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

AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN

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ABOUT AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN

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

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

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

THE BULLETIN IS PRODUCED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF

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ABBREVIATIONS

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
GATIA	Groupe Autodéfense Touareg Imghad et Aliés.
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IS	Islamic State
ISCAP	Islamic State Central African Province
ISGS	Islamic State in the Greater Sahara
ISWAP	Islamic State in 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
MLF	Macina Liberation Front
MNJTF	Multinational Joint Task Forces
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic)
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

QUICK HIGHLIGHTS

- The period under review recorded a total number of 70 terrorist attacks across the African continent.
- A total number of 276 terrorism-related deaths were recorded during the period. Out of this number, Counter-Terrorism operations accounted for 12 of the deaths while 264 deaths resulted from the 70 terrorist attacks.
- A total of 146, out of the 276 terrorism-related deaths were civilians, 71 were terrorists and 59 Military/Security forces
- In 50 out of the 70 attacks, the terrorists used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW). 16 attacks involved the use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), three attacks involved a combination of IEDs and SALW and Two (2) cases were kidnapping.
- In all, 15 people were taken hostage, including 11 people abducted in an attack at a village in Central African Republic. Two (2) out of three (3) Burkinabe Red Cross workers kidnapped previously were released unhurt.
- Whilst Boko Haram (Shekau faction), Islamic State in Greater Sahara (ISGS), Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) and Islamic State Central Africa Province (ISCAP) used SALW in all their attacks, al-Shabaab and Al Qaeda in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) used more IEDs. JNIM used mainly SALW.
- Civilians were targeted in most of the attacks. 38 of the attacks targeted civilians, 25 targeted security forces, four (4) targeted Government Institutions/Officials) and three (3) targeted International Organizations (MINUSMA and AMISOM)
- Whilst most al-Shabaab, Boko Haram (Shekau faction) and JNIM attacks were against civilians, the attacks by ISWAP, AQIM, ISGS and ISCAP were mainly against security forces. Al-Shabaab killed 20 persons (4 civilians, 16 security); Boko Haram killed 76 (75 civilians, 1 Security); JNIM killed 27 (17 civilians, 10 Security); ISWAP killed 5 security; ISGS killed 2 (1 civilian, 1 Security); AQIM killed one (1) Security and ISCAP killed 3 (1 civilian, 2 security); Unidentified groups killed 70 (55 civilians, 15 Security).
- Boko Haram suffered the biggest loss, 39 fighters were killed by security forces. JNIM lost 16 fighters, Al-Shabaab lost five, IS affiliates in Somalia lost three and AQIM lost one (1) militant. Eight (8) militants from unidentified/unaffiliated groups also died.
- The five countries most affected by terrorism during the period are Nigeria, Mali, Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Somalia (**In decreasing order**).
- Countries of the Sahel region recorded 54 out of the 70 terrorist attacks. The region recorded a total of 212 deaths (112 civilians, 63 terrorists, 37 security) including deaths from CT operations. This represents 77.1% of the total deaths for the period.
- Civilian, terrorists and military deaths in the Sahel represented 77.2%, 87.5% and 63.8% respectively of the total casualties in Africa.

RECENT HIGH PROFILE INCIDENTS

- **16 April, Bovata, Beni, DRC.** Assailants attacked a military barracks and killed two soldiers. IS claimed responsibility declaring DRC as Central Africa Province of the Caliphate.
- **17 April 2019, Lower Jubba, Somalia.** A remotely-controlled landmine struck a military convoy carrying Kenyan security forces. 15 security forces were killed.
- **19 April, Tchakarmari, Far North, Cameroon.** Boko Haram attacked the village. 13 civilians were killed.
- **21 April, Guire, Koulikoro, Mali.** Armed men from JNIM attacked a FAMa camp. 12 soldiers were killed. 15 of the armed men were also killed.
- **22 April, Lokoto, Central Africa Republic.** Militants of FDPC attacked a village. Eleven persons were abducted, two trucks and a motorcycle were set on fire.
- **30 April, Madagali and Kuda, Adamawa, Nigeria.** Boko Haram fighters attacked the villages, killing a total of 51 persons.

Security forces have remained responsive to the situation in the second half of April 2019. Beside 60 terrorists eliminated during attacks, Deliberate CT operations resulted in the neutralization of 12 militants of terrorist groups. These include eight terrorists killed by the United States Special Forces in Somalia, three terrorists killed in Mali by security forces, and one terrorist killed in Tunisia.

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

The reporting period, 16th to 30th April 2019 recorded a slight increase in the number of attacks by terrorist and violent extremist groups in all regions of Africa except Southern and North Africa compared to 1st to 15th April. While Southern Africa continued to remain stable, the number of attacks in North Africa decreased. The number of deaths resulting from both terrorist attacks and deliberate Counter-Terrorism activity however decreased across all regions. The areas that experienced most terrorist attacks during the period include the Sahel Region, Lake Chad Basin, the Horn of Africa and parts of Central Africa and Maghreb Regions.

Although Military measures have significantly degraded the capacity of the terrorist groups, the groups continue to have considerable freedom of movement within their target areas of operation that enables them to launch attacks in local community areas at will. Where movement of their militants has been effectively restricted, they have resorted to planting IEDs on mobility corridors used by both the Security Forces and the civilian population. Their intent appears to be to dominate and control territory in order to impose their ideological will on the civilian population. It could be deduced that there is indeed a mutually reinforcing insurgency that is being waged by the various Militant Jihadist groups in order to dominate and control the Sahel, Lake Chad and Horn of Africa regions.

The response of Security Forces during the period has not resulted in the expected breakdown of the will and cohesion of the various terrorist groups to continue to launch attacks both on the Security forces and on civilians. The terrorist groups appear to continue to hold the combat initiative which is sustained and reinforced by their incessant attacks on civilian communities. This has considerably undermined the confidence of the local communities in the Government and Security Forces to protect them. Weak local government structures, the absence of basic amenities and the lack of opportunity and inter-ethnic rivalries

also appear to be primary shortcomings that the terrorist groups have continued to exploit during the period in seeking the collaboration or disinterest of local communities.

Lake Chad Basin (LCB): Although the Multi National Joint Task Force (MNJTF) has considerably degraded the capabilities of Boko Haram and the Islamic State West African Province (ISWAP) in the LCB, the threat from the groups remains significant, requiring the intensification of intelligence-based operations. The concept of deploying well equipped Special Force teams to dominate key mobility corridors may have to be considered in order to collect information, deny the terrorists freedom of movement and to ensure troop protection. In **Cameroon**, two (2) key attacks were recorded in the Far North region during the period. On 19th April, Boko Haram attacked the village of Tchakarmari killing 13 civilians. On 22nd April, Boko Haram again attacked a military post in the village of Blaram. Eight (8) civilians and four (4) soldiers were killed during the attack. On 18th April, in the Anglophone Northwest region, unidentified gunmen carried out an attack in Bamenda killing four (4) civilians. Similarly, in **Nigeria**, the North Eastern states of Borno and Adamawa suffered devastating attacks from Boko Haram and ISWAP during the period. On 16th April, Boko Haram attacked a Military post in Cross Kauwa and wounded 20 soldiers. A counter offensive by the MNJTF resulted in the neutralization of 39 Boko Haram militants. On 26th April, ISWAP also attacked a Military post in Mararrabar Kimba and killed five (5) soldiers. On 30th April, coordinated attacks by Boko Haram on the villages of Madagali and Kuda in the Adamawa State killed a total of 51 civilians. **Inter-communal violence and activities of armed bandits** remained a significant threat to peace and stability in Northwestern states of Kaduna, Katsina and Zamfara during the period. On 19th April, unidentified gunmen stormed the Kajuru Castle Resort hotel in Kaduna town killing two (2) people including a British national. On 21st April, armed bandits attacked the village of Sherere in Katsina State killing 10 civilians. On 19th April, armed men suspected to be from the Tiv ethnic militia attacked Jukun village in Taraba State killing 22 persons and injuring 10 others.

Sahel belt of West Africa: **Burkina Faso** recorded an increase in the number of terrorist attacks during the period. Schools and churches were primary targets of these attacks in the Soum Province. On 26th April, unidentified armed men attacked a school in the Kulpélogo province killing a total of six (6) persons including five (5) teachers. No terrorist group claimed responsibility for the attack. On 28th April, unidentified armed men attacked a church during church service in the village of Silgadji in the Suom Province. Six (6) persons were killed. In **Mali**, Terrorist groups continued to use roadside IEDs against security forces and civilians. Eleven IED attacks recorded during the period resulted in 22 deaths consisting of 13 soldiers, one (1) MINUSMA peacekeeper and eight (8) civilians. On 21st April in Guiré, JNIM attacked a FAMa military camp and killed 12 soldiers. Security forces repulsed the attack and neutralized 15 of the attackers. In the case of **Niger**, Boko Haram launched attacks in the Diffa region, whereas the ISGS and its affiliates launched attacks in the Tillabéry region. On 20th April, a vehicle belonging to the Niger army hit an IED in Tahoua killing five (5) soldiers and injuring three (3) others. On 26th April, in Maïné Soroa, Boko Haram attacked and burned the premises of Doctors Without Borders. One (1) person was wounded.

East and Horn of Africa. In **Somalia**, al-Shabaab continues to exhibit a will, cohesion and capability to carry out attacks in spite of CT operations by AMISOM, US Africa Command (AFRICOM) and the Somalia National Army (SNA) that have eliminated a substantial number of their militants. Their attacks during the period however relied on the use of Roadside IEDs and VBIEDs in attacks in the Mogadishu and the Lower Shabelle region. On 17th April, military convoy travelling between Ras-Kamboni and Bur-Gabo areas in Lower Jubba region hit a roadside bomb killing 15 soldiers. Al-shabaab claimed responsibility for the attack. Again on 17th April, in Dabka a vehicle loaded with explosive materials was detonated near a police station killing four (4) persons and injuring five (5) others. The momentum of Counter-terrorism operations continued to be maintained. AFRICOM airstrikes resulted in the neutralization of eight terrorists in Golis Mountains, Jamaame, Garowle and Jilib.

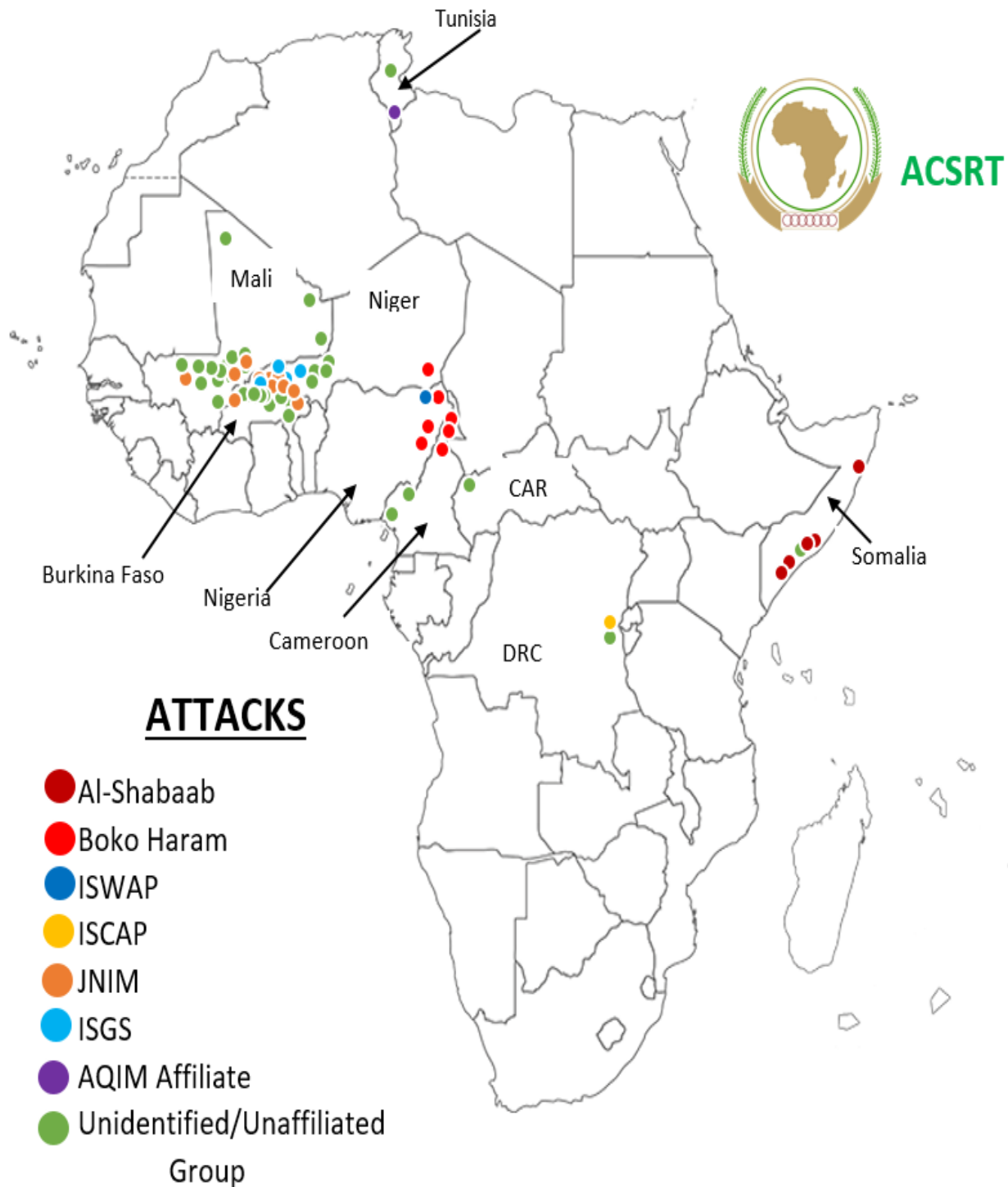
North Africa and the Maghreb: The region recorded a slight decline in terrorism incidents compared to the first half of April. In **Algeria**, Security Forces continued the dismantling of terrorist cells discovering a number of arms and ammunition caches in the process. In **Libya**, the situation in Southern part of the country remained unsafe that it continues to serve as a safe haven that terrorist groups are able to withdraw to, refit, regroup and launch attacks in the Sahel Region. Intensifying the border monitoring of the movement of armed groups between the South and West of Libya, Algeria, Niger and Chad for the purposes of interception could further degrade the capability of these groups to launch attacks in the Sahel region. However, in **Morocco** preventative CT efforts resulted in the destruction of an IS linked terrorists' cell. The case of **Tunisia** was different. On 26 April, in Mount Chaambi AQIM local branch, Uqba Nafi Battalion (KUBN) launch an IED attack on a vehicle carrying security forces, killing one (1) soldier and injuring three (3) others.

Central Africa: The Emir of ISIS Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi had in a speech on 22nd August 2018 referred to the Islamic State Central African Province (ISCAP). The local terrorist group supposed to be affiliated to ISIS has long been considered to be the Salafist Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) operating from the In the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**. On 16 April, in Bovata, North Kivu Province assailants attacked a military barracks killing two (2) soldiers and one (1) civilian. Five (5) other soldiers were wounded. On 18th April, in a statement posted by the Amaq Propaganda Agency, IS claimed that militants of the ISCAP had attacked a military barracks 5km from Kamango killing several soldiers. The statement also declared DRC as the IS Central African Province (ISCAP). On 29 April, the ISIS leader in a video by al-Furqan presented a report on the new Central Africa Province. The affiliation of ADF as an affiliate of IS and operating as ISCAP is thus confirmed. In the **Central Africa Republic (CAR)**, the FDPC continues to launch attacks against civilian targets. An action that undermines the Khartoum Peace accord. On 22 April, the group attacked the Lokoto village, set two trucks and a motorcycle on fire and kidnapped 11 civilians.

GENERAL TREND: TERRORISTS ATTACKS/COUNTER-TERRORISM

Map 1: Map of Terrorism Incidents from 16th to 30th April 2019

AFRICA TERRORISM INCIDENTS MAP: FROM 16-30 APR. 2019



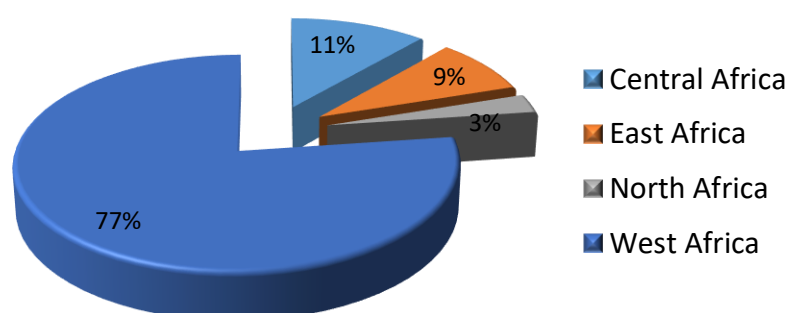
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

1. Total Terrorist Attacks: 70

A total of 70 terrorism incidents including two (2) case of kidnapping were recorded from 16th to 30th April 2019.

2. Terrorists Attacks by Region

Figure 1: Terrorists Attacks by Region



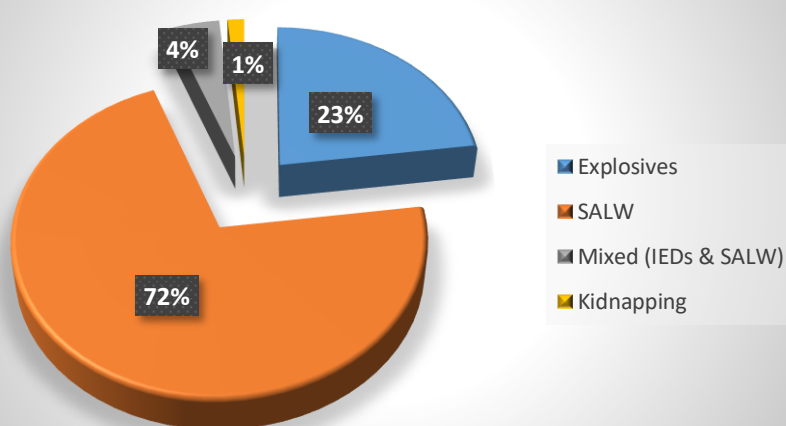
By Regions:

- Central Africa: 8
 - East Africa: 6
 - North Africa: 2
 - West Africa: 54
- West Africa recorded the highest number of terrorist attacks. A total of attacks representing 77% occurred in the region.
 - Central Africa region recorded 8 attacks, representing 11%; East Africa recorded 6 and North Africa recorded 2 attacks, representing 9% and 3% respectively. No attack was recorded in Southern Africa for the period.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

3. Means of Attack

Figure 2: Means of Attacks



Means of Attacks:

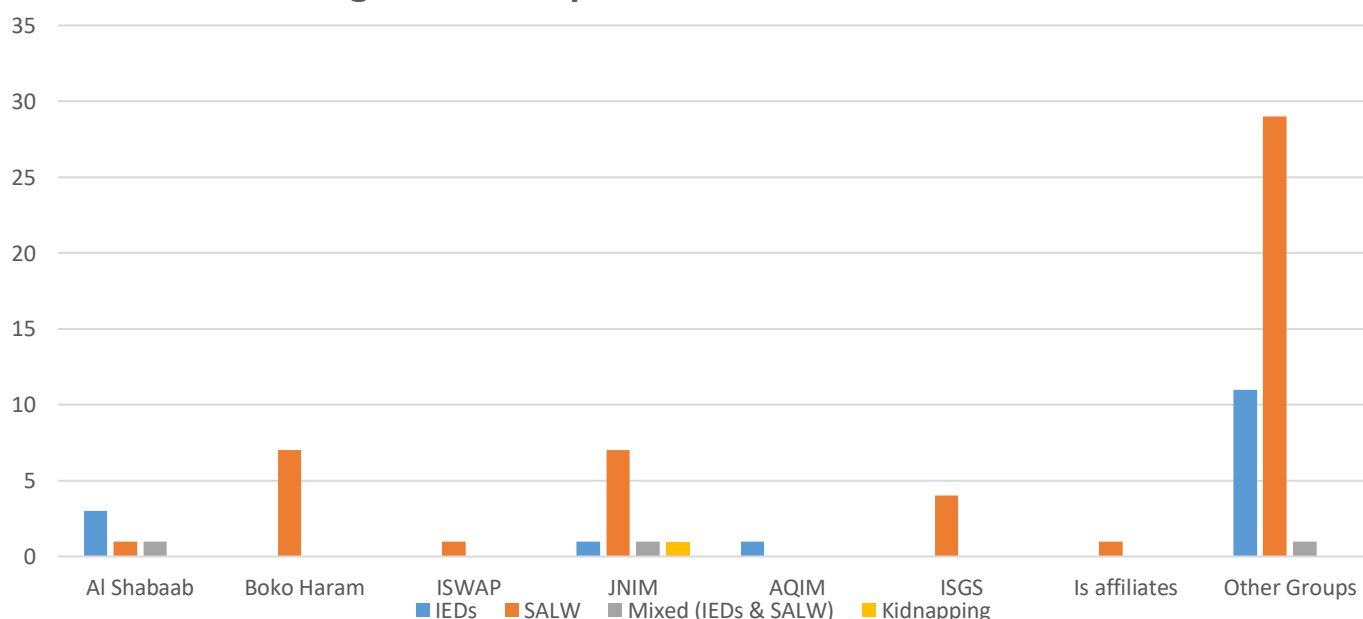
- IEDs: 16
 - SALW: 50
 - Mixed (IEDs & SALW): 3
 - Kidnapping: 2
- SALW recorded the highest means (72%) by which terrorist groups attack their targets. Also in 16 (23%), out of 70 attacks, terrorists used IEDs. Three attacks involved the use of both IED and SALW; and two (2) cases of kidnapping were recorded.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

4. Terrorist Groups and their Means of Attack

- **Al Shabaab :**
 - IEDs : 3
 - SALW: 1
 - Mixed (IEDs &SALW): 1
 - **Boko Haram: SALW: 7**
 - **ISWAP: SALW: 1**
 - **JNIM :**
 - IEDs : 1
 - SALW: 7
 - Mixed (IEDs &SALW): 1
 - Kidnapping: 1
 - **AQIM : IEDs : 1**
 - **ISGS : SALW: 4**
 - **IS affiliates in DRC:**
 - SALW: 1
 - **Unidentified/Unaffiliated Groups :**
 - IEDs : 11
 - SALW: 29
 - Mixed (IEDs &SALW): 1
- In three out of five attacks carried out by al-Shabaab, the group used IEDs. Only one attack involved the use of SALW, and the other attack involved use of both IEDs and SALW.
 - SALW continue to be the preferred means by which Boko Haram attacks. In all 7 attacks carried out by the group, SALW were used as a means of attack.
 - ISWAP carried out one attack using SALW.
 - JNIM used SALW in seven (7) attacks, IED in one attack and both SALW and IED in one attack. The only case of kidnapping recorded for the period was carried out by JNIM.
 - AQIM conducted one attack using IED
 - All four attacks by ISGS employed SALW
 - ISCAP used SALW in 1 attack carried out.
 - Majority of attacks carried out by unidentified/unaffiliated groups used SALW. In 29, out of 41 attacks by such groups, SALW were used. 11 attacks involved IEDs and one attack involved the use of both IED and SALW.

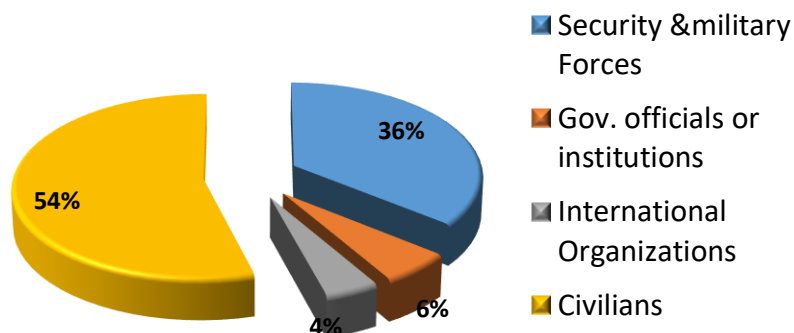
Figure 3: Groups and their Means of Attack



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

5. Primary Targets

Figure 4: Primary Targets



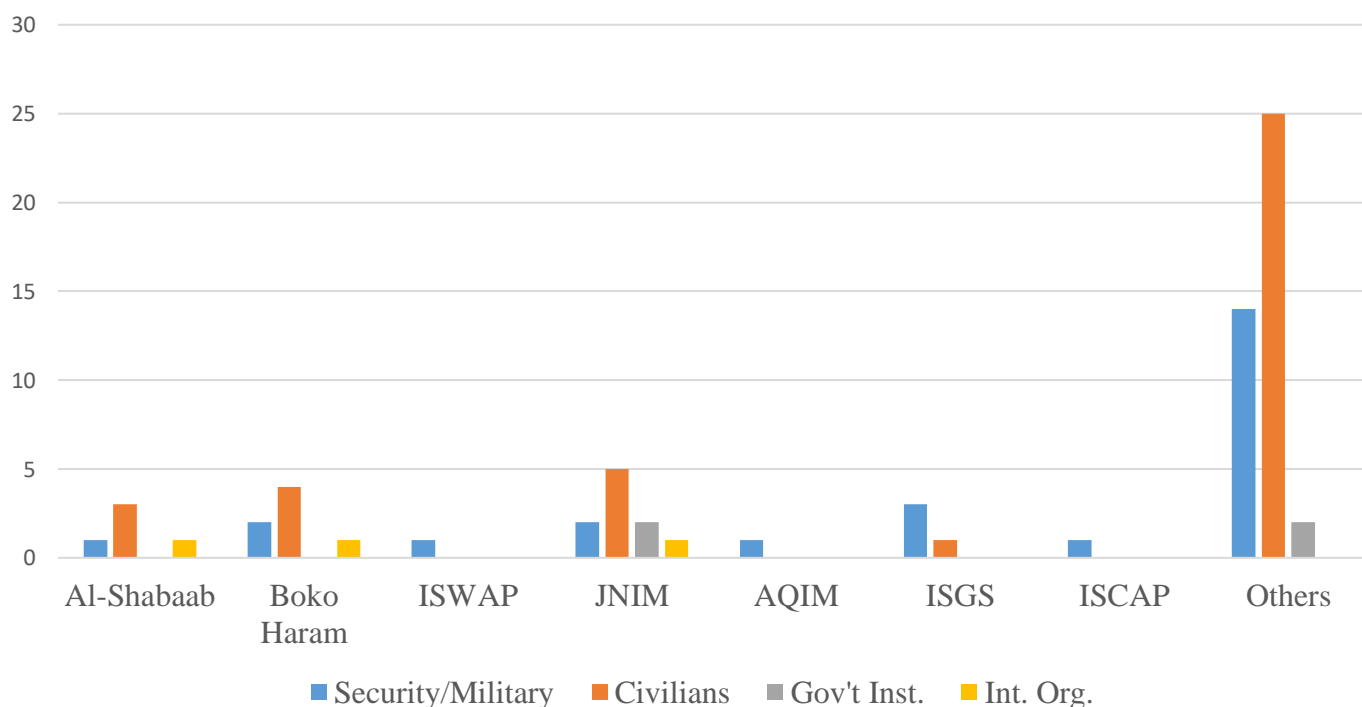
Primary Targets

- Security/Military Forces: **25**
 - Govt. Officials or Institutions: **4**
 - International Organizations : **3**
 - Civilians: **38**
- 38 attacks representing 54 % targeted civilians.
 - 25 of the attacks representing 36% targeted Security/Military Forces.
 - Four attacks representing 6% targeted Government Officials/institutions
 - Three attacks representing 4% targeted International Orgs (MINUSMA and AMISOM)

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

6. Terrorist Groups and Primary Targets

Figure 5: Groups and the Primary Targets

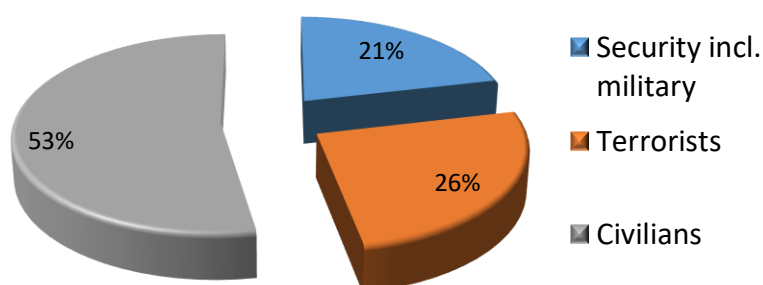


Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Al-Shabaab: 5 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Military/Security : 1 ➤ International Org. (Military): 1 ➤ Civilians: 3 	Attacks by Al-Shabaab targeted more civilians (3). Only one attack targeted military/Security forces and one attack targeted AMISOM forces.
Boko Haram: 7 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Military/Security : 2 ➤ International Org. (Military):1 ➤ Civilians: 4 	In seven attacks carried out by Boko Haram, four targeted civilians, two targeted Security/Military and one targeted premises of Doctors Without Borders (MSF)
ISWAP : 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Military/Security : 1 	ISWAP carried out one attack against Military/Security Forces
JNIM: 10 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Military/Security : 2 ➤ International Org. (Military): 1 ➤ Gov. Officials & institutions: 2 ➤ Civilians: 5 	JNIM carried out five attacks against civilians, two attacks against Military/Security Forces, two attacks against Government institutions and one attack against an International Organization (MINUSMA).
AQIM: 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Military/Security : 1 	The AQIM branch in Tunisia “Uqba bin Nafi Battalion” carried out one attack against Military/Security Forces
ISCAP: 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Military/Security : 1 	ISCAP carried out one attack against Military/Security Forces
ISGS: 4 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Military/Security : 3 ➤ Civilians: 1 	ISGS carried out four attacks, three targeting Military/Security Forces and one targeting civilians.
Unidentified/Unaffiliated Groups : 41 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Military/Security : 14 ➤ IGov. Officials & institutions: 2 ➤ Civilians: 25 	In attacks where no group claimed responsibility, civilians were mostly targeted. 25 out of 41 attacks by unidentified/unaffiliated groups targeted civilians, 14 targeted Military/Security Forces, two targeted Government institutions.

7. Total Terrorism-related Deaths

Figure 6: Total Terrorism-Related Deaths



Total Terrorism-related Deaths: 276

- Security/Military: **59**
 - Terrorists: **71**
 - Civilians: **146**
- A total of 276 terrorism-related deaths were recorded within the period under review.
 - Out of the number, 53% were civilians whereas 26% were members of terrorist groups. 21% of the deaths were Security/Military Forces.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Total Deaths from Terrorist Attacks: 263

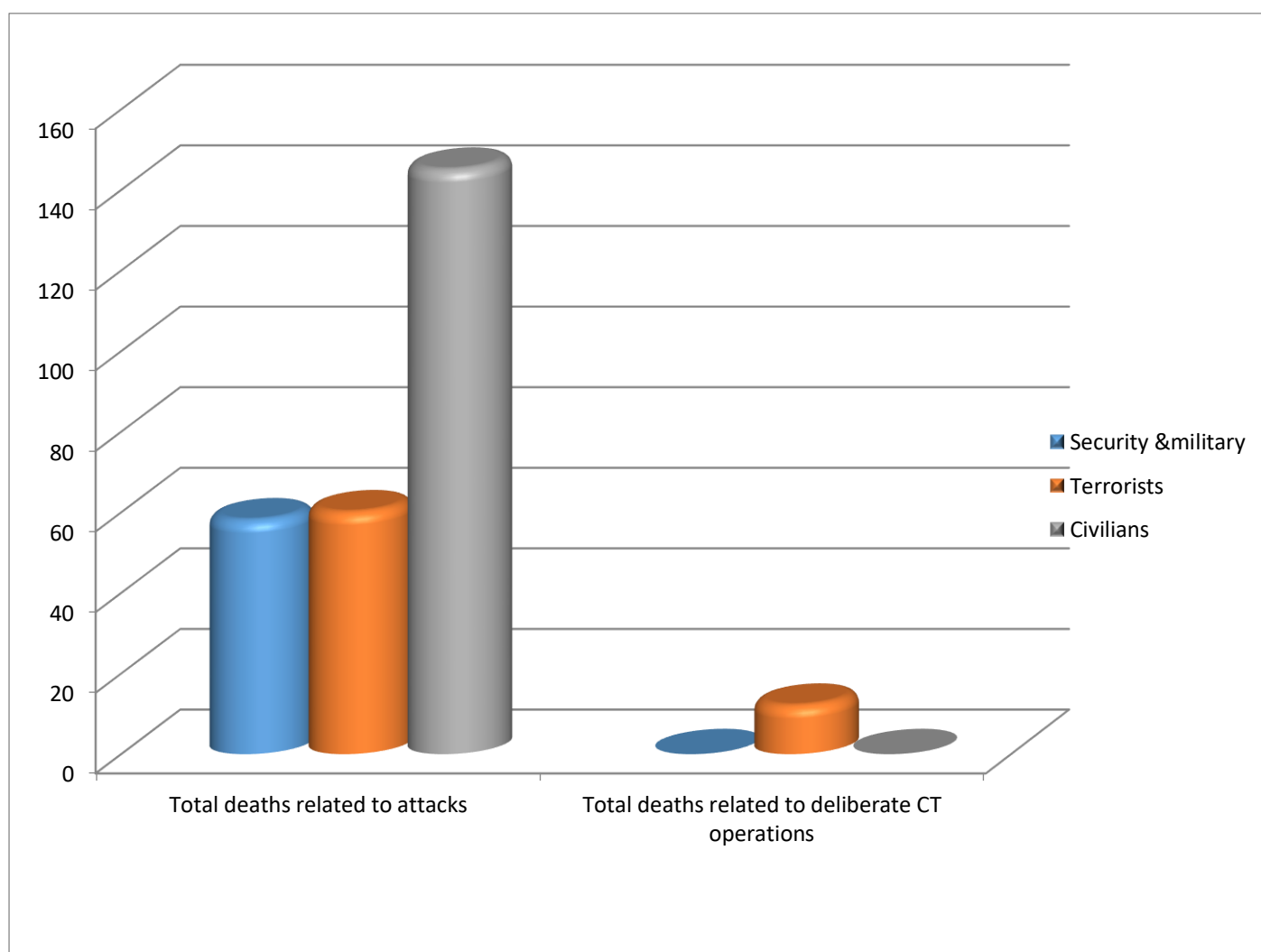
- Security/Military: **58**
- Terrorists: **60**
- Civilians: **145**

Total Deaths CT Operations: 12

- Terrorists: **12**

- 263 out of the 275 terrorism-related deaths resulted from terrorist attacks.
- Civilians suffered the most casualties of 145 (55.13%) out of 263 deaths.
- CT Operations resulted in 12 deaths, and all were members of terrorist groups.

Figure 7: Deaths Related to Terrorist Attacks and Deliberate CT Operations



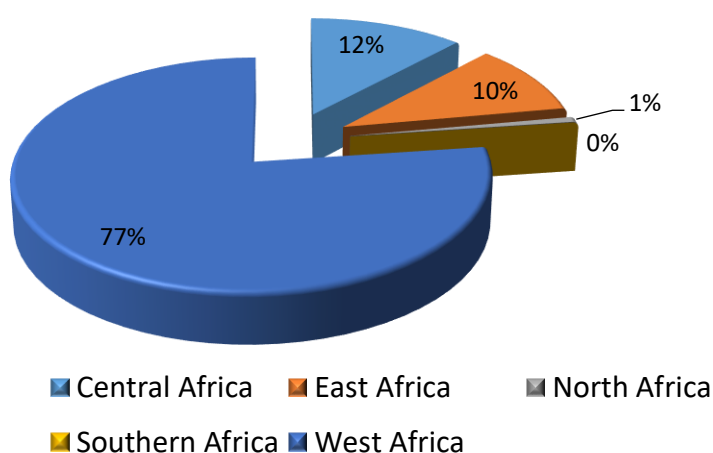
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

8. Terrorism-related Deaths by Region

Table 1: Terrorism related deaths by region and category.

	Central Africa: 33			East Africa:28			North Africa:2			West Africa:212		
	Attacks	CT	Total	Attacks	CT	Total	Attacks	CT	Total	Attacks	CT	Total
Military/Sec.	4	0	4	16	0	16	1	0	0	37	0	37
Civilians	29	0	29	4	0	4	0	0	0	112	0	112
Terrorists	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	1	2	60	3	62

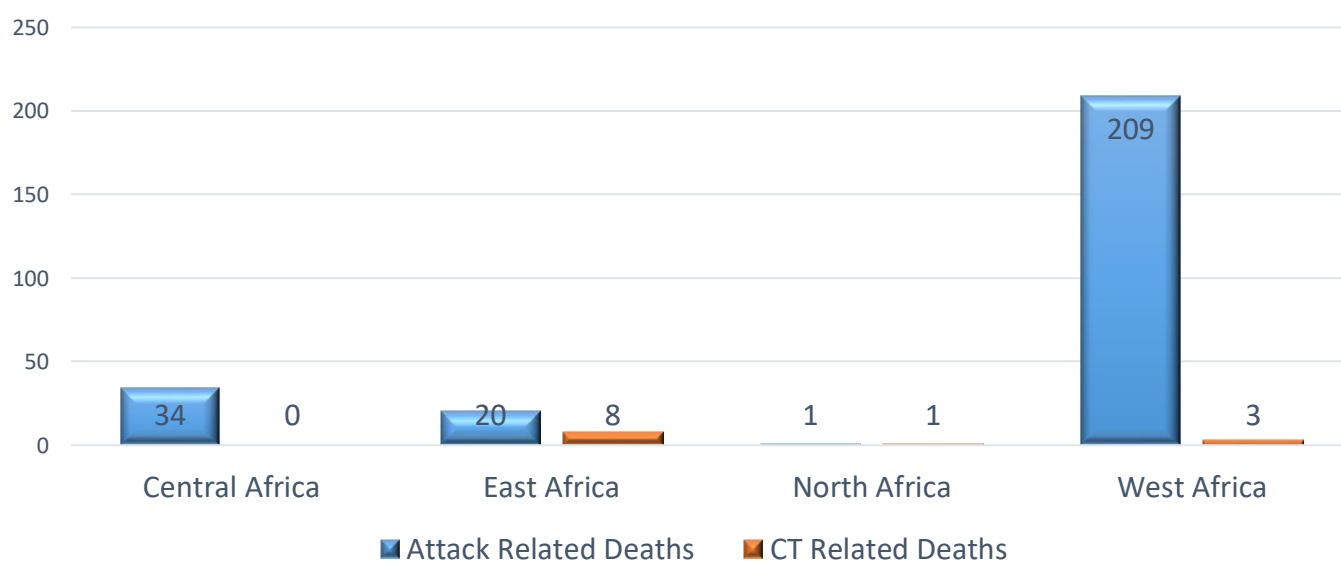
Figure 8: Total Deaths by Regions



- West Africa region recorded the highest number of terrorism-related deaths. 77% of deaths recorded within the period occurred in the region.
- 12%, 10% and 1% of all terrorism-related deaths within the period occurred in, Central, East and North Africa regions respectively.
- Southern Africa region did not record any terrorism incident for the period.

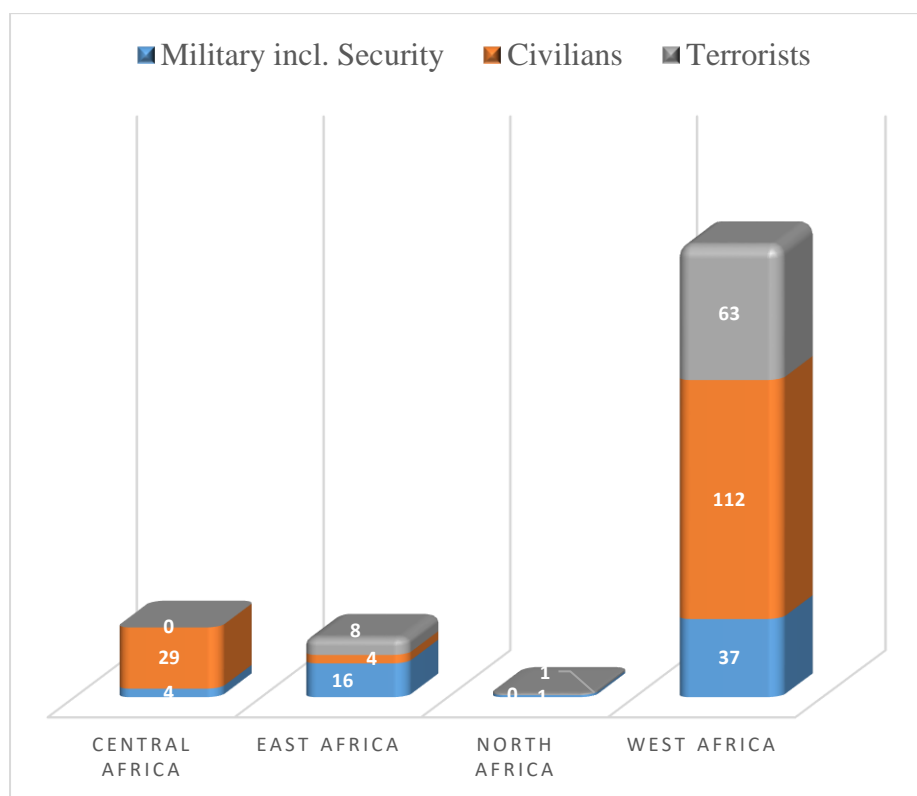
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 9: Attacks/CT Related Deaths by Regions



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 10: Regional Deaths by Category

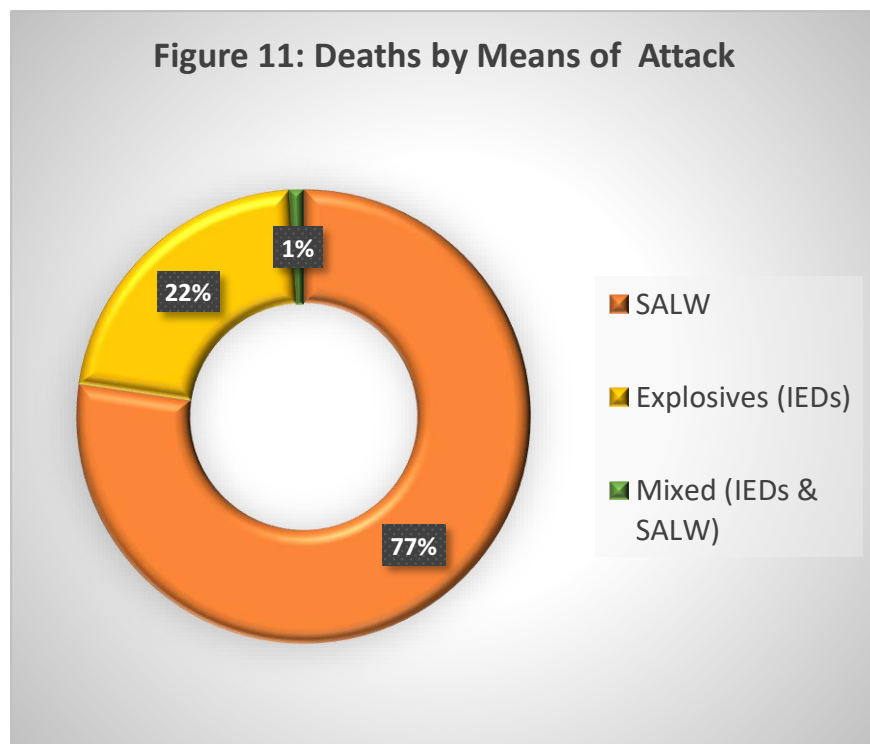


- West Africa recorded the highest deaths. While 209 persons died through terrorist attacks, three deaths in the region was associated with CT operations.
- Central Africa recorded 34 deaths from terrorist attacks.
- East Africa recorded 20 death from terrorist attacks while CT operation accounted for eight deaths.
- North Africa recorded one deaths from terrorist attack and one death related to CT operations.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

9. Deaths by Means of Attack

Figure 11: Deaths by Means of Attack



Deaths by Means of Attack

- IEDs: 44
 - SALW: 158
 - Mixed (IEDs & SALW): 2
- SALW accounted for 77% of the deaths occasioned by terrorists attack, whereas IEDs accounted for 22% of deaths related to terrorist attacks.
 - 1% of the deaths were associated with the use of both IEDs & SALW.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

10. Attacks/Victims by Terrorist Groups

Attacks by Terrorist Groups

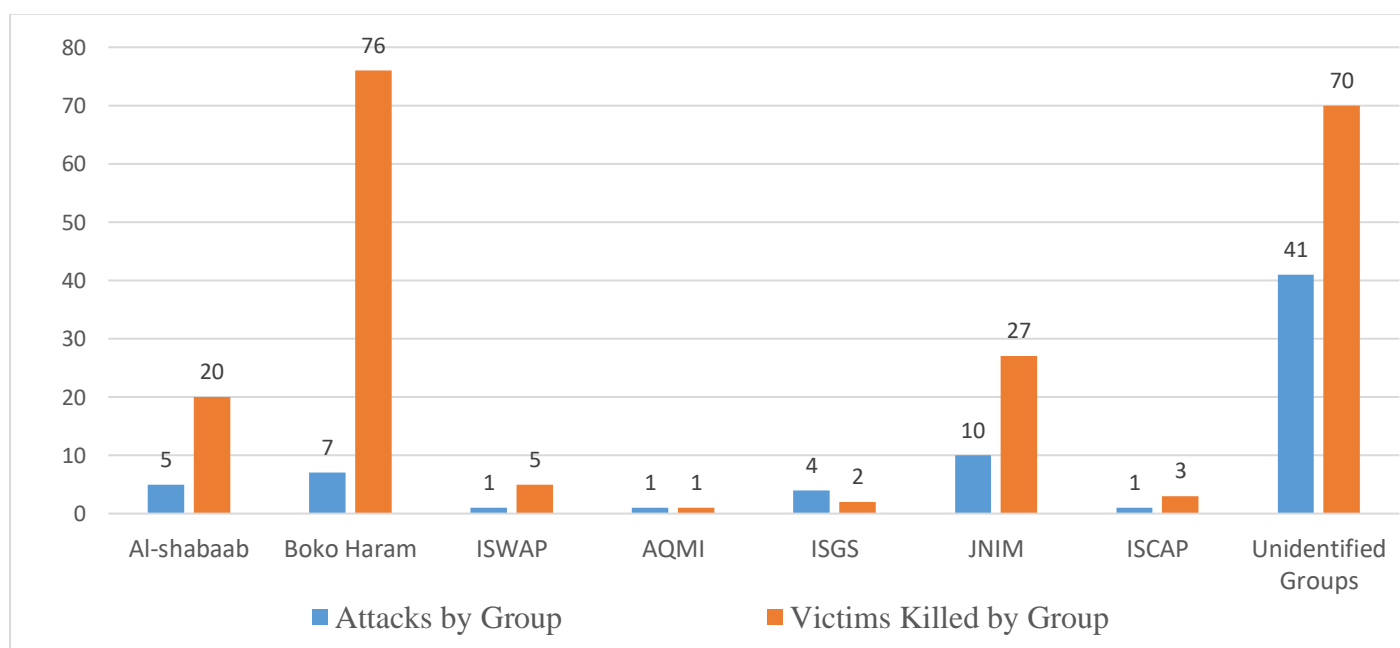
- Al-Shabaab: 5
- Boko Haram: 7
- JNIM: 10
- AQMI: 1
- ISGS: 4
- ISWAP: 1
- ISCAP: 1
- Unidentified/Unaffiliated Groups: 41

Victims Killed by Terrorist Groups: 203

- Al-Shabaab: 20 (4 Civilians; 16 Military)
- Boko Haram: 76 (75 Civilians; 1 Military)
- JNIM: 27 (17 Civilians; 10 Military)
- AQIM: 1 (military)
- ISGS: 2 (1 civilians; 1 Military)
- ISWAP: 5 (all Military)
- IS affiliates in DRC: 2 (all Military).
- Others: 70 (55 Civilians; 15 Military;)

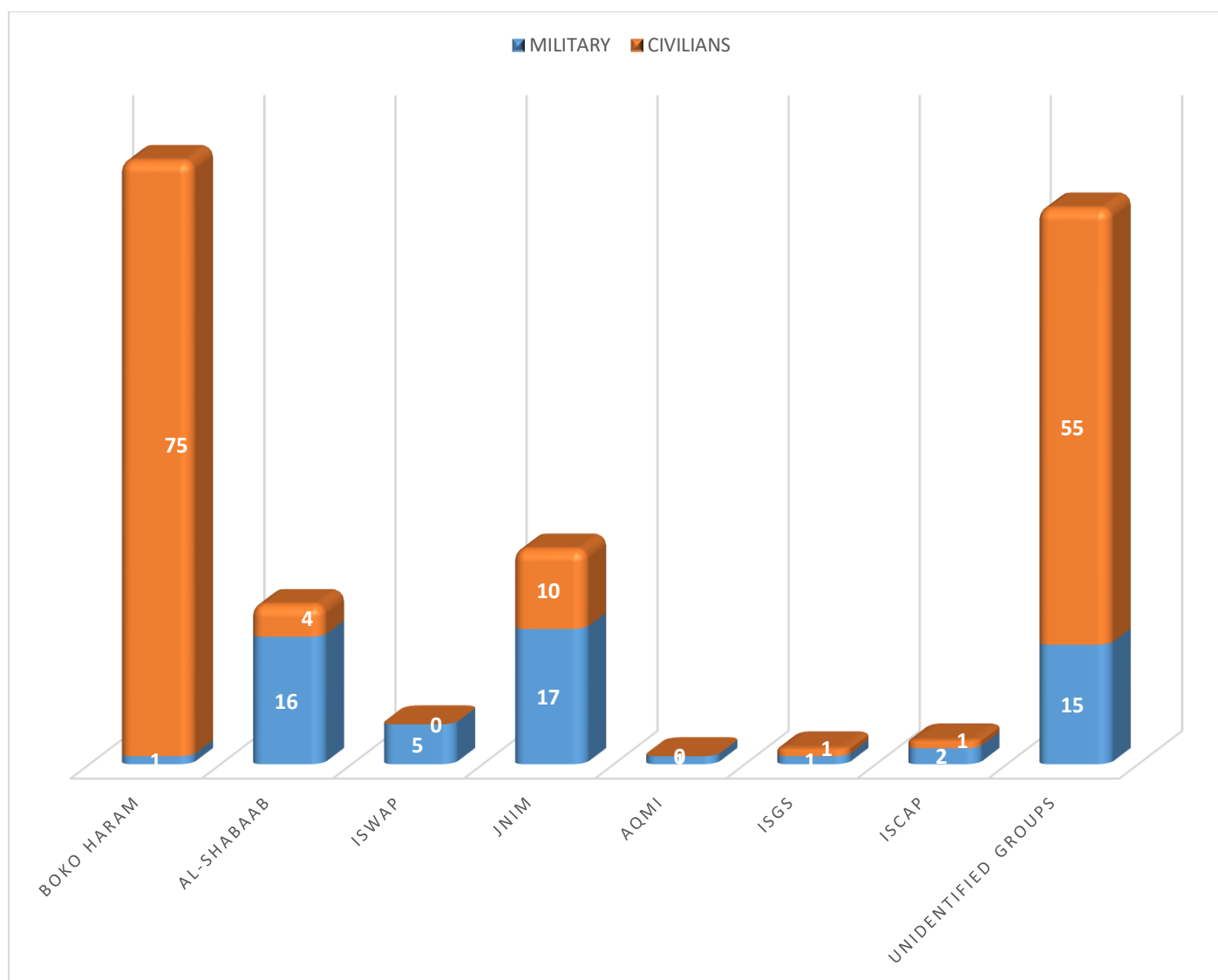
- JNIM carried out the highest number attacks (10), killing a total of 27 persons (17 military, 10 civilians).
- Boko Haram attacks recorded the highest number of casualties. The group carried out 7 attacks, killing a total of 76 persons (75 Civilians, 1 Military/Security forces).
- Al-Shabaab carried out 5 attacks, killing a total of 20 persons (4 Civilians, 16 Military/Security forces).
- ISGS conducted 4 attacks, killing 2 persons (1 civilian, 1 Military/Security forces).
- ISWAP carried out 1 attack, killing five (5) Security/Military forces.
- ISCAP carried out 1 attack, killing a total of three (2 Military/Security forces, 1 civilian).
- AQIM affiliate in Tunisia conducted 1 attack, killing one (1) Military/Security forces.
- A total of 41 attacks were carried out by unidentified/unaffiliated groups. This resulted in 70 deaths comprising 55 Civilians and 15 Military/Security forces.

Figure 12: Attacks/Victims by Terrorist groups



***Persons killed Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 13: Category of Persons Killed by Terrorist Groups



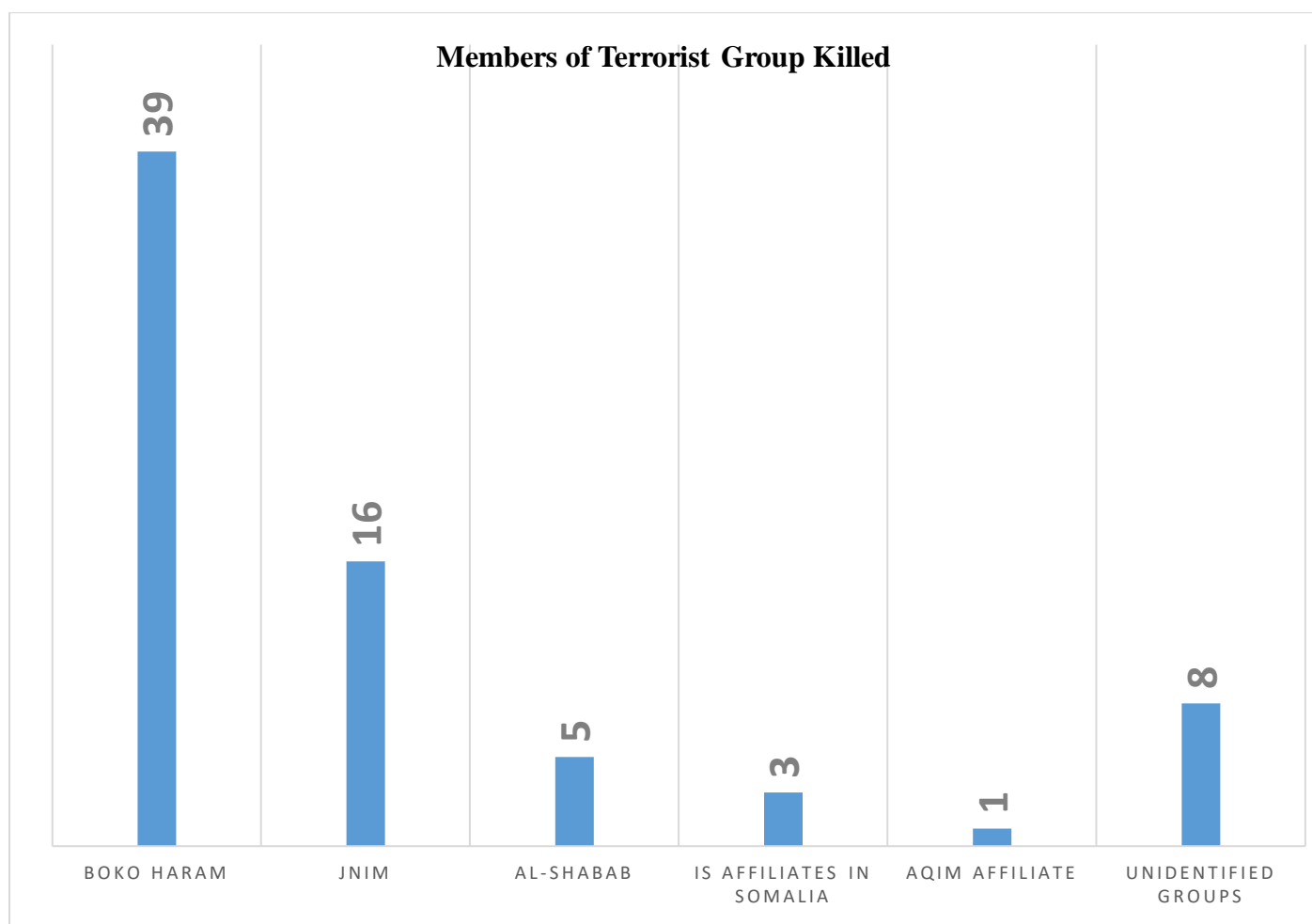
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

11. Members of Terrorist Groups Killed

Members of Terrorists Groups Killed: 72

- Boko Haram: 39
- Al-Shabaab: 5
- JNIM: 16
- AQIM: 1
- IS affiliates in Somalia: 3
- Unidentified/Unaffiliated Groups :8
- Among the members of terrorist groups killed in counter- terrorism operations and combat missions, Boko Haram (Shekau faction) suffered the highest number of casualties. 39 fighters of the terrorist group were killed.
- Five fighter of Al-Shabaab, 16 fighters of JNIM, one fighter of AQIM and three fighters of IS affiliates in Somalia were also eliminated.
- Eight other terrorists killed belong to unidentified/unaffiliated groups.

Figure 14: Members of Terrorist Groups Killed



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

12. Five Most Affected Countries

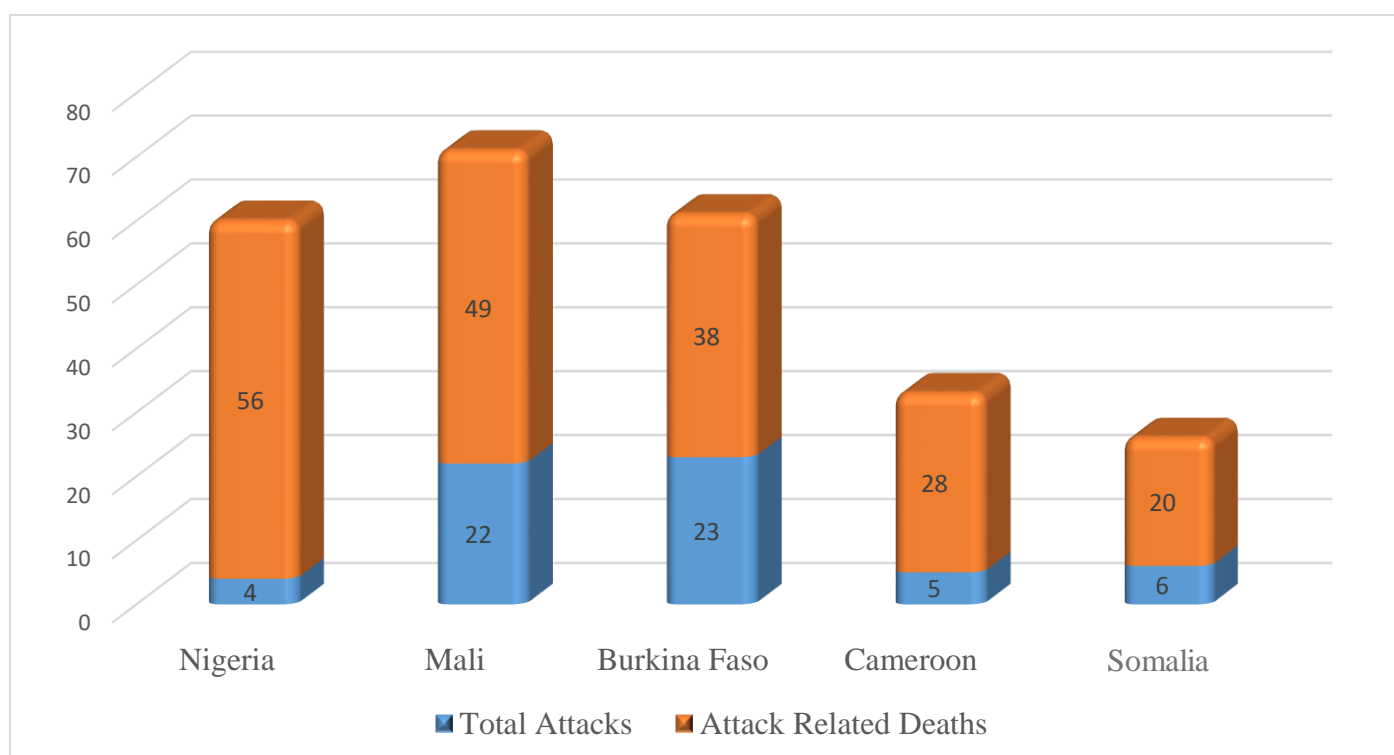
Table 2: Five (5) Countries Most Affected

Country	Total Attacks	Total Deaths Related to Attacks	Total injured
Nigeria	4	56	20
Mali	22	49	39
Burkina Faso	23	38	8
Cameroon	5	28	4
Somalia	6	20	13

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

- Nigeria recorded the highest number of deaths (56), resulting from four attacks.
- Mali recorded 49 deaths from 22 attacks.
- Burkina Faso recorded the highest number of attacks (23), resulting in 16 deaths.
- Cameroon recorded five attacks and Somalia recorded six attacks, resulting in 28 and 20 deaths respectively.

Figure 15: Five Most Affected Countries



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

TERRORISM INCIDENTS

THE MOST FATAL ATTACKS

13. Most Fatal Terrorist Incidents

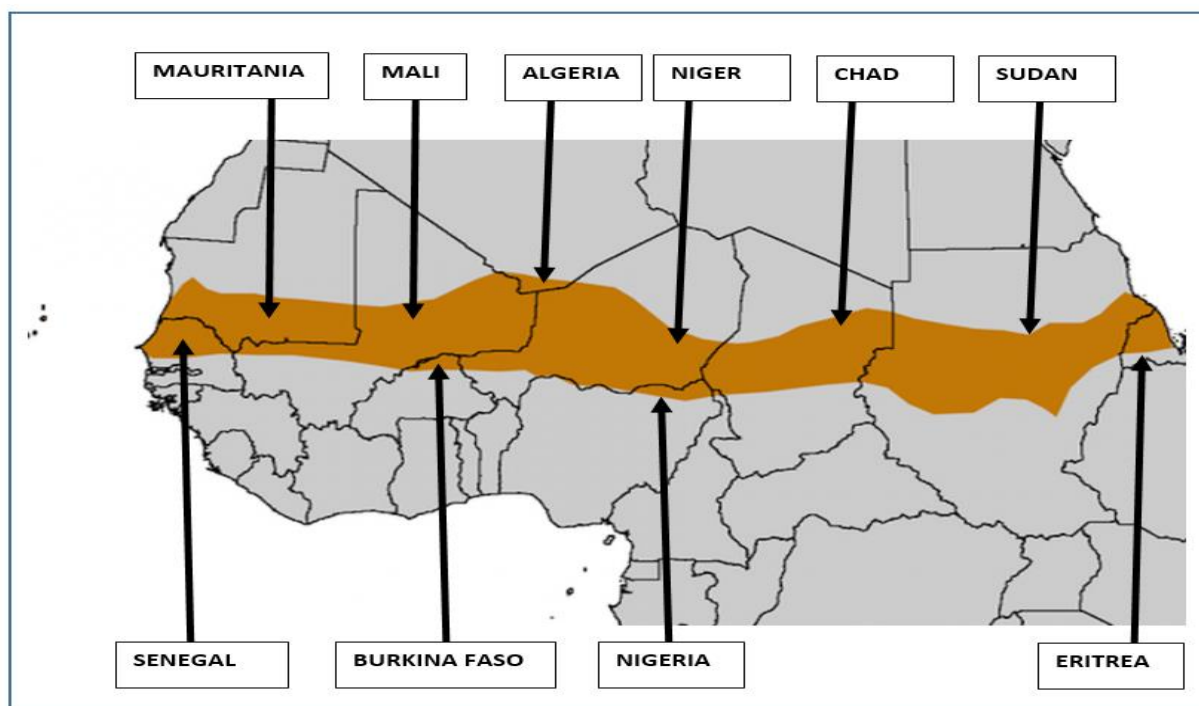
Table 3: List of Most Fatal Terrorist Attacks

N o	Country	City	Date	Group	Deaths	Description
1	Nigeria	Madagali & Kuda, Adamawa	30/04/19	Boko Haram	51	Assailants attacked the villages killing a total of 51 persons. Several houses were burned.
3	Somalia	Lower Jubba,	17/04/19	Al-Shabaab	15	A remotely-controlled landmine struck a military convoy carrying Kenyan forces.
4	Mali	Boulde, Mopti	25/04/19	*NGCR	15	Unidentified gunmen attacked the village killing 15 persons.
5	Cameroon	Tchakarmari	19/04/19	Boko Haram	13	Armed men attacked the village killing a total of 13 civilians.
6	Mali	Guire, Koulikoro	21/04/19	JNIM	12	Armed individuals attacked a FAMa camp killing 12 soldiers

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

*No Group Claimed Responsibility

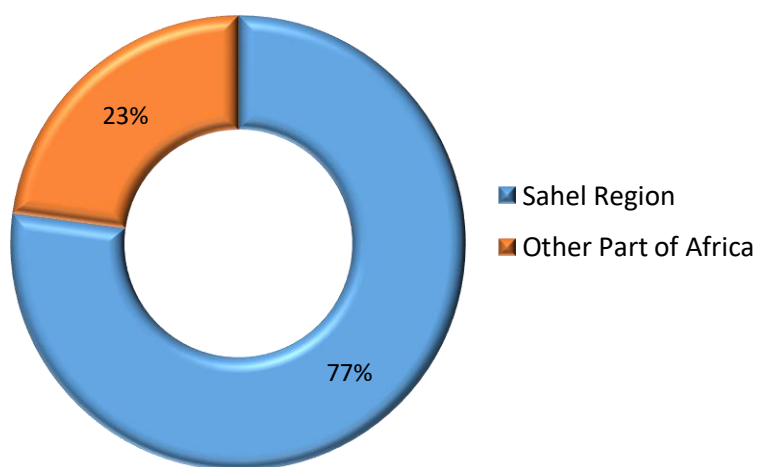
Map 2: Map Showing Countries of the Sahel Region



Source: Adapted from World Atlas, 2017

14. Total Attacks in the Sahel Region

Figure 16: Attacks in the Sahel



Total Attacks in Africa: 70

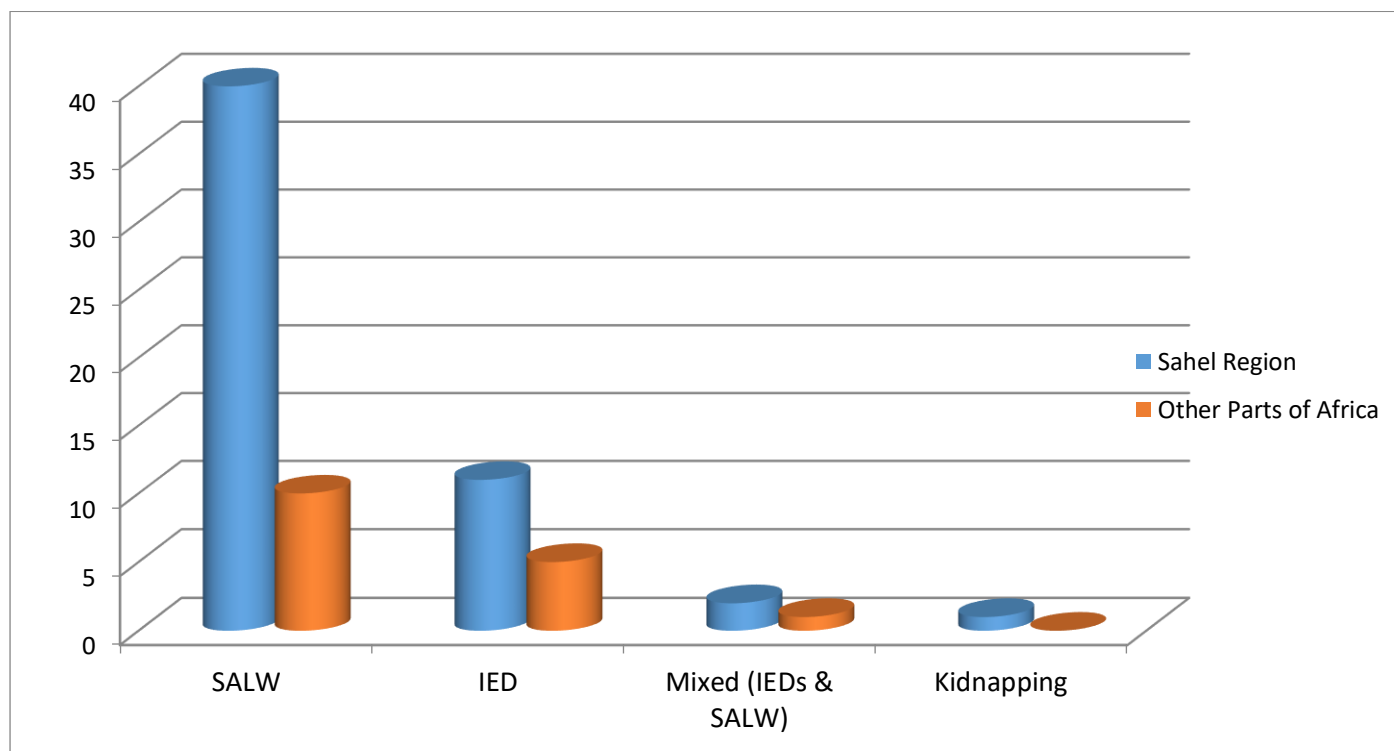
- Sahel region: 54
- Other Parts of Africa: 16

- Within the period under review, the Sahel region recorded a total number of 54 attacks representing 77% of all the attacks in Africa.
- Countries in the Sahel region that recorded attacks are Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Nigeria. 23 attacks occurred in Burkina Faso, 22 in Mali, six in Niger and four in Nigeria.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

15. Means of Attack in the Sahel

Figure 17: Means of Attack in the Sahel



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Means of Attack in the Sahel

➤ SALW: 50

- Sahel: 40
- Other Parts of Africa: 10

➤ IED: 16

- Sahel: 11
- Other Parts of Africa: 5

➤ Mixed (IEDs & SALW): 3

- Sahel: 2
- Other Parts of Africa: 1

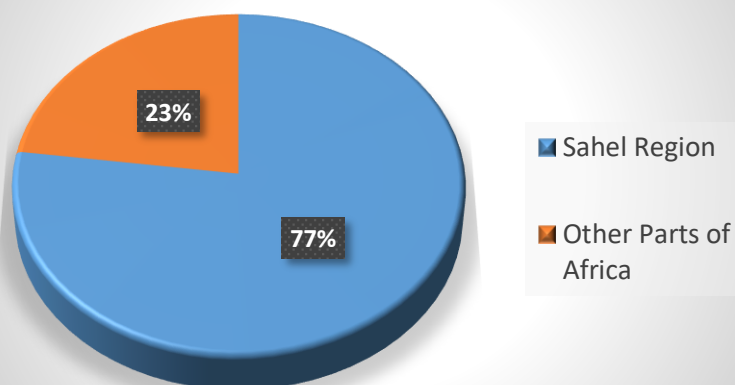
➤ Kidnapping: 1

- Sahel: 1
- Other Parts of Africa: 0

- In the Sahel region, SALW remain the highest means by which terrorist groups attack their target. Out of a total of 50 attacks using SALW, the Sahel recorded 40.
- The use of IEDs were also high in the Sahel region. 11 attacks in the Sahel used IEDs as against five in the rest of Africa.
- The Sahel region also recorded two attack involving the use of both SALW and IEDs as against one the rest of Africa.
- There was one case of kidnapping which happened in the Sahel.

16. Total Deaths Recorded in the Sahel (Stretch)

Figure 18: Deaths in the Sahel Region



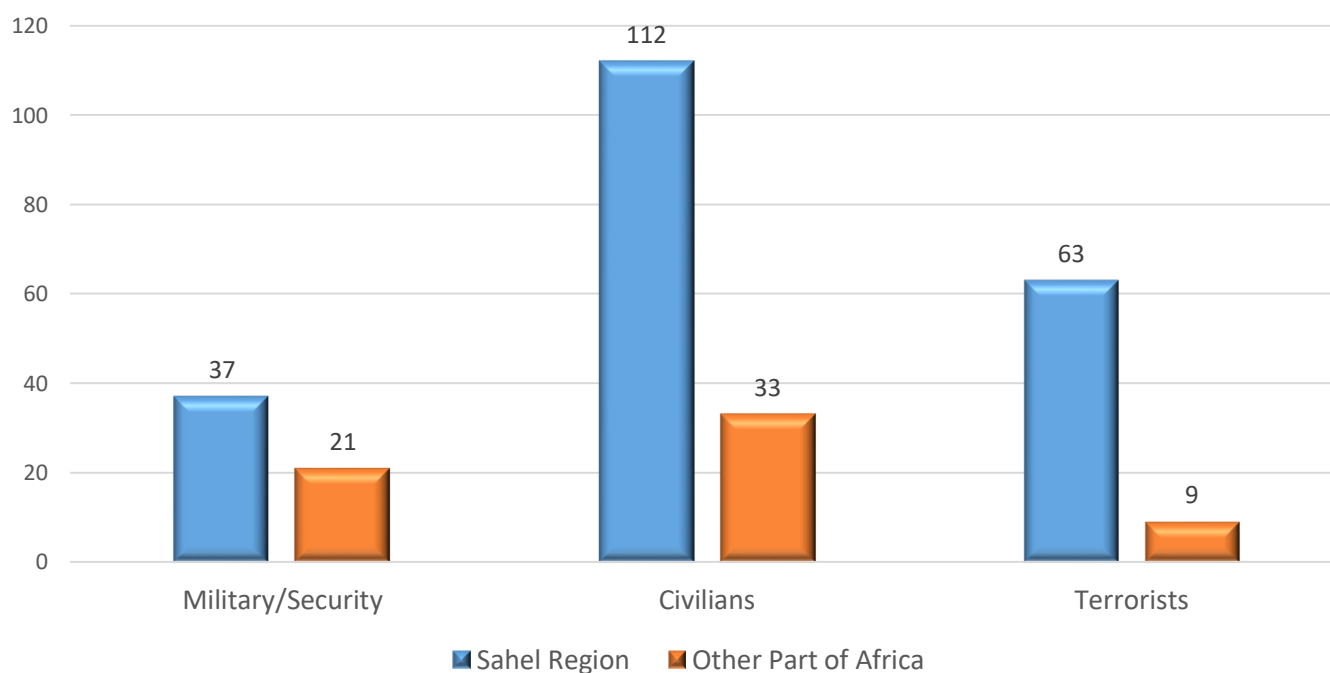
Total Deaths in Africa: 276

- Sahel Region: **212**
- Other Parts of Africa: **64**
- 77% of the terrorism-related deaths recorded within the period under review occurred in the Sahel region as against 23% in the rest of Africa.
- The countries in the Sahel where these deaths occurred were Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Nigeria.
- Nigeria alone recorded 95 deaths out of 212 deaths in Sahel.
- Mali recorded 73, whereas Burkina Faso and Niger recorded 38 and 6 deaths respectively.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

17. Deaths by Category of Actors in the Sahel Region

Figure 19: Deaths by Category in the Sahel Region



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Deaths by Category in the Sahel Region

- Security: **65**
 - Sahel: 37
 - Other Parts of Africa: 28
 - Civilians: **146**
 - Sahel: 112
 - Other Parts of Africa: 34
 - Terrorists: **74**
 - Sahel: 65
 - Other Parts of Africa: 19
- 112 civilians representing 77% of all civilian deaths occurred in the Sahel Region as against 34 (23%) in the rest of Africa
 - Majority of the Security/Military forces who died during the period were from the Sahel. 37 Military/Security personnel (58%) were killed in the Sahel whereas 28 (42%) were killed in the rest of Africa.
 - 65 (87%) members of terrorist groups were eliminated in the Sahel region as against 9 (13%) in the rest of Africa.

KIDNAPPINGS

- A total of 15 persons were kidnapped during the period under review.
- **Burkina Faso.** In Arbinda-Gorgadji, Soum Province, Presumed JNIM militants seized two fuel tankers and kidnapped the Drivers and their assistants.
- **Burkina Faso** In Djibo, Soum province, two out of four Burkinabe Red Cross workers who had been kidnapped on 15 May 2017 were released unhurt.
- **Central African Republic (CAR).** Militants of FDPC (Front Démocratique du Peuple Centrafricain) attacked a village and abducted Eleven (11) persons.

18. Synthesis of Terrorism Incidents in Africa

Table 4: Synthesis of Terrorism Incidents in Africa

No	Country/ Regions: Central Africa East Africa North Africa Southern Africa West Africa	Type and total of attacks				Rebels/terrorists Clashes	Total Dead			Total Wounded			Hostages	Hostages Released	Arrested Terrorists	Primary Targets			
		Explosives (IED)	Small Arms and light weapons (SALW)	Mixed (IED and SALW)	Kidnapping		Security/Military	Terrorists	Civilians	Security/Military	Terrorists	Civilians				Security/Military	Government officials or institutions	International Organizations	Civilians
1	Cameroun	-	5	-	-	-	2	-	28	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
2	CAR	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	1
3	DRC	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
4	Somalia	3	2	1	-	-	16	8	4	6	-	7	-	-	18	2	-	1	3
5	Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-6-	Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
	Tunisia	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
7	Burkina Faso	-	20	1	1	-	2	-	36	6	-	2	4	2	-	4	3	-	15
8	Mali	10	11	1	-	-	25	24	24	20	-	19	-	-	19	12	-	1	9
9	Niger	1	5	-	-	-	5	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	4
10	Nigeria	-	4	-	-	-	5	39	51	20	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Sub-Total		16	50	3	1	-	58	72	145	58	0	39	15	2	44	25	4	3	38
General Total		70				-	275			97			15	2	44	70			

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

NB: The color codes show countries in regions where incidents were recorded

DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo

CAR: Central African Republic

Nd: Not determined

19. Synthesis Terrorist Groups Activities in Africa

Table 5: Synthesis of Terrorist Groups Activities in Africa

			al-Shabaab	Boko Haram	ISWAP	AQIM	JNIM	ISGS	IS affiliates	Others	Sub-Total	TOTAL
Attacks	Military & Security		1	2	1	1	2	3	1	14	25	70
	International Org.		1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	
	Gov. Off. & Institutions		-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	4	
	Civilians		3	4	-	-	5	1	-	25	38	
Victims	Deaths	Military & Security	16	1	5	1	17	1	2	15	58	203
		Civilians	4	75	-	-	10	1	-	55	145	
	Injured	Military & Security	6	21	-	-	8	4	-	16	58	99
		Civilians	7	4	-	-	-	1	-	27	39	
Means of attack	IEDs		3	-	-	1	1	-	-	11	16	70
	SALW		1	7	1	-	7	4	1	29	50	
	Mix (IEDs & SALW)		1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	
	Kidnapping		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
Lost (Killed)			5	39	-	1	16	-	3	9	72	72
Arrested			18	-	-	-	8	-	6	12	44	44

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

TERRORIST ATTACKS RECORDED BY REGIONS

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

18 April, Bamenda, Northwest. Unidentified gunmen attacked civilians killing four people.

19 April, Tchakarmari, Far North. Boko Haram attacked the village. Thirteen civilians were killed.

22 April, Blaram, Blangoua, Far North. Boko Haram attacked a military post. Eight civilians were killed.

24 April, Muyuka, Southwest. Unidentified armed men attacked a gendarmerie, cutting his body into pieces.

28 April, Kofia Island on Lake Chad. Boko Haram vandalized businesses and destroyed part of military post. Four persons were killed comprising of one soldier and three civilians. Four other persons were injured.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

22 April, Lokoto, Western Region. Militants of FDPC (Front Démocratique du Peuple Centrafricain) attacked a village. Eleven persons were abducted, two trucks and a motorcycle were set on fire.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

16 April, Bovata, Beni. Islamic State (IS) claimed responsibility for a military barracks. Two soldiers and one civilian were killed. Five other soldiers were wounded. This was the first attack claimed by IS in the DRC. IS has designated DRC as Central Africa Province of the Caliphate.

19 April, Butembo, North Kivu. Unknown attackers stormed a hospital at the epicenter of Ebola outbreak and killed a Cameroonian doctor, a member of WHO, 2 other persons were injured.

EAST AFRICA

SOMALIA

16 April, Warta Nabada, Mogadishu. Somali police arrested a suspected terrorist, after he allegedly attacked security personnel with a hand grenade.

17 April Dabka, Mogadishu. A vehicle loaded with explosive material was detonated near a police station. Four persons were killed and five injured. Al-Shabaab was suspected to be responsible.

17 April, Lower Jubba, southern Somalia. A remotely-controlled landmine struck a military convoy carrying Kenyan forces. Fifteen Kenyan Security forces were killed. Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for the attack.

20 April, Golweyn, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab attacked the town. Somali government forces and troops from AMISOM repulsed the attack. No casualties were reported.

22 April, Hodon, Mogadishu. A vehicle loaded with explosive material was detonated near Tarabunka junction. Two civilians were wounded. The Somali police blamed Al-Shabaab for the attack.

29 April, Dhoobley, Jubbaland. Al-Shabaab attacked a military base. The attack began with bomb blast followed by gunfight. One soldier was killed and six others wounded.

NORTH AFRICA

TUNISIA

20 April, Orbata, Gafsa. A landmine explosion wounding four civilians.

26 April, Mount Chaambi. AQIM branch in Tunisia, the **Uqba bin Nafi Battalion (KUBN)**, claimed responsibility for an IED attack on a security forces' armored vehicle. One Tunisian soldier was killed and 3 others wounded.

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

16 April, Pissila, Sanmatenga. Unidentified armed men stormed the community. A school building was set ablaze. No casualty was reported.

19 April, Bounbou-Ouagarou, Gourma-Tapoa. Unidentified armed men attacked a minibus belonging to University of Fada-N'Gourma and escorted by security forces. The assault was initiated by an IED followed by small arms fire. No casualties were reported

19 April, Markoye, Oudalan. Militants presumed to belong to ISGS attacked the village. Security forces repulsed the attack. One soldier and a civilian were wounded.

19 April, Boulmantiangou, Tapoa. Militants presumed to belong to JNIM burned a primary school. No casualty was reported.

19 April, Arbinda, Soum. A secondary school was set ablaze by presumed JNIM militants.

20 April, Arbinda, Soum. Armed individuals attacked the Djika village. Seven persons were killed, two vehicles burned, telecom mast damaged, and livestock seized.

20 April, Arbinda-Gorgadji, Soum. Presumed JNIM militants seized two fuel tankers. Drivers and their assistants were abducted.

21 April, Arbinda, Soum. Unidentified assailants attacked the village. No casualty was reported.

23 April, Arbinda, Soum. Gunmen attacked a public vehicle. Three civilians were killed.

23 April, Filio, Djibo. Unidentified armed men attacked a Group of Anti-Terrorist Forces (GFAT) unit. One Soldier was killed and two others wounded.

24 April, Soum Province. Armed men from ISGS attacked security forces. One officer was killed and two others wounded.

24 April, Bokou, Soum. Armed men from JNIM attacked the village killing one civilian.

24 April, Liki, Soum. Militants presumed to belong to JNIM attacked a minibus. Five civilians were killed.

26 April, Maïtaougou, Kulpélogo. Unidentified armed men attacked a school. Six persons were killed comprising of five teachers and a municipal worker.

27 April, Toulfé, Loroum, Unidentified armed men burned down a car and took away three (03) motorcycles.

28 April, Silgadji, Soum. Unknown assailants attacked a church killing six persons.

28 April, Bollé , Sanmatenga. Presumed JNIM militants attacked the village, killing four.

28 April, Noaka, Sanmatenga. Presumed JNIM militants attacked the village and burned four vehicles. No death recorded.

28 April, Djibo, Soum. Two out of three Burkinabe Red Cross workers kidnapped were released. Dr. Eliot abducted since January 15, 2016 in Djibo still remains in captivity.

28 April, Bollé, Sanmatenga. Unidentified armed men attacked the community killing four persons.

29 April, Nasséré, Kongoussi. Presumed JNIM militants burned a primary school.

29 April, Nayala Province. Armed individuals attacked a communal transport bus. One person was wounded and passengers were robbed of their belongings.

29 April, Gorgadji, Séno. Presumed ISGS militants attacked the police station and the mayor's office. One police officer was wounded and a motorbike set ablaze.

MALI

16 April, Diougani, Mopti. FAMa vehicle run over IED. Two soldiers were killed. No group claimed responsibility.

16 April, Sobangouma, Koro. Malian Defense and Security Forces patrol vehicle hit an IED. Three persons were killed comprising of 2 soldiers and 1 civilian. Two (02) other soldiers were wounded.

16 April, Hombori, Gao. A vehicle part of FAMa convoy, hit an IED. No casualty was reported.

17 April, Baye, Bankass. Armed men attacked Bancoma Dogon hamlet. One person was killed, another one injured and several houses burnt.

17 April, Soulèye, Ségou. Two persons on a horse-driven cart hit an explosive device (IED) near Fiya village. The two were killed.

17 April, Timiniri, Bandiagara. Armed men attacked Tofoli and Balaguina Habe villages. No casualties were reported.

18 April, Menaka. A FAMa vehicle hit an IED. Four soldiers were injured. FAMa arrested four suspected terrorists.

18 April, Hombori, Douentza. Two armed men opened fire on a Gendarmerie Officer. Security forces repulsed the attack. No casualty was reported.

20 April, Dallah, Douentza. A vehicle part of a MINUSMA convoy hit an IED. One peacekeeper was killed, four others injured and one vehicle damaged. One assailant was killed and eight suspects arrested. JNIM claimed responsibility for the attack.

20 April, Souleye, Ségou. Two persons on motorcycle hit an IED. One was killed and another one was injured.

21 April, Guire, Koulikoro. Armed men attacked a FAMa camp. Twelve (12) soldiers were killed. Fifteen (15) assailants were also killed. JNIM claimed responsibility for the attack.

21 April, Hairé, Douentza. A FAMa patrol was attacked by unidentified armed men between Boni and Serma villages. One FAMa soldier was killed, two others were injured. Two suspects were arrested.

21 April, Menaka. Two individuals riding on a motorcycle, launched a grenade into the premises of the Gendarmerie Brigade. No physical damage was reported.

22 April, Karena, Mopti Region. A FAMa vehicle, part of an escort mission, hit an IED. Two FAMa soldiers were killed, three others injured.

22 April, Sokoura, Bankass. Unidentified armed men attacked Guinaban village. One civilian was injured.

22 April, Diondiori, Ténenkou. Unidentified armed men attacked the Diondiori town. FAMa repelled the attack and killed three of the attackers.

22 April, Hombori, Douentza. Armed men attacked a Gendarmerie commander of Hombori town. The attackers were repelled without casualty.

23 April, Wami, Mopti. A civilian bus travelling on the Douentza-Hombori axis, hit an IED. One person was killed and 16 passengers injured.

25 April, Boulde, Mopti. Unidentified gunmen attacked the village. 15 persons were killed.

26 April, Baye, Mopti. A public transport hit an IED. Three individuals were killed. A FAMa patrol dispatched to the scene neutralized two suspected terrorists.

27 April, Dallah, Mopti. A FAMa vehicle, part of an escort convoy travelling from Boni to Douentza hit an IED.. Four FAMa soldiers were killed, three others injured. JNIM claimed responsibility for the attack.

27 April 2019 in Acharane, Timbuktu. A Malian soldier was killed, another injured and a vehicle belonging to FAMa was taken in an attack perpetrated by unidentified gunmen.

NIGER

16 April, Bankilaré-Téguèy, Tillabery. Armed men attacked a public transport vehicle. Occupants were robbed of their belongings, and vehicle seized.

18 April, Toukounous, Tillabery. Armed individuals aboard motorbikes seized a vehicle. No casualty recorded.

20 April, Tillia, Tahoua. A vehicle of Niger Army hit an IED on the Tillia-Agendo axis. Five soldiers were killed and three others wounded in the explosion. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

18 April, in Toukounous, Tillabéry. Unidentified Armed men attacked a team of researchers from Abdou Moumouni University in Niamey. The assailants took the vehicle and telephones. No casualties were reported.

26 April, Maïné Soroa, Diffa. Boko Haram attacked and burned the premises of Doctors Without Borders (MSF), causing significant material damage. One civilian was wounded.

28 April, Inatas, Tillabery. Arrissal Ag Amdagh, a traditional Tuareg chief was assassinated by suspected ISGS militants.

NIGERIA

16 April, Cross Kauwa , Borno. Armed men from Boko Haram attacked a military post. Troops of the MNJTF repulsed the attack killing 39 terrorists. 20 soldiers were wounded.

26 April, Mararrabar Kimba, Borno. Militants of ISWAP attacked a military base. Five soldiers were killed, terrorists took some weapons and fled.

29 April, Madagali, Adamawa. Boko Haram fighters attacked Kuda-kaya village. 30 villagers were killed. Several houses were burned.

30 April, Kuda, Adamawa. Boko Haram fighters attacked the village, killing 21 persons and burning several homes.

INTER-COMMUNAL VIOLENCE

19 April, Wukar, Taraba, Nigeria. Suspected attackers of Tiv ethnic militia attacked suburbs of Jukun, another ethnic group. 22 people were killed and 10 others injured.

21 April, Soulèye, Ségou, Mali. Presumed traditional hunters (Dozo) stormed Fiya village and abducted at least ten Fulani men.

22 April, Makurdi, Benue, Nigeria. Nigerian Special Forces killed Five (5) Shitile militiamen and averted a clash between two Tiv clans – the Shitile and the Ikyora. Troops also recovered several arms and ammunition, two vehicles and seven motorcycles.

29 April, Douna, Diougani, Mali. About 100 armed men aboard sixty motorcycles and tricycles attacked Dogon hunters who were escorting a health worker to immunize children against measles. Five Dogon hunters were killed.

30 April, Bankass, Mali. Four Fulani men were killed and ten abducted by assailants dressed in traditional Dogon hunter outfits and identified as members of the Dan Nan Ambassagou militia.

BANDITRY

19 April, Kajuru, Kaduna, Nigeria. Several gunmen attacked the Kajuru Castle Resort hotel. Two people, including one British were shot dead and four tourists kidnapped.

19 April, Jugbere, Ondo, Nigeria. Armed bandits kidnapped nine farmers. In a raid, the Nigeria Army (NA) has arrested five kidnappers and rescued five of the hostages while four others had escaped from the kidnappers.

21 April, Kankara, Katsina, Nigeria. Unknown gunmen attacked Yar-Centre of Sherere village. 10 persons were killed, five others injured and 2 females abducted.

29 April, Kurmin Kare, Kaduna, Nigeria. Two people including the Chairman of the Universal Basic Education Commission (UBEC) were abducted, one killed and two others injured in an attack carried out by unknown armed group.

COUNTER-TERRORISM OPERATIONS

16 April, Mogadishu, Somalia. Somali security apparatus disassembled an IED planted along Mogadishu-Afgoye road.

16 April, Mogadishu, Somalia. Somali security agencies arrested 16 suspected al-Shabaab operatives in the capital during a security operation.

16 April, Gusau, Zamfara, Nigeria. Security forces in counter-insurgency operation killed two armed bandits.

16 April, Tamanrasset, Algeria. A detachment of the People's National Army, in coordination with Customs Officials discovered an arms and ammunition cache near the southern border strip of Tamanrasset.

17 April, in Jilib, Juba, Somalia. AFRICOM conducted an airstrike, killing one al-Shabab terrorist.

18 April, Garowle in Lower Shabelle, Somalia. AFRICOM conducted an airstrike killing two al-Shabaab terrorists.

18 April, Petaka, Douentza. A MINUSMA logistic convoy traveling from Mopti to Gao, discovered an IED on the Boni-Hombori axis, between Dansa and Gono villages.

19 April, Kidal. An IED was discovered at a location one Km NE of MINUSMA Camp.

20 April, Jamaame, Lower Juba, Somalia. AFRICOM conducted an airstrike against killing two al-Shabaab militants.

20 April, Dhusamareb, Galmudug, Somalia. Somali security forces seized several weapons loaded in a truck. Several suspects were arrested.

21 April, Hairé, Mopti, Mali. A FAMa Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team defused a Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device (VBIED). The car used as a bobby trap was stolen a few months ago during an attack against an army patrol between Douentza and Gao.

23 April, Bardhere, Gedo, Somalia. Two senior al-Shabaab officials Aden Abdi Mohamed known as "Aden Obe", and Food Aden Mohamoud defected from the group and surrendered to the Somali government.

23 April, Sale, Morocco. Police conducted a raid and arrested 6 people who had sworn allegiance to the IS leader, had joined a terrorist cell and were involved in training on the manufacture explosive devices.

23 April, Kef, Tunisia. Security forces killed a terrorist identified as Oussama Selmi, also known as Abou Mossaab, belonging to an active terrorist group, *Okba Ibn Nafaa*, operating on the heights of Kef and Kasserine. A Kalashnikov rifle and ammunition were among items that were seized.

23 April, Penjari, Benin. The Benin army launched a military operation dubbed Djidjoho in the border area with Burkina Faso, to clear the area of terrorist militants.

24 April, Gao-Gossi, Mali. A FAMa escort mission arrested and executed 3 persons for allegedly possessing IEDs.

25 April, Tamanrasset, Algeria. Mr Moulai Mohamed El-Saleh, a terrorist also known as "Saleh" surrendered to the military authorities.

26 April, Golis Mountains, Somalia. AFRICOM launched an airstrike against the IS-Somalia group in Somalia. Three militants were killed.

26 April, Togo. Togo's security forces announced the arrest of 20 jihadists fleeing fighting in eastern Burkina and handed them over to Burkina Faso authorities.

27 April, Baye, Bankass, Mali. A FAMa patrol arrested three individuals suspected by the population to be the perpetrators of the 26-April IED/mine attack against a public transport vehicle. Four military uniforms, some IED accessories and cartridges of Sub-machine gun were found in their houses.

28 April, Sangare, Bandiagara, Mali. A FAMa patrol arrested two individuals accused of aiding and abetting radical armed elements.

25 April, Pemba, Cabo Delgado, Mozambique. A court has sentenced 10 Shabaab militants charged for carrying out terrorist attacks on the local population in October 2017 to 40-years imprisonment. Other 179 defendants, were released for lack of evidence.

CONCLUSION

The continent recorded a decrease in the number of deaths resulting from both terrorist attacks and deliberate Counter-Terrorism activity during the period. There was however, a slight increase in the number of attacks by terrorist groups in all regions except Southern and North Africa. The Sahel Region, Lake Chad Basin and the Horn of Africa remained the most affected regions. Generally, the terrorism threat during the period has been from Militant Jihadist groups whose operations indicate an intent to dominate and control territory in order to impose their ideological will on the local communities. Cases of inter - ethnic conflict and banditry were also the causes of a number of deaths although these have not been recorded as terrorism related deaths. The control of both territory and established trade mobility corridors gives the terrorist groups the advantage of facilitating the running of criminal economies that serve as a source of funding for the support of their operations. The declaration of the DRC as the Central African Province of the Islamic State under the name

of Madina at Tauheed wau Mujahedeen (City of Monotheism and Holy Warriors) is a major issue of concern that should engage the priority attention of policy makers and partners.

During the period, Military measures continued to degrade the capacity of the terrorist groups. The terrorist groups however, continued to enjoy considerable freedom of movement to operate. In order to impede the movement of both Security forces and the local population, the terrorist groups have continued to resort to the planting of IEDs on major routes. Generally, the response of the Security Forces did not indicate any appreciative increase in momentum that could result in the breakdown of the will and cohesion of the various terrorist groups to continue their attacks. In the Sahel region in particular, the terrorist groups appeared to hold the combat initiative. Increasing troop levels, logistics, technical intelligence and target acquisition support for deployed security forces appears to require urgent attention. In this regard the delay in the effective field deployment of the G5 Sahel Force could be said to be a major shortcoming that should draw urgent attention. In the particular case of the Sahel and Lake Chad Basin, enhancing the intelligence capability of the deployed troops and improving the operational cooperation of all the Sahel, Maghreb and Lake Chad Basin countries could defeat the insurgency.

The confidence of the local communities in Government and the Security Forces to protect them from attacks by militant Jihadist groups was a major issue of concern in many local communities within the areas of terrorist groups operation particularly Burkina Faso. Weak local government structures and inadequate resources in remote communities to address the issues of protection and empowerment, lack of basic amenities and opportunity as well as inter-ethnic violence remain a primary shortcoming that the terrorist groups continued to capitalize upon. The African Charter on the Values and Principles of Decentralization, Local Governance and Local Development was adopted by the 23rd Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly on 27th June 2014, as a tool for the promotion of Human Security and the Prevention of Violent Extremism in Africa. Currently, thirteen (13) Member States have signed the Charter while only three out of the 15 Member States required to bring the Charter into force, have ratified it. It is considered that advocacy and International assistance to speed up the ratification, domestication and implementation of the Charter in the Lake Chad Basin, Sahel Region and Horn of Africa would go a long way to address the current governance deficit in local communities which tends to undermine confidence of local populations in Government and Security forces.

FORECAST FOR NEXT EDITION

The next edition of the Africa Terrorism Bulletin will cover terrorism incidents from 1st – 15th May, 2019.

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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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