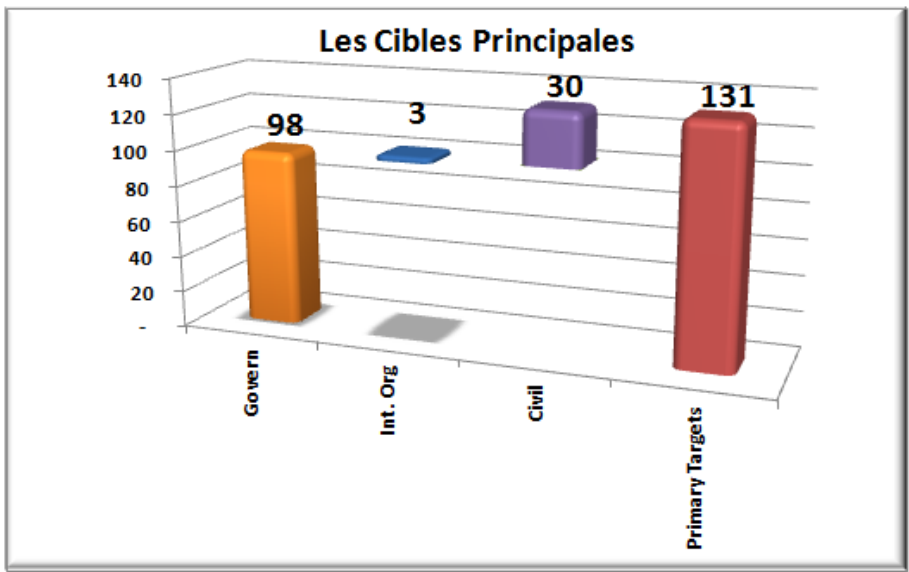
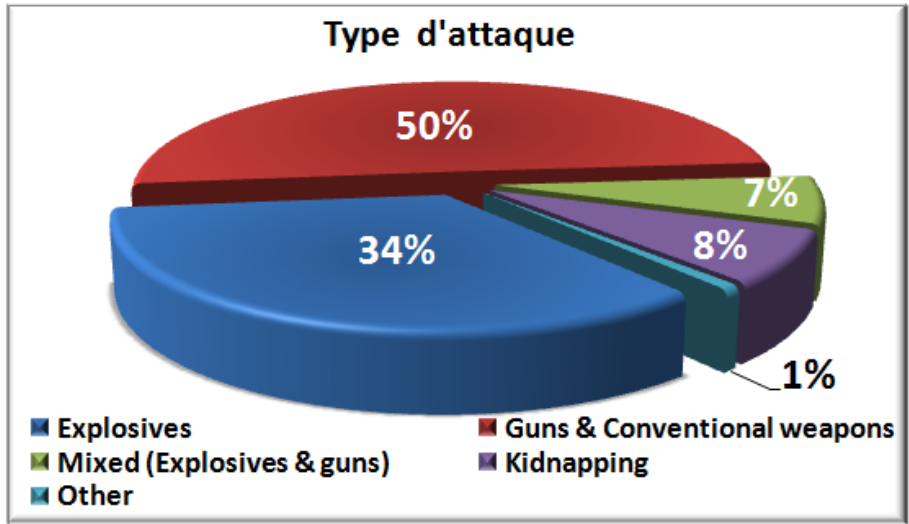
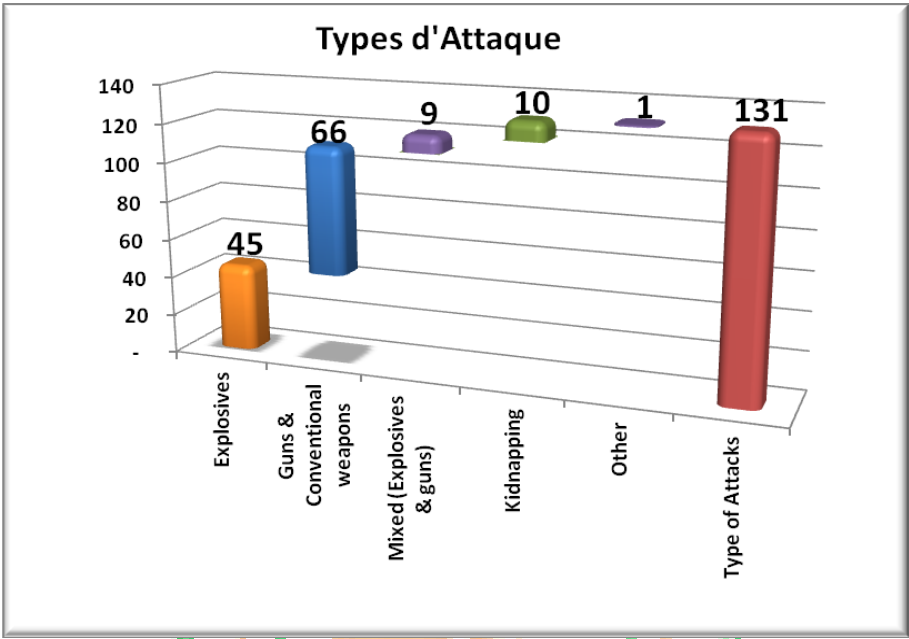
### iv. Représentations statistiques relatives aux incidents terroristes en Afrique du Nord

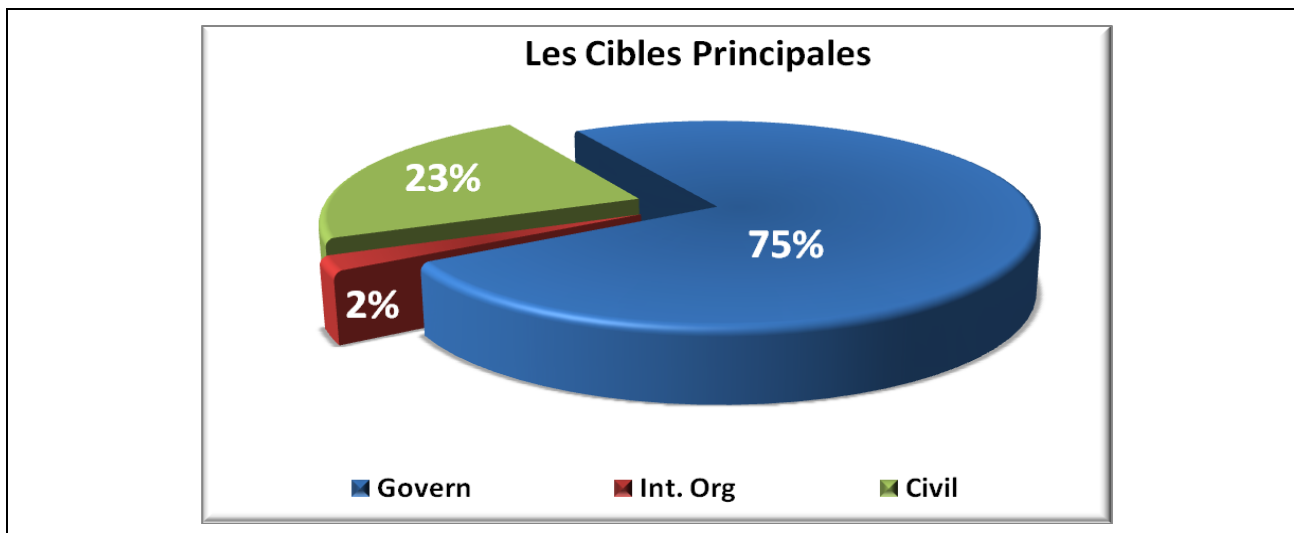


\*\*\* dont 20 terroristes morts









## B. The Sahelo-Saharan region and West Africa observations related to terrorist incidents in 2012

Plusieurs évènements ont eu un profond impact négatif sur la situation sécuritaire de la région ouest-africaine. Parmi ces évènements, il peut particulièrement être noté la prolifération des groupes armés violents, parmi lesquels des entités terroristes, dont certains sont apparus ou ont pris de l'importance au cours de l'année 2012.

Ces évènements ont également, et de façon considérable empiré la précarité de la sécurité frontalière, accentué la prolifération des armes légères, miné les mécanismes sécuritaires existants ou mis en relief leurs faiblesses, et ont de façon plus générale, profondément contribué à déstabiliser certains Etats et à bafouer les droits essentiels des populations des Etats où ils se sont produits. Parmi ces évènements, les plus notables sont ceux-ci-après :

- 1. La crise malienne.** Le 21 mars, des militaires, mécontents non seulement des conditions dans lesquelles se mènent les opérations militaires contre les sécessionnistes touarègues, qui ont déclenché depuis décembre 2011, une insurrection armée dans le nord du pays, et qui viennent d'occuper la base militaire d'Aguelhok, mais aussi de leurs conditions de vie, se mutinent et occupent, après une victoire dans la confrontation avec les troupes loyales au président Amadou TOUMANI TOURE, les différents édifices publics et symboles de l'Etat. Ce dernier démissionne. Un Comité National pour le Redressement de la Démocratie et la Restauration de l'Etat (CNRDRE) est mis en place sous la direction du Capitaine Amadou Haya SANOGO, chef des mutins.

Profitant de la situation, les sécessionnistes regroupés au sein du Mouvement National de Libération de l'Azawad (MNLA) et par des groupes islamistes, gagnent du terrain face aux troupes gouvernementales désorganisées, et appuyés occupent les 2/3 du territoire.

A partir du mois de mai, trois groupes islamistes, Al-Qaïda au Maghreb islamique (AQMI), Ansar Dine et le Mouvement pour l'unicité et le jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest (MUJAO), reprennent le contrôle de ces territoires au MNLA en instaurent une application stricte de la sharia.

Grâce à l'action de la CEDEAO et de l'Union Africaine, la junte transfère le pouvoir aux civils. Le 11 novembre, les ministres de la Défense et des Affaires étrangères de la CEDEAO décident d'envoyer au Mali une force militaire internationale de 3.300 soldats pour un an, afin d'aider les forces gouvernementales maliennes à restaurer l'intégrité territoriale du pays. Cette décision est entérinée par l'UA, puis par l'ONU (Résolution 2085 du 20 décembre).

- 2. La persistance d'une situation sécuritaire dégradée au nord-est du Nigeria:** La montée en puissance de l'islamisme radical et à sa manifestation violente, le terrorisme « jihadiste », observée dans ce pays depuis 2011, s'est accentués en 2012, avec plusieurs attentats contre les forces gouvernementales, les lieux de culte, les lieux de rassemblement populaire, les écoles, ainsi que par des kidnappings et autres actions terroristes, revendiqués par les groupes Boko Haram et Ansaru, ainsi qu'un certain nombre d'autres actions violentes de même nature non revendiquées.

Ces actions, bien que généralement circonscrites dans la région nord-est, sont d'un impact considérable sur l'ensemble du pays et son voisinage, du fait de leur nombre très élevé, leur portée, leur fréquence et leur brutalité demeurés quasi inchangés par rapport à l'année précédente.

- 3. La volatile situation sécuritaire en Guinée Bissau:** La Guinée Bissau connaît de longue date une situation sécuritaire volatile. Le renversement le 12 avril, par un putsch militaire dirigé par le Chef d'Etat-major des Armées le Général Antonio INDJAI, du gouvernement de Carlos Gomes Junior entre les deux tours de l'élection présidentielle, alors que ce dernier était arrivé en tête du premier tour, avait résulté sur un accord de mise en place d'autorités civiles de transition, dirigées par Mr Manuel SERIFO NHAMADJO. Ce nouveau régime a fait à son tour, l'objet d'une tentative de coup d'état militaire le 21 octobre, menée par le capitaine Pansau N'TCHAMA, considéré comme étant celui qui avait pris la tête du commando, qui avait assassiné en 2009 le président Joao Bernardo Vieira, quelques heures après l'assassinat du chef d'état-major des forces armées Batista Tagmé Na WAIE. Le pays demeure à ce jour instable et miné par le trafic de drogue.
- 4. La situation inapaisée en Côte d'Ivoire:** Il est à noter que, malgré les progrès accomplis pour rétablir une situation normale, les principales causes d'instabilité de ce pays n'ont pas encore pu être effectivement résorbées. La Commission *Dialogue – Vérité - Réconciliation*, mise en place en juillet pour jeter les bases de la réconciliation nationale après le long conflit armé qui a secoué le pays pendant plus d'une décennie, n'a toujours pas atteint des résultats probants, et les efforts

entrepris dans le cadre du désarmement, de la démobilisation et de la réinsertion des ex-combattants, ne portent pas encore totalement leurs fruits. La situation sécuritaire s'est dégradée tout le long de l'année, avec à la clé plusieurs attaques armées contre des objectifs gouvernementaux et les populations civiles.

5. **Autres évènements marquants:** Aux évènements précités, il convient d'ajouter un grand nombre d'actes criminels, menés dans plusieurs cas à l'instigation, en association, ou au profit des groupes terroristes, qui ont également déteint la situation sécuritaire générale dans la région. Il s'agit essentiellement du trafic de drogue, du trafic de cigarettes, du trafic d'êtres humains, du kidnapping, des clashes inter communautaires.

v. **Etat de la menace terroriste**

La menace terroriste dans la région de l'Afrique de l'Ouest est essentiellement constituée par des groupes, qui se basent sur une lecture biaisée des doctrines religieuses pour remettre en cause les systèmes de gouvernement existants dans les Etats de la région, parce que jugeant ces derniers insuffisamment acquis aux idéaux islamiques. Ils estiment que les Etats de la région, dans cette entreprise, sont très laxistes ou renégats. C'est ainsi, qu'ils entendent se substituer à ces Etats, afin de s'adjuger ce rôle et efficacement accomplir ces desseins. Ils mènent en conséquence des actions violentes contre ces Etats, en vue de leur destruction complète, et leur remplacement par un khalifat ou une sorte de système de gouvernement théocratique, basé sur la Sharia, qui constituerait l'unique fondement juridique de régulation des rapports sociaux dans la totalité de la région, remettant ainsi en cause les principes fondamentaux des républiques et des frontières issus des guerres de libération.

Les membres de ces groupes se prennent aussi pour « des résistants à l'oppression » de ces Etats, qui sont, non seulement considérés comme injustes, mais aussi comme étant des relais des ex- puissances colonisatrices, qui les utiliseraient pour perpétuer l'action coloniale.

D'un point de vue géographique, ces groupes terroristes peuvent être répartis en deux foyers distincts, quoiqu'en liaison étroite : le foyer malien et le foyer nigérian.

1. **Le foyer terroriste malien** comprend le nord du Mali, le Niger, la Mauritanie avec des possibilités d'extension vers le Nord du Burkina Faso et du Sénégal.

Ce foyer constitue une excroissance de l'activité terroriste au Maghreb. Il ne peut être saisi dans tous ses contours, toute sa complexité et toute son entièreté, que s'il est appréhendé en symbiose avec l'activité terroriste en Afrique du Nord, région qui constitue le point originel du développement sur le continent africain, partant des années 1980, des différents mouvements terroristes à caractère confessionnel. A partir des années 2000, le Groupe Salafiste pour la Prédication et le Combat (GSPC), issu du Groupe Islamique Armé (GIA) algérien, et rebaptisé plus tard Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique (AQMI) après son allégeance en 2006 à

Usama Ben Laden et à Al Qaida, émerge comme le plus puissant d'entre eux. Il entend fédérer tous les groupes terroristes islamistes du Maghreb et entreprend, à partir de l'Algérie, d'étendre son action dans les pays voisins. Le désert du Sahara et la bande Sahélienne, sous-peuplés, sous-administrés, manquant d'infrastructures économiques et sociales essentielles, deviennent alors une zone d'action de prédilection de cette organisation, qui y trouve un environnement propice au développement d'activités illicites lucratives (particulièrement le trafic de drogues et armes), indispensables au renflouement de ses finances en voie d'étiollement. Une branche d'AQMI, la zone Sud y prend ses quartiers, et y établit trois katibats, *El Moulathamoune*, *Tarek Ibn Ziyad* et *Al Forkhane*. Cette branche s'y adonne principalement à saper l'autorité des Etats en s'attaquant à leurs symboles (postes de police, garde-frontières, douaniers, casernes militaires...), et aux prises d'otages, notamment de ressortissants occidentaux, aux fins d'obtention de rançons, et à diverses exactions contre les populations civiles (extorsion de fonds, prélèvement de taxes diverses...).

Le groupe s'incruste dans la zone par des alliances avec les criminels et autres petits délinquants locaux, et en se rapprochant des populations locales, notamment par des mariages, ainsi qu'en recrutant des membres au sein de ces populations. De cette branche Sahélo-saharienne d'AQMI naissent deux autres groupes terroristes, le Mouvement pour l'Unité et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest (MUJAO) et Les Signataires par le Sang, liées au trafic de drogue, se mettent à écumer la région, avec une propension manifeste d'expansion de leurs activités en direction de l'Afrique subsaharienne. Leurs activités ont fortement marqué l'année écoulée.

Dans ce foyer, outre les trois groupes terroristes précédemment cités, d'autres groupes violents, sans relation de filiation avec AQMI, sont également apparus, ou multiplié des actions violentes au cours de l'année 2012, visant le rejet de l'autorité de l'Etat et/ou l'imposition de la Sharia. Il s'agit notamment du Mouvement National de Libération de l'Azawad et d'Ansar Al Dine, deux mouvements insurrectionnels touarègues, le premier indépendantiste, et le second islamiste. D'abord coalescents, puis divisés, ces deux groupes ont combattu l'armée malienne avec l'appui d'AQMI et du MUJAO, et ont occupé les 2/3 du pays, sur lesquels de nombreuses exactions sont commises sur les populations locales et sur le patrimoine culturel.

Ansar Al Dine, a généré un autre groupe, Ansar Charia, qui également inscrit son action dans la perspective de la diffusion de la violence pour atteindre l'objectif d'imposer la Sharia à l'ensemble du Mali.

- 2. Le foyer nigérian**, qui couvre le Nord-est du Nigeria, notamment les Etats du Borno, du Plateau, de l'Adamawa, de Kano, de Kaduna, de Yobé, de Kogi, de Gombe et de Bauchi, avec des fortes probabilités d'expansion dans tout le pays et

les Etats voisins, particulièrement le Cameroun, le Niger et le Tchad, est essentiellement alimenté par le groupe Boko Haram et récemment Ansaru.

Boko Haram était au départ une secte religieuse, dont la radicalisation progressive a abouti à l'émergence d'un groupe extrémiste violent, se réclamant de la tradition talibane de type afghan, et ayant versé dans le terrorisme de masse. Boko Haram promeut un agenda des plus obscurs, qui mêle dans un indissociable cafouillis, l'imposition de la Sharia à tout le pays, à des revendications économiques, politiques et sociales de tout ordre.

Boko Haram a donné naissance à Ansaru, un groupe de la même obédience, dont l'action, mêlée à celle de son géniteur, a également contribué et de façon très significative à empirer la situation sécuritaire de la zone. Néanmoins, il existe une divergence de taille entre les deux groupes qui est la cible des attaques. Ansaru, déjà dans son agenda prend en compte un territoire plus vaste que le seul Nigeria, car ce groupe entend « défendre les musulmans africains » en général au contraire de Boko Haram qui se focalise ces attaques sur le Nigeria.

Il peut être retenu des profils des différents groupes armés islamistes et indépendantistes actifs en Afrique de l'Ouest les traits communs suivants ; traits qui se sont davantage renforcés en 1992 :

- Invocation de la nécessité de renverser de façon violente l'ordre existant, et dévolution au Jihad du rôle essentiel pour parvenir à ce dessein ;
- Recherche permanente d'une structuration fortement hiérarchisée et agrégation autour d'un noyau dur, quoique la troupe demeure éparse et faiblement contrôlée ;
- Recherche de l'implication des populations d'origines ethniques/nationales diverses pour créer une atmosphère « internationale »
- Responsabilisation apparente des populations locales de la zone d'implantation ou d'action pour créer une pseudo-implication des locaux de la direction du groupe, qui donne une illusion d'appropriation des objectifs et des moyens d'action par ces derniers.

#### **vi. Caractéristiques générales de la menace terroriste en Afrique de l'Ouest**

Au regard des faits terroristes enregistrés en 2012 (CF SITREPs), 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 :

1. ***La recherche systématique de l'anéantissement du pouvoir d'Etat par la restriction de sa présence et de son autorité dans les zones périphériques et zones défavorisées, par la destruction de ses structures et symboles, ainsi que la destruction des infrastructures économiques nationales et du patrimoine culturel.***

A partir du mois de mars la présence de l'Etat malien a été, par l'action des groupes terroristes et autres groupes armés violents, complètement effacé des 2/3 du territoire national. Des groupes armés violents mènent également des actions destructrices contre les symboles de l'état dans plusieurs autres pays de la région, à l'instar du Nigeria, de la Côte d'Ivoire ou de la Centrafrique. La Côte d'Ivoire par exemple a connu le 15 octobre la première attaque sur une infrastructure critique, la centrale électrique d'Azito, qui alimente la capitale économique du pays. Les mausolées de Tombouctou au Mali ont tous été détruits cette année par les groupes islamistes violents qui occupent le nord du pays.

Une cinquantaine d'attaques, représentant 1/3 du total des attaques pour l'année 2012 avaient concerné les cibles gouvernementales, avec 30 attaques sur le seul premier semestre de l'année, soit environ 42% de la moyenne semestrielle.

2. ***La diffusion des idéologies extrémistes et leur érection en courant de pensée dominant au moyen de la violence armée.*** Dans la région prolifèrent des groupes qui non seulement prônent des idéologies extrémistes, mais aussi entendent les imposer, y compris au moyen de la violence, aux populations, qui pour la plupart n'ont pas d'attrance pour ces modes de pensée et d'être. C'est ainsi qu'à Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique (2006), Jama'atu Ahlu Sunna Lidda'awati Wal Jihad - Boko Haram (à partir de 2009), Ansar Dine (2011), Mouvement pour l'Unité et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest (2011), se sont ajoutés en 2012 Ansaru (Nigeria), Ansar Charia (Nord du Mali), les Signataires par le Sang (Nord du Mali). Tous ces groupes ont en commun l'idéal de soumettre toutes les populations allant du de l'Afrique du Nord à l'Afrique de l'Ouest à la loi islamique en utilisant au besoin la violence armée. Cette action est couplée avec la diffusion de la haine pour les valeurs occidentales, considérées comme une source de déclin moral de la société (boko haram traduit littéralement signifie : l'éducation occidentale est un péché).
3. ***L'accroissement de la pression psychologique sur les gouvernements et les populations par des attentats sanglants et dévastateurs, les kidnappings, et les sévices physiques et psychologiques.*** En 2012 la région a connu 203 attentats terroristes, ayant occasionné la mort de 1200 personnes, dont 568 au premier semestre, et 632 au second, ce qui correspond à une hausse de 11,3 par rapport au premier trimestre. Le mois le plus meurtrier a été celui de janvier avec 275 morts, du fait des attentats simultanés perpétrés par Boko Haram à Kano. Octobre et novembre ont constitué des pics avec 181 tués au mois d'octobre et 168 au mois de novembre. Plusieurs lieux de rassemblement public, écoles et édifices religieux ont été délibérément visés, ce qui explique la forte proportion des cibles civiles, par rapport aux cibles gouvernementales. Les civils ont constitué près de 60% des tués (700 sur 1200), les cibles civiles représentant pour le seul deuxième semestre 83 des 115 attaques menées, soit environ 73%.

Des sévices corporels sur des civils, en application des sentences des tribunaux des islamistes dans le nord du Mali notamment (lapidations, amputations, flagellation,

privations de diverses libertés individuelles...) ont accentué la pression sur les populations.

Les gouvernements ont subi des pressions par le truchement des chantages orchestrés sur la vie des personnes kidnappées, en échange de gains politiques et financiers pour les terroristes. Ainsi de janvier à décembre, 23 personnes ont été kidnappées, dont 5 diplomates algériens, l'un d'entre eux ayant été exécuté selon le MUJAO. Trois otages ont également trouvé la mort (1 allemand, 1 italien et 1 tchadien) lors de la tentative de leurs libérations des mains de leurs ravisseurs par les forces de sécurité.

4. **La propagation de l'activité terroriste du nord vers le sud, vers des zones encore « intactes ».** Bien que le Mali et le Nigeria soient pour l'instant les seuls pays de la région dans lesquels activent des groupes terroristes, plusieurs indices notamment en relation avec des activités logistiques, prouvent la présence croissante de ces groupes dans les pays voisins.

Cette année les groupes terroristes ont étendu un peu plus en direction du sud leur théâtre d'opérations, qui englobent désormais des zones jusque là intactes, à l'instar de Tombouctou, Gao, Douentza...

5. **La consolidation de la présence d'AQMI dans le foyer malien par incorporation, ou des alliances avec des groupes criminels locaux, ainsi que le tissage de liens étroits avec les tribus locales.** AQMI en s'alliant à Ansar Dine et le MUJAO, qui contrôlent le nord malien, a renforcé davantage sa présence et son emprise au demeurant forte sur la région. Les "liens d'affaire" avec les différents trafiquants, particulièrement le trafic de drogues, et les criminels locaux accroissent son enracinement. Le récent positionnement du groupe des Signataires par le sang et du MUJAO en décembre 2012 à la lisière de la frontière algéro-malienne accroît la présence de l'AQMI à travers ses affidés.
6. **La prolifération des groupes terroristes issus d'AQMI, se proclamant libres de sa tutelle, mais dont les objectifs se confondent avec ceux d'AQMI, avec lequel ils entretiennent généralement des relations très étroites.** A la suite du MUJAO, trois groupes islamistes, Ansar Charia, et les Signataires par le Sang ont vu le jour. Tous sont issus d'AQMI et entretiennent une coopération opérationnelle avec l'AQMI. Ansaru a également vu le jour, probablement en mars au Nigeria en tant qu'une dissidence de Boko Haram, mais déclare épouser la ligne stratégique de ce dernier.
7. **La confirmation de Boko Haram en tant que groupe terroriste majeur dans le foyer nigérian.** L'envergure de ce groupe s'est renforcé durant l'année 2012 ; Boko Haram a mené des attaques de grande envergure, combinant parfois en une seule action l'attaque de cibles diverses et variées et de plusieurs modes d'actions. La portée des attaques et l'importance des victimes humaines et des dégâts matériels en font un acteur terroriste majeur non seulement de ce foyer, mais aussi de toute la région, voire de tout le continent.



8. **La prolifération d'entités liées au trafic de drogue et crime organisé, interconnectés avec les groupes terroristes, généralement sur la base du gain politique, matériel et financier mutuel.** Les liens avec le crime organisé transnational ont aggravé la complexité de l'équation sécuritaire dans la sous-région. Les crimes tels que le trafic d'armes et de drogues, le blanchiment d'argent, le kidnapping afin d'obtenir des rançons et le trafic d'êtres humains se sont combinés à la piraterie, à la contrebande et aux autres formes de crimes violents, multipliant les sources de financement des activités terroristes et rendant opaque la frontière entre le terrorisme et le crime organisé transnational. Le Mouvement pour l'Unité et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest (MUJOA), qui est apparu au début de l'année 2011 au Nord du Mali, est le meilleur exemple de cette mutation. Ce groupe et ses organisations jumelles, AQMI et BOKO HARAM, se sont tournés vers le narco-terrorisme pour consolider leurs positions dans le Sahel et étendre leur présence en Afrique de l'Ouest et au-delà. C'est ainsi que tout le long de l'année ont été saisies des cargaisons d'armes destinées à l'AQMI, Boko Haram et à d'autres groupes armés violents. Plusieurs cargaisons de drogue ont également transité par les zones contrôlées par les groupes terroristes, et ont bénéficié de leur protection.

vii. **Tendances générales de la menace dans la région**

1. **Les pays les plus touchés par les attaques terroristes.** Le Nigeria et le Mali sont les deux pays de la région les plus touchés par le terrorisme. Tous les actes terroristes (à l'exception du kidnapping des humanitaires à Dakoro au Niger) s'y sont produits.

Le Nigeria seul regroupe 88% des attaques terroristes ayant eu lieu en Afrique de l'Ouest. 90% des attaques au Nigeria se sont déroulés dans les Etats du Borno, de l'Adamawa, de Yobé, de Kogi, de Gombe, de Kano, de Kaduna et de Bauchi, situés au nord-est.

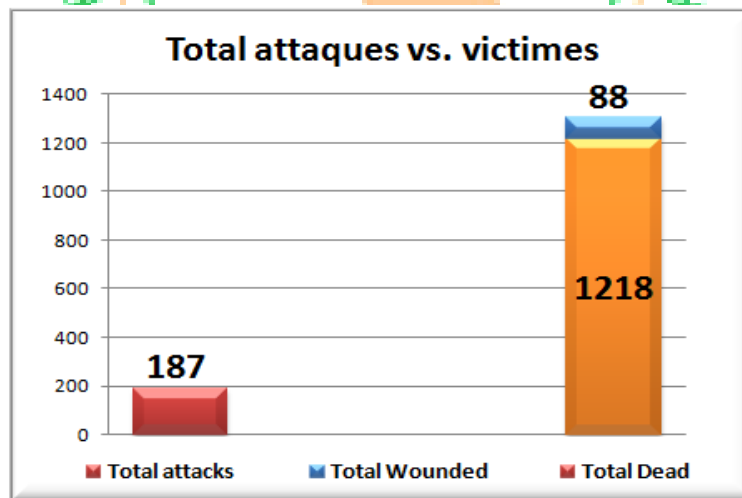
L'état du Plateau, un des épicycles du début de la montée en puissance de Boko Haram, n'a plus connu d'attentats depuis plusieurs mois, les dernières violences de juillet y ayant eu lieu, et ayant occasionné des dizaines de morts étant imputées à des clashes intercommunautaires.

Le Mali est le pays qui renferme le plus grand nombre de groupes terroristes sur le continent (au moins 3). Il est aussi le seul dans lequel ces groupes disposent d'une réelle liberté de mouvement et jouissent d'un grand espace géographique qu'ils contrôlent, et où se pratiquent au quotidien des violations massives des Droits de l'Homme.

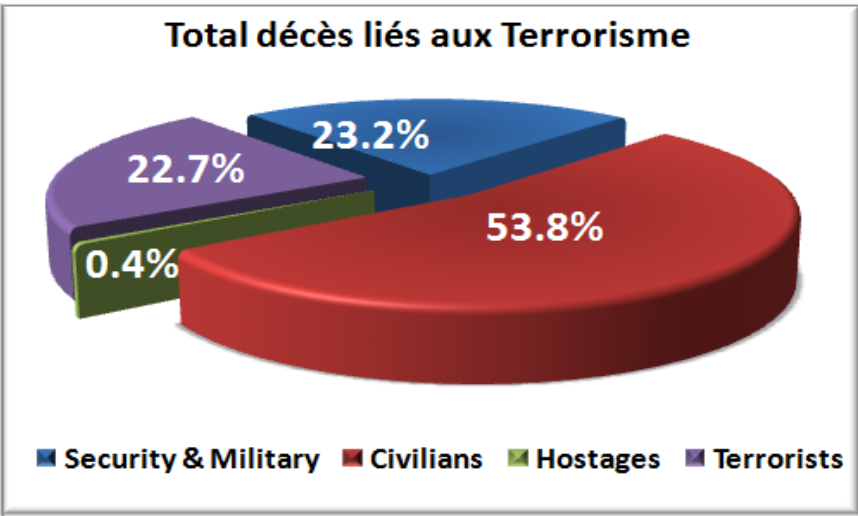
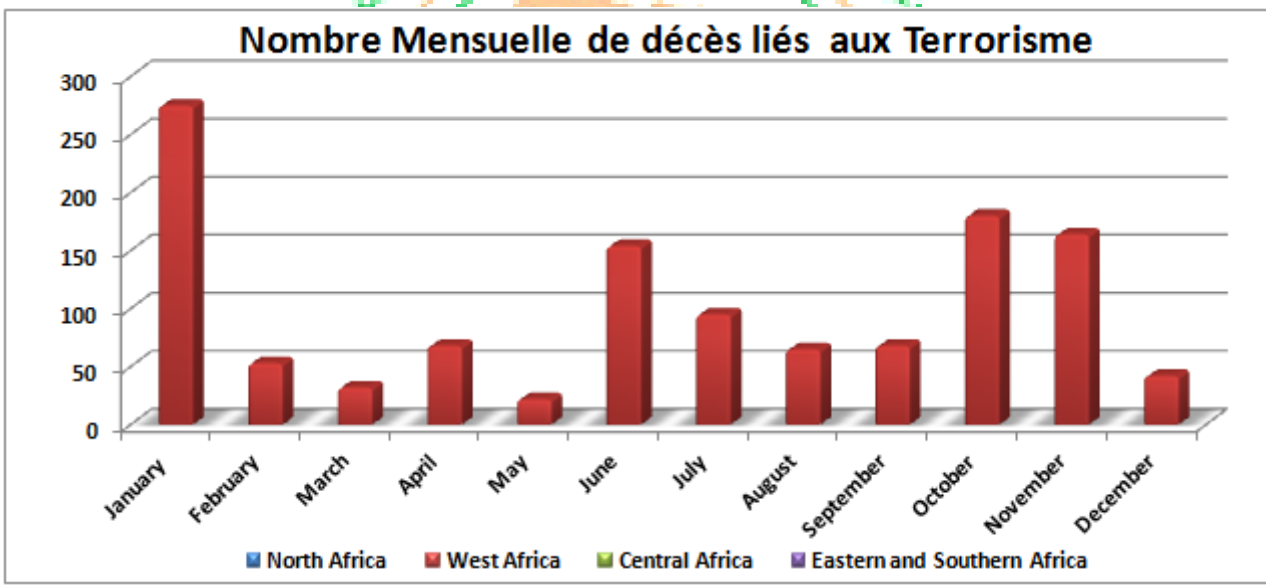
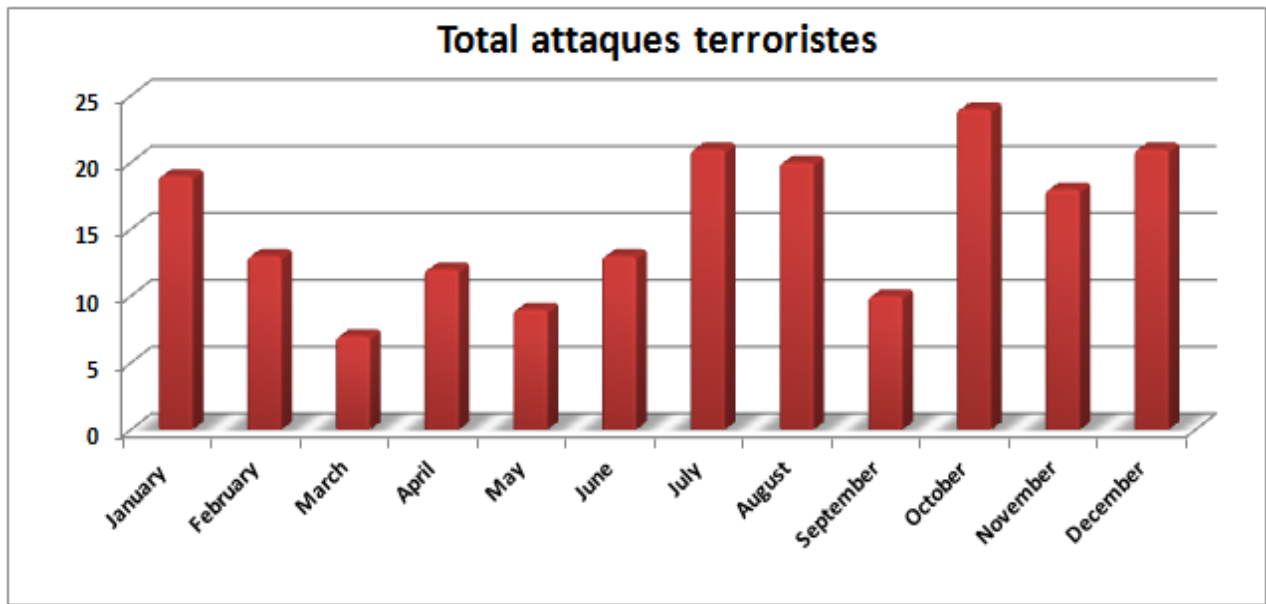
2. **Les populations civiles sont les plus touchées par les attaques terroristes (70% d'attaques, 65% de tués)**

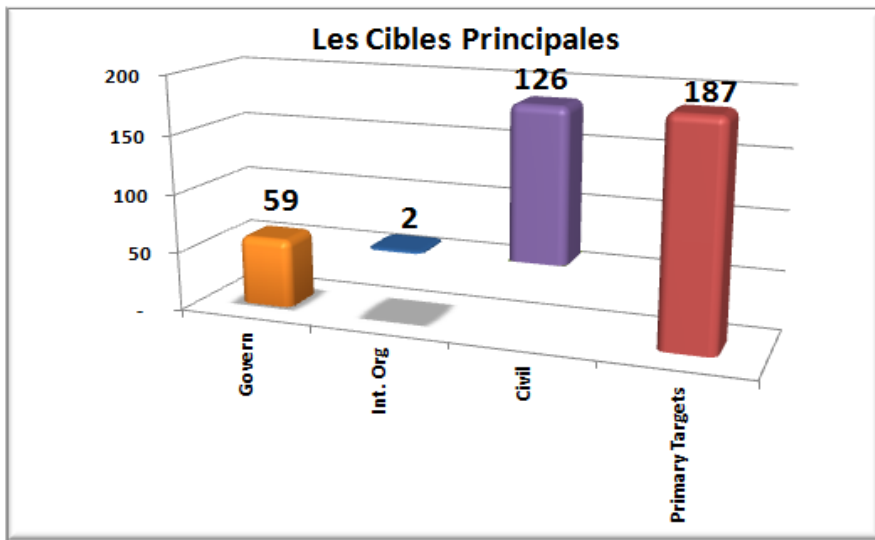
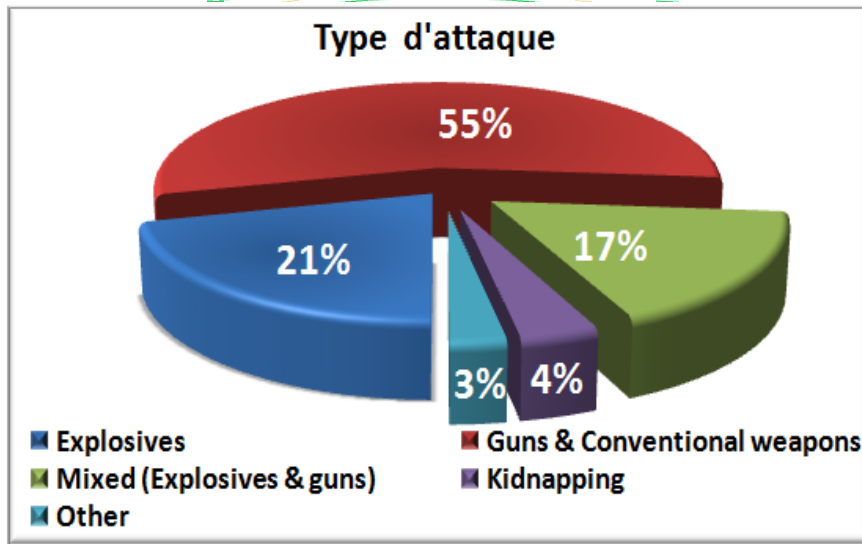
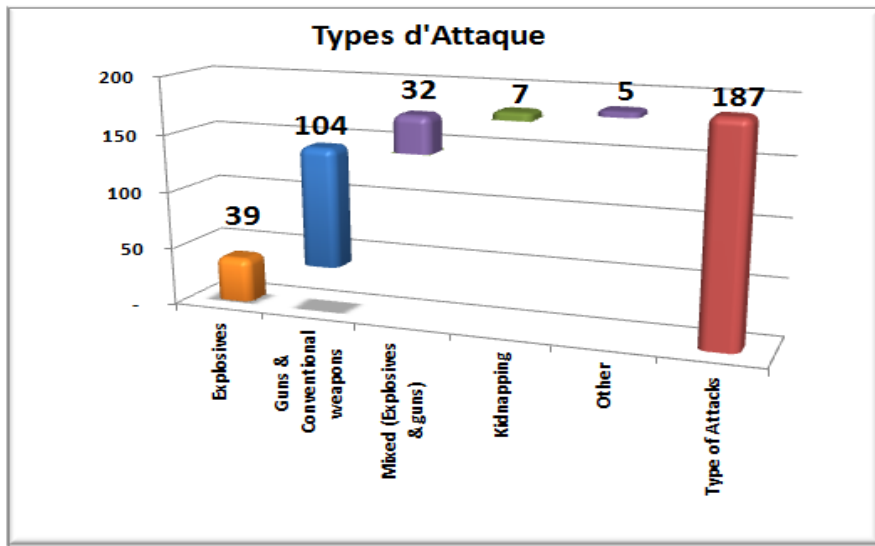
3. **Les forces de défense et de sécurité sont de moins en moins touchées.** par les attaques terroristes (42% d'attaques au premier semestre, 30% au deuxième ; 137 tués au premier semestre, 54 au deuxième).
4. **Le nombre de terroristes tués ou arrêtés est en nette progression.** Durant le premier semestre, il avait été compté 19 tués (1 en février et 18 en juin), au deuxième semestre, on en compte 257, repartis sur tous les mois.
5. **L'usage des explosifs reste très courant dans les attentats terroristes au Nigeria.** Tous les attentats à l'explosif commis en Afrique de l'Ouest ont eu lieu au Nigeria. Les attentats dans lesquels sont utilisés les explosifs représentent 36% du total (72/203), majoritairement des IED. Les attentats suicides, en net recul dans d'autres régions, demeurent très prisées, car représentant environ 1/5 du total des attentats (40/203). Le Nigeria demeure aussi à ce jour le seul Etat de la région, où ont lieu les attentats suicides.
6. **L'apparition des cibles atypiques** comme les écoles, les compagnies de téléphonie mobile, les sièges des agences d'information et de journaux.

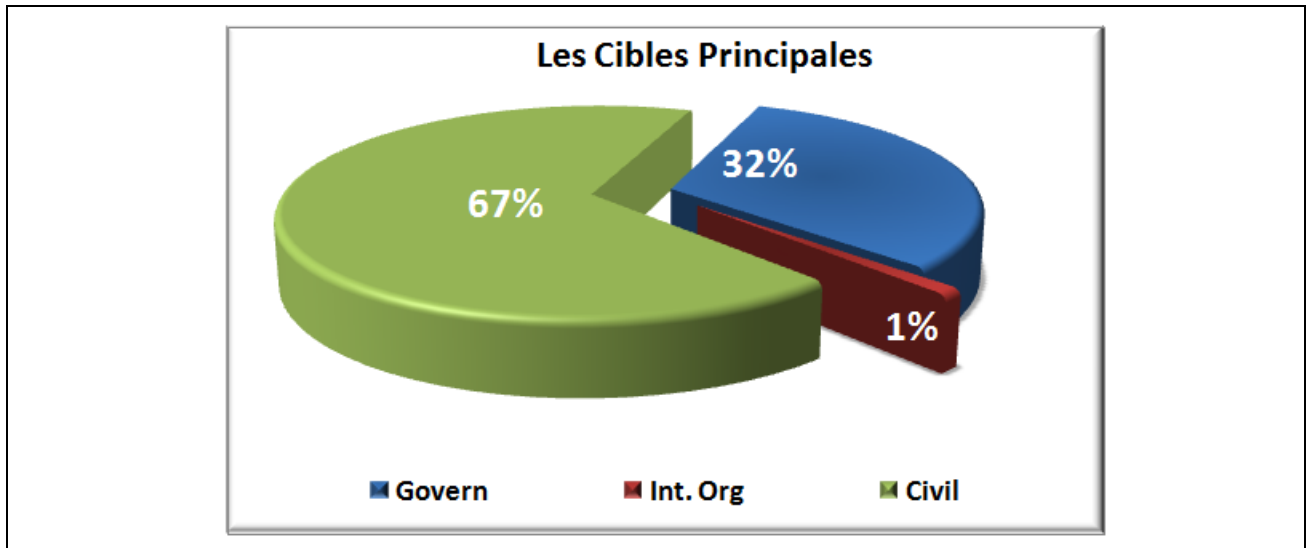
viii. **Représentations statistiques relatives aux incidents terroristes en Afrique de l'Ouest**



\*\*\* dont 276 terroristes morts







### C. The Central Africa observations related to terrorist incidents in 2012

Plusieurs évènements ont eu un profond impact négatif sur la situation sécuritaire de la région, particulièrement sur le développement des groupes armés violents et entités terroristes, dont certains sont apparus ou pris de l'importance au cours de l'année, ainsi que sur le développement des activités criminelles connexes au terrorisme. Ces évènements ont également, et de façon considérable dégradé davantage la précarité de la sécurité frontalière, accentué la prolifération des armes légères, miné ou mis en relief les faiblesses des mécanismes sécuritaires existants, et de façon plus générale, profondément contribué à déstabiliser certains Etats et bafouer les droits des populations locales. Parmi ces évènements, les plus notables peuvent être considérés comme ceux-ci-après :

1. **La rébellion du Mouvement du 23 mars (M23) en République Démocratique du Congo.** Depuis le mois d'avril, le gouvernement de la RDC est en conflit armé avec la rébellion du Mouvement du 23 mars (M23) dans la province du Nord-Kivu. Ces affrontements ont provoqué une recrudescence de l'insécurité dans l'est du pays, une région au demeurant instable. Ce conflit, outre son cortège de nombreux tués, blessés et destructions matérielles, a constitué un cadre important de graves violations des droits humains, et a causé le déplacement de plus de 475.000 personnes et forcé plus de 75.000 autres à se réfugier au Rwanda et en Ouganda.

La Conférence internationale sur la région des Grands-Lacs (CIRGL) a pris l'initiative des pourparlers de paix. Mais les négociations achoppent et sont toujours en cours. Le pays est également confronté à la présence des membres de la Lord Resistance Army, qui sévissent notamment dans la région frontalière avec la RCA.

2. **L'instabilité récurrente en République Centrafricaine.** Depuis plusieurs années, des mouvements rebelles naissent et disparaissent à foison. L'un des derniers actifs et des plus nocifs, le Front Populaire pour le Redressement (FPR) dirigé par le dissident tchadien *Abdel Kader Baba LADDE*, après avoir durant des mois

déstabilisé le pays, était contraint, après une action militaire conjointe des armées tchadienne, centrafricaine et de la force de la CEEAC, de se rendre en septembre.

Depuis le 10 décembre, un autre mouvement rebelle, la coalition Seleka, a pris les armes contre le gouvernement. Les rebelles se sont rapidement emparés de villes stratégiques comme *Bria, Bambari, KAGA BANDORO* et *Sibut*, et avancent vers Bangui, la capitale. Actuellement, les forces du gouvernement se sont repliées à Damara, dernier verrou stratégique à 75 km au nord de Bangui. Le 29 décembre, le président centrafricain François BOZIZE a décrété un couvre-feu du 19h00 à 05h00 locales sur l'ensemble du territoire. La CEEAC et l'Union Africaine mènent des actions en vue d'une sortie concertée de la crise. Le pays est également confronté à la présence des membres de la Lord Resistance Army, qui sévissent notamment dans le Haut- Mbomou, à la frontière avec la RDC.

3. ***Autres évènements marquants.*** Aux évènements précités, il convient d'ajouter des actes criminels comme le trafic illicite des ressources naturelles, le trafic d'êtres humains, le kidnapping, la piraterie fluviale et lacustre, et les actions des coupeurs de routes, qui ont également détérioré la situation sécuritaire de la région.

i. **Etat de la menace terroriste**

La menace terroriste dans la région de l'Afrique Centrale est essentiellement constituée par des groupes armés insurrectionnels ayant initialement visé le renversement de leurs institutions nationales respectives. Ayant abandonné leurs agendas, du fait de leur incapacité à atteindre leurs objectifs initiaux, ils se sont radicalisés au fil du temps, et se livrent présentement non seulement à des actions armées contre les forces armées gouvernementales, mais aussi à des violations massives des droits de l'Homme, par des actions gratuites violentes d'une extrême atrocité sur les populations civiles, sans réelles intentions de retourner la situation en leur faveur pour restaurer leurs agendas initiaux, mais plutôt pour maintenir une situation instable favorable à leur pérennisation et au développement des divers activités criminelles, dont ils tirent profit, et qui justifient en partie leur existence .

Les membres de ces groupes, qui déclarent être des résistants à l'oppression de leurs Etats d'origine, considérés par eux comme des Etats injustes, et des relais des puissances occidentales, qui les utiliseraient pour perpétuer l'action coloniale. Ils constituent une grande masse humaine, composée majoritairement de jeunes, voire des enfants, nourris de violence, sans perspectives et aux horizons bouchés, qui livrent des batailles sans lendemains, croyant pouvoir ainsi échapper de façon individuelle à cet environnement sans avenir de développement socio-économique. Les leaders de ces groupes, quant à eux, conscients de leurs responsabilités dans les nombreux crimes commis, visent, ce faisant, échapper le plus longtemps possible aux mains de la justice de leurs pays et de la communauté internationale, espérant quelques arrangements politiques qui puissent les mettre à l'abri.

Les actions terroristes en Afrique Centrale se déroulent généralement lors des conflits armés en cours ou latents, qui opposent généralement ces groupes armés aux gouvernements. Ces groupes, pour la plupart prétextent un besoin de reconnaissance identitaire, ou présentent des cahiers de charges politiques et économiques, bien souvent centrés autour de la redistribution de la donne politique et des richesses nationales, que le gouvernement n'est souvent pas en mesure, du moins dans l'immédiat, de satisfaire.

C'est dans ce contexte que se développent, hors de portée de l'Etat, dont les capacités de réaction sont généralement très faibles, une véritable razzia économique, consistant en une exploitation sauvage et illicite des ressources naturelles se trouvant sur les territoires sous le contrôle de ces groupes armés, et à laquelle prennent également part des groupes terroristes, lorsque ces ressources sont à leur portée.

A l'exploitation et trafic illicites des ressources naturelles s'ajoutent d'autres crimes non moins graves, tel que les pillages de greniers et le vol de bétail à grande échelle, la «coupe des routes», la piraterie fluviale et lacustre, qui paralysent des pans entiers de l'économie, et causent des déplacements de masses de populations.

Les fonds générés par ces activités criminelles concourent au renforcement des avoirs pécuniaires de ces groupes, qui en disposent pour organiser d'autres actions violentes, se réapprovisionner, recruter, s'acheter des sympathies et assurer le pécule de leurs troupes.

L'Afrique Centrale est aussi une région où les conflits ont pour corollaires des violations massives des droits de l'homme, notamment des droits des enfants, qui sont enrôlés de force dans les groupes armés, et forcés, à des très bas âges, de tuer et exercer d'autres formes de violence sur des populations civiles. Ces violations sont également exercées à l'encontre des femmes, qui payent un lourd tribut à ces conflits, subissant systématiquement des violences sexuelles, utilisées par les belligérants locaux, comme une véritable arme de guerre.

De par sa situation géographique et son histoire, l'Afrique Centrale constitue aussi une zone d'extension probable du foyer nigérian (CF. Analyse de la menace terroriste en Afrique de l'Ouest), où sont actifs les groupes Boko Haram et Ansaru. Ansaru, déjà dans son agenda prend en compte un territoire plus vaste que le seul Nigeria, car ce groupe entend «défendre les musulmans africains» en général. Boko Haram peut également utilement exploiter les liens historiques avec le Cameroun et le Tchad (plusieurs de ses adeptes de la première heure en seraient des originaires), mais aussi de la contiguïté de ces pays avec l'âtre du foyer. La montée de la pression sur ces groupes au Nigeria les poussera indubitablement, au vu de la porosité des frontières et des accointances ethniques et claniques, vers ces Etats, dans lesquels la riposte antiterroriste est moins bien élaborée.

L'Afrique Centrale constitue enfin un espace très vulnérable au développement des activités de soutien au terrorisme, du fait des faibles capacités de prévention et de

riposte mis en place, qui ne prévoient pas de réponse suffisamment élaborées à opposer aux différentes manifestations de la menace, pouvant survenir et s'accroître dans la région.

D'un point de vue géographique, les groupes terroristes actifs dans la région peuvent être répartis en deux foyers distincts, sans réelle liaison entre eux : le foyer centre-africain et le foyer des Grands Lacs.

Le foyer centre-africain comprend le nord-ouest de la République Démocratique du Congo (RDC) et le Sud-est de la République Centrafricaine (RCA).

Il est essentiellement constitué par la zone d'action de la Lord Resistance Army (LRA), qui y commet au quotidien des exactions massives sur les populations locales. Cette zone est présentement prise en compte par la force de l'Union Africaine regroupant des détachements des armées centrafricaine, congolaise (RD), ougandaise et sud-soudanaise.

Le foyer des Grands Lacs comprend essentiellement les 2 provinces (nord et sud) Kivu et la province orientale, avec des possibles extensions sur les provinces mitoyennes et les territoires voisins de l'Ouganda, du Rwanda et du Burundi.

Dans ce foyer, l'Allied Democratic Forces/National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF/NALU) constitue la principale menace terroriste. Il y coexiste avec une myriade d'autres groupes armés aux objectifs divers, parfois contradictoires et changeants.

## ii. Caractéristiques générales de la menace terroriste

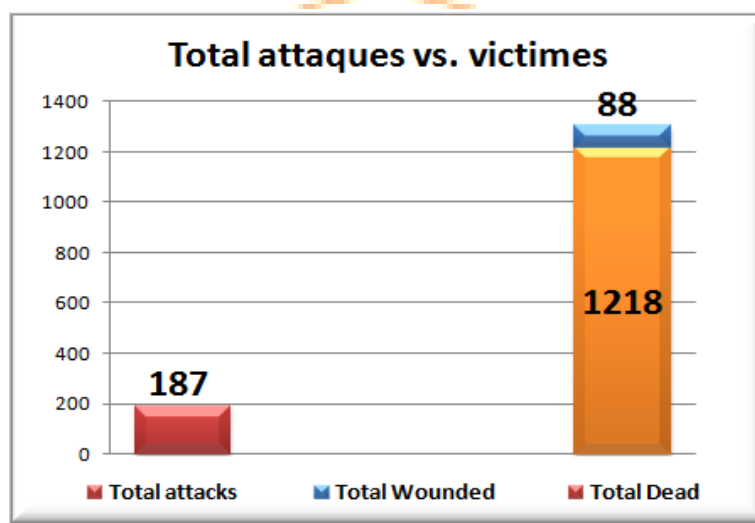
Au regard des faits terroristes enregistrés en 2012 (CF SITREPs), et en prenant en compte les profils des différents acteurs terroristes actifs dans la région et leurs modes d'action, Il peut être noté que la menace terroriste dans la région est caractérisée par ce qui suit :

1. Deux groupes terroristes sont actifs en Afrique Centrale : Le LRA et l'ADF/NALU. Ces deux groupes sont d'origine ougandaise, mais aucun des deux n'est actif en Ouganda.
2. Les groupes terroristes actifs en Afrique Centrale ne se sont pas créés en tant que tels, mais le sont devenus après un processus de radicalisation politique et un essoufflement au plan militaire.
3. Ces groupes disposent d'agendas flous et sont peu connectés au réseau du terrorisme international.
4. Ces groupes se caractérisent essentiellement par des violations massives des droits de l'homme et le trafic illicite des ressources naturelles.

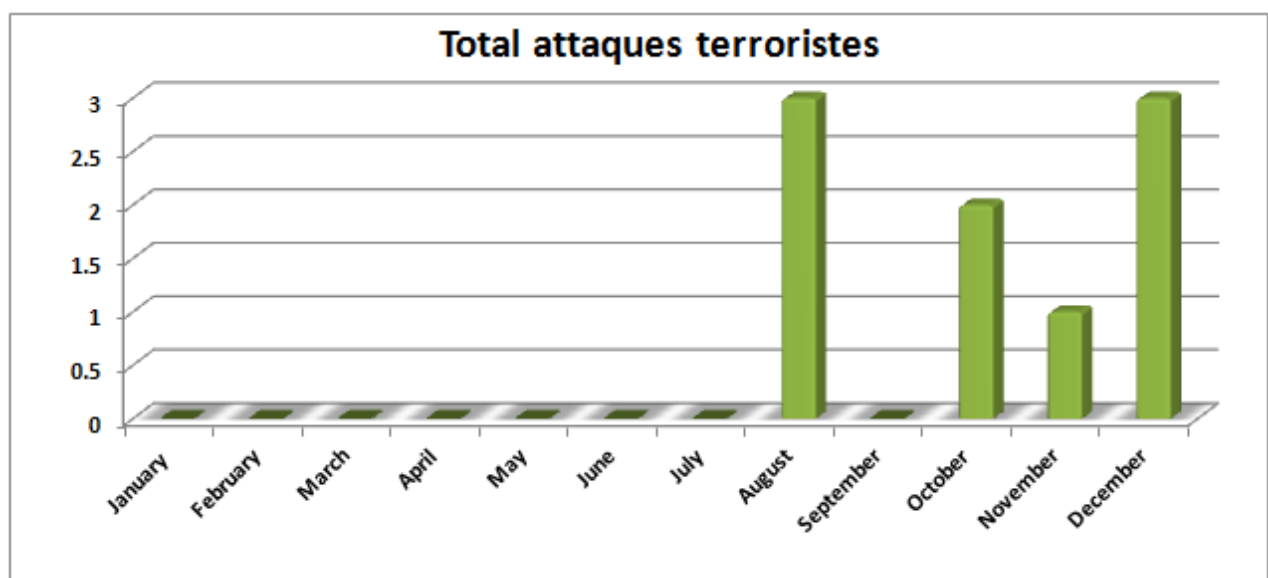


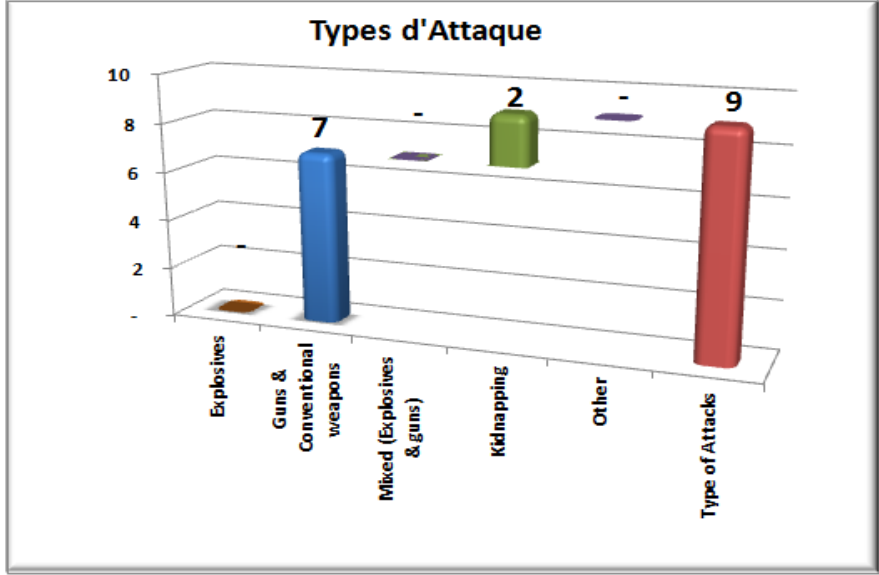
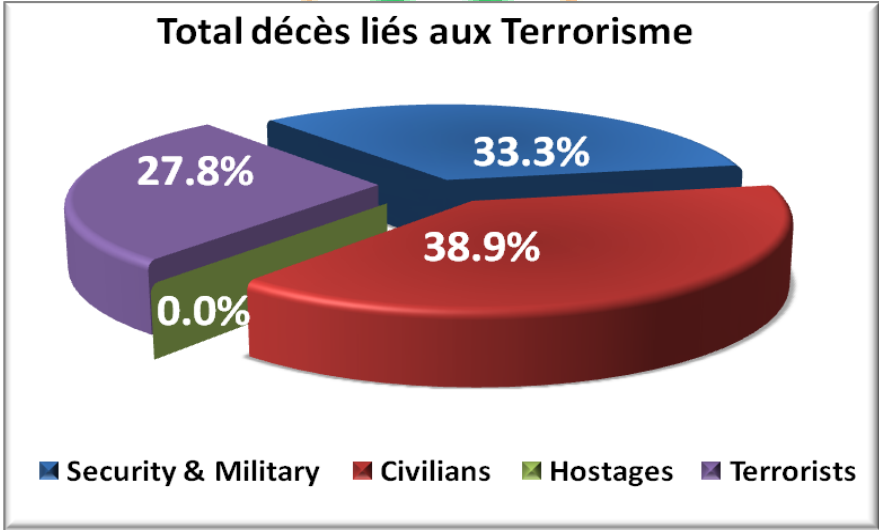
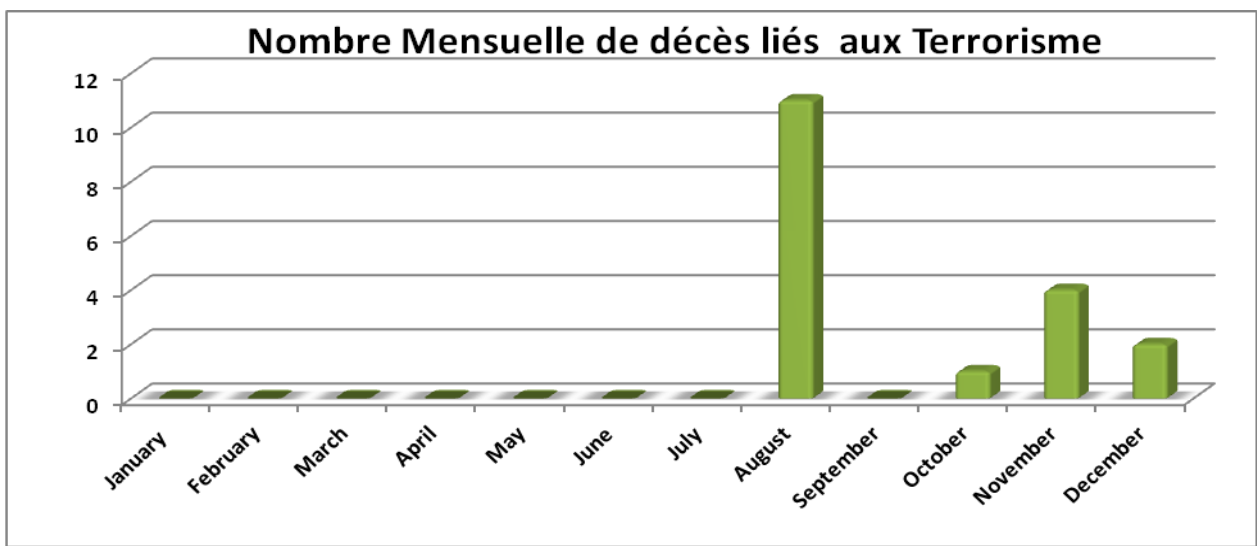
5. Leur proximité avec les groupes insurrectionnels fait craindre le développement des relations de partenariats extrêmement préjudiciables à la sécurité des Etats et à la stabilité de la région.
6. Les lacunes capacitaires des Etats de la région et leur faible présence dans les aires périphériques, sont utilisées par les groupes terroristes et criminels, pour ériger des véritables zones de non-droit, où prolifèrent diverses activités criminelles.
7. Les assassinats, violations des droits de l'homme et autres crimes sont également imputables aux groupes armés insurrectionnels, d'auto-défense et forces armées gouvernementales.

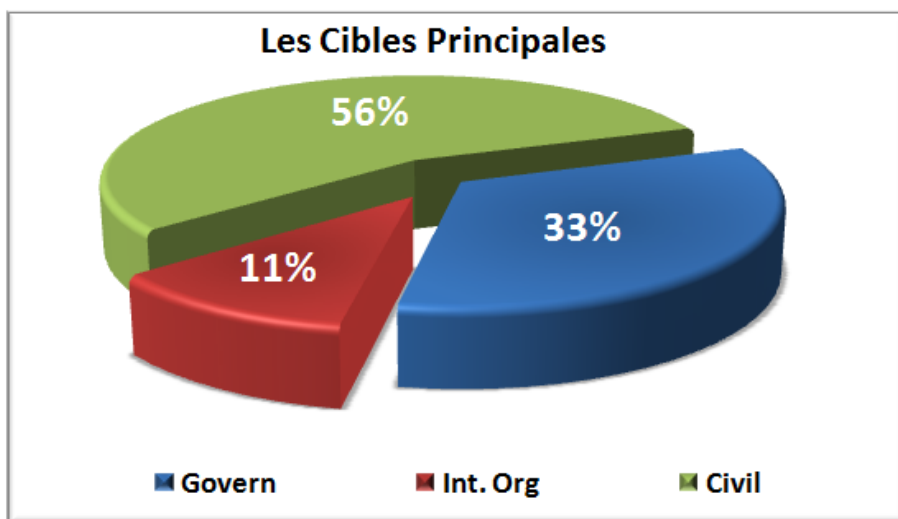
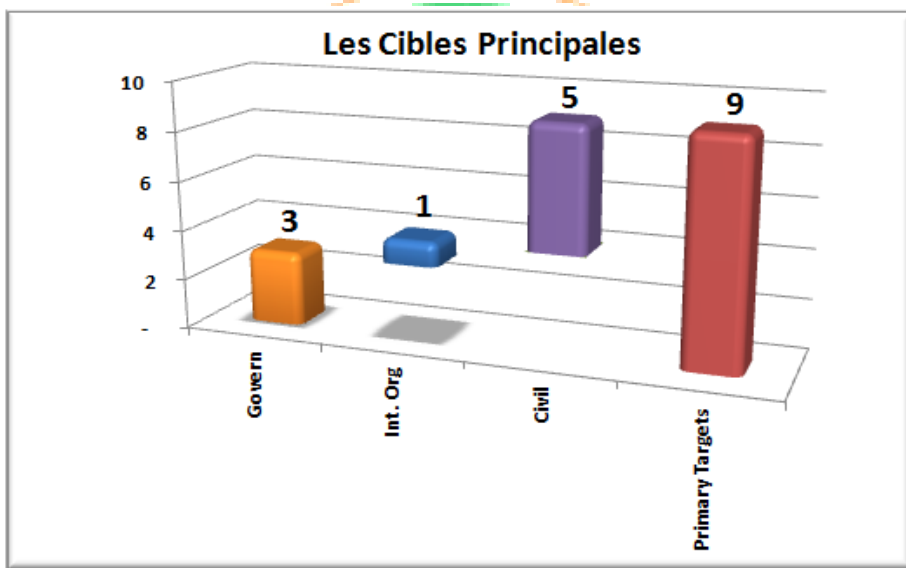
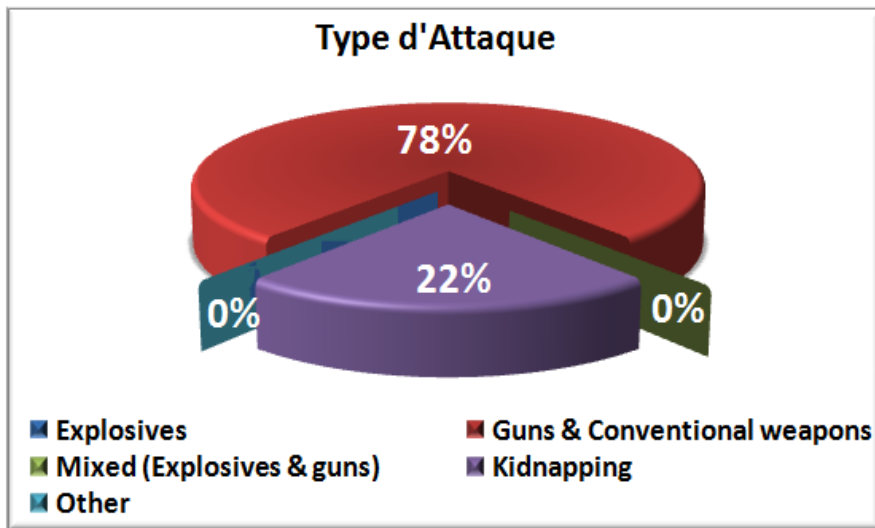
### iii. Représentations statistiques relatives aux incidents terroristes en Afrique Central



\*\*\* dont 5 terroristes morts







#### **D. Southern Africa observations related to terrorist incidents in 2012**

During the period in review this region did not experience terrorist attacks by any known terrorist group, however, given the international nature of contemporary terrorist groups, the possibility remain that terrorist groups can utilise the Southern African region as a breeding ground for recruitment, training camps, safe haven, planning centres and radicalization opportunities. Moreover, terrorist groups can use the region to acquire genuine travel documents (based on fake identities) and exploit the well-established banking and business infrastructure in some southern African states that can offer them the opportunity to finance their operations and to act as intelligence conduits for similar groups in Africa.

#### **E. Eastern Africa observations related to terrorist incidents in 2012**

East Africa continues to be seriously affected by terrorism, largely as a result of the activities of *Harakat Al-Shabaab al Mujahdeen-AS* (Mujahideen Youth Movement), which is active in Somalia and beyond. AS continues to host a significant number of foreign fighters estimated to be between 1,000 and 1,500. The foreign fighters in Somalia are not a monolithic group. Some are members of Al Qaeda and have been in Somalia since the early 1990s, others are global jihadists who roam the world in search of terrorism opportunities, while a significant number are young unemployed Africans, mainly from the East African region, who are in Somalia because they have been inspired by AS or are using Somalia as a training ground. The presence of foreign fighters further supports available intelligence on the existence of links between AS and other terrorist groups, including Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Nigeria's Boko Haram and, possibly, *Harakat al Tawhid wa al Jihad fi Gharb Ifriqiya* - the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO), even though the extent and nature of these links are yet to be ascertained.

In **Somalia**, the Somali forces and those of the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) have made significant inroads in the fight against AS since taking control of Mogadishu, in August 2011. However, AS still retains the ability to strike, especially through Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), targeted assassinations and suicide attacks. This was demonstrated by the attempt on the life of the newly-elected President, on 12 September 2012, the assassination of journalists, the suicide attack on a restaurant in Mogadishu, on 4 November 2012, and the bomb blast near the Federal Parliament buildings, on 7 November 2012. Al Shabaab has relocated much of its manpower and equipment to areas such as *Hiraan*, *Galgadud* and *Golis Mountain* (Puntland), where the Somali forces and allied militias have a limited presence. It should also be noted that the group's media platform remains an effective tool for the recruitment of fighters and the mobilization of funding for its activities.

Journalists continue to be targeted by the group. Since the beginning of 2012, 17 journalists have been killed in separate attacks. Furthermore, the group continues to restrict the number and activities of humanitarian organizations and to commit human rights abuses in areas under its control. It is increasingly conscripting children to fill its

ranks. Schools are being prohibited from teaching sciences and other subjects that the group deems improper, while teachers face threats, including death if they refuse to comply.

Al Shabaab exploits inter-communal tensions to mobilize support. The group identifies minority and marginalized clans to which it provides protection in exchange for combatants and logistical support. It has been found that certain minority clans are more represented in the rank and file of the group than larger ones.

Recent developments have shown that AS is facing internal disputes on a number of issues. One of these issues is the declared merger with Al Qaeda earlier in the year in review. This is believed to be opposed by other senior leaders within AS, who consider that such merger prevents the group from prioritizing “local jihad” and reduce its already dwindling local support. Other issues around which dispute revolves include AS territorial strategy and the influence of foreign fighters.

In **Kenya**, attacks by AS-linked elements and sympathizers were also recorded during the reporting period, affecting mostly *Nairobi*, *Garissa* and *Mombasa*. Since October 2011, several people have been killed and dozens more wounded in separate attacks across the country. The majority of the attacks are believed to have been carried out by youths who returned home after spending some time training in Somalia. Following AMISOM’s offensive against the Somalia port cities of *Merka* and *Kismaayo*, many young East Africans who had gone to Somalia to fight alongside Al Shabaab are reported to have returned to their countries of origin as sleeper cells.

**i. Status of the Threat of Terrorism**

Many states in the region continue to face security threats from violent extremist groups, armed militias, domestic and international terrorist groups. The most acute threat in 2012 in East Africa came from Harakat **al-Shabaab** al-Mujahideen (*Al-Shabaab*) which demonstrated a capacity to strike targets beyond Somalia.

The terrorism situation in 2012 was also evidenced by the terrorist activities of the *Lord’s Resistance Army* in Uganda in south Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic (CAR), in addition to activities of Al Qaeda in Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia and South Sudan.

Though *Al Shabaab* remains the major threat to enduring security in East Africa, other groups (such as the *Lord’s Resistance Army*, **Allied Democratic Forces-ADF**, organised crime groups, pirates, violent extremist groups, armed militia and rebel forces) seek to benefit from the insecure situation in some areas of East Africa, thus creating a diverse composite of security and terrorist threats in this particular region. Pirate gangs operating along the coast present an increased threat, as does members of the *Ras Kamboni Brigade* (Islamist militant group operating out of *Kismaayo* port, and allied to *Al Shabaab*).

After a prolonged campaign of guerrilla warfare and counter-terrorism operations the forces of the African Union, the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the Transitional Forces of Somalia (TFG), succeeded in driving the *Al Shabaab* terrorists from key positions in *Kismaayo, Berka, Miido, the Afgoye corridor, Beledweyne, Baadoya* and *Mogadishu*(was taken by AMISOM forces in August 2011).

This expulsion denied al-Shabaab its primary sources of income, recruits, training facilities and influence over the local population. It also split its forces with some going to *Gedo* province, *Bakool* province in south-western Somalia, *Galguduud* and *Mudug* highlands and some forces moving to the *Golis* Mountains (*Bari province, Sanaag*).

The AMISOM forces and the Somali Defense Force are capitalizing on these successes by continuing operations in the rural areas and urban areas against *Al Shabaab*.

The year however, was marked by a rebranding of Al-Shabaab into an Al-Qaida franchise, following a public announcement in February 2012 in which they declared that they accept the ideological vision of Al Qaeda.

Kenya's military incursion into Somalia in mid-October 2011 in *Operation Linda Nchi* (as a reaction to attacks and kidnappings by *Al Shabaab* in Kenya) has since led to an urban-warfare terror campaign by the *Al Shabaab* in *Nairobi, Mombassa, and Garissa*.

In northern Uganda, northern DRC, South Sudan and the CAR, the armed forces of these countries have had success in their fight against the *Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)* of *Josef Kony*. The continued counter terrorism operations have disrupted the activities of the LRA and have pushed the terrorist group into the jungles of the DRC and the CAR<sup>8</sup>.

The presence of the *Allied Democratic Forces (ADF)*, another terrorist group numbering approximately 2500 fighters, in northern Congo, can become a terrorism risk for Uganda. The *ADF*, with links to Uganda ethnic Hutus, is principally a violent extremist religious movement and has as its objective the overthrow of the government of Uganda. Since middle 2012, the *ADF* has launched terrorist attacks and bombings in eastern Uganda and the cities of *Kampala* and *Entebbe*. Like the *Al Shabaab*, the *LRA*, and the *ADF* present a security threat to the civilian population, and as such must be fought with all the capabilities available to the state.

## ii. General Characteristics of the Threat of Terrorism

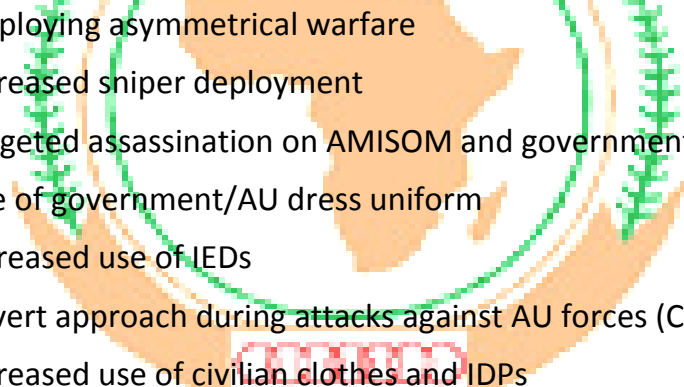
**ATTACK TYPE:** Comparing statistical data for 2012 in terms of attack type, it can be ascertained that terrorist groups in the region are resorting more toward explosive-type of attacks first and secondly a mixture of guns and explosives.

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<sup>8</sup> The dense jungles areas in which they hide are almost the size of France, and make it difficult to track and eliminate the terrorists.

*Al-Shabaab* is progressively using asymmetrical<sup>9</sup> types of attack (grenade attacks, ambush attacks, improvised explosive devices (IED), suicide bombings, vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices (VBIED), animal-borne improvised explosive devices (ABIED), remotely-detonated IED's and other forms of attack against military and civilian targets. The style of attacks carried out by *Al Shabaab* for most of 2012, demonstrate that they progressively lean toward low-risk high-yield assault as is evidenced by more attacks using all types of sophisticated IED's, grenade attacks, landmines, and suicide attacks.

Worth noting is also a significant increase in IED attacks since AS pulled out from Mogadishu. In addition, there was an agreement that Al Shabaab had either attained the competency to develop Explosives Formed Projectiles (EFP's) that could penetrate armoured vehicles, or were in possession of commercial side hitting mines that had the same effect as an EFP. (AS fighters received training in this from foreign fighters who previously fought in Afghanistan) Al-Shabaab continues to demonstrate the following strengths:

- 
- i. Employing asymmetrical warfare
  - ii. Increased sniper deployment
  - iii. Targeted assassination on AMISOM and government
  - iv. Use of government/AU dress uniform
  - v. Increased use of IEDs
  - vi. Covert approach during attacks against AU forces (Cover of darkness)
  - vii. Increased use of civilian clothes and IDPs
  - viii. Increased use of mobile units
  - ix. Possibility of increased use of suicide bombers
  - x. Use of AMNIAT (internal security) cells who are well trained, well equipped

*In addition to these attacks, Al-Shabaab* and other violent extremist groups conducted kidnappings targeted assassinations of government officials, journalists, humanitarian workers, and civil society leaders throughout Somalia.

It is also important to note that beyond Somalia, *Al-Shabaab* has developed operational capacities to carry out significant attacks against countries in East Africa, particularly Kenya. Similar to Somalia, the type of attacks in Kenya are characterized by remotely-detonated IED's, grenade attacks, and even the use of unsuspected civilians carrying explosives which are then remotely detonated.

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<sup>9</sup> Asymmetrical warfare can be generally defined as warfare in which opposing combatants have markedly different military capabilities and the weaker side uses non-standard tactics such as terrorism, suicide bombing and stealth.

**TOTAL ATTACKS FOR 2012 IN THE EASTER AFRICAN REGION:** In evaluating the bar graph below regarding terrorist attacks in the region for 2012, it can clearly be noted that the months of February, March, May, June, July, August and December show a higher number of attacks than the other months. It can be assumed that the AMISOM/Somali Armed Forces offensive against Al Shabaab was gaining momentum from February to March and consequently there were more attacks by the terrorist group. From May to September, the combined AMISOM/Somali forces expanded their offensive against key positions of Al Shabaab with assaults on strategic cities like *Merka, Miido and Kismayo*. Consequently, Al Shabaab increased its urban and guerilla warfare tactics during this period in an effort to stem the advance of AMISOM/Somali forces.

After a lull in the number of attacks during the three months period leading to December, which saw a considerable increase in attacks, which might be attributed to either a repositioning, regrouping, re-organization, recuperation, planning and re-supplying period for Al-Shabaab after which it was in a better position to assume further attacks.

**TARGET TYPE:** Data gleaned from terrorist incidents for the region, in 2012, show that military/government targets still make out the highest percentage of attacks (58% compared to 40% of civilian targets). In East Africa the reason for this can be the result of a concerted effort by the armed forces of AMISOM and the Somali security forces which have been engaged in an active counter terrorism campaign against terrorist groups, thus making the military and government prime targets for the terrorists.

However, the high percentage of civilian targets, specifically journalists, humanitarian workers, civil society leaders and ordinary citizens, show an increase in the use of asymmetrical warfare by the terrorist groups in the region, as demonstrated, particularly, by attacks carried out by Al-Shabaab in Somalia. For instance, on 14 March 2012, 5 civilians were killed and 10 injured in a suicide attack on the palace of the Somali President Sharif Sheikh Ahmed (Mogadishu)<sup>10</sup>, 4 April 2012 suicide attack in the National Theatre (Mogadishu) killed 10 civilians and was meant to kill the Somali Prime Minister, Abdiweli Mohamed Ali, 7 June 2012 IED explosion killed 14 soldiers (Somalia), 1 July 2012 18 civilians were killed by grenades (Garissa, Kenya), IED explosions on 1 & 9 August killed 14 soldiers (Mogadishu), 4 October VBIED killed 139 civilians (Mogadishu), 24 October grenade attacks killed 5 civilians (Nairobi).

The rationale behind the targeting of civilians is two-fold: firstly, civilian targets are easier than “hard” military targets with less risk, and secondly the spread of terror among the civilian population might create the notion that the legitimate security forces of the country is unable to protect its citizens against terrorist attacks.

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<sup>3</sup> On 12 September 2012, two days after he took office, the Somali President *Hassan Sheikh Mohamud*, survived an attack by two Al-Shabaab bombers who struck the Jazeera hotel, where the president was giving a press conference, killing eight people.



**TERRORISM RELATED CASUALTIES:** When comparing the statistics of terrorist attacks for the Eastern/Southern Africa region, it can be established that there was a spike in mortalities (dead during the months of February (198 dead/88 injured), March (148 dead, 28 injured), May (154 dead/64 injured), July (90 dead/86 injured), August (150 dead/89 injured), and October (145 dead/182 injured).

Proportionally the highest number of casualties, comparing military/government and civilian victims, during the aforesaid months was civilians, reiterating the fact that *Al Shabaab* prefers attacks on civilians to spread terror and confusion.

- During the mentioned months, however, there was a peak in terrorist casualties, which could be attributed to the success of counter terrorism operations (February (135 terrorists killed); March (134 terrorists killed); May (93 terrorists killed); August (103 terrorists killed): as shown in the graph below.
- Asymmetrical warfare is the preferred modus operandi of terrorist groups in the region with civilians totaling 376 of the total dead of 1121. On the other hand, of the 1121 killed were terrorists which numbered 564.

### iii. Anticipated outlook for the region

Given the information at our disposal and the trends identified in 2012, one can make the following observations, on how things might shape up for 2013, in the eastern and southern Region:

- It ought to be kept in mind that since their discharge from strategic areas, the *Al Shabaab* has lost a lot of young fighters who were disillusioned with the group and have left in droves. What has remained, nonetheless, is a core hard-line assemblage who is intent on continuing the fight and who will apply all means at their disposal to recoup lost territory, or at least destabilise the country. In addition, the hard-line core is joined by foreign fighters from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, and Iraq who have vast experience in terrorism, IED'S and urban geurilla warfare and who can share this knowledge with *Al Shabaab*.
- With the aforesaid in mind, the hard-line *Al Shabaab* can try to gain support from the rural population by providing services such as clinics; schools; jobs and financial support to the ruling clans. In this manner, the terrorist group may still manage to gain a foothold in some rural areas from where they can persist to create an unhinged security state of affairs in Somalia.
- Existing organized crime groups, and/or pirates/warlords can become partners of the *Al Shabaab* for financial gain.<sup>11</sup> More support is required to build the counter terrorism capacity in *Puntland* and south central Somalia to defy the piracy and *Al*

<sup>11</sup> There has been evidence in the past of *Al Shabaab* and some pirate clans sharing ransom money from hijacked ships.

*Shabaab* there. In this instance the international community can do much in the form of intelligence support, financial support, logistic support and training.

- In addition to this scenario, the presence of *Al Shabaab* elements in north-eastern Somalia, pose the potential threat of *Al Shabaab* linking up with the *Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQIP)* in order to secure weapons, supplies, finance and intelligence. Although there is as yet no concrete proof of such a link, it would bode well for peace in Somalia if such a linkage is prevented by neutralising the *Al Shabaab* in Somalia.
- Furthermore, the *Al Shabaab* can utilise previously used methods to attain 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, and farmers.
- In line with numerous statements by *Al Shabaab* since August 2012, in which they spelled out their intent to target the new Somali government, it can be expected that IED, suicide attacks, armed attacks and assassinations can increase in 2013. Attacks on society leaders, journalists and welfare workers, international companies are also expected to increase.
- It is foreseen that urban warfare, asymmetrical attacks in Kenya by *Al Shabaab* will continue. As is the case in Somalia since August 2012, the *Al Shabaab* has increased terror attacks in Kenya by bombings, suicide attacks, grenade attacks and assassinations. Once more, in similarity with Somalia, the terror attacks by *Al Shabaab* in Kenya are showing a tendency toward using more remotely-detonated improvised explosive devices (IED) and even using unsuspecting civilians to carry the explosive device which is then remotely detonated once the target is reached. Arms smuggling, reports of extremist recruiting within refugee camps (especially large refugee camps such as *Dadaab* refugee camp) and Kenyan cities, and increased allegations of terrorist plotting enhanced recognition among government officials and civil society that Kenya remained vulnerable to terrorist attacks. The government augmented security along the Kenya/Somalia border in an effort to stem the flow of armed militants crossing into Kenya.
- In Uganda, the Uganda counter-terrorism units, police force, and defence force have been successful in restricting the metropolitan terror attacks by high-quality intelligence gathering, enhanced border control measures, proper prosecution of terrorists and a successful campaign to make the public aware of the characteristics of urban terrorist warfare.
- Uganda will continue to sustain its military campaign against the *Lord's Resistance Army of Joseph Kony*, until he is captured. The presence of the *Allied Democratic Forces (ADR)*, numbering approximately 2500 fighters, in northern Congo, can become a terrorism risk for Uganda. The *Allied Democratic Force* can possibly increase attacks into Uganda's cities. With the proximity of the LRA and M23

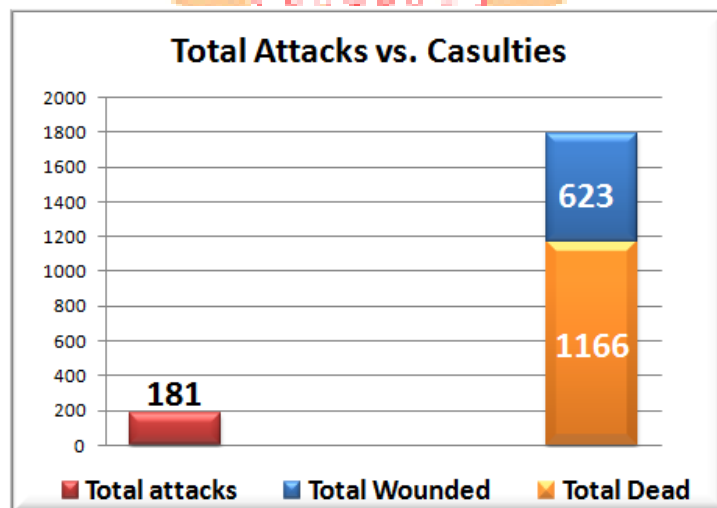
militia, it may become an opportunity for these terror forces to start sharing knowledge, resources and training bases, thereby increasing the terrorist threat in Uganda.

- Since South Sudan gained independence in July 2011, the new state has had to face many challenges. Other clan militias have also emerged which challenge the authority of the South Sudanese government. The presence of the *LRA* of *Josef Kony* in South Sudan can become an additional security concern.

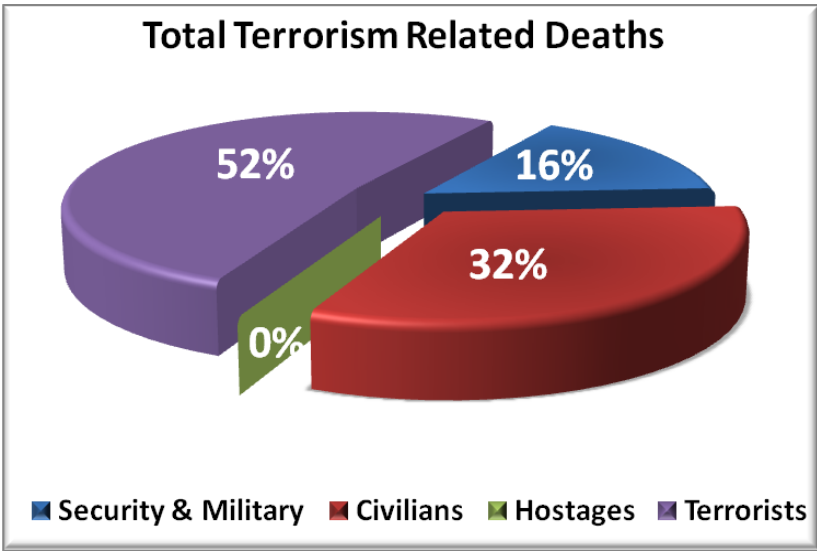
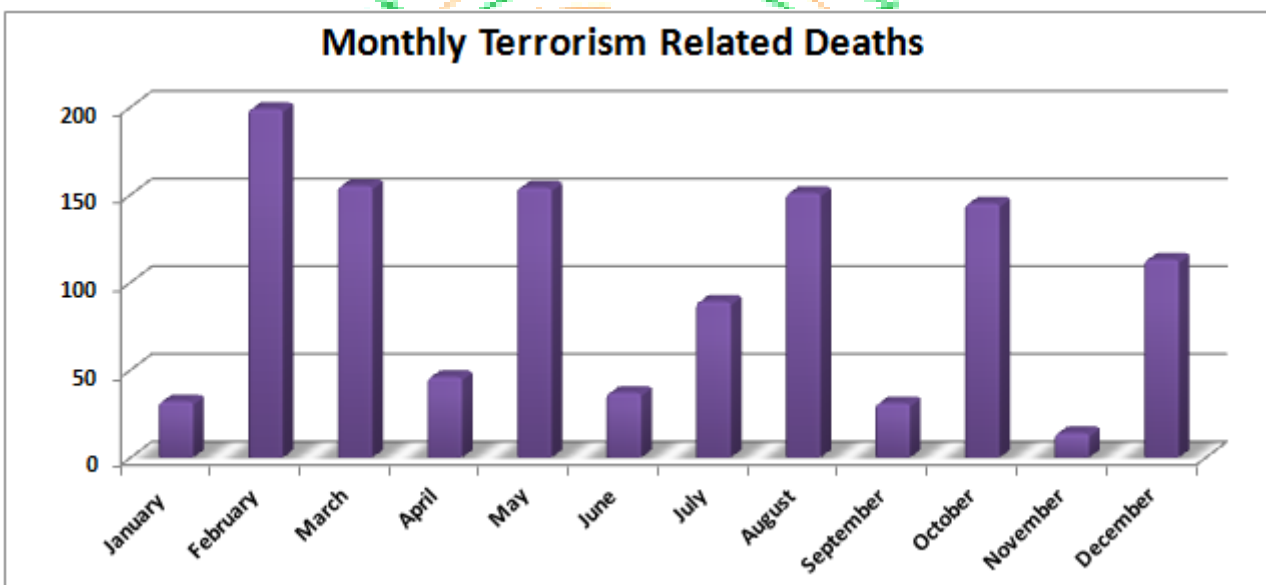
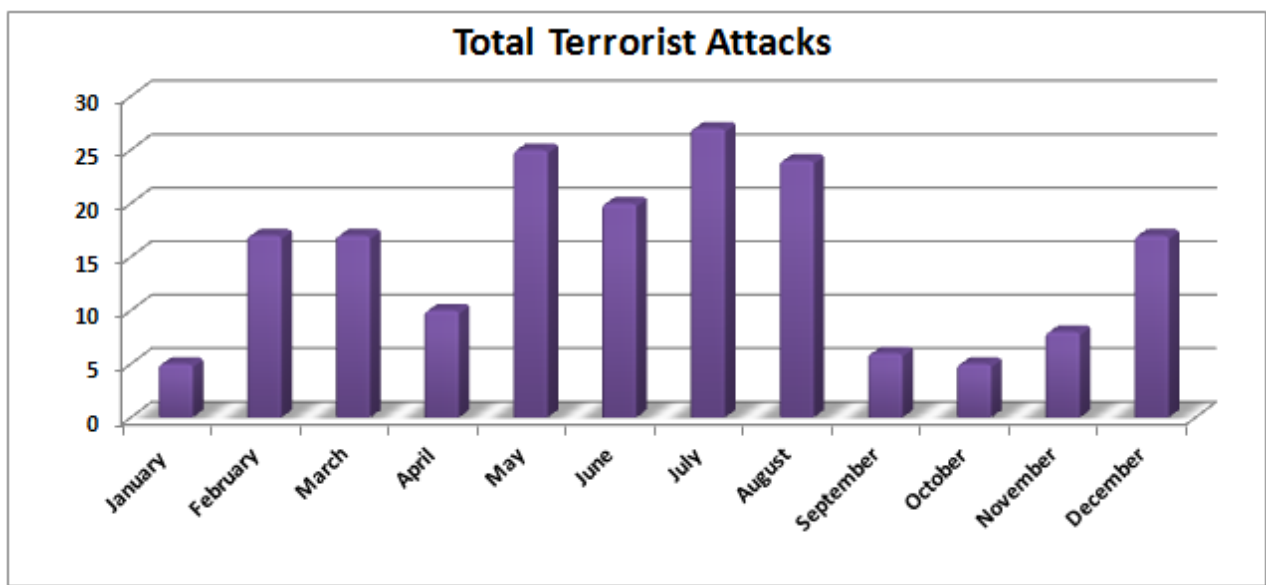
By and by, and in essence, 2012 can be hailed as a success for counter terrorism initiatives in the region. The primary terrorist groups in the region have had their operations severely limited and have lost men and support. The groups have been forced to operate in *smaller areas*, and have been rejected by much of the population in the region. However, the terrorist groups, as long as they exist, can still pose a danger to lasting security in the region. There is also a real possibility that AS can further strengthen existing ties with AQ with resultant expansion of terror attacks in the region. Therefore, it is imperative that governments in the region continue the operations against these terrorist groups until they are neutralized.

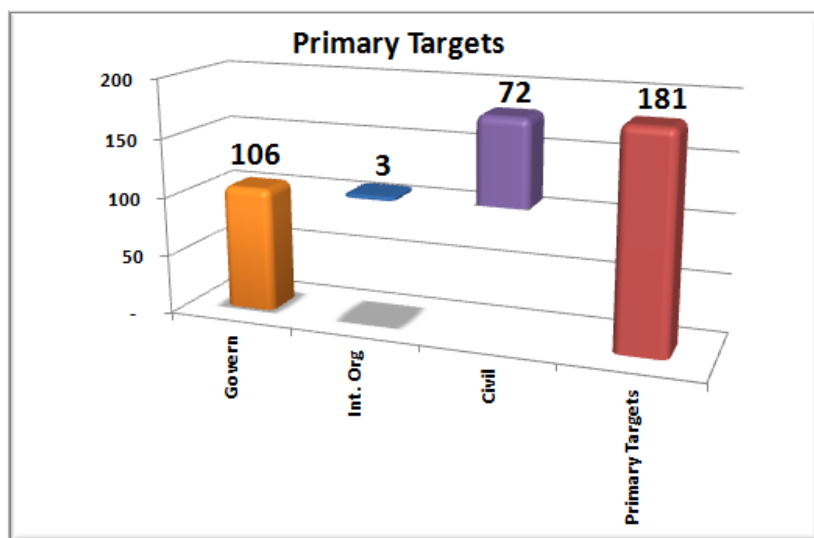
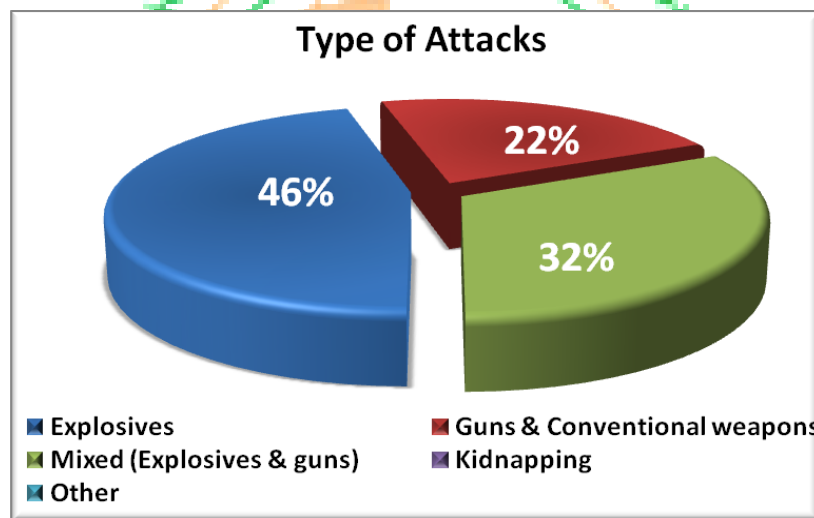
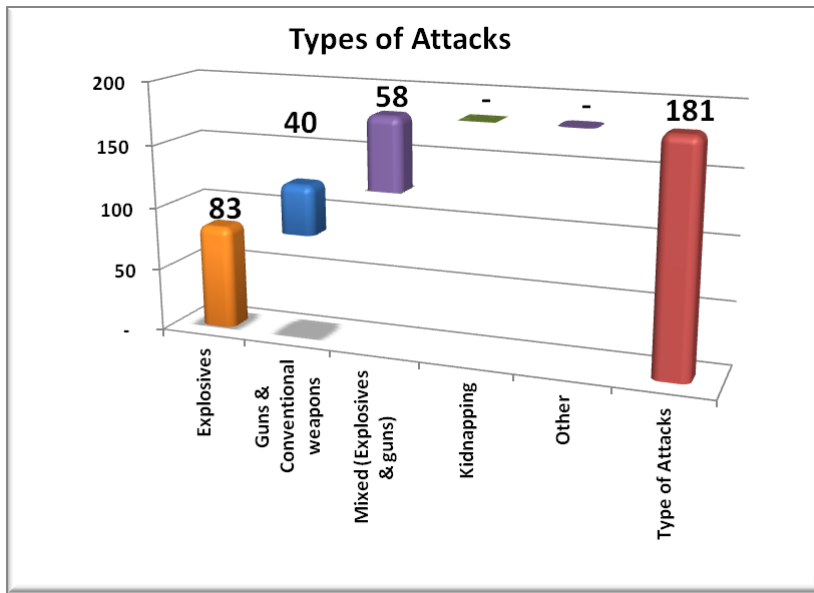
Furthermore, with possible military operations in Mali and the Sahel against AQIM and its affiliates, AS could dispatch fighters (especially the foreign fighters) to this new jihad theatre, creating by that an over reaching Jihadist Arc from Mauritania to Somalia.

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

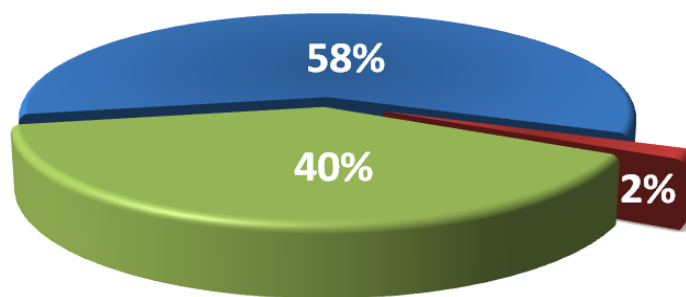


\*\*\*Victims including 604 terrorists dead

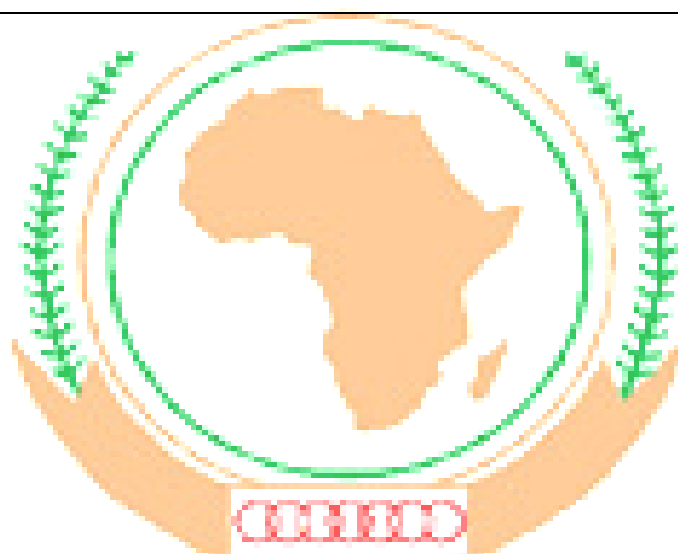




### Primary Targets



■ Govern      ■ Int. Org      ■ Civil



## Rapport de Situation sur le Terrorisme en Afrique du Nord

### Janvier 2012

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>			
Mercredi 4 janvier 2012, vers 9 heures du matin	Alfiadh, Cap Djinet, sud-est de la wilaya de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Quatre militaires ont été blessés dans l'explosion d'une bombe artisanale qui a ciblé un barrage de l'armée nationale. Les quatre militaires ont été blessés à divers degrés. Selon des sources concordantes, la bombe a été enfouie sous terre à proximité d'un barrage de l'armée, à quelques mètres de la caserne militaire située entre les villages d'Aïn El Hamra (commune de Bordj-Ménaïel) et Alfiadh. Les forces de sécurité ont déclenché une opération de recherches pour retrouver les auteurs de cet acte terroriste.
Dimanche 8 janvier 2012, vers 10 heures	Entre le village Hendou et Tifrit Nath El Hadj, la commune d'Akerou, à l'est de Tizi Ouzou.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Les éléments de l'ANP ont accroché un groupe terroriste. L'échange de coups de feu entre le groupe d'individus et les soldats de l'ANP, en opération de ratissage dans la forêt de Tamgout depuis deux jours, a duré plus de 20 minutes, selon des sources locales qui précisent aussi que les terroristes ont réussi à prendre la fuite vers le centre de la forêt où ils sont toujours cernés par les éléments de l'ANP.
Vendredi 20 janvier 2012	la zone de Aïn Rich, dans la wilaya de M'sila	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	C'est lors d'une opération de ratissage dans cette zone qu'une patrouille de l'armée (Quatre éléments de l'ANP) a été surprise par la l'explosion de la bombe, probablement actionnée à distance. Ces soldats ont été immédiatement évacués vers l'hôpital de Aïn Melh.
Samedi 21 janvier 2012, au milieu de la journée	Ighil Azeggagh, Draa Ben Kheda , wilaya de Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	une bombe artisanale a explosé au passage du véhicule d'un citoyen. Blessé, le conducteur du véhicule a été évacué vers l'hôpital. Ses jours ne sont pas en danger. Les auteurs de cet attentat ciblaient certainement le convoi de l'armée qui, selon des sources, emprunte cette route qui mène vers les monts de Sidi Ali Bounab où sont stationnées des troupes de l'ANP.
Mercredi 25	Zemmouri, à l'est de	(AQMI) Al Qaida au	Un groupe terroriste a tiré plusieurs rafales d'armes automatiques en direction du siège

janvier 2012, vers 21 heures	Boumerdès,	Maghreb Islamique	de la BMPJ de Zemmouri. L'attaque a fait un blessé parmi les policiers ayant riposté aux tirs nourris des assaillants. Ces derniers ont pris la fuite à la faveur de l'obscurité à bord d'un véhicule léger. Cette attaque a été perpétrée deux jours après le redéploiement des forces de l'ANP dans maquis de Chouicha, à 2 km de Zemmouri.
Mercredi 25 janvier 2012, vers 18 heures	Le village Béni Aissi, wilaya de Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux fortes explosions se sont produites à l'intérieur de la brigade de gendarmerie de Béni Aissi, village natal de l'émir El Khechkhache tué le 2 janvier par une unité spéciale de l'armée près du village Azib Ahmed. Les deux explosions provoquées par les bonbonnes de gaz ont occasionné d'importants dégâts matériels à cette brigade.
Dimanche 29 janvier 2012, vers 11 heures	La sortie nord de Baghlia , wilaya de Boumerdes	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Une bombe a explosé mais n'a pas fait de victime. Selon les sources locales, il s'agit d'un attentat à l'explosif, qui a ciblé un convoi de la gendarmerie qui escortait des détenus. La bombe a explosé quelques secondes après le passage des véhicules. Une opération de ratissage a été aussitôt déclenchée pour tenter de mettre la main sur les auteurs de cette attaque.

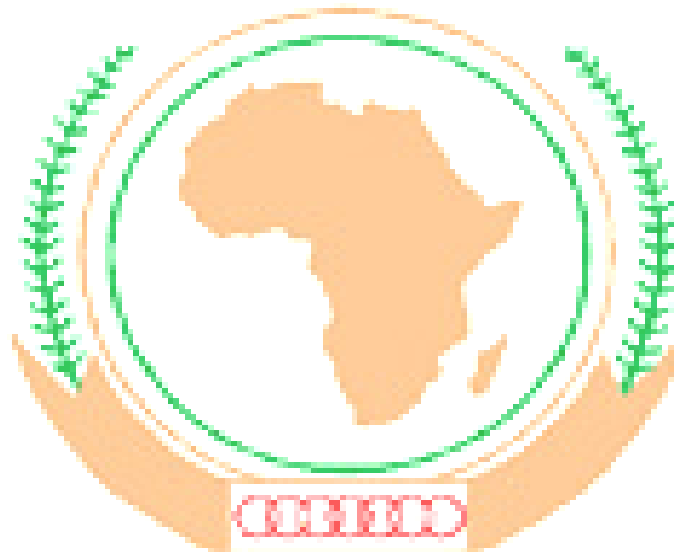
### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>				<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
7				RAS				9				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>				<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	7	RAS	RAS
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>											
4	3	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	8	1	RAS	RAS			



### Preliminary remarks

1. L'AQMI reste la plus importante menace dans la région.
2. En Algérie, L'AQMI est actif dans la région montagneuse de Boumerdes et de Tizi Ouzou
3. réputée pour ses maquis denses.
4. Faute d'armement, l'AQMI recourt à l'utilisation des explosives dans ses attaques.
5. L'AQMI cible exclusivement des institutions et des convois militaires



## Février 2012

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>			
Vendredi 3 février 2012	Ain Torki ,wilya de Ain Defla	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux gendarmes tués.
Samedi 18 février 2012	A une soixantaine de kilomètres au sud d'In Amenas et à 3 km de la RN3 reliant In Aménas à la wilaya d'Illizi, à 43 km de la frontière libyenne		15 missiles antiaériens portables SA-24 et 28 missiles sol-air SAM-7 de fabrication russe, en plus d'une importante quantité de munitions, ont été ainsi découverts récemment par les services de sécurité algériens.
Dimanche 19 février 2012, vers 9 h 30 du matin	Région située entre les Issers et Bordj Menaïel près de la wilaya de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Quatre personnes, dont un militaire, ont été tuées parmi lesquels figure une femme. Deux autres personnes ont été blessées dans le même attentat. les victimes se trouvaient à bord d'un bus de type Toyota, qui se dirigeait vers Blida. « la bombe, apparemment une bombonne de gaz, était dissimulée sous un arbre. Elle devait probablement être actionnée au passage d'un convoi militaire. Mais ce dernier étant passé, c'est le bus qui tout pris »
Lundi 20, Mardi 21 février 2012, vers 10 heures du matin	A Beni Khelifa, dans la région de Beni Amrane, au sud-est de la wilaya de Boumerdès	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Onze terroristes ont été tués et un autre a été capturé lors d'un accrochage avec une patrouille de l'armée. Un militaire a été tué et 12 autres blessés lors de cet accrochage, selon les mêmes sources. Les terroristes, qui étaient nombreux, s'apprêtaient à tenir une réunion dans cette région montagneuse, fief des groupes armés affiliés à Al-Qaïda au Maghreb islamique (Aqmi).Trois émirs d'Al-Qaïda au Maghreb islamique (Aqmi) figurent parmi les onze terroristes abattus Les trois émis identifiés sont Doulache Abdel malek, l'artificier du groupe terroriste activant à Beni Amrane, Hadjeress Tarek du groupe Djerah et Aït Messouadene Rafik, émir du

			groupe de Thenia. Un quatrième terroriste, Mazouh Ahmed, activant au sein du groupe Djerah, a été également identifié par les services de sécurité qui poursuivent l'opération d'identification des sept autres terroristes.
Mercredi 22 février 2012, vers 16 heures	Région entre les Issers et Bordj Menaïel, wilaya de Boumerdès	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Six terroristes ont été tués dans une embuscade de l'armée. Les corps des six islamistes armés ont été transférés à l'hôpital de Bordj Menaïel. Leur identification est en cours. Ces terroristes, originaires des Issers et de Bordj Menaïel seraient derrière l'attentat à la bombe qui a fait 4 morts parmi les passagers d'un bus dimanche dernier entre les Issers et Bordj Menaïel.
Lundi 27 février 2012	Dans les montagnes D'Al Ardja, situé à Cap Djinet, dans la Wilaya de Boumerdès	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux terroristes ont été abattus au cours d'une embuscade des forces de sécurité. Deux armes de type Kalachnikov, des téléphones mobiles ainsi qu'une somme d'argent dont le montant n'a pas été précisé ont été récupérés à l'issue de cette opération. Les cadavres des deux terroristes ont été acheminés vers la morgue de l'hôpital de Bordj Menaïel pour des besoins d'identification.
<b>Tunisie</b>			
Mercredi 01 février 2012	A la forêt de Bir Ali Ben Khelifa, à l'ouest de Sfax sud de la Tunisie.		Deux hommes armés ont été abattus et un troisième a été arrêté, tous membres d'al-Qaida au Maghreb islamique (AQMI), lors d'un accrochage avec les forces spéciales de lutte antiterroriste Tunisiennes déplorant cinq militaires blessés. Le porte parole de la présidence, Adnan Mnasser, a confirmé que cet accrochage a révélé l'existence d'un réseau de trafic d'armes en Tunisie, allant du sud au nord du pays. Selon lui, la source de ces armes était la Libye, qui connaît une large prolifération d'arme consécutive à la chute de Maamar El Kadhafi.
<b>Egypte</b>			
Samedi 04 Février 2012, vers 23h30	A l'ouest d'Al-Arish, dans le nord de la péninsule du Sinaï.	Groupe Armé	Explosion d'un gazoduc d'origine criminelle. Environ dix hommes armés ont placé des explosifs sous le gazoduc, et l'ont fait exploser. Des témoins oculaires ont affirmé avoir entendu une énorme explosion et ont vu des flammes s'échapper du site.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>				<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
3				6				2				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>				<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	2	RAS	RAS
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>											
2	1	RAS	RAS	3	3	RAS	RAS	RAS	2	RAS	RAS			

### Preliminary remarks

1. L'AQMI reste la plus importante menace dans la région.
2. En Algérie, L'AQMI est actif dans la région montagneuse d'Aïn-Defla, de Boumerdes et de Tizi-Ouzou
3. réputée pour ses maquis denses.
4. Faute d'armement, l'AQMI recourt à l'utilisation des explosives dans ses attaques.
5. L'AQMI cible exclusivement des institutions et des convois militaires non sans conséquences sur les civils.
6. En Egypte, la péninsule du Sinaï est l'objet d'attaques qui vient curieusement après le "printemps" arabe dans ce pays.

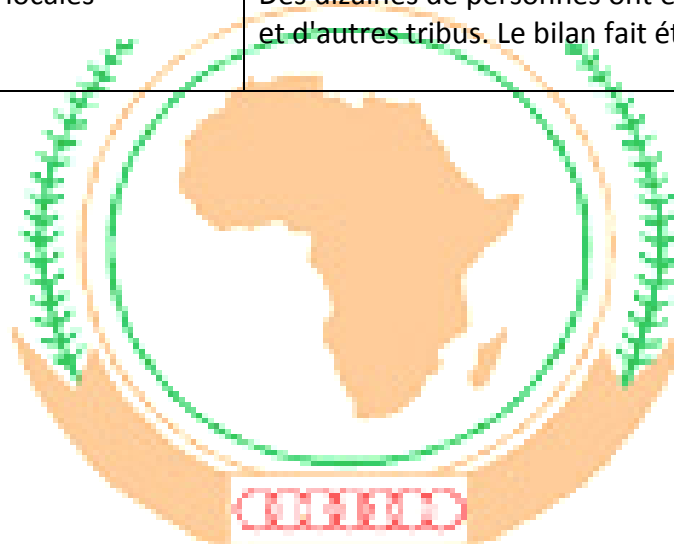


## Mars 2012

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>			
Jeudi 1 mars 2012	Région d'Ouled Ben Fodhil, sur les hauteurs de Kadiria, à l'ouest de la wilaya de Bouira.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un terroriste a été tué et un autre blessé dans une embuscade de l'armée .L'armée a mené cette opération après les plaintes répétées des agriculteurs de cette région contre des terroristes qui exigeaient d'eux, depuis dimanche dernier, sous la menace, un impôt sur leurs récoltes d'huile d'olive. Les terroristes menaçaient de mort les agriculteurs s'ils refusaient de leur céder une partie de leur récolte.
Samedi 3 mars 2012, vers 22 heures	Tamanrasset	(MUJAO) Mouvement Unité et Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest	Au moins 23 personnes ont été blessées dans l'attentat perpétré par le kamikaze contre le siège de la gendarmerie de la ville abritant le Centre d'Etat-Major Coinjoint CEMOC crée par cinq pays pour lutter contre le terrorisme au Sahel .le groupe commanditaire de l'attentat est le même qui avait enlevé deux Espagnols et une Italienne à la fin de l'année dernière.
Samedi 3 mars 2012, vers 22 heures	A Bouchakour, un région située entre les Issers et Chabet El Aneur, au sud-est de la wilaya de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un terroriste a été abattu, hier samedi 3 mars vers 22 heures, par une unité de l'armée nationale. le terroriste a été tué au cours d'une embuscade tendue par les militaires. Par ailleurs, l'armée a déclenché une opération à Si Mustapha. Selon des sources locales, un groupe armé terroriste est encerclé dans une habitation du centre-ville.
Samedi 3 mars 2012	A Ighil Oumenchar, entre Souk El Tenine et Mechtras, wilaya de Tizi ousou.	Bande criminelle armée	Un faux barrage a été dressé. Un véhicule Peugeot Partner a été subtilisé à un citoyen et de nombreux autres ont été rackettés.
Dimanche 4 mars 2012, vers 21 heures	Sur la route reliant la ville de Tizi Ouzou à Boudjina, wilaya de	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un faux barrage a encore été dressé par un groupe terroriste armé durant la soirée de dimanche sur, a-t-on appris de sources sécuritaires locales. Les individus, armés de Kalachnikov et portant l'uniforme des services de sécurité, ont, selon notre

	Tizi ousou.		source, investi la chaussée, non loin du lieu-dit "pont de Bougie ", à environ 4 km à l'est de la ville de Tizi Ouzou. Un automobiliste de passage au moment du faux barrage a été délesté de son fourgon et retenu par des membres du groupe. Le véhicule a été déplacé puis abandonné vers 1 h du matin tandis que son propriétaire a été relâché. Pendant tout le temps qu'a duré le faux barrage, les hommes armés ont distribué aux automobilistes de passage des CD faisant l'apologie du terrorisme.
Lundi 5 mars 2012 peu après 18 heures	Au village Akaoudj, situé à 5 km à l'Est de la ville de Tizi Ouzou, wilaya de Tizi ousou.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un terroriste a été abattu par des militaires. Une arme de type Kalachnikov a été récupérée à l'issue de cette opération. Le terroriste était membre du groupe armé qui a dressé un faux barrage durant la soirée de dimanche sur la route reliant la ville de Tizi Ouzou à Boudjima.
Vendredi 16 mars 2012, vers 18 heures	Dans les maquis de Sidi Ali Bounab, à une vingtaine de kilomètres à l'ouest de la ville de Tizi Ouzou, wilaya de Tizi ousou.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Trois terroristes ont été abattus par les forces de l'ANP . Ils ont été abattus au cours d'une opération de ratissage suivi d'un violent accrochage entre les troupes de l'ANP et le groupe terroriste . Une arme de type Kalachnikov a pu être récupérée par les forces de l'ANP qui continuaient toujours de traquer l'important groupe terroriste encerclé depuis plusieurs heures.
Samedi 18 mars 2012 , vers 21 heures	A Draa El Mizan à Tizi Ghenif à 50 km du chef lieu de la wilaya de Tizi Ouzou.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un garde communal a été tué après avoir été intercepté dans un faux barrage dressé par un important groupe terroriste portant des uniformes de différents services de sécurité et armés pour la plupart de Kalachnikov.
Mardi 27 mars 2012, vers 5 heures du matin	Au village Aïn El Hamra, situé entre Cap Djinet et Bordj Menaïel, à l'est de la wilaya de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux terroristes ont été tués après avoir été interceptés par une unité de l'armée nationale alors qu'ils tentaient de rejoindre Bordj Menaïel via la route de Cap Djinet. Deux Kalachnikov et une arme à feu « traditionnelle », ont été récupérées à l'issue de l'opération. Les forces de sécurité ont également saisi sur les deux terroristes des documents d'identité falsifiés.
Samedi 31 mars	Dans les montagnes	(AQMI) Al Qaida au	Deux terroristes ont été abattus lors d'un accrochage entre les forces de sécurité et

	d'Ouled Ben Ali, situées à Ouled Samir, dans la commune de Cap Djinet, à l'est de la wilaya de Boumerdès	Maghreb Islamique	un groupe armé. Un troisième terroriste a été capturé. L'opération a été déclenchée avec la découverte, au cours d'une opération de ratissage, d'une casemate contenant des explosifs, des médicaments et des denrées alimentaires. Un violent accrochage s'est produit durant lequel deux militaires ont été légèrement blessés. Trois armes de type Kalachnikov ont été récupérées.
<b>EGYPTE</b>			
Dimanche 18 mars 2012, après-midi	Dans la péninsule du Sinaï	Bédouins de la région	Deux touristes brésiliennes ont été enlevées en compagnie d'un guide et d'un membre de la police touristique égyptienne, et relâchées quelques heures plus tard, a annoncé la police égyptienne au Caire.
<b>LYBIE</b>			
Entre Lundi 26 à Mardi 27 mars 2012	à Sebha, dans le sud désertique de la Libye	Tribus locales	Des dizaines de personnes ont été tuées dans des affrontements entre les Toubous et d'autres tribus. Le bilan fait état de plus de 61 morts et de plus de 120 blessés",



### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>				<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
12				23				25				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>				<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	11	RAS	1
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>											
1	10		1	1	10	RAS	12	20	3	2	RAS			

### Preliminary remarks

1. L'AQMI reste la menace terroriste la plus importante en Afrique du nord.
2. L'AQMI cible exclusivement des institutions et des convois militaires non sans conséquences sur les civiles.
3. En Algérie, L'AQMI est actif dans la région montagneuse de Tizi-Ouzou réputée pour ses maquis denses.
4. En Egypte, la péninsule du Sinaï est l'objet d'insécurité favorisant de nouveaux phénomènes tel que le rapt de touristes, un moyen de pression sur les autorités du pays.

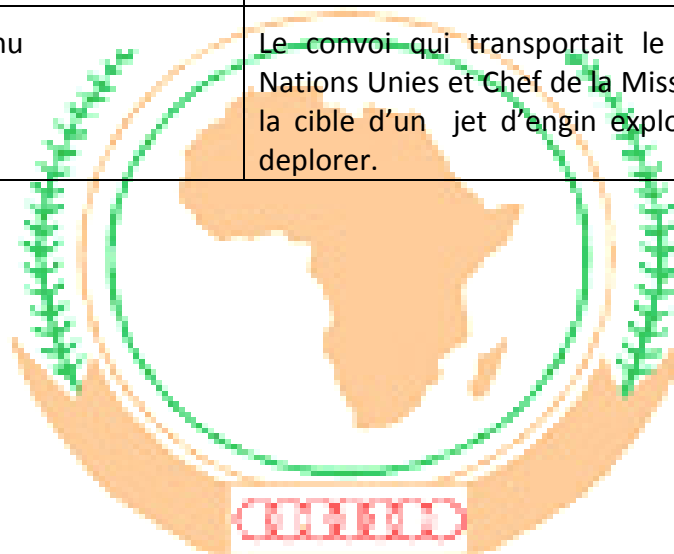




## Avril 2012

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>			
Mercredi 4 avril 2012, dans la matinée.	Sur la route nationale n° 12, près de Si Mustapha, dans la wilaya de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Une bombe a explosé au passage d'une patrouille de la gendarmerie nationale. L'attentat n'a pas fait de victimes, ni de dégâts matériels. L'explosion a été commandée à distance. Les forces de sécurité ont aussitôt lancé une opération de ratissage dans la région à la recherche de l'auteur ou des auteurs de cet attentat. La circulation routière sur la RN 12 a été fortement perturbée.
Mercredi 4 Avril 2012, vers 11 heures	lieudit Pont de Bougie, sur la RN72 reliant Tizi Ouzou à Tizirt, à l'est du chef-lieu de wilaya de Tiziouzu	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux policiers ont été blessés, hier vers 11h, au, lors d'un attentat terroriste .Leur véhicule a essuyé des tirs à l'arme automatique durant dix minutes alors que les policiers s'apprêtaient à se rendre sur le lieu d'une enquête liée à une affaire d'extraction illicite de sable, d'après des témoignages. Parmi les victimes de cette attaque figurent un officier de la police judiciaire, touché à la tête, et un agent. Selon des sources hospitalières, les deux victimes ont été transférées en urgence à l'hôpital Nedir Mohamed de Tizi Ouzou où ils sont toujours dans un état critique.
Mercredi 25 avril, la matinée	Près de Si Mustapha, sur la RN 12, à l'est du chef lieu de la wilaya de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Trois personnes ont été blessées dans l'explosion d'une bombe artisanale au passage d'une patrouille de la gendarmerie nationale a-t-on appris de sources locales. La bombe a explosé quelques minutes seulement après le passage d'une patrouille de la gendarmerie nationale qui se dirigeait vers la capitale. L'engin explosif était dissimulé sous terre au bord de la chaussée
Samedi 28 avril 2012, vers 11 heures du matin	commune d'Ath Lâaziz. dans la localité Tizi Oujâboub, wilaya de Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un groupe terroriste a incendié deux véhicules appartenant à la direction des transmissions de la wilaya de Bouira. Les terroristes, au nombre de quatre, armés de Kalachnikovs, d'après nos sources, ont mis le feu aux voitures, et ce, après avoir pris tout le matériels des agents des transissions. Faut-il noter que les employés ont été relâchés immédiatement.
Lundi 30 avril	A la sortie de la ville	(AQMI) Al Qaida au	Quatre policiers ont été tués dans le mitraillage de leur véhicule par des terroristes,

2012, vers 12h30	de Mekla , à 30 km du lieu de la wilaya de Tizi Ouzou	Maghreb Islamique	selon un bilan définitif obtenu de sources sécuritaires locales. Le quatrième policier a succombé à ses blessures à l'hôpital d'Azzazga. le véhicule de type 4x4 de la sûreté de daïra effectuait une ronde lorsque des terroristes, au nombre de trois ou quatre, à bord d'un véhicule de marque Volkswagen non encore identifié, ont ouvert le feu, criblant de balles le 4X4 de la police et ses occupants, avant de prendre la fuite.
<b>LIBYA</b>			
Dimanche 01 Avril 2012	A Sebha à 750 kilomètres au sud du pays	Tribus du désert (Toubous et Arabes)	147 personnes tuées 395 blessées lors d'un affrontement armé entre des tribus Arabes et Toubous.
Mardi 03 Avril 2012		Milices locales	22 personnes ont été tuées lors d'un accrochage entre des milice de milices rivales lourdement armées opposant une milice arabe de Ragdalein à une autre berbère Zouar ah .
Mardi 10 Avril 2012	La ville de Benghazi, à l'est du pays .	Inconnu	Le convoi qui transportait le Représentant Spécial du Secrétaire General des Nations Unies et Chef de la Mission de Soutien en Lybie (UNSMIL) ,Ian Martin, a été la cible d'un jet d'engin explosif. Aucune perte humaine ou blessés ne sont à deplorer.

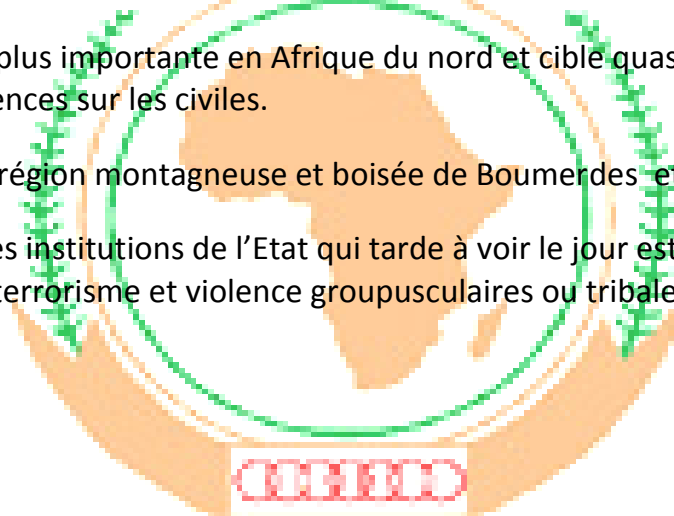


### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>				<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
6				26				5				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>				<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	3	1	2
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>											
3	3	RAS	RAS	4	22	RAS	RAS	5	RAS	RAS	RAS			

### Preliminary remarks

1. L'AQMI reste la menace terroriste la plus importante en Afrique du nord et cible quasi exclusivement des institutions et des convois militaires non sans conséquences sur les civiles.
2. En Algérie, L'AQMI est actif dans la région montagneuse et boisée de Boumerdes et de Tizi-Ouzou.
3. En Libye, la construction des nouvelles institutions de l'Etat qui tarde à voir le jour est un facteur multiplicateur de la situation sécuritaire intenable oscillant entre terrorisme et violence groupusculaires ou tribales.



## Mai 2012

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENTS
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>			
Jeudi 3 mai 2012, vers 18 heures	au lieudit Thaâlba, du côté des communes de Malla et de Zbarbar, relevant de la daïra de Lakhdaria, à 45 km à l'ouest de Bouira,	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	les forces spéciales de l'ANP qui effectuaient un ratissage dans la region de Zbarbar, réputées être un lieu de passage de groupes terroristes qui se déplacent fréquemment entre les wilayas de Bouira et Médéa, ont mis hors d'état de nuire deux terroristes et récupéré deux armes de guerre, a-t-on appris hier de sources sûres.
Vendredi 4 mai 2012	A Ben Hachlaf, dans la commune de Keddara, à l'ouest de la wilaya de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux officiers supérieurs de l'armée, un colonel et un commandant, ont été tués dans l'explosion d'une bombe artisanale. Selon la même source, la bombe, enfouie sous terre et actionnée à distance, a explosé au passage du véhicule des deux militaires. Il s'agit de l'attentat le plus spectaculaire contre des éléments de l'ANP depuis plusieurs mois.
Samedi 5 mai 2012, vers 17 heures	Sur les hauteurs d'Aomar, à l'ouest de Bouira	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Le Chef du détachement de la garde communale a été tué et un garde communal grièvement blessé dans l'explosion d'une bombe artisanale qui était placée dans le périmètre du détachement de la garde communale et actionnée à distance.
Mardi 8 mai 2012, vers 17h15	La commune d'Aït Mansour, à la limite administrative entre les wilayas de Bouira et Bordj-Bou-Argeridj	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Trois bombes artisanales ont explosé, sans faire de victimes, et deux autres ont été désamorcées devant un détachement de la garde communale. Une première bombe, placée dans le périmètre du détachement de la garde communale, a explosé au passage d'un camion-citerne de la garde communale. Le chauffeur n'a pas été touché, mais le camion a été sérieusement endommagé. Les deux autres bombes ont explosé quelques minutes après la première déflagration. Elles ont été actionnées à distance par des terroristes. Les trois explosions n'ont pas fait de victimes. Deux autres bombes ont été découvertes et désamorcées par une unité spéciale de l'ANP

			qui a lancé une opération de recherche après les premières explosions.
Mardi 8, Mercredi 9 mai 2012, la nuit	Au lieu dit Ezzaouia, distante de 3 km du chef lieu de commune de Arib, au nord du chef-lieu de wilaya de Ain Defla	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un élément armé a été éliminé et son arme, une kalachnikov récupérée, au cours d'une embuscade tendue par les forces de sécurité combinées dans la nuit de mardi à mercredi.
Jeudi 10 mai 2012, vers 13 heures	A Bouderbala sur les de Lakhdaria à l'ouest du chef lieu de la wilaya de Bouira	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Une personne tuée à l'explosion d'une bombe.
Mercredi 16 mai 2012, vers 8 heures	Près d'Azeffoun, à l'est de Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Le militaire tué dans l'explosion d'une bombe. L'engin explosif a été enfoui sous terre et actionné à distance au passage d'un convoi de forces de l'ANP, à l'entrée de la ville d'Azeffoun. La victime a été aussitôt transférée vers l'hôpital de la ville situé non loin du lieu de l'explosion. Elle a ensuite succombé à ses blessures.
Vendredi 18 mai 2012, vers 11 heures	A Azeffoun, à 70 kilomètres au nord-est de la ville de Tizi Ouzou,	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un militaire tué et trois autres grièvement blessés dans l'explosion d'une bombe qui a explosé au passage de véhicules de militaires basés à la caserne de la marine, située près du port d'Azeffoun, .La bombe a été actionnée à distance, non loin de l'endroit où ont eu lieu deux autres explosions mercredi et jeudi dernier.
Samedi 19 mai 2012	La région de Mizrana, à environ 40 kilomètres au nord de la ville de Tizi Ouzou.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Les forces de l'ANP, en opération dans ont réussi à éliminer un islamiste armé. C'est au cours d'une embuscade tendue par les militaires à la lisière du massif forestier de Mizrana que ce terroriste a été éliminé. Quant à ses acolytes, ils auraient réussi à prendre la fuite. Une arme de type Kalachnikov a été récupérée alors que le corps a été acheminé vers la morgue du CHU de Tizi Ouzou pour identification.
Samedi 19 mai 2012, milieu de la journée	dans la localité de Bir El Ater (90 km au sud de Tébessa)	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Des terroristes en «nombre important», armés de fusils d'assaut de type Kalachnikov, ont été arrêtés par les services de sécurité, a indiqué une source sécuritaire, sans préciser le nombre de personnes appréhendées. Les terroristes ont avoué aux

			services de sécurité qu'ils voulaient se rendre en Libye via Bir El Ater et El Oued, fuyant la ville de Khenchela où leur cache était encerclée depuis plusieurs jours par les forces de sécurité combinées, en opération de ratissage dans la région.
Vendredi 25 mai 2012	A la lisière du maquis séparant les deux localités de Aïn El Hammam et Mekla, à une cinquantaine de kilomètres à l'est du chef lieu de la wilaya de Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux terroristes ont été tués, peu avant midi, par les forces de l'ANP. Des militaires en embuscade ont ouvert le feu sur les deux terroristes, sans leur laisser la moindre chance de riposter, précise notre source. Les deux islamistes sont des membres du groupe terroriste qui a perpétré, le 30 avril dernier, l'attaque au cours de laquelle quatre policiers ont été tués. En plus de deux armes de type Kalachnikov, deux pistolets automatiques appartenant aux policiers assassinés ont été récupérés sur ces deux islamistes, dont les corps sont en cours d'identification à la morgue du CHU de Tizi Ouzou.
Vendredi 25 mai 2012, vers 11 heures du matin	A Ouled Ben Chaabane dans la commune de Baghlia, situé au sud-est de la wilaya de Boumerdes	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un garde communal a été tué suite à une rafale de balles tirée par un groupe terroriste dont le nombre reste indéterminé.
Vendredi 27 mai 2012	La cité Kaouane, dans la banlieue sud-ouest de la ville d'El Eulma	Bande Criminelle Armée	la deuxième agglomération de la wilaya de Sétif, a été, dans la nuit de vendredi à samedi, ébranlée par un accrochage. Profitant de l'obscurité régnant dans ce quartier, un groupe armé, dont le nombre reste inconnu, s'est introduit dans cette partie de la ville pour perpétrer un attentat contre un homme d'affaires de la région. Notons que le plan a été déjoué par la police qui avait été avertie. Un membre du groupe a été capturé l'arme à la main. La perquisition du domicile de ce malfaiteur a permis aux forces de l'ordre de mettre la main sur un appareil de transmission, des munitions et divers autres objets utilisés dans le racket et les agressions. Un individu, qui serait le relais de ce groupe terroriste, a été lui aussi arrêté. L'on apprend qu'un policier a été blessé durant l'accrochage. L'acolyte de l'inculpé, qui a été par ailleurs identifié, aurait profité de l'obscurité pour prendre la clé des champs.
Lundi 30 mai 2012		Comite de soutien à	Pas moins de 13 individus soupçonnés de soutien aux groupes terroristes sévissant

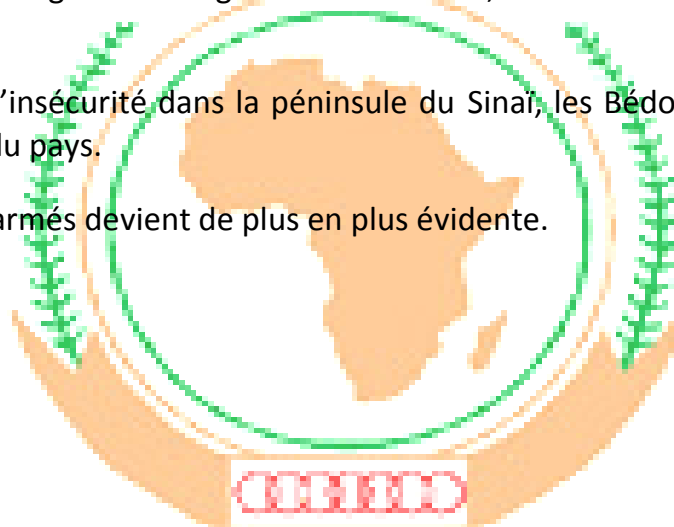
		l'(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	dans les maquis de l'est de Boumerdès ont été arrêtés durant ces trois derniers jours, a-t-on appris de sources locales.
<b>EGYPTE</b>			
Jeudi 30 mai 2012, le soir	Près de la station balnéaire de Dahab, sur la mer Rouge	Bédouins	Deux touristes américains ont été enlevés par des Bédouins protestant contre l'arrestation de l'un des leurs. L'enlèvement s'est produit. Les Bédouins ont ensuite emmené les deux Américains vers un endroit inconnu pour faire pression sur les autorités afin qu'elles relâchent leur proche, arrêté en possession de drogue. Des négociations sont en cours pour les faire libérer.
<b>TUNISIE</b>			
Dans la nuit du Samedi à Dimanche 12-13 mai 2012	A Nekrif dans la région de Tataouine, située à 130 km de la frontière avec la Libye (sud de la Tunisie)	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux hommes suspectés d'appartenir à Al-Qaïda au Maghreb islamique (Aqmi) ont été arrêtés en possession d'une ceinture d'explosifs, précisant qu'il s'agit et d'un Algérien, Abou Muslum (31 ans), venus d'Algérie et d'un Libyen, Abou Batine (32 ans), précise le ministère dans un communiqué annoncé à la télévision nationale tunisienne.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>				<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
8				7				6				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>				<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	6	RAS	2
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>											
6	1	RAS	1	6	1	RAS	RAS	4	RAS	2	RAS			

### Preliminary remarks

1. L'AQMI reste la menace terroriste la plus importante en Afrique du nord.
2. L'AQMI cible exclusivement des institutions et des convois militaires non sans conséquences sur les civiles.
3. En Algérie, L'AQMI est actif dans la région montagneuse de Tizi-Ouzou réputée pour ses maquis denses.
4. En Egypte, la péninsule du Sinaï est l'objet d'insécurité favorisant de nouveaux phénomènes tel que le rapt de touristes, un moyen de pression sur les autorités du pays.
5. Faute d'armement, l'AQMI recourt à l'utilisation des explosives comme arme exclusif dans ses attaques.
6. En Algérie, L'AQMI est actif dans la région montagneuse de Bouira, de Boumerdes, de Bordj-Bou-Argeridj et de Tizi-Ouzou réputée pour ses maquis denses.
7. En Egypte, avec la nouvelle donne d'insécurité dans la péninsule du Sinaï, les Bédouins pratiquent le rapt de touristes comme moyen de pression sur les autorités du pays.
8. En Tunisie la présence des salafistes armés devient de plus en plus évidente.





## Juin 2012

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENTS
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>			
Vendredi 1 <sup>er</sup> juin 2012	une cache entre Bordj Menaïel et les Issers dans la wilaya de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Une moto piégée et une trentaine de bombes ont été désamorçées par les services de sécurité la semaine passée. La moto bourrée de plus de 20 kg d'explosifs a été découverte dans une cache, grâce à des informations parvenues aux services de sécurité faisant état de la préparation d'un attentat contre l'un des sièges de la police ou de la gendarmerie dans la région. Les services de sécurité ont découvert plus de trente bombes artisanales placées dans plusieurs endroits aux abords des routes nationales comme la RN 12 (Alger-Tizi Ouzou) et des routes départementales et communales. Les groupes armés utilisent souvent ces bombes pour commettre des attentats meurtriers contre les convois sécuritaires et contre des civils dans la région est de Boumerdès, notamment entre Si Mustapha et Bordj.
Mardi 5 juin 2012, vers 14 h 45	Près de la clinique Slimana, à la Nouvelle-ville du chef de la wilaya de Tizi Ouzou,	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Trois terroristes ont été tués dans un accrochage avec des policiers de la brigade mobile de la police judiciaire (BMPJ). Une Kalachnikov et deux PA ont été récupérés par les éléments de la BMPJ.
Samedi 9 juin 2012, dans la soirée	à Zemmouri à l'est de la wilaya de Boumerdès	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un terroriste a été tué par l'armée. Le terroriste a été abattu au cours d'un accrochage avec une patrouille de l'armée. Une arme de type Kalachnikov a été récupérée.
Lundi 11 juin 2012, vers 9 heures du matin	à Zemmouri, à l'est de la wilaya de Boumerdès	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un militaire a été blessé dans l'explosion d'une bombe. Le militaire, dont l'identité et le grade n'ont pas été précisés, était à bord de son véhicule civil lorsque la déflagration s'est produite ont précisé nos sources.
Jeudi 21 juin 2012 ,vers 01h30 du	au niveau du quartier Draa El	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un policier de la brigade mobile de la police judiciaire (BMPG) a été tué et deux autres grièvement blessés dans une attaque terroriste spectaculaire perpétrée

matin	Bordj, à proximité du siège de la wilaya de Bouira		contre les véhicules 4x4 de la BMPJ, à bord desquels se trouvaient les policiers exerçant à la sûreté de la daïra de Bouira, effectuaient leur ronde de nuit habituelle.
Le 20-21 juin 2012, vers 20 heures	Au village Ouanougha, dans la commune des Issers, à l'est de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un citoyen répondant au nom de Haddad Rabah (39 ans), a été assassiné par un groupe de trois terroristes dans la nuit. Selon des sources locales, la victime a été surprise par les assaillants à la sortie du village. Après la vérification de ses papiers, ils lui auraient demandé de les accompagner, mais Rabah a refusé de s'exécuter, ajoutent les mêmes sources. Après avoir échoué de l'emmener de force, l'un des terroristes sort une arme et lui tire trois balles dans la poitrine, le tuant sur le coup.
Mercredi 19 juin 2012	Dans la région de Takhoukht, située à une vingtaine de kilomètres à l'est de Tizi-Ouzou.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Six terroristes ont été éliminés par les éléments de l'Armée nationale populaire (ANP). Ces terroristes constituaient le groupe terroriste qui est tombé dans une embuscade tendue par l'Armée sur un tronçon de la route menant vers les Ouadhias. Bilan : Un autre terroriste a été capturé par les militaires et sept armes, dont 5 Kalachnikovs et deux Séminovs ont été récupérés.
Mercredi 27 juin, vers 09h30	Dans la localité de Douba, commune d'Ahnif, à l'est de Bouira	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Une patrouille de la gendarmerie nationale a été la cible d'attentat à la bombe. L'engin explosif qui était enfoui au bas-côté de la RN 05, n'a pas fait de victimes. Ainsi, des témoins affirment avoir entendu des coups de feu, mais qui n'ont pas duré longtemps, dans les minutes qui ont suivi l'explosion. Ce sont les gendarmes qui auraient riposté à l'attaque, selon des sources.
Vendredi 29 juin 2012, vers 05	A Ouargla à 475 km au sud d'Alger	(MUJAO) Mouvement pour l'Unification et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest	Un attentat-suicide visant le siège du commandement de la gendarmerie a fait un mort et 10 blessés. L'attentat a été perpétré par un terroriste qui a lancé son véhicule vers l'entrée principale du commandement de secteur de la gendarmerie. Après un échange de tirs avec les éléments de la gendarmerie au poste de contrôle du commandement, la voiture a explosé, occasionnant l'effondrement d'une partie du bâtiment.
<b>LIBYE</b>			
Lundi 4 juin 2012, le soir	A l'Aéroport de Tripoli.	la brigade Al-Awfya de la ville de Tarhouna,	Des hommes armés, membres de la milice Al-Awfya de la ville de Tarhouna, à une soixantaine de kilomètres au sud-est de Tripoli, ont occupé l'aéroport pour

			<p>protester contre la disparition de leur leader. Ils ont accepté de se retirer après une rencontre avec le président du Conseil national de transition Moustapha Abdoul Jalil qui a annoncé qu'une enquête serait ouverte suite au rapt de leur chef, d'Abouajila Al-Habchi, survenu dimanche dernier.</p>
Lundi 4 juin 2012			<p>Un tribunal militaire libyen a condamné à de lourdes peines de prison dix-neuf Ukrainiens, trois Biélorusses et deux Russes pour avoir combattu dans les rangs des mercenaires favorables au régime lors de la révolution de l'année dernière, a fait savoir l'AFP. L'un de ces Russes, accusés d'avoir été le coordinateur de ce groupe, a été condamné à la prison à vie. Les autres ont écopé de dix ans de travaux forcés. Ces vingt-quatre hommes, qui avaient déclaré se trouver en Libye pour travailler dans le secteur du pétrole, étaient accusés d'avoir amorcé des batteries de missiles sol-air visant les appareils de l'OTAN.</p>
Mardi 5 juin 2012, le soir	dans la ville libyenne de Benghazi –Est.	Brigade “ d'Omar Abdel Rahman“	<p>La mission diplomatique américaine a été la cible d'un engin qui a explosé sans faire de victime, Selon un responsable de l'AFP "Il y a eu une attaque hier soir contre le bureau des Etats-Unis à Benghazi", précisant qu'il s'agit d'un "engin explosif improvisé" qui n'a pas fait de victimes.</p>
Lundi 11 juin 2012	à Benghazi, dans l'est de la Libye.	Inconnu	<p>Une roquette a été tirée sur un convoi diplomatique de l'ambassade de Grande-Bretagne, blessant un membre de la sécurité. La roquette a visé une voiture qui faisait partie d'un convoi diplomatique, selon une source des services de sécurité et l'ambassade. Un journaliste de l'AFP a pu voir des traces de sang sur le siège passager du véhicule blindé endommagé.</p>
Mardi 26 juin 2012	Tripoli	Inconnu	<p>Une bombe a explosé contre la résidence du consul de Tunisie dans la capitale provoquant des dégâts mais sans faire de victimes. La bombe a carbonisé une porte arrière et laissé un trou dans le sol, à proximité. Des caméras de sécurité ont montré une voiture qui transportait les quatre inconnus qui ont jeté l'engin explosif. Cet attentat contre une représentation diplomatique est le dernier d'une série d'attaques qui ont visé récemment des ambassades dans le pays. Selon un témoin, une voiture blanche est passée rapidement devant la résidence en milieu d'après-midi, et quelqu'un à bord du véhicule a lancé la bombe. Les officiels tunisiens en Libye ont refusé de commenter l'incident et la police qui a été appelée sur les lieux</p>

			a dit qu'elle ne détenait aucune information sur les motifs et l'identité des assaillants. Il ya 4 jours, la Tunisie a pris la décision d'extrader l'ancien premier ministre du colonel Kadhafi, al-Baghdadi al-Mahmoud, faisant de lui le premier haut responsable de l'ancien régime à être renvoyé en Libye pour être jugé.
<b>EGYPTE</b>			
Vendredi 09 juin 2012	Près du village d'Al Hikma, dans la province d'Assouan, dans le sud du pays	Inconnu	Douze personnes ont été tuées dans une fusillade qui a éclaté samedi soir entre des membres de deux tribus originaires d'un village du sud de l'Egypte à propos d'un différend foncier.
Samedi 30 juin 2012	Dans la ville côtière de Marsa Matrouh, proche de la frontière avec la Libye.	Inconnu	<b>Les autorités égyptiennes ont saisi une très importante quantité d'armes, dont des roquettes Grad, en provenance de Libye et qui pourraient être destinées à l'enclave palestinienne de Gaza.</b> La saisie, comprend 138 roquettes Grad complètes et 139 têtes de roquettes de ce type, ainsi qu'une trentaine d'armes automatiques et près de 7.000 munitions de divers calibres.
<b>TUNISIE</b>			
Dimanche 10 juin 2012			La Tunisie a condamné deux Libyens membres d'al-Qaida au Maghreb islamique (AQMI) à vingt ans de prison pour le meurtre de deux officiers de l'armée l'an dernier, a indiqué l'AFP citant leur avocat. Hafedh Dhabaa et Nabil Youssef étaient jugés pour "meurtre prémédité" pour des échanges de coup de feu avec l'armée en mai 2011, au cours desquels un colonel et un capitaine avaient trouvé la mort. Le procureur avait demandé la peine de mort pour ces affrontements à Rouhia. Ces deux hommes auraient rejoint les rangs d'AQMI en 2006 dans le but de partir pour l'Irak.
Le 20 juin 2012	Dans la région de Remada, dans la province de Tataouine, non loin de la frontière avec l'Algérie et la Libye	Inconnu	Lors des opérations de patrouille de routine destinées à ratisser la région à la recherche de trafiquants d'armes et de terroristes, l'armée tunisienne a bombardé trois véhicules et deux tentes, a confirmé le ministre tunisien de la Défense Abdelkarim Zbidi. Une inspection sur le site de cette frappe aérienne a permis de découvrir six traces différentes qui se dirigeaient vers le sud-ouest, en direction de l'Algérie, des obus, des mitrailleuses, deux lanceurs de missiles portables, trois

lanceurs de grenades, des munitions, des radios de marque Motorola et un appareil GPS, selon un communiqué du ministère de la Défense.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>				<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
10				22				6				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>				<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	9	RAS	1
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>											
3	5	1	1	2	12	RAS	8	2	3	RAS	1			

### Preliminary remarks

1. En parallèle à l'AQMI qui reste la plus importante menace dans la région, le MUJAO s'impose dans le sud du territoire algérien par des actes à caractère médiatique (dernier attentat de Ouargla).
2. En Algérie, l'AQMI est toujours actif dans la région montagneuse de Boumerdes et de Tizi Ouzou réputée pour ses maquis denses où les cibles sont exclusivement des institutions et des convois militaires.
3. En Libye, une nouvelle tendance d'un type d'attaque est entrain d'émerger, c'est celle des attaques à l'explosif contre les représentations diplomatiques (mission américaine, britannique et tunisienne).
4. En Egypte, des découvertes d'armes sur fond de violence tribale et de Kidnapping dans la Sinaï renforcent le sentiment d'insécurité pour l'avenir.
5. En Tunisie, la découverte de l'armement et de la logistique lors de l'opération dans la région de Remada (sud Ouest) est un élément supplémentaire appuyant la thèse que l'Algérie devient la première cible de tous les terroristes de l'Afrique du nord et certains de la région du Sahel.

## Juillet 2012

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>			
Mercredi 3 juillet 2012, vers 23 h	à Tala Bounane (daïra de Beni Douala), à 5 km au sud de la ville de Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un groupe de terroristes, dont le nombre n'a pas été déterminé, a attaqué le barrage fixe de l'armée .Un accrochage entre les assaillants et les militaires a duré environ vingt minutes avant que les terroristes ne prennent la clef des champs vers les forêts environnantes.
Mercredi 4 juillet 2012, vers 20h 30	A la sortie ouest de Aïn Bessam, dans la wilaya de Bouira.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un militaire a été blessé par balles dans un faux barrage dressé par des terroristes. Le soldat était en compagnie de trois autres militaires à bord d'une voiture civile. Ils se dirigeaient vers une caserne de l'armée située sur les hauteurs d'Aïn Bessam. Les terroristes ont mitraillé le véhicule, blessant l'un des occupants. Les terroristes ont ensuite pris la fuite.
Mercredi 4 juillet 2012, vers 23 h	à Tala Bounane (daïra de Beni Douala), à 5 km au sud de la ville de Tizi Ouzou.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un groupe de terroristes, dont le nombre n'a pas été déterminé, a attaqué le barrage fixe déclenchant un accrochage qui a duré environ vingt minutes avant que les terroristes ne prennent la clef des champs vers les forêts environnantes.
Samedi 7 juillet 2012, dans la soirée	de Zemmouri à l'est de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux policiers ont été blessés dans l'attaque terroriste perpétrée contre le siège de la BMPJ. L'attaque à main armée a eu lieu vers 22 h. Elle a été repoussée par les policiers qui ont riposté vigoureusement, obligeant les terroristes à battre en retraite et à prendre la fuite.
Lundi 9 juin 2012	Taghit, dans la commune de Chechar, 50 km de Khenchela	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un garde communal, âgé de 47 ans, père de trois enfants, exerçant dans la localité d'El Amara, a été enlevé. La victime, sortie pour une partie de chasse en compagnie de deux membres de sa famille, a été surprise par la présence de quatre terroristes sur les lieux. Ces derniers s'emparèrent des fusils avant

			d'enlever le garde communal pour le conduire vers une destination inconnue. Alertés, les services de l'ANP ont réagi en lançant une vaste opération de ratissage dans la région.
Mercredi 11 juillet 2012, aux environs de 23h 30	Dans le chef lieu de la wilaya de Bouira.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Une attaque terroriste au Hebhab, (mortier artisanal), s'est produite au quartier populaire Ecotec. Aucune victime n'est à déplorer, fort heureusement. Il était 23 h passé lorsque un projectile lancé par un Hebhab (mortier artisanal) qui visait la caserne du groupe d'intervention rapide (GIR) de la gendarmerie nationale, a fini sa course à l'intérieur d'un appartement d'un particulier situé au cinquième étage d'un immeuble.
Jeudi 12 juillet en fin de matinée, vers 11 heures	Au lieu-dit "La gérante" sur la RN 12, près de Bordj Menaiel, entre Tizi Ouzou et Alger.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	4 gendarmes ont été blessés dans l'explosion d'une bombe artisanale qui a explosé vers 11 h, au passage d'une patrouille de la gendarmerie. Plusieurs ambulances ont été dépêchées sur les lieux pour évacuer les blessés vers les hôpitaux de la région.
Le Mardi 17 juillet 2012, vers 8 heures	La ville d'Azeffoun, à une soixantaine de kilomètres au nord-est de Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Dans la ville d'Azeffoun, le célibatorium de police, une infrastructure mitoyenne avec le siège de la sûreté de daïra, a été le théâtre d'un attentat terroriste. Un groupe d'individus armés, postés sur une colline, ont ciblé cette structure de police par des tirs de hebheb (mortier artisanal), nous ont précisé des sources locales qui ajoutent que le célibatorium de la police a été partiellement endommagé. Dans cette attaque, trois policiers, dont le chef de sûreté de daïra, ont été blessés.
Le Vendredi 20 juillet 2012	Au village agricole Omar, dans la commune de Bordj-Menaiel, à 30 km à l'est de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un policier a été assassiné et deux membres de sa famille - son frère et son père - ont été blessés par un groupe terroriste, peu après la rupture du jeun. Les victimes, touchées par plusieurs balles, ont été surprises par les terroristes non loin de leur domicile familial, ajoute la même source. Le policier, âgé de 34 ans et exerçant à Bordj-Menaiel, a rendu l'âme sur le coup alors que ses accompagnateurs ont été blessés. Ces derniers ont été évacués peu après vers l'hôpital de la ville. Une source médicale indique que leurs jours sont hors de danger.

Dimanche 22 juillet 2012, le soir.	La localité d'Ouled Ali, relevant de la commune de Cap-Djenet, à 30 km à l'est de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un sexagénaire, connue pour être un père d'un ancien élément de l'ex-GSPC, qui s'était rendu aux services de sécurité durant ces dernières années, a été assassiné par un groupe terroriste. Ses assassins l'ont enlevée après la prière du soir, avant de le tuer à bout portant, non loin du village.
Lundi 23 à Mardi 24 juillet 2012, la nuit.	Au lieudit Passala, dans la commune d'Ath Mansour, à 50 km à l'est de la wilaya de Bouira	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un groupe terroriste, dont le nombre demeure inconnu, a attaqué, vers 21h, à l'aide d'un hezbollah (mortier artisanal), un campement militaire, sans toutefois causer des dégâts, ni de victimes. Par ailleurs, la riposte énergique des éléments de l'ANP a permis de repousser les assaillants qui ont pris la fuite vers les monts surplombant ladite localité.
Mercredi 25 juillet 2012, en fin d'après-midi.	à Draâ Touil, à environ quatre bornes de Bordj Emir-Abdelkader, au nord de la wilaya de Tissemsilt.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Alors qu'il transportait du pain pour un cantonnement militaire, Djilali Moulay a été victime d'un attentat terroriste, le véhicule à bord duquel il se trouvait, une Toyota Hilux, a été criblé de balles alors que d'autres parlent de l'explosion d'une bombe artisanale sur son passage. Seul à bord du véhicule, il a été sérieusement blessé au bras droit. Évacué en urgence vers l'un des hôpitaux de la capitale, il décédera en cours de route vers 23 heures.
Le Vendredi 27 juillet 2012, à 19 heures.	Près du village Issoumathen, dans la commune d'Azeffoun, à une soixantaine de kilomètres au nord est de la ville de Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un convoi des forces de l'ANP a été pris pour cible dans une embuscade terroriste tendue. Quatre militaires ont été grièvement blessés dans le mitraillage d'un des véhicules du convoi. Les occupants des autres véhicules de l'ANP ont énergiquement riposté, contraignant ainsi à la fuite les terroristes dont le nombre reste indéterminé.
Le Mardi 28 juillet 2012, vers 14 heures	Au niveau du lieudit Oued Chetit, situé au sud de Texenna, wilaya de Jijel.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un attentat à la bombe artisanale a ciblé un convoi comprenant deux véhicules de la gendarmerie et un tout-terrain de la société française Razel. Les terroristes ont placé leur engin explosif sur un talus faisant face à la chaussée et à hauteur de véhicule. Le chauffeur du véhicule de la société Razel en charge de la réalisation du barrage de Tabellout (entre Texenna et Djimla) a été tué par la déflagration alors que deux gendarmes ont été blessés.



<b>Egypte</b>			
Le Dimanche 22 juillet 2012, avant l'aube	Près de la ville d'Al-Arich dans le nord du Sinai égyptien.	Inconnu	Un attentat a visé le gazoduc fournissant Israël et la Jordanie. Des témoins ont indiqué avoir entendu une forte explosion et vu des flammes s'échapper des lieux. Des combattants bédouins, lourdement armés, sont soupçonnés d'être responsables des attaques visant le pipeline depuis la chute de l'ex-président Hosni Moubarak, renversé par un soulèvement populaire début 2011.
<b>Libye</b>			
Le Samedi 07 juillet 2012,	l'Est de Benghazi	Inconnu	L'armée libyenne a annoncé que quatre soldats ont été tués alors qu'ils assuraient leurs tâches dans le cadre des élections législatives libyennes. Dans un communiqué publié dimanche, l'armée a déclaré que le « martyrs » - Abdullah Hussein Al-Jweifi, Mohamed Mounir Al-Obeidi, Tarek et Mohamed Fitouri Abdelfettah Jumaa Ferjani - ont été tués par des inconnus soupçonnés d'être des loyalistes de Kadhafi. Le siège de la Commission électorale à Benghazi, ainsi que dans de Ajdabia ont également été saccagés.
Le Samedi 15 juillet 2012,	Le centre de Tripoli	Inconnu	Le président du Comité olympique libyen, Nabil al-Alam, par des hommes armés dans le centre de Tripoli et a été emmené vers une destination inconnue, a indiqué ce matin un responsable du comité. Cet enlèvement, intervient à quelques jours du départ de cinq athlètes libyens vers Londres pour participer aux Jeux Olympiques et Paralympiques, qui commencent le 27 juillet.
Le Samedi 28 juillet 2012, la nuit	Benghazi	Inconnu	Un ancien agent libyen renseignement militaire, le colonel Bouzyreda Sleiman, a été tué alors qu'il effectuait des prières de Tarawih à la mosquée Amer Ben Yas. Col Sleiman a été frappé à la tête par une balle tirée à partir d'une voiture se déplaçant à grande vitesse. Il a été emmené au centre médical de Benghazi, où il a succombé à ses blessures.
Le Mardi 31 juillet 2012	A Benghazi	Inconnu	Des hommes armés ont enlevé sept membres d'une délégation du Croissant rouge iranien qui se trouvaient, dans l'est de la Libye, a rapporté le Croissant rouge libyen qui a réclamé leur libération. Les Iraniens se dirigeaient en voiture

			vers l'hôtel Tibesti lorsque les membres d'un groupe armé les ont interceptés, les ont mis à bord d'un autre véhicule et conduits vers une destination inconnue, selon le communiqué. Le chauffeur de leur véhicule, un Libyen, n'a pas été capturé.
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### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
19					8				26				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	15	1	3
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Other</u>											
3	11	3	2	RAS	6	1	1	RAS	14	3	9	RAS			

### Preliminary remarks

1. L'Aqmi reste la menace terroriste la plus importante en Afrique du nord.
2. L'Aqmi cherche à trouver de nouveau groupe pour sous-traiter les attaques terroristes dans certains pays de l'Afrique du nord, en l'occurrence la Tunisie, la Libye et le Maroc.
3. En Algérie, le mois de juillet, qui coïncide en partie avec le mois de Ramadhan musulman, est le plus chargé en termes de nombre d'attaques 14 se localisant essentiellement dans la région de Kabylie (Boumerdes, Tizi-Ouzou, Bouira).
4. En Libye, l'enlèvement est une activité présente ce mois-ci en parallèle à d'autres attaques meurtrières visant des acteurs de la sécurité dans ce pays.

## Aout 2012

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>			
Jeudi 2 août 2012, vers 20h00.	Entre la localité de Zouia et la bourgade de Roubane, à 50 km de Tlemcen	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Quatre garde-frontières ont été tués dans une embuscade par un groupe terroriste dont on ignore le nombre. Les soldats, qui étaient en patrouille, ont été surpris par un groupe armé qui sévit sur cette bande frontalière dont le mont Asfour s'étend jusqu'au territoire marocain.
Mardi 7 août 2012, vers 03 h 00	La localité El Megueb, commune de Ain Turk, 15 km à l'ouest de Bouira	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un patriote a été blessé lors d'un accrochage avec un groupe terroriste. Les patriotes chargés d'assurer la sécurité du gazoduc Hassi R'mel-Dellys qui traverse la commune de Ain Turk, ont été surpris par les terroristes qui les ont attaqué avec un engin explosif alors qu'ils étaient à l'intérieur de leur guérite. Après avoir entendu la déflagration, les patriotes n'ont pas tardé à riposter pendant plusieurs minutes et repousser le groupe terroriste.
Samedi 11 août 2012, vers 5h du matin.	au lieudit El Kalaâ sur la route reliant Béni Amrane à Béni Khelifa, à 30 km au sud de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux bombes artisanales ont explosé. Cet acte terroriste a eu lieu non loin de la caserne. Les deux engins, placés au bord de la route, ont explosé à quelques minutes d'intervalle au passage d'un convoi des forces de l'ANP. Cet attentat qui intervient après une relative accalmie n'a fait aucune victime.
Samedi-Dimanche 12 août 2012, la nuit.	dans la ville de Oglat Guessas, à 75 km de Tébessa.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux personnes, âgées de 40 et 31 ans, ont été grièvement blessées dans une attaque terroriste perpétrée suite à l'incursion du groupe terroriste qui s'est produite peu après l'heure de rupture du jeûne.
Lundi 13 août 2012, vers 15 h.	à Sidi Ali Bounab, dans la région de Tadmaït, à une vingtaine de	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Quatre militaires ont été blessés dans l'explosion d'une bombe artisanale. Les quatre soldats prenaient part à une opération de ratissage déclenchée par les forces de l'ANP sur les monts de Sidi Ali Bounab, lorsque soudainement, une bombe artisanale

	kilomètres à l'ouest de la ville de Tizi Ouzou		enfouie sous terre explosa à leur passage les atteignant à divers degrés. Les victimes ont été évacuées vers l'hôpital de Bordj Menaïel, ont indiqué les mêmes sources.
Vendredi 24 août 2012.	au lieudit Djebel El Amri à Abou El Hassen, à 40 km au nord-ouest de Chlef.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Les deux personnes enlevées par des terroristes la veille de l'Aïd El Fitr, ont été retrouvées assassinées .Il s'agit d'un patriote et de son cousin, qui ont été, rappelons-le, kidnappés par un groupe armé, alors qu'ils se trouvaient au niveau de leur poulailler. Les dépouilles ont été transportées à la morgue de l'hôpital de Ténès.
Jeudi 30 aout 2012, vers 15h	au lieudit Merros, une colline surplombant le chef-lieu de la daïra de Bordj Emir Abdelkader, située à 90 km de Tissemsilt,	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un attentat terroriste a eu lieu entraînant la mort de 3 personnes, dont 2 militaires. Le drame s'est produit quand les 2 militaires qui revenaient du marché ont emprunté une voiture d'un ami à eux pour se rendre au détachement militaire situé à quelques encablures du marché du chef de la daïra. Sur la route, à un jet de pierre du détachement, une bombe artisanale a réduit le véhicule en un amas de ferraille et les corps des victimes en lambeaux.
Vendredi 31 août 2012	Dans le douar de Bouarous relevant de la commune de Ain Bouyahia (Ouest du chef lieu de Ain Defla)	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un groupe d'éléments armés au nombre indéterminé s'est infiltré dans un douar. Des produits alimentaires et des effets vestimentaires ont été dérobés à plusieurs familles par les assaillants, lesquels ont pris la fuite à la faveur de l'obscurité régnant dans cette région boisée et enclavée, ont ajouté des sources locales.
<b>LIBYE</b>			
Mercredi 1er août 2012, la matinée.	Benghazi	Inconnu	L'explosion d'une bombe a détruit le bâtiment des services de renseignements militaires dans cette ville de l'est du pays, causant des dommages matériels.
Samedi 4 août 2012	Tripoli	Inconnu	Des coups de feu entre des jeunes à propos d'un espace sur un marché de Tripoli et l'explosion d'une voiture ont secoué le centre de la capitale libyenne."La voiture, une Honda Civic, a été réduite en pièces", a déclaré un garde présent dans un poste de la police militaire situé à quelques mètres seulement du lieu de l'explosion. Les responsables médicaux de l'hôpital Al-Huruq ont expliqué qu'un Tunisien de 54 ans avait été admis après avoir été blessé par des éclats de bombe.
Dimanche 5 août 2012 ,	Misrata	Inconnu	Le Comité international de la Croix rouge (CICR) a suspendu ses opérations à Misrata et à Benghazi, après une attaque à la grenade et à la roquette contre son siège .Les

dans la matinée.			sept membres de cette organisation humanitaire présents dans le bâtiment n'ont pas été blessés.
le vendredi 10 août 2012.	Benghazi	Inconnu	Un général de l'armée libyenne a été tué après les prières. Le général Mohamed Hadia al-Feitouri, officier de haut rang au ministère de la Défense, a été pris dans une embuscade alors qu'il quittait la mosquée. Al-Feitouri avait été l'un des premiers officiers à faire défection à l'ancien régime et à rejoindre l'opposition durant la révolution de l'an dernier.
Dimanche 19 août 2012.	Tripoli	Inconnu	Deux attentats à la voiture piégée ont fait deux morts à Tripoli, ébranlant la capitale libyenne à moins d'une heure des célébrations de l'Aïd al-Fitr.
Lundi 20 Août 2012.	à al-Fowayhat, Benghazi	Inconnu	Un dispositif artisanal a explosé sous le véhicule du vice-consul égyptien qui était stationné devant chez lui. "La bombe a été projetée sous la voiture du vice-consul égyptien depuis une voiture qui circulait à grande vitesse".
Samedi 25 août 2012	Tripoli	Inconnu	Des partisans de la ligne dure islamiste ont détruit au bulldozer le mausolée d'Al-Sha'ab Al-Dahman .Les deux jours précédant cette destruction, le tombeau de Sidi Abdul-Salam Al-Asmar Al-Fituri, qui fait partie du complexe de l'université islamique Asmariya de Zliten, a été touché par des mortiers. Une vidéo postée sur des réseaux sociaux a montré l'explosion du mausolée aux cris d'"Allahu Akbar. Le tombeau de Sheikh Ahmed al-Zarruq aurait également été détruit à Misrata.
Dimanche 26 août 2012	Tripoli	Inconnu	Les extrémistes libyens ont frappé et enlevé un imam qui tentait de protéger de la destruction le mausolée d'Abdullah al-Shaab. "Au début, on a pensé qu'il était avec les salafistes", a déclaré Ibrahim Shebani, une des personnes présentes ayant tenté de protéger le tombeau. "Puis il a commencé à essayer de raisonner les hommes, en expliquant pourquoi ce qu'ils étaient en train de faire était contraire à l'Islam et en faisant référence au Coran". Selon d'autres témoins, les agresseurs salafistes ont "donné des coups de poing" à l'imam.
Lundi 27 août 2012	Benghazi	Inconnu	Une attaque armée menée contre l'administration chargée de la sécurité à a été repoussé par la police libyenne. Un groupe important d'hommes armés visait à voler des documents, dont une base de données portant sur des suspects présumés, à l'unité d'enquête criminelle.

<b>EGYPTE</b>			
Dimanche 5 août 2012	Le poste frontière de Rafah, limitrophe de la bade Gaza, au nord du Sinaï.	Inconnu	Au moment de la rupture du jeûne, un groupe d'une dizaine d'éléments en tenues de bédouins ouvre le feu sur les militaires tuant 16 gardes-frontière.

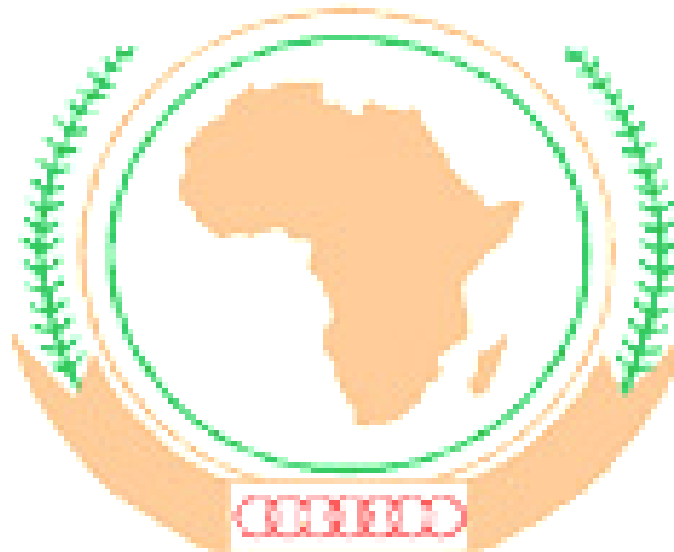
### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
18					28				8				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	13	1	4
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
8	6	2	2	0	25	1	2	RAS	5	3	RAS	RAS			

### Preliminary remarks

1. L'Aqmi reste la menace terroriste la plus importante en Afrique du nord. Le niveau des attaques terroristes reste lui aussi relativement élevé.
2. Le mois de Ramadhan qui est un mois sacré pour les musulmans a été maculé de sang par les terroristes profitant des moments prière ou de rupture du jeûne des fideles pour commettre leurs forfaits.

3. En Algérie, le niveau d'attaque a relativement baissé par rapport au mois de juillet passé. Cependant, les attaques terroristes se sont manifestées dans différents endroits du pays coïncidant dans certains cas avec la criminalité organisée (Attaque du 2 aout à Tlemcen).
4. La Libye enregistre un niveau d'attaque terroriste inquiétant, pour la première fois depuis l'installation du Conseil National de transition, marqué par le ciblage des sièges d'institutions gouvernementales voire même humanitaire ainsi que par des liquidations physiques du personnel travaillant dans la sphère militaire et sécuritaire.
5. L'Egypte enregistre une attaque la plus meurtrière ayant couté la vie à 16 soldats localisé dans un endroit devenu source de préoccupations des autorités centrales du pays : le Désert du Sinaï.



## Septembre 2012

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	ET	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>				
Samedi 14 septembre 2012, vers 22 heures.	Taurirt Bagour, dans la commune d'Ath Zmenzer, à une vingtaine de kilomètres au sud de Tizi Ouzou.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique		Un groupe terroriste, dont le nombre n'a pas été déterminé, a fait irruption à l'intérieur d'un débit de boissons. Ce groupe a, dans un premier temps, procédé à la vérification de l'identité des consommateurs qui ont été délestés de leur argent et autres objets de valeur. Après avoir accompli leur sale besogne, les individus armés ont pris la fuite vers les forêts environnantes.
Lundi 24 septembre 2012, début de soirée.	lieudit El Ghout, sur le CW 7 qui relie Hjar Mefrouche à Aïn Kechra, wilaya de Skikda	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique		Un boulanger d'Aïn Kechra, au sud ouest de Skikda qui assurait à bord de sa camionnette l'approvisionnement en pain des casernes de la région, a été enlevé par un groupe armé. Selon des sources locales, l'enlèvement s'est produit près d'une zone qui a déjà connue dans le passé de multiples attentats terroristes.
Mardi 25 septembre 2012, vers 20h.	à Bordj Menaïel, à l'est de Boumerdès	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique		Un citoyen a été tué par des terroristes. H. Rachid, la quarantaine, a été tué d'une rafale de Kalachnikov au site des chalets BCR. La victime travaillait à la morgue de l'hôpital de Bordj Menaïel.
Mercredi 26 septembre 2012, vers 11 h 45.	à Djebba, dans la commune de Béni-Ksila, située à 80 km de Béjaïa	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique		Un garde communal, âgé de 52 ans, a été assassiné. La victime, qui roulait à bord d'un véhicule de la garde communale, a été prise dans une embuscade terroriste tendue non loin du chef-lieu de la commune.
Dimanche 30 septembre 2012, vers 09h00.	Au niveau de la localité de Nechima, sur le tronçon routier reliant El Ancer à El Milia.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique		Un convoi de véhicules du groupement d'intervention de la Gendarmerie nationale, a été ciblé par un groupe terroriste qui a fait exploser une bombe artisanale lors de son passage sur la RN43. Selon toute vraisemblance, la bombe a été déclenchée à distance. Fort heureusement, aucune victime n'est à déplorer alors qu'un véhicule a



			subi des dégâts légers. Cette attaque terroriste qui a été suivie par un accrochage, des tirs nourris, à l'arrêt de la circulation sur la RN43, à ce niveau, pendant au moins une heure.
Dimanche 30 septembre 2012, vers 16h.	la localité de Tiliouine, relevant de la commune de Kadiria, à 30km à l'ouest de Bouira,	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux éléments de la garde communale ont trouvé la mort suite à l'explosion d'une bombe .L'engin de fabrication artisanale, enfoui sous terre à quelques mètres dudit poste, visiblement actionné à distance par les terroristes, a explosé au passage de deux éléments travaillant dans un poste avancé sis à proximité de la RN05.
<b>EGYPTE</b>			
Dimanche 16 septembre 2012.	dans le nord du Sinaï	Inconnu	Le quartier général de la sécurité égyptienne a été attaqué par des islamistes, faisant trois blessés chez les appelés. Les attaquants sont montés sur les toits des bâtiments et ont tiré au lance-roquettes.
<b>LIBYE</b>			
Dimanche 2 septembre 2012.	à Benghazi	Inconnu	Un attentat à la bombe a tué le Colonel Juma al-Kadiki, officier des services de renseignement libyens, et blessé l'un de ses collègues."C'était un assassinat. La voiture était piégée", a déclaré le vice-ministre de l'Intérieur Yunis al-Sharif . Quatorze autres anciens officiers qui appartenaient au régime de Kadhafi ont été tués à Benghazi ces dernières semaines. Plusieurs tentatives ratées d'assassinat ont également été rapportées.
Lundi 10 septembre 2012.	Benghazi	Inconnu	Des hommes armés ont abattu le colonel Badr Khamis al-Abeidi, un ancien colonel des forces aériennes libyennes, de plusieurs balles tirées depuis un véhicule en circulation. Il est décédé quelques heures plus tard à l'hôpital.
Mardi 11 septembre 2012.	Benghazi	Inconnu	L'ambassadeur des Etats-Unis en Libye et trois autres membres du corps diplomatique sont morts lorsque des militants islamistes ont ouvert le feu sur le consulat des Etats-Unis à l'aide de RPG et ont incendié le bâtiment.
Jeudi 27 septembre 2012, à l'aube.	Benghazi	Inconnu	Une bombe a explosé devant la direction générale de la sûreté, située près du quartier général de la brigade Raf Allah al-Sahati .Cette explosion n'a fait aucune victime.

TUNISIE				
Lundi septembre 2012.	3	à Sidi Bouzid	Inconnu	Les salafistes, environ 50 hommes, ont fait irruption dans le bar de l'hôtel Horchani, se précipitant vers la réception et les chambres des étages, fracassant les bouteilles et chassant les clients de l'établissement.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
12					9				4				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	9	RAS	3
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
4	6	0	1	1**	5	4	RAS	RAS	4	RAS	RAS	RAS			

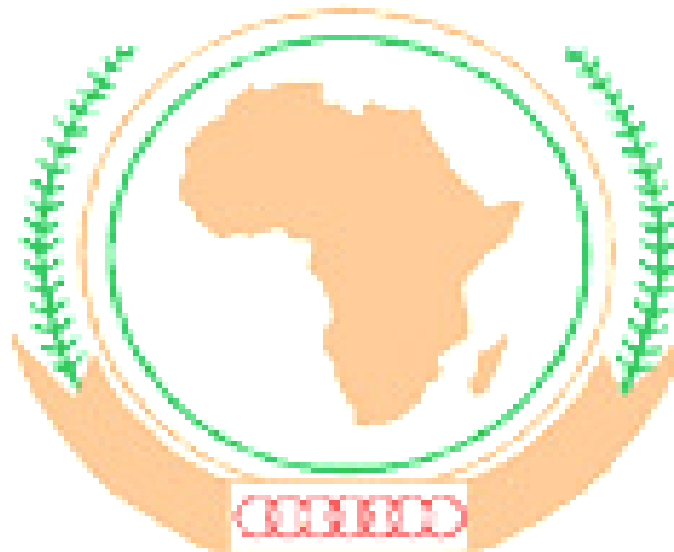
\*\* Une attaque par des salafistes à l'arme blanche dans un bar/hôtel en Tunisie.

### Preliminary remarks

1. L'Aqmi reste la menace terroriste la plus importante en Afrique du nord.
2. En Algérie, le nombre d'attaque a baissé de moitié (6 attaques par rapport aux 14 attaques du mois de juillet passé). Cependant, les attaques terroristes se regroupent, dans leur majorité, dans la région de Kabylie (Boumerdes, Bouira, Tizi-Ouzou et Bejaia).
3. La Libye, les personnalités et institutions gouvernementales et sécuritaires restent la cible exclusive des attaques terroristes. Hormis les attaques contre des cibles gouvernementales et sécuritaires, enregistre un nouvel épisode dans les attaques

terroristes .Il s'agit en fait de l'attaque contre l'ambassade des Etats Unis ayant couté la vie à l'ambassadeur et trois de ses assistants. D'après les résultats des investigations c'est l'œuvre d'un nouveau groupe terroriste: "Ansar Eshariaa".

4. L'Egypte enregistre aussi une attaque toujours dans la même région : le Désert du Sinaï.



## Octobre 2012

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	ET	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>				
Jeudi 4 octobre 2012,	Près de Baghlia, aux frontières entre les deux wilayas de Boumerdès et Tizi Ouzou.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique		Un chef de brigade de gendarmerie nationale a été grièvement blessé dans l'explosion d'une bombe .C'est à proximité d'un barrage de gendarmerie dressé sur la route de Baghlia que l'explosion s'est produite, touchant grièvement le chef de brigade de la gendarme qui a perdu une de ses jambes. La victime a été évacuée vers l'hôpital de Bordj Menaïel.
Jeudi 4 à vendredi 5 octobre 2012,	à Bordj Menaïel à l'est de la wilaya de Boumerdès	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique		Un agent de sécurité a été tué et un autre blessé dans l'attaque terroriste contre une usine. Les terroristes ont tenté de pénétrer à l'intérieur de l'usine de fabrication d'articles de ménage mais ils ont été repoussés par les agents de sécurité en charge de la surveillance de cette fabrique.
Jeudi 4 octobre 2012, en fin de journée	la localité de Baghlia, wilaya de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique		Un agent de sécurité a été tué et un gendarme grièvement blessé non loin d'un barrage de la gendarmerie nationale.
Samedi 6 octobre 2012, le soir	Dans la commune des Issers, située au sud-est de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique		Un jeune a été tué par un groupe terroriste au village d'Ighoumrassene. Kamel Chibane, âgé de 25 ans et originaire du village d'Ighoumrassene, était surveillé par le groupe armé qui l'a attaqué avec une Kalachnikov à la sortie de sa maison. Il a été exécuté pour avoir refusé de coopérer avec les terroristes activant dans la région.
Jeudi 18 Octobre 2012, vers 18h	Au lieudit Aïn Zenezla, sur le CW 151, entre Issers et Timezrite, à 35 km à l'est de de la ville de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique		Deux militaires en civil ont été tués dans un faux barrage dressé par cinq individus armés a-t-on appris de source locale. Les victimes ont été assassinées par une rafale d'arme automatique après la vérification de l'identité des passagers d'un fourgon de transport à destination de la commune de Timezrite. Les deux militaires s'apprêtaient à regagner leur campement, sis sur les hauteurs de la localité précitée. Une fois leur forfait accompli, les assaillants ont pris la fuite vers les maquis

			environnants.
Samedi 20 Octobre 2012, le soir	Dans la commune d'Ouled Aïssa, à l'est de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un citoyen a été assassiné par des terroristes. Fodhil Mohamed, dit Beloumi, 40 ans, père de deux enfants, originaire de cette commune, a été poursuivi par les terroristes qui ont ensuite ouvert le feu pour le cribler de balles. La victime travaillait dans une boulangerie avant de démissionner pour des raisons inconnues.
Mercredi 24 octobre 2012	près d'Azzefoun, à l'est de Tizi Ouzou,		Le jeune Algérien de 19 ans qui avait été enlevé la semaine dernière a été exécuté. Ghiles Hadjou avait été enlevé par des hommes armés alors qu'il se rendait de son village à Azzefoun. Son corps a été retrouvé enterré non loin du village d'Idjermanen, les jambes attachées. Ses ravisseurs n'ont pas demandé de rançon. Ce jeune Algérien de 19 ans était le fils d'un homme d'affaires local. Les habitants de la région avaient organisé une manifestation pour demander la libération de cet adolescent.
Jeudi 25 Octobre 2012, vers 17 h	Près d'Adekar, entre Sfaih et Aghelade, sur la RN 12, à l'ouest de Bejaïa.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un militaire a été tué et un autre blessé par des terroristes. Les militaires étaient en embuscade lorsqu'ils ont été surpris par des terroristes qui ont ouvert le feu par derrière, tuant un soldat et blessant un autre.
<b>LIBYE</b>			
Mercredi 3 octobre 2012	à Sousa, à 200 kilomètres à l'est de Benghazi		Trois policiers ont été tués par l'explosion d'une grenade à main, à un poste de contrôle, lorsqu'ils effectuaient leur mission quotidienne à l'un des points de contrôle", a expliqué le colonel Salem Saad, chef du service de la sécurité à Shahat
Samedi 13 octobre 2012	Benghazi		Le chef de la police, le colonel Mohamed Ben Halim, a échappé à une tentative d'assassinat après qu'une bombe eut explosé au passage de son véhicule. Ben Halim, ancien colonel dans l'appareil sécuritaire de Kadhafi, se trouvait à son domicile au moment de l'explosion. Personne n'a été blessé dans cet attentat.
Mardi 16 octobre 2012	Benghazi		Un responsable militaire a été tué par l'explosion d'une bombe. Des auteurs inconnus ont lancé une bombe artisanale contre la voiture du capitaine Adel Baqramawi. Il a été transporté à l'hôpital, où il a succombé peu après à ses blessures. Le capitaine Baqramawi est le quinzième haut responsable militaire abattu cette année dans la ville.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
11					14				4				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	7	RAS	5
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
3	6	1	1	RAS	8	5	1	RAS	4	RAS	RAS	RAS			

### Preliminary remarks

1. L'Aqmi reste la menace terroriste la plus importante en Afrique du nord.
2. En Algérie, le nombre d'attaque croit relativement exclusivement dans la région de Kabylie (Boumerdes, Tizi-Ouzou et Bejaia).
3. La Libye, les personnalités et institutions gouvernementales et sécuritaires restent la cible exclusive des attaques terroristes.



## Novembre 2012

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	ET	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>EGYPTE</b>				
Samedi 3 novembre 2012	à Al-Arich, dans la péninsule du Sinaï, dans l'est du pays	Inconnu		Deux policiers égyptiens ont été tués et deux autres grièvement blessés aujourd'hui dans une attaque d'hommes armés.
<b>LIBYE</b>				
Dimanche 4 novembre 2012, peu avant l'aube	Quartier de Hadaïq de la ville de Benghazi	Inconnu		Une voiture a explosé devant un poste de police causant des dommages au bâtiment et blessant trois policiers .Cette explosion est survenue devant le poste de police du, endommageant l'entrée du bâtiment, arrachant une porte et faisant voler les fenêtres en éclats.
Lundi 5 novembre 2012, le soir	Quartier de Sidi Khalifa de la ville Benghazi	Inconnu		Un commandant militaire du "Conseil de Cyrénaïque" auto-proclamé a échappé de peu à une tentative d'assassinat. L'un de ses gardes du corps a été tué et deux autres blessés. Le commandant Al-Hassi aurait participé au démantèlement du groupe islamiste Ansar al-Sharia, après l'assassinat de l'ambassadeur des Etats-Unis Chris Stevens en septembre à Benghazi.
Mardi 6 novembre 2012, la soirée	Benghazi	Inconnu		Un véhicule appartenant à un policier a explosé près d'un poste de police. Aucun blessé ni dégât matériel important n'a été à déplorer, mais deux policiers ont par la suite été blessés lors d'échanges de coups de feu avec le principal suspect."L'un d'eux est dans un état critique, l'autre a été blessé au pied", a précisé ce policier, ajoutant que le suspect avait réussi à s'enfuir.
Mardi 6 novembre 2012	Benghazi	Inconnu		Le colonel à la retraite Abdelkarim Mahfud, qui avait apporté son soutien à la révolution de 2011, a été retrouvé mort dans sa ferme le corps criblé de balles.
Mercredi 7 novembre 2012	sur la route menant à l'aéroport de la ville, à	Inconnu		L'explosion d'une voiture a blessé un responsable de l'ancien régime libyen. Hussam al-Raaid, ancien officier des services de la sûreté intérieure de Kadhafi, a été

	Benghazi.		grièvement blessé lorsqu'un engin explosif a été lancé sur son véhicule.
Mercredi 7 novembre 2012	Tripoli	Inconnu	Une jeune Marocaine a été enlevée par des ravisseurs pour tenter d'obtenir une rançon. Cette fillette de 13 ans et l'une de ses amies libyennes ont été enlevées par des hommes armés la semaine dernière, alors qu'elles quittaient leur école privée. La jeune Libyenne a été relâchée par la suite.
Mercredi 21 novembre 2012, dans la matinée	Quartier de Sabri de la ville de Benghazi	Inconnu	Des hommes armés libyens ont assassiné le responsable de la sécurité devant son domicile. Le colonel Faraj Mohammed Idris Drissi avait pris la tête de la Direction de la sécurité de Benghazi peu après l'attaque contre le consulat des Etats-Unis le 11 septembre. Il avait occupé plusieurs postes à responsabilité sous le régime de Mouammar Kadhafi avant de rejoindre les révolutionnaires. Drissi est le dix-huitième haut responsable assassiné à Benghazi cette année.

### Synthesis table

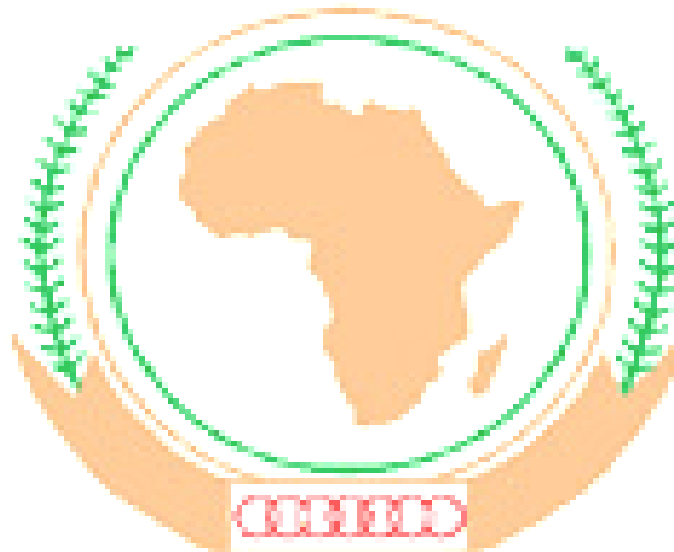
<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
8					5				8				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	7	RAS	1
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
2	4	1	1	RAS	5	RAS	RAS	RAS	8	RAS	RAS	RAS			

### Preliminary remarks

1. L'Aqmi reste la menace terroriste la plus importante en Afrique du nord.
2. En Algérie, aucune attaque terroriste n'est enregistrée pour ce mois ci.



3. La Libye, notamment dans la région de Benghazi, se rapproche à des niveaux de violence terroriste inquiétants, sept attaques, similaire à ceux perpétrés le mois d'Août passé.
4. L'Égypte enregistre une attaque ayant causée des dégâts humains, deux morts deux blessés, toujours dans la même région : le Désert du Sinäi.



## Décembre 2012

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	ET	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>				
Samedi 1 décembre 2012, vers 01h 00.	le chemin communal d'Ahnif, au lieudit Akerrav, sur la route menant vers la localité de Tamelaht, située à 50 km à l'est de Bouira.	Inconnu		Un groupe armé, composé d'une dizaine d'individus cagoulés, a délestés les automobilistes de leur argent et de tous ce qu'ils avaient de précieux dans un faux barrage, «Ce faux barrage a duré plusieurs heures», a indiqué l'une des victimes qui affirme avoir perdu dans cette opération du racket 30 000 DA, un téléphone portable et une chaîne en or. Les racketteurs armés de fusils Kalachnikov procédaient à une fouille minutieuse des automobilistes et de leurs voitures Fort heureusement qu'aucun mort ni blessé n'est à déplorer.
Lundi 3 Décembre 2012, hier vers 15h.	à la sortie sud de la ville de Baghlia, à 50 km à l'est de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique		Un citoyen a été blessé dans l'explosion d'une bombe artisanale. L'engin artisanal était enfoui sous terre au bord d'une ruelle menant vers les quartiers du sud de la ville. Le citoyen blessé a été évacué en urgence vers la polyclinique de la commune, où il a reçu les soins nécessaires. L'explosion a provoqué une grande panique parmi les habitants des alentours.
Lundi 10 décembre 2012, vers 16h.	près du village Ouled Ben Salah sur les hauteurs de Thénia, à 15 km au sud de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique		Deux femmes âgées d'une soixantaine d'années ont été blessées dans l'explosion d'une bombe artisanale. Les victimes ont été touchées alors qu'elles se rendaient vers un champ d'oliviers près du village Ouled Ben Salah. L'une d'elle a perdu ses membres inférieurs après avoir marché sur l'engin explosif alors que sa compagne a été blessée légèrement au dos. Les malheureuses ont été évacuées peu après par les forces de l'ANP vers les urgences de l'hôpital de la ville.
Samedi 15 décembre 2012, vers 23 h 30.	à la sortie de la commune de Bouira.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique		Une bombe a explosé au passage d'un train de marchandises. Les terroristes ont actionné l'engin explosif à distance au passage du train qui se dirigeait vers Alger. L'explosion n'a fait aucune victime. Mais elle a causé des dégâts matériels sur les wagons et la voie ferrée, qui a été endommagée.
Lundi 17	la localité de Tizi	Inconnu		Trois citoyens ont été blessés par balles dans un faux barrage. Arrivées au niveau du

décembre 2012, vers 22 h	N'Tleta, sur la route de Mâatkas, à une vingtaine de kilomètres au sud de la ville de Tizi Ouzou		faux barrage, dressé sur le chemin de wilaya 147 les trois victimes ont refusé de s'arrêter et ont foncé sur les auteurs du barrage, en l'occurrence trois individus cagoulés qui ont ouvert le feu sur le véhicule, blessant les trois occupants. Des citoyens de passage, ont alerté les habitants et les services de sécurité, ce qui a permis une évacuation rapide des victimes vers le service des urgences du CHU de Tizi Ouzou.
Mercredi 19 décembre 2012, vers 20h	Au niveau des maquis de Tikraï relevant de la commune d'Ahnif à 50km à l'est de la wilaya de Bouira	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un colonel de l'armée nationale populaire (ANP) du sous-secteur militaire d'El Hachimia a été tué dans un violent accrochage opposant des militaires à un groupe terroriste. L'accrochage a éclaté lors d'une opération de ratissage déclenchée par les soldats de l'ANP, épaulés par des gardes communaux, et ce, à la suite d'informations faisant état de la présence d'un groupe terroriste dans cette région.
Lundi 23 décembre 2012, vers 20h30	à Oued El Hammam, localité relevant de la commune de Benchoud, à 50 kms à l'Est de Boumerdès	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un repentis a été assassiné par un terroriste. La victime, T.Smaïl, 33 ans, s'était rendue aux services en 2001 après avoir passé deux ans au maquis. Elle a été tuée par balle près son domicile familial.
Mardi 25 décembre 2012	dans la localité de R'mila relevant de au niveau du détachement de Aïdem la commune de Kheiri Oued Adjoul, dans la wilaya de Jijel.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un garde communal a été assassiné, âgé de 54 ans, a été abattu peu après 8h par des terroristes, à quelques centaines de mètres de son domicile d'où il venait juste de sortir.
Mercredi 26 décembre 2012	au lieu-dit Ouled Ali, dans la commune d'Oued El Bardi, à 15 km au sud-est de Bouira,	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux enfants, âgés de 12 et 13 ans, de la même famille, ont été tués dans l'explosion d'une bombe artisanale. Les deux victimes participaient, avec leur famille, à la cueillette des olives dans un champ près de leur village. Ils avaient trouvé devant le tronc d'un olivier une boîte en plastique qui s'est avérée être une bombe artisanale. L'engin a explosé entre les mains des enfants, les tuant sur place. Les forces de l'ANP ont aussitôt lancé une opération de ratissage dans la région et interdit aux villageois de poursuivre la cueillette des olives.

Samedi 29 décembre 2012, vers 20h	au lieudit Halaba, à quelques encablures des maquis de Boudhar près de la localité de Si Mustapha, 20 km à l'est de Boumerdès.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un militaire a été tué lors d'un violent accrochage entre un groupe armé et une patrouille de l'ANP. L'accrochage s'est produit au cours d'une embuscade tendue par les forces de l'ANP.
<b>LIBYE</b>			
Lundi 3 décembre 2012.	Benghazi	Inconnu	Le policier Naji Hamad, l'un des organisateurs de la manifestation "Sauvez Benghazi" en septembre dernier, a échappé de justesse à une tentative d'assassinat. "Il sortait de chez lui lorsqu'un groupe d'hommes a ouvert le feu sur lui", a expliqué Bilal Bettamir. "Son beau-frère a été touché et il est décédé. Il n'avait que 19 ou 20 ans. C'était un artiste innocent."
Mercredi 12 décembre 2012	Devant le poste d'Al-Fwihet Benghazi	Inconnu	Une explosion survenue près d'un poste de police a blessé au moins cinq policiers libyens. "La bombe a explosé alors qu'un véhicule de la police passait devant le poste d'Al-Fwihet". "Les deux policiers chargés de la circulation qui se trouvaient dans cette voiture ont été sérieusement blessés", ainsi que deux autres policiers qui se trouvaient devant le commissariat.
Dimanche 16 décembre 2012	Benghazi	Inconnu	Des attaques terroristes simultanées lancées contre des postes de police ont tué quatre policiers et en ont blessé plusieurs autres. Les agresseurs, armés d'armes légères et de lance-grenades, ont attaqué deux postes de police pour tenter de libérer un suspect arrêté samedi pour son rôle présumé dans l'assassinat de policiers et de militaires.
Dimanche 16 décembre 2012	Bani Walid	Inconnu	Deux officiers de l'armée ont été abattus par un groupe armé.
Lundi 17 décembre 2012, le matin	Benghazi	Inconnu	Deux explosions ont détruit les postes de police de Garyounes et d'Al-Oruba.

Dimanche 30 décembre 2012.	Misrata, à 200 km à l'est de Tripoli	Inconnu	Une explosion a fait un mort et trois blessés (les victimes étaient toutes de nationalité égyptienne) dans une église copte près une grande ville portuaire de."Il y a eu une explosion dans une église copte dans la province de Misrata. Une personne a été tuée et trois autres blessées.
<b>TUNISIE</b>			
Lundi 10 décembre 2012, vers 15h30.	La région de Kasserine ouest de la Tunisie	Inconnu	Un gendarme tunisien a été tué dans des affrontements avec des hommes armés.

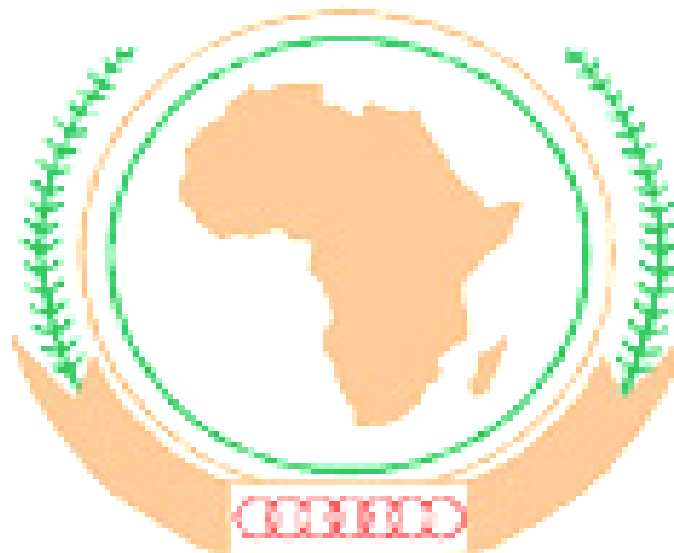
### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
17					13				13				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	9	RAS	8
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
6	10	1	RAS	RAS	11	2	RAS	RAS	4	9	RAS	RAS			

### Preliminary remarks

1. Pour le mois clôturant l'année 2012, l'Aqmi reste la menace terroriste la plus importante en Afrique du nord car le niveau des attaques terroristes se rapproche du niveau record du mois de juillet 2012, qui était de dix neuf attaques, comparé à celui de ce mois-ci décembre 2012 étant de dix sept.
2. L'Algérie enregistre la part importante des attaques terroristes du mois qui sont de l'ordre de dix .Ce chiffre est constitué de deux attaques venant du banditisme et de la criminalité organisée.
3. La Libye enregistre un niveau d'attaque terroriste usant des explosifs et des armes conventionnelles en restant sur les mêmes cibles relevant de la militaire et sécuritaire.

4. La Tunisie depuis le printemps arabe a vu grossir les rangs de ses wahabo-salafistes qui s'affrontent régulièrement aux forces de l'ordre .Ce précédent constitue le terreau favorable à l'émergence de terrorisme d'extraction sectaire.

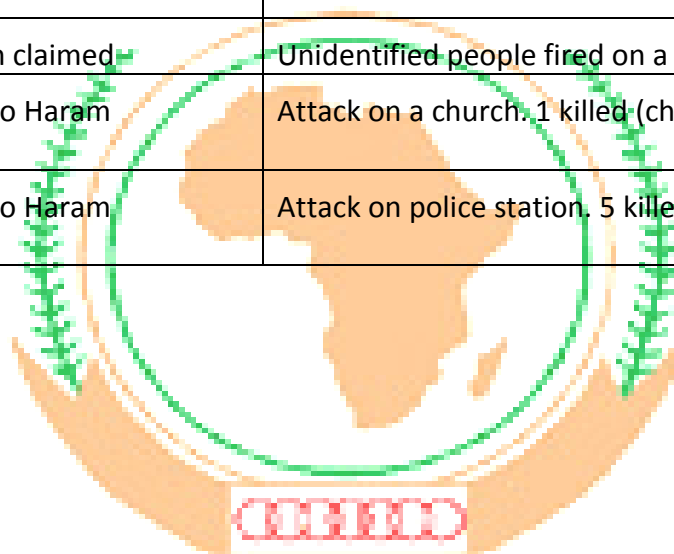


## West Africa Terrorism Situation Report

### January 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
	DAMATURU, BORNO State 4/1/12	Boko Haram	IED in a public place. 1 killed
	MAIDUGURI, BORNO State 4/1/12	Boko Haram	IED in a public place. 2 killed
	GOMBE, GOMBE State. 5/1/12	Boko Haram	BH elements fired in a church. 6 killed
	GOMBE, GOMBE State. 5/1/12	Boko Haram	3 BH elements on motorcycles entered into a relaxation place and fired on 2 identified persons that died.
	MUBI, ADAMAWA State. 5/1/12	Boko Haram	BH elements fired on a crowd taking part in a burial ceremony. 17 persons killed
	MUBI, ADAMAWA State. 8/1/12	Boko Haram	Attack on a church. 12 killed.
	YOLA, ADAMAWA State. 8/1/12	Boko Haram	BH elements attacked Christ Apostolic Church. 11 worshippers killed
	YOLA, ADAMAWA State. 6/1/12	Boko Haram	BH elements fired in a church. 10 killed
	POTISKUM, YOBE State. 6/1/12	Boko Haram	Attack on security forces. 2 killed
	BIU Local	Boko Haram	1 SSS Officer killed by BH elements

Government Area, BORNO State. 7/1/12		
POTISKUM, YOBE State. 10/1/12	Boko Haram	BH elements on motorcycles fired in a bar. 8 killed
DALMAN, BAUCHI State. 10/1/12	Boko Haram	Attack on the village inhabitants. 3 killed
BENIN CITY, BENIN State. 11/1/12	Non claimed	Attack on two mosques. 5 killed
KANO, KANO State 20/1/12	Boko Haram	Attack on various targets, mainly police stations and security services offices. 185 killed.
KANO, KANO State 22/1/12	Boko Haram	Attack on NAIBAWA Police station. 2 killed
BORNO State 23/1/12	Non claimed	Unidentified people fired on a crowd place. 2 killed
POTISKUM, YOBE State. 30/1/12	Boko Haram	Attack on a church. 1 killed (church security officer)
KANO, KANO State. 30/1/12	Boko Haram	Attack on police station. 5 killed





### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>				<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
19				275				Not known				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>				<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	4	0	15
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>											
2	7	10	RAS	195	80	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS			

### Preliminary remarks

1. Boko Haram continues to be the greatest terrorist threat in Nigeria.
2. More attacks on civilian targets by Boko Haram took place in January than on military targets.
3. Types of weapons preferred by Boko Haram remain to be a mixture of guns and explosives (grenades and improvised explosive devices).



## February 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
6/2/12	KADUNA, KADUNA State	Boko Haram	3 bomb blasts targeted various places in the city. The first blast occurred at the 1 Divisional Army Headquarters, when a suicide bomber in a Siena car was heading towards the administrative block of the army base. It killed 3: 2 officers and the bomber. The second bomb thrown from a moving vehicle intended for the Nigerian Air Force (NAF) base exploded at the gate. 0 killed and several people injured. The third bomb was planted under the flyover bridge at KAWO The explosion didn't cause casualty.
15/2/12	MAJE, SULEJA local government area, Niger state	Non claimed	Unknown gunmen attacked MAJE Police station in the night and killed 1 (a corporal)
15/2/12	KOGI State, GOMBE State.	Boko Haram	BH elements attacked the KOTON KARIFI prison to free 7 prisoners. More than 119 prisoners had success to escape.
16/2/12	MINNA, Niger state	Non claimed	Unknown gunmen yesterday night struck in, killing two Policemen attached to WUSHISHI Housing Estate Police post. The gunmen rain bullets at the Policemen at the gate of the estate at about 8.pm leaving 2 lifeless (an Inspector and a Sergeant) and 1 critically injured (a Corporal )
20/2/12	MAIDUGURI, BORNO State	Boko Haram	10 to 15 people with guns and IEDs attacked BAGA Market in MAIDUGURI, causing 30 deceases and Many injured.
24/2/12	GOMBE, GOMBE State	Boko Haram	Armed BH elements attacked the Gombe City Police Station in the night in order to free detainees in the neighboring prison. The confrontation with the police forces left 14 dead.
26/2/12	JOS, Plateau State	Boko Haram	A suicide car bomber killed 3 people and wounded 38 near a church on Sunday in the main headquarters of the Church of Christ in Nigeria, where Christians gathered for the Sunday's pray. Following the attack Christian youths went on

			rampage in the city beating 2 people to death.
26/2/12	Abuja	Boko Haram	A bomb exploded near a church on the edge of the city, wounding 5 people.
26/2/12	GOMBE, State	GOMBE Boko Haram	Victimless Detonation of two bombs planted at the police barracks.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>				<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
13				53				44				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int.</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>				<u>Security</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	8	0	5
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>&amp; Military</u>				<u>&amp; Military</u>						
7	2	4	RAS	19	33	RAS	1	1	43	RAS	RAS			

### Preliminary remarks

1. Boko Haram continues to be the greatest terrorist threat in Nigeria.
2. Attacks this month show increase on military/security targets in relation to civilian targets.
3. Types of weapons preferred in attacks were Improvised Explosive Devices (IED).

## March 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>BENIN</b>			
4/3/12			Important quantities of explosives, thought to belong to Boko Haram were found at the Benin-Nigeria border of Sèmè-Kraké plage.
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
1/3/12	BAYELSA State	MEND	The Former militants of Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), who have been agitating to be included in the amnesty programme, put in place by the Nigerian authorities in 2009, killed 4 policemen as they were patrolling waterways BAYELSA river in BAYELSA.
7/3/12	Yobe state, Potiskum	Boko Haram	Six gunmen stormed into the house of a high-ranking Nigerian customs officer, Adamu Ahmadu, killing him, weeks after tightening up border controls to stem the flow of arms in the region.
7/3/12	Kano State, Konduga	Boko Haram	Gunmen have attacked a prison, police station and local government office firing, and putting explosives. Three policemen were wounded and no deaths reported.
8/3/12	The place was not indicated	AQIM	Two hostages McManus, a Briton and Franco Lamolinara, an Italian citizen, were killed by their kidnapers before Nigerian security forces launch the operation to free them.
11/3/12	Plateau State, Jos	Boko Haram	19 persons were killed and dozens injured when suicide bombers rammed their explosive-laden vehicle into the gate of St. Finbars Catholic Church in Jos, capital of Nigeria's northern state of Plateau.
13/3/12	Adamawa State, Mubi	Non claimed	6 bullet-riddled dead bodies, were found in the town of Mubi in Nigeria's northern Adamawa state, after the town was rocked by several explosions on Monday night, followed by sporadic gunshots

30/3/12	Yobe State	Boko Haram	Boko Haram Gunmen set free 14 inmates of the Satellite Prison in Nigeria's northern state of Yobe when they attacked the prison and a police station in the state. After the gunmen freed the inmates, they then set ablaze a police station at Damagum, in Fune council area of the state
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### Synthesis table

Total attacks			Total killed			Total injured			Main targets		
7			32			Non available			Govern	Int. Org	Civil
Explosives	Guns and conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Security & Military	Civil population	Western hostages	Security & Military	Civil population	Terrorists	4	0	3
1	5	1	5	25	2	NA	NA	NA			

### Preliminary remarks

1. The group Boko Haram remains the main terrorist threat.
2. The use of explosives is stable. The conventional weapons are also largely used.
3. Government targets, mainly police and army remain the main targets of Boko Haram.
4. Churches and markets are mostly targeted amongst civil targets.
5. No destruction of schools this month.

## April 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
1/4/12	Kogi state,	Boko Haram	Gunmen members of the Islamic sect Boko Haram ambushed the security agents of the State Security Service (SSS) as they trailed them to their hideout in Okene in Nigeria's central Kogi state, One soldier, one personnel and nine gunmen were killed and 3 SSS officials were also injured in the clash.
2/4/12	Borno state,	Boko Haram	Gunmen suspected to be members of the Islamic sect Boko Haram shot dead the chair of Chibok council area of Nigeria's northern Borno state
5/4/12	Borno State, Maiduguri	Boko Haram	Gunmen, numbering four, stormed a popular market in Maiduguri, capital of northern Borno state mid afternoon and fired sporadically at shop owners. Seven people were killed and dozens injured.
8/4/12	Kaduna State, Kaduna	Boko Haram	A 2003 Honda Accord car in which was placed a bomb detonated while it was being driven by two persons at Sardauna Crescent junction along the Ahmadu Bello Way Sunday morning, as Christian faithful were in church celebrating the Easter. The explosion occurred some 500 metres from a cluster of churches, including the Evangelical Church of West Africa (ECWA) and the Assemblies of God Church, but none of the churches was said to have been affected by the blast. 9 people died and 38 were injured
8/4/12	Plateau State, Jos	Boko Haram	An Improvised Explosive Device (IED) placed on a motorcycle detonated in the Tundun Wada area of the Plateau state capital. 0 killed
11/4/12	Borno State, Banki Town	Boko Haram	Gunmen members of the Islamic sect Boko Haram killed 5 persons, including three civilians, one policeman and one Immigration official, in an attack on Banki town in Nigeria's northern state of Borno. The gunmen shot sporadically in the air to scare away residents of the border town (with Cameroon) before attacking the Banki police station as well as the Immigration and Customs outpost in the town. Many rifles and vehicles were destroyed in the attack on the police station, even though

			the police repelled the gunmen's attempt to burn the station
13/4/12	Bayelsa State, Clough Creek		At 0210 Hrs, fighters of the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (M.E.N.D) attacked and destroyed one wellhead and one manifold on trunk lines belonging to Agip Oil Company, a member of the Italian ENI group.
14/4/12	Lagos	Boko Haram	Mohammed Anwal Kontangora, the Spokesman for Boko Haram, Abu Qaga II, may have been killed on 14/4/12, following a growing rift within the sect, on the instruction of sect leader Abu Shekau, for attempting to desert after he was put under intense security watch,
16/4/12	Borno State, Maiduguri	Boko Haram	The military Joint Task Force (JTF) deployed to combat the Islamic sect Boko Haram, carried a raid on the hideout of suspected Boko Haram members at Pompomari , and killed 1 suspected sect member and arrested 13 others in Maiduguri, capital of northern Borno state
25/4/12	Plateau State, village Riyom		Overnight attack Tuesday in the Christian village of Riyom in the central Plateau state opposing Muslim and Christian people left 5 killed. Heavily-armed attackers, numbering 20 and suspected to be Muslim Fulani herdsmen, sneaked into the village during a downpour and unleashed gun and machete attacks on the villagers.
26/4/12	Abuja and Kaduna	Boko Haram	The offices of Nigeria's independent This day newspapers in the capital city of Abuja and the northern city of Kaduna and two other newspapers (The Sun and The Moment) along Jos Road were rocked by explosions that killed 5 people and injured unspecified number of people. A vehicle drove into the building, and the driver came out and lobbed explosives, killing some bystanders.
29/4/12	Kano State, Kano	Boko Haram	Gunmen attacked Catholic worshippers at the old campus of the Bayero University in Nigeria's northern city of Kano, The attack that took place at the University's Chaplaincy between 8.30 and 9am local time left 18 people dead, including two professors and many more injured.
30/4/12	Taraba State, Jalingo	Non claimed	Two suspected suicide bombers riding on a motorcycle detonated the explosives they were carrying near the convoy of the Commissioner of Police in Nigeria's northern Taraba state. The police commissioner, who was apparently the target of the attackers, was not injured. Parts of the nearby Ministry of Finance, the gates of

			which the police boss normally uses to access the state police headquarters, were damaged by the blast, which occurred about 8.45am local time. 11 persons were killed and 20 injured.
<b>MALI</b>			
5/4/12	Gao	MUJWA	The MUJWA took control of the Algerian consulate in Gao, northeastern Mali, and kidnapped seven diplomats including the consul.

### Synthesis table

Total attacks			Total killed			Total injured			Main targets		
12			68			Non available			Govern	Int. Org	Civil
Explosives	Guns and conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Security & Military	Civil population	Terrorist	Security & Military	Civil population	Terrorists	5	0	7
5	6	1	3	65	NA	NA	NA	NA			

### Preliminary remarks

1. The group Boko Haram remains the main terrorist threat.
2. The increasing use of explosives, mainly IED
3. Government targets, mainly police and army remain the main targets of Boko Haram.
4. Churches remain priority targets for BH.



## May 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>MALI</b>			
2/5/12	Mali, Bamako	Defense and Security Forces	The violent clashes erupted between members of the garrison at Kati, 15 km north of Bamako, and those of the Parachute Regiment in Djikoroni, west of Bamako, after CNRDRE troops attempted, but failed, to arrest the commander of the Parachute Regiment, Colonel Abdeen Guindo, a senior officer who has long served as aide to President Toure, has remained loyal to the presidency. 14 persons, half of them civilians, died and 40 injured when they were hit by stray bullets
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
1/5/12	Kano State, Kano	Boko Haram	Security agents clashed with suspected Boko Haram during an operation carried out by the Police, State Security Service (SSS) and the Joint Task Force (JTF) in Kano. 1 BH was killed, and some rifles including AK-47, live ammunition were recovered, and 35 cans already filled with explosives
2/5/12	Abuja	Boko Haram	Nigeria's Islamic sect Boko Haram recorded 26/4 attack on the private Thisday newspaper in Abuja and posted the video on YouTube, an action that could be an indication of the sect's growing sophistication and audacity. The sect also threatened more attacks on the newspaper, as well as seven other local newspapers and the Hausa Service of the Voice of America (VOA).
14/5/12	Borno State, Mafa Council	Boko Haram	BH Gunmen attacked and burnt a police station in Mafa council area of Borno state. 2 police officers and 1 civilian were killed ;
14/5/12	Borno State, Maiduguri	Boko Haram	Military Joint Task Force (JTF) deployed in the state, raided the hideouts of the Islamic sect in the London Ciki and Gwange areas of Maiduguri, shot dead 2 members and arrested five persons, who were suspected to have killed a senior official of the Nigerian Prisons, Malam Usman Laskari Umar earlier in the day.
17/5/12	Rivers State, Port Harcourt	Unknown	A passenger minibus, in which were rided arms, munitions and dynamites exploded in city of Port Harcourt, around the Rumuokoro area of the city, wrecking

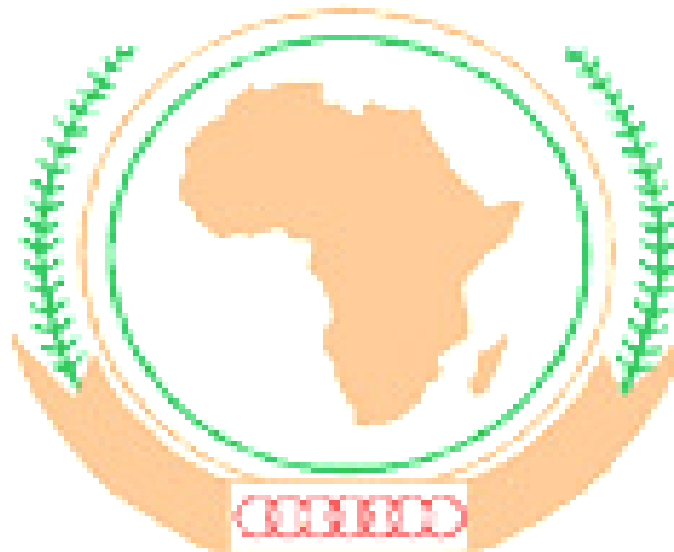
			the bus, killing 1 occupant and leaving the other occupants, badly burnt. It was not clear why the bus exploded or where the occupants were heading to
18/5/12	Lagos	Boko Haram	Nigeria's violent Islamic sect Boko Haram has said it will henceforth target all government establishments in all the 19 states in the predominantly-Muslim north and the capital city of Abuja. Boko Haram spokesman Abul Qaga said the sect would bomb government offices and residential quarters in retaliation for the destruction of property belonging to suspected sect members in Kano and Borno states by members of the military Joint Task Force
<b>SENEGAL</b>			
11/5/12	Casamance, Village of Brikama	Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC)	Rebels, belonging to one of the factions, of the armed wing of the Democratic Forces of Casamance MFDC, led by Ousmane Diatta Niantang, have disrupted the annual Gamou (religious event) in the village of Brikama, located about 50km east of Ziguinchor in Senegal, attacking pilgrims whom they stripped of their personal belongings, looted many shops and took heads of cattle as they withdrew to the border with Guinea-Bissau. Some of the villagers were forced to carry the loot, and have so far not returned home. Several people were injured in the stampede that followed the shots fired by the rebels

### Synthesis table

Total attacks			Total killed			Total injured			Main targets		
9			22			44			Govern	Int. Org	Civil
Explosives	Guns and conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Security & Military	Civil population	Western hostages	Security & Military	Civil population	Terrorists	5	1	3
1	2	6	10	9	3	1	43	0			

### **Preliminary remarks**

1. Boko Haram continues to be the greatest terrorist threat in Nigeria.
2. Attacks this month show increase on military/security targets in relation to civilian targets.
3. Types of weapons preferred in attacks were conventional weapons and Improvised Explosive Devices (IED).
4. In Mali, clashes between the CNRDRE and the Parachute Regiment indicate continued strained relations between various factions within the military.

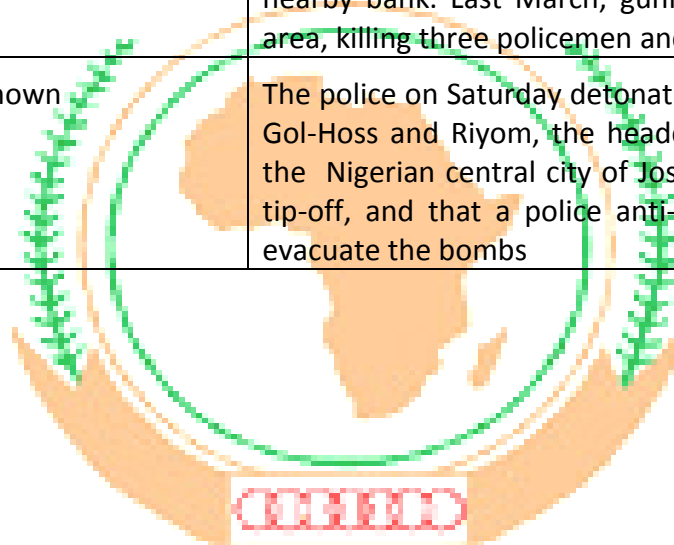


## June 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
3/6/12	Yelwa, Bauchi State	Unknown	A suspected suicide bomber rammed his explosive-laden vehicle into a church during service Sunday, 21 persons died and 45 were injured. The affected church was identified as the Winners' Chapel Living Faith. No group has yet claimed responsibility for the latest attack, which is similar to previous ones claimed by the Islamic sect Boko Haram.
6/6/12	Maiduguri, Borno State	Boko Haram	The Nigerian military Joint Task Force (JTF), deployed to battle the rampaging Islamists killed 16 suspected Boko Haram terrorists and arrested five others in a gun duel that lasted several hours in the sect's spiritual home base of Maiduguri, capital of northern Borno state. The clashes occurred in different locations in the city, including Lawan Bukar, Railway quarters, Gwange and Budum wards, on Tuesday. The terrorist group attempted to launch simultaneous attacks in Maiduguri using AK 47 rifles, bombs and rocket propelled grenades. They also used other deadly weapons in the attacks. The JTF recovered seven AK 47 rifles, an anti-armoured tank rocket launcher, a pistol revolver and 200 assorted live ammunition, among others, from the attackers.
8/6/12	Maiduguri, Borno State	Boko Haram	At least four persons, including one policeman, the suspected suicide bomber and two civilians died when a suspected suicide bomber attacked the headquarters of the Borno state police command in Nigeria's northern city of Maiduguri, the state capital. A first attack, which occurred earlier in the day in the Gidan Dambe area of the city, killed one person.
10/6/12	Biu, Borno State	Boko Haram	Unknown gunmen on Sunday opened fire on worshippers at EYN Church in Biu in the southern part of Nigeria's northern Borno state, killing at least 2 persons and seriously wounding many others. The attack was carried out against the EYN Church in the Tabra ward as the faithful gathered for Sunday service.

17/5/12	Jos, Plateaux State	Boko Haram	5 persons died in the suicide bombing of the Christ Chosen Church in Jos and the reprisal attacks that followed
12/6/12	Dangulbi, Dansadau Emirate	Unknown	Gunmen suspected to be armed robbers killed 27 people and left eight others injured in a suspected reprisal attack on the town of Dangulbi, Dansadau Emirate in Nigeria's northern Zamfara State on Monday. The gunmen were believed to be on a revenge mission after some of their members were killed by the police and vigilante groups in the area. The gunmen, who sneaked into the town on the market day posing as traders, first attacked the police post, killing one officer and injuring others, forcing the security agents to flee. They then went from house to house killing residents in cold blood and firing their guns sporadically to scare away people. Many of those killed had their throats slit with knives. After the attack, 18 bodies were left in the town while nine more persons were killed as the gunmen retreated along the routes leading to Biya, Guru and Sabon Kasuwa villages, all in the district, which has been witnessing killings by unknown gunmen. About 160 people, including five policemen, have been killed in Lingyado, Dansadau, and Tungar Baushe since the attack and counter-attacks started in 2011.
12/6/12	Yobe state,	Unknown	Unidentified gunmen killed Adamu Degubi, deputy leader of the Yobe state House of Assembly (parliament) in Nigeria's northern region. The violent Islamic sect Boko Haram, which has killed over 1,200 in gun and bomb attacks since 2009, said recently it was shifting its target to government officials and establishments.
17/06/12	Kaduna State	Boko Haram	Churches in two cities in Nigeria's northern Kaduna state were rocked by explosions during service on Sunday. The first two explosions occurred at churches in Wusasa and Sabon Gari areas of Zaria, while the third one went off at a church in the state capital, Kaduna, located some 60 kilometres away, killing in total 34 people and injuring 156. 11 persons have so far been killed in reprisal attacks across the state, which is divided between Christians and Muslims
20/6/2012	Yobe State, Damaturu	Boko Haram	At least 40 people, including soldiers and policemen, died in Monday's gun and bomb attack perpetrated by suspected members of the Islamic sect Boko Haram in Damaturu, capital of northern Yobe state. Over 100 suspected Boko Haram fighters invaded the capital on Monday evening and fought prolonged street battles with

			soldiers of the military Joint Task Force (JTF) who are keeping the peace in the state. The attackers fired their guns sporadically and detonated explosives that forced residents to either stay indoors or escape from the city
27/6/12	Kano, Kano State	Unknown	Attacks by gunmen riding motor bikes have killed at least 45 people in the past three months in Nigeria's largest northern city of Kano. 90 per cent of those killed were civilians while the remainder was security personnel. The attacks were carried out mostly in sub-urban areas of the state capital, especially in Sheka, Hotoro, Sharada, Mariri, Panshekara and Rijiyar Zaki. The attack mode (using motor bikes to carry out attacks) is one of the preferred methods employed by the Islamic sect Boko Haram
29/6/12	Madagali Council, Adamawa State	Unknown	Gunmen killed three policemen during an attack on the Gulak Divisional Police Station in Madagali council area of the state in Nigeria's northern state of Adamawa. They later escaped in a car they snatched from one of the workers of a nearby bank. Last March, gunmen also attacked a police outpost in the council area, killing three policemen and escaping with their rifles.
30/6/12	Jos, Plateaux state	Unknown	The police on Saturday detonated two bombs planted on a bridge in Riyom, linking Gol-Hoss and Riyom, the headquarters of Riyom council area, some 40kms from the Nigerian central city of Jos. the discovery of the bomb was made following a tip-off, and that a police anti-bomb squad went to the scene to detonate and evacuate the bombs



### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>				<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
13				154				Not Available				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>				<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	4	RAS	9
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>											
5	6	2	RAS	5	131	RAS	18	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS			

### Preliminary remarks

1. Boko Haram demeure la principale menace terroriste
2. Les attentats à l'explosif sont à la hausse
3. Les populations civiles restent encore les plus touchées
4. Les cibles civiles sont pour la plupart des églises chrétiennes
5. Les attentats dans les autres lieux populaires ont disparu
6. Le mode d'action de Bombay est en train de s'affirmer dans la tactique de BH : Plusieurs hommes mènent des attaques coordonnées en milieu urbain, sur des cibles préalablement identifiées.



## July2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>Benin</b>			
27/7/12	COTONOU	POLICE	Police has intercepted at Hillal-Condji on the Benin-Togo border, a boat from Lome, Togo, in which 30 packs of cannabis with a total weight of 30 kilograms 270 grams were found. 3 people involved in the international drug trafficking have been arrested by the police. They are LAWSON SULAYMAN BIBI, 22 years and ALFRED LAWSON TEVI, 68 years old, from Togo and JUNAID KOGNON, 49 years, from Benin.
<b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b>			
20/7/12	Nahibly(Duékoué)	Non claimed	Hundreds of armed youths stormed Côte d'Ivoire's last camp for the displaced outside Duékoué city in the western region. They killed at least 6 civilians, torched the camp and drove off the 5,000 people staying there; The attack has been described as an ethnically motivated attack. Suspected members of the Malinké ethnic group, together with traditional hunters known as Dozos, attacked the camp hosting 5,083 mainly Guéré people, who had fled their homes during the 2010-11 election violence.
29/7/12	Abidjan	Republican Forces of Côte d'Ivoire (FRCI)	A clash between two groups of soldiers left 2 killed in ABOBO (North of Abidjan). The confrontation occurred after a detachment of military police decided to dismantle "illegal" base, set up by elements of the Republican Forces of Côte d'Ivoire. The discussions have degenerated, leading to the use of weapons which resulted in the death of two soldiers. Several areas of Abidjan have become the scene of recurring clashes between factions of the FRCI, sowing anxiety among the civilian population; The military authorities of the country expressed their determination to clean up the army, eradicating the "uncontrolled elements" who operate illegally and pose actions which ill repute the corporation
<b>MALI</b>			
29/7/12	Aguelhok	Ansar Dine	A couple who had an adulterous relationship was stoned to death. The man and



			woman were buried up to their necks, then pelted with stones until they died
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
7/7/12	Jos, Plateau State	Unknown	More than 30 people, mostly women and children, were killed when over 100 gunmen invaded many Christian villages in BARAKIN-LADI and some parts of the RIYOM Local Government Areas of Plateau state. The gunmen stormed the villages of BEROM, KAKURUK, KUZEN, NGYO, KOGODUK, RUK, DOGO, KUFANG, KPAPKPIDUK and KAI in BARAKIN-LADI in the early hours of the day, shooting anyone they could see. Those killed by the gunmen, who reportedly wore army uniform and were armed with sophisticated weapons, also included two policemen. It was the latest in a spate of tit-for-tat killings between the so-called settlers in the state, who are mostly Hausa-Fulani herdsmen, and the predominantly-Christian indigenes over increasingly scarce natural resources.
8/7/12	Jos, Plateau State	Non claimed	Mr. GYANG DANTONG, the Senator representing Plateau North Senatorial District in the upper legislative chamber, and Mr. GYANG FILANI, who is serving in Plateau State House of Assembly (state parliament) died while they were attending the mass burial of the over 30 of their kinsmen killed by suspected Muslim Fulani herdsmen a day earlier. Both men were among mourners at the mass burial when gunshots rang out from suspected Fulani herdsmen, who were believed to have been behind earlier killings
11/7/12	Maiduguri, Borno State	Boko Haram	A suicide bomber detonated explosives strapped to his body at a mosque, killing 5 persons and injuring 6, including 2 soldiers. The incident occurred just after Friday prayers at the mosque, close to the palace of the city's traditional ruler - SHEHU of Bornu, Abubakar GARBAL. Only the quick thinking of the Joint Task Force soldiers attached to the palace prevented the suicide bomber from getting close to the traditional ruler, who was accompanied to mosque by the Borno state's deputy governor, ZANNA Mustapha.
15/7/12	Maiduguri, Borno State	Non claimed	Unknown Gunmen shot dead HAJJA BAYAYI, in her residence in the LIMANTI area, a female Councilor representing the BOLORI ward 1. It happened by nighttime, during curfew hours. No one has claimed responsibility for the killing, and the motive is yet unknown.

13/7/12	Maiduguri, Borno State	Boko Haram	1 Islamist Boko Haram insurgent, about 15 years old, exploded himself, killing 5 people and injuring 6 people at the central mosque in Maiduguri. The blast narrowly missed the deputy governor of Borno state and the regional religious leader, who were attending Friday prayers.
16/7/12	Maiduguri, Borno State	Non claimed	At least 4 traders were shot dead, and 2 other injured when unknown gunmen attacked the city's largest market, Monday Market. The incident forced many traders who were at the peak of their pre-Ramadan shopping to flee the market.
16/7/12	Maiduguri, Borno State	Boko Haram	2 persons were killed when the military Joint Task Force (JTF) deployed to the city clashed with gunmen suspected to be members of the Boko Haram sect in Gambouru ward of Maiduguri. The clash occurred when suspected gunmen attacked one of the military patrol vehicles near Kofa Biyu on Sir Kashim Ibrahim Way.
16/7/12	Jos, Plateau State	Unknown	1 boy was killed when an unknown gunman fired a rocket-propelled grenade into a private high school in BUKURU area.
16/7/12	Jos, Plateau State	Unknown	4 people, a widow and her three children, were killed by unknown gunmen at SABON GIDA KANAP area of Jos. An unknown man was said to have alighted from an Opel Vectra car at about 9.30 a.m. and fired the grenade
21/7/12	BAUCHI, BAUCHI State	Non claimed	A locally made bomb has exploded in the BAYAN GARIN area of BAUCHI metropolis killing 2 people including a little boy, and injuring several others. The incident, which occurred around 6.40 pm when people in the state were about to break their Ramadan fast, has unleashed panic on the residents of the area who scampered for safety. The suspected bomber, a man, had pushed a wheel barrow and disguised himself as a hawker, then abandoned the wheel barrow carrying the dangerous device, a bomb which eventually exploded. Shops and vehicle were affected. The injured persons were those who came to buy beer in the place. It was also alleged that a threat of multiple explosions had circulated in the state capital and other places like YELWA, RAFIN-ZURFI and YELWAN KAGADAMA will be attacked at the weekend.

23/7/12	Maiduguri, State	Borno	Unknown	Unknown gunmen shot dead 5 persons, three of them brothers. The three brothers were killed when the gunmen waylaid their car while they were returning from a visit to their parents at the NGANARAM area of the city.
23/7/12	Maiduguri, State	Borno	Unknown	2 persons were shot dead around the Customs office in the GAMBORU area. The shooting forced many residents of the area to scamper to safety. No one has claimed responsibility for the killings.
24/7/12	Maiduguri, State	Borno	Boko Haram	2 suspected members of Boko Haram were killed and 2 JTF personnel were wounded in a clash between the sect members and the military Joint Task Force (JTF) deployed to help keep the peace in the city. The incident happened when the sect members attacked a JTF patrol vehicle in the SHEHURI general area. 25 suspects are so far arrested in connection with the episode.
26/7/12	Maiduguri, State	Borno	Unknown	SHANKER SAHA and BOKUL MONDAL both 35 years old, 2 Indians citizens, were killed and another Indian, BIRESH YADEV. 43 years, was seriously injured in an Arabic gum factory by unidentified attackers.
27/7/12	Maiduguri, State	Borno	Unknown	Unknown gunmen killed 3 persons, including 2 policemen, following an attack on GUBIO, headquarters of GUBIO Local Government Area of Borno state.
27/7/12	BAYELSA State		Unknown	At least 1 AGIP staff was killed as suspected pirates attacked a speed boat contracted by Nigeria AGIP Oil Company (NAOC) in BAYELSA State. The boat identified as <i>MV Terra</i> was ambushed and stolen by suspected sea robbers when it was heading to the firm's Clough Creek flow station along EGBEMA-ANGALABIRI, in the TARABORA creek. The gunmen shot the driver of the boat on the leg and 3 others. The killed AGIP staff is said to have drowned as he dived into the river while attempting to escape the ambush. Operatives of the Joint Military Task Force in the region were immediately deployed to the scene in search of the suspected pirates, The ambushed boat was not escorted by security men.

29/7/12	Sokoto, Sokoto state	Boko Haram	2 simultaneous suicide bomb attacks at a police zonal headquarters and a shop near a police station left 3 persons dead, 1 police Corporal and 2 suspected suicide bombers, while 8 policemen and 1 civilian were injured. The attack damaged several police official cars, five offices and other parts of the one-storey office complex, as well as a nearby police station. The second attack, at the UNGUWAR ROGO police station, followed a similar pattern, but only the suicide bomber died.
30/7/12	Kaduna, Kaduna State	Unknown	3 armed men on motorcycles, opened fire around 11.00 am on police officers who were watching the residence of the vice - President of Nigeria, NAMADI SAMBO, in Kaduna State (centre-north). The attack killed 1 people, a shoemaker, who was cleaning the shoes of one of police officers, and injured 2 police officers who were watching the House. Later, 2 of the gunmen were arrested on their hospital beds while receiving treatment for injuries they sustained during the crime.
30/7/12	Kano, Kano State	Boko Haram	At least 8 people were killed in three attacks. The deadliest attack occurred when gunmen in a car and motorcycle, opened fire near a mosque, protected by a police unit, where worshippers observing the Ramadan were gathered. The police and the attackers then triggered a shootout and one of the assailants was killed at the time when the explosive he had on him exploded. 3 other gunmen were shot by police. The rest of the attackers fled the scene leaving behind their vehicle and three motorcycles with which they had come. It is difficult to specify if the attack was directed against the police or the mosque. Earlier in the day, 2 gunmen travelling on a motorbike opened fire on the car of an officer in the Air Force, killing 2 people, the driver and the aide-de-camp. 2 other gunmen also in motorcycle killed 2 people outside their house in nearby RILWANU DUTSE area.
<b>SENEGAL</b>			
29/7/12	Djignaky	MFDC	Gunmen, supposedly belonging to the Movement of Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC), have held up a dozen of transport and private vehicles, at the village of BADIANA, on the BIGNONA – DILOULOU road leading to the Gambia, at about 50 km northwest of ZIGUINCHOR. The attackers have stripped of their property occupants of the vehicles, namely, large sums of money, clothes and mobile

			phones. The gang then have run away in the direction of the Gambian border, carrying two 4 x 4 vehicles. Informed, the Senegalese army, which has several positions in this area, immediately launched a Chase to apprehend the attackers. Very violent shoots from the forest was later heard.
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### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
21					95				Not Available				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	4	NTR	17
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
6	14	X	X	1 **	8	75	NTR	12	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

\*\* Stoned

### Preliminary remarks

1. Boko Haram remains the major terrorist threat
2. Civilians are the most affected people
3. Not only churches, but mosques are also attacked
4. Attacks in open places as markets and cemeteries are back

## August 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>Benin</b>			
7 /8/12	COTONOU	<b>POLICE</b>	Benin police seized Saturday last a mini bus, carrying to Nigeria 31 children all from Lobogó, in the Department of Mono in southwestern part of Benin. According to the statistics of the National Institute of statistics and economic analysis (INSAE), about 664.500 children aged 5 to 17 years (34%) work, ¼ of them work in a dangerous environment and more than 60,000 are victim of trafficking.
23/8/12	COTONOU	<b>OCERTID</b>	A case, belonging to a non named passenger, that was supposed to be loaded in a Kenya Airways flight to Nairobi, was found full of cannabis.
<b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b>			
5/8/12	Abidjan	<b>Unknown</b>	A dozen men armed with ak-47 rifles assaulted a police station in Yopougon around 3: 30 a.m, killing 3 policemen and freeing detainees.
6/8/12	Abidjan	<b>Unknown</b>	At least 7 people were killed and several injured in the attack early morning, by unidentified gunmen, on the Akouedo military camp, located in the District of Cocody (North).
5/8/12	Abengourou	<b>Unknown</b>	The military camp of Abengourou was attacked around 4.00 a.m. by a group of 15 unidentified gunmen, who managed to flee away. 2 soldiers were lightly wounded.
13/08/12	Pehekambly	<b>Unknown</b>	The Military post of Pehekambly, 14 km from Touleupleu (border with Liberia), was attacked by unidentified, killing 1 FRCI soldier and injuring many others.
14/08/12	Bacoubly	<b>Unknown</b>	Unidentified gunmen attacked a military post, injuring 1 Ivoirian soldier.
16/08/12	Dabou	<b>Unknown</b>	A group of unidentified gunmen assaulted the central prison, freeing more than 100 detainees. The same group attacked also the military compound, the police station and the Gendarmerie base. 2 assailants were killed during the engagement.
25/8/12	Grand Lahou	<b>Unknown</b>	6 persons were killed at Irobo, a village near Grand Lahou, while soldiers, who were notified of the arrival of a vehicle, suspected for transporting armed people, tried to

			oblige the vehicle to stop. The occupants opened the fire firstly killing 1 soldier, while attempting to force them to identify themselves. The other soldiers then shot in response, killing 2 occupants and injuring the 2 other occupants that managed to flee away in the bush. 3 civilians, passing in the vicinity were killed by stray bullets.
<b>MALI</b>			
<b>8/8/12</b>	Ansongo	<b>MUJWA</b>	The Islamists have amputated the hand of a thief in Ansongo, South of Gao. This punishment for an alleged theft of a motorcycle, applied in the name of Sharia, comes after several cases of stoning in the different cities controlled by islamist groups.
<b>9/8/12</b>	Bamako	<b>Unknown</b>	Sergeant Amadou Traoré, a member of the "Berets Rouges " troops was killed by bullet in murky conditions at a military camp" located near Bamako
<b>Nigeria</b>			
1/8/12	<b>Munguno, Borno State</b>	Boko Haram	2 presumed Boko Haram members, escorting an illegal load of weapons, were killed in an exchange of gunfire while a 3 <sup>rd</sup> managed to escape. The suspected insurgents were caught while they were carrying rocket launchers RPG, Kalashnikov and other arms and ammunition assault rifles to Maiduguri. They were intercepted around 21.00 at the border control post of Daban Masara, north of Maiduguri, at the shoreline of Lake Chad. Daban Masara is the closest border post to Niger, Cameroon and Chad.
3/8/12	<b>Putuskum, Yobe State</b>	Boko Haram	The emir of Fika, Muhammad ABABIL, the cleric Muslim of the Yobe State, escaped an attack by a suicide bomber. The suicide bomber died in the explosion of his bomb, which also wounded several people. The attempted attack occurred while the emir Muhammad ABABIL, left the main mosque of the city after Friday prayers
4/8/12	<b>Niger Delta</b>	Unknown	Gunmen have attacked two Sea Truck ships, killed 2 Nigerian Navy sailors protecting the vessels, and took 4 hostages. The attack happened about 35 nautical miles off the coast of the Niger Delta, a region once beset by militant and criminal attacks and kidnappings that has seen relative calm since a government-sponsored amnesty deal

			a few years ago. The gunmen opened fire on the sailors, wounding 2 others in the attack. Those abducted by the gunmen included an Indonesian, an Iranian, a Malaysian and a worker from Thailand*.
5/8/12	<b>Damaturu, Yobe State</b>	Boko Haram	A suicide attack killed 9 Soldiers and 1 mobile police officer after the driver rushed his car and exploded on a security patrol team. Some military personnel in the targeted patrol vehicle were injured The driver, who was also killed in the attack, laid ambush on a security patrol team using explosive devices around Shagari Low-cost housing area.
6/8/12	<b>Okene, Kogi State</b>	Unknown	At least 19 people were killed in the town of Otite, near the city of Okene., in a Christian Deeper Life Church building where worshippers had gathered to pray late. Unidentified gunmen stormed the church and shot indistinctly on people.
7/8/12	<b>Okene, Kogi State</b>	Unknown	A group of assailants fired on a military patrol in the main shopping street of Okene. 4 people, 2 assailants and 2 soldiers were at least killed during the shooting. Therefore, a curfew was imposed in all of Okene area.
8/8/12	<b>Okene, Kogi State</b>	Unknown	Unidentified gunmen, probably in response to the attack on the church 2 days before, killed 3 people in an attack on a mosque.
11/8/12	<b>Kano, Kano State</b>	Security Forces	Nigerian security forces discovered a bomb-making factory on Saturday in Kano, a northern city that has been plagued by an Islamist insurgency. The raid had uncovered 12 improvised bombs and bomb-making chemicals, more than 600 rounds of ammunition, military uniforms and 8 AK-47 assault rifles.
22/8/12	<b>Lagos</b>		Operatives of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency, NDLEA, over the weekend arrested a 26-year-old man for allegedly smuggling 8.5kg of methamphetamine worth about N27 million tactically concealed inside metal pipes at the Murtala Muhammed International Airport, Lagos. The suspect, Mr. Afunaya Thaddeus Izunna, who sells phone accessories in Ikeja, Lagos, was apprehended with the narcotic drug during the screening of passengers on Ethiopian airline flight to New Delhi, India. The drug was discovered when anti-narcotic officilas insisted in searching the metal pipes inside Izunna's luggage. The drug with a total weight of 8.5kg is one of the highest seizures recently recorded at the airport.



23/8/12	<b>Kogi, Kogi state</b>	Security Forces	Nigerian police said they found 2 bomb factories and arrested 5 suspected militants in the central state of Kogi.
26/8/12	<b>State of Cross River</b>	Security Forces	Nigeria security forces launched an assault on the hideout of a gang armed entrenched in its base state of Cross River, in the southeast of the country, and released 27 workers of the Sinopec, a Chinese oil company, that had been kidnapped at Ikang near Calabar by the armed gang Lactop Marine Force. The members of this gang have long been terror among the inhabitants of the region. No one was killed or injured in the operation.
30/8/12	<b>Maiduguri, Borno state</b>	JTF	The JTF killed 5 suspected members of the Islamic sect Boko Haram and successfully repelled an attack by the sect at evening. 2 soldiers and a teenager were wounded in the clash, which occurred when a military patrol team at Ruwan Zafi, Dikwa-Gamboru Road in the city was attacked by the sect, using an improvised explosive device (IED). The fuel-propelled IED used by the insurgents resulted in a fire outbreak that burnt some adjoining shops.

**\*The 4 hostages were released on 5<sup>th</sup> August** in good health, the oil company spokesman declined to say whether a ransom had been paid for their release.



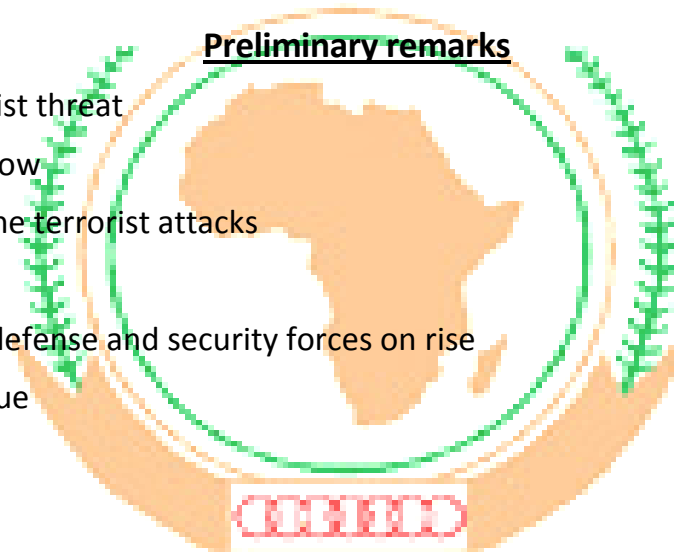
### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
20					65				Not Available				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	7	0	13
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
2	16	X	1	1**	22	28	0	15	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

\*\* Amputation

#### Preliminary remarks

1. Boko Haram remains the main terrorist threat
2. Attacks with the use of explosive on low
3. Civilians remain mainly exposed to the terrorist attacks
4. First reported amputations in Mali
5. CT operations conducted by Nigeria defense and security forces on rise
6. Attacks against praying places continue



## September 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>BENIN</b>			
4/9/12	Cotonou	<b>OCERTID</b>	Benin's Central Office for Repression of Illicit Drug Trafficking (OCERTID) seized 2.3 kg of drug from a suspect at Cotonou airport. According to OCERTID operatives, the suspect, Paul Ilowa, believed to be a Nigerian in transit to Malaysia, had carefully hidden the drug in his suitcase and was caught during routine check at the airport. Because scanners at Cotonou airport do not work very well, operatives use sniffer dogs in addition to routine searches. From January to July this year, the OCERTID operatives have seized 1,124,770.84 g of narcotics, including 1,045,972 g of cannabis, 64,014.62 g of cocaine, 1,934.94 g of heroin, 12,844.16 g of methamphetamin and 5.120 g of tramadol. Cotonou has become a popular transit haven for drug dealers from the West African sub-region. The quantity of drug seized at the airport rose from 59 kg in 2010 to 1,983 kg in 2011
<b>MALI</b>			
8/9/12	Diabaly	<b>Malian army</b>	16 Muslim preachers, 13 of them Mauritanians preachers of the moderate Muslim sect of Daawa, which were coming from the Mauritanian border and were heading to a religious gathering in Bamako, were executed by the Malian army in Diabaly, 430 kilometres north of the Malian capital. The killings occurred as the security situation in the sub-region worsens, amid the continued occupation of northern Mali by Islamic militants and Tuareg rebels.
16/9/12	TIMBUKTU	<b>ANSAR DINE</b>	DEDEOU TOURE, a man about 30 years was amputated of his right hand after been arrested and trialed by the islamist justice for the alleged case of stealing of food.
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
3/9/12	<b>Maiduguri, Borno State</b>	JTF	The JTF discovered a treasure trove of information and weapons following a dawn raid on the residence of a commander of Boko Haram. The raid led to the recovery of a laptop computer containing information on how to prepare Improvised Explosive

			Device (IED), a notebook containing the names of sect members, including those already killed, and 54 SIM (Subscriber Identity Module) cards. Also were recovered 40 IED remote control, 3 AK-47 rifles, 39 primed IED cans and 6 empty magazines.
5/9/12	<b>Northern part</b>	Boko Haram	Boko Haram has claimed responsibility for attacks on telecommunications base stations in some parts of northern Nigeria, which have disrupted telephone and related services in the area, arguing that they were attacking GSM companies because they have helped security agencies to arrest and kill many of their members. They promised to continue with the attacks on them until they stop. Base stations owned by major mobile phone companies like MTN, Airtel and Globacom in Borno, Yobe, Bauchi and Kano states were attacked by unknown gunmen riding on motorcycles, razing down some of them. Meanwhile, the sect has also threatened to attack any journalist working for the Hausa Service of the Voice of America as well as primary schools in the north. The sect has previously issued threats against the media, while it has carried out bomb attacks on some of them.
17/9/12	<b>Kano, Kano State</b>	JTF	The JTF killed 1 person, suspected to be the Boko Haram spokesman Abul Qaqa, and arrested 2 others during an early morning operation in the Hotoro area of the city.
19/9/12	<b>Maiduguri, Borno State</b>	JTF	Joint Task Force (JTF) had killed 2 suspected commanders of the sect along Maiduguri-Kano Road as they tried to escape. The suspects were believed to be top commanders of the group in-charge of Mubi and Yola in Adamawa as well as Yobe States, both in the north. The duo was trailed by a combined team of security operatives for many hours before they attempted to escape. The suspects were on their way to Damaturu for a planned special operation to attack civilians and military locations. The task force also arrested 8 suspected members of the sect in an earlier operation in Maiduguri the same day.
23/9/12	<b>Bauchi, Bauchi State</b>	Boko Haram	A suspected Boko Haram suicide bomber attacked a Catholic church, killing 3 persons and injuring 46. The suicide bomber detonated his explosive-laden vehicle at the gate of the St. John's Catholic Church after a barricade erected there prevent him from driving into the premises during the early morning Mass.

24/9/12	<b>Damaturu, Yobe state</b>	JTF	The JTF killed 35 suspected members of the Boko Haram sect after a 24-hour gun battle. The shootout occurred during a raid to “smoke out” terrorist elements around Kandahar, Pawari and Pawari Cemetery areas of the city. 2 JTF members sustained injuries from the gun fight and various weapons and ammunition were recovered during the raid.
25/9/12	Mubi, Adamawa State		The Joint Task Force (JTF) has raided the main hide out of the suspected terrorists in the commercial nerve centre of the state, arresting 156 suspected members including 6 females and 5 children. The operation was sequel to the recent clandestine activities and destruction of GSM masts in Mubi by the suspected terrorists. The raid had really helped the military intelligence to unravel the mystery behind the protracted wave of shooting and bomb attacks in Mubi Town. Among items recovered from the raid, code named “Operation restore sanity” are ready to use improved explosive device, chemicals, arms and ammunitions, over 500 dagger knives, 9 AK47 assault rifles, locally made pistols, rocket launchers among others. Based on intelligence report, a combined team of the JTF isolated the area, cordoned it and made sure that innocent and law abiding citizens were not hurt. One member of the group was gunned down as they engaged the JTF in a gun duel before they were overpowered.
30/9/12	<b>Zaria, Kaduna state</b>		For the second day the city of Zaria has been rocked with explosions, as security operatives raided suspected hideouts of Islamic insurgents. Operatives were searching the suspected hideouts of the insurgent, believed to be members of the Islamic sect Boko Haram, in the area Gaskiya layout- Tukur. The raid of the hideouts started on 29/10/12 evening, following intelligence reports that the insurgents were planning to carry out attacks on the city the next day. The raid resulted in exchange of gun fire between the operatives and the insurgents overnight. The explosions being heard in the city were believed to have resulted from the detonation of bombs being carried out by the security operatives.

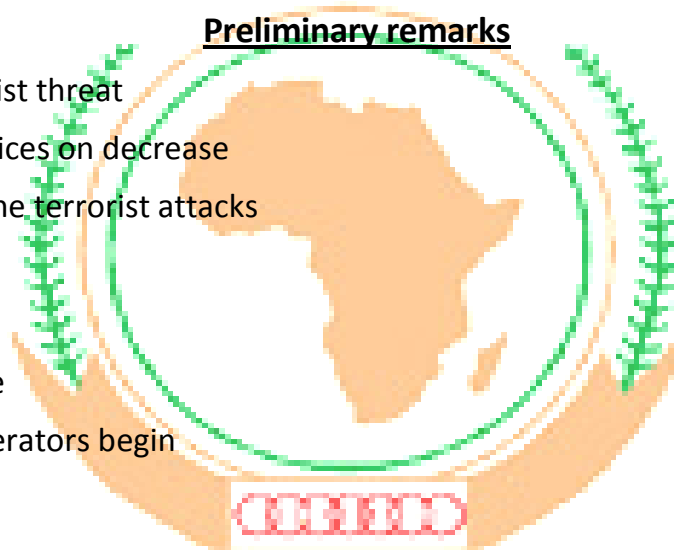
### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
10					68				Not Available				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	X	X	10
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
1	5	3	X	1**	X	28	X	40	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

**\*\* Amputation**

### Preliminary remarks

1. Boko Haram remains the main terrorist threat
2. Attacks with the use of explosive devices on decrease
3. Civilians remain mainly exposed to the terrorist attacks
4. Increased number of killed terrorists
5. No military and security victims
6. Attacks against praying sites continue
7. Attacks against mobile telephony operators begin



## October 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>MALI</b>			
2/10/12	Gao		The General Hospital's officer in charge of finance, Mr. Hamadou Diallo, was abducted by armed people, alleged to belong to the Islamist police. Mr. Abou Harma, one of the leaders of MUJWA in the city, confirmed the abduction, arguing that Hamadou DIALLO was arrested in order to face a trial. He allegedly had stolen money from the hospital's account.
2/10/12	Tombouctou	<b>Ansar Dine</b>	Moussa Agh Mohammed, a Tuareg breeder was sentenced to death and killed in afternoon by the Ansar Dine police. About one hundred people witnessed the execution. Moussa Agh Mohammed was an islamist combatant that assassinated a few days ago a Malian citizen.
4/10/12	Douentza	<b>No claimed</b>	A group of unidentified armed people, probably belonging to the Islamist group MUJWA killed 2 people, after they fired a vehicle, transporting 9 civilians from Tombouctou to Douentza at about 21.00.
<b>NIGER</b>			
15/10/12	Dakoro	<b>No claimed</b>	Unidentified gunmen have abducted 5 aid workers and 1 driver in Dakoro, Niger, a village in southeastern Niger, halfway between the borders with Mali and Nigeria, at about 22.00, at their home around. The group of armed men driving two 4x4 vehicles, was composed by white men and 1black, speaking in Arabic, Tamasheq (language spoken by Tuaregs) and Hausa, the local language. The Chadian humanitarian worker was injured, while attempting to resist the kidnapers. The humanitarian workers belong to 2 NGO: BEFEN (Bien-Être de la Femme et de l'Enfant au Niger) and Alerte-Santé, involved in a partnership with MSF. *
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
2/10/12	<b>Mubi, Adamawa state</b>	<b>Non claimed</b>	Unknown assailants shot and stabbed to death 46 male students in a residence of students in the town of Mubi, in Adamawa State, invading the student

			accommodation outside the campus between 10 p.m. and 3 a.m. They included students of Federal Polytechnic Mubi and another college, an ex-soldier, a security guard and an elderly man. Authorities believe students may have been behind the attacks, but Mubi and the surrounding region have also suffered from a spate of killings by a radical Islamist sect known as Boko Haram. The crisis in Mubi is suspected to have been fuelled by campus politics after an election at the college. Across colleges and universities in Nigeria, some fraternities have turned to gang violence to wield power on campuses. Some analysts noted that Boko Haram opens fire sporadically. In this case, the attackers called their victims by name, and left other people in the room alone. This seems to be different from the modus operandi of Boko Haram.
4/10/12	<b>Jalingo, Taraba State</b>	Non claimed	1 person was killed and 11 injured, amongst which 3 were in critical condition, during the night when an explosion rocked a beer garden in the Doruwa area. The attack forced many beer shops and hotels in the area to close quickly.
7/10/12	<b>Damaturu, Yobe state</b>	JTF	30 members of Boko Haram, including the field commander in the state, were killed by the Nigerian security forces in a gun battle. The battle occurred after security operatives on cordon and search operation in suspected Boko Haram hideout at Kandahar and the cemetery areas of Damaturu engaged in a gun battle with the suspected terrorists. 'In the battle, the notorious, one-eyed BAKAKA, the field commander of Boko Haram in Damaturu and a close associate of Abubakar SHEKAU, the BH leader, was killed. 10 others BH members were arrested during the battle. JTF also recovered several arms and ammunition from the insurgents, including 6 rifles, 70 rounds of ammunition, several telephone handsets, knives as well as bows and arrows. The BH leader, SHEKAU, acknowledged the harmful effect of the operation for BH in a recent video, saying "All I can confirm is that they are killing us rather than dialoguing with us."
8/10/12	<b>Maiduguri, Borno state</b>	Boko Haram	An IED alleged to have been planted along the popular Lagos Street by member of the violent Islamic sect Boko Haram hit a JTF vehicle while patrolling in the early hours, injuring 2 soldiers.
10/10/12	<b>Kano, Kano state</b>	Boko Haram	2 policemen were killed while escorting medical personnel that were carrying out a



			campaign of vaccination against polio. After investigations, 8 suspected Boko Haram members were arrested.
14/10/12	<b>Dogon Dawa, Kaduna state</b>	Boko Haram	24 people were killed and dozens injured, when about 10 unknown gunmen attacked a mosque, around 5.30 am, in Dogon Dawa village, located about 120 kms from Kaduna, the capital of the State. The attack occurred as Muslim faithful went for their morning prayers at the mosque. Investigations reveal that it was a revenge attack, rather than the handiwork of terrorists. On 13/10/ 2012 at about 12 hours, some members of a vigilante group from Dogon Dawa village went to Kuyello village, a distance of about 35 kms ,and arrested 4 persons suspected to be members of a notorious gang, terrorizing their areas and took the 4 suspects to Dogon Dawa village for questioning. Following the arrest, some unidentified armed gang in Kuyello village mobilized in their large number and stormed Dogon Dawa in the early hours in a bid to rescue the 4 persons arrested.
14/10/12	<b>Maiduguri, Borno state</b>	Boko Haram	An IED planted along Bama road and targeted at a patrol of the military Joint Task Force (JTF) went off in the early hours, before the patrol got there. The blast occurred but didn't cause any casualty,
15/10/12	<b>Maiduguri, Borno state</b>	JTF	JTF killed 24 suspected members of the sect after repelling the night's multiple attacks. Suspected Boko Haram terrorists launched attacks with rocket propellers, grenades and IEDs and gun fire at different locations including Zannari, Lagos Street and Gwange general area, using civilian residences and homes as launching areas for the attacks at different times. The attacks were repelled by the JTF and no soldier or civilian was killed. The JTF also recovered many weapons, including 1 General Purpose Machine Gun, 7 AK 47 rifles, 1 FNC rifle and 24 assorted magazines. Earlier in the day, gunmen suspected to be Boko Haram members shot dead a traffic policeman in the city.
15/10/12	<b>Southern coast</b>	Unknown	Pirates kidnapped 6 Russian citizens and 1 Estonian national, leaving the other nine crew members onboard the Bourbon Liberty 249, a ship which was servicing hydrocarbon extraction platforms in the shelf off the southern coast of Nigeria. The ship belonging to a French company was used to tow anchors for oil rigs or mobile drilling rigs. The whereabouts of the hostages were unknown.

19/10/12	<b>Maiduguri, Borno state</b>	JTF	The military Joint Task Force (JTF) has captured a top Boko Haram commander, whom it identified as Shuaibu Mohammed Bama that had been on the list of terrorists operating between Maiduguri and Bama, both in Borno state. Bama was arrested in the former Borno State governor's house, Sen. Ali Modu Sheriff, along Damboa road in Maiduguri.
19/10/12	<b>Potiskum, Yobe state</b>	Boko Haram	Gunmen suspected to be members of the Islamic sect Boko Haram have killed at least 34 people in serial killings followed the clash between the JTF, which has been carrying out a cordon-and-search operation in the town since 17/10/12, and suspected Boko Haram members who have been active in the state. Among those killed are a retired customs boss and his son, a retired police Sergeant, his wife and three children, as well as a tractor driver and six of his children. The killings were carried out simultaneously and in a "commando style," despite the restriction of movements in the town, ordered by the JTF. The retired Area Comptroller of the Nigeria Customs Service, WAZIRI AJIYA, and his son, Ibrahim, were taken to the outskirts of Potiskum and slaughtered. Similarly, the retired police Sergeant, HARUNA ADAMU, his wife and 3 children were also attacked by the unidentified gunmen in their residence in Potiskum. The tractor driver working at the Agricultural Department of Potiskum Local Government was also killed in his house, while six of his children were also killed in the same premises at Old Barrack Settlement in Potiskum. The JTF has recently stepped up its attacks against Boko Haram in many of the states in the north where the sect is active, saying it had killed or arrest many of the sect's top commanders.
19/10/12	<b>Maiduguri, Borno state</b>	No claimed	1 Chinese worker was shot dead by 3 non identified persons.
20/10/12	<b>Jos, Plateau state</b>	No claimed	Unknown gunmen shot and killed 2 policemen at their duty post at Heipang in Barkin Ladi Local Government Area. 2 other policemen were injured in the attack. The policemen were on duty in the village when the yet to be identified gunmen opened fire on them.
24/10/12	<b>Anambra state</b>	Nigeria Police	Nigerian police have freed a hostage and killed 3 kidnappers during a rescue operation in the den of the kidnappers in Ihiala Local Government Area of the state.

			The house of the suspected kingpin identified as Emeka Ezekwe was demolished during the raid. The police recovered 1 rocket grenade, 3 grenade propellers, 2 AK 47 rifles, 1 zero six rifle, 27 AK 47 magazines, 170 rounds of live ammunition during the raid.
24/10/12	<b>Rivers state</b>	Unknown	A Turkish national was abducted by unknown gunmen from Nkoro, while on duty at the Unity road.
28/10/12	<b>Kaduna state</b>	Unknown	8 persons were killed while 145 others were injured, when a suicide bomber, early in the morning, rammed his explosives-laden vehicle into the gates of St. Rita's Catholic Church. Those killed included the lone suicide bomber. Some of the injured persons were in critical condition, an indication that the number of those killed in the blast could increase. No person or group has claimed responsibility for the bombing which, however, bore the hallmarks of the violent Islamic sect Boko Haram.
30/10/12	<b>Kabaru village Zamfara state</b>	Unknown	Armed robbers attacked the village in the early hours, killing 18 people including Alhaji MAIYARA, the village head, in the latest of such attacks by criminal gangs in the area. The robbers came with the intention of robbing the villagers of the money they made by selling their farm produce and livestock ahead of last weekend's Eid-El-Kabir celebrations. The robbers told people to remain indoors and keep their monies and other valuables within reach, threatening to kill people who tried to escape too. The village head, was shot as he pleaded with the robbers not to kill anyone. Since last year, villages in Zamfara State have suffered deadly attacks blamed on armed robbers sometimes on revenge mission after the killing or capture of their colleagues. Over 50 people were killed in several villages across the DANSADAU emirate, where Kabaru Village is situated, between Aug. 2011 and June 2012.

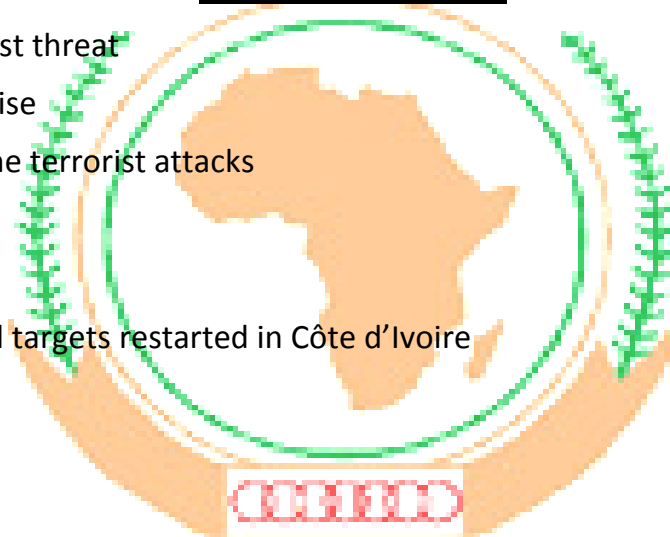
\* The hostages were freed later by the Niger security forces, but the Chadian humanitarian worker lost his life.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
24					180				Not Available				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	8	X	16
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
4	17	1	2	0	4	118	X	58	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

1. Boko Haram remains the main terrorist threat
2. Attacks with the use of explosive on rise
3. Civilians remain mainly exposed to the terrorist attacks
4. Increased number of killed terrorists
5. Kidnappings on rise
6. Attacks on civilians and governmental targets restarted in Côte d'Ivoire



## November 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>GUINEA</b>			
11 NOV	CONAKRY	UNKNOWN	Miss BOIRO, the National Director of the Guinea « Tresor Public », the national reserve of the country's finances was shot dead at about 21.00 by unknown gunmen, dressed in the national army uniform, at the KIPE residential district of the capital, while returning from her job.
<b>MALI</b>			
16 NOV	North-Eastern part	MUJWA/MNLA	Islamist gunmen and rival separatist rebels fought a gun battle in the east of Mali, the first clash between them for months. The exchange of fire between al-Qaida-linked and secular independence-seeking MNLA rebels, near Mali's border with Niger and Burkina Faso, happened as African countries planned military action against northern rebels. MUJWA claims to have killed 10 MNLA members and captured important quantity of equipments.
20 NOV	Menaka	MUJWA/MNLA	News Islamist militants in Mali have seized the town of Menaka, the last significant stronghold of rival Tuareg separatists. Multiple sources confirmed that MUJAO, the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa, took control of the town from separatist group MNLA, killing about 90 MNLA members and capturing a big quantity of equipment, after 3-4 days of intensive confrontation.
21 NOV		MUJWA	Islamist fighters claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of a French sexagenarian, bringing to 13 the number of hostages held in the war-torn region. France warned its citizens against travelling to the troubled West African nation, where regional powers backed by France and the United States are mulling a military intervention to oust Al-Qaeda linked militia.
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
2 NOV	Maiduguri, Borno state	BOKO HARAM	Gunmen suspected to be members of the Nigerian Islamic sect Boko Haram Friday shot dead a retired Nigerian Army General, Muhammadu SHUWA, in his residence.

			The General was entertaining some guests in his house at the Gwange area of the city when 4 gunmen thought to be his visitors entered and opened fire on them. One of the guests died on the spot while the General died on the way to the University of Maiduguri Teaching Hospital. In a statement made by Abu Muhamed ABDULAZIZ, a second in charge of the group, Boko Haram officially denied to be the author of the crime.
<b>3 NOV</b>	Kaani, Rivers state	<b>NIGERIA SECURITY FORCES</b>	Nigerian security agents have killed 13 kidnapers in a shootout that ensued after they stormed the hideout of kidnapers of a Turkish national, BIRAM KARAKUS. 6 of the kidnapers were shot dead during the clash, while 7 of the 11 who were injured died while they were being taken to the hospital for treatment. 6 of their operating AK47 rifles, 444 rounds of live ammunition, 17 magazines and assorted charms were recovered. The raid of the camp was launched following the release of the Turkish national, who was kidnapped by gunmen last month. Following the information gathered from the freed man, the security agents stormed the hideout of his kidnapers. 98,900 naira (US\$621), part of the 20 million naira (US\$127,000) ransom paid to the kidnapers before they freed him, was also recovered from the hideout.
<b>5 NOV</b>	Ikeji Arakeji, Osun state	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	The Managing Director of the Nigerian Compass newspaper, Mr. SINA KAWONISE, was shot by unknown gunmen in the night, while returning from a conference. The MD's police orderly was also shot by the gunmen. Mr. KAWONISE was returning to the economic capital city of Lagos, where the paper is based, after attending the 17th Annual Conference of the Nigerian Anthropological and Sociological Association at the NNAMDI AZIKWE University, in Anambra State. The motive for the attack is not yet known, but armed robbery attacks on Nigerian roads, especially at night, are not uncommon
<b>6 NOV</b>	Kano, Kano state	<b>JTF</b>	Blasts and gunfire rocked the city as troops killed 4 suspected Islamists in a shootout and arrested 4 others while raiding an alleged hideout in GASHUA.
<b>10 NOV</b>	Gujba, Yobe state	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Suspected Islamist militants have killed 3 officers in a raid on a police station The Gujba police station is close to Damaturu, a town that has been attacked several times this year by Boko Haram.

<b>10 NOV</b>	Gaidam	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Unidentified gunmen stormed the home of 5 Christian late in the night and shot them dead before fleeing. It is not clear if the assailants killed them because they were Christians. The region has been hard hit by deadly attacks blamed on Boko Haram.
<b>17 NOV</b>	Maiduguri, Borno state	<b>JTF</b>	JTF has claimed to have killed a top commander of militant Islamist group Boko Haram, Ibn Saleh Ibrahim that was killed with 6 of his lieutenants in an exchange of fire. An unknown number of civilians are said to have been killed in the crossfire. Boko Haram has not commented on Mr Ibrahim's reported death.
<b>17 NOV</b>	Kano, Kano state	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	A member representing GARKO Constituency in the Kano State House of Assembly, Ibrahim Abba GARKO, was shot dead by unknown gunmen in Kano. The gunmen were said to have trailed the lawmaker on a motorcycle. They finally got him at Unguwa Uku. 2 other persons that were with the lawmaker were said to have been injured by the gunmen.
<b>17 NOV</b>	Maiduguri, Borno state	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Unknown gunmen struck in Maiduguri, the Borno State capital, killing Rev. Ilesha Kabura of Ekilisiya Yanwa Nigeria (EYN) Church before his wife and children in Polo ward at about 7.30 a.m.
<b>25 NOV</b>	Jaji, Kaduna State	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	17 people were killed while 30 others were injured in twin suicide bomb attacks on a church situated within the Nigerian Armed Forces Command and Staff College in Jaji, some 35 kilometers outside the northern city of Kaduna. The two suicide bombings rocked the St. Andrew Military Protestant Church at the Jaji Military Cantonment. First a bus rigged with explosives rammed into the church and exploded about five minutes after the service, while another explosive-laden Toyota Camry parked outside the church detonated 10 minutes later
<b>26 NOV</b>	Abuja	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	2 police officers were killed while 30 inmates escaped when gunmen suspected to be members of the Islamic sect Boko Haram attacked a detention facility of the Special Anti-Robbery Squad (SARS) in the capital city of Abuja early in the morning. 2 of the attackers were arrested, and 25 of those who escaped have been re-captured. None of those who escaped was a Boko Haram suspect. The facility is a major detention facility for suspected Boko Haram members, among others.

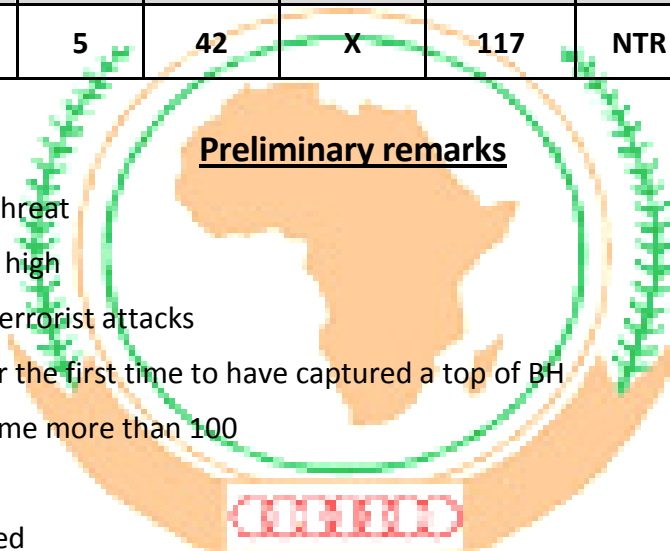
<b>26 NOV</b>	Heipang, Barkin Ladi Local Council Area, Plateau State	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	8 persons died on the spot when unidentified gunmen, said to be wearing military uniforms and riding a military-type van, stormed a drinking bar at 9.30 pm and opened fire on customers who came to unwind at the bar.
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### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
18					164				Not Available				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	2	NTR	14
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
2	14	1	1	X	5	42	X	117	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

1. Boko Haram remains the main terrorist threat
2. Attacks with the use of explosive remain high
3. Civilians remain mainly exposed to the terrorist attacks
4. Security forces gain success and claim for the first time to have captured a top of BH
5. Number of killed terrorists for the first time more than 100
6. Attacks on praying places restarted
7. Attacks on other crowded places restarted
8. Attacks on civilians and governmental targets restarted in Côte d'Ivoire





## December 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b>			
26 DEC	YAMOOUSSOUKRO	FRCI	Security forces arrested a dozen of civilians and soldiers, suspected to prepare a series of attacks on the city, in order to create unrest and discourage the restart of economic activities.
21 DEC	ABIDJAN	UNKNOWN	Two simultaneous attacks that targeted the Yopougon Gendarmerie Camp and a military check-point, located in Agbahou, conducted by unidentified gunmen, left 1 soldier killed and a few others injured.
22 DEC	AGBOVILLE	UNKNOWN	2 simultaneous attacks against the positions of the Ivorian army in the area of Agboville (80 km southern Abidjan) left 2 killed and injured among the FRCI members.
23 DEC	ABIDJAN	UNKNOWN	The largest gendarmerie barracks in Abidjan, Agban barracks, was subject of an attempt of attack by unknown gunmen. The security forces conducted quick investigations that led to the arrest of about 40 people, among which a dozens of gendarmes. A few weeks ago, similar attacks on military sites of other localities such as Bonoua, Dabou, Grand - Bassam and Abidjan left several people injured among the soldiers and the attackers
26 DEC	YAMOOUSSOUKRO	FRCI	Security forces arrested a dozen of civilians and soldiers, suspected to prepare a series of attacks on the city, in order to create unrest and discourage the restart of economic activities.
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<b>23 DEC</b>	<b>ABIDJAN</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	The largest gendarmerie barracks in Abidjan, Agban barracks, was subject of an attempt of attack by unknown gunmen. The security forces conducted quick investigations that led to the arrest of about 40 people, among which a dozens of gendarmes. A few weeks ago, similar attacks on military sites of other localities such as Bonoua, Dabou, Grand - Bassam and Abidjan left several people injured among the soldiers and the attackers
<b>MALI</b>			
<b>21 DEC</b>	<b>GAO, MALI</b>	<b>MUJWA</b>	The Islamists that occupy the Northern part of Mali had committed new amputations. These amputations of the hands of 2 alleged thieves, as well as eight other promised soon, can be interpreted as a signal that the armed Islamist groups don't worry about the threat of foreign armed intervention.
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
<b>9 DEC</b>	Ogwashi-Uku, Delta State	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Prof. Kamene Okonjo, the 82-year-old mother of Nigeria's Minister of Finance, Mrs. Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala, has been kidnapped by unknown gunmen in her native place. The gunmen stormed the palace of her husband, who is the traditional ruler of Ogwashi-Uku, in two cars. Though the motive of the abduction is not yet known, kidnapping for ransom is common in Nigeria's South-east and the Niger Delta region. Kidnappers usually target high-profile personalities, including politicians and their relatives. Some states in the affected regions have passed laws prescribing the death penalty for convicted kidnappers, but that has failed to stop the crime
<b>9 DEC</b>	<b>Potiskum, Yobe State</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	14 people, including 1 police officer and 13 suspected terrorists, were killed in a gun battle that lasted several hours overnight. The attackers, unknown gunmen suspected to be Boko Haram terrorists attacked, at about 2am, the Police Area Command, NPN Road Potiskum and besieged the Fika Emirate Council after using explosives to blow up a bank, telecommunications masts and a police station in the city. The JTF promptly reinforced the police and succeeded in repelling the gunmen, who however killed a Divisional Police Officer (DPO), Mr. Mohammed Garba, who was in charge of Fika Division.
<b>19 DEC</b>	<b>Rimi, Katsina state</b>	<b>ANSARU</b>	The Islamist group Ansaru has claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of a French

			engineer. In a statement, the group announces that it was responsible for the abduction of the French engineer named Francis COLUMP, 63 years, working for the French firm VERGNET, a wind power project in Katsina. Mr COLUMP was snatched from a guarded compound in Katsina state by about 30 gunmen that attacked the compound, killing 1 security guard and 1 neighbour.
<b>22 DEC</b>	Kano, Kano state	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	2 suicide car bombers attacked facilities of mobile phone operators, Airtel and MTN, killing themselves. The first attack was against the Airtel Telecommunications Company headquarters near the Mallam Kato Square, Sabon Gari, injuring an unconfirmed number of people. And minutes after the Airtel incident, another attack was launched at the MTN switch in Bompai, along Mai Malari, opposite the northern Flower mills in Bompai. The one who hit the Airtel office was shot by military men before the bomb exploded, and at the MTN office, the car rammed into the fence but no civilians were killed. The Islamist sect, Boko Haram, has previously targeted telecommunications facilities in the northern part of the country, saying they help security forces locate its members.
<b>23 DEC</b>	Bayelsa state	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Gunmen have kidnapped four foreigners after attacking a supply boat off the coast of Bayelsa state in Niger Delta region. Detectives have been dispatched to find out the details of what happened when the men were kidnapped. The foreigners who were abducted from the boat were Italians. The abduction is the latest in a series of attack on ships off the Nigerian coast as well as in the Niger Delta
<b>25 DEC</b>	Peri village, Potiskum, Yobe state	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Gunmen attacked a church during a Christmas Eve service, killing 6 people including the pastor, before setting the building ablaze. The raid in Yobe state is the latest violence likely to be blamed on radical Islamist sect Boko Haram, which has repeatedly targeted churches during times of worship, including multiple attacks last year on Christmas Day, during its deadly insurgency
<b>28 DEC</b>	Musari, Borno state	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Gunmen suspected to belong to BH attacked a village, tying up men, women and children before slitting their throats, killing at least 15. The assault happened early in the morning in the village of Musari on the outskirts of Maiduguri, the city where the sect known as Boko Haram first launched its guerrilla campaign of shootings and car bombings against Nigeria's weak central government. The gunmen shouted religious

			slogans and later ordered those there to be gathered up into a group.
<b>30 DEC</b>	Abuja	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	2 people were killed and some 1500 people displaced in a communal clash between Fulani and Gwari tribes in the Nigerian capital Abuja. The escalation of the crisis started the day before, as a result of encroachment of herd of cattle into farmlands in the area. The violence erupted between the two tribes in Gwako under Gwagwalada Local Government Area of the Federal Capital Territory and affected 27 communities. Over 1500 internally displaced people are currently squatting in a temporary camp on the permanent campus of the University of Abuja in Gwagwalada area.

**Synthesis table**

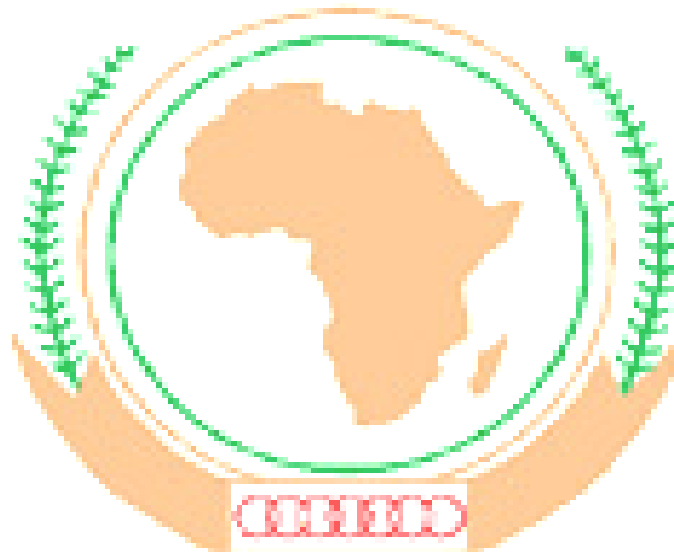
<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
21					42				Not Available				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	8	1	12
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
3	10	3	3	2**	6	21	0	15	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

**\*\* Amputations**

**Preliminary remarks**

1. Boko Haram remains the main terrorist threat
2. Attacks with the use of explosive remain high
3. Civilians remain mainly exposed to the terrorist attacks
4. Attacks on civilians and governmental targets continue in Côte d'Ivoire

5. Number of killed terrorists remain high
6. Attacks on praying places continue
7. Ethnic clashes cause high toll of victims
8. The attacks against mobile telephony companies continue
9. Execution of Sharia sentences continue in Mali



## Central Africa Terrorism Situation Report

**August 2012**

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>CAMEROON</b>			
<b>23/8/12</b>	Bakassi peninsula	<b>Unknown</b>	Pirates have taken hostage a Cameroonian traditional prince and his companion on the Bakassi peninsula. They are demanding a ransom of 100 millions CFA francs'' (185,000\$) to free them.
<b>RD CONGO</b>			
<b>18/08/12</b>	Masisi area	<b>FCD/NYATURA</b>	5 people were killed in fighting between Mai - Mai (indigenous people) group, called Congolese Defense Force (FCD), and a Hutu militia, known as Nyatura. Several villages were burned and hundreds of people have fled their homes.
<b>18/08/12</b>	Rusemo Village (Masisi area)	<b>Unknown</b>	6 people -4 men and 2 women - were killed and several houses were burned during clashes in and around the village of Rusemo.

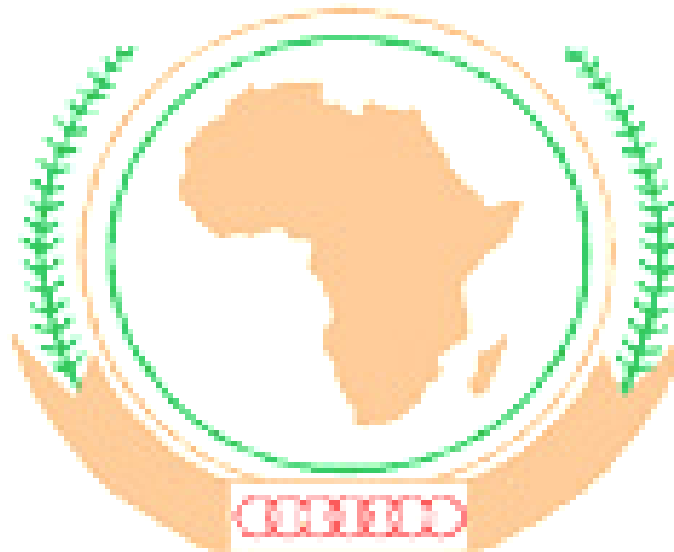
### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
3					11				Not Available				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	00	00	3
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
00	2	00	1	00	00	6	0	5*	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

\* Militias' members

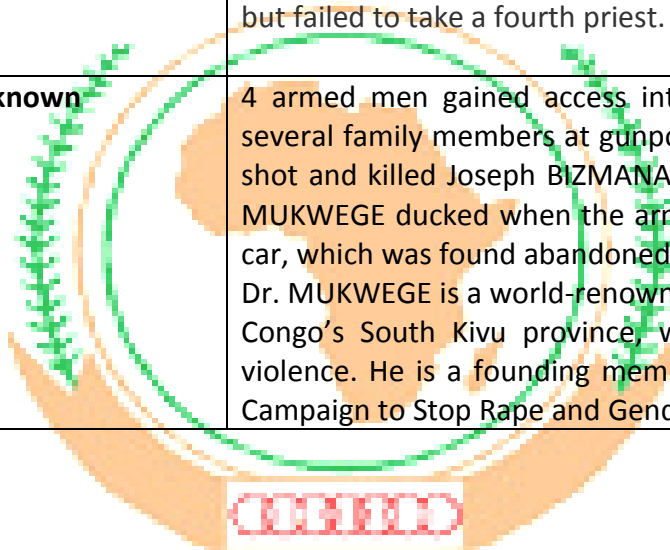
### **Preliminary remarks**

1. Armed attacks on civilians on rise in DRC
2. Cameroon's areas close to Nigeria are exposed to terrorist and piracy acts



**October2012**

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
RD CONGO			
<b>19/10/12</b>	Beni-Butembo, Eastern DRC	<b>Unknown</b>	<p>3 Catholic priests in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo have been abducted by armed men believed to be members Allied Democratic Forces – NALU, a Ugandan rebel group. The priest of Notre-Dame des Pauvres parish, Anselme Wasukundi, and fathers Jean Ndulani and Edmond Kisughu were snatched at around 9:30 pm (2030 GMT). The investigators are trying to identify the attackers and the place where the 3 priests, who have been at the Beni-Butembo diocese for less than three months, are being held.</p> <p>The group of assailants was composed by about a dozen armed men dressed in military fatigues. The assailants tied the hostages up, one after another, demanding money from them, telling them that they will take their lives. The armed men tried but failed to take a fourth priest.</p>
<b>27/10/12</b>	Bukavu	<b>Unknown</b>	<p>4 armed men gained access into Dr. MUKWEGE’S home in his absence and held several family members at gunpoint. Upon his arrival, they forced him out of his car, shot and killed Joseph BIZMANA, the security guard who tried to intervene, and Dr. MUKWEGE ducked when the armed men fired shots at him, before driving off in his car, which was found abandoned soon after.</p> <p>Dr. MUKWEGE is a world-renowned surgeon and director of PANZI Hospital in Eastern Congo’s South Kivu province, which has treated over 30,000 survivors of sexual violence. He is a founding member of the Advisory Committee of the International Campaign to Stop Rape and Gender Violence in Conflicts.</p>





**Synthesis table**

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
2					1				Not Available				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int.</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	00	X	2
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>&amp; Military</u>				<u>&amp; Military</u>						
00	1	00	1	00	00	1	00	00	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

**Preliminary remarks**

- Nongovernmental armed groups continue to create insecurity in DRC



**November 2012**

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>			
16 NOV	BIRAO	DEFENSE FORCES	At least 4 Central African Armed Forces (FACA) soldiers have been killed in a clash opposing them to the Chadian and Sudanese soldiers. The clash occurred among the tripartite military force, regrouping CAR, Chad and Sudan troops, acting since 2011 in the North East of the CAR to fight the unrest prevailing there.

**Synthesis table**

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
1					4				Not Available				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	1	00	00
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
00	1	00	00	00	4	00	00	00	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

**Preliminary remarks: NTR**

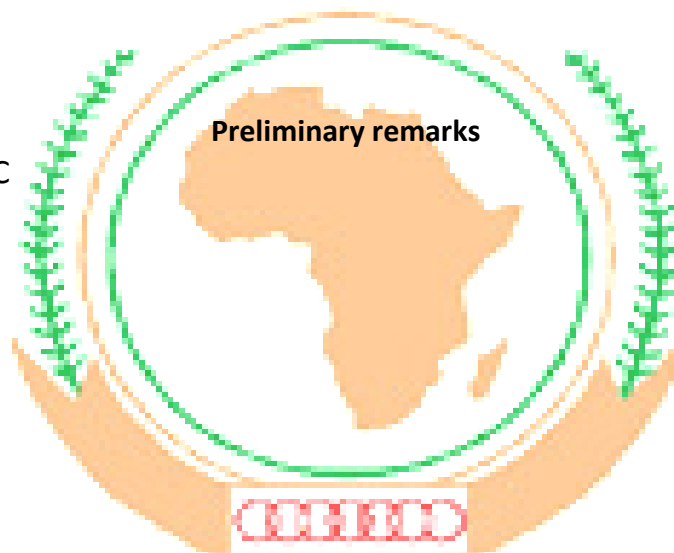
## December 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO</b>			
<b>14 DEC</b>	<b>GOMA</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Major Bertin CHIRUMANA was shot dead in Goma in the night. He was the number two of the GEMI, the police force that was deployed in Goma after the withdrawal of the M23 troops. Every night, the city is the scene of incidents. More than 1500 inmates of the Goma prison escaped last month, when the city was captured by the M23 forces.
<b>25 DEC</b>	<b>KINSHASA</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	General BIKUETO TUYINABO, the deputy commander of the Kitona military base in Bas-Congo Region, was assassinated in Kinshasa. According to the first elements of the investigation, his murderers would be criminals come pointing the bistro where he was, a thesis which do not believe some of the relatives of the general, which argue that his assassination is related to his membership of a Kinyarwanda speaking ethnic group.
<b>29 DEC</b>	<b>EAST DRC</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Rebels from the "March 23 Movement" have shot at 2 UN helicopters in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo. The UN choppers faced hostile fire as they were making a routine flight over two towns, KIBUMBA and KANYAMAHORO, controlled by the rebel group. This is the second such case in the past month. The UN Mission in Congo (MONUSCO) has reminded that the international organization's forces are performing an exclusively peaceful mission. A spokesperson for the rebels, in turn, said that his group never intentionally attacked UN choppers. He asked MONUSCO to warn of flights made by its aircraft in advance, and perform them only by day, so separatists could distinguish a UN helicopter from a government one.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
3					2				Not Available				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	2	1	00
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
00	3	00	00	00	2	00	00	00	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

1. First M23 Rebels attack on UN in DRC



## Southern and Eastern Africa Terrorism Situation Report

### January 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SUDAN</b>			
20 January 2012	Juba, South Sudan		South Sudan orders shutdown of its oil production as Sudan seizes oil transiting its territory. The Council of Ministers in a sitting chaired by President <i>Salva Kiir</i> directs the Petroleum and Mining minister <i>Stephen Dhieu Dau</i> to execute the decision immediately.
24 January 2012	South Sudan border with Sudan	14 civilians missing, 1 civilian injured	Russia decided to withdraw helicopters and personnel serving in the United Nations peacekeeping force in South Sudan. U.N. refugee agency says that 14 people were left missing after an air strike on a refugee camp near South Sudan's border with Sudan. The attack wounded a boy. South Sudan blamed the attack on Khartoum who denied it.
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
1 January 2012	Beledweyne, central Somalia	Al Shabaab	Ethiopian troops poured into a strategic town in central Somalia on Saturday, seizing it from the Al Shabaab militant group and opening a new axis of conflict in this country. The loss of the town, <i>Beledweyne</i> , a trading hub near the Ethiopian border, leaves Al Shabaab; who once controlled much of the country, spread thin and on the defensive. African Union forces have been pounding their positions in Mogadishu, the capital, driving Al Shabaab fighters from most of the city. Kenyan troops are battling Al Shabaab in the swampy jungles along the Kenya-Somalia border. The Ethiopian forces, which crossed into Somalia with heavy armor last month, were joined by militias and troops allied to Somalia's Transitional Federal Government, the internationally recognized authority.
20 January 2012	Mogadishu	4 soldiers killed, 7 soldiers injured, 14 terrorists killed. Al Shabaab.	Government and African Union forces began an offensive against insurgent strongholds on the outskirts of the capital, Mogadishu, trying to drive the Al Shabaab militants. AMISOM forces took over strategic positions controlled by the Al Shabaab, seizing Mogadishu University, a milk factory and a cemetery and are

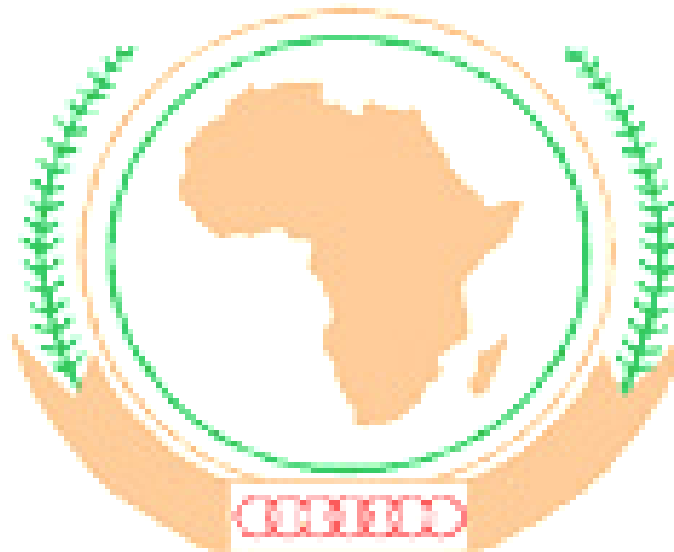
			advancing toward a major strategic road that connects <i>Afgoye</i> and <i>Balad</i> .
26 January 2012	Galkayo, southern coast of Somalia	9 terrorists killed.	On 26 January 2012, American commandos raced into Somalia and rescued two aid workers, an American woman and a Danish man, after a shootout with Somali pirates who had been holding them captive for months. The American forces — drawn from the same Navy commando unit that killed Osama bin Laden — swooped in and killed nine pirates before spiriting away the hostages, who were not harmed.
<b>KENYA</b>			
12 January 2012	Gerille, Kenya/Somalia border	3 police officers killed, 2 civilians killed, unknown number civilians kidnapped by Al Shabaab.	Somali militants have attacked a Kenyan police post near the Kenya-Somalia border, killing at least six people and kidnapping several others. Three police officers, a civil servant and a teacher were among the dead in the raid at <i>Gerille</i> . The Al Shabaab militant group posted a message on Twitter saying its forces had “seized Kenyan vehicles, communication equipment and a cache of weapons.” Al Shabaab have staged several hit-and-run attacks inside Kenya since October 2011, when Kenyan forces crossed into Somalia to fight Al Shabaab.

**Synthesis table**

<u>Total attacks</u>				<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
5				32				8				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>				<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	4	0	1
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>											
0	0	5	0	7	2	0	23	7	1	0	0			

### **Preliminary remarks**

1. Al Shabaab remain main threat in the region.
2. Type of weaponry used in attacks (mix of explosives and guns remain stable)
3. Military offensive by AMISOM, TFG have increased to areas outside Mogadishu.
4. No hostages taken.
5. Piracy attacks are less than December 2011.



## February 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SUDAN</b>			
1 Feb 2012	East Darfur	JEM members 3 killed Citizens 3 killed	At least three members of Darfur rebel Justice and Equality Movement (JEM) were killed when they attacked an area in Sudan's East Darfur State and clashed with local citizens, Khartoum Al-Ahdath daily reported Wednesday. The paper quoted Al-Daif lyssa Elao, a local official in East Darfur State, as saying that "the JEM forces attacked areas belonging to Bahral-Arab locality in East Darfur State, which resulted in the killing of three of the attackers and injury of three citizens in the area."
1 Feb 2012	Sudan	29 Chinese kidnapped	More than two dozens of Chinese workers were kidnapped in Sudan after their camp was attacked by local rebels on Jan. 28, and three days later another 25 workers were kidnapped in Egypt. A total of 29 Chinese workers are still held in Sudan.
19 Feb 2012	Darfur, South Sudan	49 members of UNAMID kidnapped and released	Rebels in Sudan's Darfur region have announced the release of 49 members of UN's African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) they detained earlier, adding that they will continue to hold three other suspected of being government agents. Arminpress.am
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
31 Jan 2012	Mogadishu	Bodyguards 2 killed. 1 terrorist killed Al Shabaab.	A suicide bomber killed two bodyguards on Tuesday in a failed bid to murder a former Somali warlord and one-time government police commander in the semi-autonomous Galmudug region, a military official and residents said. Al Shabaab, the Islamist rebel group that professes loyalty to al Qaeada, said it had carried out the attack and would keep targeting Abdi Hassan Awale until they kill him.
31 Jan 2012	Galkayo	2 citizens killed 2 guards killed 4 citizens injured 1 terrorist killed	Two people were killed in a suicide bombing in Galkayo, in the central region of Galmudug, directed towards the home of a former Somali warlord. The witnesses said that a man wearing an explosive vest blew himself up in the air at a checkpoint, a few meters from the house of Abdi Hassan Awale, was unhurt in the attack. Meanwhile, also in the central region, the armed Ethiopian offensive against the Shabab militia continues.
1 Feb 2012	Mogadishu	Unknown number of troops injured	A Huge landmine blast was targeted on Somali government and African union peacekeeping troops in the lawless capital, Mogadishu, witnesses said on Wednesday. Witnesses said the blast went off at TFG and AU military convoys



			passing on a road in Mogadishu's Dharkenlay district, especially Suqlif village, causing unidentified casualties on the soldiers.
1 Feb 2012	Badhade	100 Al Shabaab fighters killed, including 8 top Al Shabaab commanders.	At least 100 fighters including eight top Al-Shabaab commanders have been killed in the latest battle in a town northeast of Badhade, Somalia, officials said on Friday. Military spokesman Major Emmanuel Chirchir said the Kenyan helicopter gunships on Friday hit at Al-Shabaab positions, which included 200 Al-Shabaab fighters, one of the largest concentrations of the Al-Shabaab fighters, killing at least 100 fighters and destroying nine technicals and nine trucks used by the fighters.
9 Feb 2012	Mogadishu	15 civilians killed 20 civilians injured 1 terrorist killed	At least 15 people were killed by a suicide bomber from the Al-Qaeda linked Shebab, officials said Thursday, as details emerged of the heavy blast in Somalia's war-torn capital Mogadishu.
8 Feb 2012	Mogadishu	9 civilians killed, Al Shabaab.	Nine people were killed in the bomb attack on a café near Hotel <i>Muna</i> in Mogadishu.
8 Feb 2012	Southern somalia	14 Al Shabaab killed 3 Kenya soldiers injured.	An al-Shabaab commander is suspected to have been killed in fighting in southern Somalia along with 13 underlings, the Kenyan military says. Kenyan Maj. Emmanuel Chirchir said Wednesday it appeared al-Shabaab field commander Abu Yahva was among those killed in an ambush by Kenyan troops Tuesday.
8 Feb 2012	Mogadishu	11 civilians killed 34 civilians injured 1 terrorist killed	A suicide car bomber killed at least 11 people and wounded 34 others in an explosion on Wednesday in Mogadishu, officials and witnesses said. The blast was near the Hotel Muna and a barber shop. Al Shabaab claimed responsibility.
14 Feb 2012	Mogadishu	10 terrorists killed, 2 AU soldiers injured, Al Shabaab.	African Union troops launched an offensive against <i>Al Qaeda</i> -linked <i>Al Shabaab</i> and captured strongholds to the south of the capital Mogadishu. The Burundian contingent of the AU's peacekeeping force (AMISOM) overpowered the terrorists after a fierce gun battle in which 10 terrorists were killed and two AU soldiers injured.
17 Feb 2012	Mogadishu	2 police officers wounded	A car bomb exploded inside the compound of a major police building in Somalia's war-torn capital Mogadishu on Friday, wounding at least two police officers. Friday's blast took place in the grounds of the Criminal Investigation Department of Somalia's police, close to the busy central K4 roundabout. Witnesses said the car exploded while parked inside the building, destroying the perimeter wall. The police say they had arrested four suspected suicide bombers earlier Friday and had taken their car into the headquarters of the criminal investigations department, where it exploded.

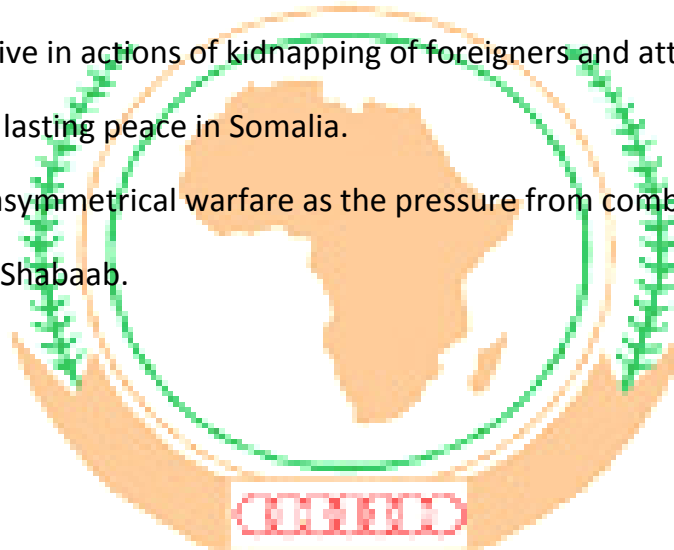
17 Feb 2012	Hawina area, Tabda to Dhobley	1 Kenyan soldier killed	A Kenya Defence Force soldier was killed in combat in Somalia yesterday, bringing to 16 the number of soldiers who have died in line of duty since October last year. The soldier died during a gun battle in Hawina area in what the KDF refer to as the central sector of the "Operation Linda Nchi". Al Shabaab militants had attacked a combined Somalia Transitional Federal Government and KDF troops who were in a pacification programme in the area. The group was traveling from Tabda to Dhobley which is the main supply line for the Kenyan troops in Somalia.
28 Feb 2012	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed	Some masked gunmen Tuesday killed the Somali radio station's director in Mogadishu city, said a police official. Somaliweyn radio's director Abukar Hassan was shot dead near his home in the western district of Madina in Mogadishu.
28 Feb 2012	Dhoblay, lower Juba region, southern Somalia	9 Somali soldiers killed, 5 Al Shabaab terrorists killed. 9 persons injured. Al Shabaab.	Nine Somali soldiers and five <i>Al-Shabaab</i> terrorists were killed in heavy fighting in southern Somalia. Fighting erupted after the militants from the Al-Qaeda-linked <i>Al-Shabaab</i> attacked a government military convoy coming from <i>Dhoblay</i> town to <i>Qoqani</i> district in <i>Lower Jubba</i> region of southern Somalia near the Kenyan border. The ambush occurred about 6 miles from <i>Qoqani</i> town. Nine civilians were injured.
28 Feb 2012	Garowe, Mogadishu	5 civilians dead 6 civilians injured	The death toll rises to 5 after a bombing of a field where youth were playing football, Garowe Online reports. The explosion took place in the Wardigley district in Mogadishu Monday afternoon resulting in 5 deaths and 6 others injured. The IED which was planted in the field was detonated after youth gathered to play a game of football.
28 Feb 2012	Galkayo, Mogadishu	1 civilian killed	A former MP of the Galmudug state government was shot and killed Tuesday in Galkayo.
28 Feb 2012	Coast of Somalia	2 civilians killed	The Danish navy captured the 17 pirates involved during Monday's operation off the coast of Somalia. 16 hostages were freed and two other hostages were killed. The hostages were from Iran and Pakistan.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>				<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
17				199				80				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>				<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	9	1	7
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>											
8	2	7	0	14	49	0	136	7	73	0	0			

### Preliminary remarks

1. Rebel groups in Darfur region still active in actions of kidnapping of foreigners and attacks on government forces.
2. Al Shabaab remains biggest threat to lasting peace in Somalia.
3. Al Shabaab increasingly resorting to asymmetrical warfare as the pressure from combined AMISOM and TFG forces increase.
4. Increase against civilian targets by Al Shabaab.



## March 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SUDAN</b>			
1 March 2012	Shearia, south Darfur.	1 UNAMID soldier killed. 3 soldiers injured.	A soldier of the African Union-United Nations peacekeeping operation in Darfur (UNAMID) was killed today in an attack carried out by unidentified gunmen in South Darfur state. "The incident, in which the peacekeepers returned fire, took place at approximately 16:00 hours near Shearia town, located roughly 90 kilometres northeast of Nyala, South Darfur. Three other peacekeepers were injured in the ambush which comes five days after another attack against a UNAMID bus last Friday in the neighbouring East Darfur state where two peacekeepers were wounded.
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
1 March 2012	Wadajir district, Mogadishu	1 civilian killed	The killing of a third journalist in just two months in Mogadishu is a stark reminder of the dangers faced by media workers and activists in the Somali capital, Amnesty International said today. Abukar Hasan Mohamud Kadaf, the former director of private radio station Somaliweyn, was shot dead by unidentified gunmen on Tuesday evening in front of his home in the Wadajir district of Mogadishu. He was buried on Wednesday in the capital. He was reportedly working with a youth and peace organization after Radio Somaliweyn was raided and closed down by the al-Shabab armed group in May 2010.
3 March 2012	Puntland	9 soldiers killed	Islamist al Shabaab rebels attacked soldiers from Somalia's semi-autonomous Puntland region, leaving at least nine people dead on Saturday.
3 March 2012	Mogadishu	1 terrorist killed	A man driving a car laden with explosives has blown himself up in Somalia's capital Mogadishu. Police said it appeared the man detonated his explosives prematurely. He died on the scene but no-one else was harmed.
13 March 2012	Gambella region, south Sudan.	19 civilians killed 8 civilians killed Unknown number of hostages taken.	Ethiopian security forces are hot in pursuit of unknown attackers, who ambushed a bus in the country's remote Southwest region, in the Gambella region near south Sudan, killing 19 people on board and injuring eight others: The latest attack came just four days after two German tourists, kidnapped during an attack in January, were released. The tourists were kidnapped in the

			Afar region near the Ethiopian border. The 18 January attack claimed the lives of five foreign tourists and wounded two others.
14 March 2012	Mogadishu	5 civilians killed, 1 terrorist killed, 10 civilians injured, Al Shabaab.	A suicide bomber killed five people in an attack at the compound of Somali President <i>Sharif Sheikh Ahmed</i> that was claimed by <i>Al-Qaeda</i> affiliated Al Shabaab rebels. The bomber detonated an explosives vest at the heavily guarded compound, leaving ten people wounded, ahead of <i>Sharif's</i> return from a visit to neighbouring Ethiopia.
17 March 2012	Mogadishu	2 soldiers killed, 2 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab.	Two people have been killed in an overnight offensive by <i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants on military bases housing the Somalia and AU peacekeeping forces in Mogadishu. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> have launched a mortar attack on TFG and AMISOM positions at the villages of <i>Hoosh, Aba-Gedo</i> and Ex-control <i>Afgoye junction</i> , south of Mogadishu, killing two soldiers each from both rival sides.
17 March 2012	Mogadishu, Yaqshid district	3 civilians killed	Unidentified gunmen attacked a government police station in <i>Yaqshid</i> district in northern Mogadishu, killing three local residents. The troops are conducting a massive security operation to hunt down the perpetrators. There was no immediate comment from Somali government and <i>Al-Shabaab</i> insurgents about the combat in the capital.
17 March 2012	Boodale village, south Jowhar, Somalia	3 civilians killed	Three people died and many were seriously injured during heavy fighting on Saturday between Al-Shabaab militants and locals at Boodale village, 30 away from the in southern Somalia town of Jowhar.
18 March 2012	Mogadishu	No confirmed casualties	Dharkenlay district, unidentified Somali men hurled a hand grenade attack at TFG military base in Suuq-Boole village. It is unclear yet whether there has been a casualty in the attack against Somali soldiers. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.
19 March 2012	Mogadishu	5 civilians killed	Five people were killed when a salvo of mortar shells intended for Somalia's presidential palace missed and landed on a nearby refugee camp.
19 March 2012	Jilib, southern Somalia	10 Al Shabaab fighters killed	Unidentified warplanes reportedly killed several al-Shabaab militants in an attack on a base in Dhaay Tubaako. Reports from the region said two fighter jets fired missiles, killing 10 al-Shabaab militants at the base, 10 miles from Jilib in southern Somalia. Al-Shabaab has yet to issue a statement about the raid.
19 March 2012	Yaqshid Police station, Yaqshid	3 TFG soldiers injured	IED exploded near Yaqshid police station. No group claimed responsibility.

	region		
20 March 2012	Galgadud region, central Somalia	100 Al-Shabaab militants killed 5 civilians killed	More than 100 Al Shabaab militants were killed during intense fighting Tuesday with fighters of the Ahlusunna Waljamaa in the town of Dhusamareb in Central Somalia: Dusamareb, 560 km (350 miles) north of Mogadishu and the capital of Galgadud region in central Somalia, has been under the control of the Ahlu Sunna militia group for years. Residents said al Shabaab, which controls two other towns in the region, stormed Dusamareb early on Tuesday, looting shops and cars before they were repelled by Ahlu Sunna. Pro-government militia Ahlu Sunna Wal Jamaa, an Ethiopian-backed force who follow Somalia's traditional Sufi branch of Islam.
21 March 2012	Mogadishu	2 civilians injured	A car bomb exploded in the heart of the Somali capital on Wednesday, wounding two people in an attack Somalia's al Shabaab rebel group said was carried out by its militants. The blast, which triggered bursts of gunfire in Mogadishu, was the latest in a wave of bomb attacks in the country where the embattled UN-backed government is struggling to secure the city against al Qaeda-linked rebels.
26 March 2012	Yaqshid district, Fagah junction, Mogadishu	1 TFG soldier killed 2 TFG soldiers injured 2 civilians injured	Remote Controlled Explosive Device exploded. No group claimed responsibility.
27 March 2012	Hodan district, Mogadishu	2 TFG soldiers injured 2 civilians injured	Handgrenade attack. No group claimed responsibility.
2 April 2015	Shibis district; Mogadishu	2 civilians killed	Two officials one of whom worked in the presidential palace were gunned down Tuesday night by unknown assailants in the district of Shibis in the capital: The two officials were approached by men armed with pistols late Tuesday night. The gunmen shot and killed both officials escaping authorities. The two officials were named Muhayadin Weheliye and Yasin Ali, authorities in Shibis district are saying they were assassinated by Al Shabaab insurgents.
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>			
16 March 2012	Badme, border with Eritrea	21terrorists killed.	Ethiopia says its forces, already in Somalia fighting Islamic insurgents allied with al-Qaida, have attacked "rebel bases" in longtime rival Eritrea. Addis Ababa said the raids were in retaliation for Eritrean-backed militants who attacked European tourists in the remote Afar region of northern Ethiopia in January. Five tourists were killed. Two Germans were kidnapped then released. The Ethiopian

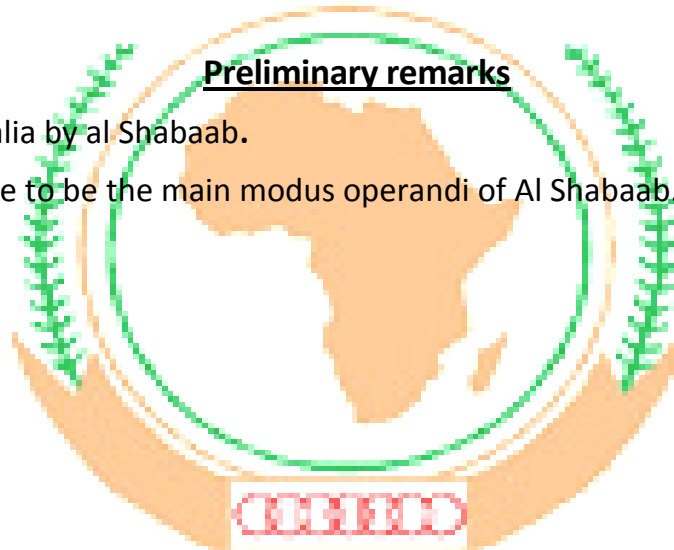
		incursion 10 miles into Eritrea was followed by more attacks Saturday but Addis Ababa didn't specify the targets.
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**Synthesis table**

<u>Total attacks</u>				<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
17				155				28				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>				<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	9	0	8
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>											
7	3	7	0	14	5	0	136	12	16	0	0			

**Preliminary remarks**

1. Increased attacks on civilians in Somalia by al Shabaab.
2. Asymmetrical warfare tactics continue to be the main modus operandi of Al Shabaab.



## April 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
4 APRIL	Mogadishu	10 civilians Killed 12 civilians Injured 1 terrorist killed	The presidents of Somalia's Olympic committee and soccer football federation are among at least 10 people killed on Wednesday in a suicide attack on the country's newly reopened national theatre. The explosion happened as Somali prime minister, Abdiweli Mohamed Ali, was standing at the podium to deliver a speech. The prime minister was unharmed, but the president of Somalia's Olympic committee and the president of its soccer federation were killed, according to Shafici Mohyadin, the federation's secretary. The blast shattered a tentative peace that descended on Somalia's capital, Mogadishu, after fighters belonging to the Islamist group al-Shabaab were pushed out last August by government and African Union troops.
26 APRIL	Central Somalia, Galgadud Region	6 terrorists killed, 6 militia killed 3 soldiers killed	six people were killed and many others injured in a heavy fighting between Ethiopian troops along with fighters from the pro-government militia <i>AhluSunna WalJamaa</i> and Al shabaab fighters in central Somalia. 3 soldiers were killed. Al-SHABAAB EEL <i>Buur</i> town, some 150 kilometers south of the Ethiopian border, killing 6 combatants from both warring sides. Neither Al shabab nor <i>AhluSunna Waljamaa</i> has made any comments about the attack so far, but the town IS STILL under the control of Ethiopian troops.
27 APRIL	Puntland Province	1 military contractor killed	a South African security trainer has been killed in Somalia by unknown gunmen during a government-approved mission against pirates, the government of the semi-autonomous region of Puntland said. Pirates operating from the Somali coast have raked in millions of dollars in ransoms from hijacked ships, including oil tankers in the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, in what costs the world economy billions of dollars a year. The security officer was KILLED WHILST on a mission targeting pirates in a coastal area used by pirates as a base and where hijacked ships have been held for ransom. Officials at Saracen International, the security firm where he worked, were not immediately available to comment. NO GROUP HAS CLAIMED RESPONSIBILITY.
<b>SUDAN- SOUTH SUDAN</b>			
10 APRIL	Al-Qadarif, Eastern		A convoy carrying the governor of Sudan's eastern state of Al-Qadarif across the



	Sudan		shared borders with Ethiopia was attacked by suspected members of the Ethiopian gang known as Shifta on Sunday. The attack took place as the convoy of the governor, Karam Allah Abbas, was crossing Um Dabalo area in Abu Sanda Sudanese locality bordering Ethiopia. Abbas was on his way to the neighboring Amhara Region of Ethiopia for a meeting with its governor when he stopped in Um Dabalo.
23 APRIL	South Sudan, Heglig province		Sudan attacked South Sudan with warplanes and ground troops, South Sudan said on Monday, only days after Sudan announced that its military had forced the South's forces out of a contested oil-rich region. South Sudan said last week that it had withdrawn from the region, known as Heglig, in response to international pressure to stave off all-out war. But an aerial bombardment and ground assault by Sudanese forces on Sunday and Monday that went beyond Heglig and into South Sudan, according to a South Sudanese official, indicated that fighting might not be over.
23 APRIL	South Sudan		South Sudan accused Sudan on Tuesday of mounting bombing raids on the newly independent country's oil-producing border region and President Salva Kiir said the latest hostilities amounted to a declaration of a war by his northern neighbour. Weeks of cross-border fighting between the former civil war foes have threatened to escalate into a full blown conflict in a region that holds one of Africa's most significant oil reserves.
23 APRIL	South Kordofan state		Rebels had launched an attack on Talodi, a border town the rebels have repeatedly tried to seize, Sudanese army spokesman Al-Sawarmi Khalid said. "Dozens of the rebels were killed. The army is expelling the remaining rebel forces," he added. There was no immediate comment from the Sudan People's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N), a rebel group who have been fighting the Sudanese army in the South Kordofan and Blue Nile states since last year. Both states border South Sudan, whose own army has repeatedly clashed with Sudanese forces in the past few weeks, raising the prospect of a full-blown war between the two neighbours.
<b>23 APRIL</b>	Bentiu, South Sudan	3 Civilian Killed	Sudanese warplanes carried out air strikes on South Sudan on Monday, killing three people near a southern oil town, residents and military officials said, three days after South Sudan pulled out of a disputed oil field.
<b>29 APRIL</b>	Wau, near Balakal, Upper Nile state	21 Civilian Killed	South Sudan, embroiled in a border dispute with its northern neighbour Sudan, said on Sunday at least 21 people died in two days of clashes between the South's army and Khartoum-backed rebels in the South's oil-producing Upper Nile state.

			The clash, which erupted on Friday and continued into the next day, took place in Wau, near Malakal, the administrative centre of Upper Nile, a volatile area that borders Sudan and Ethiopia.
<b>KENYA</b>			
<b>29 APRIL</b>	NAIROBI	1 Civilian Killed 10 civilians injured	A grenade wounded 10 people, and killed one person at a church in a working class area of the Kenyan capital, Nairobi. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>				<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
10				46				22				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>				<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	1	0	9
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>											
2	6	2	0	4	35	0	3	0	28	0	0			

### Preliminary remarks

1. Clashes between Al Shabaab and local militia on increase.
2. Tension between South Sudan and Sudan show signs of revolving into a full-scale war if peace agreement is not reached soon.
3. Type of attacks is mostly mix of guns and explosives.

## May 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SUDAN</b>			
8 May 2012	Darfur,	9 soldiers killed	Sudanese army troops have pushed out rebels who had seized control of a town in the western Darfur region, a state-linked media website said on Wednesday, the latest violent incident in the troubled area. The two Darfur rebel factions -- the Sudan Liberation Army (SLA) factions led by Minni Minnawi and Abdelwahid Nour -- had captured Girayda in southern Darfur on Tuesday as part of their campaign to topple President Omar Hassan al-Bashir's government. "The armed forces were able to defeat remnants of Minnawi's forces from the area of Girayda in South Darfur province after they stormed it yesterday with the purpose of stealing, looting and terrorising people," the Sudanese Media Centre said. It quoted the spokesman for South Darfur province, Ahmed el-Tayeb, as saying nine Sudanese army soldiers has been killed and that combing operations were still going on to "cleanse the area". The Sudanese army spokesman was not immediately available for comment to confirm the deaths. The two rebel factions had formed an alliance, known as the Sudanese Revolutionary Front, with other fighters in Sudan's southern border states last year. Sudan accuses South Sudan, which gained independence from Khartoum last year, of secretly backing some rebels, an allegation Juba denies. The two former civil war foes have clashed repeatedly in the past month along their shared 1,800 km (1,200 mile) border and remain locked in a conflict over oil revenues, border demarcation and citizenship that had threatened to escalate into a full-blown war.
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
10 May 2012	Bakool region, southern Somalia	17 Al Shabaab terrorists killed	Ethiopian troops and Somali government forces killed 17 al Shabaab rebels on Thursday after the Islamist militants blocked a road in southern Somalia and stole goods. Mohamed Abdi Mayow, the governor of Bakool region, said the al Qaeda-linked militants had been blocking trucks carrying supplies to Hudur for seven weeks and had unloaded goods from at least five lorries. "They blocked all supplies and unloaded goods. This led to the fierce fighting and we swept al Shabaab from the area, Mayow told Reuters by telephone from Hudur. Ethiopian forces pushed into southern Somalia in November to open up a third front against the militants, who are also fighting

			Ugandan and Burundian troops around Mogadishu and Kenya's military along its southern border. While they have squeezed al Shabaab out of some areas, the militants hold large chunks of central and southern Somalia and pose the biggest threat to efforts to stabilise the country after two decades of civil conflict.
12 May 2012	Somalia coast	11 pirates captured	A European Union naval vessel rescued an Iranian fishing dhow that was being used by Somali pirates as a "mothership" for attacks on other boats, the EU Naval Force (EU NAVFOR) said on Saturday. EU NAVFOR said its frigate HNLMS Van Amstel rescued the dhow and its crew of 17 Iranians off the coast of Somalia. Eleven suspected pirates were on board. "The dhow had been pirated 10 days earlier and was being used to carry out pirate attacks on merchant vessels," it said in a statement. Somali pirates are making greater use of captured smaller boats for launching attacks as they are harder to track than bigger ships that they used to favour.
13 May 2012	Mogadishu	3 civilians killed. 2 civilians injured.	At least three people were killed and two others injured in hand grenade attacks at a base controlling by Somalia government forces in Mogadishu, witnesses said on Sunday. The first attack took place on Saturday night around 8:00 pm local time at a military base in Bar-Ubah junction, killing three local civilians with some reports soldiers were among the dead, according to the witnesses. The second blast was reported went off at 30 venues in Mogadishu, causing unconfirmed casualties. Somali soldiers in the explosion site reportedly opened fire following the double attacks, but no fatalities were reported so far.
13 May 2012	Badade	6 civilians killed	Al Shabaab terrorists fired small arms and rocket propelled grenades at AMISOM troops in the Badade town, Lower Juba region.
15 May 2012	Hayo village, Lower Juba	4 Al Shabaab terrorists killed, 1 AMISOM soldier killed, 10 soldiers wounded.	AMISOM troops clashed with Al Shabaab militants in Hayo village on 15 May 2012. In the clash 4 Al Shabaab terrorists was killed and 1 AMISOM soldier.
15 May 2012	Ifo camp, Dadaab	2 civilians killed	Two refugees were shot dead at Ifo camp near Dadaab while two grenades hurled at a nearby police station. Garissa residents said a few hours before the incident, worshippers coming from a mosque in Ifo were attacked by armed men and a woman died after she was shot in the neck. The attackers are believed to be Al-Shabaab but police blamed defected Transitional Federal Government of Somalia soldiers.

15 May 2012	Somalia		The European Union's anti-piracy naval force said on Tuesday it had attacked pirate installations on the Somali coastline by air, the first time it has done so since its mandate was expanded earlier this year. The EU Naval Force (EU Navfor) said it had carried out the overnight raid on pirate targets using helicopters and surveillance aircraft with the agreement of the beleaguered, Western-backed Somali government. It was the first time EU Navfor had taken its fight against the pirates to Somali soil since its mandate was expanded earlier this year to allow strikes on land as well as sea. But at risk are over 300 hostages of various nationalities held by the pirates, who have so far generally refrained from killing crew as they seek multi-million dollar ransoms.
15 May 2012	Badade, Lower Juba region	6 civilians killed	Fighting in a Somali town between al-Qaida-affiliated al-Shabaab militants and forces from Somalia and Kenya killed six people. The fighting began, on Monday, when militants attacked joint Somali and Kenyan military bases on the outskirts of Badade in the Lower Jubba region of southern Somalia. Somali and Kenyan forces controlled Badade since militants withdrew a few months ago after a bloodless takeover. A landmine blast hit an Ethiopian convoy in Somalia's central town of Beledweyne. The blast caused an undetermined number of fatalities among troops. One witness said Ethiopian soldiers fatally shot two civilians after the explosion. No one had claimed responsibility for the attack.
16 May 2012	Garbaharey, Gedo region	6 civilians killed	Bitter fighting between the Islamist fighters of Al shabab aligned with Al Qaeda and TFG troops alongside with Ahlu Sunna militias broke out in the Somalia's southwestern region of Gedo overnight, killing two civilians.
16 May 2012	Ceelbuur	3 terrorists killed	Three Al Shabaab insurgents were killed in fighting between ASWJ (Ahlu Sunna Wal Jamaa) and Al Shabaab.
16 May 2012	Galgadud	4 terrorists killed	Four Al Shabaab terrorists were killed when their vehicle hit a landmine in the Galgaduud region.
19 May 2012	Tabta, Lower Juba		Heavy fighting between Somali government forces backed by Kenya army and Al Qaeda-aligned militants of Al Shabab is reportedly took place in parts of southern region of Lower Jubba region. Tense situations are also reportedly rose at Taabta village after Somalia and Kenya forces moved towards Al Shabab rebel-held areas in Lower Juba region of southern Somalia.
19 May 2012	Mogadishu	3 soldiers killed, 2 civilians killed	Somali government soldiers are among five people killed in two bombings in the capital Mogadishu, attacks blamed on al-Shabab Islamist fighters. A bomb planted under a tree

			in the north of the city killed at least three soldiers and one pedestrian, security officials said. In the other attack, a bomb, possibly a grenade, killed at least one person in Bakara market area. Al-Shabab has continued attacks since retreating from view last year.
20 May 2012	Mogadishu		The first blast exploded at a small Khat market in Mogadishu's Towfiq neighborhood where Somali government soldiers were buying the popular narcotic leaves (Khat) and no death or wounds were reported so far. In the second explosion, AMISOM convoy passing through Arafat area, a neighborhood in the Yaqshiid district was targeted with a road side bomb. No fatalities reported. Muhaydin Hassan Jurus, the district commissioner of Yaqshid for Somali government confirmed to Shabelle Media the incidents, but declined to comment to casualties.
21 May 2012	Afgoye corridor		The anti al shabaab offensive onto the al shabaab controlled areas in the Afgoye corridor started this morning the 22/05/2012 at about 0600 hrs, when AMISOM forces of 7Bn; 9 Bn; 29 Bn; 33Bn; and 59 Bn ( all of UPDF) springing from their positions, started advancing to systematically start capturing the tactically and operationally controlled bases and areas of al shabaab in the Afgoye corridor. During the offensive, al shabaab attempted to put up stiff resistance but was overpowered and;1 Al shabaab technical vehicle 37 mm AAC was destroyed DAYNILLE airstrip was captured.
24 May 2012	Afgoye corridor	41 Al Shabaab killed	Al-Qaeda linked Shabaab fighters in Somalia are fleeing their key stronghold of Afgoye ahead of an advancing column of government and African Union troops, military commanders said on Thursday. Sporadic shooting was heard on the third day of an offensive against hardline insurgent positions as the joint force of AU and Somali troops closed in on Afgoye town, about 30km northwest of the capital Mogadishu. Afgoye is a key stronghold for Al Shabaab, and losing control of it would be another major blow for the terrorist group. 9000 people have been displaced due to the fighting, and have settled around Mogadishu.
28 May 2012	Afgoye corridor	7 Somali soldiers injured, 1 soldier killed.	A convoy carrying Transitional Federal Government (TFG) President, Sharif Sheikh Ahmed was ambushed by Al Shabaab militants around 30 kms from Mogadishu. President Sharif was visiting Afgoye, a town recently captured by TFG and African Union forces. Upon his return a group of Al Shabaab militants ambushed the president's convoy near a small village called Alamada. The President was unharmed.

<b>DRC</b>			
12 May 2012	Virunga, Runyonyi, north and south DRC.		Tens of thousands of civilians have fled the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo following fresh clashes that have ensued between government forces and mutineer soldiers led by General Bosco Ntaganda. Fighting has rocked areas in and around the Virunga national park since Saturday where the mutineers are said to be holed up, leading in an outpour of natives fleeing from the clashes that has embroiled neighbouring populace. On Saturday, government forces are said to have carried out air raids on Runyonyi town near the Rwandan border held by the renegade soldiers, followed by heavy ground gunfire on Sunday morning. Local sources have reported over 10,000 people have fled to neighbouring Rwanda and Uganda. "There has been heavy weapon firing this morning in Runyonyi. People are fleeing the hills around Runyonyi and heading for Jomba and Tchengerero," Gen Ntaganda and a band of senior officers from his formerly National Congress for the Defence of the People (CNDP) rebel group mutinied from their national army units in north and south Kivu citing long complaining of a lack of pay, poor food and difficulties in winning promotions. CNDP was integrated into the Congolese army (FARDC) among other rebel movements under the 2009 peace deal, marking the end of the country's worst ever conflict that claimed over a million lives in fighting, displacing other millions.
17 May 2012	Eastern DRC		Rebel fighters in the Democratic Republic of Congo claim they are fighting back against government forces. But the military says it is bringing in more reinforcements as the battle continues near the Ugandan border.
<b>UGANDA</b>			
13 MAY 2012	Vovodo river area, CAR		Uganda has captured one of the top five members of the Lord's Resistance Army, bringing it a step closer to catching Joseph Kony, the notorious rebel leader accused of war crimes, the military said on Sunday. The Ugandan army said it caught Caesar Achellam, a major general in Kony's outfit of about 200 fighters, in an ambush along the banks of the River Mbou in Central African Republic (CAR) on Saturday.
<b>KENYA</b>			
15 May	Dadaab, northern Kenya	1 police officer killed, 3 police officers injured	A suspected remote-controlled bomb went off in Kenya's Dadaab refugee complex near the Somali border, killing a police officer and wounding three.
15 May	Mombasa	1 civilian killed, 5 civilians injured	Gunmen detonated grenades outside a night club in the Kenyan coastal city of Mombasa on Tuesday, killing one person and wounding several others in the latest

			attack since Kenya sent troops into Somalia to crush Islamist militants. Nairobi has said al Shabaab militants, who merged with al Qaeda earlier this year, are behind a surge in violence and kidnappings threatening tourism in east Africa's biggest economy. Police said the target of the attack was Bella Vista sports bar in a street known for its nightlife in Mombasa, a popular holiday destination for Kenyans and foreigners.
21 May 2012	Mandera region	4 soldiers injured	Four Kenyan soldiers were wounded Monday when a landmine exploded beneath their vehicle in the northeastern Mandera region bordering war-torn Somalia.
28 May 2012	Nairobi	33 civilians injured	Kenyan police officers investigating Monday's bomb attack in Nairobi, the capital, have been joined by their American counterparts drawn from the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI), PANA reported from here. The blast, suspected to be the work of terrorists linked to Somalia's outlawed group, Al Shabaab, partially ripped off the roof of a one-storey shopping mall along the Moi Avenue in Nairobi's central Business District. Al Shabaab denied responsibility.
29 May 2012	Kismaayo	14 terrorists killed	Fourteen Al Shabaab militants were killed when Kenya Defense Forces attacked a seaport watch station used by the terrorist gang Tuesday. The attack occurred when a KDF Navy ship was conducting routine sea patrol in the vicinity of the port of Kismayu.

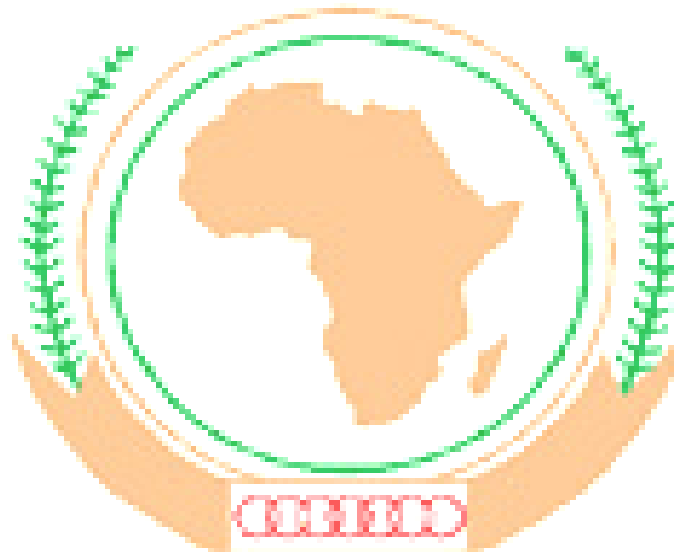
**Synthesis table**

<u>Total attacks</u>				<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
25				154				64				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>				<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	21	0	4
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>											
10	2	13	0	35	26	0	93	24	40	0	0			



### **Preliminary remarks**

1. Armed clashes between Sudan and South Sudan armed forces spread from Heglig to Abeiyi and Darfur.
2. AMISOM and TFG forces increase their attacks on Al Shabaab with more success. Al Shabaab losing more territory.
3. Attacks on civilians by Al Shabaab in Kenya increase.
4. Type of weapons used in attacks remains stable, with a mix between guns and explosive the preferred method of attack.



## June 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SUDAN</b>			
18 June 2012	Abu Agoura, Al-Salam district, Darfur region	No known casualties. Justice and Equality Movement (JEM).	Sudanese government forces fought off rebels attacking a town in the war torn western region of Darfur. Rebels attacked Abu Agoura in the al-Salam district in southern Darfur, looting property from citizens. The army repelled the attack. A spokesman for the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), the most powerful rebel group, assumed responsibility for the attack, saying that their objective is to overthrow the government.
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
7 June 2012	Mogadishu	Al Shabaab	The Obama administration is to offer up to 33 million dollars (£21.4 million) in rewards for information about top members of an Islamist extremist group in Somalia linked to Al Qaida. The rewards for the leaders of the Al-Shabaab militia movement will be announced by the State Department. The bounties will be administered by the department's Rewards for Justice programme, the first time the programme has offered rewards for members of Al-Shabaab, which is accused of terrorist attacks in Somalia, Uganda and Kenya. The programme will offer up to seven million dollars (£4.5 million) for Al-Shabaab's founder <i>Ahmed Abdi aw-Mohamed</i> ; up to five million (£3.2 million) each for his associates <i>Ibrahim Haji Jama</i> , <i>Fuad Mohamed Khalaf</i> , <i>Bashir Mohamed Mahamoud</i> and <i>Mukhtar Robow</i> ; and up to three million (£1.9 million) for two other top members, <i>Zakariya Ismail Ahmed Hersi</i> and <i>Abdullahi Yare</i> . Al-Shabaab and Al Qaida linked formally earlier this year, though the ties between the groups were already strong. Al-Shabaab counts hundreds of foreign fighters among its ranks, including those with experience in the Iraq and Afghanistan wars. In April the US government warned that it continued to receive information about potential terrorist threats aimed at US, Western and Kenyan targets located inside Kenya. This is the first time the US is targeting the top echelons of the Al Qaeda-linked militant group. US officials said the rewards, to be announced on the State Department's "Rewards for Justice" website on Thursday, opened a new front in the battle against al Shabaab and signaled Washington's determination to press the fight against

			terrorism across Africa. The US government in 2008 named Al Shabaab to its list of foreign terrorist organizations, imposing financial and other restrictions on the group that had seized control of large areas of south and central Somalia and sought to impose its strict version of Islam on the impoverished Horn of Africa nation. The United States has also joined international efforts to bolster Somalia in the face of its multiple crises, pledging \$300 million to support an African Union force battling Al Shabaab and \$250 million for humanitarian relief after drought struck the region last year. US officials say the Rewards for Justice program has paid out more than \$100 million to more than 70 informants since it was established in 1984 and helped to find and convict 1993 World Trade bombing mastermind Ramzi Ahmed Yousef
7 June 2012	Mogadishu	14 soldiers killed, 10 civilians injured, 1 civilian killed.  Al Shabaab	At least seven people, most of them soldiers were killed series of bomb blasts in the Somali capital, Mogadishu on 7 June. The first explosion, which was used a roadside remote-controlled landmine hit AMISIOM convoy traveling at <i>sheik Ali Abdulle area</i> , on the outskirts of Mogadishu, causing an unconfirmed casualties. The second blast, which was a landmine, occurred at <i>Gubta</i> village, targeting Somali government soldiers based in the area. Five soldiers were confirmed killed in the attack. Two grenade attacks on 7 June in the main market of <i>Bakara</i> , a busy commercial market in Somali capital, Mogadishu, which reportedly was targeted at Somali soldiers who were pulling down illegal buildings in <i>Bakara</i> market, killing at least two of soldiers. Hospital sources indicated that 10 injured people were admitted in Madina hospital, one female died in the hospital later from her wounds.
7 June 2012	Kismaayo port	14 terrorists killed, 10 terrorists injured.  Al Shabaab	Kenyan Warships have once again shelled on a southern Somali port town controlled by Al Qaeda-linked Al Shabaab insurgents, on Wednesday. Warships on Somali shore began on Tuesday firing missiles the port of <i>Kismayu</i> , 500 Km south of Mogadishu, Somalia capital, the largest strategic town in the country that is still under the control Al-Shabaab militants. These naval attacks on Somali's port town of <i>Kismayu</i> followed after Al-Shabaab fighters on shore fired on the vessels on the town's seashore with anti-aircraft rifles and Kenyan warships fired back.
14 June 2012	Bar –Bar Ees	Al Shabaab No casualties	Al Shabaab attacked a convoy of Ethiopian troops en-route to <i>Dollo Addo</i> (Ethiopia) near <i>Bar-Bar Ees</i> .
14 June 2012	Halwalwadag, Wardhighley district,	2 civilians killed. Al Shabaab	2 civilians were killed by Al Shabaab in <i>Halwalwadag</i> .

	Mogadishu		
15 June 2012	Bhardere district	No casualties	AMISOM forces attacked three Al Shabaab bases in <i>Bhardere district</i> .
15 June 2012	Afmadow district	No casualties	AMISOM forces attack Al Shabbab targets in <i>Afmadow district</i> .
16 June 2012	Afgoye	1 TFG soldier wounded. 1 terrorist killed. 4 civilians injured. Al Shabaab	A car full of explosives was smashed into a base used by Somali forces in the town of Afgoye, by an Al Shabaab terrorist. The suicide attack was claimed by Al Shabaab, who said that they had killed over dozens of people in the attack in the <i>Afgoye</i> corridor, which is located 30 kms from Mogadishu.
16 June 2012	Wabho, south west Somalia. Eel Buur, central Somalia.	Al Shabaab	Ethiopian and government backed <i>Ahlu Sunna</i> forces have abandoned another town in south central Somalia. The village of <i>Wabho</i> , approximately 40 kms south west of <i>Eel Buur</i> was vacated by <i>Ahlu Sunnah</i> and Ethiopian forces on 14 June. Ethiopian forces vacated the town of <i>Eel Buur</i> which was quickly taken over by Al Shabaab insurgents. The following day two men, who were suspected of working with the allied forces, were found beheaded in the town's center. Ethiopia has stated that they will depart from towns after handing it over to African Union forces (AMISOM) that have already deployed a small number of forces in <i>Baidoa</i> with more set to arrive. The reason for the retreats by Ethiopian forces could possibly be delays in the substitution period, in which AMISOM forces were to assume control of cities captured by Ethiopian and Somali forces, causing Ethiopian forces to vacate even before the AU forces arrive.
16 June 2012	Gedo region, south western Somalia	Al Shabaab	Heavy fighting between Somali government soldiers and fighters loyal to the Al Qaeda-afflicted insurgents of Al Shabaab reportedly flared up in parts of <i>Gedo</i> region, south west of the horn of Africa war-torn country. Reports indicated the battle was sparked after Al Shabaab insurgents launched an ambush attack on a convoy of vehicles carrying Somali troops traveling at an area located on the outskirts of <i>El Waq</i> town in <i>Gedo</i> region.
16 June 2012	Quansandere district	Al Shabaab No known casualties	AMISOM forces and Al Shabaab clash in <i>Quansandere</i> district.
16 June 2012	Wadajir	Al Shabaab 1 civilian killed	TFG forces killed an imam over his support and recruitment for al Shabaab.
17 June 2012	Hamar-Bile village, Wardhighley district, Mogadishu.	1 civilian killed, 2 civilians injured.	At least one person died and two others sustained injuries after a roadside bomb struck on car belonging to a well-known Somali elder in Mogadishu. Elder <i>Mohammed Hassan Haad</i> , the chairman of <i>Huwiya clan</i> elders, confirmed a vehicle

			carrying his two youngsters accompanying a girl detonated a roadside bomb at <i>Hamar-Bile</i> village in Mogadishu's <i>Wardhighley</i> district. No group accepted responsibility for the attack.
17 June 2012	Wardhighley and Yaqshid districts, Mogadishu	Al Shabaab 1 soldier killed, 8 soldiers injured, 1 civilian killed	Al Shabaab killed one TFG soldier, one civilian and injured 8 TFG soldiers in two IED (Improvised Explosive Device) in the districts of <i>Wardhighley</i> and <i>Yaqshid</i> .
18 June 2012	Tulo-Barwaqo , Gedo region, south western Somalia	2 terrorists killed. Al shabaab	Heavy fighting broke out between Somali government troops allied with <i>Ahlu Sunna Waljama'a</i> (ASWJ) fighters and Al Shabaab militants at townships in <i>Gedo</i> region of southwestern Somalia, reports. The battle started after Somali government soldiers and ASWJ fighters attacked a convoy of vehicles carrying Al Shabaab militants at <i>Tulo-Barwaqo</i> area in <i>Gedo</i> region controlled by Al Shabaab. <i>Sheik Mohammed Hussein (Al Qadi)</i> , the spokesman of ASWJ that the coalition forces have killed at least two Al Shabaab combatants while many others injured during their attack.
19 June 2012	Beletweyne town, Hiran province	1 terrorist killed	AMISOM troops killed an AL Shabaab terrorist after he threw an IED (Improvised Explosive Device) at them.
19 June 2012	Luuqin, Geddo region, southwestern Somalia	Al Shabaab	Hundreds of fresh Ethiopian troops have crossed into Somalia to join the ongoing regional battle against Al Qaeda-affiliated militants of Al Shabaab in South-western Somalia. About 50 armored personnel carriers carrying Ethiopian soldiers entered in the border town of <i>Luuqin</i> , <i>Gedo</i> region where Somali government troops are based and battling with Al Shabaab fighters for years. Meanwhile, Al Shabaab fighters in <i>Gedo</i> region reportedly began military exercises and reinforcements to defend an offensive from Somali and Ethiopian troops massing in the areas near their strongholds.
<b>UGANDA</b>			
6 June 2012	Kampala	LRA (Lord's Resistance Army).	The Ugandan The rebel group known as the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) remains among the most persistent perpetrators of grave violations against children. Secretary-General <i>Ban Ki-Moon's</i> first report to the Security Council on the situation of children affected by the LRA documents violations committed against children, and measures taken to address the LRA threat between July 2009 and February 2012. Over the reporting period, at least 591 children, including 268 girls, were abducted

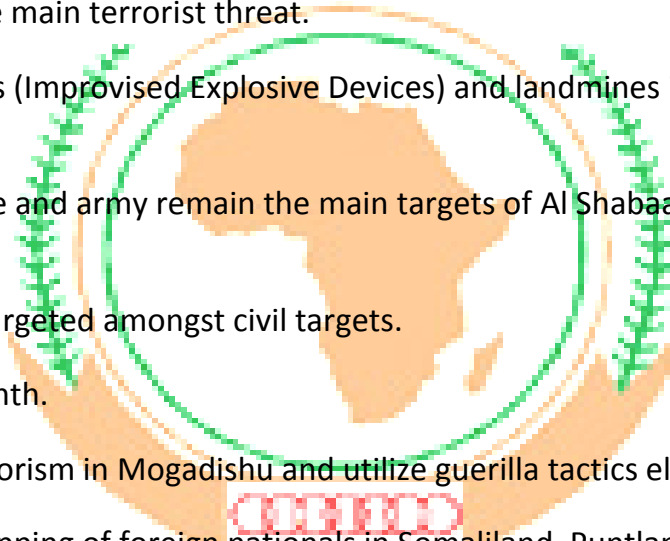
			<p>and recruited by the LRA, mostly in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), but also in the Central African Republic (CAR), and in South Sudan. The LRA is currently believed to be made up of between 200 and 500 fighters. Formed in the 1980s in Uganda, the LRA mainly directed its attacks against Ugandan civilians and security forces for over 15 years. By 2004, it had largely been driven of the area through a sustained military effort. It then exported its activities to Uganda's neighboring (Sudan; Central African Republic; DRC) countries, with practices that include the recruitment of children, rapes, killing and maiming, and sexual slavery. In March 2012, the United Nations and the African Union (AU) launched the UN-supported and AU-led Regional Cooperation Initiative against the LRA (RCI-LRA) and its military component, the RTF, with the aim of bringing an end to the LRA's activities. The RTF is comprised of 5,000 soldiers drawn from the four countries affected by the LRA - Uganda, DRC, CAR and South Sudan. By Congressional Directive concluded in April 2012, US President <i>Barack Obama</i> authorized the deployment of 100 US Special Forces instructors to Uganda to assist the RTF in the hunt for <i>Kony</i>.</p>
15 June 2012	North and South Kivu provinces, DRC	M23 rebel group, Ntaganda rebel group.	<p>The UN Security Council today strongly condemned the recent mutiny by renegade soldiers in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), as well as the killing and abuse of civilians, mostly women and children, by armed groups operating in the eastern part of the country. The eastern provinces of <i>North</i> and <i>South Kivu</i> have witnessed increased fighting between government troops and renegade fighters following the mutiny by soldiers led by <i>Bosco Ntaganda</i> and <i>Sultani Makenga</i> in April 2012. Both <i>Ntaganda</i> and <i>Sultani Makenga</i> (M23) has been formerly part of Laurent Nkunda's National Congress for the Defence of the People (CNDP), a former DRC militia backed by neighboring Rwanda, before it was integrated into the FARDC (DRC Armed Forces) as part of the 23 March 2009 peace agreement. The fighting has displaced more than 100,000 people, including many who have fled to neighboring Rwanda and Uganda.</p>

### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>				<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
20				37				35				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>				<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	11	0	9
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>											
8	7	5	0	15	6	0	16	9	16	0	10			

### Preliminary remarks

1. The group Al Shabaab remains the main terrorist threat.
2. The use of explosives such as IED's (Improvised Explosive Devices) and landmines is stable. The conventional weapons are also largely used.
3. Government targets, mainly police and army remain the main targets of Al Shabaab, but in June there were more civilian attacks.
4. Villages and markets are mostly targeted amongst civil targets.
5. No destruction of schools this month.
6. Al Shabaab will continue with terrorism in Mogadishu and utilize guerilla tactics elsewhere in Somalia.
7. There is an increased risk of kidnapping of foreign nationals in Somaliland, Puntland and the area at the Ethiopia/Somalia border.



## July 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
2 July 2012	Afar region	4 aid workers rescued Al Shabaab, 1 terrorist killed	TFG and Kenya Armed Forces rescued the four aid workers kidnapped last month by Al Shabaab terrorists (the aid workers are from the Norwegian Refugee Council working in Darfur). One terrorist was killed in the rescue. Two Spanish aid workers from Medicins Sans Frontiers kidnapped at Dadaab refugee camp in October 2011 by Al Shabaab is still being held by the terrorists in an unknown location.
8 July 2012	Las'Anod	1 civilian killed 3 civilians injured Al Shabaab	In a grenade attack by al Shabaab in <i>Las'Anod</i> , capital of Somalia's northern province of <i>Sool</i> , one civilian was killed and three injured.
15 July 2012	Afmado district	10 terrorists killed Al Shabaab	TFG and Raskamboni troops killed 10 Al Shabaab terrorists in an attack in <i>Makka-Arbo</i> village in Afmado district.
15 July 2012	El Boon, Luuq district	1 civilian killed Al Shabaab	Al Shabaab killed a civilian in a gun attack in <i>El Boon</i> village.
15 July 2012	Gedo region	3 soldiers injured 11 terrorists killed Al Shabaab	Attacks in <i>Mudale</i> and <i>Balanbalis</i> by TFG and KDF forces on Al Shabaab killed 11 terrorists.
15 July 2012	Garbaharey, El Mao area	1 soldiers injured Al Shabaab	Al Shabaab launched a gun attack on a TFG convoy and injured one TFG soldier.
16 July 2012	Quansadeere	1 soldier killed 1 civilian injured Al Shabaab	An armed attack by Al Shabaab killed one TFG soldier and injured one civilian.
16 July 2012	Wadajir district, Mogadishu	1 civilian killed Al Shabaab	A car bomb killed a Somali lawmaker. Al Shabaab claimed responsibility.
16 July 2012	Afgoye	No casualties Al Shabaab	A car bomb exploded outside the military base of AMISOM in <i>Afgoye</i> . There were no casualties. Al Shabaab claimed responsibility.
17 July 2012	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed Al Shabaab	Car bomb blast in Mogadishu killed former Somalia Trade Minister, <i>Mohammed Abdinur Garweyne</i> , and injured several other civilians.
17 July 2012	Beledweyne	4 soldiers killed	An Improvised Explosive Device (IED) blast in <i>Beledweyne</i> killed 4 Ethiopian



		Al Shabaab	soldiers.
17 July 2012	Bardhare, Gedo province	11 terrorists killed	Somali and Kenyan troops killed 11 Al Shabaab terrorists in assaults on <i>Bardhare</i> town ( <i>Gedo</i> Province) and the towns of <i>Takara</i> and <i>Jungal</i> .
18 July 2012	Beledweyne	14 terrorists killed	TFG troops launched attacks on Al Shabaab positions in <i>Beledweyne</i> , central region of <i>Hiraan</i> .
21 July 2012	Tarako village, Gedo region.	4 terrorists killed	In an attack by TFG and Kenya Forces, on <i>Tarako</i> village in the <i>Gedo</i> region, 4 Al Shabaab terrorists were killed. Weapons consisting of 11 AK-47 rifles, 550 rounds of ammunition (7.62 mm); 2 PKM guns and 60 rounds; 2 RPG launchers and 10 rocket propelled grenades were seized.
23 July 2012	Puntland	1 terrorist arrested	<i>Puntland Armed Forces</i> arrested one <i>Al Shabaab</i> terrorist from Yemeni origin in a boat carrying 40 kilogrammes of explosives and two bags of detcord (detonation wire); fuses and switches used to make bombs.
27 July 2012	Baidoa, Bay region	4 soldiers killed, Al Shabaab	Two Improvised Explosive Device (IED) explosions in <i>Baidoa, Bay Region</i> killed 4 soldiers.
28 July 2012	Ufuru village, Bay region	1 terrorist killed	Two unknown gunmen killed an alledged top commander of Al Shabaab, only known as <i>Abu Salim</i> in a gun attack in <i>Ufuru</i> village, <i>Bay region</i> .
<b>KENYA</b>			
1 July 2012	Garissa	17 civilians killed, 40 civilians injured, 2 policemen killed. <i>Al Shabaab</i> .	In two grenade attacks on a church in <i>Garissa</i> , 19 people were killed and 40 injured. <i>Al Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
16 July 2012	Liboi; North Eastern Province	3 police officers killed, <i>Al Shabaab</i> .	Three police officers from the Kenya police force were killed in an armed attack by <i>Al Shabaab</i> near the Kenya-Somali border town of <i>Liboi</i> .
16 July 2012	Langdera, North Eastern province	1 police officer killed 1 police officer injured Al Shabaab	One police officer and one police officer from the Kenya police was killed and injured respectively in an armed ambush by Al Shabaab terrorists.
18 July 2012	Wajir town	4 civilians injured Al Shabaab	In two grenade attacks by Al Shabaab at a shop and restaurant in <i>Wajir</i> town, 4 civilians were injured.
25 July 2012	Dadaab	3 police officers injured, 3 civilians injured,	An Improvised Explosive Device (IED) hit a police vehicle which was transporting aid workers in the <i>Dadaab</i> refugee camp on the border between Somalia and Kenya. Al Shabaab claimed responsibility.

		Al Shabaab	
<b>SUDAN</b>			
6 July 2012	South district	Kordofan	1 civilian killed, 7 civilians injured, SPLM-N rebels. A Sudanese state official, <i>Ibrahim Balandiya</i> (Speaker of the South Kordofan parliament) was killed and 7 others injured by <i>SPLM-N</i> rebels.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>				<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
27				89				55				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>				<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	18	1	8
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>											
12	4	11	0	15	22	0	52	8	47	0	0			

### Preliminary remarks

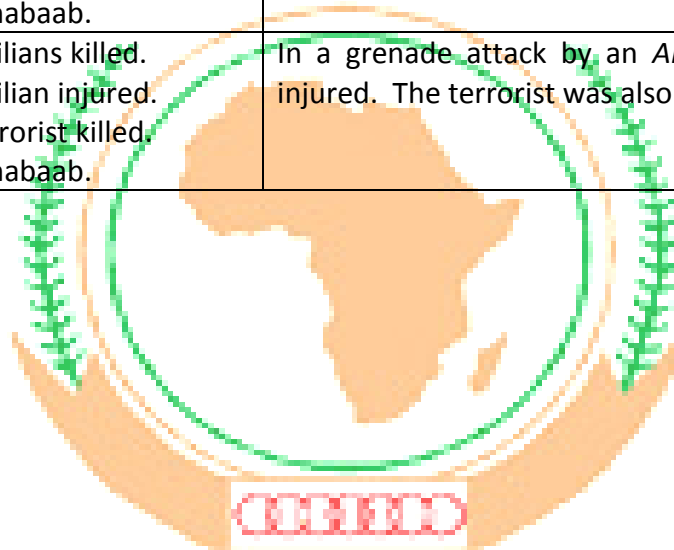
1. Al Shabaab remains the biggest threat to civilian and military targets in Somalia and the border region of Kenya.
2. Al Shabaab is increasingly using asymmetrical tactics by making use of IED attacks and ambush attacks in Somalia and Kenya.
3. Mode of attack remains an even mix between IED, grenade and guns.

## August 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SUDAN</b>			
5 August 2012	Kutum, Darfur region	Unknown rebels, 2 soldiers killed, 2 soldiers injured	Unknown rebels attacked soldiers in <i>Kutum</i> , North Darfur region.
6 August 2012	Kassaab, Darfur region	4 civilians killed, 6 civilians injured	Unknown rebels attacked civilians in <i>Kassaab</i> , Darfur region.
12 August 2012	Nyala, south Darfur region	1 soldier killed. 1 soldier injured.	A peacekeeper belonging to the United Nations-African Union Mission in <i>Darfur</i> (UNAMID) was killed and another injured in an attack by unidentified gunmen against a mission police center in <i>Nyala</i> , capital of Sudan's South Darfur State. UNAMID peacekeepers have encountered repeated attacks by unidentified groups in the region, which resulted in the death of 28 soldiers since the deployment of the mission in early 2008.
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
1 August 2012	Balcaad district	4 soldiers injured, Al Shabaab	TFG President's convoy was attacked by <i>Al Shabaab</i> terrorists in <i>Balcaad</i> region.
1 August 2012	Mogadishu	6 police officers killed, 2 terrorist killed. Al Shabaab.	Two suicide bombers attacked police in <i>Mogadishu</i> , one bomber killed 6 police officers. The other bomber was shot dead by police before he could detonate his bomb.
4 August 2012	Quansandeere, Bay region	17 terrorists killed, 1 soldier killed, Al- Shabaab	In a clash in <i>Quansandeere</i> between TFG forces and <i>Al Shabaab</i> , 17 terrorists were killed and 1 soldier was killed.
9 August 2012	Mogadishu	8 soldiers killed, 2 soldiers injured, al Shabaab	In a remotely controlled IED explosion 8 soldiers was killed and 2 was injured.
12 August 2012	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed.	The Ministry of Information's media relations manager, Mr. <i>Yusuf Ali Osman</i> , was gunned down by an unidentified man armed with a pistol at <i>Dharkenley</i> district in Mogadishu.
13 August 2012	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed, 1 terrorist killed,	In a grenade attack, 1 civilian was killed and the suicide bomber died in the attack.

		Al -Shabaab	
17 August 2012	Mandera town	1 civilian killed. Al-Shabaab.	Suspected <i>Al Shabaab</i> militants killed a middle-aged man in <i>Mandera</i> town. The deceased, a well-known tailor in the town, was shot dead at 7.30pm in his house a few metres from the local prison. The attackers hurled a grenade at a neighbouring food kiosk, but it did not explode.
25 August 2012	Mogadishu	4 terrorists killed. 2 terrorists injured, Al-Shabaab.	In an operation in Mogadishu, AMISOM and TFG troops killed 4 terrorists and captured two.
28 August 2012	Southern Somalia	1 civilian killed. Al-Shabaab.	A UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) staff member, <i>Yassin Mohammed Hassan</i> , has been killed in an attack by an armed group in southern Somalia.
29 August 2012	Aglibah, Beles Qoqani.	42 terrorists killed. 1 soldier injured. Al-Shabaab.	Troops of the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) killed 42 <i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants while scores escaped with multiple injuries as military operation to flush out insurgents intensifies in the Horn of Africa nation. Kenya Defence Forces (KDF) Spokesman, Major <i>Emmanuel Chirchir</i> said the battle, which took place in <i>Aglibah</i> area near <i>Beles Qooqani</i> , in southern Somalia saw AMISOM forces recover 23 AK 47 rifles, six rocket propelled grenades, 428 rounds of ammunition and other assorted weapons.
31 August 2012	Miido town, Lower Juba region.	36 terrorists killed. 3 soldiers injured. Al-Shabaab.	AMISOM forces, together with TFG soldiers, captured <i>Miido</i> town on 31 August 2012, in an operation that killed 36 <i>Al-Qaeda</i> linked <i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants. <i>Miido</i> is situated 16 kilometres south of <i>Afmadow</i> , which was secured by AMISOM troops in July 2012
<b>KENYA</b>			
3 August 2012	Nairobi	6 civilians killed, 1 terrorist killed, Al Shabaab	In a suicide blast, 6 civilians were killed and the terrorist died in the grenade attack.
3 August 2012	Nairobi	1 civilian killed, 6 civilians injured, Al Shabaab	One person was killed and six more injured in the <i>Eastleigh</i> neighbourhood near the Kenya Airforce headquarters in <i>Nairobi</i> . The attack came on the eve of a visit by <i>Hillary Clinton</i> , the United States secretary of state. The suicide bombing was inadvertently carried out by an innocent carrier of the detonated home-made device. The attackers have adopted a new way of executing their plans by giving unsuspecting citizens armed home-made explosives that they in turn detonate remotely at a safe distance. The attackers have been using ordinary equipment

			such as transistor radios and gas cylinders to hide explosive devices in.
27 August 2012	Mombasa	3 security officers killed, 20 officers wounded. Al-Shabaab.	Police are holding two men suspected of masterminding two grenade attacks on security agents in Mombasa. Three security officers were killed in the two separate attacks and 20 wounded. It is suspected that they are <i>Al-Shabaab</i> members who infiltrated the country from Somalia.
28 August 2012	Mombasa	3 police killed, 12 police injured	Three Kenyan policemen were killed and 12 wounded in a grenade attack during riots in the port city of <i>Mombasa</i> over the killing of Islamist cleric <i>Aboud Rogo Mohammed</i> .
28 August 2012	Kisauni	3 prison warders killed. Al-Shabaab	Three prison warders were killed in a grenade attack by <i>Al-Shabaab</i> terrorists in <i>Kisauni</i> , northern Kenya.
28 August 2012	Mombasa	3 Police killed. 16 police injured. 1 civilian injured. Al-Shabaab.	Three police officers were killed, 16 police officers injured and 1 civilian injured in two grenade attacks in Mombasa. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
30 August 2012	Mombasa	2 civilians killed. 1 civilian injured. 1 terrorist killed. Al-Shabaab.	In a grenade attack by an <i>Al-Shabaab</i> terrorist, 2 civilians were killed and 1 injured. The terrorist was also killed in the blast.

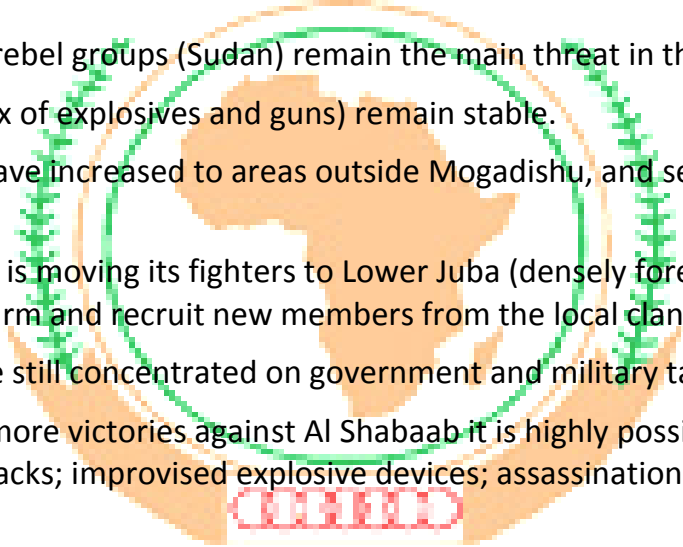


### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
24					151				89				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	17	1	6
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
13	11	0	0	0	30	17	0	104	73	14	0	2			

### Preliminary remarks

1. Al Shabaab (Somalia and Kenya) and rebel groups (Sudan) remain the main threat in the region.
2. Type of weaponry used in attacks (mix of explosives and guns) remain stable.
3. Military offensive by AMISOM, TFG have increased to areas outside Mogadishu, and several important towns have been taken by AMISOM/TFG forces.
4. There are indications that Al Shabaab is moving its fighters to Lower Juba (densely forested area) and the Sanaag region (mountaneous area) to re-group, re-arm and recruit new members from the local clans.
5. Most of the attacks by Al Shabaab are still concentrated on government and military targets.
6. However, as the military forces gain more victories against Al Shabaab it is highly possible that the terrorist group will resort to asymmetrical warfare of Grenade attacks; improvised explosive devices; assassinations; landmine attacks.



## September 2012

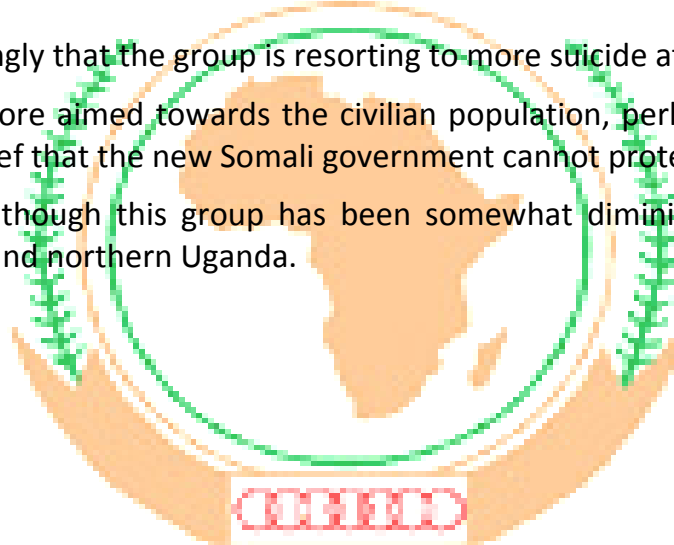
DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
12 September 2012	Mogadishu	7 civilians killed, 1 soldier killed, 3 terrorists killed, 3 soldiers injured. 2 terrorists killed Al Shabaab	<i>Al Shabaab</i> suicide bombers attacked the <i>Jazeera</i> hotel where Somalia's president was giving a news conference on Wednesday, killing eight people. AMISOM troops killed a third suicide bomber before he could detonate his bomb. The hotel is in one of the most secure places in <i>Mogadishu</i> .
20 September 2012	Mogadishu	15 civilians killed, 2 terrorists killed, Al Shabaab	Two suicide bombers walked into the <i>Village</i> restaurant in central Mogadishu and killed 15 people.
<b>Central African Republic</b>			
1 September 2012	Balifondo, south CAR near north Uganda border.	55 civilians captured, LRA.	Ugandan <i>Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)</i> rebels kidnapped 55 people, half of them girls, in a raid on two villages in a remote eastern corner of Central African Republic. The kidnapped people were forced to act as porters for the LRA to carry food and ammunition. The LRA has since 2000 been responsible for 400 000 murders and 40 000 forced abductions. Since 2012 August the Uganda Defense Force and 100 US Special Forces has been hunting the leader of the LRA, <i>Josef Kony</i> and his men. The latter has since been driven out of Uganda, and has moved to the CAR northern Congo, and South Sudan from where they continue to launch terror attacks, mutilations and abductions against civilians.
11 September 2012	Near Obo in CAR.	1 soldier killed, 6 soldiers injured, LRA	Ugandan <i>Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)</i> rebels killed one soldier and wounded six others in an ambush of a Central African Republic (CAR) border between CAR and South Sudan. The four-truck convoy was on its way to the town of Obo, near the eastern borders with South Sudan and Democratic Republic of Congo

### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
6					31				9				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	1	0	5
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
4	0	2	0	0	2	22	0	7	9	0	0	0			

### Preliminary remarks

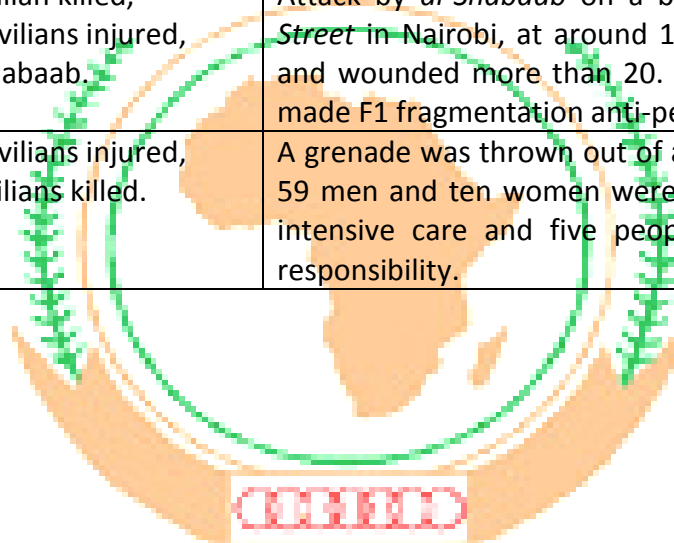
1. Attacks by *Al Shabaab* show increasingly that the group is resorting to more suicide attacks and urban warfare.
2. The attacks by *Al Shabaab* is also more aimed towards the civilian population, perhaps to alienate the population towards the new government by creating the belief that the new Somali government cannot protect them.
3. Attacks by the LRA indicate that, although this group has been somewhat diminished, it is still able to terrorize the civilian population in the CAR, South Sudan and northern Uganda.





## October 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
2 October 2012	Mogadishu	No casualties, Al Shabaab	A bomb exploded in a government building. No casualties were reported. <i>Al Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
4 October 2012	Mogadishu	139 civilians killed, 93 civilians injured, 2 terrorists killed.	A truck carrying explosive was driven into a government building in Mogadishu, Somalia killing 139 and injuring 93. The <i>Al Shabaab</i> has claimed responsibility for the attack.
20 October 2012	Mogadishu	2 suspected terrorists arrested.	Two women, <i>Amina Farah Ali</i> and <i>Hawo Mohamed Hassan</i> , both from Rochester, Minnesota, United States of America were arrested for sending money and recruiting fighters to <i>Al Shabaab</i> .
<b>KENYA</b>			
1 October 2012	Garissa	No casualties	<i>Al Shabaab</i> elements attacked an office of the counter-terrorism unit in Garissa.
24 October 2012	Nairobi	1 civilian killed, 20 civilians injured, Al Shabaab.	Attack by <i>al-Shabaab</i> on a bar known as <i>Mwaura's</i> in downtown <i>Mfangano Street</i> in Nairobi, at around 1:15am. The hurled grenade left one person dead and wounded more than 20. Police said that the weapon used was a Russian-made F1 fragmentation anti-personnel grenade.
24 October 2012	Nairobi	69 civilians injured, 5 civilians killed.	A grenade was thrown out of a moving vehicle into the <i>Machakos</i> bus terminus. 59 men and ten women were subsequently hospitalized, of which two were in intensive care and five people were confirmed dead. <i>Al Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.

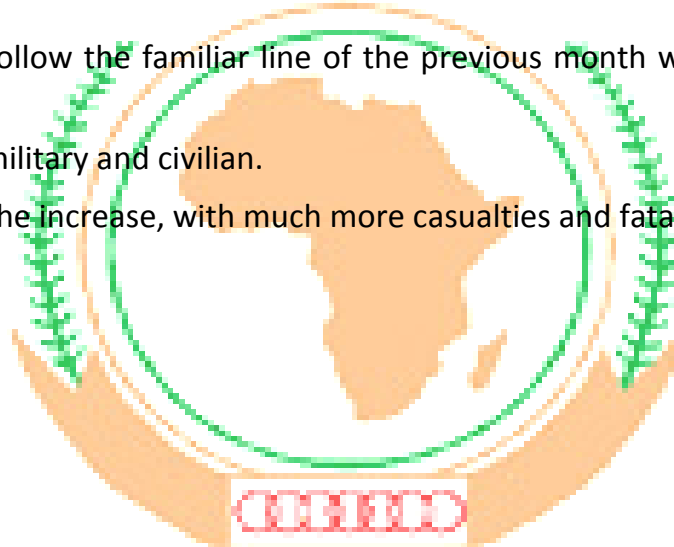


### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
5					145				182				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	3	0	2
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
4	0	1	0	0	0	145	0	0	0	182	0	0			

### Preliminary remarks

1. Attacks by *Al Shabaab* continue to follow the familiar line of the previous month with ever increasing attacks using explosives, grenades and guns.
2. The targets chosen are still a mix of military and civilian.
3. However, the civilian targets are on the increase, with much more casualties and fatalities in this group.



## November 2012

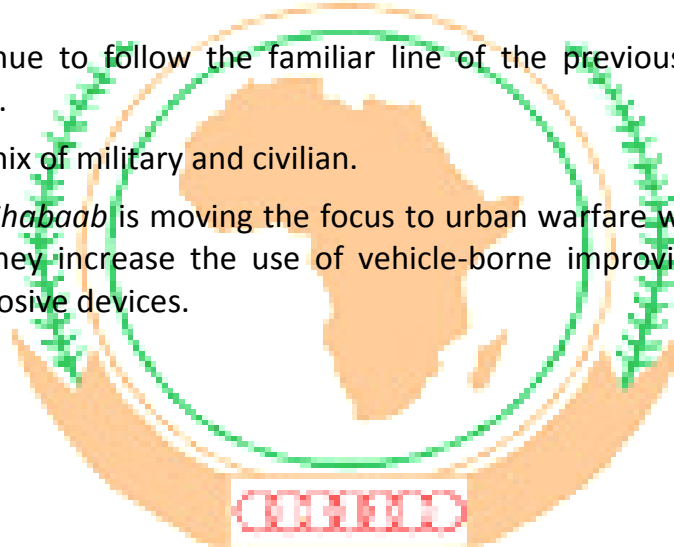
DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
3 November 2012	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed	2 members of Al Shabaab killed a guard at a government building when he prevented them from entering.
6 November 2012	Mogadishu	1 soldier killed, Al Shabaab	A car laden with explosives exploded in the carpark of a government building where a parliamentary meeting of the Somali government was being held. One soldier was killed. <i>Al Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
7 November 2012	Mogadishu	No casualties Al Shabaab	A bomb exploded in a government building. No casualties were reported. <i>Al Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
<b>KENYA</b>			
16 November 2012	Kwale, 20 kilometres south of Mombasa	2 civilians injured, 1 police injured	An unknown assailant threw a grenade at a police office, injuring three people.
16 November 2012	Garissa	2 police killed, 3 police injured, Al Shabaab.	<i>Al Shabaab</i> elements attacked a police convoy in <i>Garissa</i> in northern Kenya, killing two policemen and wounding three. Elements of <i>Al Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
18 November 2012	Nairobi	6 civilian killed, 24 civilians injured, Al Shabaab.	A bomb explosion inside a minibus in Nairobi's Somali-dominated <i>Eastleigh</i> neighborhood killed six people, and injured 24 others. <i>Al Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
19 November 2012	Garissa	2 soldiers killed.	Two AMISOM soldiers were killed by unknown assailants in <i>Garissa</i> .
23 November 2012	Garissa	1 soldier killed, 3 soldiers injured.	A truck carrying Kenya Defense Force soldiers detonated a landmine in <i>Garissa</i> . No group claimed responsibility, but it can be assumed that the landmine was planted by <i>Al Shabaab</i> terrorists.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
8					14				33				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	7	0	1
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
5	3	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	7	26	0	0			

### Preliminary remarks

1. Attacks by *Al Shabaab* continue to follow the familiar line of the previous month with ever increasing attacks using explosives, grenades and guns.
2. The targets chosen are still a mix of military and civilian.
3. It can be ascertained that *Al Shabaab* is moving the focus to urban warfare which would entail low-risk, high-yield results for the group, especially if they increase the use of vehicle-borne improvised explosive devices, grenade attacks and person-borne improvised explosive devices.



## December 2012

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SOUTH SUDAN</b>			
18 December 2012	Yonglei state, Sudan	29 militia killed	South Sudan's army launched an attack on the forces of <i>Dak Kueth</i> , a self-proclaimed prophet from <i>Jonglei State</i> . The army confiscated 22 guns, including AK47s and PKM light machine guns.
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
1 December 2012.	Kismayo	1 civilian killed, Unknown	One person was killed in a hand grenade attack at an army base next to an administrative building and several injured have been rushed to the city hospital for treatment.
1 December 2012	Galgadud province	30 civilians killed, Unknown	Nearly 30 people have died in Somalia when fierce clashes broke out between two rival clans over grazing and water rights.
3 December 2012		Al Shabaab	The Somali ministers of defense, interior and justice escaped without injury from an attack on their convoy, officials said. The Islamist group <i>al-Shabaab</i> , which has ties to <i>al-Qaida</i> , said it carried out the ambush, which began when the convoy hit a landmine and fighters attacked.
5 December 2012.	Bosasso, Puntland region	11 soldiers killed, 7 soldiers injured, Al Shabaab	Somali militants have killed 11 soldiers and injured 7 others in an attack on a military base in the semi-autonomous <i>Puntland</i> region
8 December 2012	Mogadishu	2 civilians killed, 1 terrorist killed Al Shabaab	A suicide car bomber killed two people in the centre of Somalia's capital <i>Mogadishu</i> in a blast that appeared to target an African Union peacekeepers' convoy
<b>KENYA</b>			
3 December 2012,	Kisauni, Mombasa	1 policeman injured, Unknown	A police officer was injured in a petrol bomb attack on <i>Kiembeni</i> police station.
3 December 2012.	Nairobi	2 civilians killed, Unknown	Gangsters posing as Good Samaritans during the matatu strike kidnapped two women before killing them and dumping their bodies along <i>Thika Road</i> . Police said one of the deceased is a practicing lawyer while the second one works with the City Council of Nairobi.
8 December 2012	Eastleigh, Nairobi.	5 civilians killed,	Five people killed in a grenade attack near a mosque, in <i>Eastleigh</i> , Nairobi.

		Unknown	
9 December 2012	Nairobi's Karuri area	1 civilian killed, Unknown	A security official with United Nations (UN) Nairobi was during the weekend brutally murdered after a carjacking incident in Nairobi's <i>Karuri</i> area. The body of <i>Moses Ngige</i> was found tied in his car several hours after he had been carjacked from <i>Karuri</i> area as he was going home.
10 December 2012	Eastleigh district	1 civilian injured, Unknown	One person was injured in a grenade attack in the <i>Eastleigh</i> neighbourhood of Nairobi. <i>Eastleigh</i> has suffered a series of similar attacks in recent months.
16 December 2012	Eastleigh area, Nairobi	2 civilians injured, Unknown	Two bomb blasts in quick succession injured two people near a mosque in the Somali-dominated <i>Eastleigh</i> area, during the evening rush hour on, police said. The area has been the scene of numerous attacks which authorities suspect are the work of Somali Islamist groups that object to Kenya's armed incursion into neighbouring Somalia.
16 December 2012	Nairobi	1 civilian injured	One person was injured in a grenade attack in the <i>Eastleigh</i> district of the Kenyan capital <i>Nairobi</i> .
17 December 2012	Garissa	2 civilians killed.	Two Somali refugees were shot dead by unknown bandits at Kenya's northern <i>Ifo</i> refugee camp in <i>Garissa</i> .
19 December 2012	Nairobi	2 civilians injured	Two bomb explosions near the <i>El Amin</i> mosque in <i>Eastleigh</i> suburb in Nairobi injured two persons.

**Synthesis table**

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
17					113				12				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	5	0	12
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
10	2	5	0	0	40	43	0	30	6	6	0	0			

### **Preliminary remarks**

1. Al Shabaab continues to be a threat in Central and East Africa.
2. Al Shabaab is increasingly making use of urban warfare tactics, such as grenade attacks, improvised explosive devices (IED), assassinations.
3. The targets chosen by the group tend to veer toward the civilian population in a bid to spread terror and confusion.

