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

AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN

1ˢᵗ– 15ᵗʰ June 2019   **Edition No: 011**

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
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
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
REC	Regional Economic Community
RM	Regional Mechanism
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SNA	Somalia National Army
US	United States (of America)
VBIEDs	Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Devices

SUMMARY

- *General Situation*. The reporting period, 1st to 15th June 2019 recorded a slight decrease in the general number of attacks by terrorist and violent extremist groups in Africa compared to 16th to 31st May. However, the number of deaths resulting from terrorist attacks increased sharply.

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

- *Terrorist Attacks*. A total of 68 terrorist attacks were recorded across Africa during the period.

- *Target of Terrorist Attacks*. While 36 out of the 68 terrorist attacks were launched against Security forces, 22 were targeted at civilians. Five attacks targeted Government Institutions/Officials and three targeted International Organizations (AMISOM and MINUSMA). The attacks by al-Shabaab, ISWAP and IS affiliates in Libya and Egypt were mainly against security forces whilst Boko Haram (SF), ADF/ISCAP and Armed separatists mainly targeted civilians.

- *Weapons Used*. The terrorist groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in 42 out of the 68 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 23 of the attacks.

- *Terrorism Deaths/Casualties*. A total number of 272 deaths resulting from the 68 terrorist attacks were recorded during the period. The actual casualty figures for the period were 99 terrorist, 90 civilians and 83 Military/Security personnel.

- *Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist Groups*. Al-Shabaab killed 22 persons (11 civilians, 11 security); Boko Haram (SF) killed 42 persons (20 civilians, 22 Security); ISWAP killed 31 Security/military forces; ADF/ISCAP killed 15 (13 civilian, 2 Security); IS affiliates in Egypt and Libya killed 8 security/Military forces, armed separatists killed one (1) Military personnel and Unknown/Other groups killed 54 persons (46 civilians, 8 Security).

- *Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups*. Boko Haram (SF) suffered the highest casualties. Security forces killed 98 Boko Haram fighters during the period. IS affiliated groups in Egypt and Libya lost 31 fighters, ISGS lost 20 fighters, armed separatists in Cameroon lost 16 fighters, Al-Shabaab lost 11 fighters and ADF/ISCAP lost one fighter. Seven militants from Unknown /Other groups were also killed.

- *Kidnapping.* 12 persons were taken hostage in DRC, Kenya and Nigeria. All the 12 persons still remain in hostage. Other eight (8) people kidnapped earlier were rescued during CT operations

- *Focus on Epicentres*. Out of the total of 68 terrorist attacks, Sahel region accounted for 25, Lake Chad Basin recorded 16, and Horn of Africa recorded 11. The Lake Chad Basin recorded 141 deaths from terrorist attacks, the Sahel region recorded 37 and the Horn of Africa recorded 14 within the period under review.

- *High Profile Incidents*. On **10 June, in Darak, far North Cameroon,** Boko Haram attacked a military base. 16 soldiers and eight civilians were killed and nine others injured. 64 militants were also neutralized. On **12 June, in Kareto, Borno, Nigeria,** ISWAP attacked a military base, killing around 20 soldiers.

- *Counter-Terrorism Response*. Deliberate CT operations resulted in the neutralization of 85 militants of terrorist groups.

- *Conclusions/Recommendations*. Although the total number of terrorist attacks reduced slightly, the resultant number of deaths due to terrorist attacks increased sharply. The terrorism threat during the period was dominated by local terrorist groups with affiliation to either al-Qaeda or Islamic State. The sustaining nature of the affiliation between local terrorist groups on the continent and the global Salafi-Jihadi movement brings to the fore, the puzzle of why the Salafi-Jihadi idea/world view continues to attract followers on the African continent and how to address it. The affiliation of local terrorist groups in African with the global Salafi-Jihadi network tends to facilitate the acquisition of technical expertise not only in the projection of combat power but the effective use of the media. At the policy level, the structural fault lines that facilitate such affiliation need to be clearly identified and addressed with the involvement of vulnerable local communities.

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 overall number of attacks by terrorist and violent extremist groups for the reporting period, **1st to 15th June 2019** decreased slightly compared to the preceding period of **16-31 May 2019**. Whilst West and East Africa regions recorded drastic reduction in attacks, the Central and the North Africa regions experienced marginal increases in the number of attacks. The situation in Southern Africa remained relatively stable during the reported period. The number of deaths resulting from terrorist attacks however recorded a sharp increase for the entire continent. Whilst deaths from attacks increased in Central and North Africa regions, West and East Africa regions recorded a decrease in the number of deaths associated with terrorist attacks. In all regions of Africa, the terrorist situation continued to be dominated by attacks launched by local terrorist groups with affiliation to either al-Qaeda or Islamic State. The Sahel belt of West Africa (Northern Burkina Faso, Central and Northern Mali and Tillaberi region of Niger), the Lake Chad Basin (North-Eastern Nigeria, South-eastern Niger (Diffa), and South-western Chad), Horn/East of Africa (Eastern Kenya, Southern, Central, South-Western Somalia and the Capital Mogadishu) remained the epicentres of terrorist activities on the Continent during the period.

Sahel Belt of West Africa. Terrorist groups within the region exhibited tremendous freedom of movement and operations within the tri-border corridors of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger. Although none of the terrorist groups operating in the area claimed responsibility for any of the attacks, the tactics, techniques and procedures (TTPs) employed manifest the nature and character of attacks by JNIM, ISGS and Ansaroul Islam. Although there was a slight decline in the number of attacks in Burkina Faso, the Soum Province of the country came under heavy attacks from terrorists. 20 persons were killed in the province alone. Attacks on security forces and government installations were the prevalent. In **Mali,** the central regions of Mopti and Timbuktu were the most targeted**.** In these areas, where the movements of terrorist groups have been restricted by security forces, the groups resorted to the planting of IEDs along mobility corridors. Civilians particularly traders suffered the

major casualties from these IEDs. Seven traders were killed and five others injured. In the Tillaberi region of **Niger**, where the ISGS is active, there was an attack on US-AFRICOM with IED. Although no casualties were recorded, the vehicle which hit the IED was seriously damaged.

Lake Chad Basin. Boko Haram (SF) and its breakaway faction, the ISWAP maintained the momentum of their attacks against civilians, government installations and security forces resulting in deaths, injuries and destruction of property. In **Nigeria**, there was a resurgence in asymmetric attacks against security forces by both Boko Haram and ISWAP. The two groups caused devastating atrocities in the North-eastern states of Borno and Adamawa against security forces. A total of six attacks were carried out against the security forces by both groups resulting in the deaths of 39 soldiers. On 05 June, a Boko Haram attack in the village of Gulak, Adamawa, resulted in the death of five persons including three soldiers. Similarly, on 12 June 2019 in Maiduguri, Borno, ISWAP fighters attacked a military base killing 20 soldiers. In the Far North region of **Cameroon,** both civilians and security forces were targets of Boko Haram attacks. Four attacks in the region caused 28 deaths comprising 16 soldiers and 12 civilians. On 9 June 2019, in the village of Darak, Far North, Boko Haram attacked an MNJTF military base. 16 soldiers and eight civilians were killed and nine others injured. 64 of the Boko Haram militants were also eliminated by the security forces. South-Western **Chad** (Lake Chad) and South-eastern **Niger** (Diffa) both recorded one attack each from Boko Haram in which one and two civilians respectively were killed.

North Africa and the Maghreb. Local terrorist groups with affiliation to Islamic State continue to dominate the terrorism landscape in the region**.** In **Egypt**, IS claimed responsibility for an attack on a police checkpoint in the town of el-Arish, Northern Sinai, in which eight policemen were killed. Five militants were also killed by security forces in a reprisal attack. Within the same period, deliberate CT operations killed 26 suspected IS militants who were allegedly involved in the el-Arish attack. In **Libya**, the IS claimed responsibility for a number of attacks against security forces in the Eastern region. In **Morocco**, sustained CT efforts resulted in the destruction of an IS linked terrorist cells and arrest of militants.
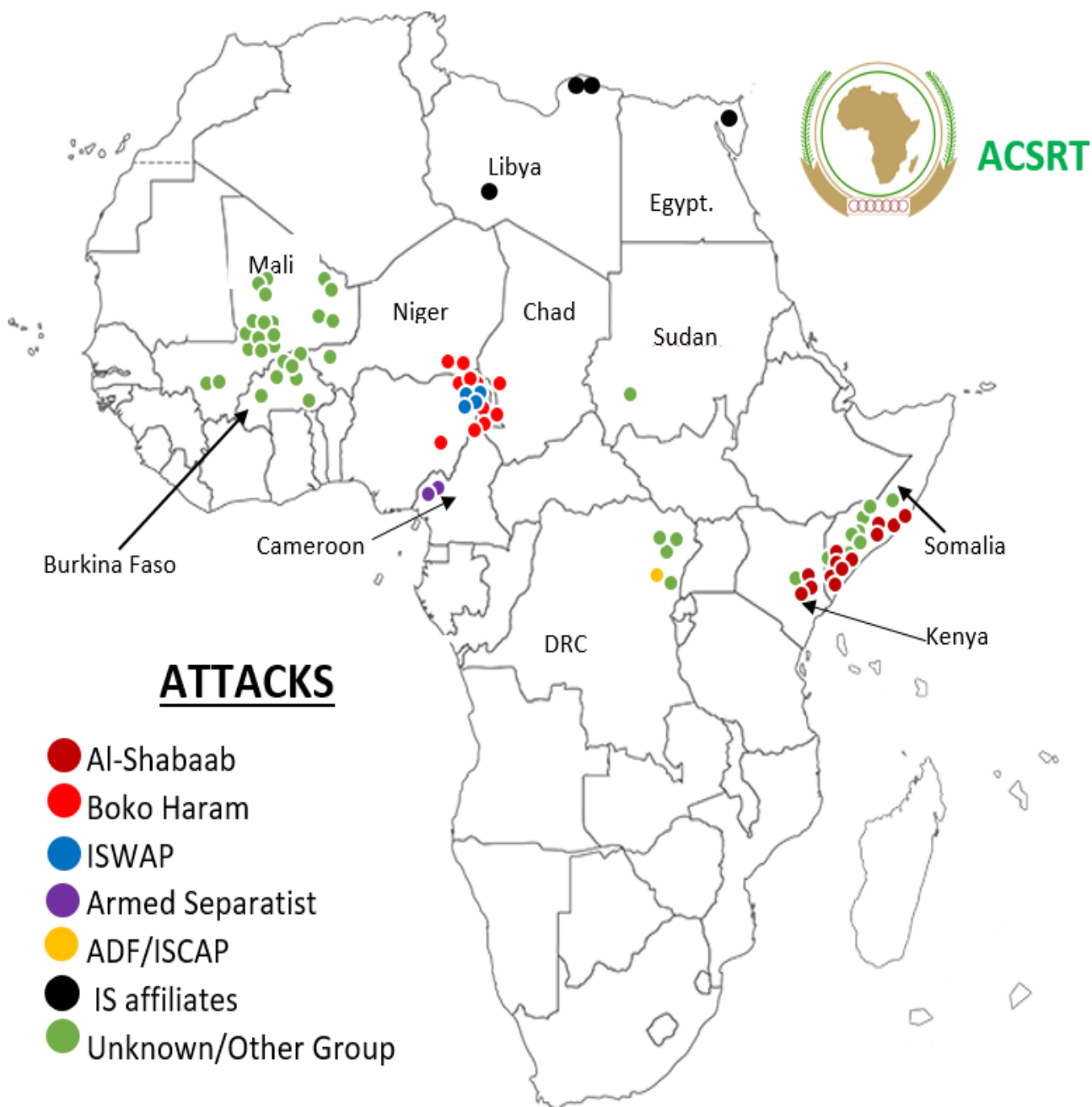
Central Africa. The Ituri and North Kivu Provinces of the **Democratic Republic Congo (DRC)** came under heavy attacks particularly from ADF/ISCAP. Ituri had been the scene of brutal ethnic violence involving several armed groups, such as FRPI and ADF who operate in the province. On 03 June in the village of Rwangoma, North Kivu, ISCAP claimed responsibility for an attack in which 15 people were killed including two soldiers. Since the declaration of the Islamic State Central African Province (ISCAP), believed to be connected to the local group ADF, attacks against civilians and security forces have escalated and expanded beyond the areas ADF originally operated in.

East and Horn of Africa.   In spite of neutralization of substantial number of militants of al-Shabaab by AMISOM, US Africa Command (AFRICOM) and the Somalia National Army (SNA), the group continues to exhibit a will, cohesion and capability to carry out attacks. For the period, Eastern Kenya (Wajir, Mandera), Southern Somali Coast (Lower Shabelle) and the capital, Mogadishu were most affected. In **Kenya**, an al-Shabaab attack in Mandera on 03 June killed one soldier. Again, on 15 June, the group attacked a vehicle of the Kenyan Security forces with IED in the village of Khorof-Harar, Wajir killing 10 soldiers. In **Somalia** al-Shabaab detonated twin vehicle-borne IED (VBIED) in Mogadishu on June 15, killing 11 civilians and injuring 25 others. Al-Shabaab continues to demonstrate its IED capabilities and commitment to destabilize Somalia, particularly Mogadishu. As part of its TTPs, al-Shabaab has been implementing some hearts and minds programs within local communities through the delivery of services as a means of addressing the governance deficit in those localities. During the Islamic Eid-ul-Fitr festival, the group organized games in parts of its area of operation. The activities attracted thousands of spectators. The group also out doored an Anti-Malaria Unit which it claims is to fight the spread of Malaria in the areas under its control.

GENERAL TREND: TERRORISTS ATTACKS/COUNTER-TERRORISM

Map 1: Map of Terrorism Incidents from 1th to 16th June 2019

AFRICA TERRORISM INCIDENTS MAP: FROM 01-16 JUNE. 2019

ACSRT

Libya

Egypt.

Mali

Niger

Chad

Sudan

Burkina Faso

Cameroon

Somalia

DRC

Kenya

ATTACKS

- Al-Shabaab
- Boko Haram
- ISWAP
- Armed Separatist
- ADF/ISCAP
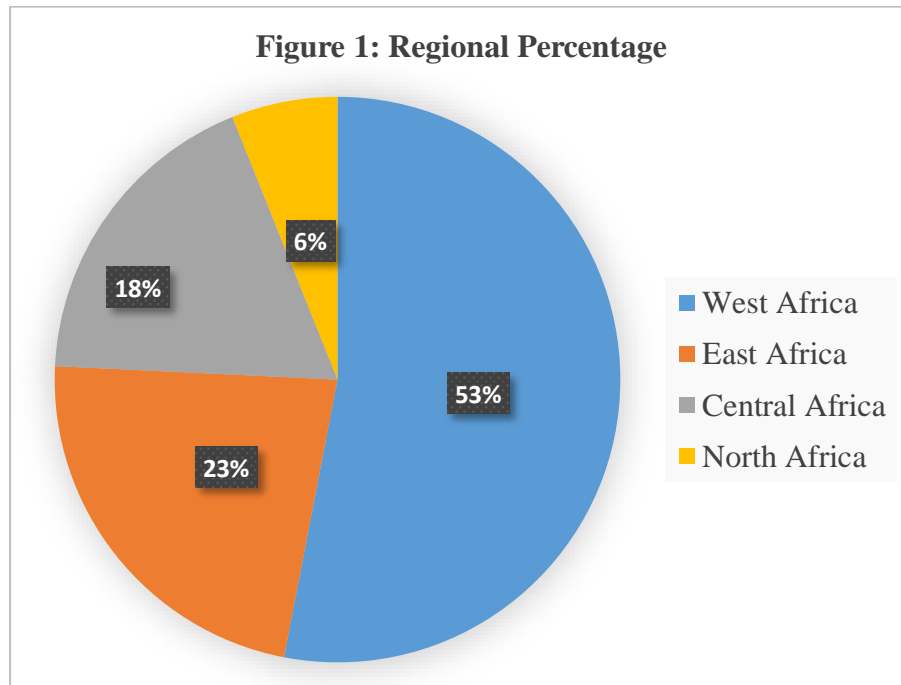- IS affiliates
- Unknown/Other Group

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

1. Total Terrorist Attacks:

A total of 68 terrorism incidents including three cases of kidnapping were recorded from 1st to 15th June 2019.

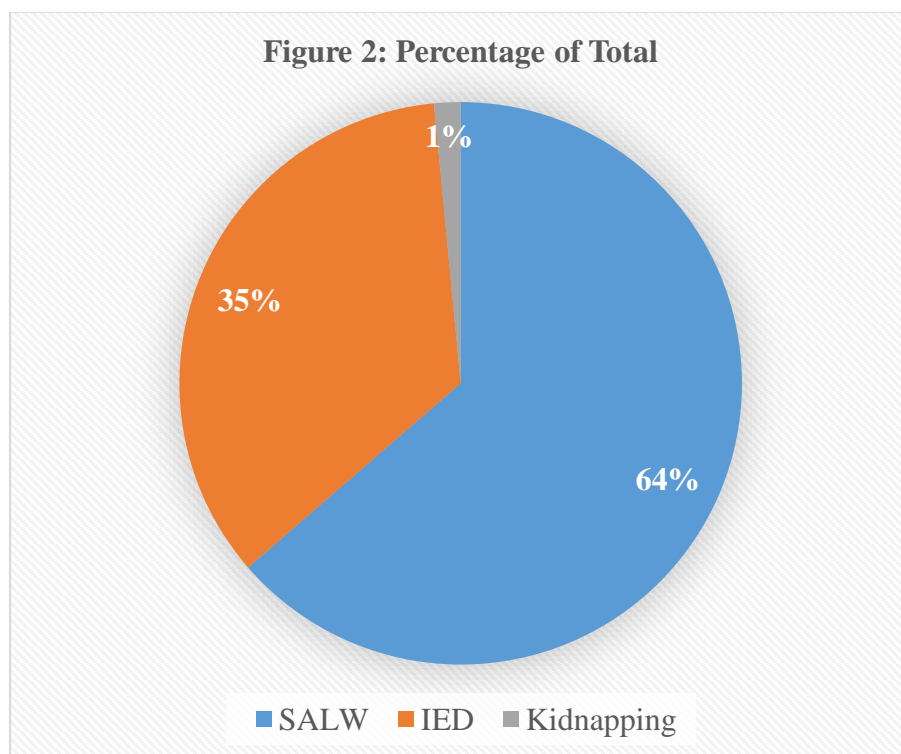## 2. Terrorists Attacks by Region

Figure 1: Regional Percentage

Number of Attacks per Region:

- ➢ West Africa:**36**
- ➢ East Africa: **16**
- ➢ Central Africa: **12**
- ➢ North Africa: **4**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

3. Means of Attack

Figure 2: Percentage of Total

Means deployed per number of Attacks:

- ➢ SALW: 42
- ➢ IEDs: 23
- ➢ Kidnapping: **3**
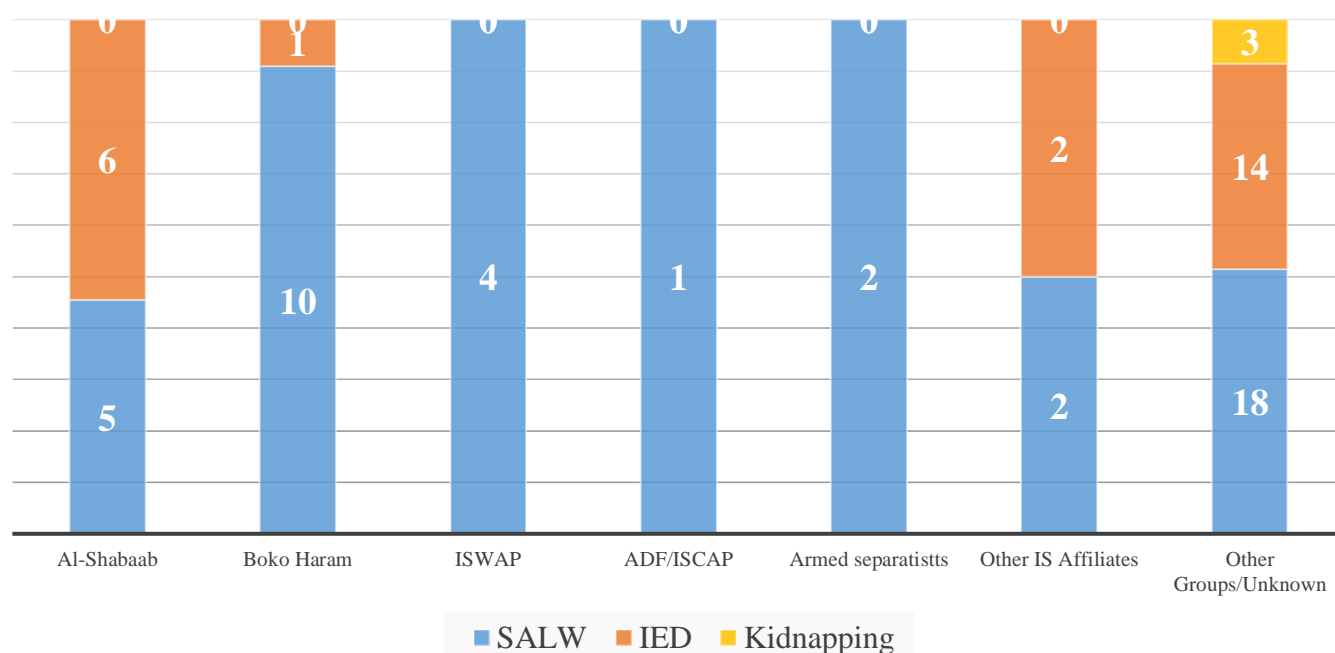
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

4. Means employed by Terrorist Groups for attacks

Table 1: Means Employed by Terrorist Groups

| Terrorist Group	SALW	IED	Mixed	Kidnapping	Comment
Al-Shabaab	5	6	-	-	The group used IEDs in 6 out of 11 attacks. Five other attacks used SALW.
Boko Haram	10	1	-	-	SALW continue to be the preferred means of attack by which Boko Haram carries out attacks. In 10 out of 11 attacks, the group used SALW. It used IEDs in one attack.
ISWAP	4	-	-	-	ISWAP carried out four attacks using SALW.
ADF/ISCAP	1	-	-	-	ADF /ISCAP carried out one attack using SALW.
Armed separatists	2	-	-	-	Armed separatists conducted two attacks using SALW.
Other IS Affiliates	2	2	-	-	Two attacks by IS affiliates in Libya and Egypt employed SALW. Other two attacks used IEDs.
Unknown/ Other Groups	18	14	-	3	Unknown/Other groups used SALW in the majority of their attacks. In 18 out of 33 attacks by these groups, SALW were used. They used IEDs for 14 attacks and they were responsible for three cases of kidnapping.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 3: Means Employed by Terrorist Group

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

5. Primary Targets

Figure 4: Primary Targets
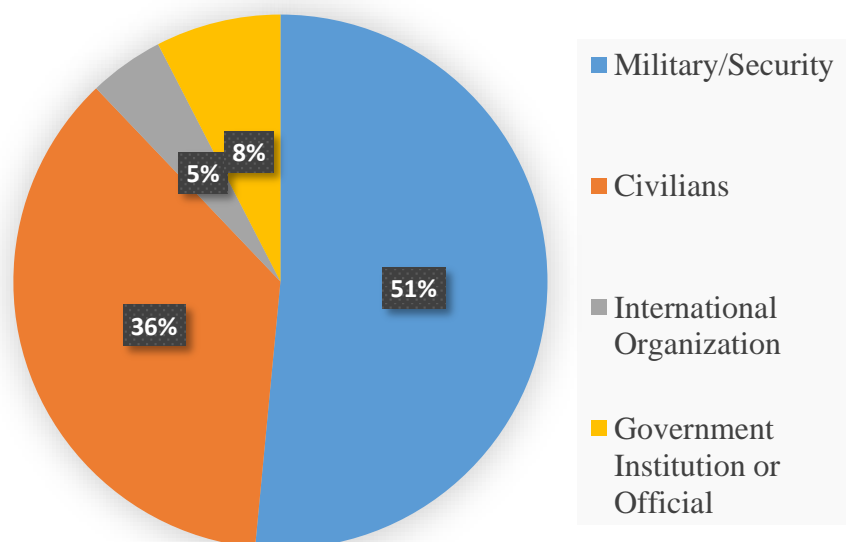
Primary Targets

- Security/Military Forces: **35**
- Civilians: **25**
- Govt. Officials or Institutions: **5**
- International Organizations : **3**

- 35 of the attacks representing **50%** targeted Security/Military Forces.

- 25 attacks representing **38 %** targeted civilians.

- Five attacks representing **7%** targeted Government Officials/ institutions.

- Three attacks representing **5%** targeted International Orgs (MINUSMA and AMISOM).
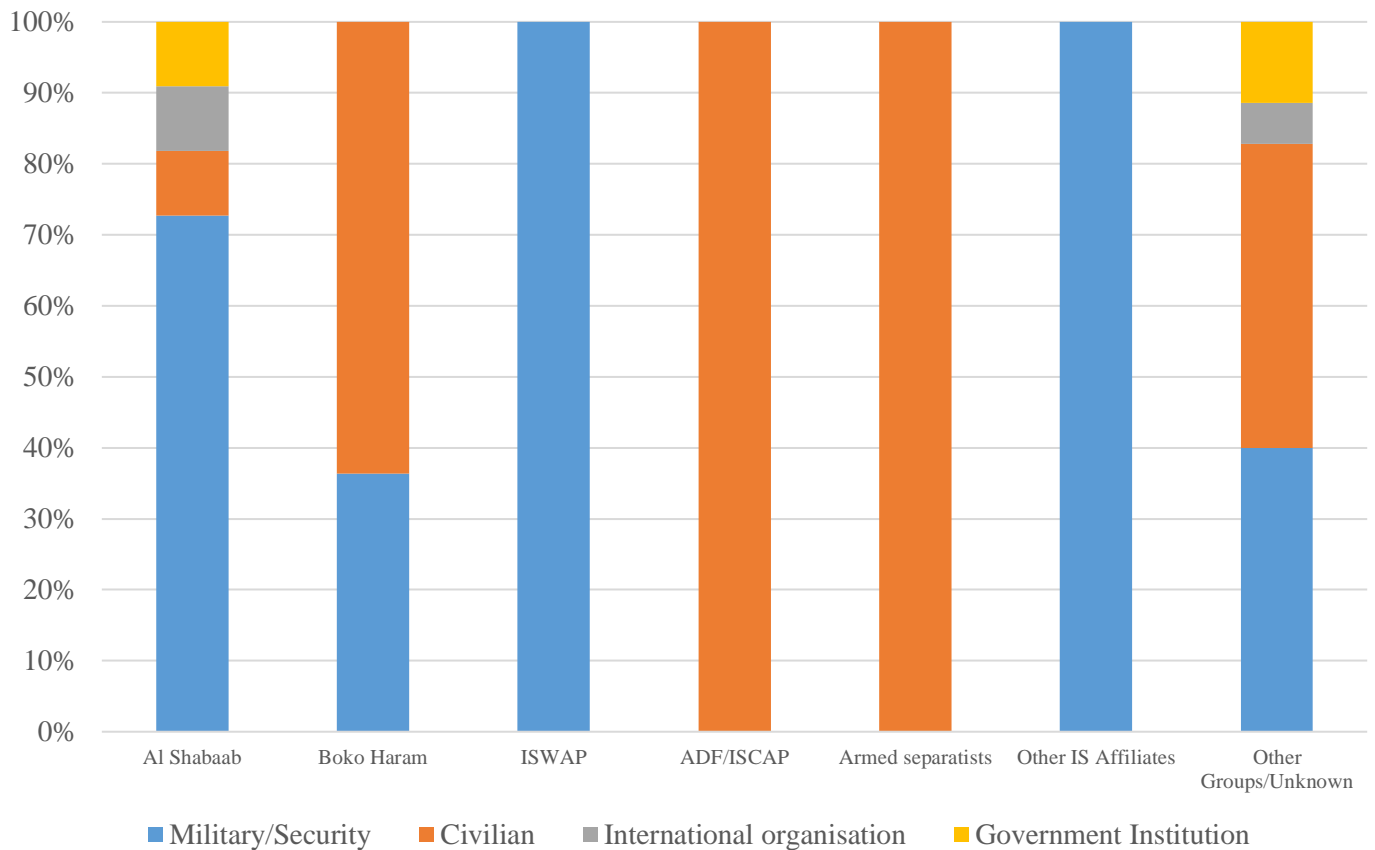
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

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	**8**	**1**	**1**	**1**	Attacks by Al-Shabaab were more targeted at military/Security forces (8).
Boko Haram	4	7	-	-	In 11 attacks carried out by Boko Haram, seven targeted civilians and four targeted Security.
ISWAP	4	-	-	-	ISWAP carried out four attacks against Military/Security Forces.
ADF/ISCAP	-	1	-	-	ADF/ISCAP carried out one attack against civilians.
Armed separatists	-	2	-	-	Armed separatists carried out two attack against civilians.
Other IS affiliates	4	-	-	-	IS affiliates in Egypt and Libya carried out four attacks targeting Military/Security Forces.
Unknown/ Other Groups	15	14	2	4	Attacks for which no group claimed responsibility mostly targeted civilians. 14 out of 35 attacks targeted civilians, 15 targeted Military/Security Forces, 4 and 2 targeted government institution and international organization respectively

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 5: Percentage of Target per Group

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

7. Total Deaths

Figure 6: Percentage of Total Deaths
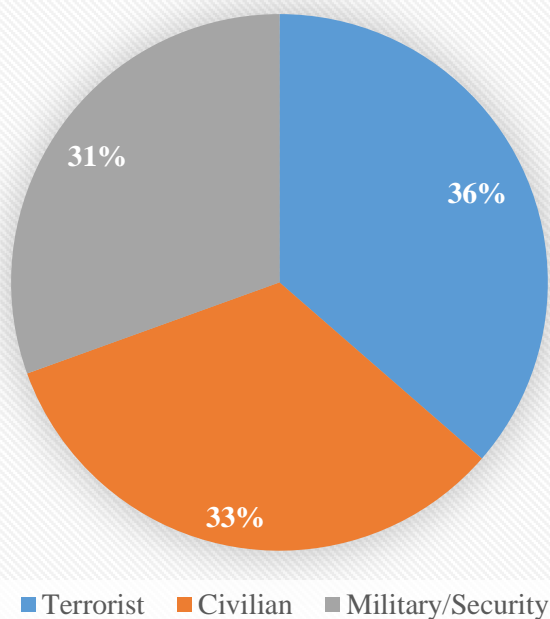
Total Deaths: 272

- ➢ Terrorists: **99**
- ➢ Civilians: **90**
- ➢ Security/Military: **83**

- ▪ A total of **272** deaths were recorded within the period under review.

- ▪ Out of the number, **33%** were civilians and **31%** Security/ Military forces killed by terrorist groups. **36%** were terrorists killed by security forces.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

8. Terrorism Deaths per Region

Figure 7: Regional Deaths

Region	Regional Deaths
CENTRAL AFRICA	139
WEST AFRICA	82
EAST AFRICA	38
NORTH AFRICA	13

■ Regional Deaths

- Central Africa region recorded the highest number of terrorism-related deaths. **51%** of deaths recorded within the period occurred in the region.

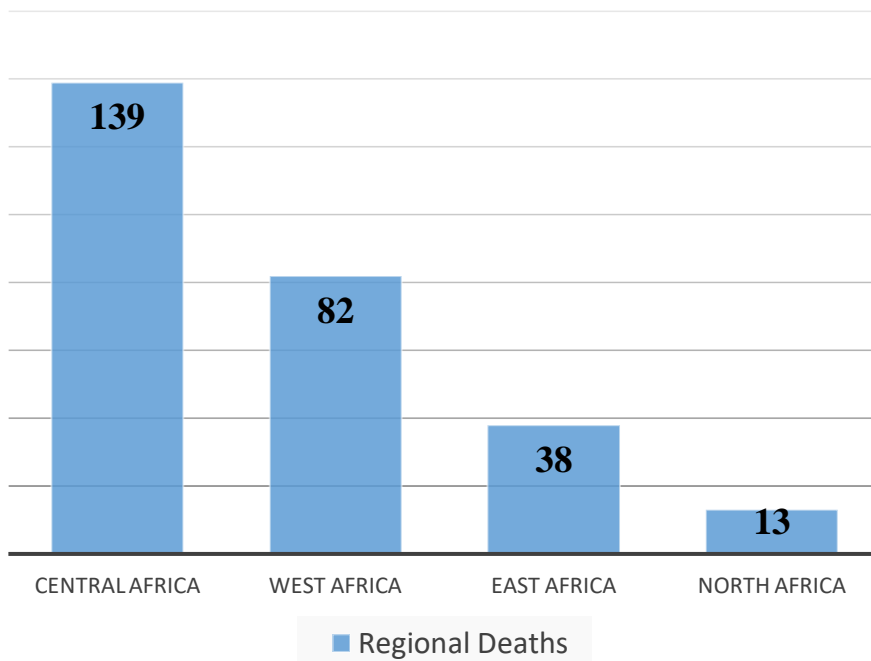- West Africa region followed with **30%** of all deaths recorded within the period.

- **14%** and **5%** of all terrorism deaths within the period occurred in East and North Africa regions respectively.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 8: Regional Deaths by Category

	Military/Security	Civilians	Terrorists
CENTRAL AFRICA	21	34	84
EAST AFRICA	11	23	4
NORTH AFRICA	8	0	5
WEST AFRICA	43	33	6

■ Military/Security ■ Civilians ■ Terrorists
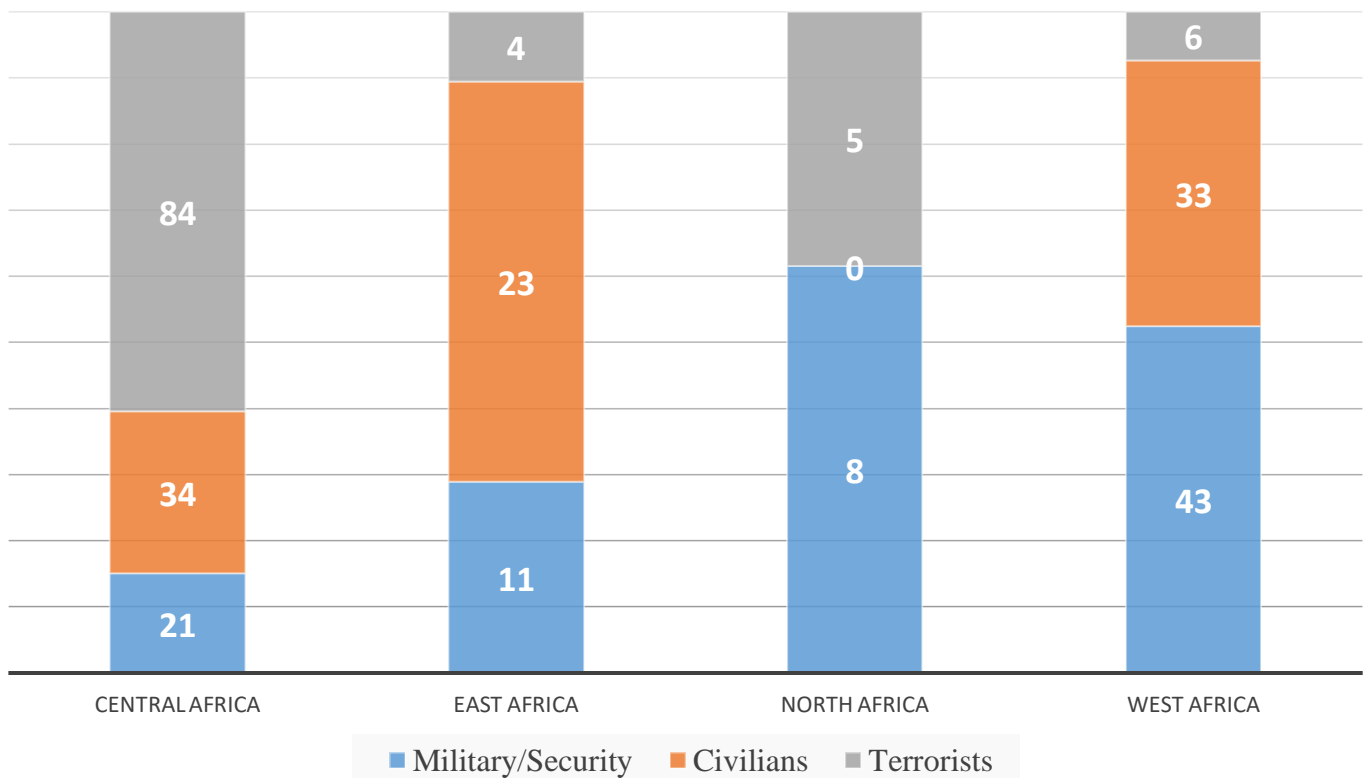
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

9. Deaths by Means of Attack

Figure 9: Deaths per Means of Attack

14%

86%

■ SALW   ■ IED
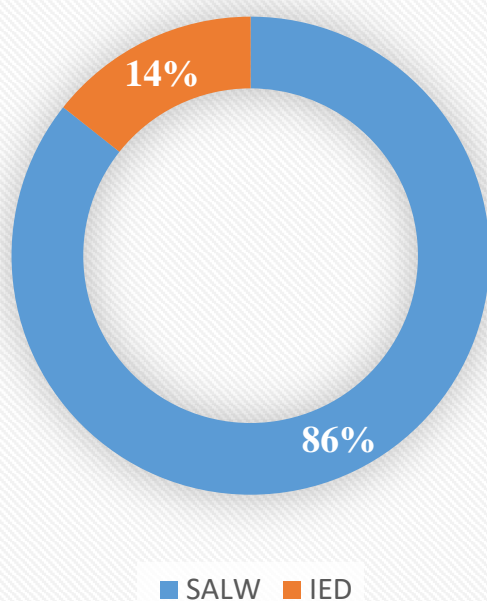
Deaths by Means of Attack

➢ SALW: **233**
➢ IEDs: **39**

▪ SALW accounted for **86%** of the deaths occasioned by terrorist attacks, whereas IEDs accounted for **14%** of deaths related to terrorist attacks.
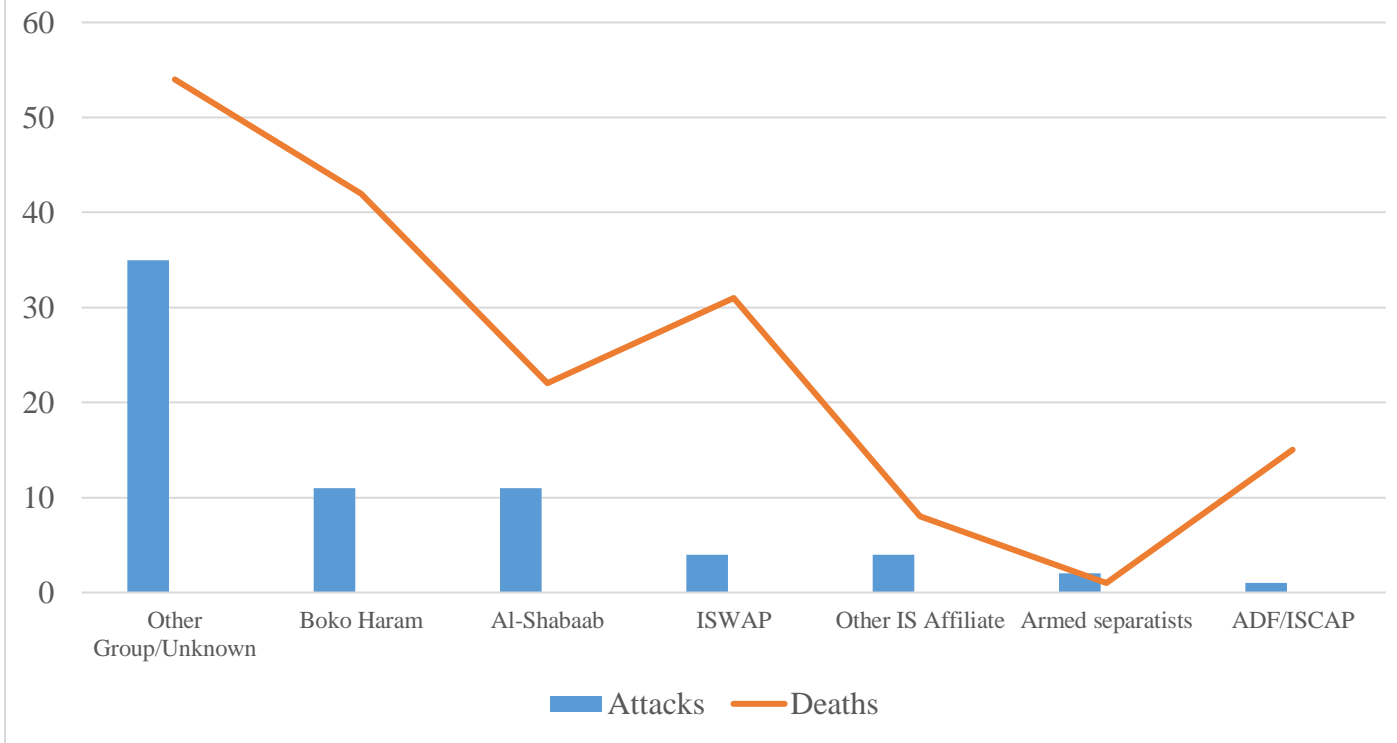
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

10. Number of Attacks by Terrorist Groups/Casualties inflicted

Table 3: Details of Attacks and Casualties from Terrorist Groups

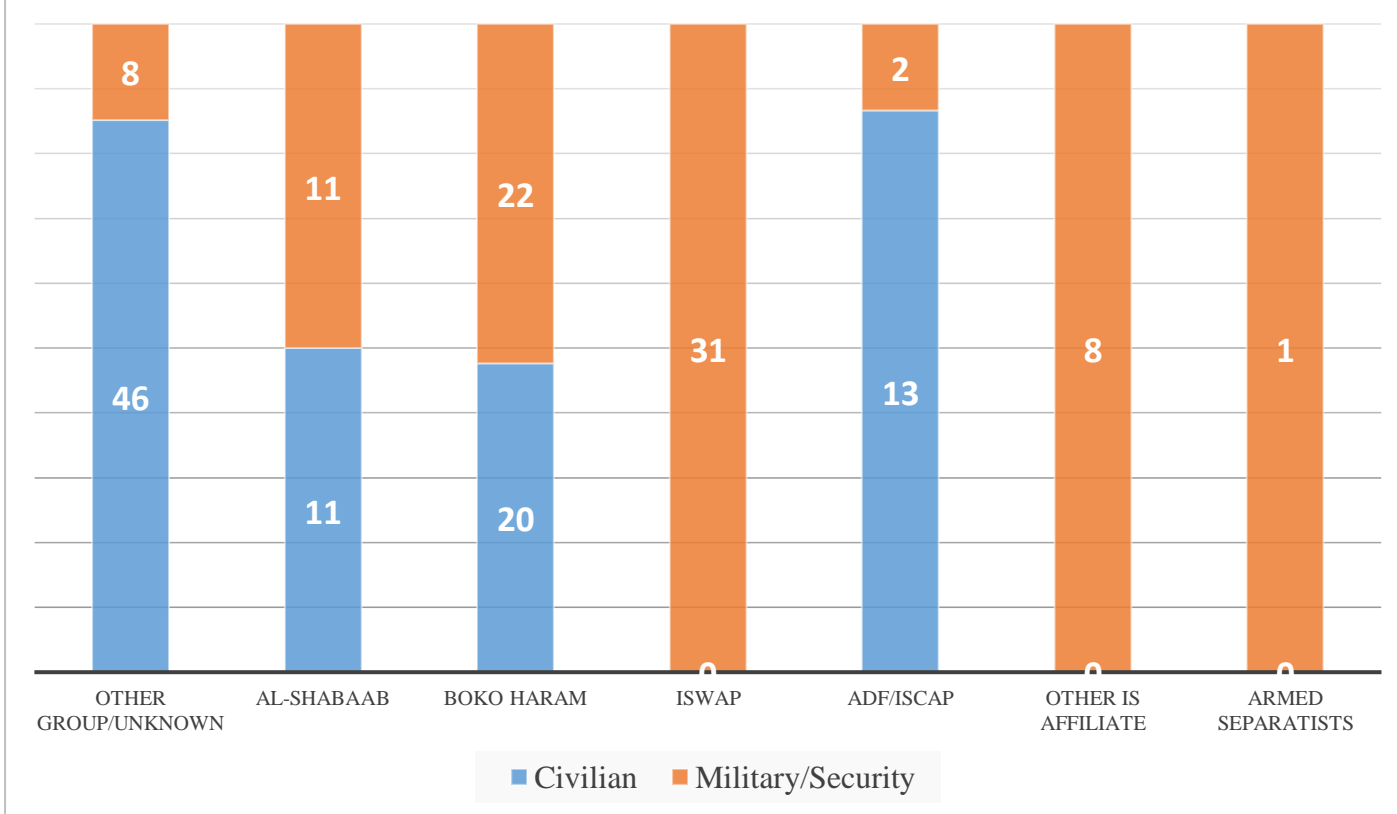| Terrorist Group	Number of Attacks	Number of Deaths	Comments
Al-Shabaab	**11**	**22**	Al-Shabaab carried out 11 attacks, killing a total of 22 persons (11 Civilians, 11 Military/Security forces).
Boko Haram	**11**	**42**	Boko Haram inflicted the highest number of casualties. The group carried out 11 attacks, killing a total of 42 persons (20 civilians, 22 military).
ISWAP	4	31	ISWAP carried out four attacks, killing a total of 31 persons (all Military/Security forces).
ADF/ISCAP	1	15	ADF/ISCAP carried out one attack, killing a total of 15 persons (13 civilians, 2 military).
Armed separatists	2	1	Armed separatists carried out two attacks, killing 1 Security/Military forces.
Other IS Affiliates	4	8	Other IS affiliates carried out one attack in Egypt and 3 in Libya, killing 8 Security/Military forces.
Other Groups/Unknown	35	54	A total of 35 attacks were carried out by Unknown/Other groups. This resulted in 54 deaths comprising 46 Civilians and 8 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
Boko Haram	98	Among the members of terrorist groups killed in counter-terrorism operations and combat missions, Boko Haram suffered the highest number of casualties. 98 fighters of Boko Haram (Shekau faction) were eliminated.
IS Affiliates in Sinai	31	31 fighters of IS affiliates in Egypt (Sinai) were also eliminated.
ISGS	20	20 fighters of ISGS were killed.
Armed separatists	16	16 fighters of armed separatist group in Cameroon were killed.
Al-Shabaab	11	11 fighters of Al-Shabaab were killed by security forces.
ISCAP	1	1 fighter of the terrorist group were killed.
Other Groups/Unknown	7	Seven other terrorists killed belong to Unknown/Other groups.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 12: Members of Terrorist Groups Killed
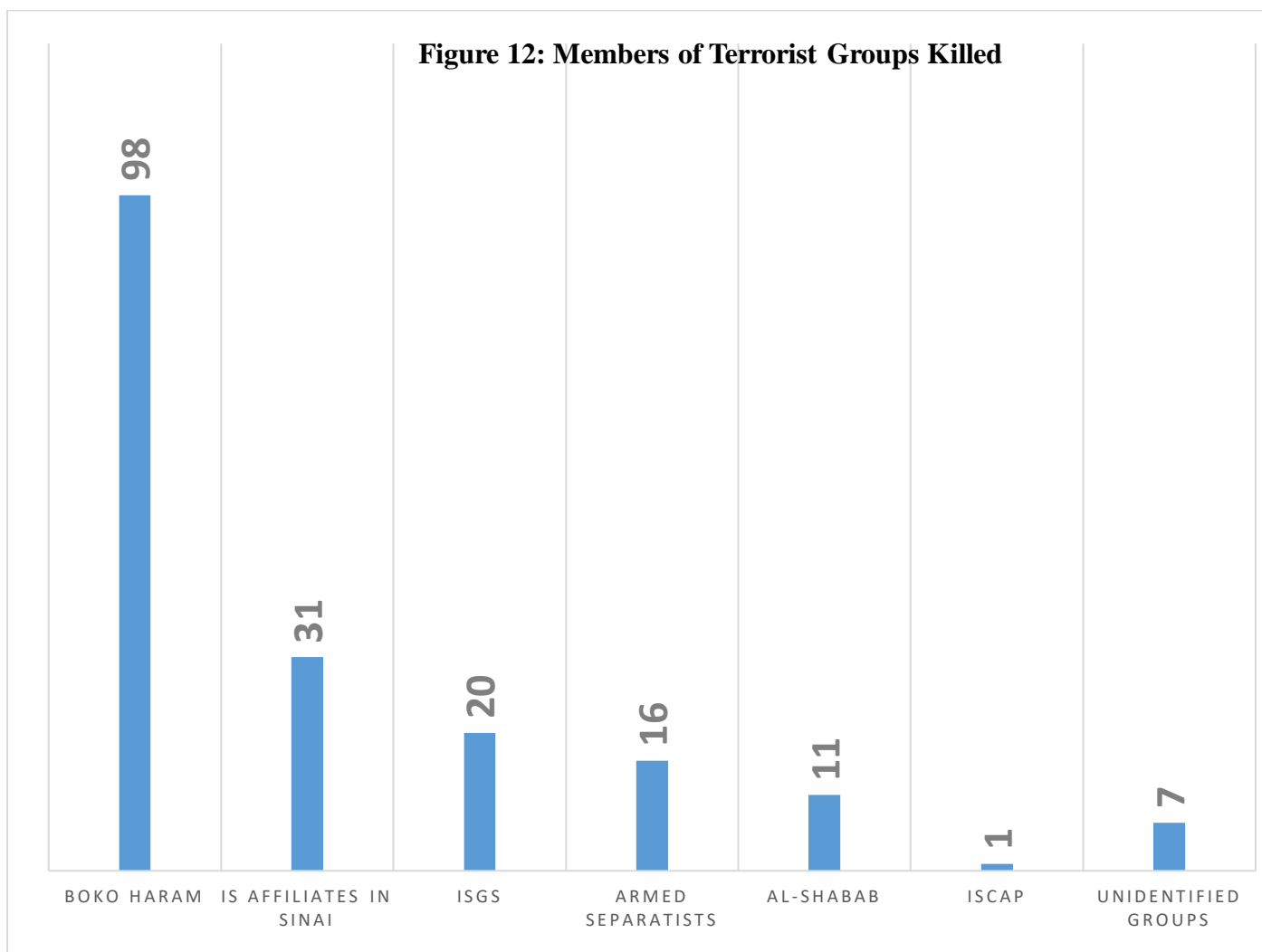
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

12. Five Most Affected Countries

Table 5: Five Countries Most Affected

Country	Total Attacks	Total Deaths	Total injured
Cameroon	6	112	9
Nigeria	8	41	0
DRC	5	26	0
Burkina Faso	7	21	13
Mali	18	16	13

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

- Cameroon recorded the highest number of deaths (112), resulting from six (6) attacks.

- Nigeria recorded 41 deaths from eight (8) attacks.

- DRC recorded five (5) attacks, resulting in 26 deaths.

- Burkina Faso recorded seven (7) attacks resulting in 21 deaths.

- Mali recorded the highest number of attacks (18), resulting in 16 deaths.

Figure 13: Most Affected Countries

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

16
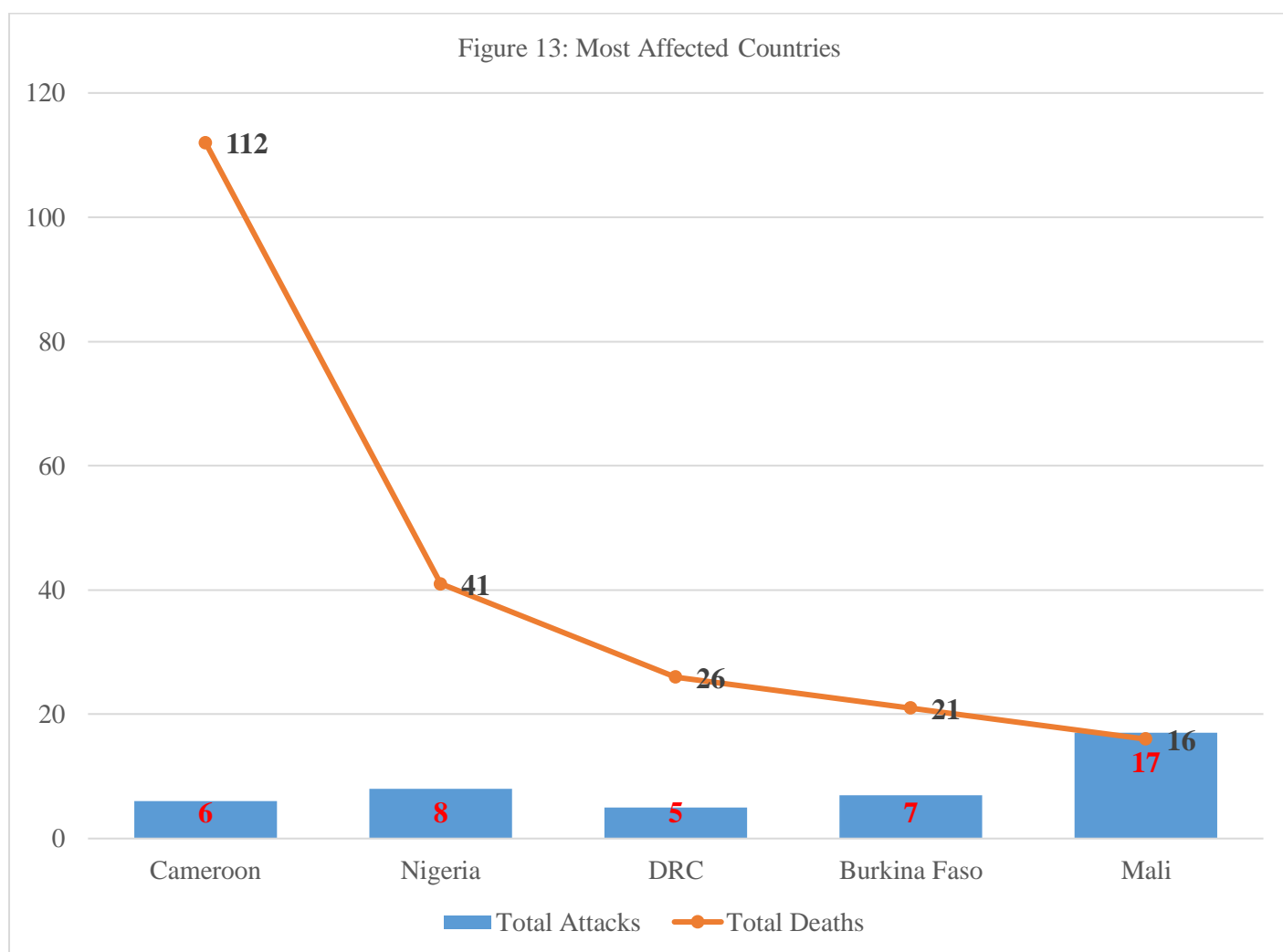
13. Most Fatal Terrorist Incidents

Table 6: List of Most Fatal Terrorist Attacks

No	Country	City	Date	Group	Deaths	Description
1	**Cameroon**	Far North	10/06/19	Boko Haram	88	Assailants attacked a military base, killing 16 soldiers and eight civilians. 64 insurgents neutralized
2	**Nigeria**	Borno	12/06/19	ISWAP	20	Assailants attacked a military base killing 20 soldiers and injuring several others.
3	**Burkina Faso**	Soum	09/06/19	*NGCR	19	Armed men attacked Arbinda community killing 19 people and injured 13 others
4	**DRC**	North Kivu	03/06/19	ISCAP	16	Militants attacked a Rwangoma town, killing 13 civilians and two soldiers. One attacker was killed
5	**Egypt**	Sinai	05/06/19	IS Affiliate	13	Assailants attacked police checkpoint. Eight policemen were killed. Five militants also killed
6	**Sudan**	Darfur	10/06/19	*NGCR	10	Armed men opened fire on civilians at a market, killing 11 people and injured 20 others.
7	**Somalia**	Mogadishu	15/06/19	Al-Shabaab	10	A Suicide bomber drove a VEIED near the Parliament and the Presidential Palace killing 9 civilians, injuring 20 others.

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

IN FOCUS	EPICENTRES

14. Attacks in Epicentres

Figure 13: Percentage of Attacks in Epicentres

- Sahel Region — 38%
- Horn of Africa — 16%
- Lake Chad — 23%
- Other Part of Africa — 23%

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019
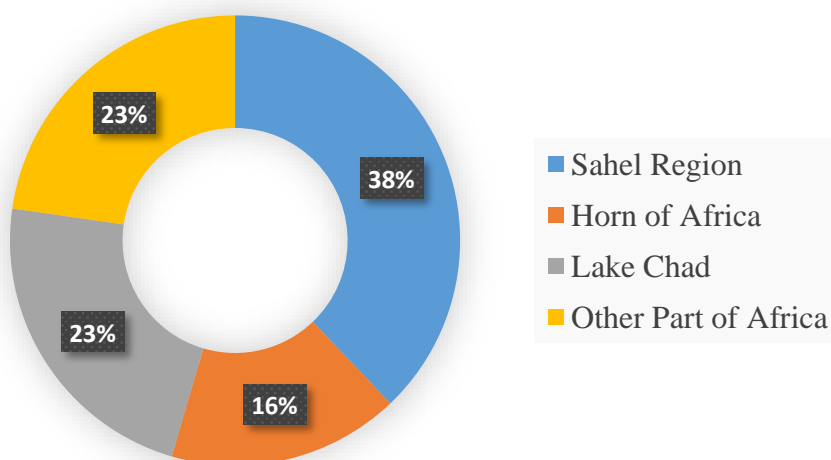
Total Attacks in Africa: 68

- Sahel region: **25**
- Horn of Africa**: 11**
- Lake Chad Basin**: 16**
- Other Parts of Africa: **16**

- Within the period under review, the Sahel (Mali and Burkina Faso) recorded 38%, Horn of Africa (Somalia) recorded 16%, and Lake Chad Basin (North Eastern Nigeria, Chad, Far North Region of Cameroon, Niger-Diffa region) recorded 23% of all the attacks in Africa.

15. Total Deaths Recorded in Epicentres

Figure 18: Percentage of Deaths in Epicentres

Total Deaths in Africa: 272

- Lake Chad Basin**: 141**
- Sahel Region: **37**
- Horn of Africa**: 14**
- Other Parts of Africa: **80**

- 52% of the deaths recorded within the period under review occurred in the Lake Chad Basin.
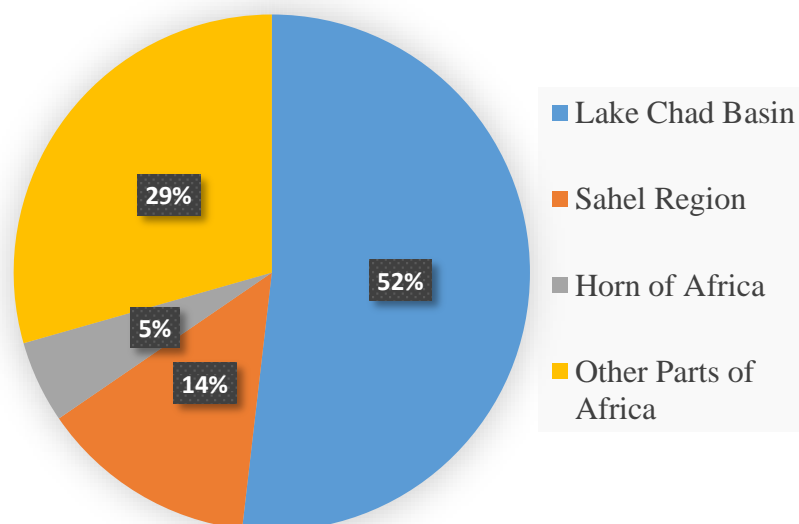
- 14% of the deaths occurred in the Sahel region.

- 5% of deaths for the period occurred in the Horn of Africa.

- 29% of the deaths occurred in other parts of Africa

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

16. Deaths by Category in Epicentres

Table 7: Category of Deaths in Epicentres

Epicentre	Civilian	Military/Security	Comments
Lake Chad Basin	20	53	The highest number of deaths against security/military among the various epicentres were recorded in the Lake Chad basin. The region also recorded the second highest number of civilian deaths among the epicentres.
Sahel Region	26	6	Majority of civilians were killed in the Sahel region.
Horn of Africa	0	13	Security/military forces in the Horn of Africa were the second highest casualties among epicentres.
Other Parts	31	24	All other parts of Africa except epicentres recorded civilian deaths of 43 and 40 security forces were also killed

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 19: Deaths by Category in Epicentres
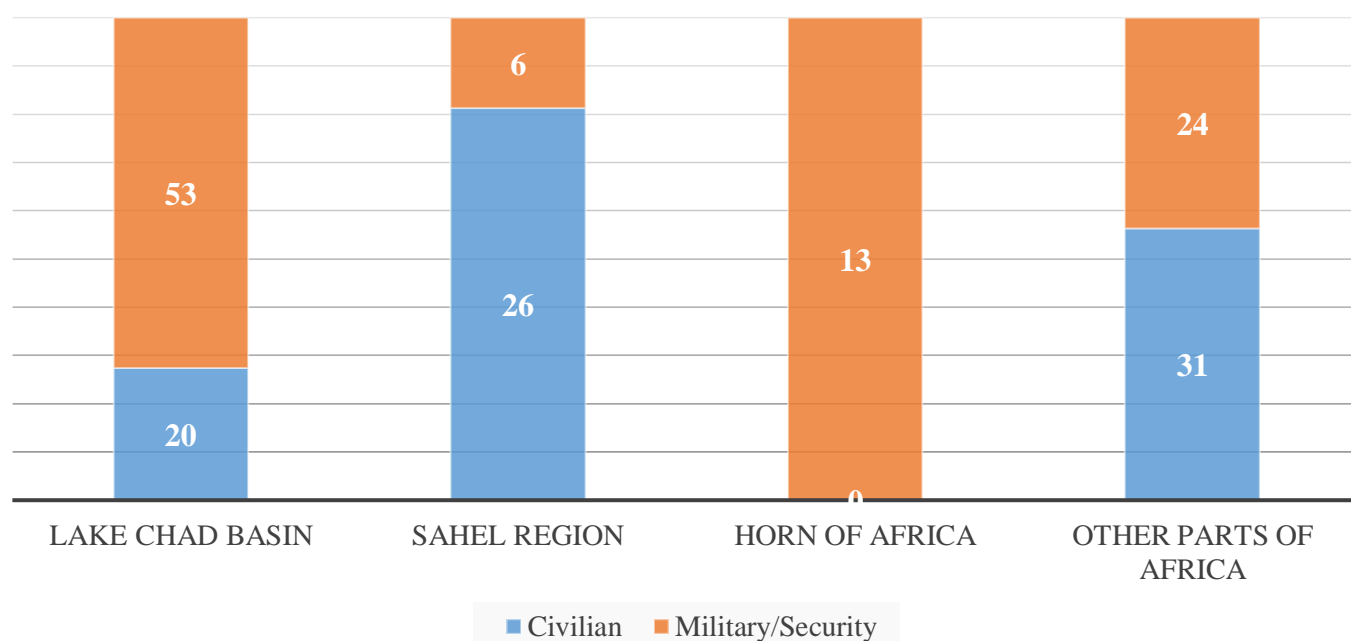
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

KIDNAPPINGS

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

- During the period, a total of 12 persons were taken hostage in DRC, Kenya and Nigeria. All the 12 persons still remain in hostage. Other eight (8) people kidnapped earlier were rescued during CT operations.

- **Nigeria**: On 01 June in Konduga, Borno, Boko Haram fighters attacked a military base, killing one soldier and kidnapping seven others. On 11 June in Guadala village, Borno, eight hostages including two women and six children were rescued during security clearance operations against Boko Haram Jihadist group.

- **DRC:** On 05 June in North Kivu, unidentified gunmen kidnapped a Brigadier, working for the Directorate-General of Customs and Excise (DGDA).

- **Kenya:** On 12 June 2019 in Konton, Wajir County, Al-Shabaab stormed Konton centre and kidnapped three police reservists.

CONCLUSION

The terrorism threat during the period was dominated by local terrorist groups with affiliation to either al-Qaeda or Islamic State. The sustaining and enduring nature of this affiliation with the global Salafi-Jihadi movement brings to the fore, the puzzle of why the Salafi-Jihadi idea/world view continues to attract followers on the African continent and how to address it. Indications are that the Salafi-Jihadi concept of operations is spreading and gaining more grounds in Africa. Affiliation of local terrorist groups with the global Salafi-Jihadi network tends to enhance the status of these local groups. What should be of concern to policy makers is that this affiliation culminates into support that comes in the acquisition of technical expertise not only for the projection of combat power, but for a strategy that deploys a combination of proselytization, community support and other coercive schemes as tools for recruitment. This is anchored by a systematic development of local Salafi-Jahadi scholarship and the effective use of the media to build trust with local communities so as to create a support base for their operations. The use of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTF) and the emergence of local Salafist scholars supports this overall effort. At the policy level, the structural fault lines that facilitate such affiliation and association need to be clearly identified and systematically addressed with the involvement of vulnerable communities in schemes that are justice led, protect local communities and build mutual trust.

At the operational level, Boko Haram (SF) and ISWAP continue to maintain such momentum in the Lake Chad Basin area as to make one question the intelligence capabilities, both human and technical of the security forces deployed against them and whether partners are providing the required assistance to combat the situation. A total of 141 deaths during the two weeks assessment period, representing 52% of the continental total, occurred in the region. Whilst Boko Haram has maintained a modus operandi of indiscriminate attacks on civilian targets, ISWAP has continued to focus its attacks on government and military targets in the far north of Cameroon, the Diffa region of Niger, north-eastern Nigeria and south-western Chad. Like al-Shabaab, ISWAP is also known to be providing protection and other social services to local communities in their areas of operation and using that as a tool to galvanize support against government for injustice, insensitivity and exclusion. This strategy is translating into a dividend of sympathy, loyalty, support and cooperation of the related local communities and in great measure is responsible for the resilience and growth in the combat power of the group. The longer the evolving relationship is allowed to thrive and entrench itself, the more difficult it will be for security forces or government effort to undermine it and re-gain the hearts, minds, confidence and trust of the local population.

Effective response to the prevailing situation would require the adoption and ground implementation of a well thought through stakeholders-based approach that emphasizes justice, protection, education and the provision of social amenities in support of intelligence led security operations to deny ISWAP the foot hold that it currently has in the area. Operationally, this requires partner assistance particularly in the areas of technical intelligence capability and combat power. The current level of casualties to security forces does not enhance the morale of the deployed forces. At the level of policy making, the intensification of efforts to decentralize and provide effective local governance could serve as worthy catalysts for success in addressing the conditions that otherwise make it conducive for the terrorist groups to sustain their operations.

The fact that Mali, in May 2019, ratified the *African Charter on the values and Principles of Decentralization, Local Governance and Local Development* which was adopted by the Twenty-Third Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the African Union in June 2014, is a very laudable maneuver in shaping the appropriate response and need be emulated by other Member States which have not as yet done so. Partners may want to focus on how best to assist Mali in the implementation of the Charter on the ground. Considering that only four AU Member States have ratified the Charter so far, and that it needs to be ratified by 15 Member States to enable it come into effect, it is recommended that policy makers in AU Member States make the ratification of the Charter a necessary priority. It is argued that the implementation of the provisions of Charter is the most important single factor in addressing the root causes of the menace of Violent Extremism and Terrorism on the continent.

FORECAST FOR NEXT EDITION

The next edition of the Africa Terrorism Bulletin will cover terrorism incidents from 16th – 30th June 2019.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

PROFILE OF ACSRT/CAERT

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

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APPENDIX 1: SYNTHESIS TABLE OF TERRORISM INCIDENTS IN AFRICA

No	Country/Regions:	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	6	-	-	-	-	17	12	83	8	1	-	-	-	8	1	5	-	-
2	Chad	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3	DRC	4	-	-	1	-	4	21	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	3	-	-
4	Kenya	2	1	-	-	-	11	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	-
5	Somalia	5	6	-	-	-	-	13	10	6	25	-	-	-	47	7	-	3	1
6	Soudan	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
7	Egypt	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
8	Libya	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-
9	Morrocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
10	Burkina Faso	7	-	-	-	-	-	20	1	-	13	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	-
12	Mali	5	12	-	-	-	6	6	24	7	6	3	-	-	1	8	7	-	2
13	Niger	1	2	0	0	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-
14	Nigeria	8	-	-	-	-	37	3	31	-	-	-	7	8	1	6	2	-	-
	Sub-Total	**42**	**23**	**0**	**1**	**-**	**83**	**90**	**184**	**21**	**63**	**3**	**12**	**8**	**63**	**34**	**24**	**5**	**3**
	General Total	**66**				**0**	**357**			**87**			**12**	**8**	**63**	**66**			

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019   **NB:** The color codes show countries in regions where incidents were recorded   **CAR:** Central African Republic
DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo   **Nd:** Not determined

APPENDIX 2: TERRORIST ATTACKS RECORDED BY REGIONS

CAMEROON

8 June, Ekona, Southwest. Security forces repulsed armed separatists attack killing eight of the separatists.

9 June, Darak, Far North. Boko Haram attacked MJTF military base. 16 soldiers and eight civilians were killed. Nine others including a civilian were injured. 64 of the militants were also eliminated and eight others arrested.

10 June, Bui, Northwest. Ambushed Cameroon forces repulsed a separatist attack killing eight including two commanders. One soldier was also killed.

10 June, Nguetchewe, Far North. Boko Haram attacked the community killing two people.

12 June, Kolofata, Far North. Boko Haram militants attacked and looted the village. Reprisal attacks by the security forces killed three assailants.

13 June, in Tagawa, Far North. Armed men from Boko Haram attacked the community killing two civilians.

CHAD

02 June, Medikora, Lake Chad. Boko Haram elements attacked the village, killing one civilian of the Sultan of Bol. The group looted shops.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

03 June, Rwangoma, North Kivu. ISCAP carried out an attacked in the town. 15 people were killed including two soldiers. One girl was taken hostage. One attacker was killed in reprisal attack by security forces.

5 June, Beni-Kasindi, North Kivu. Unidentified gunmen kidnapped a Brigadier working for the Directorate-General of Customs and Excise (DGDA).

6-7 June, Djugu and Mahagi, Ituri. Unidentified gunmen attacked six villages (Lachu, Ame, Retha Jupuyaka, Teraya and Gudza), killing three people.

08 June, Gbi, Ituri. Unidentified gunmen attacked the village and killed five people.

09 June, Tsukpa, Ituri. Unidentified gunmen attacked a military checkpoint and killed two soldiers. The assailants also took away AK 47 arms.

KENYA

03 June, Mendera. Al-Shabaab militants attacked the county killing one soldier. Security forces repulsed the attack killing one militant.

12 June, Konton, Wajir. Al-Shabaab stormed Konton centre. Police reservists repulsed the attack. Militants kidnapped three of the police reservists.

15 June, Khorof-Harar and Konton, Wajir. Al-Shabaab militants planted roadside IED and hit security forces. 10 Kenyan police officers were killed.

SOMALIA

01 June, Baledogole, Lower Shabelle. Security forces repulsed an attack by unidentified terrorists armed with detonators on AMISOM troops who were escorting a logistics convoy. Two of the terrorists were arrested.

03 June, K-60, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab fighters attacked a Somali Special Forces base where soldiers from the US-trained Danab unit are stationed.

08 June, Jalalaqsi, Hiiraan Al-Shabaab launched an ambush attack on an AMISOM forces convoy. Six soldiers were injured. AMISOM and SNA conducted an operation in the village and arrested 30 people.

08 June, Jowhar, Middle Shabelle. Unknown assailants shot and killed Deputy Administrator of Gambole village.

09 June, Wanlaweyn, Lower Shabelle. A landmine planted by Al-Shabaab along the road struck a water tank belonging to SNA. No casualty recorded.

13 June, Gololey, Lower Shabelle. A roadside IED planted along security forces movement corridors detonated. No casualties reported.

14 June, Tabeela Weydow, Mogadishu. Unidentified man hurled a hand grenade at government troops at a checkpoint. Forces fired on the attacker. No casualties recorded.

14 June, Golweyne, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab attacked Somali troops at a checkpoint. Security forces repulsed the attack. No casualties recorded.

15 June, Howlwadag, Mogadishu. A Suicide bomber drove a VBIED rammed the Sayidka monument near the Parliament and the Presidential Palace killing 9 civilians, injuring 20 others.

15 June, Waberi, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab Suicide bomber with VBIED attacked Somali Intelligence checkpoint. Two civilians killed and five injured.

15 June, Sigaale, Lower Shabelle. Unidentified armed men on a motorcycle shot and killed an electoral delegate. No group claimed responsibility.

SUDAN

10 June, Al-Delij, Darfur. Unidentified militiaman fired at civilians in a market killing 11 people and wounding 20 others. Janjaweed group is suspected to have carried out the attack

NORTH AFRICA

EGYPT

05 June, el-Arish town, northern Sinai. IS militants attacked a police checkpoint. Eight policemen were killed. Five militants were also killed in reprisal attack by the security forces.

LIBYA

02 June, Derna, Eastern Libya. Unidentified attackers exploded two car bombs targeting a military unit of the Libyan National Army (LNA) injuring 18 people.

03 June, Fuqaha, Eastern Libya. ISIS militants attacked the LNA Checkpoint 400, on the road linking Jufra to Sebha. LNA forces repelled the attack without any casualty.

04 June, Derna, Eastern Libya. An IED attack targeted a police station. No deaths reported..

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

03 June, Oursi, Oudalan. Unidentified armed individuals launched a rocket attack on a detachment of defense and security forces. No casualties recorded.

04 June, Kabonga, Kompienga. Unidentified armed men ambushed a convoy transporting baccalaureate exam papers. Security forces repelled the attack without any casualty.

08 June, Boromo, Balé. Unidentified armed men attacked a police checkpoint. One assailant was killed and three Kalashnikovs, 350 ammunitions and three military outfits were seized.

09 June, Arbinda, Soum. Unidentified armed men on motorcycles attacked local population. 19 people were killed and 13 others injured.

09 June, Boukouma, Soum. A group of unidentified armed men attacked three vehicles, killing one driver.

12 June, Bourzanga, Bam. Unidentified armed men targeted a school, serving as examination centre for baccalaureate exams. The Defense and security forces repulsed the attack. No casuality recorded.

MALI

01 June, Koro, Mopti. A group of Dogon traders on a motorized tricycle hit an explosive device. One trader was killed and another injured.

02 June, Timbuktu. Two mortar shells exploded around 1km north-east of MINUSMA camp while one Unexploded Ordonnance (UXO) was found in the same area. No casualty or damage was reported.

03 June, Koro, Mopti. An explosive device exploded at the passage of a herd of animals. One animal was killed.

03 June, Kouakourou, Mopti. Unidentified armed elements opened fire against a FAMa patrol. One suspect was arrested.

04 June, Tamakoutat, Gao. An explosive device exploded at the passage of a herd of cattle killing several of them.

05 June, Tonka, Timbuktu. Unidentified armed individuals attacked a Gendarmerie post killing one Gendarme.

05 June, Tenenkou, Mopti. A FAMa vehicle hit an explosive device. Two FAMa soldiers were killed and four others injured.

05 June, Goundam, Timbuktu. Unidentified armed individuals attacked a gendarmerie station. One gendarmerie was killed and several others wounded.

06 June, Tessalit, Kidal. A French Force Armoured Personnel Carrier (APC) drove over and detonated an explosive device. Three soldiers were injured.

08 June, Roboubou, Mopti. Unidentified armed elements killed a man at his home, accusing him of collaborating with the FAMa.

08 June, Dioungani, Mopti. A vehicle of Dogon traders hit an explosive device. Two traders were killed and five were injured.

08 June, Timiniri, Mopti. An explosive device exploded at the passage of a herd of cattle killing several cows.

08 June, Bamakoi. A vehicle of a military engineering mission run over an IED. Two soldiers were killed.

08 June, Bamako.. An attack on the European Union Training Mission in Mali (EUTM) was foiled when an IED hooked to a vehicle was discovered and deactivated.

12 June, Ménaka. A loud detonation was heard east of Ménaka Camp, 200 meters from the Police station. Two dead bodies were discovered at the site of the explosion. The two individuals were suspected of trying to install an improvised explosive device when it exploded.

15 June, Toguéré-Coumbé, Mopti. Two unidentified individuals were killed while trying to plant an explosive device.

15 June, Koro, Mopti. Traders travelling on a cart hit an explosive device. Two traders were killed.

NIGER

02 June, Diffa. Four suicide bombers from Boko Haram were killed on the border with Nigeria as they tried to blow themselves up near a police station.

08 June in Ouallam, Tillaberi. A US Army (AFRICOM) vehicle hit a landmine. The vehicle was severely damaged but no casualties were recorded.

15 June in Tcholori, Diffa. Assailants suspected to be members of the Boko Haram sect in Tcholori killed two civilians.

NIGERIA

01 June, Maiduguri, Borno. Boko Haram attacked a mosque, killing one person. One Boko Haram militant was also killed**.**

01 June, Kirenowa, Borno. ISWAP fighters attacked a military base. 10 soldiers were killed and several others injured.

01 June, Marte, Borno. ISWAP militants attacked a military base. Five soldiers were killed and the insurgents ransacked the base, carting away weapons and setting fire to the base.

01 June, Konduga, Borno. Boko Haram attacked a military base killing one soldier and kidnapping seven others.

02 June, Dikwa and Marte, Borno. Boko Haram members carried out multiple attacks on military bases. The combatants set ablaze the military base and carted away several weapons. No casualty recorded.

02 June, Dikwa, Nigeria. An Attack by ISWAP insurgents in an attempt to seize a military base in Dikwa around was repelled without any casualty on the Military side. The fighters arrived in 13 trucks fitted with heavy machine guns.

05 June, Gulak, Adamawa. Operatives of Nigeria Army repelled an attack by suspected Boko Haram members. Three people including a soldier and 2 vigilante members were killed.

12 June, Maiduguri, Borno. ISWAP fighters attacked a military base. 20 Nigerian soldiers were killed and others injured.

APPENDIX 3: COUNTER-TERRORISM RESPONSE

02 June, Gedo, Somalia. Somali forces conducted an operation and captured a key al-Shabaab-held area.

02 June, Diffa, Niger. Four suspected suicide bombers from Boko Haram were killed on the border with Nigeria, as they tried to blow themselves up near a police station.

03 June, Lake Chad, Nigeria. Troops of MNJTF neutralized 20 terrorists in an offensive. Several gun trucks, arms and ammunition, as well as a Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device, meant to disrupt troops advance were destroyed. Four MNJTF officials sustained injuries.

3 May, Errachidia and Tinghir, Morroco. Anti-terrorist forces arrested three individuals suspected to members of an ISIS cell.

04 June, Kopienga, Burkina Faso. Burkinabe Armed Forces (FDS) repelled an attack on a convey carrying the baccalaureate (BEPC) materials, an examination marking the end of secondary school, 48 hours before the exams.

05 June, Borno, Nigeria. Aliyu Muhammed, a 24-year-old suspected Boko Haram IED logistics supplier was arrested by operatives of the Nigerian Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC).

06 June, Golis Mountains, Somalia. US AFRICOM conducted airstrike against al-Shabaab killing six militants.

07 June, Boromo, Burkina Faso. One assailant was killed while attempting to attack a police checkpoint. 1 Kalashnikovs and 350 ammunition, 1 gallon, 10 kg of rice and 1 CNIB were found on him.

05-09 June in el-Arish town, northern Sinai, Egypt. Egyptian security forces killed 26 suspected ISIS jihadists allegedly involved in a deadly attack on a police checkpoint 05 June. Three assault rifles and an explosive vest were seized.

09 June, Gedo, Somalia. Somali forces launched an offensive and retook three villages. Three al-Shabaab fighters were killed and several soldiers wounded.

10 June in Nigeria. Nigeria Army killed nine key Boko Haram militants.

10 June, Gedo, Middle Juba, Somalia. Two senior leaders of al-Shabaab, Mustafa Ibrahim Isaq and Mohamed Hassan Madhaley, surrendered to the Somali government forces.

10 June, Shabia, Sirte, Libya. The Sirte "Counter-Terrorism Force" arrested a suspected ISIS member.

10 June, Bougrin, Misrata, Libya. The Sirte Counter-Terrorism Force arrested a senior ISIS member.

11 June, Beledamin, Lower Shabelle, Somalia. AMISOM forces arrested an al-Shabaab agent in possession of six detonators.

11 June, Guadala village, Borno. One Boko Haram jihadist was killed and eight hostages including two women and six children rescued during security clearance operations.

13 June, Daynille, Mogadishu, Somalia. Somali government troops carried out a house-to-house search. A number of local youths suspected of having links to al-Shabaab were arrested.

15 June, Menaka, Mali. The Malian army and the French operation Barkhane eliminated 20 jihadists in a joint operation. The ISGS is mainly active in this region of Menaka and across the border with Niger.