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

THE MONTHLY AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN

1st – 30th November 2020



Edition No: 11

ABOUT AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN

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

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

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

ACSRT	African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism
ADF	Allied Democratic Forces
AFRICOM	United States Africa Command
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AMM	Africa Media Monitor
ANP	Armée Nationale Populaire
AQIM	Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb
AS	Al-Shabaab
ASWJ	Al Sunna Wa Jammah
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
GFSN	Groupement des Forces pour la sécurisation du Nord
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)
VE groups	Violent Extremist groups

SUMMARY

General Situation. The reporting period, 1st to 30th November 2020 recorded a decrease of terrorist attacks compared to the period 1st to 31st October 2020. At the end of November 2020 there were 156 terrorist attacks compared to 195 for October 2020, representing a 20% decrease. With respect to casualties, there was an increase in the number of deaths from terrorist attacks. While there were 573 deaths recorded in October 2020, 575 deaths were recorded in November 2020, representing about 01% increase.

Countries Most Affected. The five countries most affected by terrorist and violent extremist attacks during the period were: DRC, Somalia, Mali, Mozambique, and Burkina Faso. (In decreasing order).

Targets of Terrorist and VE Attacks. While 100 out of the 156 terrorist attacks were launched against Civilians, 42 targeted Military/Security Forces. 11 attacks targeted International Organisations and three attacks targeted Governmental Institutions/Officials. The attacks by Mai-Mai groups and ADF were mainly against Civilians, whilst Al-Shabaab mostly targeted Military/Security Forces.

Weapons Used. The terrorist groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) in 113 out of the 156 attacks and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 28 of the attacks.

Deaths from Terrorists and VE Attacks. 575 deaths were recorded during the period: 369 civilians, 116 Military/Security personnel and 90 terrorists.

Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups.

ADF killed 107 persons (97 civilians, 10 Military/Security Forces); Al-Shabaab killed 87 persons (34 civilians, 53 Military/Security Forces); ASWJ killed 59 persons, all civilians; Boko Haram killed 54 persons all civilians; ISGS killed 14 persons all civilians; ISWAP killed 09 persons all Military/Security Forces. Other VE groups killed 09 persons all civilians; Mai-Mai groups killed 53 persons (33 civilians and 20 Military/Security Forces); Unknown groups killed 93 persons (69 civilians, 24 Military/Security Forces).

Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups. Mai-Mai groups, Al-Shabaab, ADF, ASWJ and ISGS suffered highest number of casualties during the period.

Military/Security forces killed 70 Mai-Mai group members, 32 of Al-Shabaab fighters 20 members of ADF and 16 ASWJ terrorist members. Other ISGS suffered 09 deaths, Boko Haram suffered 08 members killed. 19 members of other VE groups and 47 members from unknown groups were also killed.

Kidnapping. 15 cases of kidnappings were recorded. A total of 83 persons were taken hostage in DRC, Mali and Cameroon while nine captives were released during the same period.

Focus on Epicentres. Out of the 156 terrorist attacks, the Great Lakes region recorded 93 attacks with 229 deaths, the Horn of Africa recorded 25 attacks with 90 deaths, the Sahel region accounted for 23 attacks with 58 deaths and Lake Chad Basin accounted for three attacks with 63 deaths during the period.

High Profile Attacks.

16 November, Beni, North Kivu Province, DRC. 29 persons found dead in the locality. ADF/MTM is suspected to have killed prisoners kidnapped from Kangbaya prison in Beni. **07 November, Dhusamareb, Galgadud, Somalia.** A clash between Somali National Army (SNA) supported by AMISOM's Djiboutian troops and Al-Shabaab militants left 24 soldiers dead and 12 others wounded. **02 November, Cabo Delgado, Mozambique.** Insurgents launched attack on the town kidnapping five civilians. In response; security forces reportedly killed 33 insurgents. **06 November, Cabo Delgado, Mozambique.** ASWJ attacked the villages, kidnapped people and brought them to Muatide football pitch for beheading. More than 50 people were beheaded at the pitch. Women and children were also abducted and several homes burnt down. **11 November, Oudalan Province, Burkina Faso.** An ambush by members of Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) against a patrol of Burkinabe soldiers led to the deaths of 14 soldiers and injury to eight others. A counter-attack by the soldiers led to the deaths of nine terrorists. **28 November, Borno State, Nigeria.** An attack by Boko Haram terrorists led to the deaths of 43 people and injury to six others.

Counter-Terrorism Response. CT operations resulted in neutralizing 131 terrorists. Seven Military/Security Forces died during those operations across the continent.

Conclusions/Recommendations. Terrorist activities during the reporting period were decreasing compared to the previous month of October. This decline could be due to the extensive counter terrorism operations carried out by security forces of respective countries and regional joint forces. In spite of the enormous efforts devoted by numerous counterterrorism operations, both at the national and regional levels, the African continent has yet to come close to defeating terrorism and violent extremism or contain it. Terrorist groups have expanded their terrorist activities and changed their tactics, which certainly caused a significant number of innocent civilian casualties. ACSRT recommends preventive measures which do not only focus on military actions.

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, the African Union Member States, Regional Economic Communities and Regional Mechanisms. In the framework of its Continental Counter-Terrorism Early Warning System (ACSRT CT-CEWS), information for the Database is collected by the ACSRT Situation-Room using the Africa Media Monitor (AMM) developed in collaboration with the African Union Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) Situation-Room in the AU Commission and the European Union Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) for advanced web mining and information extraction. With the AMM, the ACSRT Situation Room 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 National and Regional Focal Points. The Focal Points are the institutions in AU Members and RECs/RMs 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

A 20% decrease was recorded in the number of attacks while less than 01% increase in number of deaths was recorded from 1st – 30th November 2020 compared to the previous month of October. The month of November recorded 156 terrorist attacks that resulted in 575 deaths. Out of 575 deaths, 369 were civilians, 116 were military/security while 90 were terrorists. ADF, Al-Shabaab, ASWJ, Boko Haram and ISGS, respectively, were the five most lethal terrorist groups.

In addition, counter terrorism offensives launched across the continent eliminated 131 terrorists and during which seven-military/security officers lost their lives. In their descending order, Mai-Mai groups, Al-Shabaab, Allied Democratic Forces (ADF), Al Sunna Wa Jamma (ASWJ) and Islamic State in the greater Sahara (ISGS) suffered the highest number of casualties during the period while the five most terrorist affected countries were Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somalia, Mali, Mozambique and Burkina Faso, in descending order.

Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) were the most used weapons to carry out attacks. Out of 156 attacks, SALWs were used in 113 and Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 28 of the attacks. There were also 15 cases of kidnapping across the continent in which a total of 83 people were kidnapped.

Great Lakes. The security situation in the Great Lakes region continues to deteriorate as the region records the highest number of terrorist and violent extremist attacks, with DRC recording all the region's attacks during the period. It recorded 93 attacks and 229 deaths were recorded as a result. Of the total deaths recorded 147 were civilians, 34 military/security personnel and 48 terrorists/violent extremists. Compared to the preceding month of October where 116 attacks that resulted in 237 deaths were recorded, the number of attacks declined by 20% while number of deaths increased by 03% during the period under review. In the region, Mai-Mai groups and ADF were the most active groups. Mai-Mai groups carried out 39 attacks killing 53 people while ADF was responsible for 28 attacks that resulted in 107 deaths. In one of its high profile attacks, ADF killed 29 people on 16 November in North Kivu. Also during the period under review, Mai-Mai groups suffered the highest casualties; 70 Mai-Mai fighters were killed in both the attacks and deliberate counter terrorism operations.

East Africa and Horn of Africa. A total of 25 terrorist attacks and 90 deaths were recorded in the region during the month of November. Compared to the previous month of October, the region registered a decline in both number of terrorist attacks and deaths where 34 attacks and 104 deaths were registered. Only one attack was registered in Kenya while the rest were in Somalia. Out of the 90 deaths recorded during the period under review, 53 were against military/security while 37 were civilian targets. Although Al-Shabaab is known for its complex attacks against the military/security and international organizations, civilian casualties are often higher. This month, witnessed a rare out-turn where number of deaths for security personnel surpasses that of civilians. The heightened violence could be deliberately directed against the upcoming elections scheduled for February 2021, which al-

Shabaab has threatened to disrupt.

Al-Shabaab remains the most active in the region. The group continues to control large swathes of territories in southern and central Somalia. It is also continuing to target military and security establishments. Al-Shabaab recorded 23 attacks, nine of which were against the military/security targets. On 7 November in Galgadug, Somali National Army (SNA) supported by Djiboutian troops clashed with Al-Shabaab when the terrorists killed 24 soldiers and wounded 12 others. The group continues to orchestrate its deadly and complex attacks through the use of IEDs. The group's IED capability, displayed in the manufacturing and frequent deployment of IEDs, indicates al-Shabaab's technology upgrade in handling IEDs. Of the 23 attacks recorded, 15 were carried out using IEDs overrunning amongst others, hard targets such as military bases.

Sahel Belt of West Africa. The region recorded 23 attacks that led to 58 deaths. The deaths comprised of 47 civilians, 2 military/security personnel and 9 terrorists. There was a marginal decline in number of attacks of 08% and a further drastic decline in deaths representing 45%, compared to the month of October 2020 where 25 attacks that resulted in 106 deaths were registered. Mali was the most affected country in the region with 19 attacks that led to 24 deaths, registering a drastic decrease in number of deaths compared to the preceding month. Burkina Faso was the second hit country in the region. On 11 November in Oudalan, ISGS ambushed Burkinabe soldiers who were on patrol, killing 23 people including 14 soldiers and nine terrorists.

Lake Chad Basin. The region recorded a decline in both terrorist attack and number of deaths as compared to the month of October; there was 67% decrease in number of attacks as well as 17% decrease number of deaths. In November the region recorded only three terrorist attack that led to 63 deaths; 54 civilians and 9 military/security personnel. In the month of October the region recorded 9 attacks and 76 deaths. Boko Haram was the most active group in the region during the period and Nigeria was the most affected. In a single attack in Borno State by Boko Haram, terrorists killed 43 people and injured 6 more others.

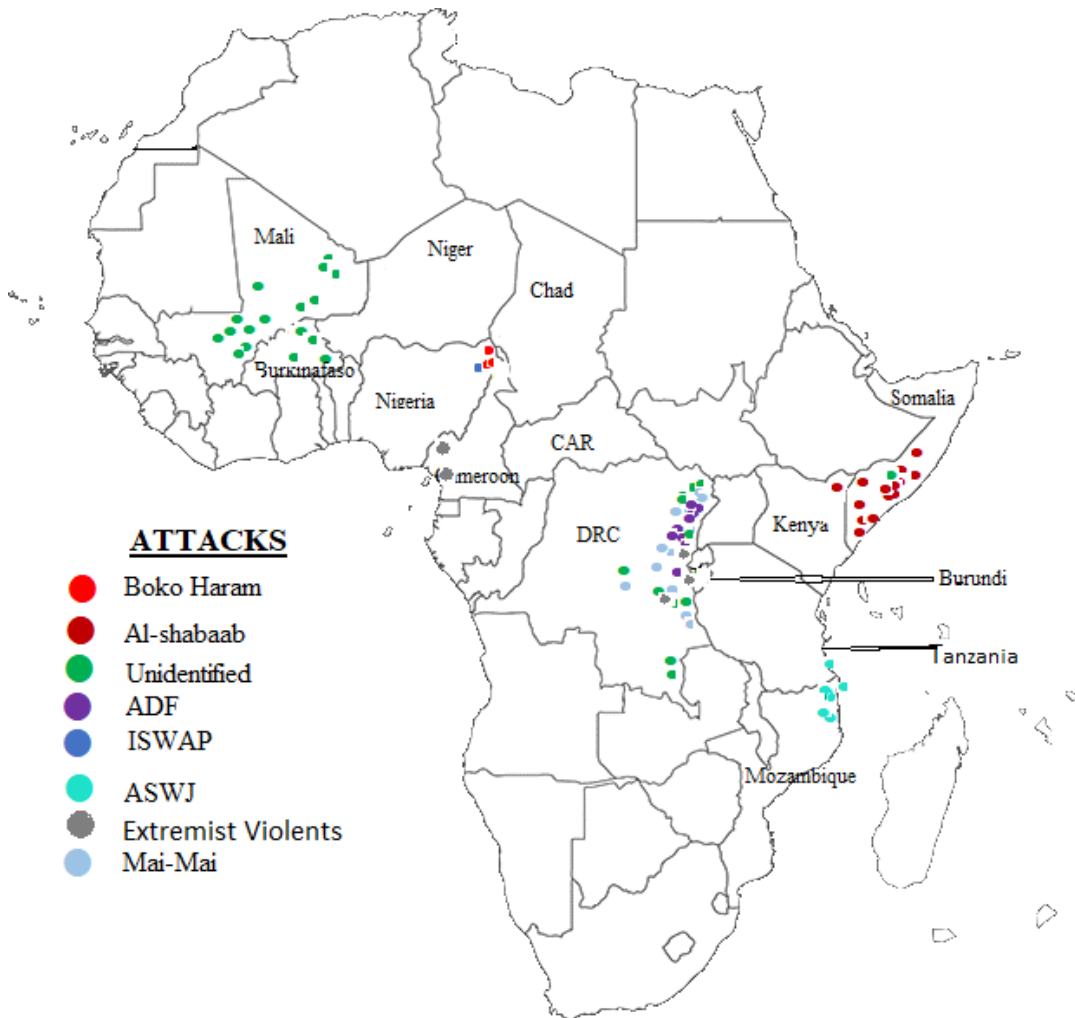
Southern Africa. The security situation in Cabo Delgado province of Mozambique remains complex. The region recorded eight terrorist attacks during the period, the same number of attacks as the previous month of October. However, the number of deaths increased exponentially, from 39 in October to 135 in November, representing 246% increase. Of the 135 deaths, 84 were civilians, 18 were military/security personnel while 33 were terrorists. During the period, violence in Muidumbe district escalated. Terrorists seized a total of nine towns in early November, extending their range from Mocimboa da Praia port, which has been captured since August 2020. On 6 November in Miudumbe district ASWJ attacked the two villages, kidnapped people and brought them to Muatide football pitch where they beheaded more than 50 people. In the same district of Miudumbe, terrorists killed and dismembered 20 people, 5 male adults and 15 teenage boys, who were participating in a male initiation ceremony on 9 November. It is not the first time that terrorists targeted Miudumbe district and committed high profile attacks, in April they attacked Xitaxi village killing 52 young people who refused to join the insurgency. The population in Miudumbe district is reportedly more pro-government and Christian dominated than other affected districts in Cabo Delgado. This may decode the increasing terrorists' brutality against Miudumbe population.. AS

a result the growing violence in Miudumbe district has forced people fleeing to neighbouring Mueda district. ASWJ is also growing in confidence increasingly launching attacks against the military. On 29 November in Mueda village, ASWJ fighters killed 18 soldiers in a clash.

North Africa and the Maghreb. North Africa region did not record any terrorist attack during the period. In the month of October the region recorded only two attacks that resulted in four deaths. Counter terrorism operations were recorded in Algeria where security forces arrested members of terrorist cells and in Tizi Ouzou and Ain Defla Provinces three homemade bombs were discovered and destroyed.

General Trend: Terrorism and Violent Extremist Groups Attacks

Map 1: Map of Terrorism and Violent Extremism Attacks from 1st to 30th November 2020

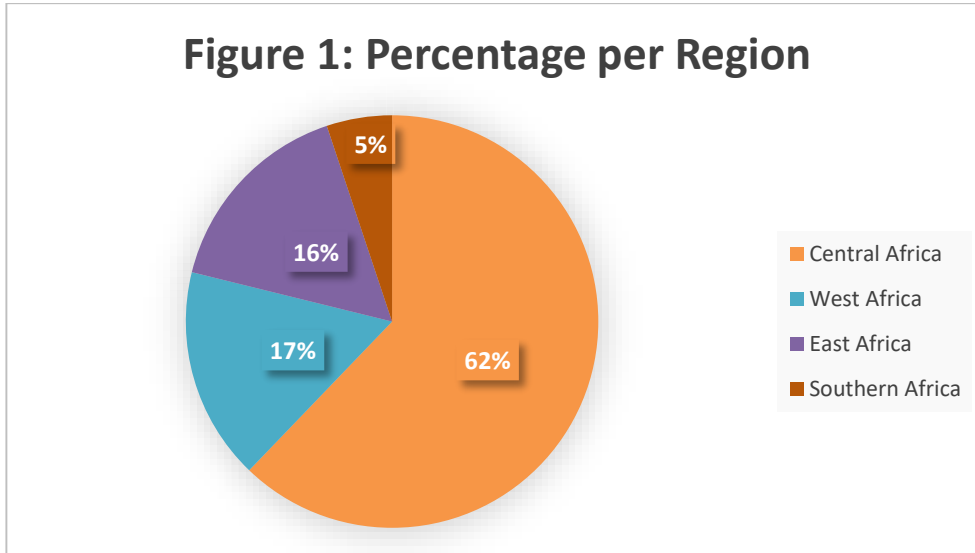


Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

1. Total Number of Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups Attacks:

A total of 156 terrorism and violent extremism incidents including 15 cases of kidnapping were recorded from 1st to 30th November.

2. Terrorist and Violent Extremist Attacks by Region

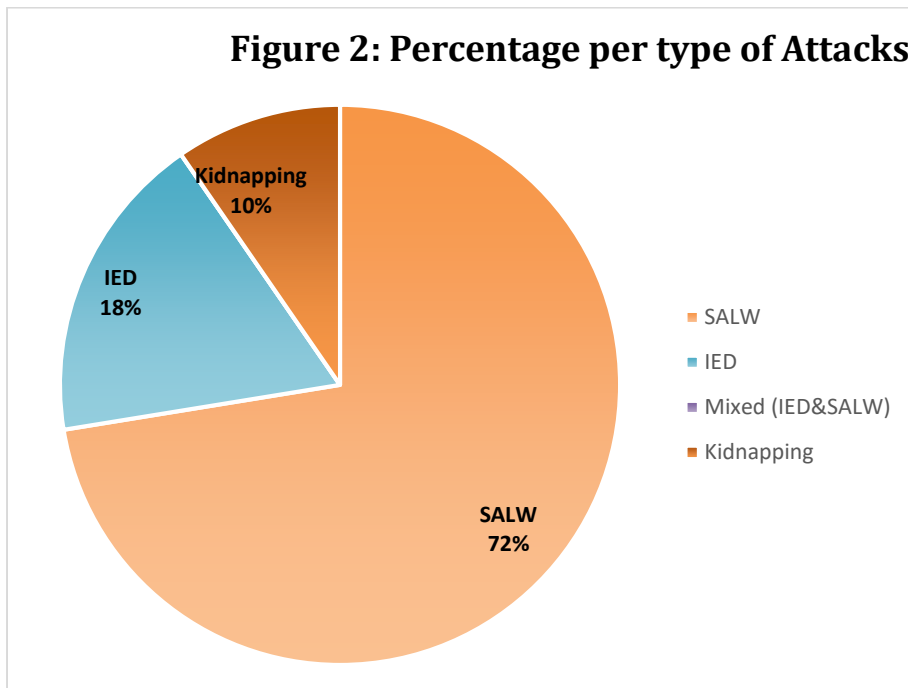


Number of Attacks per Region:

- Central Africa: **97**
- East Africa: **25**
- West Africa: **26**
- Southern Africa: **08**
- North Africa: **00**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

3. Type of Attacks



Type of Attacks:

- SALWs: **113**
- IEDs: **28**
- Mixed (IED&SALW): **00**
- Kidnapping: **15**

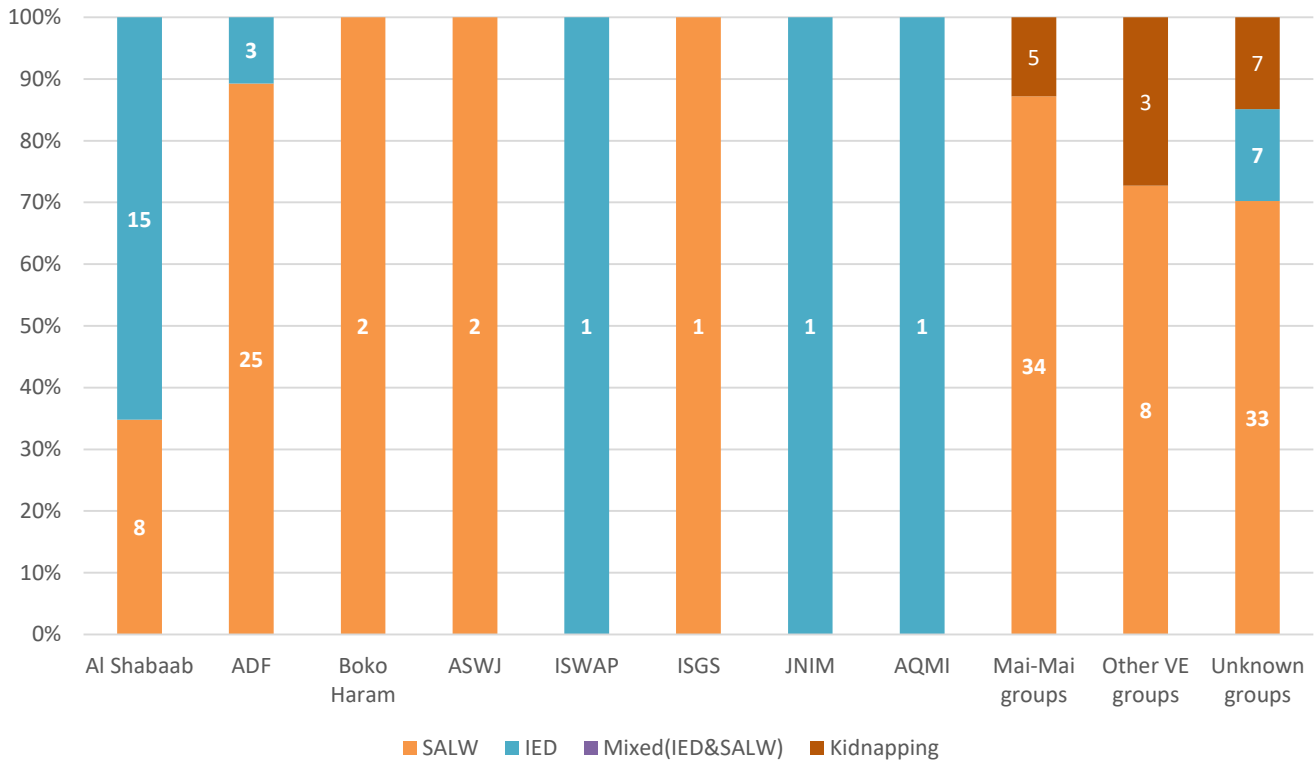
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Table 1: Types of Attacks by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups

Terrorist Group	SALW	IED	Mixed	Kidnapping	Comments
Al-Shabaab	8	15	-	-	In a total of 23 attacks by the group, eight involved SALWs. Al Shabaab was also responsible for 15 attacks using IEDs.
ADF	25	3	-	-	ADF carried out 28 attacks using 25 SALWs and is responsible of three attacks using IEDs.
Boko Haram	2	-	-	-	Boko Haram carried out two attacks using SALWs only.
ASWJ	2	-	-	-	ASWJ carried out two attacks using SALWs.
ISWAP	-	1	-	-	ISWAP carried out one attack using IED.
ISGS	1	-	-	-	ISGS carried out one attack using SALWs.
JNIM	-	1	-	-	JNIM carried out one attack using IED.
AQMI	-	1	-	-	AQMI carried out one attack using IED.
Mai-Mai groups	34	-	-	5	Mai-Mai groups carried out 34 attacks using SALWs and was also responsible for five kidnappings.
Other VE groups	8	-	-	3	Other VE groups carried out eight attacks using SALW and were responsible for three kidnappings.
Unknown groups	33	7	-	7	Unknown groups used SALWs in majority of the attacks. In 33 out of 47 attacks by these groups, SALWs were used. They used IEDs in seven attacks and they were also responsible for seven cases of kidnapping.
TOTAL	113	28	00	15	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

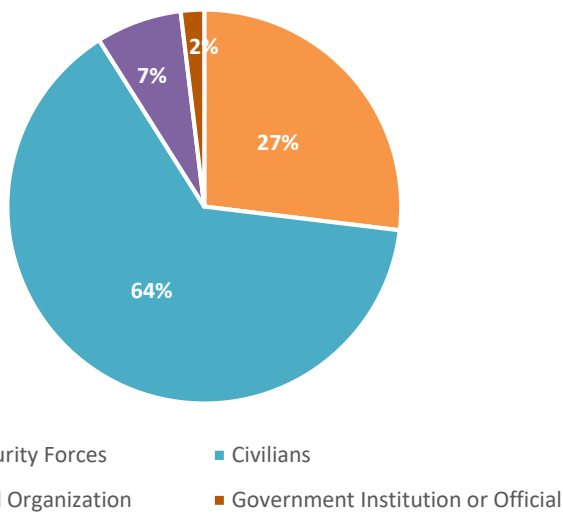
Figure 3: Types of Attacks by Terrorist and Violent Extremist groups (Percentage)



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

4. Primary Targets

Figure 4: Primary Targets



Primary Targets

- Civilians: **100**
- Military/Security Forces: **42**
- Government Institutions/Officials: **11**
- International Organization: **3**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

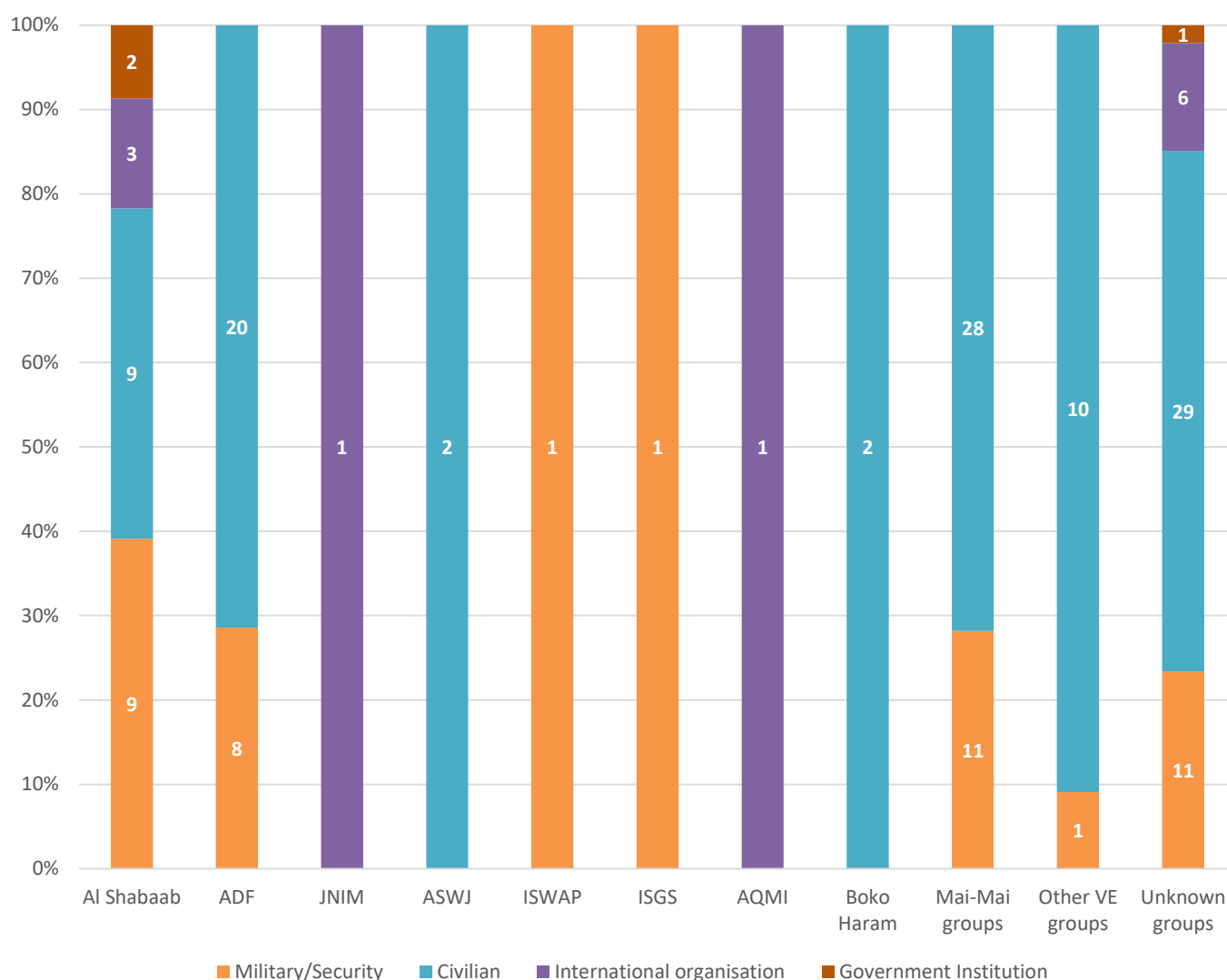
5. Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups and their Primary Targets

Table 2: Details of Terrorist and Violent Extremist groups and their Primary Targets

Terrorist Groups	Civilians	Military/ Security	Gov't Inst./ Of.	Int. Org.	Comments
ADF	20	8	-	-	ADF 20 attacks against civilians and eight attack against Military/Security Forces.
Al-Shabaab	9	9	2	3	Al-Shabaab carried out nine attacks against civilians, another nine attacks against Military/Security Forces. They also carried out two attacks against Government Institutions/Officials and three attacks against international organization.
ASWJ	2	-	-	-	ASWJ was responsible for two attacks against civilians during the period.
Boko Haram	2	-	-	-	Boko Haram carried out during the period two attacks against civilians.
JNIM	-	-	-	1	JNIM targeted one international organization.
ISWAP	-	1	-	-	ISWAP terrorists carried out one attacks against Military and Security Forces.
ISGS	-	1	-	-	ISGS attack was against Military personnel
AQMI	-	-	-	1	AQMI was responsible of one attack against International organization.
Other VE groups	10	1	-	-	Other VE groups carried 10 attacks against civilians and one attacks against Military/Security Forces.
Mai-Mai groups	28	11	-	-	Mai-Mai groups carried out 28 attacks against civilians and 11 attacks against Military/Security Forces.
Unknown groups	29	11	1	6	Attacks for which no groups claimed responsibility mostly targeted civilians. 29 out of 47 attacks targeted civilians; 11 targeted Military/Security Forces, one targeted Government Institutions/Officials and six targeted International Organizations.
TOTAL	100	42	3	11	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

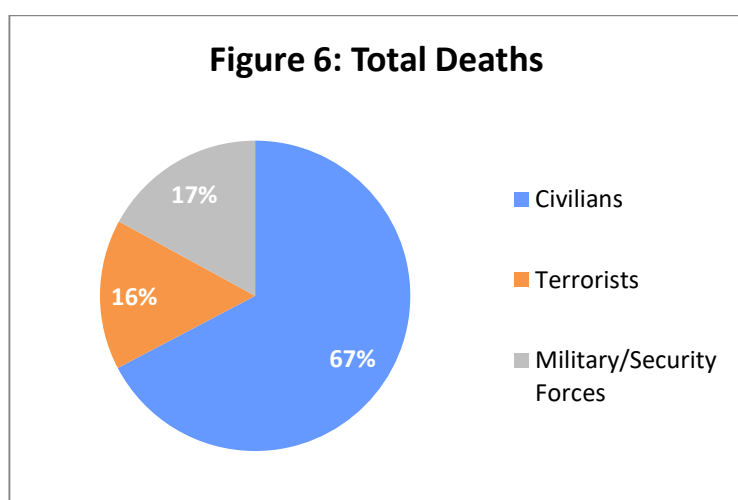
Figure 5: Percentage of Target per Group



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

6. Total Deaths

Figure 6: Total Deaths

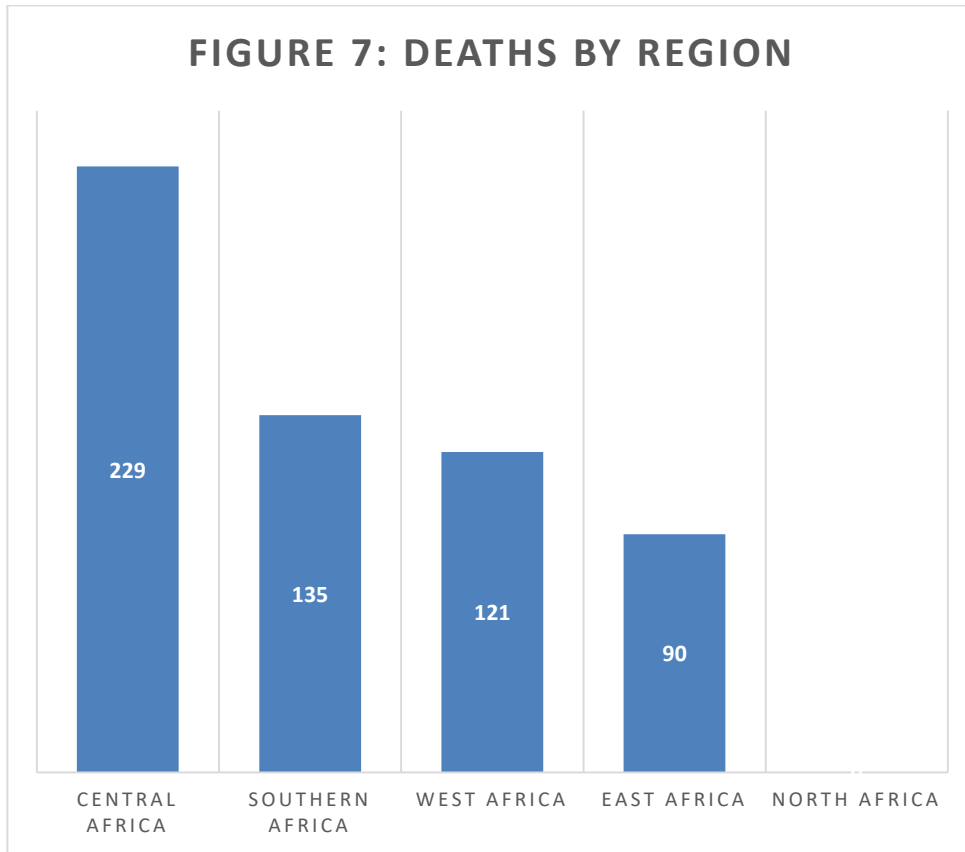


Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Total Deaths: 575

- Civilians: **387**
- Military/Security Forces: **98**
- Terrorists: **90**

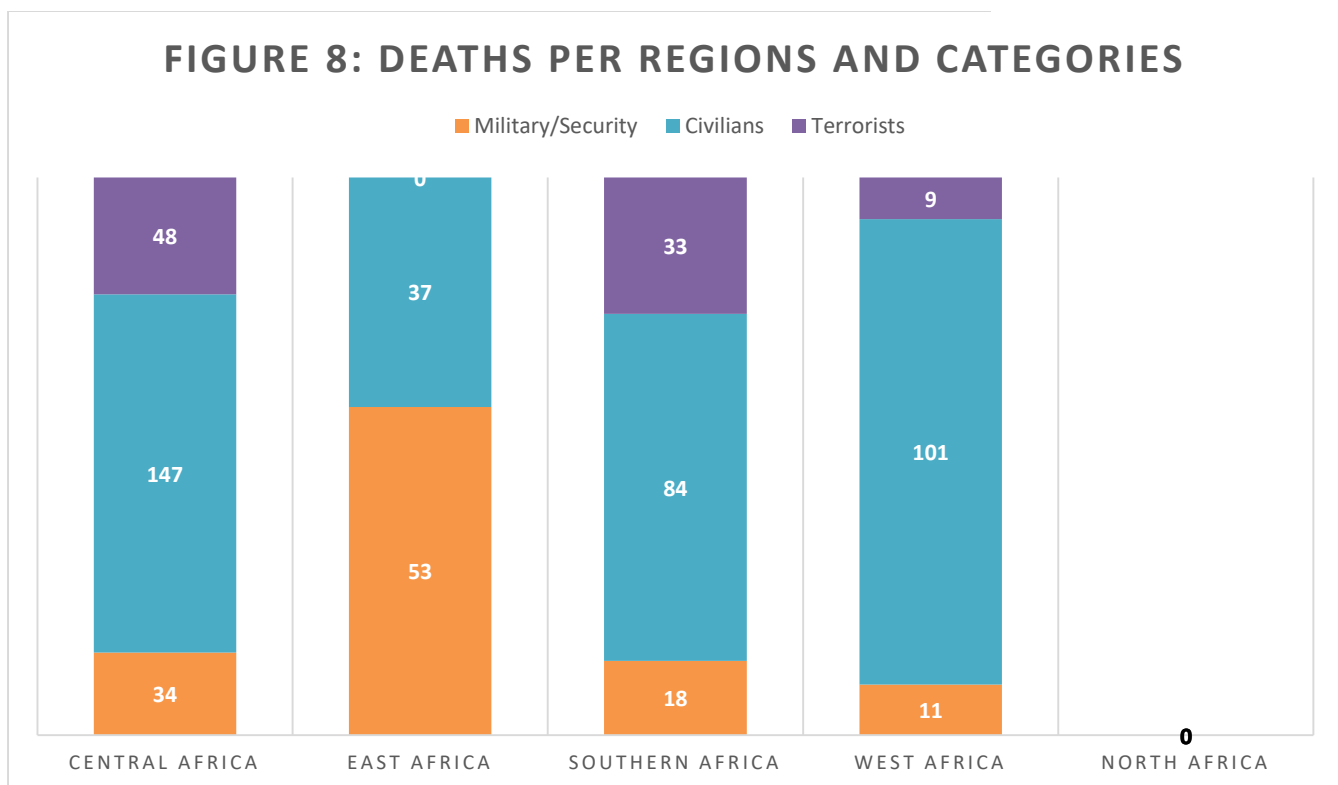
7. Deaths Per Region



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Deaths per Region

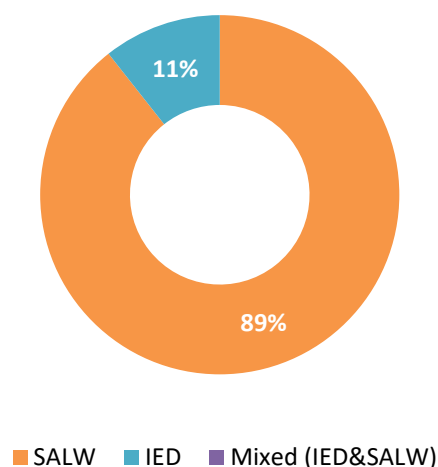
- **Central Africa** recorded the highest number of deaths accounting for **40%**.
- **West Africa** recorded **23%**
- **East Africa** recorded **21%** of deaths.
- **Southern Africa** recorded **16%** of deaths.
- **North Africa** recorded **00%** of deaths



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

8. Deaths per Type of Attacks

Figure 9: Deaths per Types of Attacks



Deaths by Type of Attacks

- SALWs: **513**
- IEDs: **61**
- **SALWs** accounted for **90%** of the deaths occasioned by terrorist attacks.
- **10%** of deaths were as a result of **IED attacks**.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

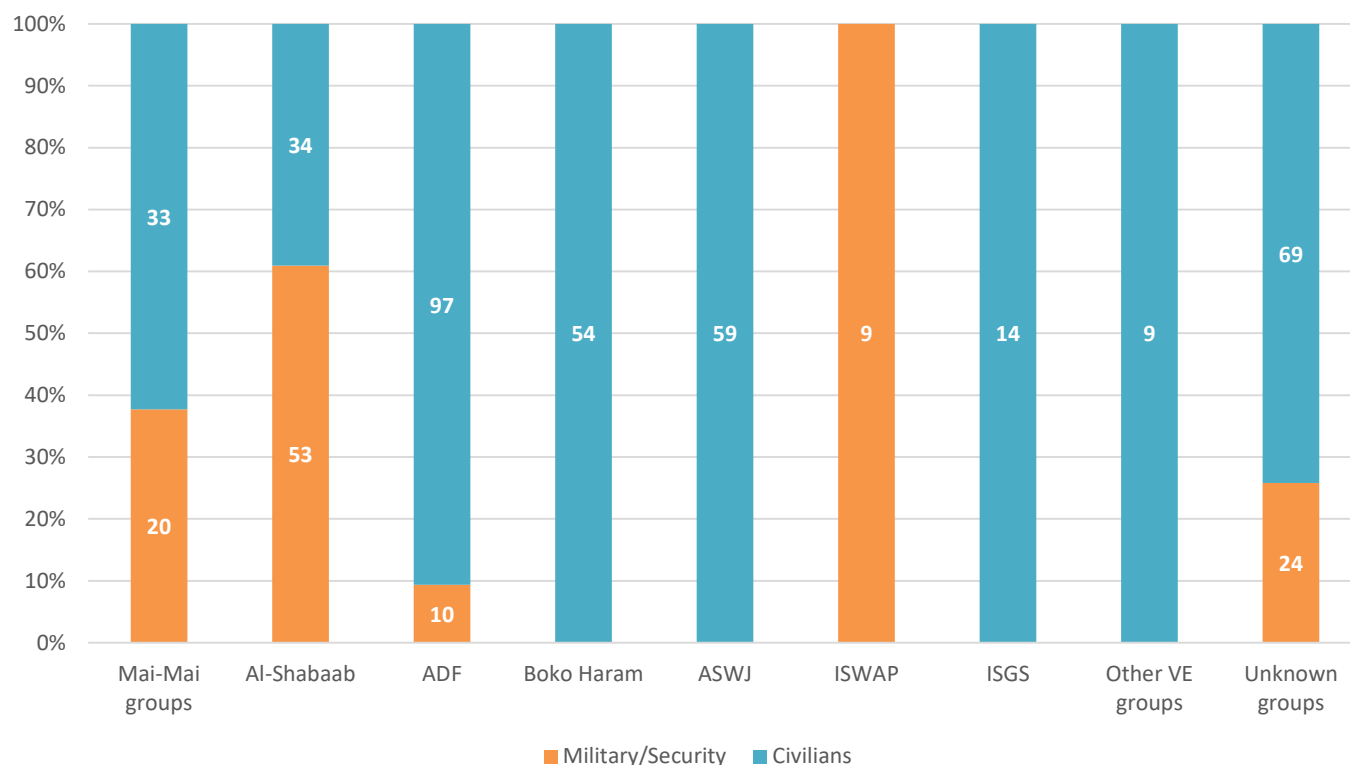
9. Attacks and Casualties Inflicted per Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups

Table 3: Attacks and Casualties by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups

Terrorist Group	Number of Attacks	Number of Deaths	Comments
Mai-Mai groups	39	82	Mai-Mai groups carried out 39 attacks, killing 82 persons.
Al-Shabaab	23	87	Al-Shabaab carried out 23 attacks, killing 87 persons.
ADF	28	107	ADF carried out 28 attacks, killing 107 persons.
Boko Haram	2	54	Boko Haram carried out two attacks, killing 54 persons.
ASWJ	2	59	ASWJ carried out two attacks, killing 59 persons.
ISGS	1	14	ISGS carried out one attack, killing 14 persons.
ISWAP	1	9	ISWAP carried out one attack, killing nine persons
JNIM	1	-	JNIM carried out one attack with casualties.
AQMI	1	-	AQMI carried out one attack with casualties.
Other VE groups	11	9	VE groups were responsible of 11 attacks, killing nine persons.
Unknown groups	47	93	47 attacks were carried out by groups from which nobody claim responsibilities. These attacks added up to 93 deaths.
TOTAL	156	514	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Figure 10: Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist and Violent Extremist groups



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

10. Members of Terrorist and Violent Extremist groups Killed (In Attacks and CT Operations)

Table 4: Details of Casualties Sustained by Terrorist and Violent Extremist groups

Terrorist Group	Number Killed	Comments
Al-Shabaab	32	32 Al-Shabaab members were killed.
ADF	20	20 ADF member was killed
ASWJ	16	16 of ASWJ member were killed
ISGS	9	Nine member of ISGS were killed
Boko Haram	8	Eight terrorists killed were from Boko Haram group.
Mai-Mai groups	70	70 members of Mai-Mai groups were killed
Other VE groups	19	19 members of Other VE groups were killed.
Unknown groups	47	A total of 47 terrorists killed were from Unknown groups.
TOTAL	221	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

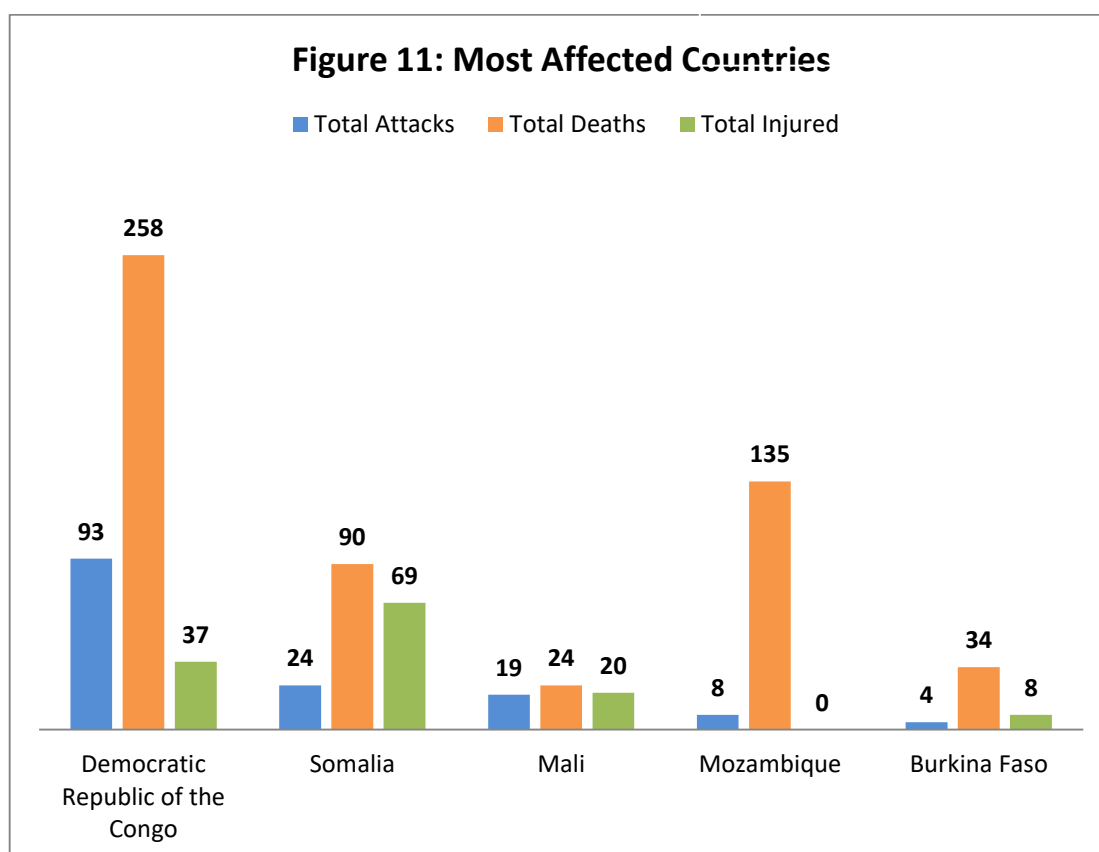
11. The Five Most Affected Countries

Table 5: Five Countries Most Affected

Country	Total Attacks	Total Deaths	Total injured
DRC	93	229	37
Somalia	25	90	69
Mali	19	24	20
Mozambique	8	135	0
Burkina Faso	4	34	8
TOTAL	149	541	126

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

- **DRC** recorded the highest number of **attacks (93)** resulting in 258 deaths.
- **Somalia** recorded the second highest number of **attacks (25)** resulting in the **90** deaths.
- **Mali** recorded **19 attacks** resulting in **24** deaths.
- **Mozambique** recorded (**08**) attacks resulting in **135** deaths.
- **Burkina Faso** recorded the lowest number (**04**) resulting to the lowest deaths (**34**) among the five most affected countries in the period.



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

12. High Profile Attacks

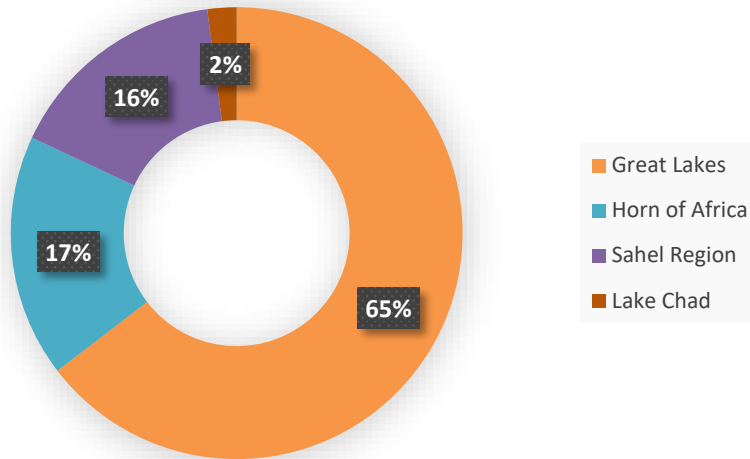
Table 6: List of high-Profile Attacks

N o	Country	Place	Date	Group	Deaths	Description
1	Mozambique	Cabo Delgado	06 November	ASWJ	50	ASWJ attacked the villages, kidnapped people and brought them to Muatide football pitch for beheading. More than 50 people were beheaded at the pitch. Women and children were also abducted and several homes burnt down.
2	Nigeria	Borno State	28 November	Boko Haram	43	An attack by Boko Haram terrorists led to the deaths of 43 people and injury to six others.
3	Mozambique	Cabo Delgado	02 November	Other Group	33	Insurgents launched attack on the town kidnapping five civilians. In response; security forces reportedly killed 33 insurgents.
4	DRC	North Kivu	16 November	ADF	29	29 persons found dead in the locality. ADF/MTM is suspected to have killed prisoners kidnapped from Kangbaya prison in Beni.
5	Somalia	Galgadud	07 November	Al-Shebaab	24	A clash between Somali National Army (SNA) supported by AMISOM's Djiboutian troops and Al-Shabaab militants left 24 soldiers dead and 12 others wounded.
6	Burkina Faso	Oudalan	11 November	ISGS	23	An ambush by members of Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) against a patrol of Burkinabe soldiers led to the deaths of 14 soldiers and injury to eight others. A counter-attack by the soldiers led to the deaths of nine terrorists.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Attacks in Epicentres

Figure 12: Attacks in Epicentres



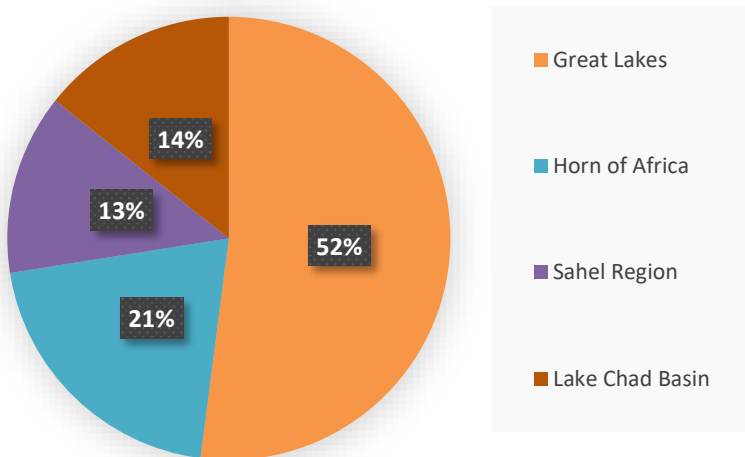
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Total Attacks in Epicentres: 144

- **Great Lakes: 93**
 - **Horn of Africa: 25**
 - **Sahel region: 23**
 - **Lake Chad basin: 3**
- Within the period under review, the **Great lakes** region accounted for **65%** of attacks.
 - **The Horn of Africa** accounted for **17%**.
 - **Sahel region** accounted for **16%**.
 - The **Lake Chad Basin** accounted for **02%** of all the attacks in the continent.

13. Deaths Recorded in Epicentres

Figure 13: Deaths in Epicentres



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Total Deaths in Epicentres: 440

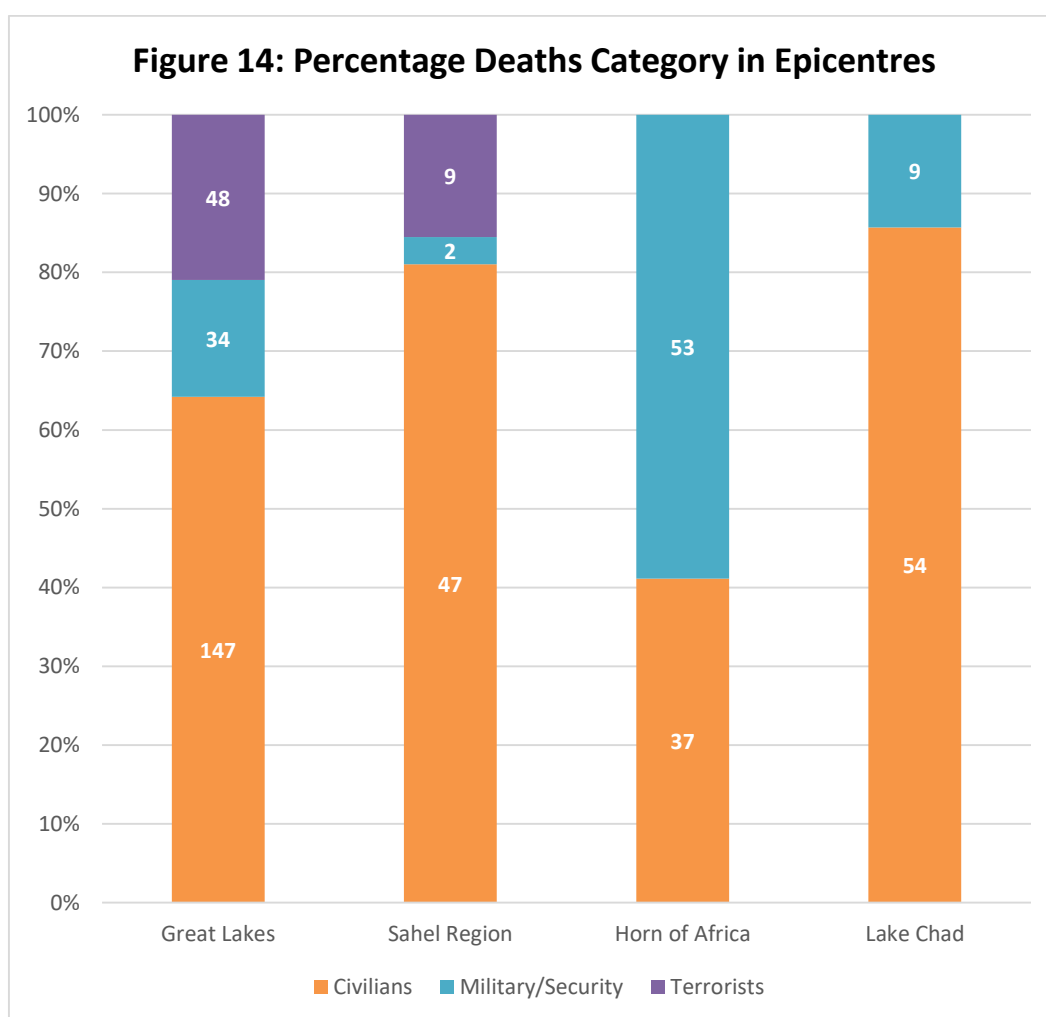
- **Great Lakes: 229**
 - **Horn of Africa: 90**
 - **Lake Chad: 63**
 - **Sahel Region: 58**
- **52%** of the deaths were recorded in the **Great Lake Region**.
 - **21%** of the deaths recorded within the period under review occurred in the **Horn of Africa**.
 - **14%** of the deaths were recorded in the **Lake Chad Basin**.
 - **13%** of the deaths occurred in the **Sahel**.

14. Deaths by Category in Epicentres

Table 7: Category of Deaths in Epicentres

Epicentre	Civilian	Military	Terrorists /VE	Comments
Great Lake Region	147	34	48	The Great Lakes region recorded the highest number of deaths among Civilians within the epicentres and the highest number of terrorists killed.
The Horn of Africa	37	53	-	The Horn of Africa recorded the highest number of Military deaths among the epicentres.
The Lake Chad Basin	54	9	-	The Lake Chad Basin recorded the second highest number of deaths among Civilians and the Violent Extremist groups within the epicentres.
Sahel Region	47	2	9	The Horn of Africa recorded the second highest number of deaths among Terrorists.
TOTAL	285	98	57	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

CONCLUSION

According to data collected by ACSRT, it appears that terrorist activities during the reporting period were decreasing compared to the previous month of October. This decline could be due to the extensive counterterrorism operations carried out by security forces of respective countries and regional joint forces. However, those security operations did not prevent terrorist groups from implementing other tactics that do not depend on direct confrontations, such as IED and setting up ambushes.

In spite of the enormous efforts devoted by numerous counterterrorism operations, both at the national and regional levels, the African continent has yet to come close to defeating terrorism and violent extremism or contain it.

The number of victims remain steady with marginal increase, which still reflects the brutality of terrorist and violent extremist groups like Boko Haram and ADF. The Sahel region witnessed 23 terrorist attacks operations, some of which carried the fingerprints of the GSIM group while other attacks belonged to the ISGS.

The Great Lakes region is increasingly becoming one of the main theatres for terrorist and violent extremist groups operations, amongst which mainly Mai-Mai groups and ADF are recording the highest number of attacks during the reporting period.

Terrorist groups have expanded their terrorist activities and changed their tactics, which certainly caused a significant number of innocent civilian casualties. This brutality is illustrated by their perseverance to control territories, take advantage of the existing security vacuum in some countries and further worsened by factors such as border mismanagement and insecurities as well as weak institutions.

The ACSRT recommends that efforts to fight terrorism must be coordinated, expanded terrorism responses to include preventive measures that target conditions conducive to violence extremism and terrorism, which does not only focus on joint military actions.

FORECAST FOR NEXT EDITION

The next edition of the Africa Terrorism Bulletin will cover terrorism incidents from 1st – 30th November 2020.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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PROFILE OF ACSRT/CAERT

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



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APPENDIX 1: SYNTHESIS TABLE of TERRORISM ATTACKS and CT OPERATIONS IN AFRICA

No	Country/ Regions:	Type and total of attacks				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
	Cameroon	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	9	0	27	0	0	0	4	0	0
	CAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	DRC	79	3	0	11	41	147	109	20	17	0	43	0	57	24	68	0	1
East Africa	Kenya	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
	Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Somalia	9	15	0	0	53	37	32	46	23	15	0	0	0	9	10	2	3
	Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
North Africa	Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Southern	Mozambique	8	0	0	0	18	84	49	0	0	0	11	0	528	2	6	0	0
West Africa	Burkina Faso	4	0	0	0	0	25	18	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
	Mali	10	7	0	2	2	22	13	4	16	0	2	0	2	4	8	0	7
	Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Nigeria	2	1	0	0	9	54	9	0	6	0	0	9	0	1	2	0	0
Sub-Total		113	28	0	15	123	369	221	83	71	15	83	9	592	42	100	3	11
General Total		156				713			169			83	9	592	156			

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

APPENDIX 2: KIDNAPPINGS

03 November, Western Region, Cameroon. Unidentified men kidnapped 11 teachers from two schools.

04 November, Kumbo, Northeast, Cameroon. Unidentified men kidnapped six teachers and 10 pupils after four incursions.

05 November, Western Region, Cameroon. The abductors of the 11 teachers kidnapped on 03 November released them.

05 November, Kumbo, Northeast, Cameroon. Kidnapped with 10 other people while driving from Yaoundé to Kumbo on 04 November, the Archbishop Christian Tumi was the only one released.

06 November, Tsakala locality, Bedu Ezekere; Walendu Tatsi, Djugu territory, Ituri province, DRC. Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen attacked the locality and kidnapped one person.

06 November, Mandibe locality, Walesa Vonkutu, Irumu, Ituri province, DRC. FRPI militiamen kidnapped 10 people and looted three chainsaw machines.

09 November, Mazembe locality, Mayalibo camp, Mobala, Irumu territory, Ituri province, DRC. FPIC militiamen attacked the locality and abducted a chief.

10 November, Nyindu locality, Busanza camp, Bwisha, Rutshuru territory, North Kivu province, DRC. The NYATURA CMC militiamen attacked the village and abducted three women.

13 November, Tulonge locality, 24 Km from Misisi, Fizi territory, South Kivu province, DRC. Pygmy militia members kidnapped a soldier.

14 November, Toubakoura Village, Koulikoro Region, Mali. Unknown terrorists kidnapped three rice farmers. They also took three motorcycles with each carrying 30 bags of rice.

17 November, Musiko-Kasoko road, Bangole camp, Babila-Babombi sector, 07 Km of Biakato, Mambasa territory, Ituri province, DRC. An agricultural engineer working for ESCO Company was abducted by unidentified armed men.

21 November, Kobu, Walendu Tatsi sector, Djugu territory, Ituri province, DRC. A civilian was kidnapped by NYATURA/JEAN-MARIE during an incursion.

25 Novembre, Rubare village, Gisigari camp, Rutshuru territory, North Kivu province, DRC. Unidentified arm men kidnapped a civilian.

25 November, Buhundu locality, Bitongi village, Kanyabayonga camp, Rutshuru territory, North Kivu province, DRC. A motor taxi driver was kidnapped by unidentified armed men during an ambush.

26 November, majengo, Karisimbi comun, Goma town, North Kivu, DRC. Unknown gunmen kidnapped a civilian and requested USD 3000 for his release.

APPENDIX 3: TERRORIST AND VIOLENT EXTREMIST GROUPS ATTACKS RECORDED BY REGION

CENTRAL AFRICA

Cameroon

01 November, Yaounde, Capital City. A homemade bomb injured nine people in a bar.

08 November, Limbe, Southwest Region. Violent extremists burned down a school during the night.

DRC

01 November, Kigoma and Kailenge, Walikale territory, North Kivu province. A motorcycle was ambushed by NDCR/GUIDON. A policeman was killed and the cyclist kidnapped.

01 November, Mbau-Kamango, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. ADF/MTM rebels killed two people and injured another in an ambush.

01 November, Mbao-Kamango, near Nzuma river, Watalinga territory, Beni, North Kivu Province. An incursion of ADF/MTM resulted to the death of one person.

01 November, Lisasa, Kitshimba, Kasanze, Beni territory, North Kivu. An incursion of a coalition of Mai-Mai and ADF/MTM militiamen led to the death of 15 civilians killed, one civilian injured and seven others kidnapped.

01 November, Birundule, Kanyabayonga, Bwito, Rutshuru territory, North Kivu Province. NYATURA/CMC militiamen incursion in the locality killed two persons.

01 November, Muhura farm, Bahunde, Masisi territory, North Kivu Province. An attacked by unidentified armed men led to the death of three persons among whom were two shepherds.

. 01 November, 03 Km to Mongwalu, Djugu territory, Ituri Province. ADF/MTM ambushed a vehicle and killed a passenger.

02 November, Rushovu localiy, Tongo, Bwisha, Rutshuru terrirory, North Kivu Province. Mai-Mai CODECO/URDPC members attacked the locality and burnt many houses and looted goods.

03 November Mangali village, East Baheti, Batangi Mbau camp, Beni territory, North Kivu. ADF/MTM attack of the locality results in the deaths of two villagers.

03 November, Bedhu-Ezekere village, Walendu Tatsi, Djugu territor, Ituri Province. Mai-Mai CODECO attacked the FARDC position killing seven soldiers, wounding five and took away 11 guns.

03 November, road accross Matungu, Luvunzi localite, Walikale territory, North Kivu Province. Mai-Mai NDCR/GUIDON militiamen executed 13 hostages.

03 November, Petro locality, Mayalibo, Mobala, Irumu territory, Ituri Province. FPIC militiamen rustled 200 cows in the locality.

03 November, Goma town. Incursion of unidentified armed men led to the killing of one person and three people arrested with two weapons. The investigations led to the arrest in Ndosho and Mapendo neighborhoods of three alleged perpetrators of the crime.

03 November, Onglasi locality, Irumu territory, Ituri Province. ADF/MTM attacked the locality and took away 92 cows. FARDC counter offensive led to the retrieval of 90 cows.

03 November, Tenambo, Beni territory, North Kivu province. Unidentified armed men attacked the Task Force / Republican Guard leading to the death of one guard.

04 November, Lose-Lose village, Ruwenzori sector, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. ADF/MTM terrorists attacked the locality. Two people were killed.

04 November, Ezekere, Djugu Territory, North Kivu Province. An incursion by Mai-Mai CODECO against a FARDC position resulted in five soldiers killed and five others injured.

04 November, Loselose village, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. Suspected ADF/MTM rebels killed two people.

05 November, Kambutso village, Djugu territory, Ituri Province. Mai-Mai CODECO militia attacked on FARDC position led to 19 dead including six FARDC soldiers and 13 CODECO militiamen. Five FARDC forces were wounded and two AK47 weapons recovered.

06 November, Sililo and Mangiva, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. A double attack by the Patriotic and Integrationist Force of Congo (FPIC) resulted in the death of five people.

06 November, Bavi locality, Baviba camp, Walendu Bindi, Irumu territoiry, Ituri Province. FRPI members looted the goods of the population.

06 November, Sililo locality, 18 km of Marabo, Mayalibo camp, Mobala, Irumu territory, Ituri Province. During an attack led by FPCI militiamen, three militiamen lost their life and one gun recovered by security forces.

06 November, Bayale locality, Bandiamusu camp, Basili, Irumu territory, Ituri Province. FPIC militiamen killed two persons during an incursion in the locality.

06 November, Rulimba locality, Kibumba, Nyiragongo territory, North Kivu Province. An incursion of FDLR rebels led to the death of three civilians, two wounded and one kidnapped.

06 November, Sange, Uvira territory, South Kivu Province. Mai-Mai militiamen attacked FARDC. One militiaman killed, one AK47 weapon and ammunition recovered by the FARDC.

06 November, Kisima village, 30 Km from Beni, on Beni-Kasindi road, Kilya locality, Malambo camp, Ruwenzori, North Kivu Province. An incursion of ADF / MTM terrorists led to seven people killed including two FARDC and five civilians, one soldier injured, several people kidnapped and houses looted and set on fire.

06 November, Silo locality, 18 Km North East of Marabo, Irumu territory, Ituri Province. Attack on FARDC position by Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen led to the death of three militiamen and retrieval of one AK47 weapon.

06 November, Tsalaka locality, Loga camp, Djugu territory, Ituri Province. Incursion of FPIC elements led to the death of a civilian.

06 November, 06 km from Liyo village, Dala, Mambisa, Djugu territory, Ituri Province. Clash between Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen and those of the ZAIRE group led to four deaths among the ZAIRE militiamen and several wounded on both sides.

07 November, Kisima, Beni Territory, North Kivu. Suspected ADF/MTM attack resulted in the death of six civilians and one FARDC soldier and a dozen of houses burned down.

07 November, Lio Village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. An attack by Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen resulted in the death of four people.

07 November, Matadi, Beni Territory, North Kivu. An attack attributed to ADF/MTM rebels resulted in the death of six people.

08 November, Matadi village, Batangi-Mbau camp, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. ADF/MTM attacked the locality killing one person and looted many goats.

08 November, around PK46, Beni territory, North Kivu. ADF/MTM ambushed FARDC soldiers. One soldiers died and his gun taken away.

09 November, Samboko locality, Walendu Vokutu, Irumu territory, Ituri Province. Incursion of Mai-Mai KYANDENGA militiamen allied with ADF /

MTM terrorists resulted in the deaths of five civilians and one soldier wounded.

10 November, Samboko, Mambasa Territory, Ituri Province. An attack by ADF/MTM rebels resulted in the death of seven civilians.

10 November, Kagaba village, South Bunia town, Walendu Bindi collectivity, Irumu territory, Ituri Province. FRPI militiamen attacked the locality and looted valuable goods.

10 November, Filo gold mining area, north Minembwe, Fizi territory, South Kivu Province. Incursion of militiamen from the Mai-Mai armed group of MAKANIKA resulted in the death of three civilians.

10 November, Kabaya, Bwisha, Rutshuru territory, North Kivu Province. Unidentified armed group attacked the locality, killed one person and abducted five women.

10 November, Bigizi locality, Cibinda village, Kalonge camp, Buhavu, Kalehe territory, South Kivu Province. Incursion of the militiamen of the RAÏA MUTOMBOKI and KACHAMBA coalition resulted in the looting of valuable goods and money.

11 November, Kisuka and Kasoko villages, Masisi territory, North Kivu Province. Unidentified gunmen attacked the locality, burnt houses and looted goods and cows.

11 November, Lutonde, Wamuzimu, Mwenga territory, South Kivu Province. An unidentified gunmen attacked the locality, killing two policemen, two civilians and took away some gold.

13 November, Mputu camp, Mambasa territory, Ituri Province. Unidentified arm men killed a civilian in the locality.

13 November, Kibanda-Mahanga, Masisi territory, North Kivu Province. The coalition of armed groups APCLS and NYATURA-CMC made an incursion into the locality. They killed one shepherd and abducted two others.

13 November, Mungwalu rural commune, Djugu territory, Ituri Province. Unknown gunmen attacked the police station and killed a policeman.

13 November, Garlic locality, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. Ambush set up by ADF/MTM terrorists against an FARDC patrol using artisanal bombs led to the deaths of two soldiers.

14 November, Tchumba locality, Bishusha camp, Rutshuru territory, North Kivu Province. Mai-Mai militiamen injured one civilian during the attack of the locality.

14 November, Matadi, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. An incursion by ADF/MTM rebels resulted in the deaths of six people.

15 November, Linzanza/Loselose, Ruwenzori sector, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. ADF/MTM attacked a FARDC position. One military personal

was killed and another one wounded.

15 November, Lwibo village, Bapfuna camp, Oso Banyungu sector, Masisi territory, North Kivu Province. A Clash between NDCR/BWIRA and APCLS militiamen resulted in the death of one civilian and two others wounded.

15 November, Kagando, Bwito, Rutshuru territory, North Kivu Province. NYATURA militiamen attacked FARDC position. One military was killed, one civilian was also killed and another civilian wounded.

16 November, Kahanga locality, Masisi territory, North Kivu Province. Attack on a FARDC position by militiamen from the APCLS and NYATURA/GARUZA coalition resulted in the death of five militiamen.

16 November, Katigara village, Bashali Mukoto camp, Masisi camp, North Kivu Province. The NYATURA militiamen of JEAN-MARIE faction made an incursion into the locality and looted many goods.

16 November, Virunga National Park, Kavuyiri village, Buliki camp, Ruwenzori sector, North Kivu Province. 29 persons found dead in the locality. ADF/MTM is suspected to have killed prisoners kidnapped from Kangbaya prison in Beni.

17 November, Kisiki locality, Nationale N°4, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. ADF/MTM attacked the locality. There were seven killed: one FARDC soldier and six civilians. Six other civilians were wounded.

17 November, Kiseguru, chefferie Bwisha, Rutshuru territory, North Kivu Province. FDLR incursion into the village led to the death of one villager and another one wounded.

17 November, Mutuka-04 coins road, Babuyu sector, Kabambare territory, Maniema Province. TWA/PYGMEES militiamen ambushed two vehicles. All passengers' goods and money were looted.

17 November, Mukolochi village, Lulenge sector, Fizi territory, South Kivu Province. Unidentified arm men ambushed a vehicle and looted all the goods of the passengers.

18 November, Kalungu village, Bashali-Mukoto, Bashali, Masisi, province of Nord-Kivu. One villager was killed by NYATURA militiamen in the locality during an incursion.

18 November, Manzalao village, Malambo camp, Ruwenzori sector, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. ADF/MTM attacked a position of FARDC killing one military and wounding two of them.

18 Novembre, On the North axes, Kokola-Mayimoya sector, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. ADF/MTM made an incursion into the locality. The

militiamen left six civilians killed.

18 November, Ndalo village, Dz'na camp, Walendu-Pitsi sector, Djugu territory, Ituri Province. An unidentified armed person raped 19 years old lady and burned her house.

18 November, Buleu, East Kilya locality, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. One civilian was killed and another one missing during an incursion of ADF/MTM in the locality.

18 November, between Manyanga and Kitupa localities, Bendera road, South Kivu. A member of ADF/MTM named BESTI ABDOUL BASTI, who is 12 and from Tanzania was arrested by FADRC.

18 November, between Manyanga and Kitupa localities, Bendera road, South Kivu. Ambush set by PYGMEES led to the looting of goods on the road.

19 November, Mulago village, Tondoli camp, Banyali-Kilo, Irumu territory, Ituri Province. The explosion of a home-made bomb abandoned by armed men suspected ADF/MTM terrorists killed one person.

19 November, Manjengele river, Sindani locality, Banyali- Kilo, Djugu territory, Ituri Province. An incursion by CODECO/FDBC militiamen led to the kidnapping of four civilians.

19 November, Semuliki locality, 08 Km of Borasi, Bahema Miteko, Irumu territory, Ituri Province. FRPI militiamen made an incursion into the locality. They looted 24 cows.

20 November, Oicha, Beni-Mbau sector, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. ADF/MTM members attacked the locality and killed a civilian.

20 November, Manzamapini village, Beni Mbau sector, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. ADF/MTM members made an incursion into the village and beheaded a villager.

20 November, Abalume village, Wazabo camp, Banyali Kilo, Djugu territory, Ituri Province. Incursion of militiamen from the CODECO/BON TEMPLE armed group led to the deaths of three people and some shops looted.

21 November, Mbui locality, Mweso village, Bashali-Mukolo, Bashali, Masisi territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against CODECO/ALC militiamen resulted in the deaths of two militiamen and 28 AK47 rounds of ammunition recovered.

21 November, Kalungu village, Bashali-Mukoto camp, Masisi territory, North Kivu Province. A Clash between militiamen from the NYATURA armed group and those from the APCLS group resulted in the death of one NYATURA militiaman and several wounded.

21 November, Between Monyi and Rutigita localities, west Minembwe Centre, Fizi territory, South Kivu Province. Mai-Mai MAKANIKA militiamen

ambushed a FARDC Rapid Reaction Brigade leading to the wounding of one military personnel.

21 November, Bikombo, Rutshuru territory, Nord-Kivu Province. DOMI faction of NYATURA armed group killed a civilian in the locality.

21 November, Mbetsi, 08 km north of Kasenyi, Djugu territory, Ituri Province. Incursion of militiamen from the NYATURA armed group of DOMI led to the wounding of a civilian.

21 November, Mining Masisi territory, North Kivu Province. A FARDC soldier was ambushed by CODECO/FDBC militiamen. His gun and military cloths were taken away.

22 November, Kasambondo locality, Kalemi territory. An incursion by unidentified men led to the killing of a policeman.

22 November, Tchengerero locality, Jomba camp, Rutshuru territory, North Kivu Province. An incursion of unidentified gunmen resulted in the death of a civilian and another civilian kidnapped.

22 November, Rulimba of Kibumba realstate, Nyiragongo territory, North Kivu Province. NYATURA militiamen undertook an incursion and looted 12 cows.

25 November, on Beni road, 18 km, South West of Beni, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. UPLC militiamen from Mai-Mai group attacked a position of the FADRC. One military was injured.

25 November, Kaadja village, Walikale road, Osso-Banyungu sector, Masisi sector, North Kivu Province. An attack by unidentified armed men on Red-Cross convoy resulted in the looting of seven Motorcycles and lot of goods.

25 November, Ndobu, Loselose locality, Rwenzori sector, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. ADF/MTM attacked a Military position killing two soldiers and wounding four.

26 November, between Shango and Kabingo camp, Masisi territory, North Kivu. An incursion of militiamen of APCLS and BOHOZI led to the killing of 30 cows.

27 November, PK 34 on Mbau-Kamango road, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. An Ambush by ADF/MTM terrorists on a vehicle carrying family members of soldiers resulted in one civilian killed and four wounded.

28 November, Lumanza, 03 km north of Loselose, Rwenzori sector, Beni teritoty, North Kivu. After the burning of FARDC position by ADF/MTM, a CT operation led to the dismantlement of ADF/MTM.

28 November, Kainama locality, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. An Ambush by ADF/MTM terrorists with homemade bombs against FARDC elements

led to the deaths of two soldiers and four civilians.

29 Novembre, Ndob forest, Kamombo locality, north Balala, Tanganyika sector, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province. TWIRIGWANEHO arm group members killed two civilians.

29 November, Makisabo, 18 km East Beni town, North Kivu Province. ADF/MTM members attacked FARDC position killing two military personnel, wounded another one and took away one AK47 gun.

30 November, Liga from Lendu tribe, Lona Ludzikpa , Bahema Badjere, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. Members of the ZAIRE armed group kidnapped three civilians and took away 45 goats.

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

29th November, Mandera County, North eastern region. Five Kenyan police officers were seriously injured in a roadside blast.

SOMALIA

01 November, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab gunmen opened fire and killed three people.

02 November, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab militants attacked intelligence officers in deadly gun assault and killed three people and wounded four others.

06 November, Gandarshe town, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab militants launched a Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device (VBIED) attack against US and Somali forces. One US soldier and four Somali soldiers were killed. Additional one American and three Somali soldiers were also wounded in the attack.

07 November, Dhusamareb, Galgadud. A clash between Somali National Army (SNA) supported by AMISOM's Djiboutian troops and Al-Shabaab militants left 24 soldiers dead and 12 others wounded.

09 November, Warsheick District, Middle Shabelle. Three people were killed and two others wounded by a gunman.

10 November, Dhusamareb, Galgadud. A roadside bomb blast killed two SNA soldiers and wounded nine others.

- 10 November, Kismayo, Lower Juba.** Three people were wounded in a grenade bomb attack.
- 11 November, Kismayo, Lower Juba.** A Somali Regional Minister survived assassination attempt but two of his bodyguards and a civilian were killed in an explosion.
- 13 November, Hodan district, Mogadishu.** A car bomb exploded and killed the District Commissioner and two of his bodyguards.
- 15 November, Bundaweyne Hiran.** Al-Shabaab killed Beledweyne District official.
- 15 November, Shalanbood, Lower Shabelle.** Al-Shabaab killed a Somali government soldier in a car bomb attack.
- 16 November, Mogadishu.** A suicide bomber detonated an explosives belt and five people were killed.
- 17 November, Mogadishu.** Six people, some of them police, were killed and more than 10 injured by an Al-Shabaab suicide bomber.
- 17 November, Karan District, Mogadishu.** A roadside bomb by Al-Shabaab targeted Ugandan military convoy on patrol. Soldiers and civilians were wounded in the blast.
- 18 November, Qansahdheere, Bay.** Al-Shabaab claimed an IED blast on AMISOM-Ethiopian troops. Two soldiers were killed and four others wounded.
- 19 November, Lafole town, Lower Shabelle.** Three soldiers died and several people, including civilians, were wounded in a blast at a security checkpoint.
- 20 November, Galkayo town, Mudug.** A civilian was killed after a suspected hand grenade was thrown near a hotel.
- 21 November, Elasha Biyaha, Lower Shabelle.** Al-Shabaab gunmen killed three young men.
- 23 November, Lego town, Lower Shabelle.** Six soldiers were killed and several others wounded in a landmine blast perpetrated by Al-Shabaab terrorists.
- 23 November, Huriwa district, Mogadishu.** Al-Shabaab assassins killed an intelligence officer.
- 25 November, Elasha Biyaha, Lower Shabelle.** A roadside bomb planted by Al-Shabaab killed four and wounded three Somali police officers.
- 24 November, Wajid district, Bakool region.** Al-Shabaab gunmen killed a family of seven, including four children.
- 27 November, Mogadishu.** Six people were killed and eight others injured in a suicide bombing attack.
- 27 November, Mogadishu.** Seven people died and more than 10 wounded after a suicide bomber blew himself up inside a restaurant.

MOZAMBIQUE

01 November, Muidumbe district, Cabo Delgado. ASWJ insurgents captured nine villages. Nine villagers were beheaded and property was destroyed.

02 November, Pundandar town, Palma district, Cabo Delgado. Insurgents launched attack on the town kidnapping five civilians. In response; security forces reportedly killed 33 insurgents.

06 November, Muatide, 24 de Marco, Miudumbe and Macomia villages, Cabo Delgado. ASWJ attacked the villages, kidnapped people and brought them to Muatide football pitch for beheading. More than 50 people were beheaded at the pitch. Women and children were also abducted and several homes burnt down.

09 November, Miudumbe district, Cabo Delgado. Terrorists killed and dismembered 20 people - 5 male adults and 15 teenage boys who were participating in a male initiation ceremony, their bodies were found scattered across the forest.

07 November, Nanjaba and Napala village, Macomia district, Cabo Delgado. Militants opened fire and burnt several houses. Two people were beheaded, six women kidnapped in Nanjaba.

07 November, Nanjaba and Napala village, Macomia district, Cabo Delgado. The terrorists burnt down houses and killed three people.

09 November, Mize, Metuge, Mocimboa da Praia and Macomia district, Cabo Delgado. Terrorists attempted to attack prisons, security guards resisted as a result 89 prisoners were evacuated to a safe place.

29 November, Ntushi locality, Mueda town, Muidumbe district, Cabo Delgado. Fighters moved north east of the province to Mueda village where they killed 18 soldiers.

BURKINA FASO

06 November, Kossodo Village, Ouagadougou, Kadiogo Province. Six people were injured during an attack by unknown individuals against a university mosque.

08 November, Goudebo Town, Soum Province. An attack by unknown armed men on a vehicle of the deputy city councilor led to the death of the driver.

08 November, Djika Town, Namentenga Province. An attack by unknown armed men led to the deaths of four people.

11 November, Tin-Akof Town, Tin-Akof Department, Oudalan Province. An ambush by members of Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) against a patrol of Burkinabe soldiers led to the deaths of 14 soldiers and injury to eight others. A counter-attack by the soldiers led to the deaths of nine terrorists.

MALI

01 November, Farabougou City, Niono Circle, Segou Region. The Malian Armed Forces (FAMa) were attacked by armed terrorist groups. A soldier was killed.

01 November, Douentza Town, Haire Commune, Douentza Circle, Mopti Region. A patrol of Malian Defence and Security Forces (MDSF) hit an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) leading to injury to four soldiers.

02 November, Debougou Town, Niono Circle, Segou Region. Unknown armed men killed the Imam of the town.

03 November, Peru Village, Bandiagara Circle, Mopti Region. An attack by suspected terrorists on a mini bus led to the deaths of eight people and injury to eight others.

04 November, Sorori Village, Ouatagouna Commune, Ansongo Circle, Gao Region. Armed men attacked and abducted the chief of the village for reportedly refusing to pay Zakat (Islamic tax).

05 November, Kidal Region. An attack on a United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) outpost was repelled by Peacekeepers. No casualties were reported.

06 November, Niono Town, Dogofry Commune, Niono Circle, Segou Region. Suspected terrorists blew up a bridge using an IED.

08 November, Deguemere Village, Bandiagara Commune, Bandiagara Circle, Mopti Region. Unknown gunmen attacked a FAMa patrol. The attack was repelled by FAMa and no casualty was recorded.

10 November, Kidal Region. Unknown armed men launched two 130 mm rockets on the MINUSMA Tessalit shared camp. No physical harm was recorded.

11 November, Bima Village, Konna Commune, Mopti Circle, Mopti Region. A FAMa vehicle hit an IED resulting in deaths of two soldiers.

12 November, Mandio Village, Mopti Circle, Mopti Region. Unidentified armed individuals attacked a vehicle, which led to the deaths of three people and injury to two others.

17 November, Tabrichat Town, Almoustarat Circle, Gao Region. A MINUSMA logistics convoy hit an IED. Only material damage was reported.

19 November, Farabougou City, Niono Circle, Segou Region. An attack by suspected terrorists led to the deaths of two men. A woman was injured and another abducted.

19 November, Kidal Town, Kidal Circle, Kidal Region. Suspected terrorists opened fired at a patrol of International Forces. The attack was countered by the security forces. No human casualty was recorded.

22 November, Kidal Town, Kidal Circle, Kidal Region. A MINUSMA patrol team hit an IED resulting in injury to two peacekeepers and a damaged Mine-Protected Vehicle (MPV). Jama'at Nustra ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin (JNIM) claimed responsibility for the attack.

25 November, Tessalit Village, Tessalit Commune, Tessalit Circle, Kidal Region. A MINUSMA patrol team hit an IED. No casualties were reported, but the vehicle was damaged.

26 November, Dogofry Village, Niono Circle, Segou Region. An attack by suspected terrorists led to the deaths of six people and injury to three others.

30 November, Gao, Menaka, and Kidal Cities, Gao, Menaka, Kidal Regions. An attack by suspected terrorists on three French military camps using rockets resulted in no human casualties. Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) claimed responsibility for the attack.

NIGERIA

01 November, Takulashe Village, Chibok LGA, Borno State. An attack by Boko Haram terrorists led to the deaths of 11 people.

02 November, Malam Fatori Town, Abadam LGA, Borno State. Nine soldiers were killed when a military truck hit a landmine laid by the Islamic State in West Africa Province (ISWAP).

28 November, Kwashebe Zamarmari Town, Jere LGA, Borno State. An attack by Boko Haram terrorists led to the deaths of 43 people and injury to six others.

DRC

01 November, Lusenda locality, 47 km South of Uvira town, Tanganyika-Mboko sector, Fizi territory, South Kivu Province. FARDC arrested two Mai-Mai CODECO militia members during a CT operation.

02 November, Katoto locality, Luvangire, North Bahema, Djugu territory, Ituri Province. A CT operation by FARDC led to the arrest of two Mai-Mai CODECO members and seizure of one AK47 rifle.

02 November, Isale village, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. Mr. KAMBALE EVARISTE, a 23 years old militiamen of ADF/MTM surrendered to the FARDC.

03 November, North Hombo checkpoint, Bakano, Walikale territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC personnel arrested NDCR armed group military leader and ten other militiamen.

05 November, Tsotsora locality, Malambo camp, Ruwenzori sector, Beni territory, North Kivu province. In a CT operation, FARDC killed 18 members of ADF/MTM, two AK47 weapons, 300 PKM ammunition and 131 cows were also recovered.

06 November, Ezekere, Djugu Territory, North Kivu Province. An offensive by FARDC resulted in the death of 20 Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen and seven FARDC soldiers.

06 November, Masisi locality, North Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against the militiamen of UPDC group Resulted in 11 militiamen killed, 07 AK47 weapons and 01 60mm mortar recovered.

06 November, Tsede hills, 22km Bunia town, Ezekere, Walendu Tatsi, Djugu territory, Ituri Province. FARDC offensive against Mai-Mai CODECO and

FPIC militiamen leading to the killing of 16 militiamen. One RPG7 weapon, 300 PKM ammunition and 131 cows recovered.

08 November, Bunia town, Djugu territory, Ituri Province. Intelligence service personnel arrested Mr. MUBERE PALUKU KADEMBA FABRICE, a leader of CODECO/ALC from Mai-Mai arm group.

08 November, Lukweti locality, Masisi territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against APCLS militiamen resulted in the deaths of two militiamen and seizure of guns.

08 November, Andu locality, 18 Km North Tchomia, Penyi camp, Walendu Tatsi sector, Ituri territory, Ituri Province. FARDC offensive on Mai-Mai CODECO and ALC resulted to the death of two CODECO militiamen.

09 November, Kiweja locality, Lisala and Kalinguta, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against ADF/MTM terrorists led to the arrest of 20 militiamen among whom were 12 news recruits.

09 November, around colline Sede, 22 km Southern East Bunia, Bedu Ezekere camp, Walendu Tatsi sector, Djugu territory, Ituri Province. FARDC search operation resulted in the dismantling of 11 mortars of 60 mm discovered.

09 November, Rutshuru territory, North Kivu. FARDC arrested DUNIA ISHARA SAFARI, a member of NYATURA militiaman during a CT operation.

09 November, Mabingu village, Katana camp, Kabare territory, South Kivu Province. FARDC arrested a militiaman of self-defense group Mr. NTSHOKANO, self-proclaimed colonel of the Pygmy People's Defense Group.

11 November, West Bulongo, Mugalika road, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. An offensive by FARDC led to the capture of a 15 year old ADF/MTM militia.

12 November, Halungupa, Manzalao et Kanana villages, Ruwenzori sector, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC undertook a CT operation against the ADF/MTM in the locality. The operation caused the displacement of many people.

13 November, Tchomia, Djugu territory, Ituri Province. FARDC arrested three members of Mai-Mai CODECO militia group: Mr. KULUKPA DHELO, holding the position of secretary, Mme. LOVE IMANI, working as intelligent officer, and the sister of GBESSI MAKI JUSTIN the group leader.

14 November, Rukobero locality, Uvira Territory, South Kivu Province. A CT operation by FARDC against Burundian rebels resulted in the deaths of three rebels and the capture of one other.

15 November, Kigoma locality, Walikale territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against militiamen of the NDCR/GUIDON group. One militiaman was arrested and AK47 gun seized.

16 November, Pinga, Masisi territory, North Kivu Province. KABIDON and NDCR militiamen surrendered to FARDC.

17 November, Between the villages of Mule and Kilobela, Kalonge camp, Kalehe territory, South Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against militiamen of the armed group RAÏA MUTOMBOKI KACHAMBA resulted in the killing of one militiaman and the recovery of a mobile phone.

17 November, Kalonga locality, Babelobe, Irumu territory, Ituri Province. A CT operation against FPIC resulted in the capture of two militiamen and seizure of lot of ammunitions.

17 November, Ngoroba-Mangina road, Rutshuru territory, North Kivu. FARDC offensive against FDLR/FOCA rebels results in the seizure of lot of ammunitions.

19 November, Bulongo, Ruwenzori sector, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC undertook CT operation in the locality. They arrested four militiamen.

22 November, Kainama, beni-Mbau village, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC arrested a militiaman named Mr. KAKULE KIHUHANIA JOHN who is 15 years old. He is a member of ADF/MTM member.

26 November, Mbimbi forest, southeast Oicha, North Kivu Province. FARDC offence against Mai-Mai MOKO resulted in the deaths of five militiamen, five captured and two guns recovered.

27 November, Kyondo, 65km east Butembo, Lubero territory, North Kivu Province. An offensive by FARDC against Mai-Mai group resulted in the death of one militiaman.

28 November, Lagura and Luda, 07 km east Bogoro, Walendu tatsi, Djugu territory, Ituri Province. A CT operation against Mai-Mai position led to the seizure of AK47 gun.

29 November, baobab locality, Chani Chani belonging to UPLC members under DDR in Kalunguta Bashu, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC discover 03 AK47 and three ammunition crates hidden by some members of Mai-Mai UPLC group.

EAST AFRICA

Somalia

05 November, Bule Burde, Hiran. SNA soldiers killed 17 Al-Shabaab extremists in an operation.

07 November, Galgadud. SNA soldiers killed 14 Al-Shabaab fighters and wounded 15 others in a clash.

09 November, Bu'ale town, Middle Juba. Somali military forces killed an Al-Shabaab commander in an operation.

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

03 November, Oum El-Bouaghi and Guelma Provinces. One member of a terrorist group was arrested in Oum El-Bouaghi while two homemade bombs were discovered and destroyed in Guelma.

09 November, Tébessa, Tébessa Province. A member of a terrorist group was arrested.

09 November, Jijel, Tizi Ouzou and Aïn Defla Provinces. Three homemade bombs were discovered and destroyed.

16 November, Timiaouine Town, Adrar Province. Algerian Security personnel arrested a terrorist, El Hocine Ould Amar Ould Maghnia, who was released in Mali in October 2020.

29 November, Tin Zaouatine Commune, Guezzam Province. A terrorist surrendered to the military authorities. One RPG-2 rocket launcher, three rockets, one type G3 submachine gun and one-ammunition magazine were confiscated.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

12 November, Maputo. Mozambique authorities detained 12 Iraqi nationals linked with supporting ASWJ insurgents. It stated they belong to a terrorist group that wanted to supply firearms to ASWJ group.

19 November, Muidumbe village, Muidumbe district, Cabo Delgado. Mozambican forces recaptured the village from ASWJ insurgents, killing 16 terrorists and destroying some of their logistics.

23 November, Tanzania. A total of 516 individuals allegedly involved in terrorist activities in Mozambique's Cabo Delgado were detained in Tanzania and will be extradited to Mozambique for trial. It is alleged they came fleeing offensive by security forces in Mozambique.

WEST AFRICA

MALI

01 November, Douentza Town, Haire Commune, Douentza Circle, Mopti Region. A patrol of MDSF discovered and successfully destroyed an IED.

05 November, Hagana Town, Menaka Circle, Menaka Region. A MINUSMA patrol convoy discovered and deactivated an IED.

06 November, Tillit Village, Gao Circle, Gao Region. The French Barkhane force on an anti-terror mission killed 12 members of Armed Terrorist Group (GAT) and arrested two others. They also seize ammunition, communication devices and twenty motorcycles.

07 November, Ouo Village, Timiniri Commune, Bandiagara Circle, Mopti Region. A MINUSMA patrol discovered and deactivated an IED.

10 November, Peru Village, Bandiagara Circle, Mopti Region. French forces in Mali announced that during a counter-terror operation they killed a military leader of Al Qaeda's North Africa wing, Bah ag Moussa.

12 November, Menaka Town, Menaka Circle, Menaka Region. An attempt by soldiers to intercept a terrorist's truck led to a confrontation, which resulted in

the deaths of five terrorists.

16 November, Kidal Town, Kidal Circle, Kidal Region. A MINUSMA logistics convoy discovered and neutralized an IED.

24 November, Kerchouel Village, Tarkint Commune, Bourem Circle, Gao Region. A convoy of International Forces discovered and neutralized an IED.

NIGERIA

08 November, Gwoza Town, Gwoza LGA, Borno State. The Nigerian Army on a clearance operation killed a suicide bomber. They also recovered one AK 47 Rifle, one AK 47 Rifle Cover, 4 rounds of Light Machine Gun, 15 rounds of fabricated 7.62mm, one AK 47 Rifle magazine, 2 rounds of Brownie Machine Gun, 7.62mm links and one Dane Gun, 2 Rocket Propelled Grenade bombs and 66 rounds of PKT

09 November, Buni Gari Village, Gujba LGA, Yobe State. An anti-terror mission by the military led to the deaths of five Boko Haram militants and the rescue of four hostages comprising three children and a woman. They also recovered fabricated Armoured Personnel Carrier (APC), gun truck, an anti-aircraft gun, Rocket Propelled Grenade Tube, PKT gun, General Purpose Machine gun and six AK-47 rifles and 311 rounds of ammunition.

11 November, Ladantar Village, Bama LGA, Borno State. The Nigerian Army on a counter-terror operation killed two Boko Haram terrorists and arrested a terrorist IED manufacturing expert. They also recovered one box of service tools and one gas cylinder.

21 November, Molai Town, Damboa LGA, Borno State. The Nigerian troops rescued five people, two women and three children, during an interception of a ransom payment operation. One Boko Haram terrorist was killed, while one AK-47 rifle and a motorcycle were confiscated along with the ₦2million ransom.

SENEGAL

14 November, Touba City, Mbacke Department, Diourbel Region. Police arrested a terrorist, who confessed to have fought alongside Al Qaida and ISIS in Libya.