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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

1st– 15th October 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

H.E. Larry GBEVLO-LARTEY Esq., AU Special Representative for Counter -Terrorism Cooperation /
Director ACSRT

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

SUMMARY

General Situation. The reporting period, 1st to 15th October 2019 recorded an increase in the number of attacks compared to the period 16th to 30th September, 2019. However, casualties inflicted by terrorist and violent extremist groups across Africa drastically decreased.

Terrorist Attacks. A total of 86 terrorist attacks were recorded across Africa compared to 78 attacks during the preceding period.

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

Target of Terrorist Attacks. While 49 out of the 86 terrorist attacks were launched against civilians, 26 were targeted at Military/Security Forces. Eight attacks targeted international forces (AMISOM and MINUSMA) and three others targeted Government Institutions/Officials. The attacks by al Shabaab were mainly against Security Forces whilst ISWAP, Boko Haram (SF) and ISCAP/ADF mostly targeted civilians. The majority of attacks conducted by unidentified/unaffiliated groups targeted more civilians.

Weapons Used. The terrorist groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in 54 out of the 86 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 22 of the attacks and 10 attacks were cases of kidnapping.

Terrorism Deaths/Casualties. A total number of 296 deaths were recorded during the period. The actual casualty figures for the period were 142 civilians, 84 Military/Security personnel and 70 terrorists.

Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist Groups. Al Shabaab killed 38 persons (5 civilians, 33 Security); Boko Haram killed 16 persons (14 civilians, 2 Security); ISWAP killed 11 persons (all security personnel); ISCAP/ADF killed 3 civilians; and Unknown/Other groups killed 161 persons (121 civilians, 40 Security).

Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups. Al Shabaab suffered the highest casualties during the period. Security forces killed 41 al Shabaab militants. IS affiliates in Libya followed with seven militants killed. Boko Haram lost three militants, ISWAP lost one militant, and 75 militants from Unknown/Other groups were also killed.

Kidnapping. 10 cases of kidnapping were recorded and a total of 50 persons were taken hostage in Cameroon, Libya, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria and Somalia. Two out of the 50 persons kidnapped were killed, eight were released and 40 others remained in hostage. Security Forces also rescued 16 people who were taken hostage in September.

Focus on Epicentres. Out of the 86 terrorist attacks, Sahel region accounted for 35, Horn of Africa recorded 20, and the Lake Chad Basin recorded 18. The Sahel region recorded 108 deaths, the Lake Chad Basin recorded 60 deaths and the Horn of Africa recorded 45 deaths during the period under review.

High Profile Incidents. **04 October, Madoudji village, Arbinda, Soum Burkina Faso,** Unidentified armed men attacked a Dolamne gold mining site, killing 23 people. **11 October, Salmossi, Markoye, Oudalan, Burkina Faso,** Unidentified gunmen attacked a Grand Mosque during prayers, killing 16 worshippers and injuring two others.

Counter-Terrorism Response. Deliberate CT operations resulted in neutralizing of 57 militants of terrorist groups. Two security forces and one civilian were also killed.

Conclusions/Recommendations. During the period under review, complex attacks on military bases in Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Mali resulted in the looting of stockpiles of sophisticated government arms and ammunition by terrorist groups. This situation is similar to the recent experiences in Somalia, Niger, DRC and Mozambique. In **Mali**, a government soldier identified as Corporal Timbely was caught stealing weapons (PM, mortars) from the store of a barracks. Several weapons had already been stolen from the barracks. The lack of effective protection of stockpiles of arms and ammunition in many regions of the Continent, particularly the Sahel Belt and Lake Chad Basin constitutes a setback to the fight against violent extremism and terrorism. The situation is worrisome as the escalation of terrorist attacks in the Sahel is in part attributed to the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. The current precarious security situation in many regions on the continent requires much more rigor in the implementation of policies linked to SALW. Collective awareness, improving physical security and stockpile management of government-held SALW and ammunition as well as preventing their diversion and illicit trafficking are required in the fight against terrorism.

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 period under review, **01 to 15 October 2019** recorded a slight increase in the number of terrorist and violent extremist attacks compared to the preceding period of **16 to 30 September 2019**. However, there was a decrease in the number of terrorism related deaths. The period recorded **86 terrorist** attacks that resulted in **296** deaths whilst the previous recording period registered **78** attacks and **383** deaths. Compared to the previous reporting period, East Africa registered a significant increase in number of terrorist attacks and a slight decrease in number of deaths; West Africa recorded a marginal increase of terrorist attacks and a significant decrease in the number of deaths; North and Southern Africa regions registered a decline in both number of attacks and related deaths; and Central Africa recorded a decrease in number of attacks and an increase in the number of deaths.

There were complex attacks on military bases in Nigeria, Burkina Faso and Mali resulting in the looting of stockpiles of sophisticated government arms and ammunition by terrorist groups. This is similar to the recent experiences in Somalia, Niger, DRC and Mozambique. In **Mali**, a government soldier identified as *Corporal Timbely* was caught stealing weapons (PM, mortars) from the store of a barracks. Several military weapons had already been stolen from the barracks. The lack of effective protection of stockpiles of arms and ammunition in many regions on the Continent, particularly in the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin constitutes a serious setback to the fight against violent extremism and terrorism. The situation is worrisome as the escalation of terrorist attacks in the Sahel is in part attributed to the proliferation of small arms and light weapons. The current precarious security situation in many regions on the continent require much more rigor implementation of policies linked to SALW.

Sahel Belt of West Africa. The region recorded a total of 35 attacks that led to 108 deaths. **Burkina Faso** recorded 22 terrorist attacks during the period under review that resulted in 93 deaths. Majority of attacks targeted civilians and two of the prominent attacks recorded by the country were perpetrated on 04 October in

Madoudji village, Arbinda, Soum where unidentified armed men attacked a Dolamne gold mining site, killing 23 people; and on 11 October in Salmossi, Markoye, Oudalan, where unidentified gunmen attacked the Grand Mosque during prayers, killing 16 worshippers and injuring two others. No terrorist group claimed responsibility for the two attacks, but JNIM, ISGS/ISWAP and Ansarul Islam remain active in the country. **Mali** recorded nine attacks that resulted in three deaths; **Niger** recorded four attacks that resulted in 12 deaths.

Lake Chad Basin. The region recorded a total of 18 attacks that led to 60 deaths and 14 out the 18 attacks were recorded in **Nigeria**. The attacks in Nigeria resulted in 55 deaths. The other four attacks which resulted in five deaths occurred in the Far North region of Cameroon. Boko Haram was responsible for three attacks in Nigeria and all the four attacks in Cameroon. ISWAP on the other hand, carried out three attacks in Nigeria. The two groups continue to conduct sophisticated attacks against civilians and security/military forces in the LCB. Although no group claimed responsibility for the other nine attacks, their modus operandi were similar to those of Boko Haram or ISWAP.

East Africa. The region recorded 22 attacks which resulted in 72 deaths. Compared to the previous reporting period, there was a sharp increase in the number of attacks and a slight decrease in number of deaths. **Somalia** was the most affected country of terrorist attacks. 20 out of the 22 attacks occurred in the country resulting in 45 deaths. 16 out 20 attacks in Somalia involved the use of IEDs, and majority of attacks targeted military/security forces including AMISOM. Al Shabaab was responsible for 15 attacks. Although no group claimed responsibility for the other five attacks, their modus operandi was similar to that of al Shabaab. **Kenya** recorded one attack, where a vehicle carrying police officers ran over an IED planted by suspected by al Shabaab militants in which 11 police officers were killed. **Ethiopia** recorded one attack on **14 October in Afar regional State**, where unidentified gunmen equipped with heavy weapons attacked the locality leaving 16 people dead and several others injured.

Central Africa. The region recorded eight attacks resulting in 53 deaths. The **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)** recorded four attacks which resulted in 20 deaths. The Ituri and North Kivu provinces continue to be the epicentres of violence in the DRC. During the period, the ADF militants attacked a village in Beni region, North Kivu, killing three civilians and injuring two others. In Ituri province, local militias continue to attack FARDC positions. Two attacks targeted FARDC positions, resulting in one soldier and eight assailants being killed, and two soldiers injured. Two other Clashes between NDC-Rénové militiamen and Nyatura, APCLS and FDLR coalition on 01 and 08 October in North Kivu resulted in three militiamen and four civilians being killed, while eight others were injured. On 11 October in Lubumbashi, Haut-Katanga Province, Militia members of a secessionist group ambushed Congolese soldiers. Three soldiers and five attackers were killed. In **Rwanda**, the attack on a popular tourist site near *Volcanoes National Park*, where tourists view gorillas, led to 14 civilians and 18 others injured. Security forces neutralised of the 19 assailants and arrested five others. The incident was the most fatal attack recorded by the country in 2019. The North west and South west regions of **Cameroon** recorded three cases of kidnapping.

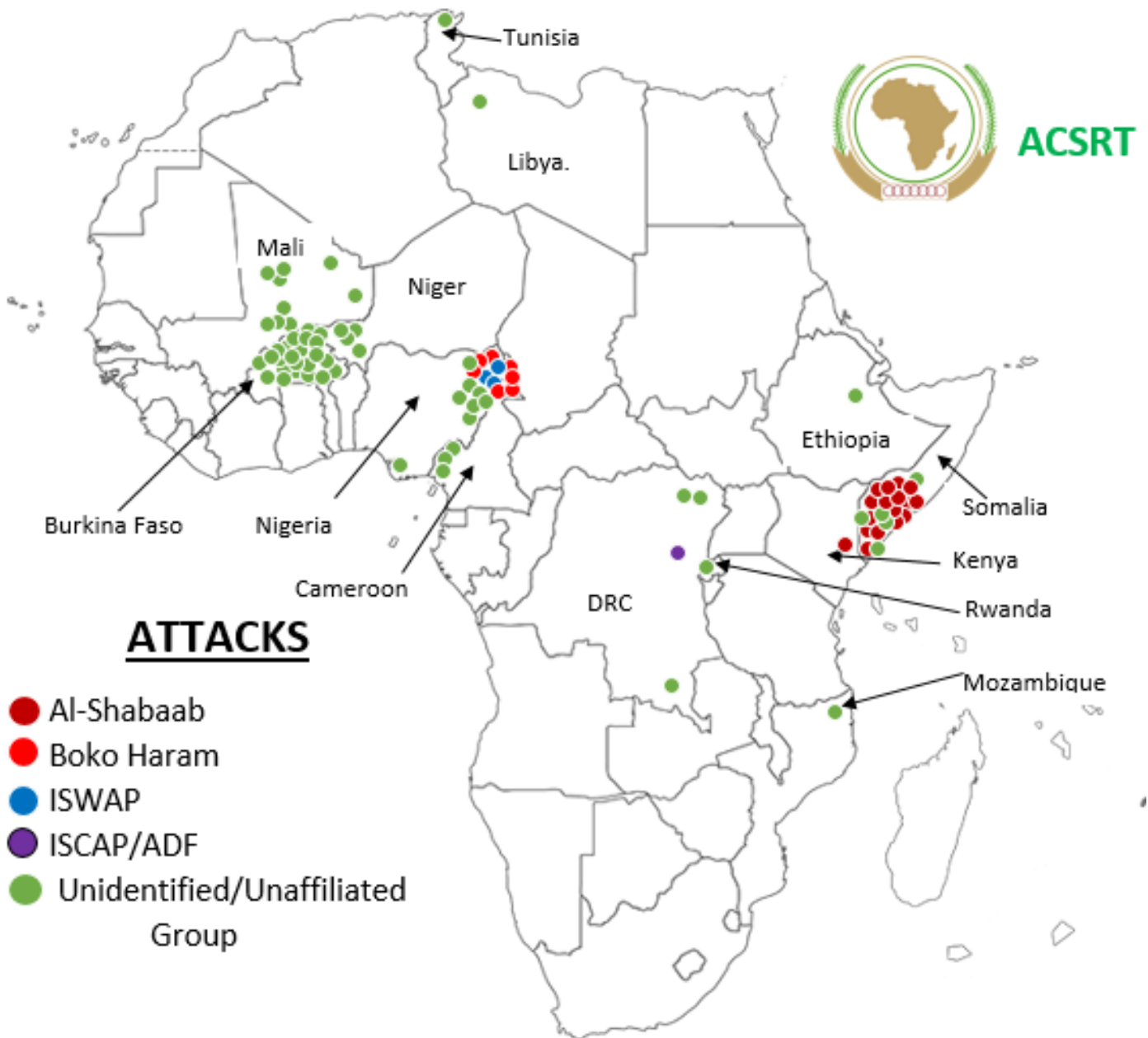
North Africa and the Maghreb. The region recorded two terrorist attacks that led to one death. One of the two attacks happened in Bizerte region of **Tunisia** where a terrorist element killed a French citizen and wounded a Corporal of the Army. The other attack took place in the Zintan town of northwest **Libya**, where unidentified armed group kidnapped six doctors.

Southern Africa. The region recorded one attack which took place in Cabo Delgado province of **Mozambique**. On 01 October, Nantodola village, Mocimboa da Praia district, unidentified militants raided the village and kidnapped about 20 people, mostly women and children, and also burnt down ten houses.

GENERAL TREND: TERRORISTS ATTACKS AND DEATHS

Map 1: Map of Terrorism Incidents from 1st to 15th October 2019

AFRICA TERRORISM INCIDENTS MAP: FROM 01-15 OCTOBER, 2019

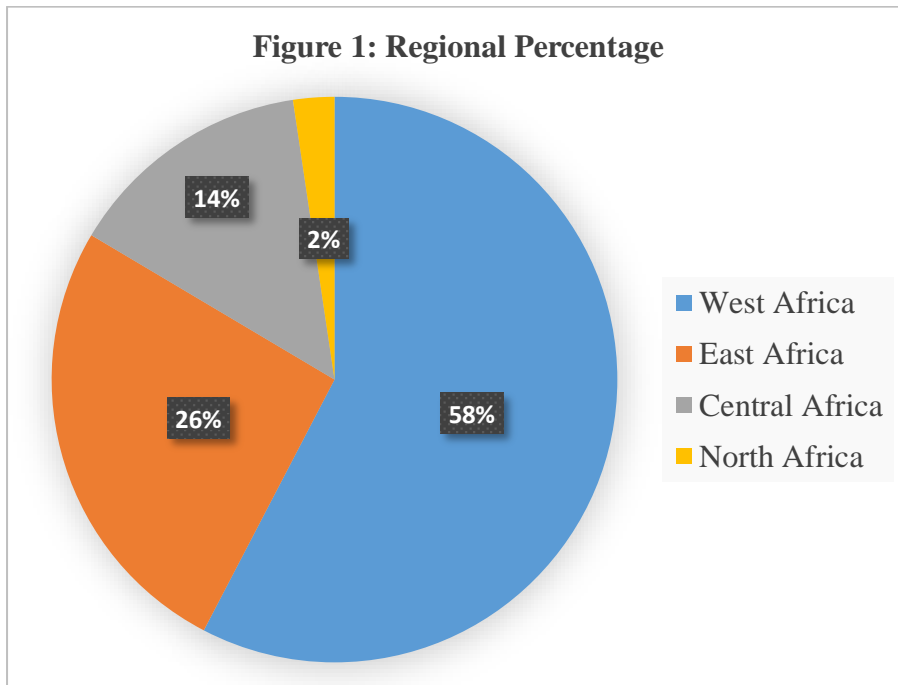


Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

1. Total Terrorist Attacks:

A total of 86 terrorism incidents including 10 cases of kidnapping were recorded from 1st to 15th October 2019.

2. Terrorists Attacks by Region

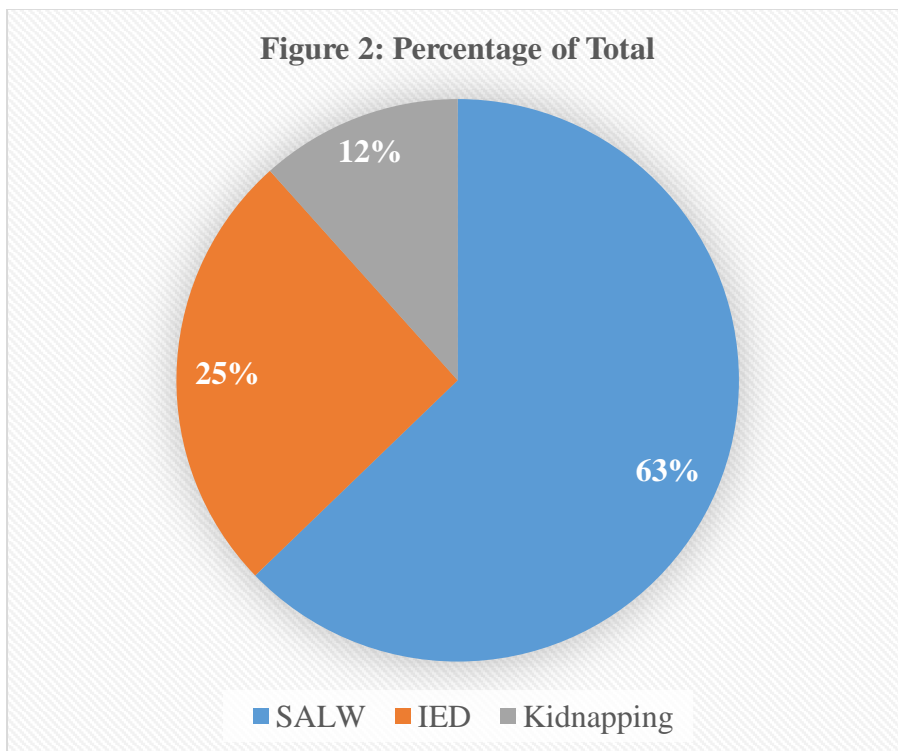


Number of Attacks per Region:

- West Africa: **49**
- East Africa: **22**
- Central Africa: **12**
- North Africa: **2**
- Southern Africa: **1**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

3. Means of Attack



Means deployed per number of Attacks:

- SALW: **54**
- IEDs: **22**
- Kidnapping: **10**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

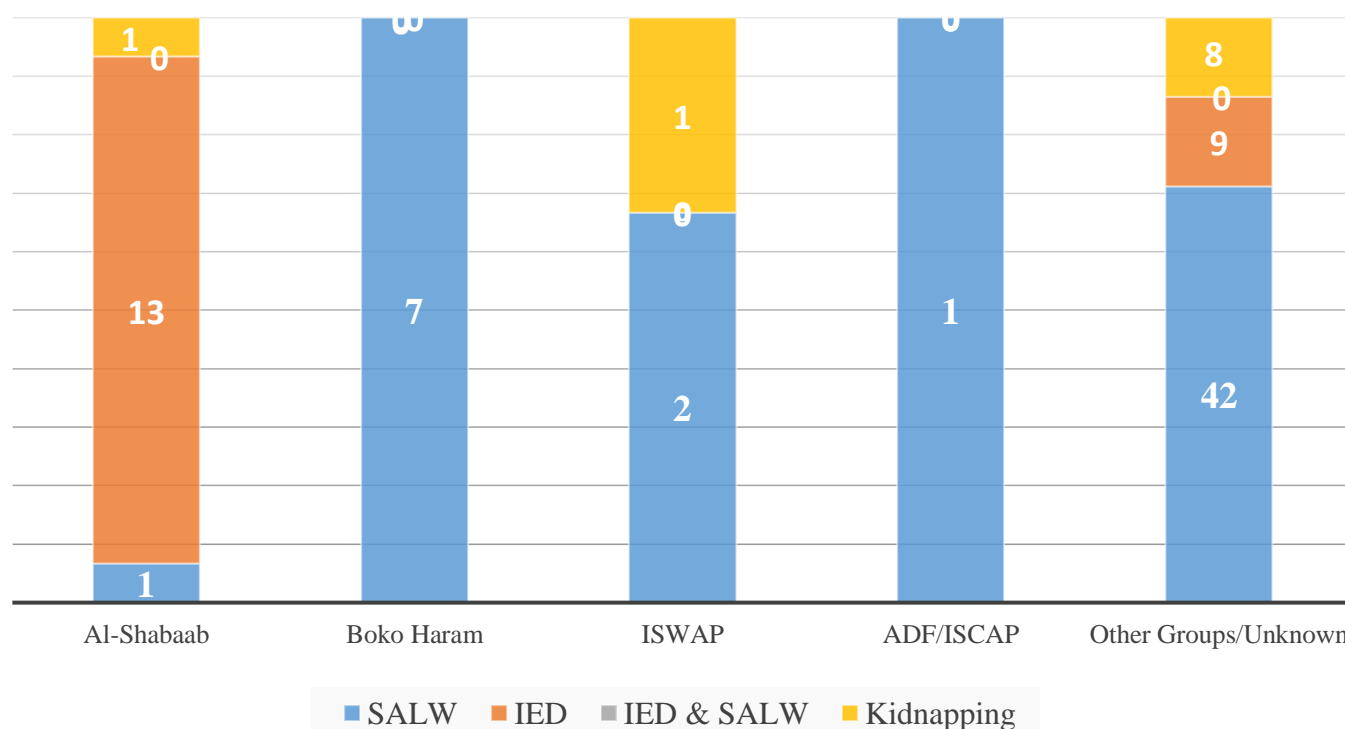
4. Means employed by Terrorist Groups for attacks

Table 1: Means Employed by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	SALW	IED	Mixed	Kidnapping	Comment
Al Shabaab	1	13	-	1	Al Shabaab continue to use their preferred weapon of choice, IEDs in attacks. 13 attacks by the group involved IED, one attack involved SALW and the group was responsible for one case of kidnapping.
Boko Haram	7	-	-	-	Boko Haram carried out seven attacks using SALW.
ISWAP	2	-	-	1	ISWAP carried out two attacks using SALW and was responsible for one case of kidnapping.
ISCAP/ADF	1	-	-	-	ISCAP/ADF carried out one attack using SALW.
Unknown/Other Groups	42	9	-	8	Unknown/Other groups used SALW in the majority of attacks. In 42 out of 59 attacks by these groups, SALW were used. They used IEDs in nine attacks and were responsible for eight cases of kidnapping.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 3: Means Employed by Terrorist Group



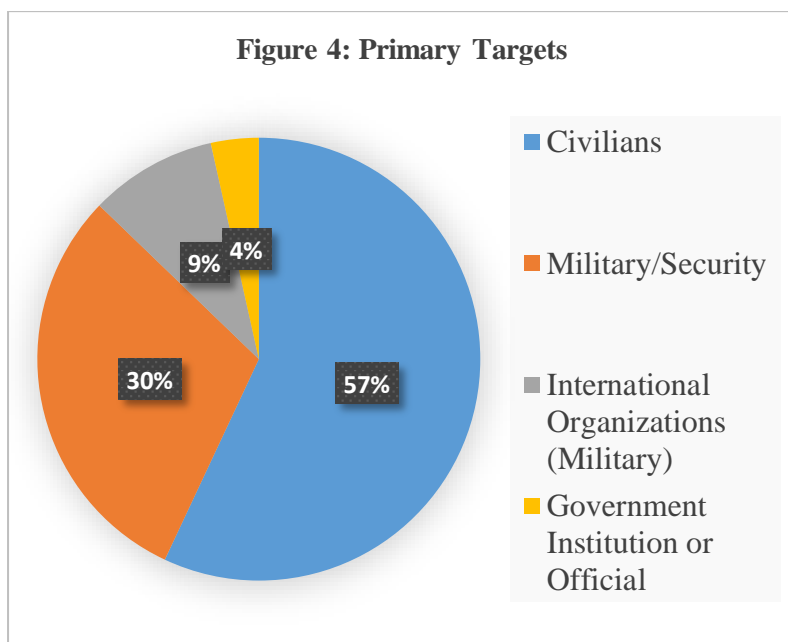
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

5. Primary Targets

Primary Targets

- Civilians: **49**
 - Security/Military Forces: **26**
 - International Organizations: **8**
 - Govt. Officials or Institutions: **3**
- 49 of the attacks representing **57%** targeted civilians.
 - 26 attacks representing **30%** targeted Security/Military Forces.
 - Eight attacks representing around **9%** targeted International organizations (AMISOM and MINUSMA)
 - Three attacks representing around **4%** targeted Government Officials/institutions.

Figure 4: Primary Targets



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

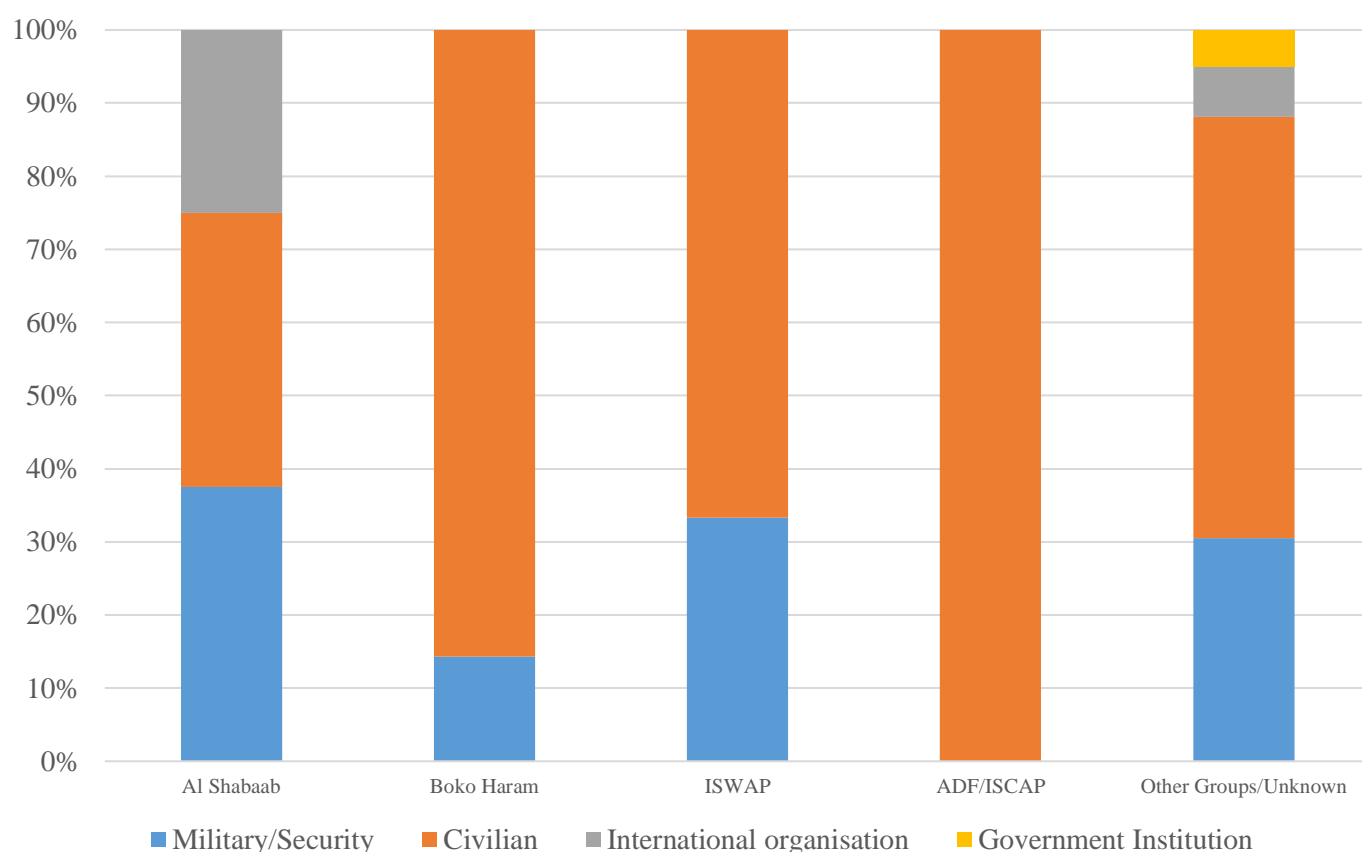
6. Terrorist Groups and Primary Targets

Table 2: Details of Terrorist Groups and their Primary Target

Terrorist Groups	Military/ Security	Civilians	Int. Org.	Gov't Inst.	Comment
Al Shabaab	6	6	4	-	Al Shabaab carried out six attacks against Military/Security forces and six attacks against civilians. Other four attacks by the group targeted AMISOM.
Boko Haram	1	6	-	-	The majority of attacks carried out by Boko Haram targeted civilians (6). One attack by the group targeted Military/Security Forces.
ISWAP	1	2	-	-	ISWAP carried out two attacks against civilians and one attack against Military/Security Forces.
ISCAP/ADF	-	1	-	-	ISCAP/ADF carried out one attack against civilians.
Unknown/ Other Groups	18	34	4	3	Attacks for which no group claimed responsibility mostly targeted civilians. 34 out of 59 attacks targeted civilians, 18 targeted Military/Security Forces, four targeted AMISOM and MINUSMA, and three others targeted Government officials/Institutions.

Source: ACSRT Database, 201

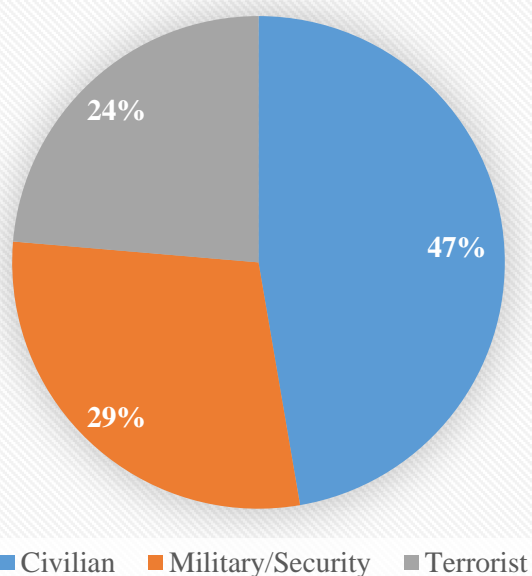
Figure 5: Percentage of Target per Group



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

7. Total Deaths

Figure 6: Percentage of Total Deaths



Total Deaths: 296

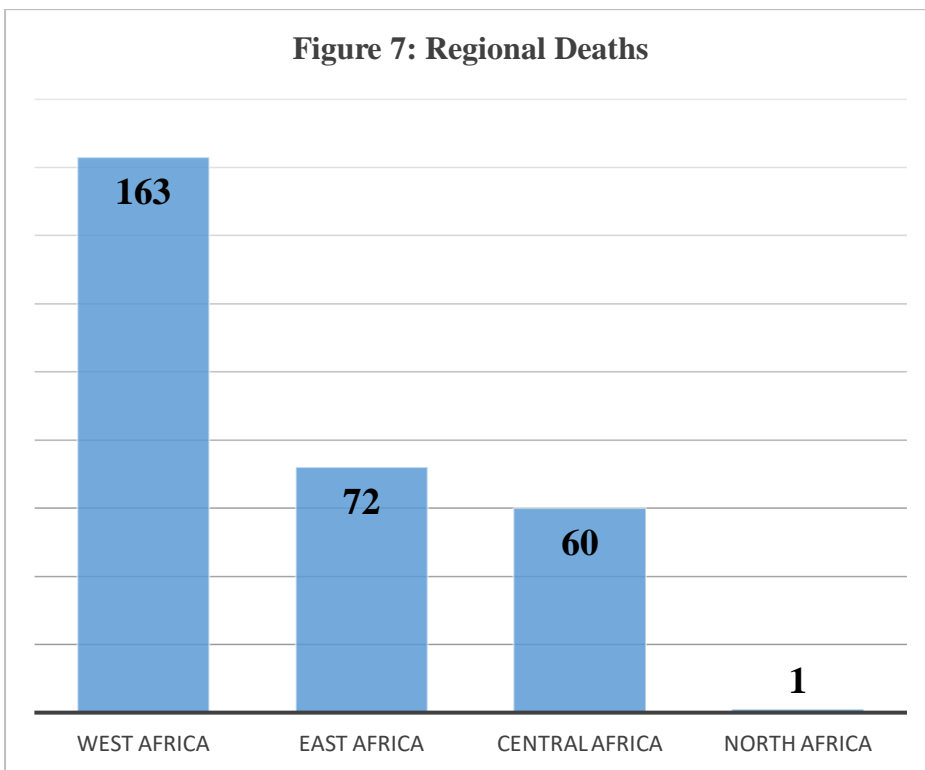
- Civilians: **142**
- Security/Military: **84**
- Terrorists: **70**

- A total of **296** deaths were recorded within the period under review.
- Out of the number, **47%** were civilians and other **29%** Security/ Military forces killed by terrorist groups. **24%** were terrorists killed by security forces.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

8. Terrorism Deaths Per Region

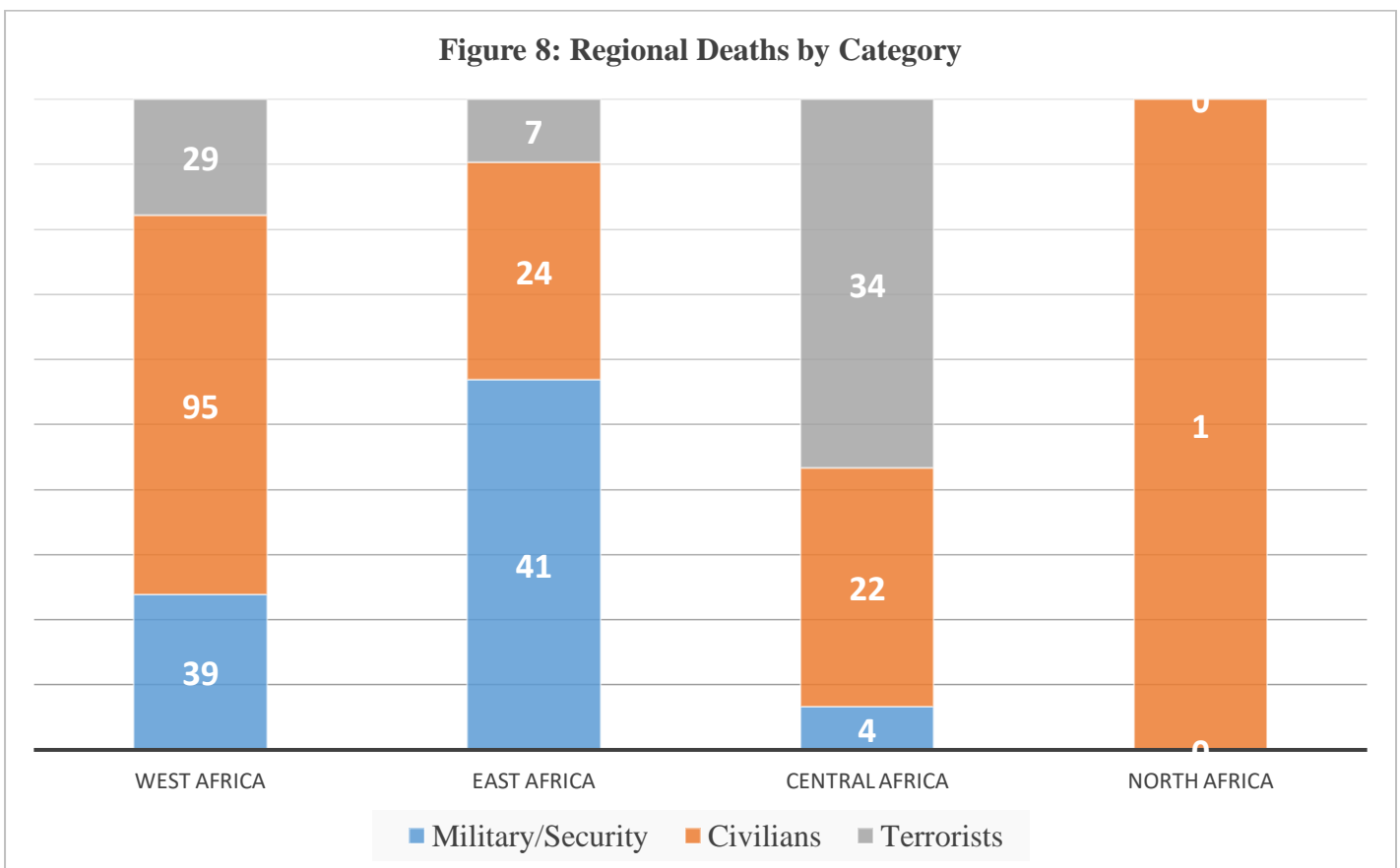
Figure 7: Regional Deaths



- West Africa recorded the highest number of deaths. **55%** of deaths recorded within the period occurred in the region.
- East Africa followed with **24.3%** of all deaths recorded within the period.
- 20.4%** and **0.3%** of all terrorism deaths within the period occurred in Central and North Africa regions respectively.

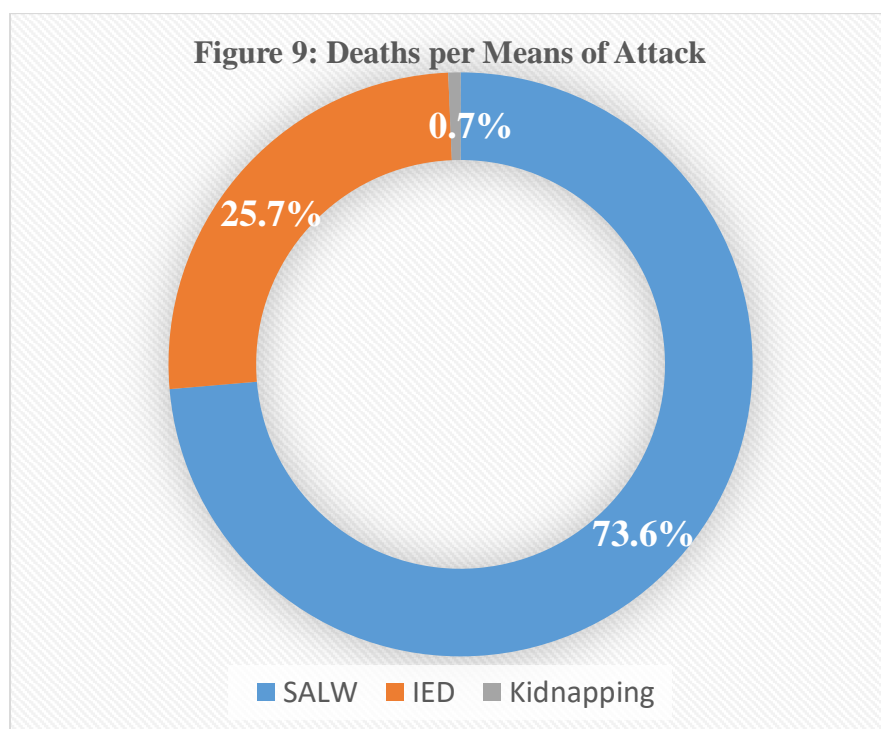
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 8: Regional Deaths by Category



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

9. Deaths by Means of Attack



Deaths by Means of Attack

- SALW: **218**
 - IEDs: **76**
 - Kidnapping: **2**
- SALW accounted for **73.6%** of the deaths occasioned by terrorist attacks. IEDs accounted for **25.7%** of deaths and cases of Kidnapping accounted for **0.7%** of deaths.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

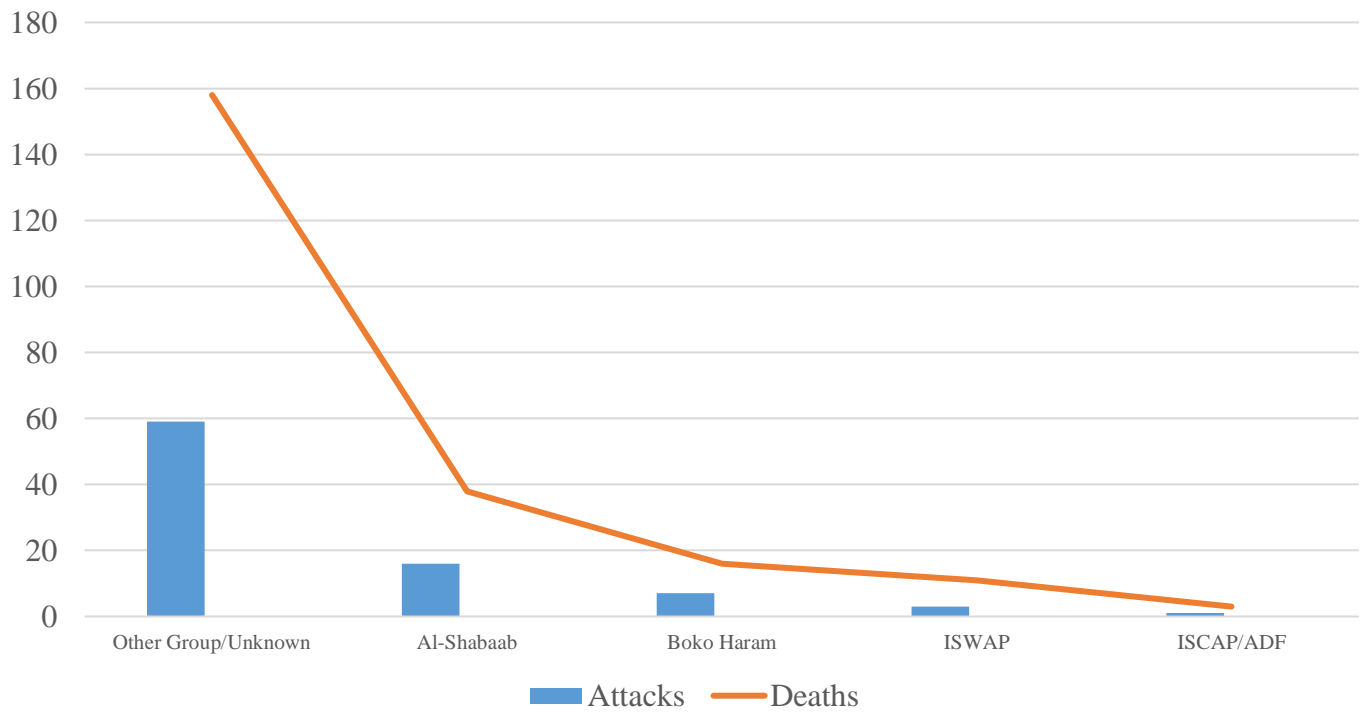
10. Number of Attacks by Terrorist Groups/Casualties inflicted

Table 3: Details of Attacks and Casualties from Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	Number of Attacks	Number of Deaths	Comments
Al Shabaab	16	38	Al Shabaab carried out the highest number of attacks and inflicted the highest number of casualties. The group carried out 16 attacks, killing 38 persons (5 civilians, 33 Military/ Security forces).
Boko Haram	7	16	Boko Haram carried out seven attacks, killing 16 persons (14 civilians, 2 Military/Security forces).
ISWAP	3	11	ISWAP carried out three attacks, killing 11 persons (all Military/Security forces).
ISCAP/ADF	1	3	ISCAP/ADF carried out one attack in DRC, killing 3 persons (all civilians)
Other Groups/Unknown	59	158	59 attacks were carried out by Unknown/Other groups. This resulted in 158 deaths comprising 120 civilians and 38 Military/Security forces.

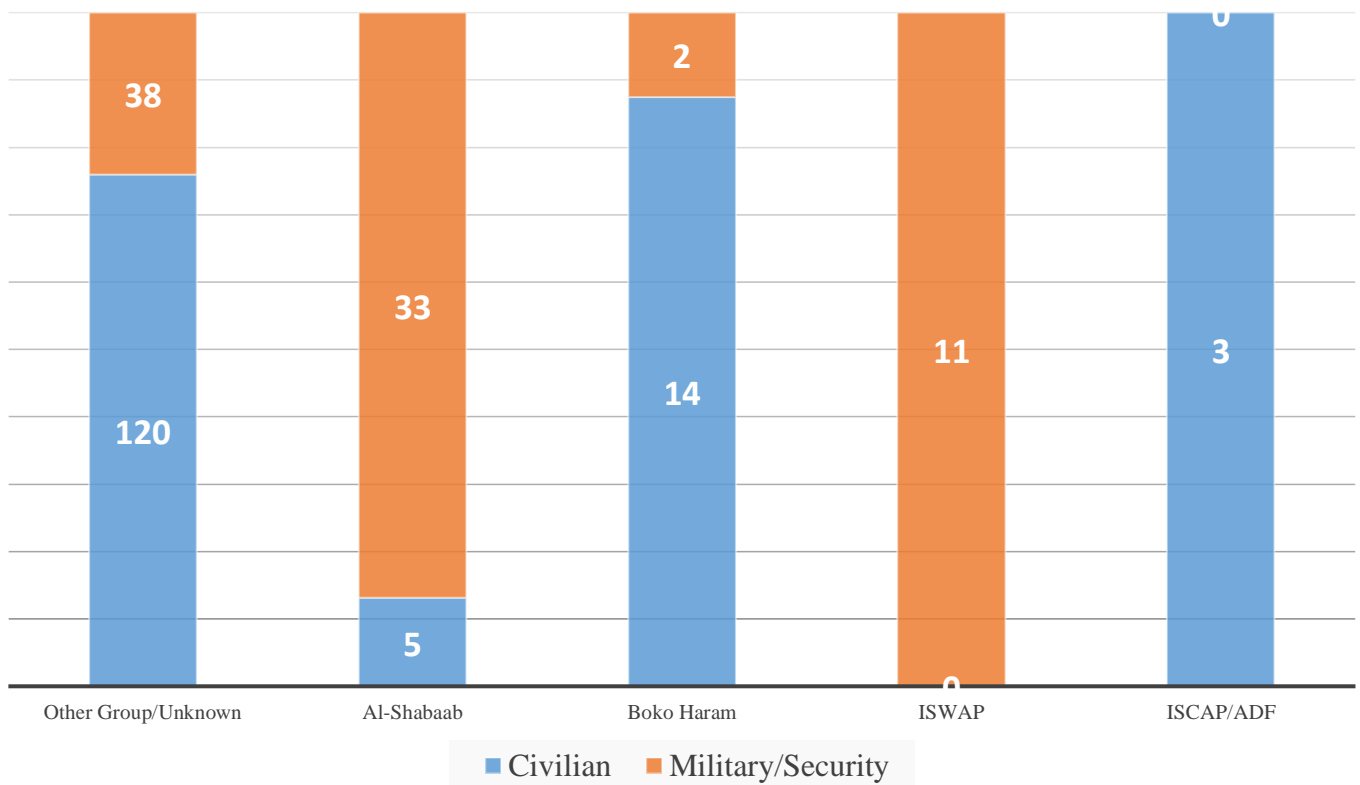
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 10: Attacks and Casaulties Caused by Terrorist Groups



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 11: Category of Victims Killed by Terrorist Groups



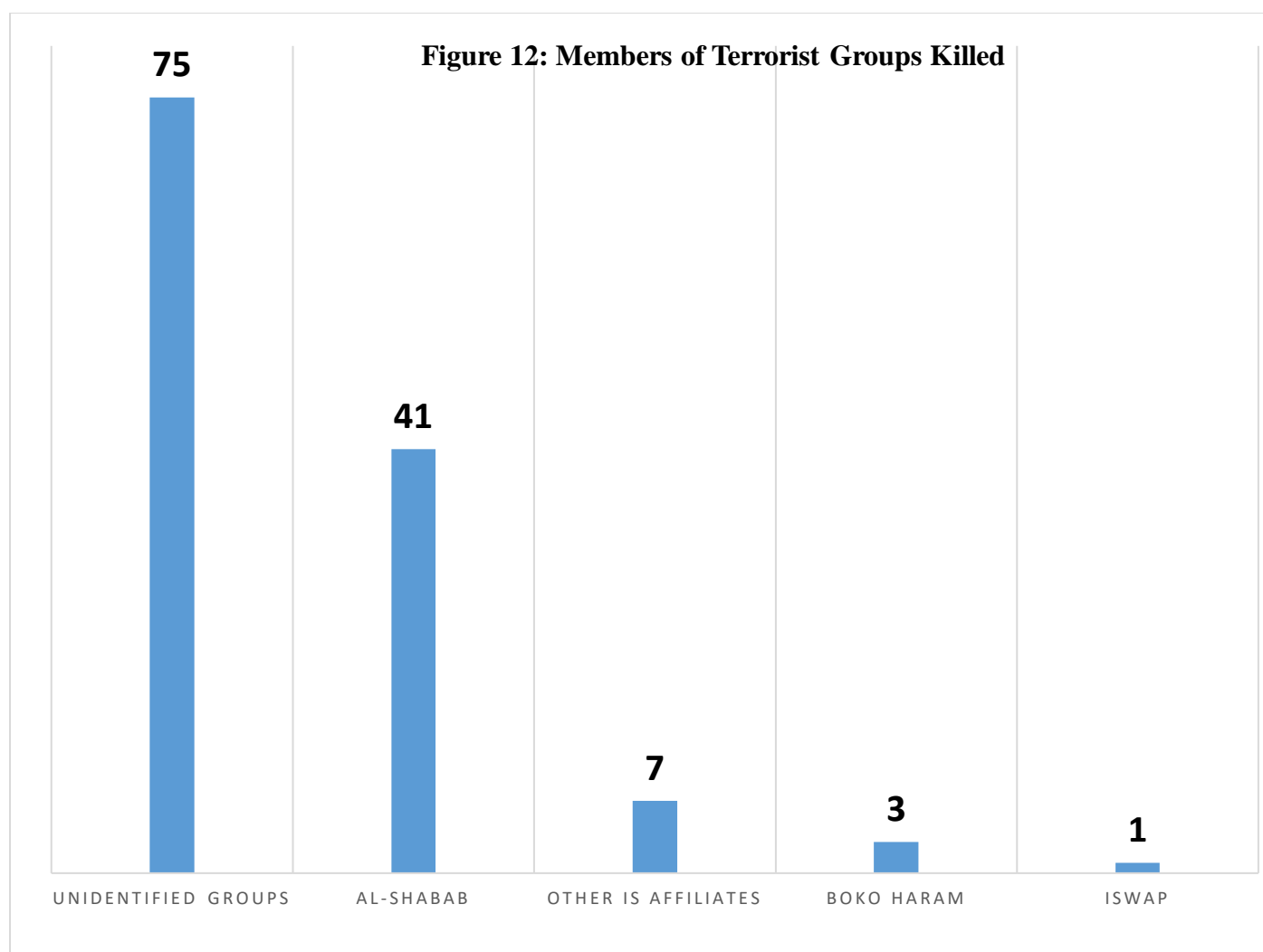
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

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

Table 4: Details of Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	Number Killed	Comment
Other Groups/Unknown	75	75 other terrorists killed belong to Unknown/Other groups.
Al Shabaab	41	Among the members of terrorist groups killed in counter-terrorism operations and reprisal attacks, al Shabaab suffered the highest number of casualties. 41 fighters of the group were killed.
Other IS affiliates	7	Seven fighters of other IS affiliated groups were killed in Libya.
Boko Haram	3	Three fighters of Boko Haram were killed.
ISWAP	1	One fighter of ISWAP was killed.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

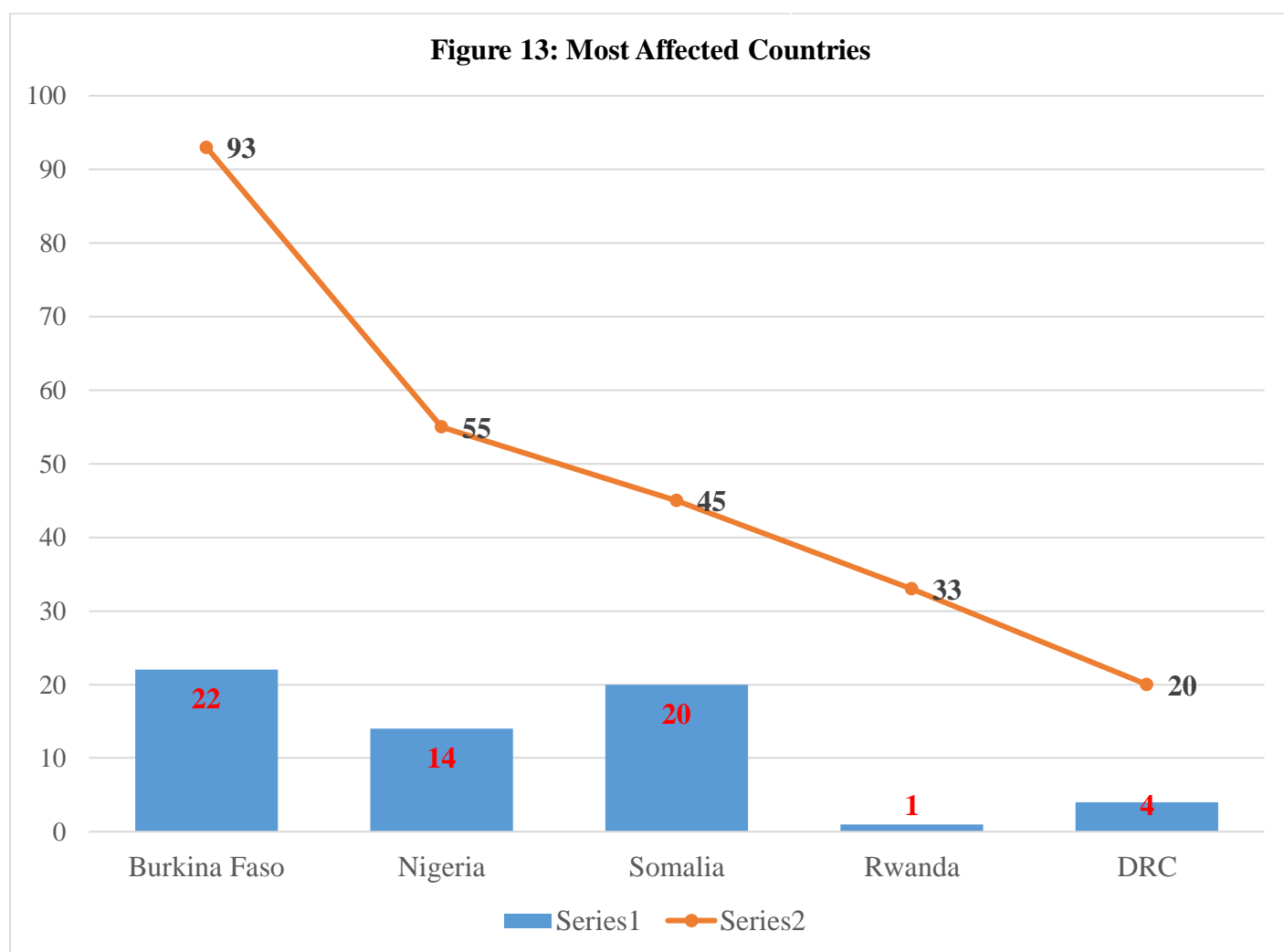
12. Five Most Affected Countries

Table 5: Five Countries Most Affected

Country	Total Attacks	Total Deaths	Total injured
Burkina Faso	22	93	9
Nigeria	14	55	21
Somalia	20	45	52
Rwanda	1	33	18
DRC	4	20	4

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

- Burkina Faso recorded the highest number of deaths (93) from 22 attacks.
- Nigeria recorded the second highest number of deaths (55) resulting from 14 attacks.
- Somalia recorded 20 attacks, resulting in 45 deaths.
- Rwanda recorded one attack resulting in a total death of 33.
- DRC recorded four attacks resulting in a total death of 20.



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	Rwanda	Musanze	04/10/19	*NGCR	33	Assailants attacked a popular tourist area, killing 14 civilians and injuring 18 others. Security forces killed 19 assailants and arrested five others.
2	Burkina Faso	Soum	04/10/19	*NGCR	23	Gunmen attacked a gold mining site, killing 23 people.
3	Burkina Faso	Soum	15/10/19	*NGCR	20	Presumed jihadists attempted to plant IEDs under a bridge on Dori-Arbinda axis. Security forces intervened, killing at least 20 militants.
4	Burkina Faso	Oudalan	11/10/19	*NGCR	16	Gunmen attacked a Mosque during prayers, killing 16 worshippers and injuring two others.
5	Ethiopia	Afar	14/10/19	*NGCR	16	Gunmen attacked civilians killing 16 people and injuring several others.
6	Nigeria	Borno	05/10/19	*NGCR	16	Presumed terrorists launched attacks and killed 11 government troops and 5 civilians.
7	Somalia	Lower Shabelle	12/10/19	Al Shabaab	13	A vehicle of Somali special forces hit an IED. 13 soldiers were killed.

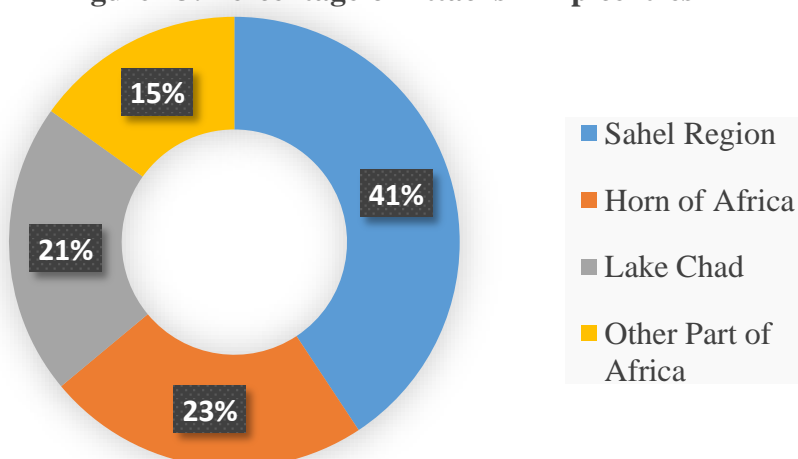
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019 *NGCR= No Group Claimed Responsibility

IN FOCUS

EPICENTRES

14. Attacks in Epicentres

Figure 13: Percentage of Attacks in Epicentres



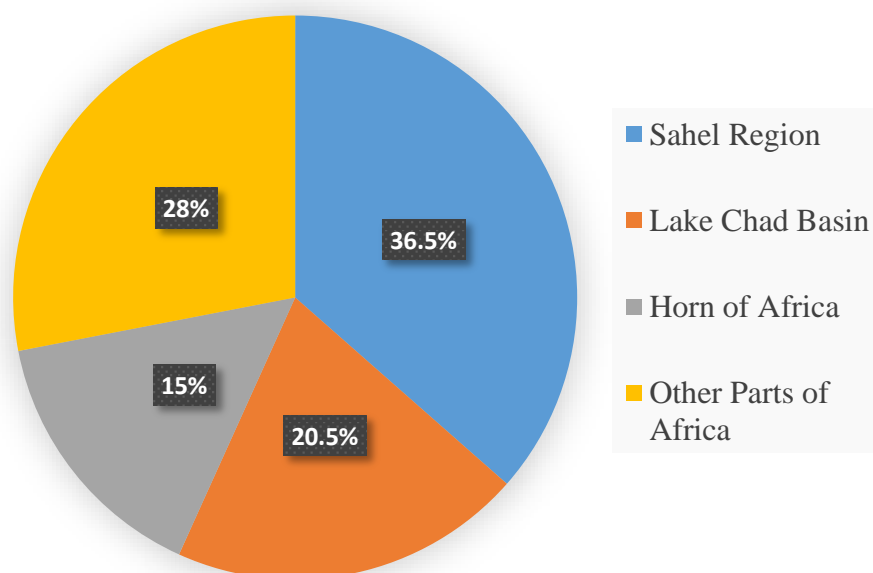
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Total Attacks in Africa: 86

- Sahel region: **35**
 - Horn of Africa: **20**
 - Lake Chad Basin: **18**
 - Other Parts of Africa: **13**
- Within the period under review, the Sahel (Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger-Tillaberi Region) recorded **41%**; Horn of Africa (Somalia and Eastern Kenya) recorded **23%**; and Lake Chad Basin (North Eastern Nigeria, South-West Chad, Far North Region of Cameroon, Niger-Diffa region) recorded **21%** of all the attacks in Africa.

15. Total Deaths Recorded in Epicentres

Figure 18: Percentage of Deaths in Epicentres



Total Deaths in Africa: 296

- Sahel Region: **108**
 - Lake Chad Basin: **60**
 - Horn of Africa: **45**
 - Other Parts of Africa: **83**
- **36.5%** of the deaths recorded within the period under review occurred in the Sahel region.
 - **20.5%** of the deaths occurred in the Lake Chad Basin.
 - **15%** of deaths for the period occurred in the Horn of Africa.
 - **28%** of the deaths occurred in other parts of Africa.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

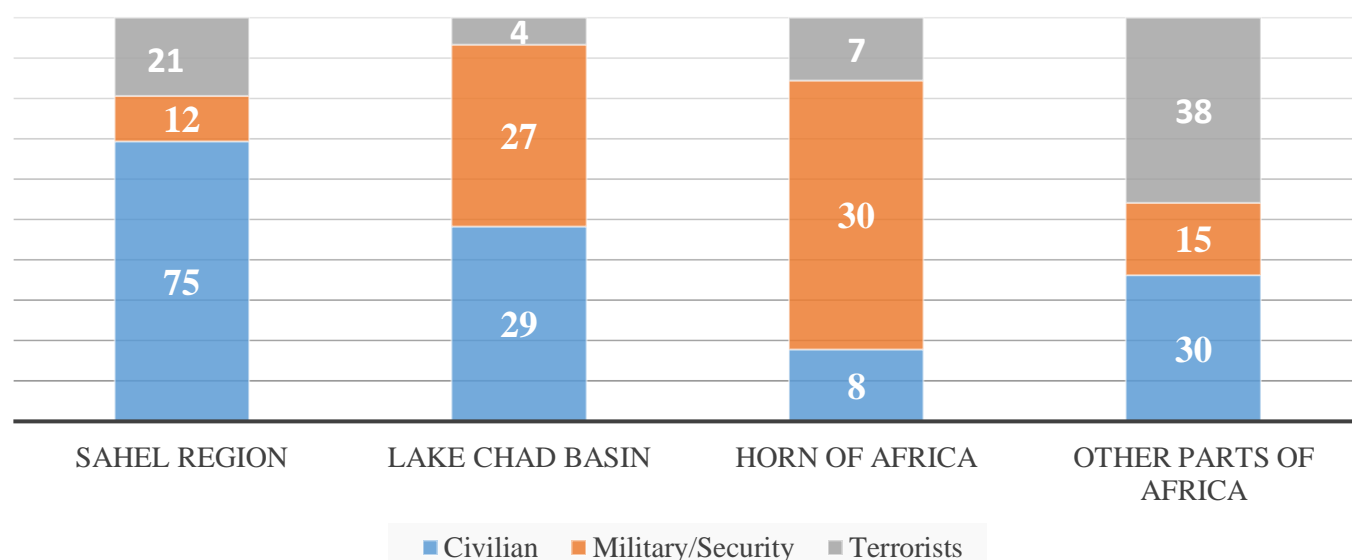
16. Deaths by Category in Epicentres

Table 7: Category of Deaths in Epicentres

Epicentre	Civilian	Military	Terrorists	Comments
Sahel Region	75	1	21	The Sahel region recorded highest numbers of deaths against civilians among the epicentres.
Lake Chad Basin	29	27	4	The Lake Chad Basin recorded the second highest numbers of deaths against civilians and Security/military forces among the epicentres.
Horn of Africa	8	30	7	The Horn of Africa recorded the highest numbers of deaths against Security/Military forces and the lowest numbers of civilian deaths among the epicentres.
Other Parts	30	15	38	All other parts of Africa except the epicentres recorded 30 civilian deaths and 15 security forces.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 19: Deaths of various Actors in Epicentres



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

KIDNAPPINGS

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

During the period, 10 cases of kidnapping were recorded and a total of 50 persons were taken hostage in Cameroon, Libya, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria and Somalia. Two out of the 50 persons kidnapped were killed, eight were released and 40 others remained in hostage. Security forces rescued 16 people who were taken hostage by terrorist groups in last half of September.

Cameroon: A total of 13 people were kidnapped, including four members of a vigilante group seized by Boko Haram militants in Far-North region, three teachers and two students in North-West region, and four villagers in South-West. Only the two students were rescued by security forces, and the other 11 remained in hostage.

Libya: Six doctors were kidnapped by unidentified armed group in Zintan town, northwest Libya.

Mali: Presumed jihadists kidnapped a man identified as *Boukari Kisso*, teacher at Arabebe primary school.

Mozambique: About 20 people, mostly women and children were kidnapped by unidentified militants in Mocimboa da Praia district, Cabo Delgado.

Nigeria: A total of nine people were kidnapped, including a Police officer by ISWAP fighters in Yobe State, a Christian cleric abducted in Taraba State, the father of the Commissioner for Agriculture in Bayelsa State, and six people kidnapped in Adamawa State but later released.

Somalia. Al Shabaab militants abducted a taxi driver in Gedo region.

CONCLUSION

During the period under review, there was a slight increase in the number of attacks by terrorist and violent extremist groups in Africa. Although there was an increase of 9% in the number of attacks by terrorist groups compared to the previous period (16 to 31 September), Southern and North Africa regions recorded marginal decreases in the number of attacks. The overall number of deaths resulting from terrorist acts on the continent as compared to the previous reporting period however, decreased by 29%. Central Africa however, recorded an increase in the number of deaths over the previous reporting period. Despite the tremendous counter-terrorism operational successes by AMISOM forces, US AFRICOM and SNA forces against al Shabaab, the group exhibited a strong will of efforts and cohesion to disrupt peace and stability in parts of Somalia particularly, the Lower Shabelle. In the Sahel region, the violent situation in Northern Burkina Faso remained a challenge. For the period, attacks and deaths were rampant in the Soum province of the country.

It could be observed that, the Horn/East Africa region became the epicenter of violent atrocities within the reporting period. Many parts of the region, which had hitherto remained relatively stable recorded deadly attacks from violent extremist, terrorist and non-state armed groups. Somalia and Rwanda are particularly highlighted in this instance. The continuous attacks in Somalia is one that deserves the urgent attention of security policy decision makers and the international community. Despite important progress through years of international counterterrorism, counterinsurgency, and state-building assistance, peace and sustainable stabilization remain elusive in Somalia. Al Shabaab remains entrenched throughout vast parts of Somalia and regularly conducts deadly terrorist attacks even in Mogadishu. While the AMISOM forces and US AFRICOM have significantly augmented the efforts of the SNA, the capacity of the country's national security system remains weak. Governance deficit remains pervasive in many parts of the country and as such basic services and amenities that are required for community resilience and empowerment are not forthcoming. These pernicious governance processes give continual lease on life to al Shabaab and other destabilizing armed actors. Conflict reduction and eventual stabilization in Somalia would thus require improvement in governance processes and strict accountability on the part of the political elite to the needs of the local population. This will go a long way to improve the state building efforts.

Although no group claimed responsibility for the 04 October attack near the Volcanoes National Park, in Rwanda, the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR), a Rwanda rebel group based in Eastern part of Democratic Republic of Congo, which occasionally launches attacks in Rwanda, is suspected to be behind the incident. There is the urgent need for the stakeholders to address all issues that have the tendency to mar the progress made by Rwanda. The continuation of such attack in the country could derail the socioeconomic achievement, as Rwanda may be seen as unsafe for tourists.

Within the period, the violent atrocities in the Northeastern states of Adamawa, Borno and Yobe in Nigeria remained a challenging situation. These parts of the Lake Chad Basin experienced complex and sophisticated attacks from Boko Haram, ISWAP and other unidentified armed groups. The groups displayed massive cohesion, capability and the will to thwart the efforts of the security forces in stabilizing the region. Whilst ISWAP continued its tactics of targeting military and security forces, Boko Haram continued its attacks on the civilian population. Effective response to the prevailing situation would require the adoption and ground implementation of a well thought through human security response approach aimed at building trust and community resilience in the areas affected by terrorist activities. This will go a long way to denying the various violent extremist and terrorist groups the opportunity of winning the hearts and minds of the local community.

FORECAST FOR NEXT EDITION

The next edition of the Africa Terrorism Bulletin will cover terrorism incidents from 16th – 31st October 2019.

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RESEARCH TEAM: Mauna NTWAETSILE, Richard APAU, Aristide IGIRANEZA, Joseph Kiéba TINDANO, Thaddee BUTOYI, JUDITH Van Der Merwe, Stephen MAINA, Roseline Adebimpe ADEWUYI, Joslain DJERIA.

INTERNAL REVIEW TEAM: Larry GBEVLO-LARTEY, Idriss Mounir LALLALI, Christian Emmanuel MOUAYA POUYI, Inusah ZIBLIM, Adjewoda KUTOATI, Maher RADHOUANE, Ameer DAHMANI, Elias BENYU, Nashwa KAMEL.

EXTERNAL REVIEW TEAM: Dr. Fiifi EDU-AFFUL, Dr. Festus Kofi AUBYN, Brig. Gen. (Dr.) Emmanuel KOTIA.

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.



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

Adress : CAERT, 1 Rue Chahid Boughzara Abdella, BP 141 El-Mohammadia, Algiers, Algeria.

Tel : +213 21 520 110 ; Fax : +213 21 520 378 ; Email : acsrt-sitroom@acsrt.org

www.caert-ua.org

Twitter: @AU_ACSRT

Facebook: @AUACSRT

APPENDIX 1: SYNTHESIS TABLE OF TERRORISM INCIDENTS AND CT OPERATIONS IN AFRICA

No	Country/ Regions: Central Africa East Africa North Africa Southern Africa West Africa	Type and total of attacks				Terrorists Groups Clashes	Total Dead			Total Wounded			Hostages	Hostages Released	Arrested Terrorists	Primary Targets			
		Small Arms and light weapons (SALW)	Explosives (IED)	Mixed (IED and SALW)	Kidnapping		Security/Military	Civilians	Terrorists	Security/Military	Civilians	Terrorists				Security/Military	Civilians	Government officials or institutions	International Organizations
1	Cameroon	5	-	-	2	-	-	5	2	-	17	-	13	2	40	-	7	-	-
2	DRC	4	-	-	-	-	6	3	14	4	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
3	Rwanda	1	-	-	-	-	-	14	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
4	Ethiopia	1	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
5	Kenya	-	1	-	-	-	11	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-
6	Somalia	3	16	-	1	-	30	8	38	22	20	29	1	-	-	7	7	-	6
7	Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
8	Libya	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	1	-	-
9	Tunisia	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
10	Mozambique	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	1	-	-
11	Burkina Faso	18	4	-	-	-	3	69	24	7	2	-	-	-	2	7	15	-	-
12	Mali	7	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	5	-	1	1	-	4	2	2	3	2
13	Niger	4	-	-	-	-	8	-	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-
14	Nigeria	10	-	-	4	-	27	24	7	16	5	-	9	22	2	5	9	-	-
Sub-Total		54	22	-	10	-	86	143	127	60	46	48	50	24	57	26	49	3	8
General Total		86				-	356			154			50	24	57	86			

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

02 October, Kolofata, Far North. Boko Haram militants beheaded a civilian.

07 October, Kerewa, Mayo Sava, Far North. Boko Haram militants stormed the locality, killing two civilians, injuring three women and kidnaping four members of a vigilance committee.

9 October, Bamenda city, North West Region, Unidentified individuals kidnapped three teachers in the village.

12 October, Gazla village, Far North. Boko Haram militants attacked the village. Two people were killed and three others injured.

14 October, Tiko, Southwest region. Unidentified armed men attacked the village, kidnapped 4 villagers and injured 11 more.

14 October, Nkambe, North West. Two unidentified armed men kidnapped two students from the Government Bilingual High School (GBHS). Security forces intervened, killing the two kidnapers and liberating the two hostages.

14 October, Kolofata, Mayo sava, Far North. Boko Haram militants stormed the locality. Security forces repelled the attack, no casualties recorded.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

10 October, Mboki, Mambasa, Ituri. Mai-Mai militiamen attacked a FARDC position, killing one soldier and injuring another. Four assailants were also killed.

11 October, Lubumbashi, Haut-Katanga Province. Militia members of a secessionist group ambushed Congolese soldiers. Three soldiers and five attackers were killed.

13 October, Kparangaza, Djugu, Ituri. Unidentified armed group attacked a FARDC position. One soldier was injured and four attackers were killed.

14 October, Mukoko, Beni region, North Kivu. ADF militants attacked the village, three civilians were killed and two others injured.

RWANDA

04 October, Kinigi sector, Musanze district. Unidentified assailants armed with traditional weapons attacked a popular tourist area near *Volcanoes National Park*, where tourists view gorillas. 14 civilians were killed and 18 others wounded. Security forces also killed 19 assailants and arrested five others.

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

14 October, Afambo, Afar regional State. Unidentified gunmen equipped with heavy weapons attacked the locality leaving 16 people dead and several others injured.

KENYA

12 October, along Damajare Harehare road, Garissa County. A vehicle carrying police officers ran over an IED suspected to have been planted by al Shabaab militants. 11 police officers were killed.

SOMALIA

01 October, Bura Hache. Al Shabaab attacked AMISOM, one soldier and one militant were killed.

01 October, Shalamboti town. Suspected al Shabaab militant hurddled a hand grenade in the town injuring seven civilians.

02 October, near Elasha Biyaha, Lower Shabelle. A double landmine explosion targeted a military convoy killing six Somali soldiers. No group claimed responsibility.

04 October, Bariire town, Lower Shabelle. Al Shabaab fired mortar shells targeting a military base. No casualties reported.

06 October, Jalalaqsi, Hiran region. Suspected al Shabaab militants detonated an IED that hit a motorcycle, killing one civilian and injuring another.

07 October, Shalamboti-Beled Amin road, Bay region. Suspected al Shabaab militants targeted AMISOM troops with roadside IED. No casualties reported.

08 October, between Mogadishu and Afgoye, Lower Shabelle. A bomb planted along the road exploded as a vehicle carrying soldiers was passing. Four people were killed including two soldiers. Five others were injured.

- 08 October, Ceel Muluq village, Middle Shabelle.** Al Shabaab shelled two mortars targeting the village, two civilians were killed and six were injured.
- 09 October, Sinai intersection, Mogadishu.** Two unidentified gunmen riding on a motorcycle shot and killed a young man identified as a famous electronic engineer from Bondere district of Mogadishu.
- 09 October, Cali Dheere.** An IED exploded during al Shabaab training killing 4 militants and injuring 10 others.
- 09 October, Burahache-El Wak road, Gedo region.** Al Shabaab militants abducted a taxi driver.
- 10 October, Jalalaqsi town, Hiiraan region.** An IED exploded injuring three AMISOM troops.
- 10 October, between Soqoola and Stadium.** Al Shabaab militants targeted AMISOM convoy with an IED, one soldier was injured.
- 11 October, Awdheegle, Lower Shabelle.** Al Shabaab attacked a military base, two militants were killed.
- 11 October, Aligaad.** A roadside IED hit SNA forces convoy. Four soldiers were killed and four others were injured.
- 12 October, near Gololey, Middle Shabelle.** An IED targeting SNA vehicle exploded. Four soldiers were killed and six others were injured.
- 12 October, Wenlawayn, Lower Shabelle.** A vehicle of Somali special forces hit an IED. 13 soldiers were killed. Al Shabaab claimed responsibility.
- 13 October, Jowar town, Middle Shabelle.** Suspected al Shabaab militants killed the Deputy Governor of Middle Shabele region, *Mohamed Sugal*, and his son in a grenade blast that targeted his house.
- 13 October, Halan area, Mogadishu.** Al Shabaab launched seven mortar shells targeting the UN and AMISOM compound. Nine people, including 3 African peacekeepers, a civilian and five UN workers were wounded.
- 14 October, Gololey, Middle Shabelle.** An IED hit a vehicle belonging to AMISOM. No casualties reported.

NORTH AFRICA

LYBIA

- 13 October, Zintan town, northwest Libya.** Unidentified armed group kidnapped six doctors.

TUNISIA

14 October, Zarzouna, Bizerte. A terrorist element killed a French citizen and wounded a caporal of the Army.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

01 October, Nantodola village, Mocimboa da Praia district, Cabo Delgado. Unidentified militants raided the village and kidnapped about 20 people, mostly women and children, and also burnt down ten houses.

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

02 October, Deou, Soum. Presumed terrorist elements attacked a gendarmerie post. No casualties recorded.

03 October, Djibo, Soum. A vehicle of Defense and Security Forces on patrol hit an IED on Djibo-Bourzanga axis. One soldier was killed and four others injured. Security forces killed one terrorist and seized two IEDs.

03 October, Oursi, Soum. A gendarmerie vehicle hit an IED on Oursi-Deou axis. Two soldiers were killed.

03 October, Inata, Soum. Unidentified armed elements attacked a car park belonging to a mining company. Several cars were destroyed.

04 October, Madoudji village, Arbinda, Soum. Unidentified armed men attacked a Dolamne gold mining site, killing 23 people.

04 October, Gaik Ngota, Arbinda, Soum. Unidentified armed men destroyed a bridge between Arbinda-Djibo axis, using IED (dynamite).

06 October, Yense, Yatenga. Eighty terrorists armed with Kalashnikovs and PKMS crossed the border from Mali and attacked a military detachment. No casualties recorded.

05 October, Baraboule Department, Soum. Jihadist groups attacked and took control of a police commissariat of the Department (Commune).

07 October, Pama, Gourma. Unidentified armed men shot dead a trader.

07 October, Gorgadji, Seno. Unidentified gunmen attacked gendarmes on patrol. Two gendarmes were injured.

07 October, Bouna village, Ouindigui, Loroum. Unidentified armed men attacked the village, killing eight people belonging to Koglweogo self-defense group. Three others were missing.

11 October, Salmossi, Markoye, Oudalan. Unidentified gunmen attacked a Grand Mosque during prayers, killing 16 worshippers and injuring two others.

11 October, Yamba, Gourma. Unidentified gunmen attacked a police commissariat. One police officer was injured.

12 October, Zandraogo village, Dablo, Sanmantenga. Unidentified gunmen killed two civilians and rustled a large herd of cattle belonging to the villagers.

12 October, Samboulga, Loroum. Unidentified armed men stormed the locality, killing four civilians.

12 October, Gombo, Sourou. Unidentified armed men abducted and killed a retired soldier identified as Sossokri Belemou.

13 October, Samboulga, Lorum. Unidentified armed men stormed the village and shot indiscriminately, leaving four civilians dead.

13 October, Bouma. Unidentified armed men attacked the village leaving eight people dead.

13 October, Sapouy, Ziro. Unidentified armed men stormed Tabien Kasso, Farro, Koumbogoro and Souboire villages, killing two people.

14 October, Lanfiera, Sourou. Unidentified armed men attacked a gendarmerie post, causing several material damages. No casualties recorded.

15 October, Arbinda, Soum. Presumed jihadists attempted to plant IEDs under a bridge on Dori-Arbinda axis. Security forces intervened, killing at least 20 militants.

MALI

06 October, AguelhokTessalit, Kidal. A vehicle of peacekeepers from MINUSMA on patrol hit an IED. One soldier was killed and four others injured.

06 October, Sogou and Berda villages, Kassa, Koro, Mopti. Unidentified armed men attacked the villages, killed one civilian and rustled several cattle.

06 October, Poundrou village, Dioungani, Koro, Mopti. Unidentified armed men attacked the village, killed one civilian and rustled several cattle.

06 October, Bandiagara, Mopti. Unidentified armed men attacked MINUSMA peacekeepers. One soldier was injured.

06 October, Arabebe, Nianfuke, Timbuktu. Presumed jihadists burned a primary school.

07 October, Yourmi, Goundam, Timbuktu. Presumed jihadists burned a primary school.

12 October, Sevare, Mopti. The premises and equipment belonging to MINUSMA were vandalized by demonstrators protesting against the presence of foreign forces in Mali. 50 iron containers and two MINUSMA vehicles were burned.

12 October, Boulkessi, Mopti. Unidentified armed men attacked a military camp. They were repelled by air intervention of Operation Barkhane forces. No casualties were recorded.

13 October, Ansongo. The Malian army was attacked by unidentified armed men on motorbikes. One of the wounded bandits was captured and taken to the gendarmerie. There was no casualty or injury on the FAMa side.

15 October, Arabebe, Nianfuke, Timbuktu. Presumed jihadists on motorcycles kidnapped a man identified as Boukari Kisso, a teacher at Arabebe primary school.

NIGER

06 October, Dogon Kiria, Dogondoutchi Department, Dosso. Two Nigerien soldiers were killed and five others wounded in a terrorist attack near the Dogon Kiria village.

07 October, Bankada, Makalondi, Tillabery. Unidentified armed men ambushed a group of gendarmes. One gendarme was killed.

12 October, Abare village, Abala, Tillabery. A small unit of the Rapid Action Monitoring and Intervention Group (GARSI) was ambushed by heavily armed individuals. Five gendarmes were killed, the military vehicle destroyed and weapons seized.

08 October, Tillaberi region. Unidentified terrorists clashed with the Nigerien Defense and Security Forces (SDF) who were on patrol. Four terrorists were killed and four motorcycles seized.

NIGERIA

01 October, Lakare, Yola, Adamawa. Three gunmen stormed the residence of Tabital Pulaaku leader killing him and one of his friends who was on a visit. Another friend sustained injuries.

03 October, Ayama Ijaw, Ijaw, Bayelsa. Gunmen kidnapped Chief George Agbabou Week, father of the Bayelsa State Commissioner for Agriculture, *Mr Doodei Week*.

03 October, Mauro village, Benisheikh, Borno. ISWAP terrorists ambushed a military convoy. 11 soldiers were killed and 16 others wounded. Two soldiers were missing.

03 October, Frigi village and Gubio, Borno. Boko Haram terrorists opened fire on a vehicle, killing one person and wounding another. They later killed five militia men in another location.

05 October, Borno. Suspected terrorists launched attacks and killed 16 people including 11 soldiers.

05 October, IDP camp, Banki, Borno. Boko Haram terrorists stormed an IDP camp, killing two civilians and wounding three vigilantes guarding the area.

05 October, Gurin, Fufore, Adamawa. Unidentified armed men attacked a community and kidnapped six people. They were later released on 13 October 2019.

06 October, Babban Guida, Yobe. ISWAP militants attacked the locality. One police officer was kidnapped and a palace of the Emir was ransacked.

10 October, Borno. Boko Haram militants ambushed Chadian and Nigerian troops of the MNJTF, killing two Chadian troops. Several militants were killed and five vehicles belonging to the group were destroyed.

11 October, Gajiganna, Borno. Terrorists raided a military post. killed two soldiers and a civilian during a gun fight and took away one military vehicle

11 October, Borno. Seven people were killed in attacks by presumed terrorists.

11 October, Tungushe, Borno. Terrorists attacked troops, killing a soldier and three civilians

13 October, Gubio, Borno. ISWAP militants stormed the locality. Security forces repelled the attack, killing one militant.

15 October, Malum, Ardo-Kola, Taraba. Unidentified gunmen abducted a Christian cleric and assaulted several members of the victim's family. They also took away cash.

APPENDIX 3: COUNTER-TERRORISM RESPONSE

01 October, Likoni, Mombasa, Kenya. Anti-Terror Police Unit (ATPU) killed three suspected al Shabaab militants in two separate raids. Seven other suspects were arrested. The police also recovered bomb-making materials and military uniforms.

02 October, Southern Libya. The US military announced the killing of seven suspected members of IS in an air strike.

03 October, Song, Adamawa, Nigeria. Police arrested two suspected kidnappers. *Prof. Adamu Zata*, a lecturer with Modibbo Adama University of Technology (MAUTECH), Yola, who was kidnapped at his residence was also released.

04 October, Pulka, Gwoza, Borno, Nigeria. Troops of the Nigerian army successfully ambushed suspected Boko Haram terrorists killing three of them and wounded others.

05 October, Mitope village, Mocimboa da Praia district, Cabo Delgado, Mozambique. Army operation targeted a jihadist camp in the forests near the village and killed nine militants. A Russian citizen who accompanied the government troops was killed.

05 October, Tamnarasset, Algeria. Algerian Defense and Security Forces discovered six 122mm rockets and an anti-aircraft missile type 9k32 Strela-2.

05 October, Senekado, Yatenga. Eighty terrorists armed with Kalashnikovs and PKMS crossed the border from Mali and camped at 2km near Yense military detachment.

07 October, Kismayo town, Lower Jubba region, Somalia. Somali Army backed by Jubbaland state forces conducted a joint military offensive against al Shabaab killing 24 militants and injured 19 others.

07 October, Kirta Wulgo on the fringes of Lake Chad, Borno State, Nigeria. Nigerian Air Force carried out strikes on a hideout belonging to the Boko Haram militants, killing scores of them.

07 October, Tamanrasset, Southern Algeria. A terrorist surrendered to the military authorities.

07 October, Gorgadji, Seno, Burkina Faso. Security forces conducted large sweep operations, following the attack on gendarmerie patrol. 42 militants were killed and several motorcycles seized.

08 October, Goni Gambomi, Kadamari, Melim, Gondori and Jantilu villages, Saga, Borno, Nigeria. Troops of Nigerian Army rescued 15 persons who were displaced by criminal insurgents.

08 October, Garbahaarey, Somalia. One al Shabaab militant defected to the state security services.

09 October, Beer Xaani, Somalia. AMISOM conducted a raid, four al Shabaab militants were killed. Weapons, ammunitions and money were recovered.

10 October, Nadwi-Kambiamiba axis, Beni-Mbau sector, Beni, DRC. FARDC ambushed the Bambuba-Kisiki group. Two soldiers and one terrorist were killed, two soldiers were also wounded. FARDC recovered an AK47 assault rifle and two homemade bombs.

11 October, Baardheere, Somalia. Two Al Shabaab militants defected to state security services.

11 October, Gorom-gorom, Oudalan, Burkina Faso. Security forces on patrol killed two presumed armed terrorist elements.

11 October, Dori, Markoye, Seno, Burkina Faso. Defence and Security Forces killed one terrorist element and arrested two others during operations on the border with Niger.

12 October, Adamawa, Cameroon. Cameroonian gendarmerie arrested 20 suspected kidnappers.

12 October, Mourdiah, Koulikolo, Mali. Defence and Security Forces arrested two terrorist elements.

13 October, Gao, Mali. Presumed ISGS militant identified as *Alpha Ag Ibrahim Mohamed Alias Jafar* was arrested by security forces.

13 October, Ngoshe, Nigeria. The army conducted airstrikes against Boko Haram killing several fighters.

14 October, Sirte, Libya. Misratan Counter-Terrorism Forces (CTF) arrested a man suspected to be a member of IS.