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

## AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN

16<sup>th</sup>– 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019

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### ABOUT AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN

In line with its mandate to assist African Union (AU) Member States, build their Counter-Terrorism capacities and to prevent Violent Extremism, the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) has developed tools that enable it to collect, analyze, process and disseminate information on terrorism-related incidents occurring in Africa. One of the products of this effort is the Bi-weekly Africa Terrorism Bulletin (ATB) that is published by the Centre.

The ATB seeks to keep AU Member State Policymakers, Researchers, Practitioners and other stakeholders in the fields of Counter-Terrorism (CT) and the Prevention and Countering Violent Extremism (P/CVE), updated fortnightly, on the trends of terrorism on the Continent.

Notwithstanding the lack of a universally accepted common definition of **Terrorism**, the AU, in its [1999 OAU CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND COMBATING OF TERRORISM, Article 1 paragraph 3, \(a\) and \(b\), and Article 3](#), defines what constitutes a **Terrorist Act**. The ACSRT and therefore the ATB defer to this definition.

### THE BULLETIN IS PRODUCED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF

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## ABBREVIATIONS

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

## SUMMARY

**General Situation.** The reporting period, 16<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019 recorded a slight increase in the general number of attacks by terrorist and violent extremist groups in Africa compared to 1<sup>st</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> June. Also, the number of deaths resulting from terrorist attacks increased drastically.

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

**Terrorist Attacks.** A total of 75 terrorist attacks were recorded across Africa during the period.

**Target of Terrorist Attacks.** While 34 out of the 75 terrorist attacks were launched against civilians, 34 were targeted at Security forces. Six attacks targeted International Organizations (AMISOM) and one targeted Government Institutions/Officials. The attacks by al-Shabaab, ISWAP, ISGS, Other IS affiliates in and Egypt were mainly against security forces whilst Boko Haram (SF), ISCAP, and JNIM mainly targeted civilians.

**Weapons Used.** The terrorist groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in 53 out of the 75 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 16 of the attacks. Other two attacks involved the use of both IEDs and SALW.

**Terrorism Deaths/Casualties.** A total number of 476 deaths resulting from the 75 terrorist attacks were recorded during the period. The actual casualty figures for the period were 264 civilians, 116 Military/Security personnel and 96 terrorist.

**Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist Groups.** Al-Shabaab killed 50 persons (17 civilians, 33 security); Boko Haram (SF) killed 126 persons (87 civilians, 29 Security); ISWAP killed 24 Security/military forces; ISCAP killed 11 civilians; other IS affiliates killed 13 persons (4 civilians, 9 Security), armed separatists killed four (4) Military personnel, ISGS killed 2 Military personnel and Unknown/Other groups killed 188 persons (162 civilians, 26 Security).

**Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups.** Al-Shabaab suffered the highest casualties. Security forces killed 62 Al Shabaab fighters during the period. ISWAP lost 48 fighters, ISGS lost 38 fighters, Boko Haram (SF) lost 35 fighters and other IS affiliated groups lost 6 fighters. 197 militants from Unknown /Other groups were also killed.

**Kidnapping.** 11 persons were taken hostage in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali and Niger. Six out of the 11 were released unhurt and five others remained in hostage. One of the people taken hostage was released after a payment of 1,050,000 Nairas as ransom. Other 196 people kidnapped earlier in Nigeria were rescued during CT operations.

**Focus on Epicentres.** Out of the total of 75 terrorist attacks, Sahel region accounted for 31, Horn of Africa recorded 19, and Lake Chad Basin recorded 12. The Sahel region recorded 172 deaths from terrorist attacks, the Lake Chad Basin recorded 138 and the Horn of Africa recorded 71 within the period under review.

**High Profile Incidents.** On **16 June, in Mandarari, Borno, Nigeria**, Boko Haram suicide bombers detonated IEDs strapped to their bodies killing 33 persons and injured 48 others. On **18 June, in Koro, Mopti, Mali**, armed jihadists attacked two dogon villages and killed a total of 41 people, on accusation of collaborating with FAMA.

**Counter-Terrorism Response.** Deliberate CT operations resulted in the neutralization of 290 militants of terrorist groups.

**Conclusions/Recommendations.** The terrorism threat during the period continued to be dominated by local terrorist groups with affiliation to either al-Qaeda or Islamic State. The wave of renewal of the oath of allegiance (Bay'at) by various IS affiliated groups on the continent to the IS "Caliph" Abu Bakr al Baghdadi could usher in increased momentum in the activities of these groups. The Cabo Delgado province of Mozambique has become one of the arenas of fast-emerging terrorist activity and is the focus of this edition of the Bulletin. There appears to be operational alliances between the local terrorist group al-Sunnah wal-Jamaah, and some IS affiliated groups particularly the ISCAP and ISISSKTU. The linkage of the group with ISCAP could be worrying for the reason that an operational alliance that is mutually supporting could lead to further escalation and entrenchment. It is considered that immediate international assistance would be vital if we are to prevent the Cabo Delgado situation from deteriorating to one similar to that brought about by Boko Haram or al Shabaab

## GENERAL INTRODUCTION

**Objective:** The objective of the Africa Terrorism Bulletin is to provide a fortnight assessment of terrorism and violent extremism situation and trends on the continent. This is aimed at providing African Union Member States up to date information on terrorism incidents and its related activities. The data for the analysis of this Bulletin, is limited to information stored in the ACSRT Database, collected in conformity with the definition of terrorist acts as defined by the 1999 OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.

**Database:** The ACSRT maintains a robust database that stores information on terrorism, more specifically, on terrorist groups, their leaders and members, and activities and avails this information to the African Union Commission and the African Union Member States. Information for the Database is collected by the ACSRT Situation Room Team using the Africa Media Monitor (AMM) developed in collaboration with the European Union Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) for advanced web mining and information extraction. With the AMM, the Situation Room Team scans and accesses over 1400 websites 24/7 and retrieves real time information on terrorist incidents. The Centre also stores terrorism-related information received from Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Regional Mechanisms (RMs) based on existing cooperation. The AU Continental Early Warning Situation-Room and reports from AU Field Missions and other field missions are also sources of information for the bulletin.

**Validation:** To ensure credibility and reliability, the Centre validates all accessed terrorism incidents from the ACSRT Focal Points of the Member States. The Focal Points are the institutions in AU Members designated to collaborate and share terrorism and Counter-Terrorism related information with the ACSRT. In accordance with its mandate, the information validated by the ACSRT on the number of attacks, deaths and injuries recorded are considered as the official data for the ACSRT Database irrespective of other conflicting figures.

## THREAT UPDATE

**General:** The reporting period, **16th to 30th June 2019** experienced a slight increase in the overall number of attacks by terrorist and violent extremist groups compared to the preceding period of **01-15 June 2019**. The period recorded **75** attacks as compared to **68** attacks during the preceding period. Whilst West, East and Southern Africa regions recorded marginal increases in attacks, the Central and North Africa regions witnessed a slight decline in the number of attacks. There was, however, a drastic increase in the number of deaths resulting from terrorist attacks in all regions except Central Africa. In all regions of Africa, the terrorism landscape continued to be fomented predominantly by local terrorist groups with a Salafi-Jihadi Worldview, and an affiliation to either al-Qaeda or Islamic State (IS).

There has been a global wave of renewal of the oath of allegiance (Bay'at) by various IS affiliated groups to the IS "Caliph" Abu Bakr al Baghdadi. That this has been synchronous with an increase in attacks by IS affiliated terrorist groups in Africa resulting in the high number deaths during the period suggests a linkage between the renewal of oath of allegiance and an invigorated spirit by local jihadi groups to escalate their campaign of terrorism. The ISWAP and the IS-Sinai released videos on 15 June and 19 June respectively, renewing their pledge of allegiance in order to demonstrate a sustained cohesion of the group. The elements and raison d'être for the continued cohesion between an IS that has been militarily defeated in the Middle East and their affiliate groups in Africa is worthy of further inquiry. Whilst this situation seeks to give IS an attribute of global influence and diverts attention from the failures and severe defeats suffered in the Middle East it accords the affiliate groups in Africa the publicity that they require. The Sahel belt of West Africa (Northern Burkina Faso, Central and Northern Mali and Tillaberi region of Niger), the Lake Chad Basin (North-Eastern

Nigeria, South-eastern Niger (Diffa), and South-western Chad) and the Horn/East of Africa (Eastern Kenya, Southern, Central, South-Western Somalia and the Capital Mogadishu) remained the epicentres of terrorist activities on the Continent during the period.

**Sahel Belt of West Africa.** The region witnessed an escalation of attacks by the various terrorist groups operating in the territory. JNIM and ISGS carried out attacks against security forces, civilians, and international organizations in particular, MINUSMA. The security situation in the region remained unstable, with the civilian population bearing the brunt of terrorist attacks. Out of the 172 deaths recorded in the region, 134 were civilians. CT operations by Operation Burkane, US-AFRICOM and National Armies Mali and Niger, neutralized over 50 militants of ISGS in Tillabery and Menaka regions. In **Burkina Faso**, also experienced an increase in the number of attacks. A total of 11 attacks killed 45 civilians and security forces within the period. The attacks occurred in the Soum, Yatenga, Sanmatenga, Bam and Kompienga provinces. In **Mali**, despite the elimination of 178 terrorists during CT operations, a total of 103 civilians and security personnel were killed in 18 attacks carried out by terrorist groups. The Central and Northern Mali regions of Timbuktu, Mopti, Kidal and Segou were the areas in which terrorist activities were carried out during the period. In **Niger**, ISGS attacked a police station in Ouallam on 18 June, killing two police officers.

**Lake Chad Basin.** Boko Haram (Shekau Faction) and its offshoot, Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) continue to be the two groups dominating the terrorism landscape in the Basin. Whilst pre-emptive attacks by the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) to degrade the operation and capacity of terrorist groups in the Lake Chad Basin appears to have accounted for the decline in ISWAP's activities, Boko Haram demonstrated tremendous resilience through freedom of movement and operation in their dominant areas. A total of nine attacks were carried out in North-Eastern Nigeria, South-Eastern Niger, South-western Chad and Far North region of Cameroon. This resulted in the deaths of 116 persons comprising of 87 civilians and 29 security personnel. In **Chad**, Boko Haram attacked military posts in Ngouboua and Tchoukoutalia on 19 June and 23 June respectively killing a total of 18 soldiers. Reprisal attacks by security forces also resulted in the elimination of 26 militants. In the Far North of **Cameroon**, Boko Haram attacks against military and civilian targets continued. Two civilians and one soldier were killed by the group within the period. In **Nigeria**, the North-Eastern states of Borno and Yobe were attacked by the Shekau and ISWAP factions. On 16 June, in the village of Mandarari in Borno, three suicide bombers from Boko Haram detonated an IED that killed 33 persons. The following day, 17 June in the village of Gajiram, also in Borno State, ISWAP killed 18 soldiers. 22 civilians were killed by Boko Haram on 24 June in Ngangam located also in Borno. These incidents demonstrate that the terrorist groups continue to have considerable cohesion and will to launch devastating attacks and cause debilitating atrocities to civilians, security forces and property. The extent to which this undermines the confidence of local communities in the ability of the Central government to protect them cannot be over emphasized.

**North Africa and the Maghreb.** Islamic States (IS) affiliated groups remained the most dominant terrorist groups within the period. In **Egypt**, IS claimed responsibility for attacks on 22 and 25 June in El-Arish located in Sinai, in which 11 persons were killed. This comprised of seven policemen and four civilians. The local IS branch had earlier, on 19 June renewed its pledge of allegiance to Abu Bakr al Baghdadi. In **Tunis**, the capital of **Tunisia**, two IS suicide bombers detonated an IED killing one police officer, and injuring eight others. In **Morocco**, sustained CT efforts resulted in the destruction of IS linked terrorist cells and arrest of militants. In **Algeria**, the dismantling by Security forces of terrorist cells as well as the discovery and destruction of caches of arms and ammunition continued in Sidi Bel Abbes and Tissemsilt during the period.

**Central Africa.** The region came under serious attacks from local armed groups. In the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**, over 21 civilians and soldiers were killed in five attacks carried out by local armed groups. This included attacks by the Mai-Mai. The Ituri, North Kivu and Tchomia provinces were most affected. The attacks are exacerbated by brutal inter-ethnic violence. On 16 June, in the village of Tche located in Ituri Province, a newly formed armed group attacked and killed an estimated 240 persons over land dispute. Although, this attack has not been recorded as a terrorist incident, the number of deaths outnumbered the total deaths of terrorist attacks in the country for the second quarter of 2019. In the South-West region of **Cameroon**, armed separatist groups have begun the use of IED to increase the intensity of their attacks. Four police officers were killed and six others injured in an IED attack in Eymojoek

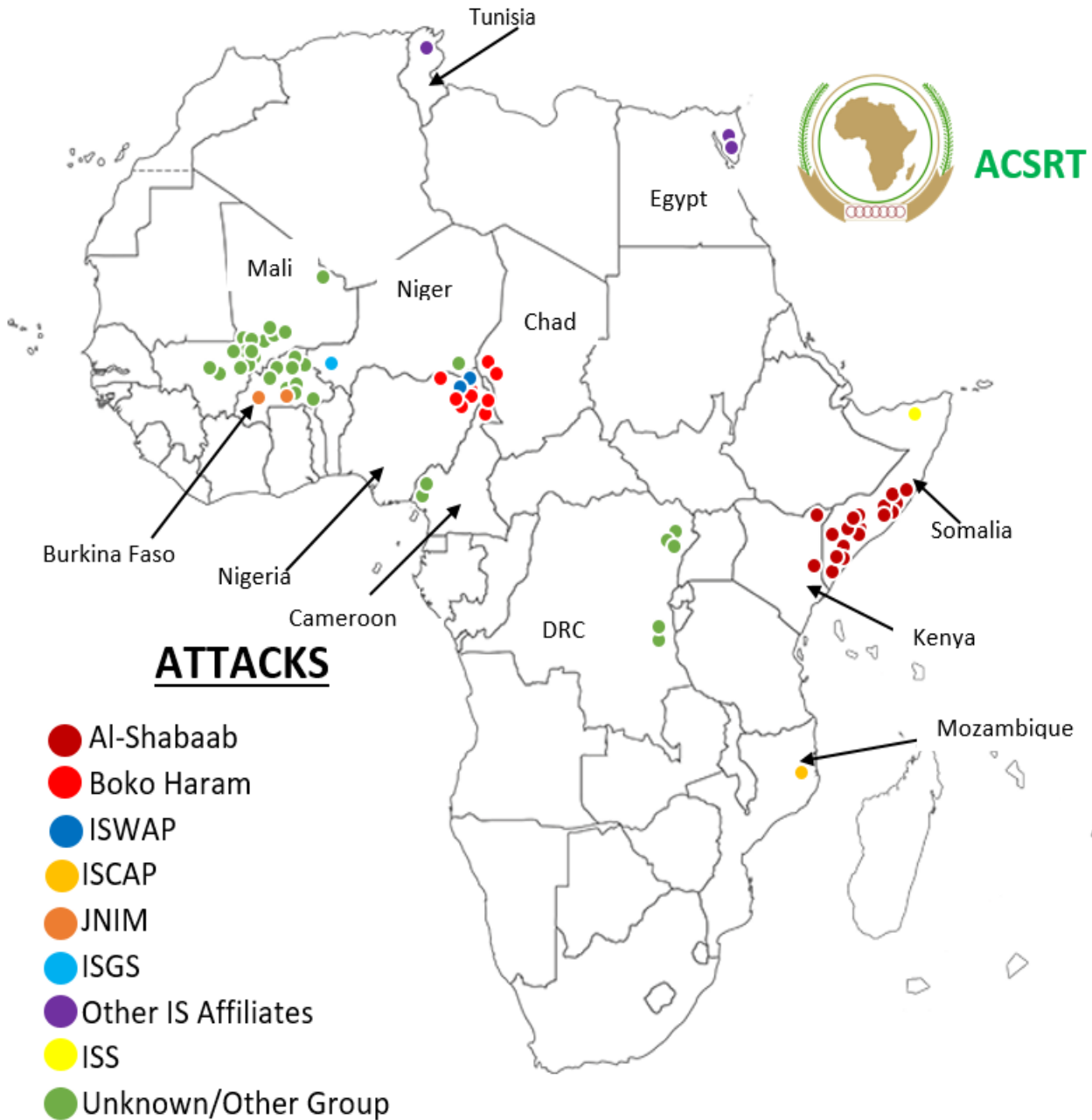
**East and Horn of Africa.** Al-Shabaab continued to threaten regional security. It continues to have considerable freedom of movement and operation in the areas of **Somalia** still under its control. A total number of 39 persons including troops from AMISOM were killed by al-Shabaab within the period. Middle and Lower Juba, Hiraan, Mogadishu and Middle Shabelle were areas heavily affected. ISS also attacked and killed one police officer in Bassaso, Puntland. North-Eastern **Kenya** experienced IEDs attacks against security forces. The attacks have been attributed to al-Shabaab. On 16 June, in Wajir, a police patrol vehicle ran over an IED killing eight policemen.

**Southern Africa.** In **Mozambique**, ISCAP claimed responsibility for the 26 June attack, in Quionga village located in Cabo Delgado, in which 11 persons were killed. Several of the victims were beheaded. The group had, on 03 June claimed responsibility for attacks in the same province, although authorities disputed the claim. The local Salafi-jihadi armed group, **al-Sunnah wal-Jamaah (ASWJ)**, is believed to have connections with the Islamic State in Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda (ISISSKTU). The recent development in the Cabo Delgado province reflects an IS scheme to coordinate the effort of their affiliates in the region and to recruit new fighters. The operational alliances among IS affiliated groups operating in the region has been observed in other regions of the continent.

# GENERAL TREND: TERRORISTS ATTACKS AND DEATHS

Map 1: Map of Terrorism Incidents from 16<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019

## AFRICA TERRORISM INCIDENTS MAP: FROM 16-30 JUNE, 2019



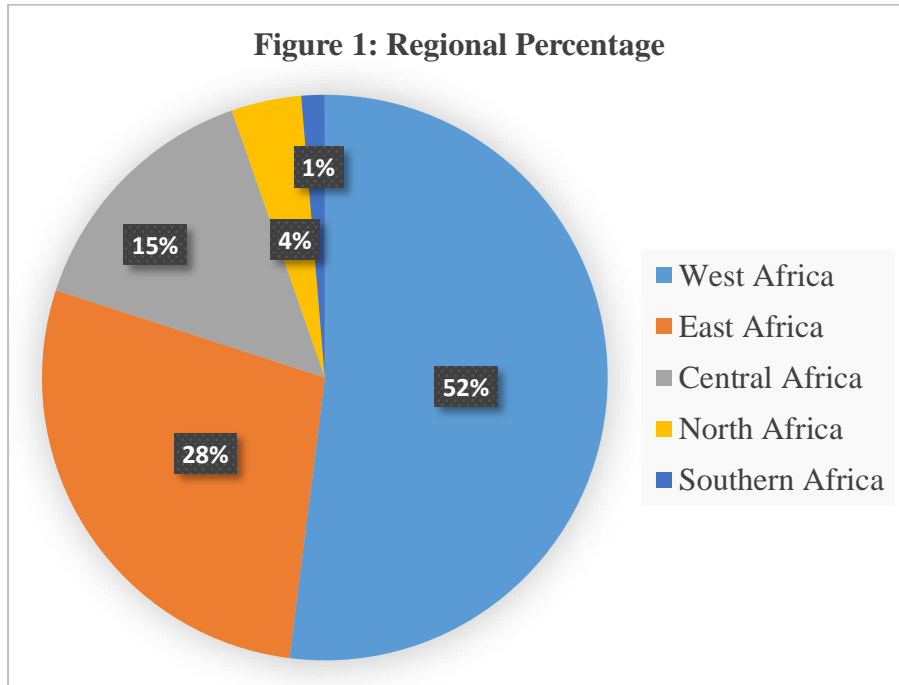
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019



### 1. Total Terrorist Attacks:

A total of 75 terrorism incidents including four cases of kidnapping were recorded from 16<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2019.

### 2. Terrorists Attacks by Region

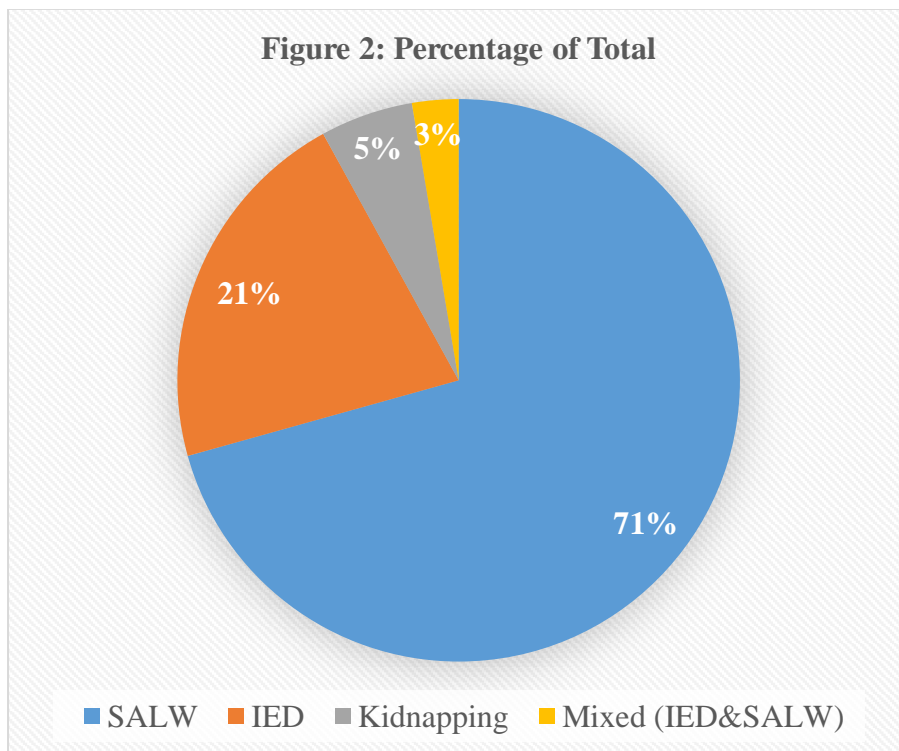


#### Number of Attacks per Region:

- West Africa: **39**
- East Africa: **21**
- Central Africa: **11**
- North Africa: **3**
- Southern Africa: **1**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

### 3. Means of Attack



#### Means deployed per number of Attacks:

- SALW: **53**
- IEDs: **16**
- Kidnapping: **4**
- Mixed (IED & SALW): **2**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

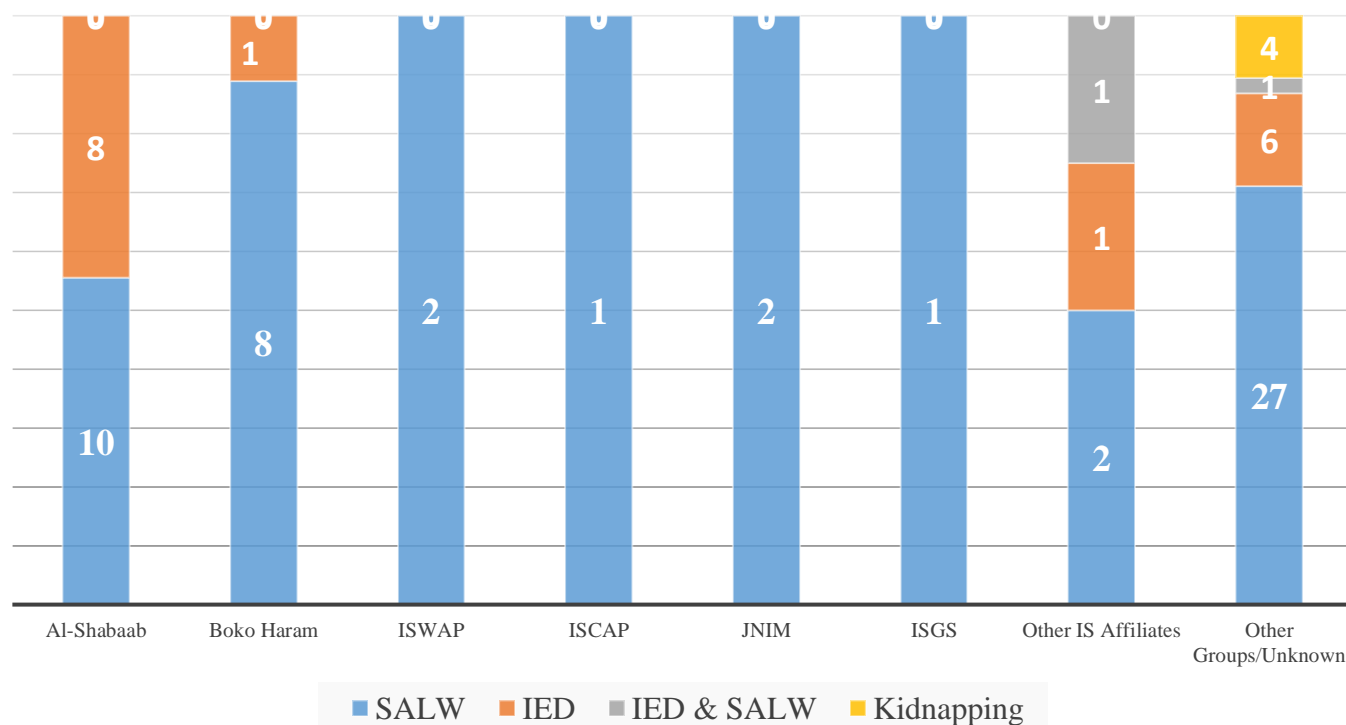
#### 4. Means employed by Terrorist Groups for attacks

Table 1: Means Employed by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	SALW	IED	Mixed	Kidnapping	Comment
<b>Al-Shabaab</b>	10	8	-	-	The group used SALW in 10 out of 18 attacks. Eight other attacks used IEDs.
<b>Boko Haram</b>	8	1	-	-	SALW continue to be the preferred means of attack by which Boko Haram carries out attacks. In eight out of nine attacks, the group used SALW. It used IED in one attack.
<b>ISWAP</b>	2	-	-	-	ISWAP carried out two attacks using SALW.
<b>ISCAP</b>	1	-	-	-	ISCAP carried out one attack using SALW.
<b>JNIM</b>	2	-	-	-	JNIM carried out two attacks using SALW.
<b>ISGS</b>	1	-	-	-	ISGS carried out one attack using SALW.
<b>Other IS Affiliates</b>	2	1	1	-	Two attacks by Other IS affiliates employed SALW. One attack used IED and another one involved the use of both IEDs & SALW.
<b>Unknown/Other Groups</b>	27	6	1	4	Unknown/Other groups used SALW in the majority of their attacks. In 27 out of 38 attacks by these groups, SALW were used. They used IEDs for 6 attacks and both IEDs & SALW in one attack. They were responsible for four cases of kidnapping.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

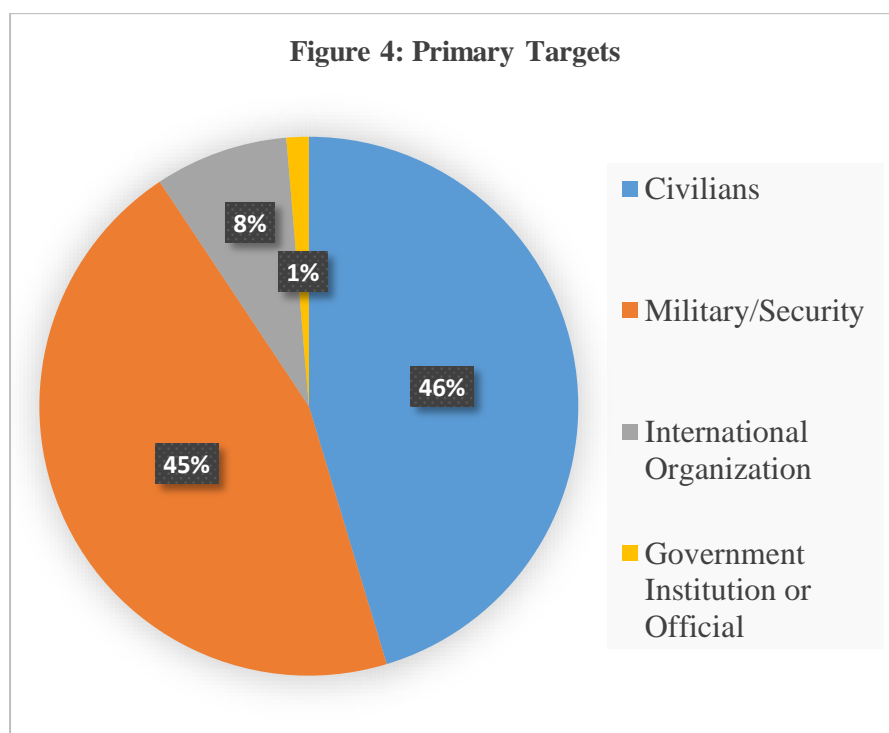
Figure 3: Means Employed by Terrorist Group



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

## 5. Primary Targets

Figure 4: Primary Targets



### Primary Targets

- Civilians: **35**
  - Security/Military Forces: **34**
  - International Organizations : **6**
  - Govt. Officials or Institutions: **1**
- 35 of the attacks representing **46%** targeted civilians.
  - 34 attacks representing **45 %** targeted Security/Military Forces.
  - Six attacks representing **8%** targeted International Orgs (MINUSMA and AMISOM).
  - One attack representing around **1%** targeted Government Officials/ institutions.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

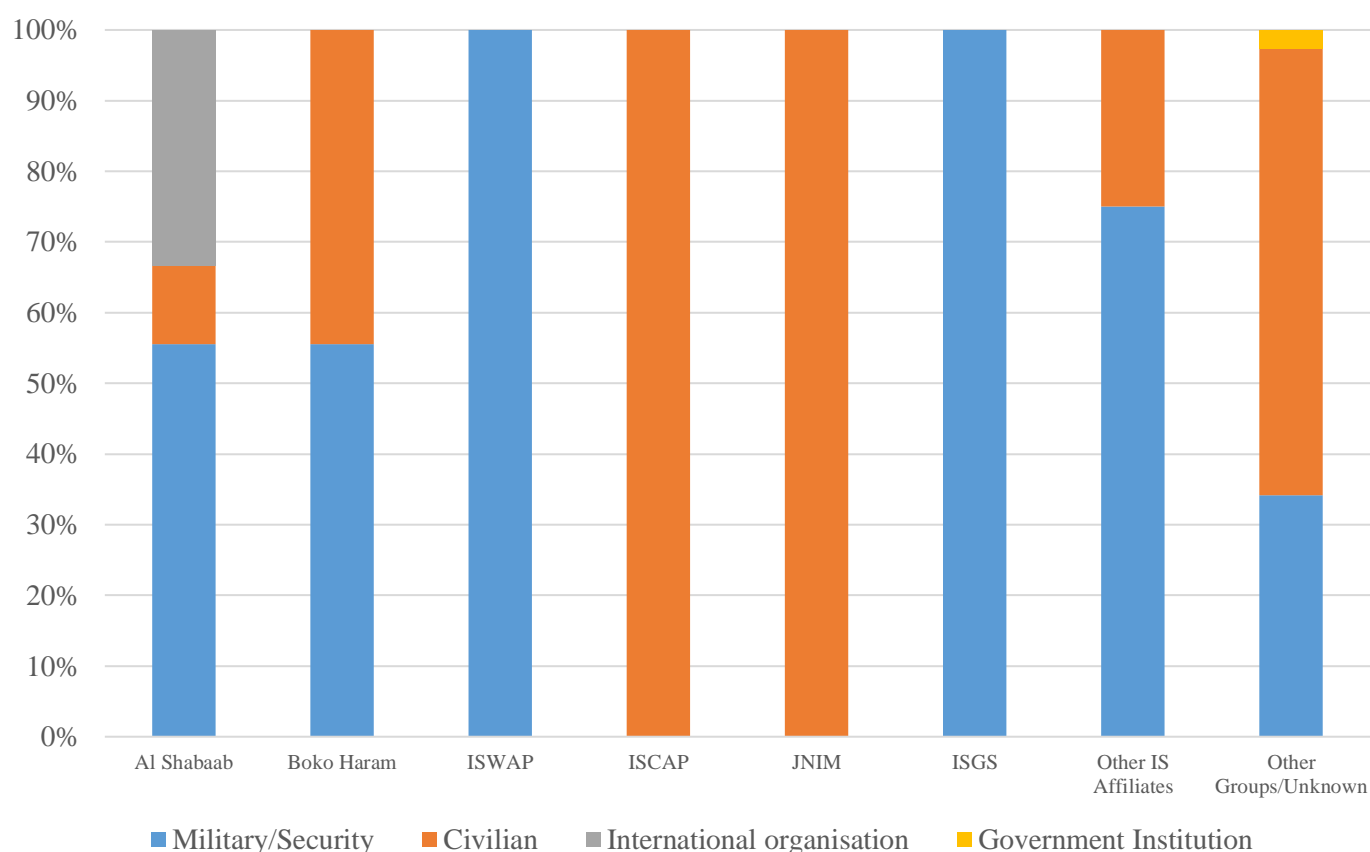
## 6. Terrorist Groups and Primary Targets

Table 2: Details of Terrorist Groups and their Primary Target

Terrorist Groups	Military/ Security	Civilians	Int. Org.	Gov't Inst.	Comment
<b>Al-Shabaab</b>	10	2	6	-	Attacks by Al-Shabaab were more targeted at military/Security forces (10).
<b>Boko Haram</b>	5	4	-	-	In nine attacks carried out by Boko Haram, four targeted civilians and five targeted Security.
<b>ISWAP</b>	2	-	-	-	ISWAP carried out two attacks against Military/Security Forces.
<b>ISCAP</b>	-	1	-	-	ISCAP carried out one attack against civilians.
<b>JNIM</b>	-	2	-	-	JNIM carried out two attacks against civilians.
<b>ISGS</b>	1	-	-	-	ISGS carried out one attack against Military/ Security Forces.
<b>Other IS affiliates</b>	3	1	-	-	Other IS affiliates carried out three attacks targeting Military/Security Forces and one attack targeting civilians.
<b>Unknown/ Other Groups</b>	13	24	-	1	Attacks for which no group claimed responsibility mostly targeted civilians. 24 out of 38 attacks targeted civilians, 13 targeted Military/Security Forces, and one targeted government institution.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

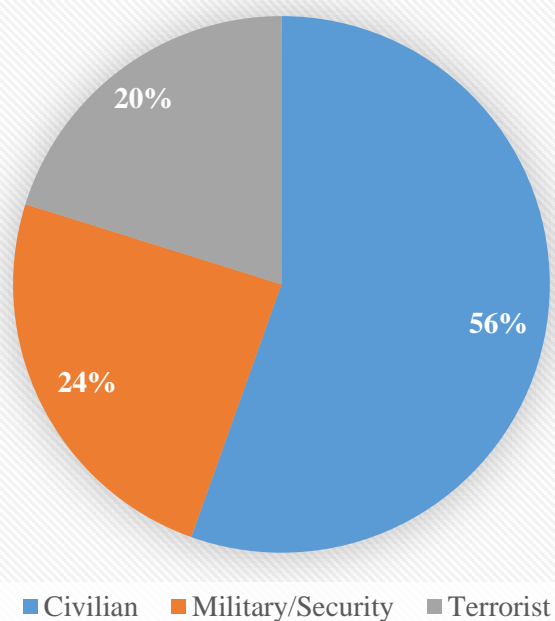
**Figure 5: Percentage of Target per Group**



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

## 7. Total Deaths

**Figure 6: Percentage of Total Deaths**



**Total Deaths: 476**

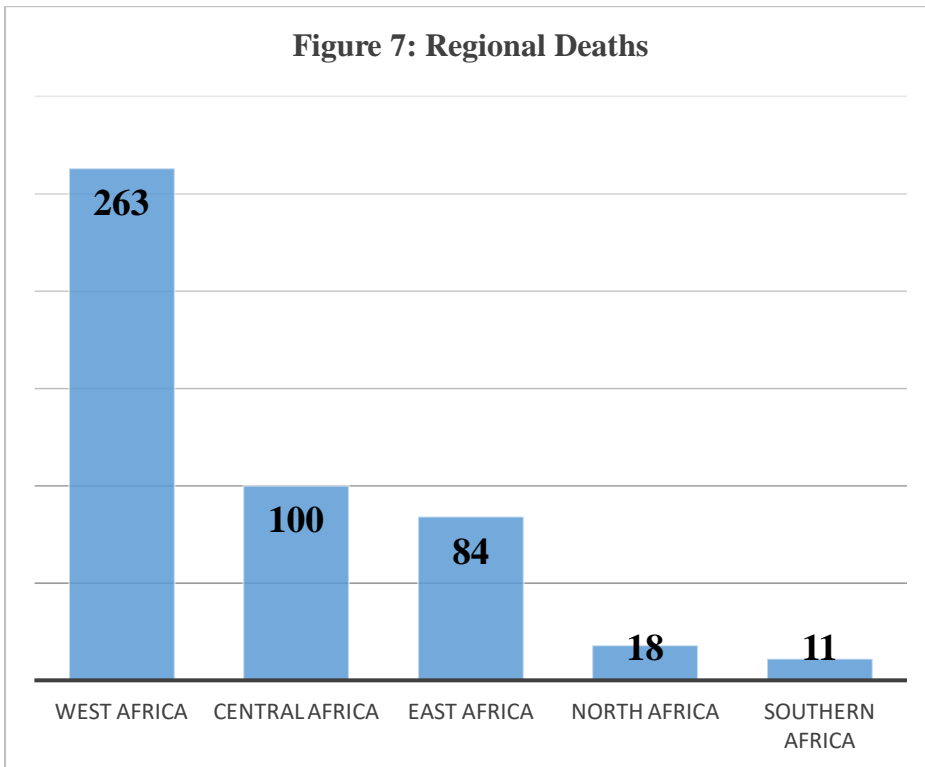
- Civilians: **264**
- Security/Military: **116**
- Terrorists: **96**

- A total of **494** deaths were recorded within the period under review.
- Out of the number, **56%** were civilians and **24%** Security/ Military forces killed by terrorist groups. **20%** were terrorists killed by security forces.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

## 8. Terrorism Deaths per Region

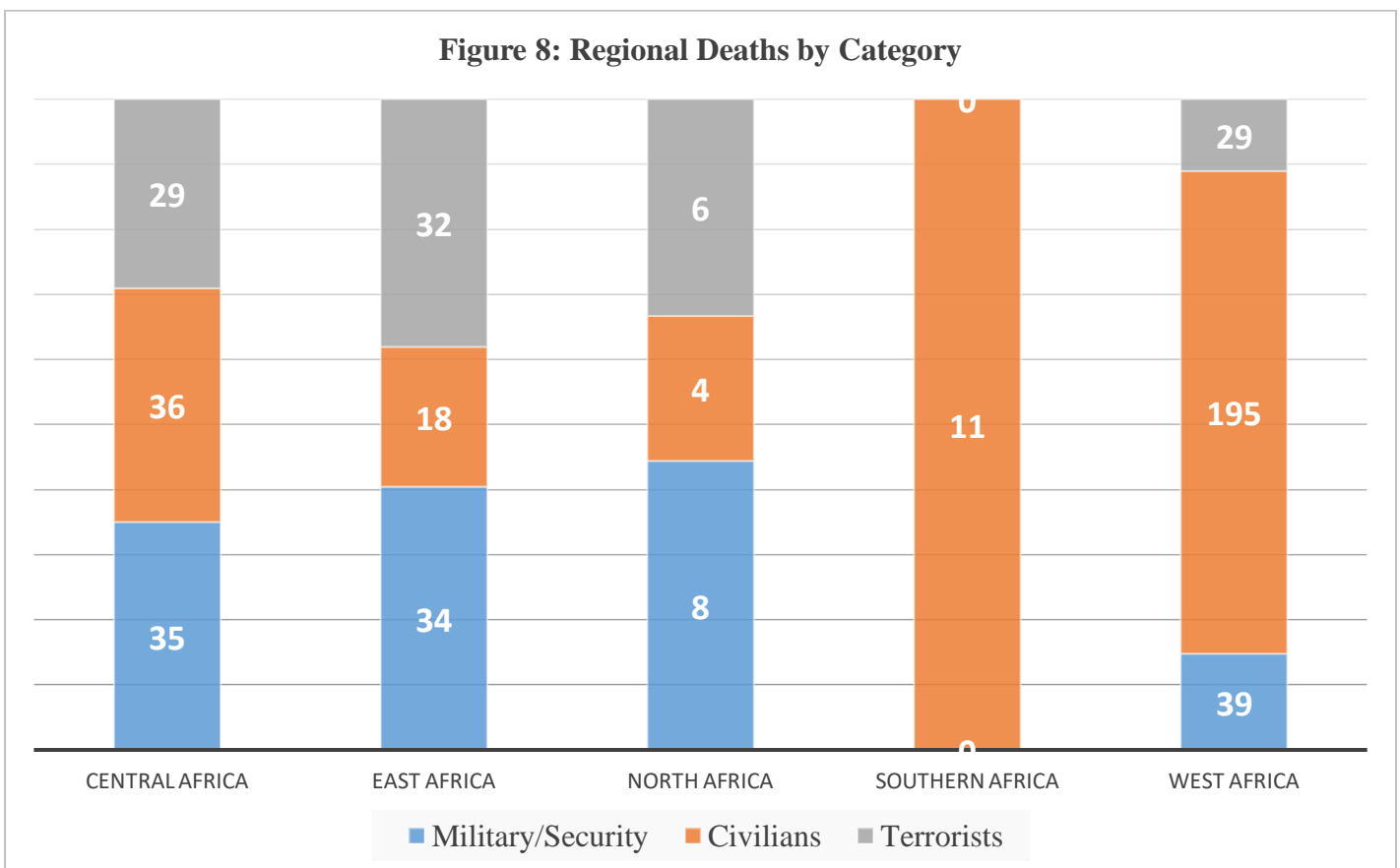
Figure 7: Regional Deaths



- West Africa region recorded the highest number of terrorism-related deaths. **55%** of deaths recorded within the period occurred in the region.
- Central Africa region followed with **21%** of all deaths recorded within the period.
- 18%, 4% and 2%** of all terrorism deaths within the period occurred in East, North and Southern Africa regions respectively.

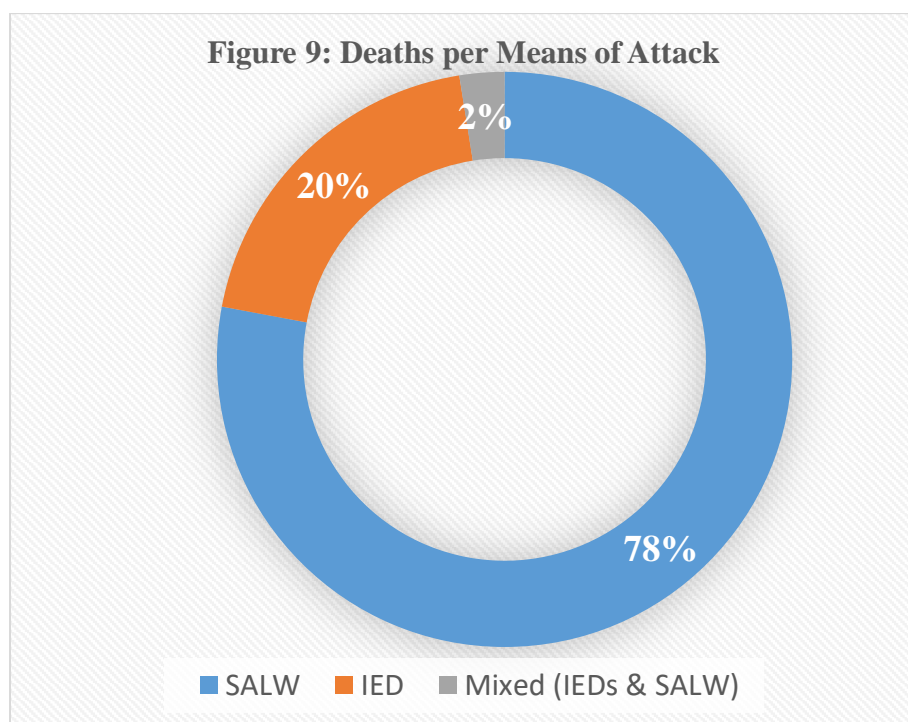
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 8: Regional Deaths by Category



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

## 9. Deaths by Means of Attack



### Deaths by Means of Attack

- SALW: **371**
  - IEDs: **93**
  - Mixed (IEDs & SALW): **12**
- SALW accounted for **78%** of the deaths occasioned by terrorist attacks, whereas IEDs accounted for **20%** of deaths related to terrorist attacks. Attacks involving the use of both IEDs and SALW accounted for **2%** of deaths.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

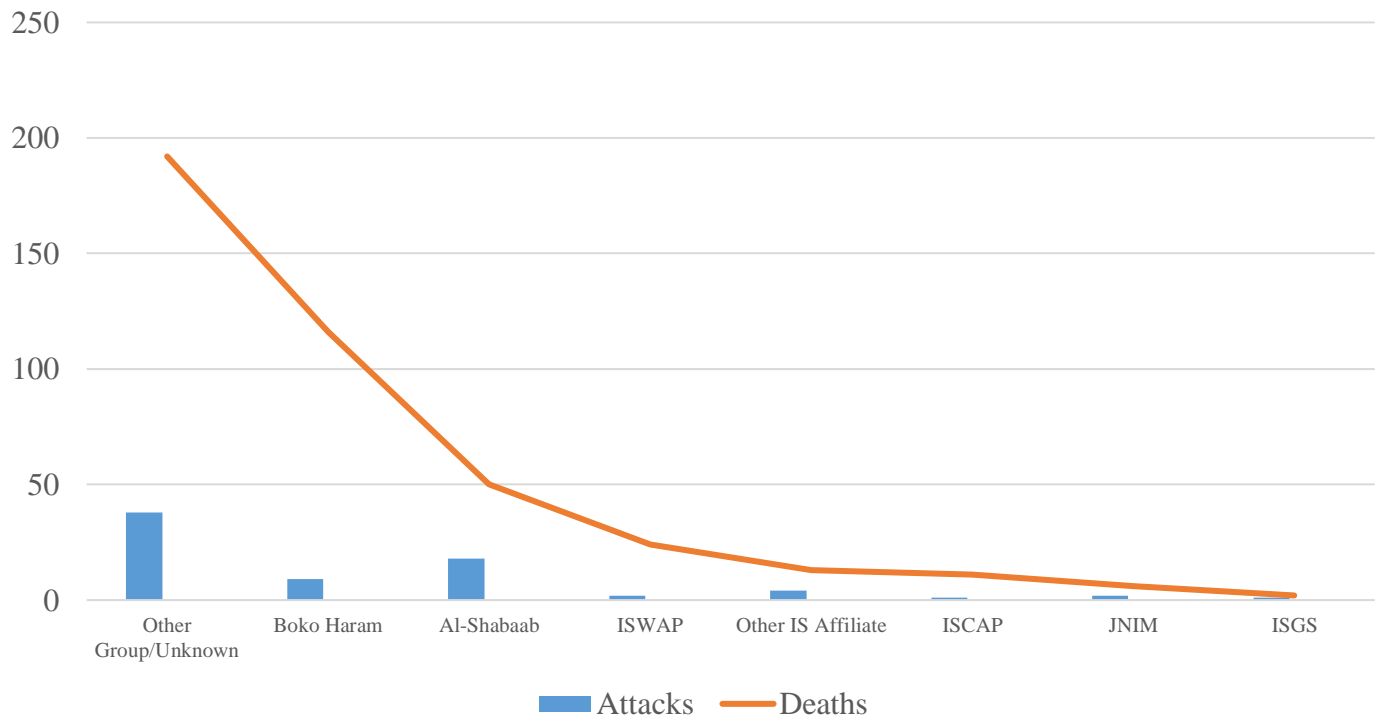
## 10. Number of Attacks by Terrorist Groups/Casualties inflicted

Table 3: Details of Attacks and Casualties from Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	Number of Attacks	Number of Deaths	Comments
<b>Al-Shabaab</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>50</b>	Al-Shabaab carried out 18 attacks, killing a total of 50 persons (17 Civilians, 33 Military/Security forces).
<b>Boko Haram</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>116</b>	Boko Haram inflicted the highest number of casualties. The group carried out 10 attacks, killing a total of 134 persons (87 civilians, 29 military).
<b>ISWAP</b>	2	24	ISWAP carried out two attacks, killing a total of 24 persons (all Military/Security forces).
<b>ISCAP</b>	1	11	ISCAP carried out one attack, killing a total of 11 persons (all civilians).
<b>JNIM</b>	2	6	JNIM carried out two attacks, killing a total of six persons (all civilians).
<b>ISGS</b>	1	2	ISGS carried out one attack, killing a total of two persons (all Military/ Security forces)
<b>Other IS Affiliates</b>	4	13	Other IS affiliates carried out one attack in Tunisia, one in Somalia and 3 in Egypt, killing 13 persons (4 civilians, 9 Security/Military forces).
<b>Other Groups/Unknown</b>	38	192	A total of 38 attacks were carried out by Unknown/Other groups. This resulted in 192 deaths comprising 162 Civilians and 30 Military/Security forces.

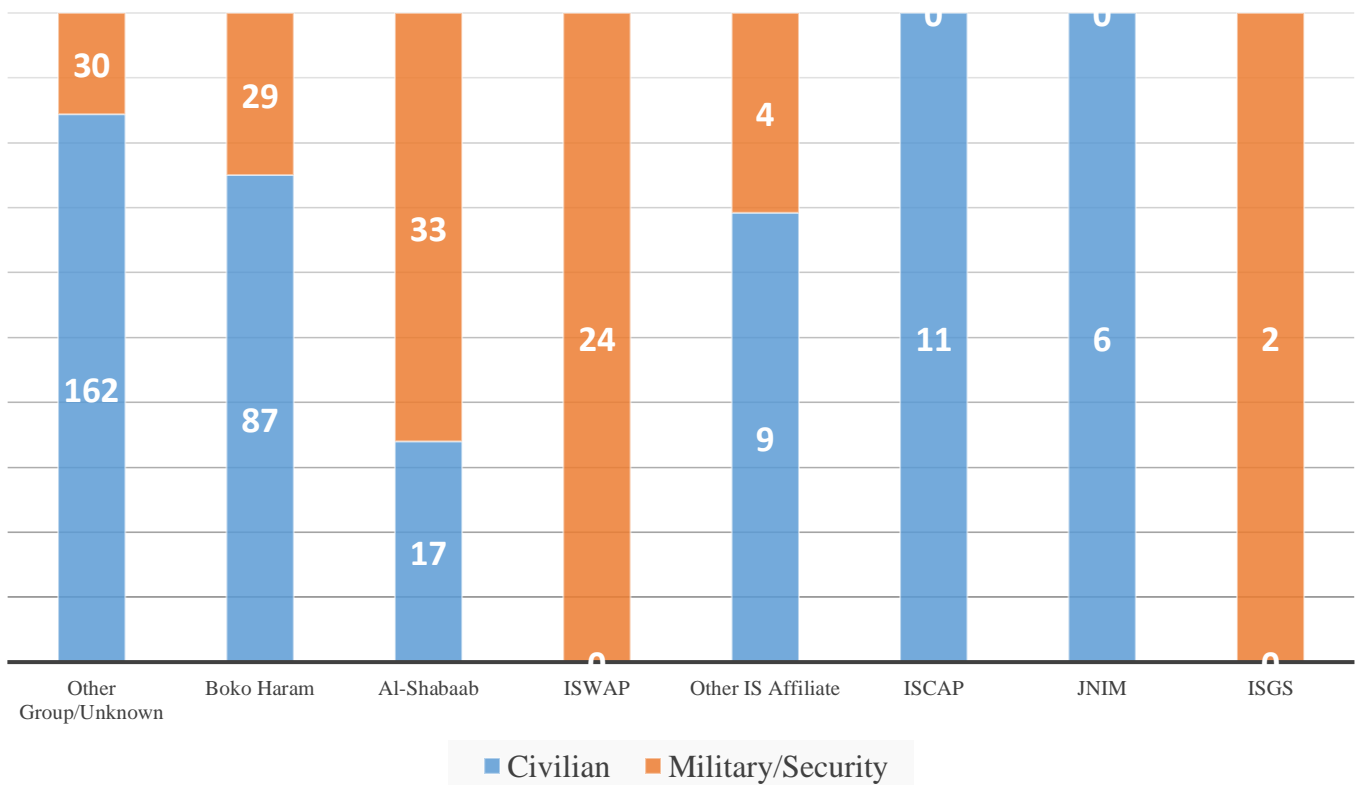
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

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



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

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



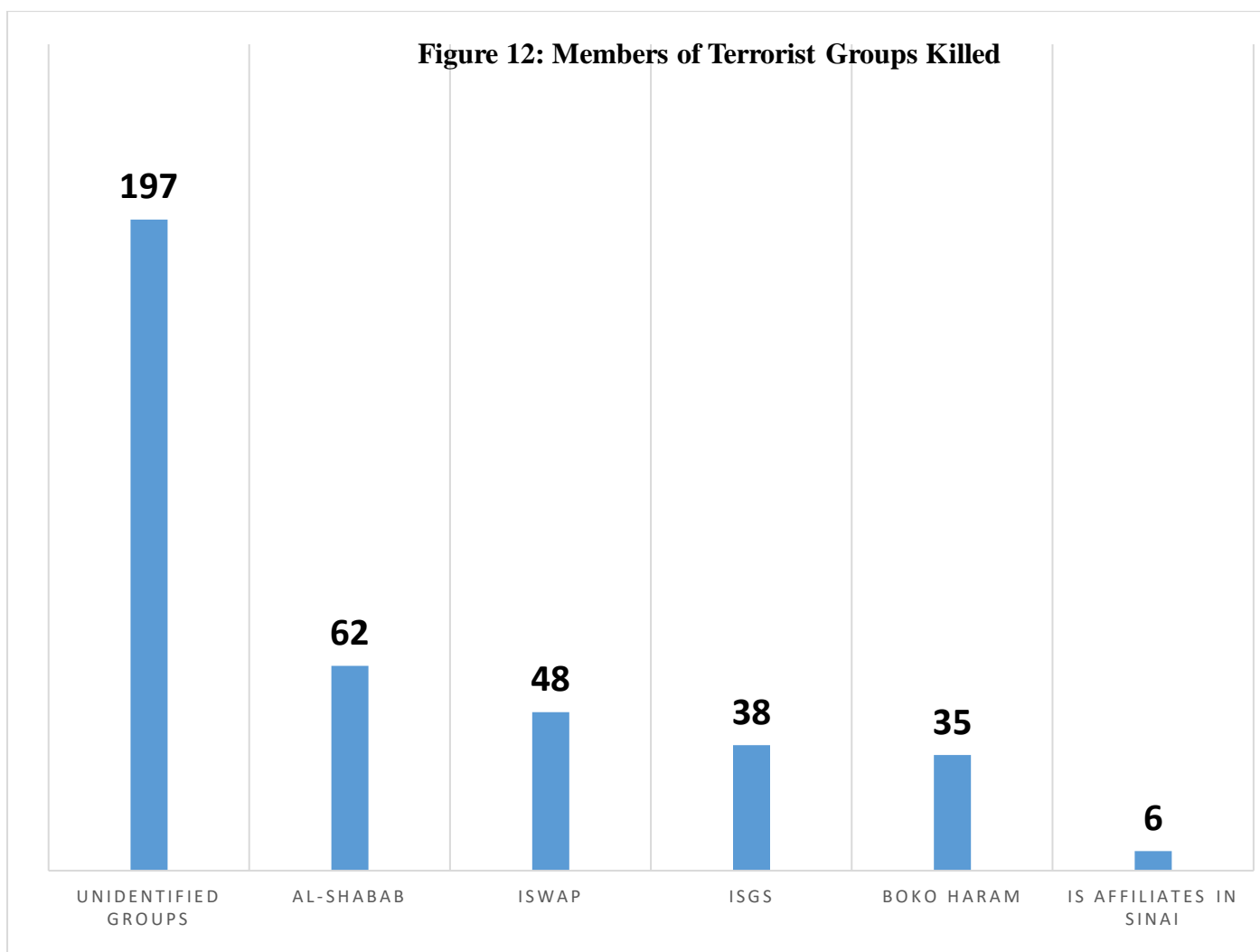
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

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

Table 4: Details of Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	Number Killed	Comment
Al-Shabaab	62	Among the members of terrorist groups killed in counter-terrorism operations and combat missions, Al-Shabaab suffered the highest number of casualties. 62 fighters of Al-Shabaab were killed.
ISWAP	48	48 fighters of Boko Haram (ISWAP faction) were eliminated.
ISGS	38	38 Fighters of ISGS were killed.
Boko Haram	35	35 fighters of Boko Haram (Shekau faction) were eliminated.
IS Affiliates in Sinai	6	Four fighters of IS affiliates were also eliminated in Egypt (Sinai) and other two fighters died in suicide explosion in Tunisia.
Other Groups/Unknown	197	197 other terrorists killed belong to Unknown/Other groups.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019



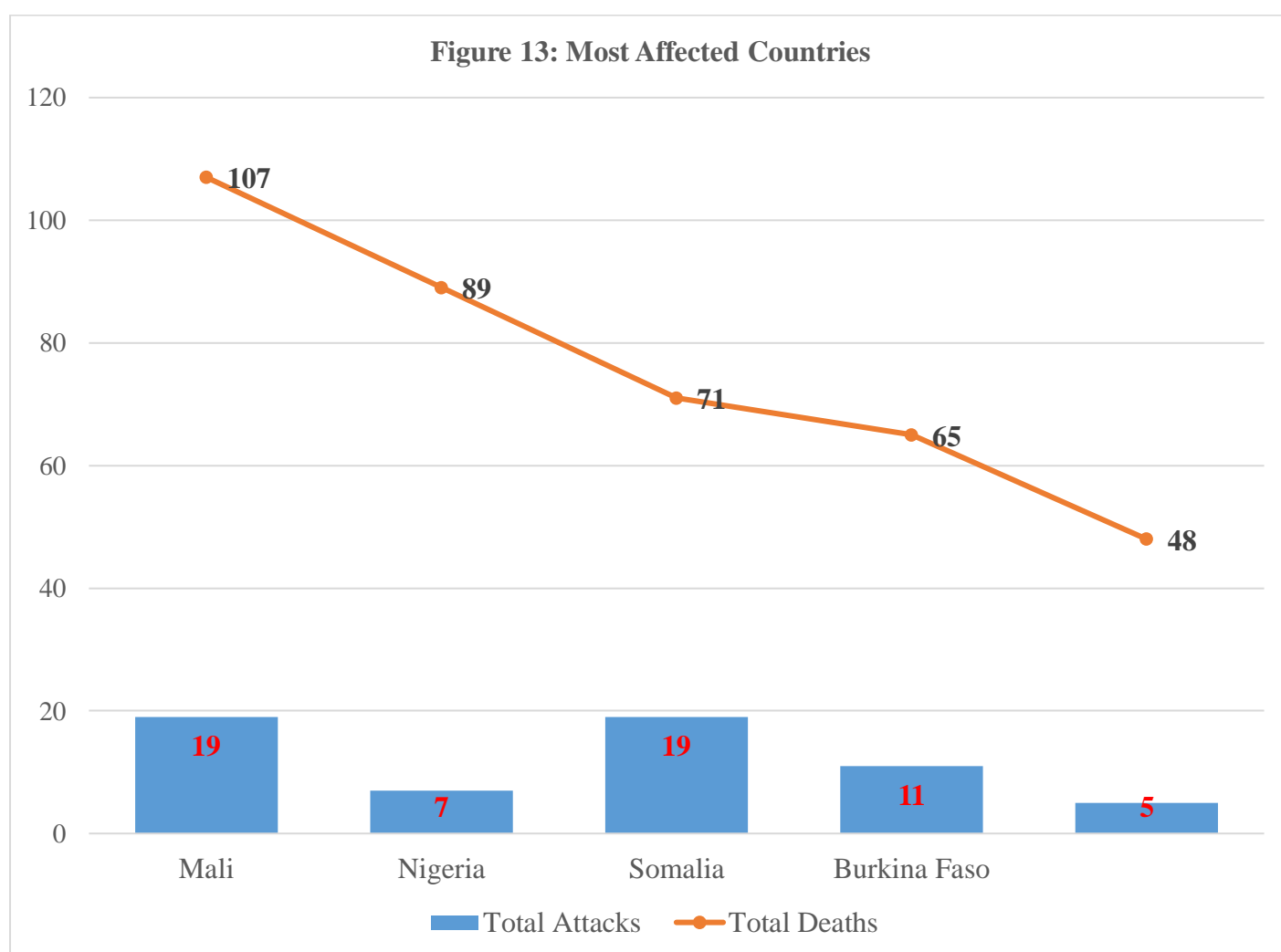
## 12. Five Most Affected Countries

Table 5: Five Countries Most Affected

Country	Total Attacks	Total Deaths	Total injured
<b>Mali</b>	<b>19</b>	107	<b>13</b>
<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>7</b>	89	<b>54</b>
<b>Somalia</b>	<b>19</b>	71	<b>23</b>
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	<b>11</b>	65	<b>5</b>
<b>DRC</b>	<b>5</b>	48	<b>0</b>

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

- Mali recorded the highest number of deaths from 19 attacks.
- Nigeria recorded 7 attacks resulting in a total death of 89..
- Somalia recorded 19 attacks, resulting in 71 deaths.
- Burkina Faso recorded 11 attacks resulting in 65 deaths.
- DRC recorded five (5) attacks, resulting in 48 deaths.



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

## 13. Most Fatal Terrorist Incidents

Table 6: List of Most Fatal Terrorist Attacks

No	Country	City	Date	Group	Deaths	Description
1	Mali	Mopti	18/06/19	*NGCR	41	Unidentified armed jihadists attacked two dogon villages, killing civilians accused of collaborating with FAMA. 10 people were also injured
2	Chad	Lake chad	23/06/19	Boko Haram	37	Assailants attacked a military post killing 11 soldiers. In reprisal attack, security forces killed 26 of the militants.
3	Nigeria	Borno	16/06/19	Boko Haram	33	Three suicide bombers detonated IEDs strapped to their bodies at a local tea joint and a football-viewing Centre. 48 people were also injured.
4	Mali	Mopti	30/06/19	*NGCR	23	Assailants attacked three villages, killing a total of 23 civilians.
5	Nigeria	Borno	24/06/19	Boko Haram	22	Assailants attacked civilian farmers working on their and killed a total of 22
6	DRC	Ituri	26/06/19	*NGCR	19	Unidentified gunmen FARDC position killing three soldiers. 16 assailants were also killed.
7	Nigeria	Borno	22/06/19	ISWAP	18	Assailants attacked a military post, killing 18 soldiers and injuring six others

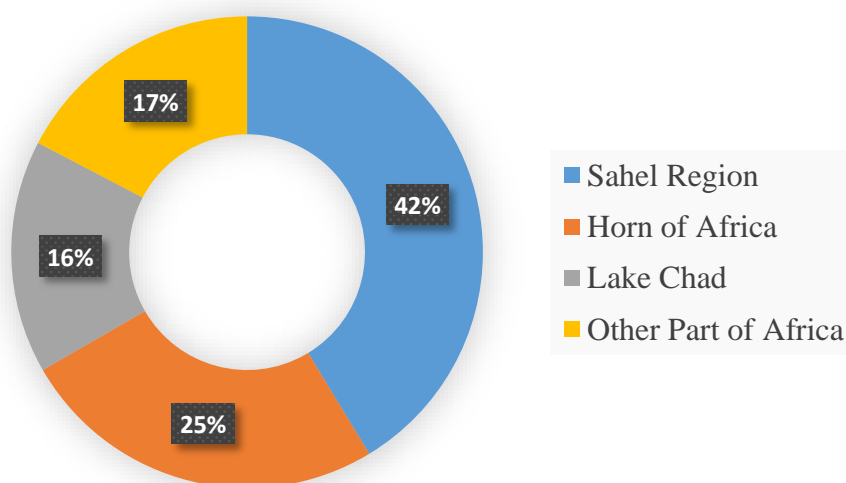
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019 \*NGCR= No Group Claimed Responsibility

## IN FOCUS

## EPICENTRES

### 14. Attacks in Epicentres

Figure 13: Percentage of Attacks in Epicentres



**Total Attacks in Africa: 75**

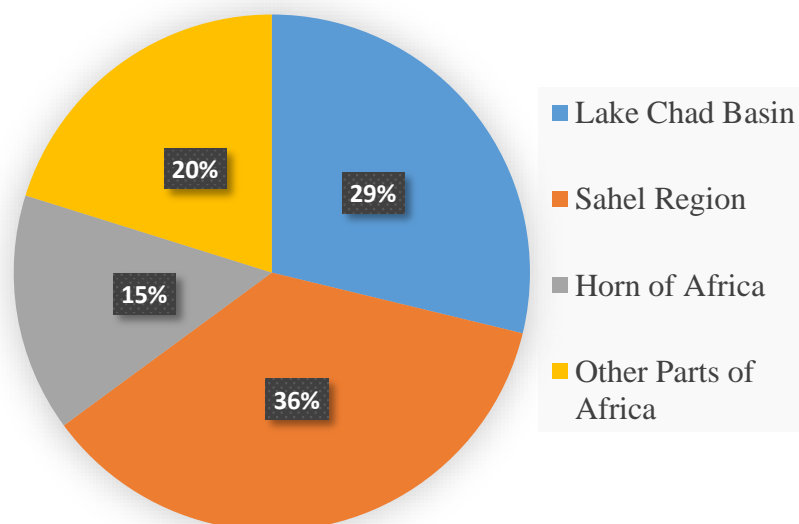
- Sahel region: 31
- Horn of Africa: 19
- Lake Chad Basin: 12
- Other Parts of Africa: 13

- Within the period under review, the Sahel (Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger-Tillaberi Region) recorded 42%, Horn of Africa (Somalia) recorded 25%, and Lake Chad Basin (North Eastern Nigeria, South-West Chad, Far North Region of Cameroon, Niger-Diffa region) recorded 16% of all the attacks in Africa.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

## 15. Total Deaths Recorded in Epicentres

Figure 18: Percentage of Deaths in Epicentres



### Total Deaths in Africa: 476

- Sahel Region: **172**
  - Lake Chad Basin: **137**
  - Horn of Africa: **71**
  - Other Parts of Africa: **96**
- 36% of the deaths recorded within the period under review occurred in the Sahel region.
  - 29% of the deaths occurred in the Lake Chad Basin.
  - 15% of deaths for the period occurred in the Horn of Africa.
  - 20% of the deaths occurred in other parts of Africa

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

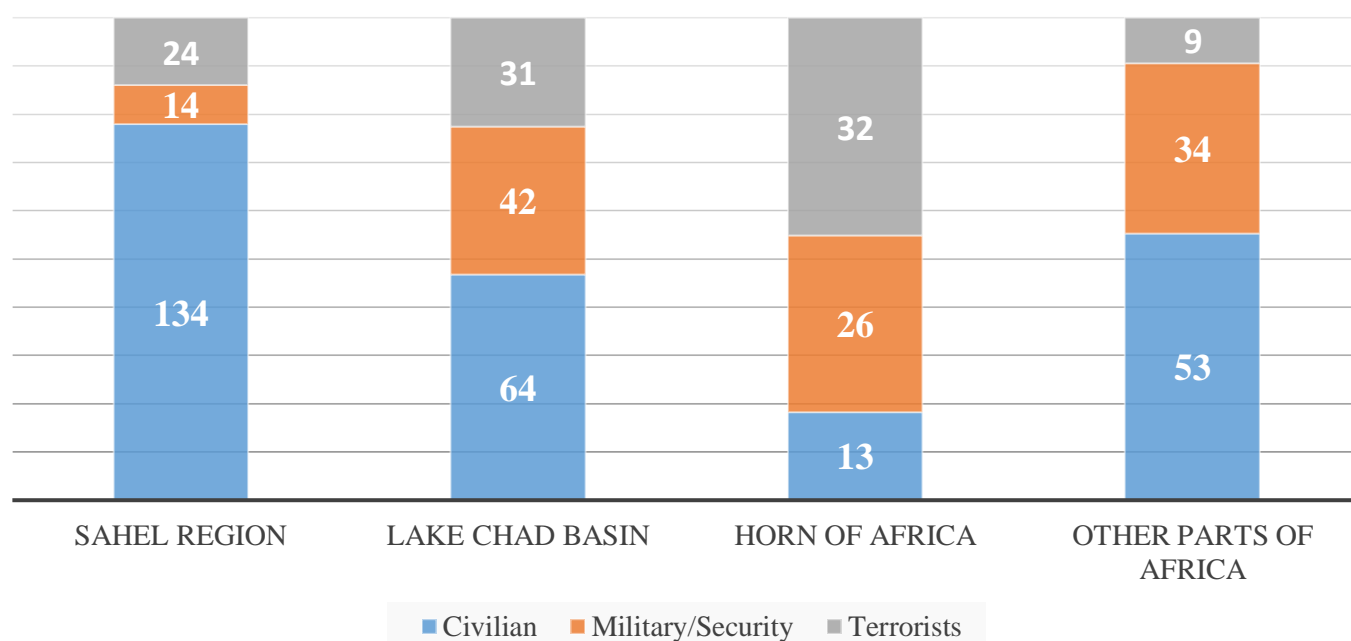
## 16. Deaths by Category in Epicentres

Table 7: Category of Deaths in Epicentres

Epicentre	Civilian	Military/Security	Terrorists	Comments
<b>Sahel Region</b>	134	14	24	The highest number of deaths against civilians among the various epicentres were recorded in the Sahel region.
<b>Lake Chad Basin</b>	64	42	31	Majority of security/military were killed in the Lake Chad basin. The region also recorded the second highest number of civilian deaths among the epicentres.
<b>Horn of Africa</b>	13	26	32	Security/military forces in the Horn of Africa were the second highest casualties among epicentres.
<b>Other Parts</b>	53	34	9	All other parts of Africa except epicentres recorded civilian deaths of 53 and 34 security forces were also killed

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

**Figure 19: Deaths by Category in Epicentres**



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

## KIDNAPPINGS

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

During the period, a total of 11 persons were taken hostage in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali and Niger. Six out of the 11 persons kidnapped were released unhurt and five others remain in hostage. One of the people taken hostage was released after a payment of 1,050,000 Naira as ransom. CT Operations successfully resulted in the release of 196 people kidnapped this year by ISWAP.

**Burkina Faso:** On 17 June, in Kain commune, Yatenga, unidentified armed men attacked the locality, killing two people and abducting two others.

**Cameroon:** On 28 June, in Bamenda, South west, unidentified armed men kidnapped John Fru Ndi, the head of the Social Democratic Front (SDF), from his home. He was released a day after the incident.

**Mali:** On 29 June, in Léré commune, Niafouké, Timbuktu, Suspected terrorists abducted six people, four of them were released by the captors the same day, but two, who are customs officers, are still in captivity.

**Niger:** On 21 June, in Diffa, unidentified armed men abducted an elected councillor of Diffa Urban municipality. He was released on 22 June after a payment of 1 050 000 Nairas as ransom.

**Nigeria:** A female serving corp member abducted by Boko Haram terrorists in January 2019 and 195 other people, essentially women and children, abducted by ISWAP terrorists were rescued following security operations on 18, 22 and 24 June in Borno.

## CONCLUSION

The terrorism threat during the period continued to be dominated by local terrorist groups with affiliation to either al-Qaeda or Islamic State. The wave of renewal of the oath of allegiance (Bay'at) by various IS affiliated groups on the continent to the IS "Caliph" Abu Bakr al Baghdadi could usher in increased momentum in the activities of these groups. Whilst the number of terrorist attacks increased slightly during the period across the continent, there was a drastic increase in the number of deaths resulting from terrorist acts on the continent as compared to the previous reporting period. There was a 10% increase in the number of attacks, whereas the number of deaths increased by 75%. Civilians bore the brunt of terrorist activities for the period, with 55% (264) of the deaths.

Violent ethnic/tribal clashes contributed immensely to the number of violence related deaths occurring on the continent. Although these deaths from ethnic/tribal clashes have not been recorded in this bulletin as resulting from terrorist acts, the phenomenon is one that should equally engage the attention of security policy decision makers. Also worrying is the upsurge of kidnapping for ransom by armed groups which are not terrorist groups. The phenomenon is fast eroding the confidence of citizens in governments to ensure their safety as it has resulted in deaths in many instances where ransom is not paid. Addressing the root causes of these two phenomena with a human security response approach could both help address the root causes and the accusations of human rights abuses that are levelled against security forces. The mischief to disrupt is a possible linkage between these groups and known terrorist organizations.

In DRC, communal clashes between the Hema and Lendu ethnic groups of the 1990s and early 2000s in the **Ituri Province** over land and which re-emerged in 2017 and early 2018 have reoccurred during the period. The initial attacks resulted in 240 deaths. The attacks and counterattacks have resulted in massive displacements of fleeing people further complicating efforts to contain the spread of the Ebola threat in the province. The situation is one that deserves the urgent attention of security policy decision makers.

The **Cabo Delgado** province of Mozambique has become one of the arenas of fast-emerging terrorist activity and is the focus of this edition of the Bulletin. There appears to be operational alliances between the local terrorist group **al-Sunnah wal-Jamaah**, and some IS affiliated groups particularly the ISCAP and ISISSKTU. On 04 June 2019, Islamic State (IS) first claimed presence in Mozambique. During the period under the review, ISCAP claimed responsibility for an attack that killed 11 persons, in the province. A number of victims were beheaded, a typical technique associated with **al-Sunnah wal-Jamaah**. The linkage of the group with ISCAP could be worrying for the reason that an operational alliance that is mutually supporting could lead to further escalation and entrenchment. Although the Mozambican authorities continue to respond to the situation in **Cabo Delgado** in order to bring it under control, generating adequate response to the situation appears to require urgent international prioritization and cooperation. It is considered that immediate international assistance would be vital if we are to prevent the **Cabo Delgado** situation from deteriorating to one similar to that brought about by Boko Haram or al Shabaab.

## FORECAST FOR NEXT EDITION

The next edition of the Africa Terrorism Bulletin will cover terrorism incidents from 1<sup>st</sup> – 15<sup>th</sup> July 2019.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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## PROFILE OF ACSRT/CAERT

The African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) was established as a structure of the African Union in 2004. The decision to establish the Centre was taken in 2002 as part of the AU Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat of Terrorism. Its primary role is to assist AU member States build their Counter-Terrorism capacities. Its mandate includes the conduct of research, analysis and studies on the terrorism situation and terrorist groups in Africa, maintaining a terrorism database, centralizing information on terrorism and sharing this with AU Member States. The Centre conducts assessment missions to various AU Member States in order to ascertain their Counter-Terrorism capability and compliance with International Legal instruments and then provide advice on what needs to be done. In its capacity building effort, the Centre conducts seminars, workshops and training sessions in various aspects of Counter-terrorism for Member States and facilitates the drafting of their Counter-Terrorism legislation, strategies and Plans of Action in accordance with human rights requirements.



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## APPENDIX 1: SYNTHESIS TABLE OF TERRORISM INCIDENTS IN AFRICA

No	Country/ Regions: Central Africa East Africa North Africa Southern Africa West Africa	Type and total of attacks				Terrorists Groups Clashes	Total Dead			Total Wounded			Hostages Hostages Released	Arrested Terrorists	Primary Targets				
		Small Arms and light weapons (SALW)	Explosives (IED)	Mixed (IED and SALW)	Kidnapping		Security/Military	Civilians	Terrorists	Security/Military	Civilians	Terrorists			Security/Military	Civilians	Government officials or institutions	International Organizations	
1	Cameroon	2	1	-	1	-	5	2	-	8	-	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-
2	Chad	2	-	-	-	-	18	1	26	--	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
3	DRC	5	-	-	-	-	12	33	19	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	2	-	-
4	Kenya	1	1	-	-	-	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
5	Somalia	11	8	-	-	-	26	13	62	16	7	-	-	-	7	9	4	-	6
6	Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-
7	Egypt	1	-	1	-	-	7	4	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
8	Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
9	Tunisia	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	4	4	-	-	-	26	1	-	-	-
10	Mozambique	1	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
12	Burkina Faso	10	1	-	-	-	3	42	20	5	-	-	2	-	-	2	9	-	-
13	Mali	13	3	1	2	-	11	92	178	2	11	-	7	4	17	7	12	-	-
14	Niger	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	18	4	-	-	1	1	5	1	-	1	-
15	Nigeria	7	1	-	-	-	34	102	57	16	48	-	-	196	4	4	4	-	-
<b>Sub-Total</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>General Total</b>		<b>76</b>				<b>-</b>	<b>818</b>			<b>130</b>			<b>11</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>76</b>			

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

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

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

## APPENDIX 2: TERRORIST ATTACKS RECORDED BY REGIONS

### CENTRAL AFRICA

#### CAMEROON

**8 June, Grossi, Far North.** Boko Haram militants attacked the village. Two civilians comprising of a Christian woman and her teenage boy were killed.

**16 June, Eyumojock, South West.** Armed separatists detonated an improvised explosive device. Four police officers were killed and six others wounded.

**22 June, Wambashe-Waliyashi, Far North.** Boko Haram fighters ambushed Cameroonian soldiers on patrol. One soldier was killed and two others wounded.

**28 June, Bamenda, South West.** Unidentified armed men kidnapped John Fru Ndi, the head of the Social Democratic Front (SDF), from his home. He was released the following day unhurt.

#### CHAD

**19 June, Mbomouga, Ngouboua, Lake Chad.** Boko Haram militants ambushed Chadian army forces. Seven soldiers and a guard were killed.

**23 June, Tchoukoutalia, Lake Chad.** Boko Haram militants attacked a military position. 11 Chadian soldiers were killed. 26 Boko Haram militants were also killed in reprisal attack by security forces.

#### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

**18 June, Walendu Pitsi, Ituri.** Unidentified armed men attacked the village killing eight civilians. Three attackers were also killed.

**20 June, Nyamamba, Tchomia.** Unidentified assailants armed with SALW attacked a military position. Three (3) soldiers and two (2) civilians were killed.

**24 June, Mukulya, Northern Kivu.** Mai Mai Militia attacked the locality and set fire on a offices. Congolese National Police (PNC) repelled the attack. No casualties recorded.

**26 June, Wago, Ituri.** Unidentified armed men attacked and captured the village to be under their control. Security forces recaptured the town killing 16 of the armed men. Three soldiers were also killed.

**26 June, Walendu, Ituri.** Unidentified men attacked military post killing six soldiers. Security forces repulsed the attack and killed seven of the armed men.



## KENYA

**16 June, Wajir.** A police patrol vehicle run over an IED. 8 policemen were killed. Authorities blame the attack on Al Shabaab.

**21 June, Yumbis, Garissa.** Al-shabaab militants attacked Rural Border Patrol Unit (RBPU) station and a telecommunications base transmission station (BTS). Kenya security forces repulsed the attack and killed five militants of al-Shabaab.

## SOMALIA

**16 June, Mogadishu.** A car bomb explosion targeting a a police chechpoint exploded. 11 people were killed. Al Shabaab claimed responsibility for the attack.

**17 June, Barire,** A heavy fighting broke out between the US-backed forces known as ‘Danab’ and al Shabaab militants . No casualties recorded.

**21 June, Baidoa, Bay.** An armored vehicle of Ethiopian soldiers of the AMISOM hit a roadside bomb. Five soldiers were killed. Al Shabaab claimed responsibility for the attack.

**22 June, Garasbaley, Mogadishu.** A military vehicle hit a roadside bomb. Three soldiers were killed and 5 others injured. Al-shabaabis suspected to have carried out the attack.

**22 June, Bur Eyle, Baidoa.** Al Shabaab militants ambushed a military armored vehicle. Two soldiers were killed and five al Shabaab militants were neutralized in reprisal.

**24 June, Barire, Lower Shabelle.** Al-Shabaab attacked a military base of African Union. Security forces repulsed the attack. Two soldiers were killed.

**24 June, Burgavo, Lower Jubba.** Al Shabaab militants ambushed Kenyan soldiers who are part of AMISOM Contingent on patrol duty killing two soldiers. Reprisal attacked from security forces killed nine of the militants.

**25 June, Koban, Middle Jubba.** Al Shabaab militants ambushed SNA convoy with an IED. Four soldiers and a child were injured.

**25 June, Koban, Middle Juba.** Al-Shabaab attacked a military post. Security forces repulsed the attack killing eight militants of al Shabaab.

**27 June, Mogadishu.** Unidentified gunmen shot and killed a businessman identified as Ali Bashir. No group claimed responsibility.

**27 June, Toratorow , Lower Shabelle.** Al Shabaab militants executed a man accused of marrying a mother and her daughter.

**28 June, Bondhere, Mogadishu.** Al Shabaab militant attacked a military checkpoint. Security forces repulsed the attack and killed one militant.

**29 June, Halgan, Hiran.** A roadside bomb explosion has ripped through an African Union peacekeeping troops' armored vehicle. The explosion followed by an ambush attack targeted a military vehicle carrying Ethiopian troops serving under African Union mission (AMISOM). Two soldiers were killed and 6 others injured. Al-shabaab claimed responsibility

**30 June Bakara, Mogadishu.** Unidentified armed men exploded an IED targeting a local market. Three people were injured. No group claimed responsibility.

**30 June, BariIre, Lower Shabelle.** Al Shabaab militants launched an attack on army base killing . two soldiers.

**30 June, Bakara, Mogadishu.** A vehicle borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) targetin a private bank exploded. Three civilians were injured. Authorities blamed the attack on Al Shabaab.

**30 June, Bassaso, Puntland.** Militants fromI slamic State branch in Somalia (ISS) “Abna UI Caliphaa” attacked and killed a senior police officer.

**30 June, Bardale, Bay.** An AMISOM convoy hit a roadside IED. Seven soldiers were killed. Al Shabaab claimed responsibility for the attack.

## NORTH AFRICA

### EGYPT

**22 June, El-Arish, Sinai.** Suspected IS militants attacked workers who were building a fence around the city's airport. Four civilian were killed and other five wounded.

**25 June, El-Arish, Sinai.** IS Militants attacked four military positions, using IED and SALW. Seven Egyptian policemen were killed and four fighters, including a suicide bomber, also died during clashes following the attack.

### TUNISIA

**27 June, Tunis.** Two IS suicide bombers targeted security forces. One (1) police officer was killed and Eight (8) other people injured, including four security forces. The two suicide bombers also died in the explosion.

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### MOZAMBIQUE

**26 June, Quionga, Cabo Delgado.** Suspected Islamist militants from ISCAP killed 11 people, including nine Tanzanians. Several of the victims were beheaded.

## WEST AFRICA

### BURKINA FASO

**17 June, Kain, Yatenga.** Unidentified armed men attacked the locality, killing two persons and abducted two others.

**18 June, Belehede, Soum.** Unidentified armed individuals attacked the village, firing on civilian populations. 17 people were killed.

**18 June, Nadiagou, Kompienga.** Unidentified armed men attacked an army position. Security forces repulsed the attack killing two assailants.

**22 June, Toékiedgo and Sagho, Sanmatenga.** Unidentified armed individuals stormed the villages, firing on civilian populations. 15 people were killed.

**24 June, Gorgadji-Arbinda, Soum.** Unidentified armed men ambushed a national gendarmerie convoy carrying food and water. Two (02) gendarmes were killed, another one injured. Reprisal attack resulted in the neutralization of one militant.

**26 June, Guibga, Sanmetenga.** Unidentified armed individuals attacked and killed the village chief.

**26 June, Djibo, Soum.** A military detachment on escort mission hit an IED. One soldier was killed and four others injured.

**26 June, Yatenga.** Unidentified armed men attacked the village. Security forces repulsed the attack killing 17 of the assailants.

**28 June, Kiamena, Sanmatenga.** Unidentified armed men attacked the village, killing two persons.

**28 June, Nafo, Bam.** Suspected JNIM militants attacked the court of the village chief, killing four people.

**29 June, in Kiemna, Sanmatenga.** Presumed JNIM militants attacked and killed the village chief and his son (a Koglweogo).

### MALI

**16 June, Niafounké, Timbuktu.** Unidentified armed assailants ambushed a FAMa convoy with an explosive device, followed by small arms fire. One soldier was killed and another one injured.

**16 June, Birga-Peulh, Mopti.** Unidentified armed assailants opened fire on FAMa soldiers. No casualties were recorded.

**16 June, Sokolo, Segou.** Two Gendarmes were killed in an explosion of an explosive device targeting a new site of the Gendarmerie. No group claimed responsibility.

**16 June, Bandiagara, Mopti.** Two suspected Dozos on a motorbike successively targeted the Gendarmerie and MINUSMA peacekeepers with a round of fire. No casualties were reported.

**17 June, Bih, Mopti.** Unidentified armed men attacked the village setting on fire a local police station. No Casualties recorded.

**18 June, Fatel, Timbuktu.** Presumed terrorists ambushed FAMa soldiers on patrol. Two soldiers were killed.

**18 June, Yoro and Gangafani, Mopti.** Unidentified armed jihadists on motorbikes attacked two dogon villages and killed a total of 41 people, based on accusation of collaborating with FAMa. At least 10 people were also injured.

**22 June, Hombori, Mopti.** Unidentified armed individuals attacked and killed a chief of the village.

**25 June, Perou, Mopti.** Suspected Armed terrorists clashed with Dozos. Five people died including 4 terrorists and one hunter.

**25 June, Bandiougou, Mopti.** Presumed armed terrorist elements clashed with Dozos. Three Dozos and four Dogon civilians were killed, and two other Dogon civilians injured.

**25 June, Noumoudaga, Segou.** Presumed armed jihadists attacked a dogon village. Five Dozos were killed and nine others injured.

**25 June, Bankass, Mopti.** Unidentified armed men attacked the village and abducted an old man.

**27 June, Aguelhok, Kidal.** Unidentified armed assailants fired three rockets or mortar shells that landed in the north eastern part of the Region. No casualties recorded.

**27 June, Kassa, Mopti.** A civilian car hit an IED/mine. Two people were injured.

**29 June, Goundam-Acharane, Timbuktu.** Unidentified armed assailants ambushed a FAMa convoy, killing one soldier and wounding another one. One FAMa vehicle was stolen.

**29 June, Léré, Timbuktu.** Suspected terrorists abducted six people, four of them were released by the captors the same day, but two, who are customs officers, are still in hostage.

**30 June, Guiri, Mopti.** A Tricycle transporting civilians hit an explosive device. 12 people were killed, including seven men, two women and two babies under the age of one.

**30 June, Gono, Mopti.** Presumed radical armed elements clashed with Dozos. Five radical armed elements were killed and some houses burned.

**30 June, Ouenkoro, Mopti.** Unidentified armed men attacked three villages killing 23 people. The attackers took away cattles.

## **NIGER**

**18 June, Ouallam, Tillabery.** ISGS attacked a police station. Two policemen were killed and four others wounded.

**21 June, Chetimari Grema Artori, Diffa.** Unidentified armed men abducted an elected councillor of Diffa Urban municipality. He was released on 22 June after a payment of 1 050 000 Nairas as ransom.

## **NIGERIA**

**16 June, Mandarari, Borno.** Three Boko Haram suicide bombers including two female teenagers and a male detonated IEDs strapped to their bodies at a local tea joint. 33 people including the three suicide bombers were killed with 48 others injured.

**17 June, Monguno, Borno.** ISWAP attacked a military base, killing five soldiers and took away several arms and ammunition.

**17 June, Gajiram, Borno.** ISWAP militants attacked a military base. 18 soldiers were killed and six others injured.

**22 June, Wala, Borno.** Boko Haram militants attacked Nigerian Army on patrol and escort duties of civilian merchants and commuters. Security forces repulsed the attack killing two terrorists. Two firearms were recovered.

**24 June, Ngangam, Borno.** Boko Haram militants attacked farmers working on their farms. 22 farmers were killed

**25 June, Gudumbali, Borno.** Boko Haram carried out an armed attack on the village. Nine people were killed.

**26 June, Goniri, Yobe.** The Nigerian Army repelled an attack by Boko Haram militants on a Military base. No casualty recorded.

### APPENDIX 3: COUNTER-TERRORISM RESPONSE

**16 June, Tafassour and Taourira, Sidi Bel Abbas, Algeria.** A search operation conducted by a detachment of the military and security forces, discovered two (2) casemates for terrorists containing weapons and ammunition.

**16 June, Jilib , Middle Jubba, Somalia.** US-AFRICOM forces conducted two airstrikes against al Shabaab militants, killing two terrorists.

**17 June, Tissemsilt, Algeria.** Military and security forces arrested, three elements of support to terrorist groups.

**17 June, in Akabar, Menaka, Mali.** Twenty ISGS militants were killed in a joint military operation between the FAMA and Barkhane forces.

**17 June, Barire, Mogadishu, Somalia.** Two Al-Shabaab militants were killed by a premature detonation of an improvised explosive device (IED) they were setting up.

**18 June, Tetouan, Morocco.** The security services arrested five suspects a terrorist affiliated to the ISIS terrorist group. The operation discovered a plan and conduct large-scale terrorist and criminal operations in Morocco. Electronic devices, knives and a military uniform were seized.

**18 June, Adamawa, Nigeria.** Operatives of the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corp (NSCDC) arrested some suspects allegedly supplying petroleum products and illicit drugs to Boko Haram terrorists.

**18 June, Gwoza, Borno, Nigeria.** A female serving corp member abducted by suspected Boko Haram terrorists in January 2019 was rescued following security operation.

**18 June, Tongo Tongo, Niger.** Eighteen members of the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) were killed in a joint operation by U.S, French and Niger troops. Five terrorists were also captured.

**18 June, Gangafani and Yoro, Koro, Mopti, Mali.** FAMA in clearance operations, destroyed a base of terrorists and killed 120 militants.

**19 June, Dinsor, Mogadishu, Somalia.** Somali army forces received Ibrahim Mansor Osman, a militant, who defected from Al-Shabaab.

**21 June, Garno, Borno, Nigeria.** Troops of the MNJTF killed 42 suspected ISWAP fighters in a clearance operation. One soldier was also killed and 10 others injured.

**21 June, Borno, Nigeria.** Nigerian police arrested two high profile Boko Haram commanders.

**21 June, Jamame, Lower Juba, Somalia.** Somali security forces destroyed an Al Shabaab base and killed eight militants in a joint offensive.

**22 June, Borno, Nigeria. Nigerian Army killed two Boko Haram terrorists and detonated two IEDS.**

**22 June, Kobe, Boboshe, Dubula and Tafana, Borno, Nigeria** The Nigerian Army rescued 95 people including 2 men, 42 women and 51 children abducted by suspected ISWAP terrorists. The army destroyed the camps of the terrorist group and killed three terrorists.

**22 June, Fadio, Lake Chad, Chad.** Chadian army forces in clearance operation attacked a Boko Haram base. 23 terrorists and 10 soldiers were killed.

**23 June, El Kef, Tunisia.** Operations performed by military and local security conducted to the destruction of five hideouts used by terrorists in the mountains. They discovered explosive materials, as well as live ammunition and mobile phones connected to explosive electric cables.

**23 June, El Kef, Tunisia.** Security and military units arrested a 32-year-old man suspected of supplying terrorist elements with money and food.

**24 June, Mafa, Borno, Nigeria.** Army frees over 100 women and children from ISWAP faction of Boko Haram. Three terrorists were also killed.

**23 June, Jilib, Middle Juba, Somalia.** U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) forces conducted airstrikes and killed two senior Al-Shabaab commanders.

**24 June, in Jilib, Middle Juba, Somalia.** U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) forces conducted airstrikes and killed a senior Al-Shabaab commander.

**25 June, in Kunyo Barrow, Lower Shabelle.** U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) forces conducted airstrikes and killed one Al Shabaab militant.

**25 June, Ituri, DRC.** The Congolese army killed sixteen militiamen and captured another one in two offensives against positions of an armed group close to the Lendu community.

**25 June, Al Haouz and Ourika, Marrakech, Morocco.** Security forces arrest four extremists affiliated to “Daech” whose leader has recruited other members to prepare for terrorist operations. The operation led to the discovery of the residues of products and equipment used in the manufacture of explosives.

**26 June, Bandiagara, Bankass and Koro, Mopti, Mali.** FAMa neutralized 34 terrorists during clearance operations.

**26 June, Gonori, Yobe, Nigeria.** Troops killed a number of terrorists from ISWAP in an ambush, after they attempted to attack a military base.

**26 June, Balanga, Gombe, Nigeria.** Police arrest 4 suspected kidnappers.

**28 June, Boumerdes, Algeria.** The Algerian army arrested five elements of support to terrorist groups.

**29 June, Diallo, Mopti, Mali.** FAMAs arrested 17 individuals suspected to be radical armed elements and seized two artisanal weapons and eight mobile phones from the suspects.

**30 June, Tunis, Tunisia.** Following the terrorist attack of June 27, the security services began the arrest of 25 wanted elements for suspicion of belonging to a terrorist organization.

**30 June, Hudur, Bakool, Somalia.** Somali government forces killed 12 Al-Qaeda linked Al-Shabaab militants during counter terrorism operations.