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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
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 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
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 May 2019 recorded an escalation in the number of attacks by terrorist and violent extremist groups in all regions of Africa compared to 16th to 30th April. Whilst deaths from CT operations increased drastically, deaths from terrorists' attacks remained almost at the same level.
- **Areas Most Affected.** The five countries most affected by terrorism during the period are Nigeria, Niger, Somalia, Burkina Faso and Libya (**In decreasing order**).
- **Terrorist Attacks.** A total of 112 terrorist attacks were recorded across Africa during the period.
- **Target of Terrorist Attacks.** While 53 of 112 terrorist attacks were launched against Security forces, 40 were targeted at civilians. 12 targeted Government Institutions/Officials) and seven (7) targeted International Organizations. The attacks by al-Shabaab, ISWAP, ISGS and ISCAP were mainly against security forces whilst Boko Haram (Shekau faction) continued to attack civilian targets.
- **Weapons used.** The terrorist groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in 75 out of the 112 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 27 of the attacks. Two (2) attacks involved a combination of IEDs and SALW; and eight (8) others were cases of kidnapping.
- **Terrorism-related deaths/Casualties.** 361 terrorism-related deaths were recorded during the period. Of the number, 265 resulted from terrorist attacks while 96 were from CT operations. The actual casualty figures for the period are 149 terrorist combatants killed, 111 civilians dead and 101 Military/Security forces killed.
- **Terrorist Group Figures - Casualties Inflicted by group.** Al-Shabaab killed 25 persons (9 civilians, 16 security); Boko Haram (SF) killed 61 persons (57 civilians, 4 Security); ISWAP killed 33 (4 civilians, 29 Security); ISGS killed 28 security personnel; IS affiliates in Libya killed 12 (3 civilian, 9 Security); ADF killed 4 military personnel; and Unidentified groups killed 49 persons (38 civilians, 11 Security).
- **Terrorist Group Figures –Casualties inflicted against group.** Al-Shabaab suffered the biggest loss with 67 fighters killed by security forces during the period. Islamic State in Somalia (ISS) lost 17 fighters, Boko Haram (SF) lost 12 men, IS affiliate groups in Tunisia lost three men and AQIM local branch in Tunisia lost one militant. 49 militants from unidentified/unaffiliated groups were also killed.
- **Hostages.** 154 people were taken hostage, including 79 people abducted in DRC, 55 in Nigeria, 11 in Niger, 5 in Burkina Faso, 3 in Benin and 1 in Mali. (3 out of the 154 were killed, 81 were released unhurt and 70 remained unaccounted for).
- **Focus on West Africa/Sahel.** Out of the 112 terrorist attacks, countries of the West Africa/Sahel region accounted for 55. The region also recorded 195 deaths for both terrorist attacks and deliberate Counter-Terrorism operations, representing 54.2% of the total terrorism related deaths for the continent. The 195 deaths consisted of 92 civilians, 71 security personnel and 32 terrorist fighters. Death of civilian, military and terrorist fighters in the region represented 83.6%, 72.3% and 21.5% respectively.
- **Recent High Profile Incidents.** On **01 May in Madagali, Adamawa, Nigeria.** Boko Haram (SF) attacked the village, killing 30 people. On **14 May in TongoTongo, Tillaberi, Niger.** ISGS ambushed Nigerien troops killing 28 soldiers and injuring six others.
- **Counter-Terrorism Response.** Security forces remained responsive to the situation during the first half of May 2019. Counter-Terrorism operations gained momentum during the period. Deliberate CT operations resulted in the neutralization of 93 militants from various terrorist groups.
- **Conclusion/Recommendation.** The threat of terrorism in Africa continues to be fomented predominantly by Salafi-Jihadi groups with affiliation to al Qaeda or IS. These groups profess a rejection of established societal norms. A holistic approach that engages all stakeholders and mobilizes support for the purposes of ensuring peaceful mutual coexistence of all cultures and beliefs, appears to be a worthy pathway for arriving at enduring solution to the threat of terrorism on the continent.

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 assessment period, **01 to 15 May 2019** has recorded the highest number of terrorist attacks across the continent since the beginning of 2019. All regions recorded increases in the number of terrorist attacks compared to the previous fortnight. The threat of terrorism in all regions continues to evolve around local terrorist groups and insurgencies with a Militant Salafi-Jihadism worldview and an affiliation to either al Qaeda or Islamic State. While the local terrorist groups do advocate some specific local grievances, their operations and attacks assume the nature and character of attacks by al Qaeda or Islamic State depending on their affiliation. The world view dimension of the threat also facilitates the provision of support to the local terrorist groups and participation of Foreign Terrorist Fighters.

Sahel Belt of West Africa. Ansarul Islam and JNIM both with affiliation to al Qaeda and ISGS affiliated to IS remained the active terrorist groups in the region. The groups exhibited tremendous freedom of movement and operation within the cross-border corridors of Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso during the period. A number of the attacks in the region were not claimed by any of the groups raising the possibility of the existence of other unknown terrorist groups. On 13 May a group attacked a high security prison in Koutoukale, **Niger**. On 14 May, again in Niger, the ISGS ambushed Nigerien troops in the settlement of Tongo-Tongo killing 28 soldiers and injuring 6 others. In **Mali**, nine IED attacks were recorded which resulted in the death of (4 FAMA soldiers and 1 contractor of MINUSMA. In **Burkina Faso**, the Salafi-Jihadist groups continued their attacks on places of Worship attacking 2 Catholic Churches in the villages of Dablo and Ouahigouya in the North Burkina Faso killing 10 people including a priest. The group also looted several shops, an indication that they may have run out of supplies. On 13 May 2019 in Dori town of Séno Province, unidentified armed men abducted and later killed the village Imam and his son. The motive for this attack and who the perpetrators are is yet to be ascertained.

Lake Chad Basin. Both the Boko Haram, Shekau faction (SF) and Islamic State West African Province (ISWAP) continue to dominate terrorist activities in the Basin. The period under review recorded an increase in the number of terrorism incidents. Boko Haram (SF) continued to focus its attacks on civilian settlements. The group attacked villages in Adamawa and Borno States, killing 30 and 10 persons respectively. ISWAP on the other hand directed its attacks on security forces although some civilian casualties were also recorded. Two separate ISWAP attacks in the town of Gajigannain, Borno state, killed 14 soldiers and 4 civilians.

North Africa and the Maghreb. Terrorist groups in North Africa and the Maghreb remained active particularly in Southern Libya. 3 terrorists' attacks were recorded during the period. In ***Southern Libya*** Islamic State (IS) attacked an army-training center in the city of Sebha killing 9 soldiers. Counter terrorism operations in ***Algeria*** resulted in the killing of 2 terrorist. In ***Morocco*** the authorities dismantled a terrorist cell belonging to an IS affiliated group. 9 suspected Militant Jihadists were arrested. In ***Tunisia***, security forces killed 3 terrorists fighters affiliated to the IS group in Sidi Bouzid area.

Central Africa. The ADF (recently declared Islamic State Central African Province -ISCAP) continued to operate from the **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**. Since the creation of ISCAP, there has been no consistency in the attribution of terrorist attacks in the DRC to either ISCAP or ADF. However, there are indications that ISCAP is consolidating its position as an affiliate of IS in Central Africa and a possible replacement for ADF. The major activity of the group during the period was the kidnapping in the Ituri and North Kivu provinces which was attributed to ADF. The activity involved 2 mass kidnappings of a total of 79 people in the villages of Tchabi and Mulambo. On 6 May, the group released 15 of the hostages. It would appear that while attacks on civilian targets tend to be attributed to ADF, ISCAP takes responsibility for attacks on Military targets. On 07 May, ISCAP claimed to have attacked a military base near the border with Uganda injuring a number of soldiers. This approach is in line with the concept of operation of ISWAP and in accord with the current design for battle of IS to target security other than civilian objectives.

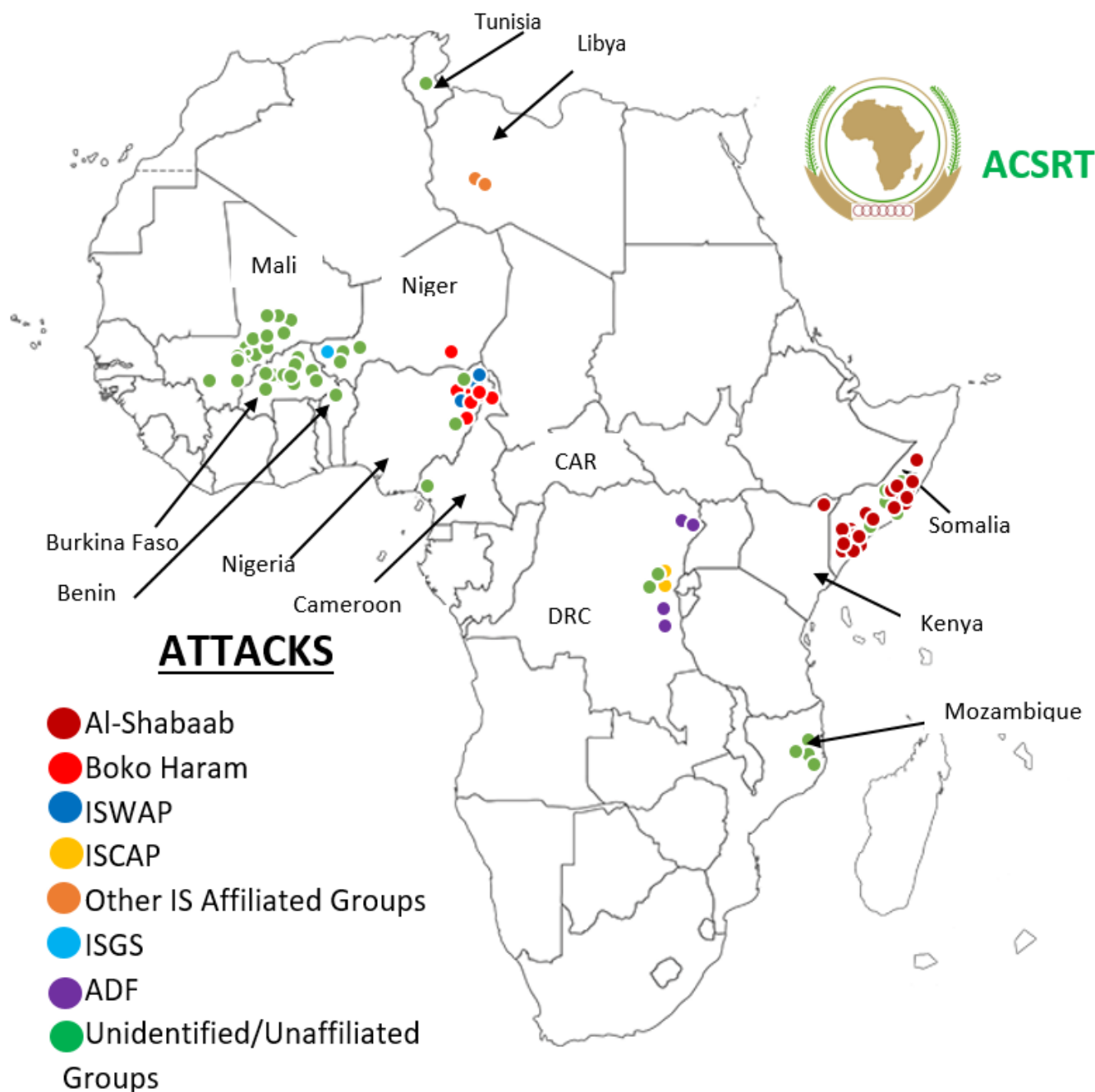
East and Horn of Africa: Al-Shabaab an al Qaeda affiliate terrorist groups, continued to dominate terrorist activity in the East and Horn of Africa during the period. Al-Shaabab was subjected to numerous attacks by AMISOM and AFRICOM during the period. The group also launched a total of 29 attacks 22 of which were against military targets. 18 of the attacks were against Somali National Army while 4 were against AMISOM. There was a marked shift from attacks on civilian targets by alShabaab to attacks against security forces during the period. Fighters of the ISS were not active during the period, although they were targets of counter-terrorism operations by AMISOM and AFRICOM.

Southern Africa. A militant Salafi-Jihadist insurgency has been taking root in the Cabo Delgado province of Mozambique since 2017. The group has been responsible for a number of terrorist acts in the Province. The local population calls the group behind the insurgency "al-Shabaab" which means "the youth" in Arabic. It is not clear who are the leaders of the group. Origins of the group could be traced back to 2000s when some youth of the Islamic Council of Mozambique created and legally registered a group within the Council called "Ansaru-Sunna". The group overtime built new mosques and preached a stricter form of Islam across the Province. Confrontation between the group, local communities and the authorities have escalated over time with group launching terrorist attacks in the Province from time to time. During the weekend, 03 to 05 May unidentified gunmen, presumed to be fighters of the Ansaru-Sunna, attacked 6 villages in Cabo Delgado province. A total of seven (7) persons were killed. Indications are that he group is strengthening, controlling territory within which it runs a criminal economy and that the terrorist threat is growing.

GENERAL TREND: TERRORISTS ATTACKS/COUNTER-TERRORISM

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

AFRICA TERRORISM INCIDENTS MAP: FROM 01-15 MAY. 2019



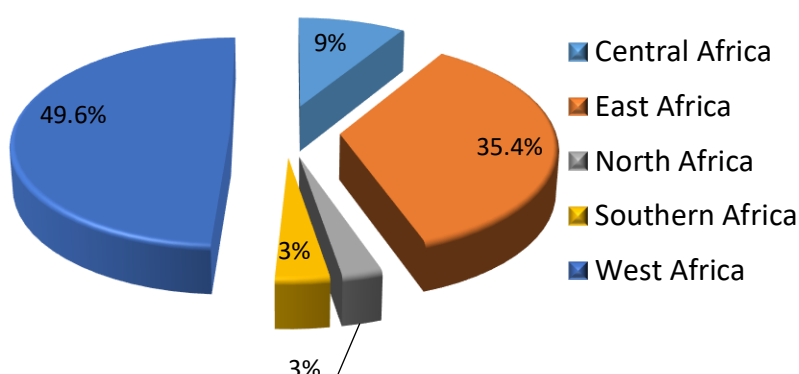
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

1. Total Terrorist Attacks:

A total of 112 terrorism incidents including eight (8) cases of kidnapping were recorded from 1st to 15th May 2019.

2. Terrorists Attacks by Region

Figure 1: Terrorists Attacks by Region



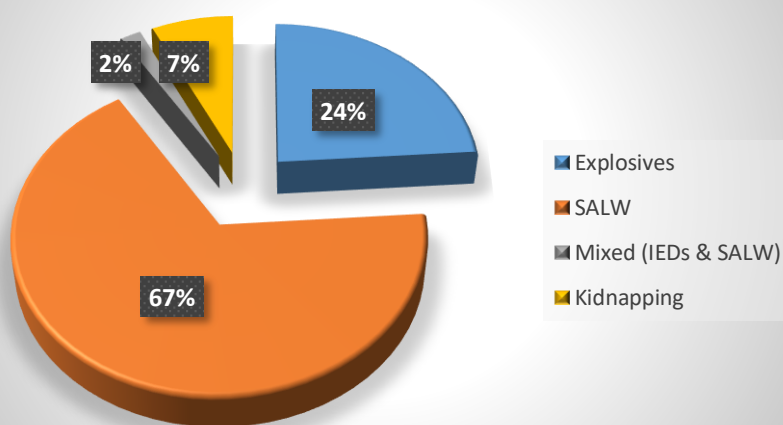
By Regions:

- Central Africa: **10**
 - East Africa: **40**
 - North Africa: **3**
 - Southern Africa: **4**
 - West Africa: **55**
- West Africa recorded the highest number of terrorist attacks. A total of 55 attacks representing 49.6% occurred in the region.
 - East Africa region recorded 40 attacks, representing 35.4%; Central Africa recorded 10 representing 8.8 %; Southern Africa and North Africa regions recorded 4 and 3 attacks, representing 3.5% and 2.7% respectively.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

3. Means of Attack

Figure 2: Means of Attacks



Means of Attacks:

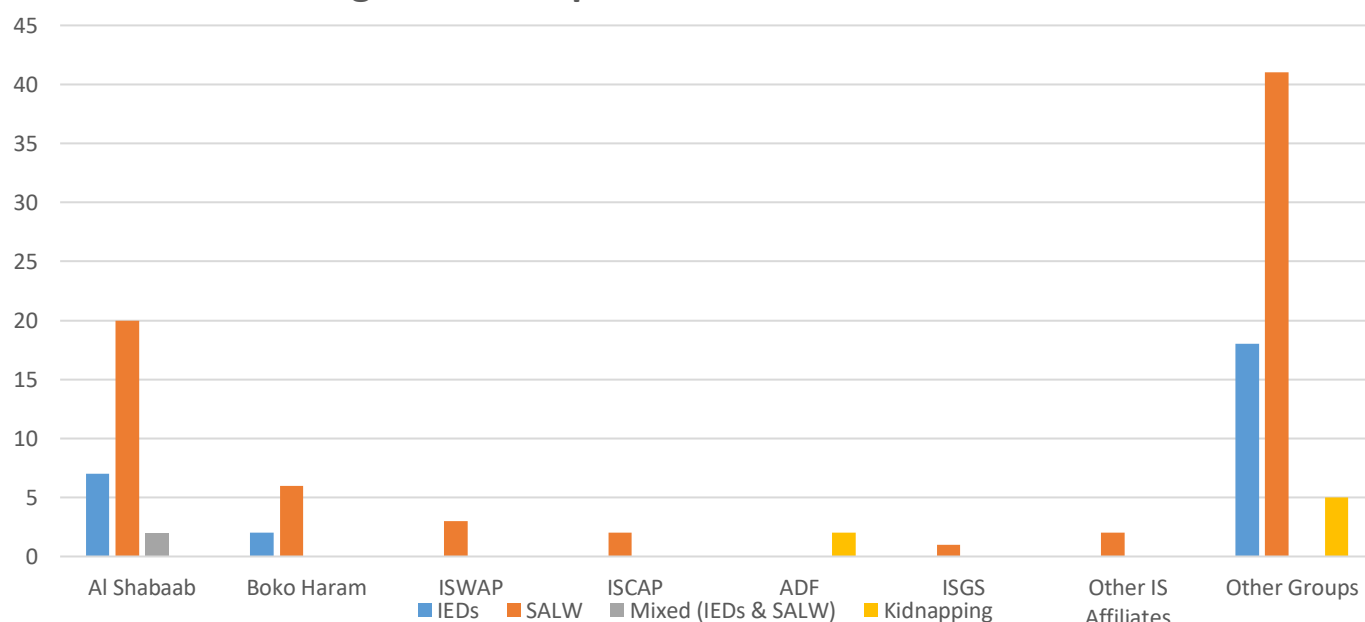
- IEDs: **27**
 - SALW: **75**
 - Mixed (IEDs & SALW): **2**
 - Kidnapping: **8**
- SALW recorded the highest means (67%) by which terrorist groups attack their targets. Terrorist used IEDs in 27 (24%), out of 112 attacks.
 - Two attacks involved the use of both IED and SALW; and Eight (8) cases of kidnapping were recorded.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

4. Terrorist Groups and their Means of Attack

- **Al Shabaab :**
 - IEDs : 7
 - SALW: 20
 - Mixed (IEDs &SALW): 2
 - **Boko Haram:**
 - IEDs : 2
 - SALW: 6
 - Kidnapping : 1
 - **ISWAP: SALW: 3**
 - **ISCAP : SALW : 2**
 - **ADF : Kidnapping : 2**
 - **ISGS : SALW: 1**
 - **Other IS affiliates:**
 - SALW: 2
 - **Unidentified/Unaffiliated Groups :**
 - IEDs : 18
 - SALW: 41
 - Kidnapping : 5
- In 20 out of 29 attacks carried out by al-Shabaab, the group used SALW. Seven attacks involved the use of IEDs, and the other 2 attacks involved use of both IEDs and SALW.
 - SALW continue to be the preferred means by which Boko Haram (SF) launches attacks. In 6 out of 9 attacks carried out by the group, SALW were used as a means of attack, whereas IEDs were used in two attacks. One case of kidnapping was carried out by the group.
 - ISWAP carried out three attacks using SALW
 - ISCAP used SALW in the two attacks it carried out.
 - Two attacks carried out by ADF were kidnappings.
 - ISGS conducted one attack using SALW.
 - Two attacks by Other IS affiliates employed SALW.
 - Majority of attacks carried out by unidentified/unaffiliated groups used SALW. In 42, out of 65 attacks by such groups, SALW were used. 18 attacks involved IEDs and five cases of kidnapping were carried out by such groups.

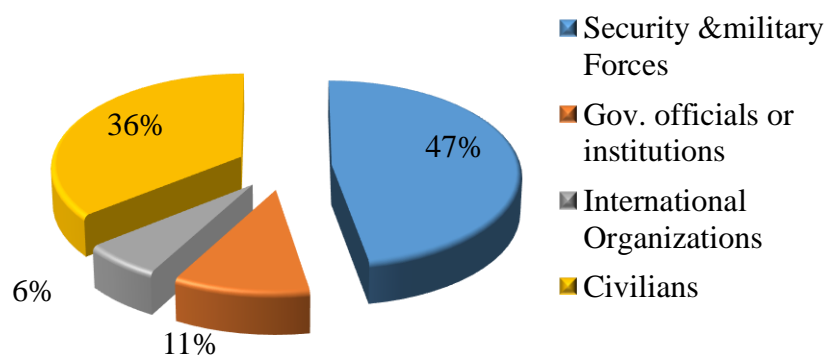
Figure 3: Groups and their Means of Attack



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

5. Primary Targets

Figure 4: Primary Targets



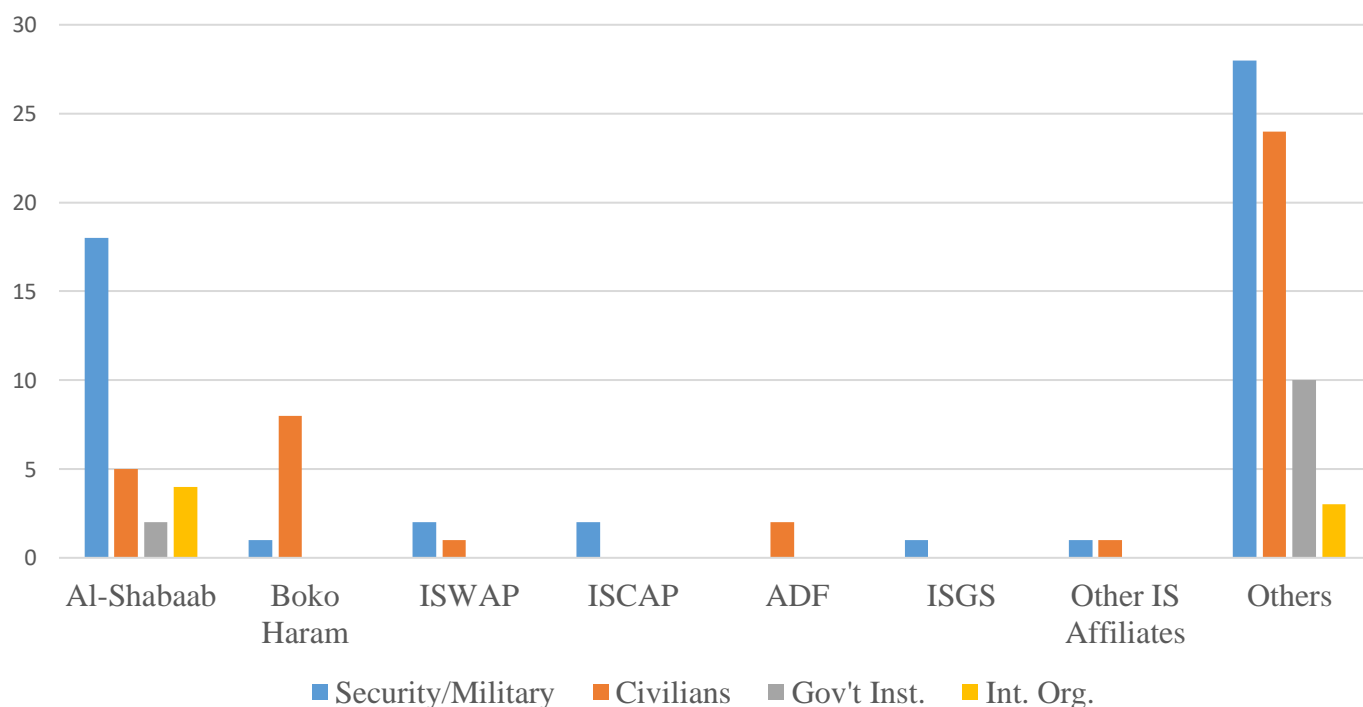
Primary Targets

- Security/Military Forces: **53**
 - Govt. Officials or Institutions: **12**
 - International Organizations : **7**
 - Civilians: **40**
- 53 attacks representing 47 % targeted Security/Military Forces.
 - 40 of the attacks representing around 36% targeted civilians.
 - 12 attacks representing 11% targeted Government Officials/institutions
 - Six attacks representing 6% 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: 29

- **Military/Security : 18**
- **International Org. (Military): 4**
- **Gov. Officials & institutions: 2**
- **Civilians: 5**

Attacks by Al-Shabaab targeted more military/security forces (18). Only five attacks targeted civilians; four attacks targeted international Organization (AMISOM forces) and two attacks targeted Government officials.

Boko Haram: 9

- **Military/Security : 1**
- **Civilians: 8**

In nine attacks carried out by Boko Haram, eight targeted civilians and one targeted Security/Military Forces.

ISWAP : 3

- **Military/Security : 2**
- **Civilians: 1**

ISWAP carried out two attacks against Military/Security Forces and one attack against civilians.

ISCAP: 2

- **Military/Security : 2**

ISCAP carried out two attack against Military/Security Forces

ADF: 2

- **Civilians: 2**

ADF carried out two attacks against civilians

ISGS: 1

- **Military/Security : 1**

ISGS carried out one attack against Military/Security Forces

Other IS affiliates: 2

- **Military/Security : 1**
- **Civilians: 1**

IS affiliates in Libya carried out two attacks, one targeting Military/Security Forces and one targeting civilians.

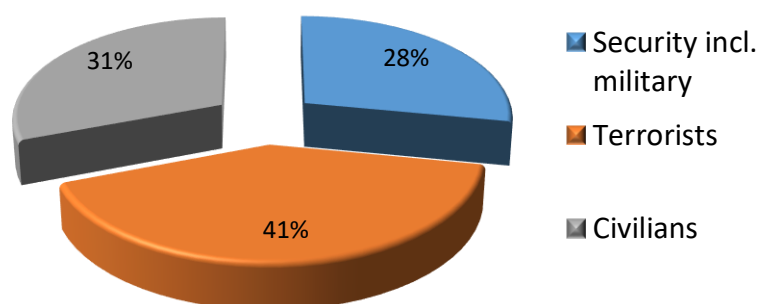
Unidentified/ Unaffiliated Groups : 64

- **Military/Security : 28**
- **International Org. (Military): 3**
- **Gov. Officials & institutions: 10**
- **Civilians: 23**

In attacks where no group claimed responsibility, Military/Security Forces were mostly targeted. 28 out of 64 attacks by unidentified/unaffiliated groups targeted Military/Security Forces, 23 targeted civilians, 10 targeted Government institutions and three targeted International Organization (MINUSMA).

7. Total Terrorism-related Deaths

Figure 6: Total Terrorism-Related Deaths



Total Terrorism-related Deaths: 361

- **Security/Military: 101**
- **Terrorists: 149**
- **Civilians: 111**

- A total of 361 terrorism-related deaths were recorded within the period under review.
- Out of the number, 41% were members of terrorist groups whereas 31% were civilians. 28% of the deaths were Security/Military Forces.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Total Deaths from Terrorist Attacks: 265

- Security/Military: **98**
- Terrorists: **56**
- Civilians: **111**

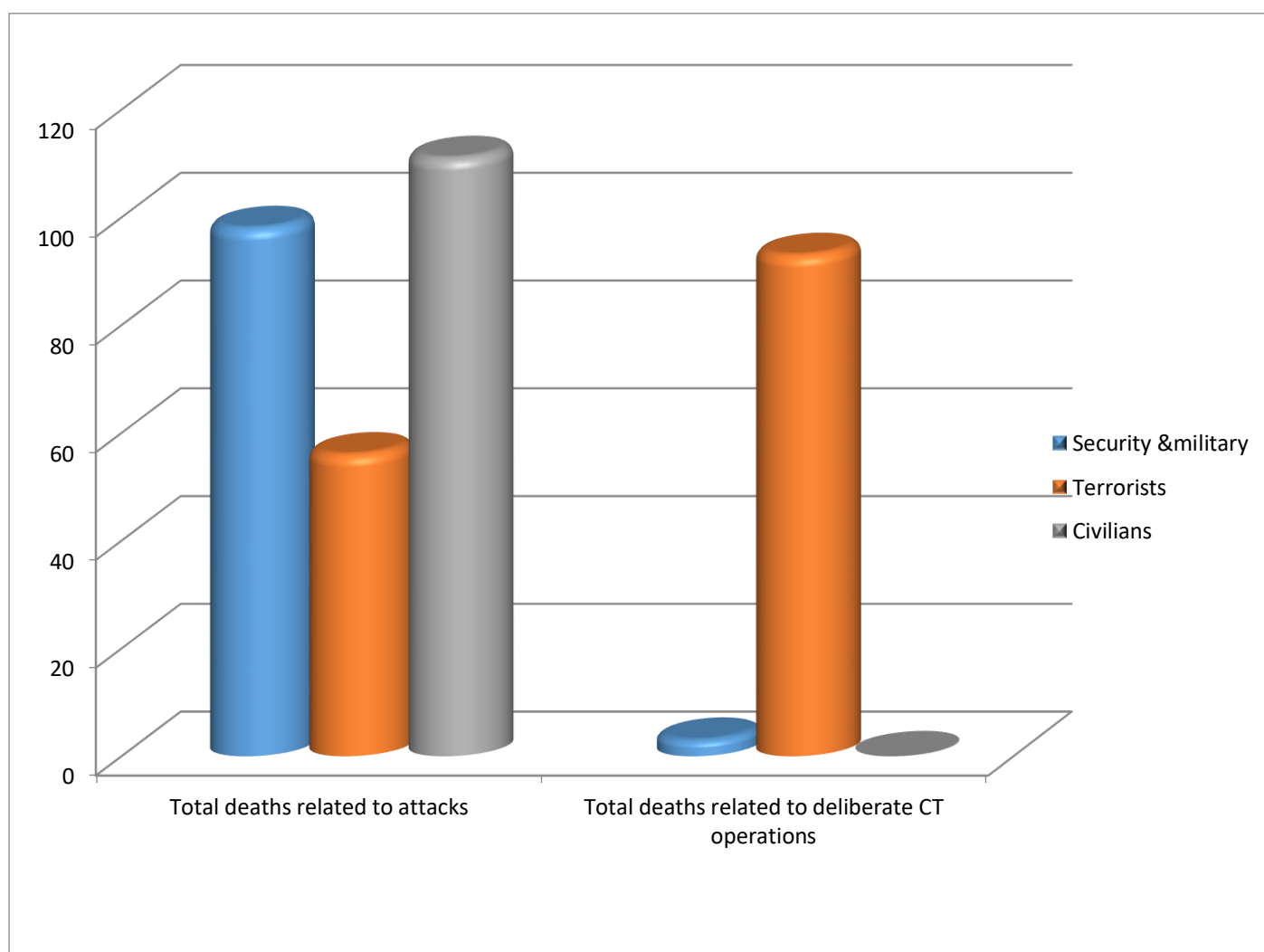
- 265 out of the 361 terrorism-related deaths resulted from terrorist attacks.
- Civilians suffered the most casualties of 111 (41.69%) out of 265 deaths.
- Military and security forces killed in terrorist attacks (98) represent 37.12% whereas terrorists killed (56) represent 21.21%.

Total Deaths CT Operations: 96

- Security/Military: **3**
- Terrorists: **93**

- CT Operations resulted in 96 deaths. 93 were militants of terrorist groups and three others were members of Military and security forces.

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



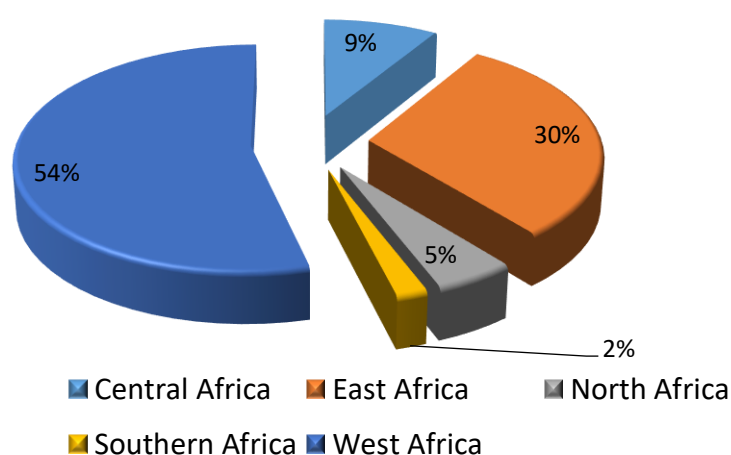
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

8. Terrorism-related Deaths by Region

Table 1: Terrorism related deaths by region and category.

	Central Africa:29			East Africa:109			North Africa:18			Southern Africa: 7			West Africa:195		
	Att.	CT	Tot.	Att.	CT	Tot.	Att.	CT	Tot.	Att.	CT	Tot.	Att.	CT	Tot.
Military/Sec.	5	0	5	15	1	16	9	0	9	0	0	0	69	2	71
Civilians	0	0	0	9	0	9	3	0	3	7	0	7	92	0	92
Terrorists	27	0	27	15	69	84	0	6	6	0	0	0	14	18	32

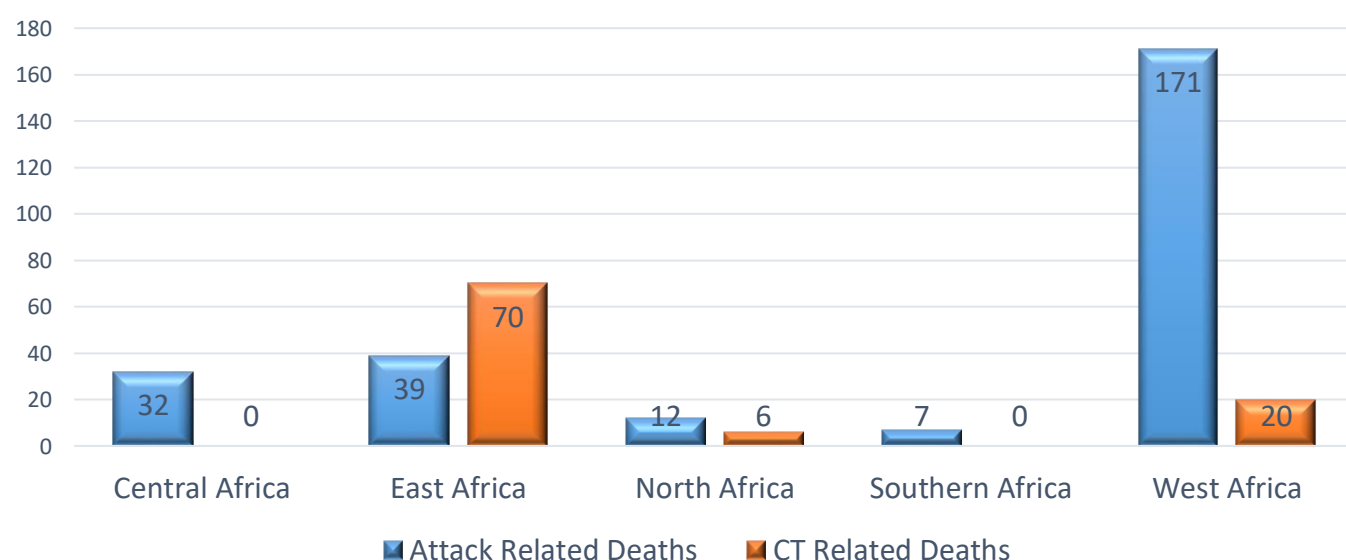
Figure 8: Total Deaths by Regions



- West Africa recorded the highest number of terrorism-related deaths. 54% of deaths recorded within the period occurred in the region.
- East Africa region followed with 30% of all deaths recorded within the period.
- 9%, 5% and 2% of all terrorism-related deaths within the period occurred in, Central, North and Southern Africa regions respectively.

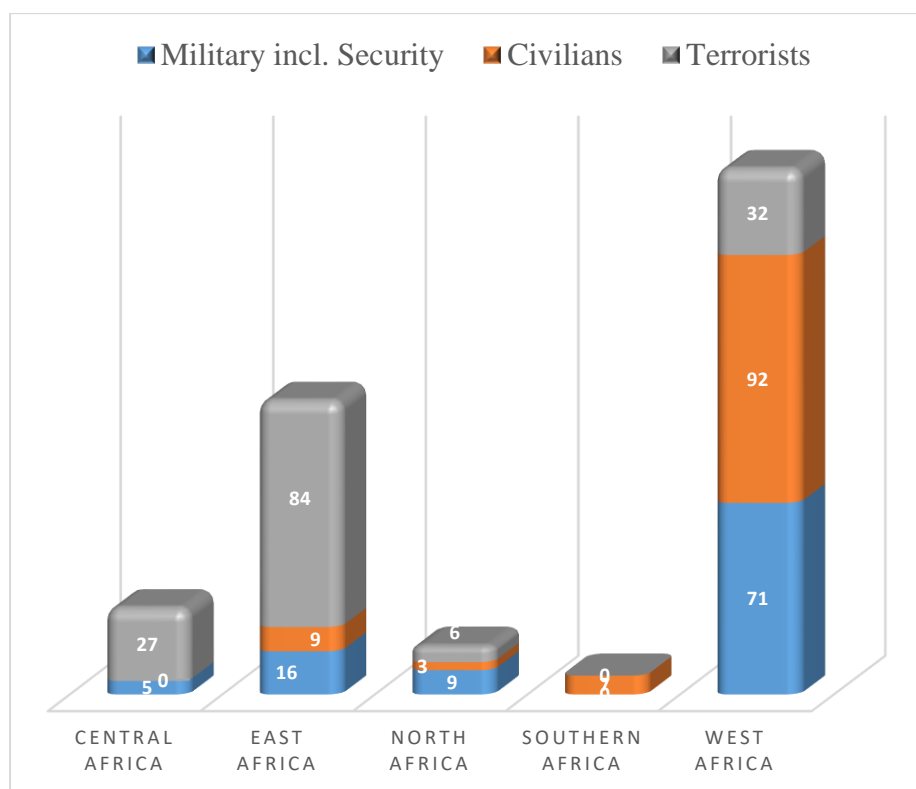
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 9: Attacks/CT Related Deaths by Regions



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 10: Regional Deaths by Category

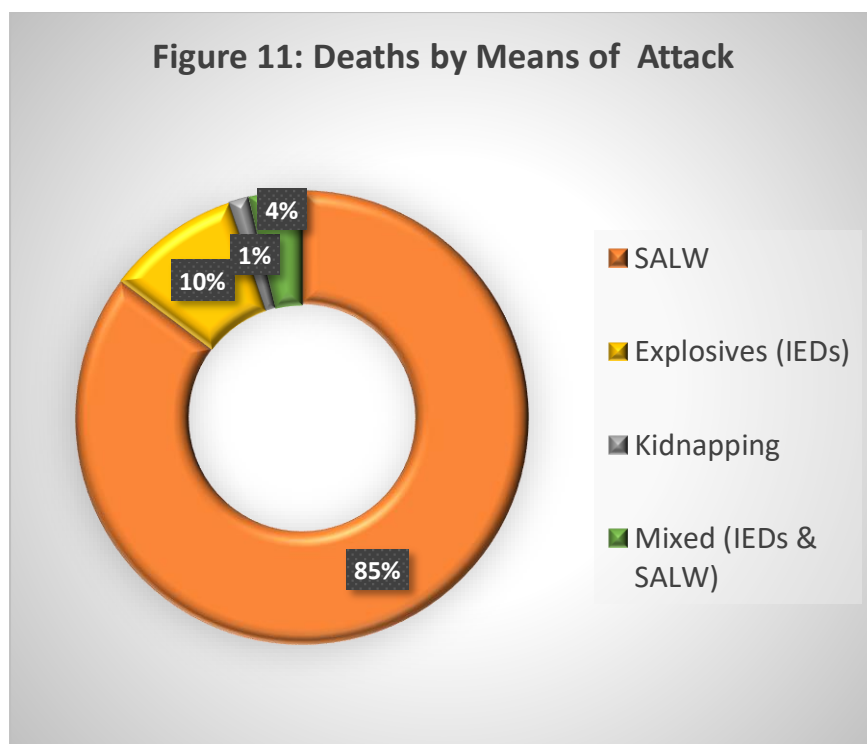


Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

- West Africa recorded the highest deaths. While 191 persons died through terrorist attacks, 20 deaths in the region was associated with CT operations.
- East Africa recorded 39 death from terrorist attacks while CT operation accounted for 70 deaths.
- Central Africa recorded 32 deaths from terrorist attacks.
- North Africa recorded 12 deaths from terrorist attack and six death related to CT operations.
- Southern Africa recorded seven deaths from terrorist attacks.

9. Deaths by Means of Attack

Figure 11: Deaths by Means of Attack



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Deaths by Means of Attack

- IEDs: 21
 - SALW: 180
 - Mixed (IEDs & SALW): 8
 - Kidnapping: 3
- SALW accounted for 85% of the deaths occasioned by terrorists attack, whereas IEDs accounted for 10% of deaths related to terrorist attacks.
 - 4% of the deaths were associated with the use of both IEDs & SALW and 1% with Kidnappings.

10. Attacks/Victims by Terrorist Groups

Attacks by Terrorist Groups

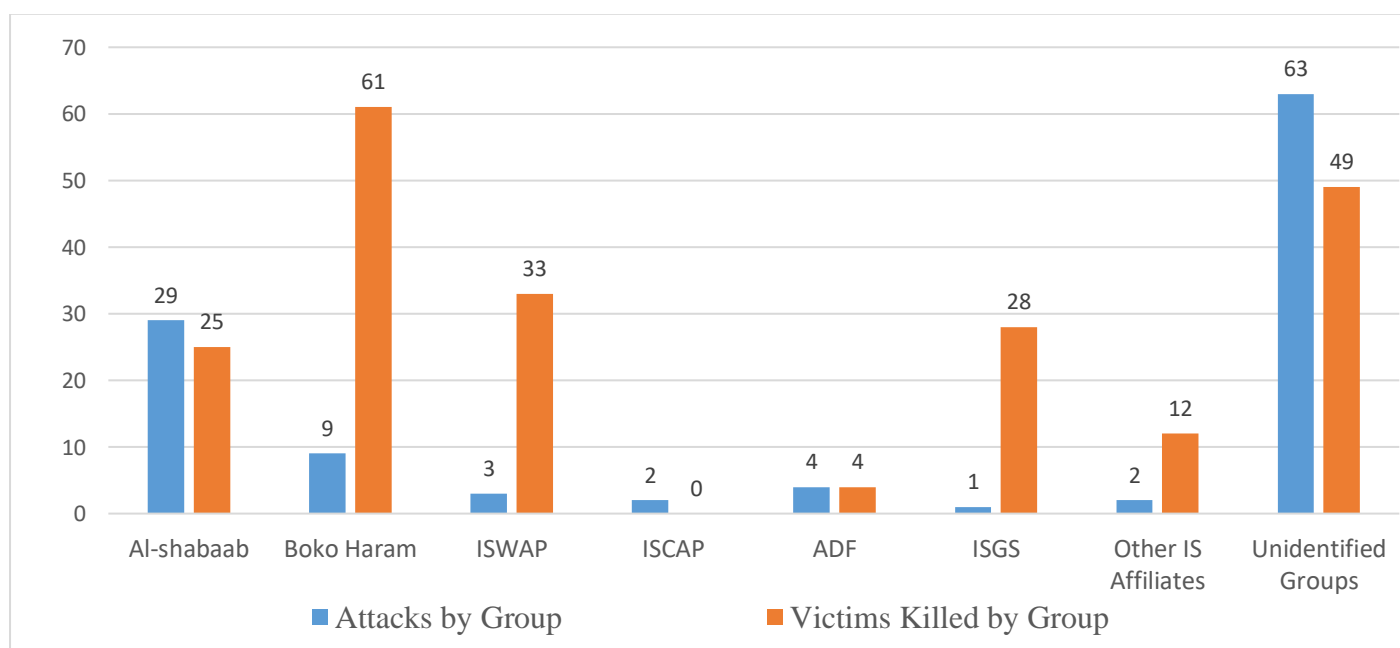
- Al-Shabaab: 29
- Boko Haram: 9
- ISWAP: 3
- ISCAP: 2
- ADF: 4
- ISGS: 1
- Other IS affiliates: 2
- Unidentified/Unaffiliated Groups: 63

Victims Killed by Terrorist Groups: 203

- Al-Shabaab: 25 (9 Civilians; 16 Military)
- Boko Haram: 61 (57 Civilians; 4 Military)
- ISWAP: 33 (4 Civilians; 29 Military)
- ISGS: 28 (all Military)
- ADF: 4 (All military)
- Other IS affiliates: 12 (3 Civilians; 9 Military).
- Others: 49 (38 Civilians; 11 Military)

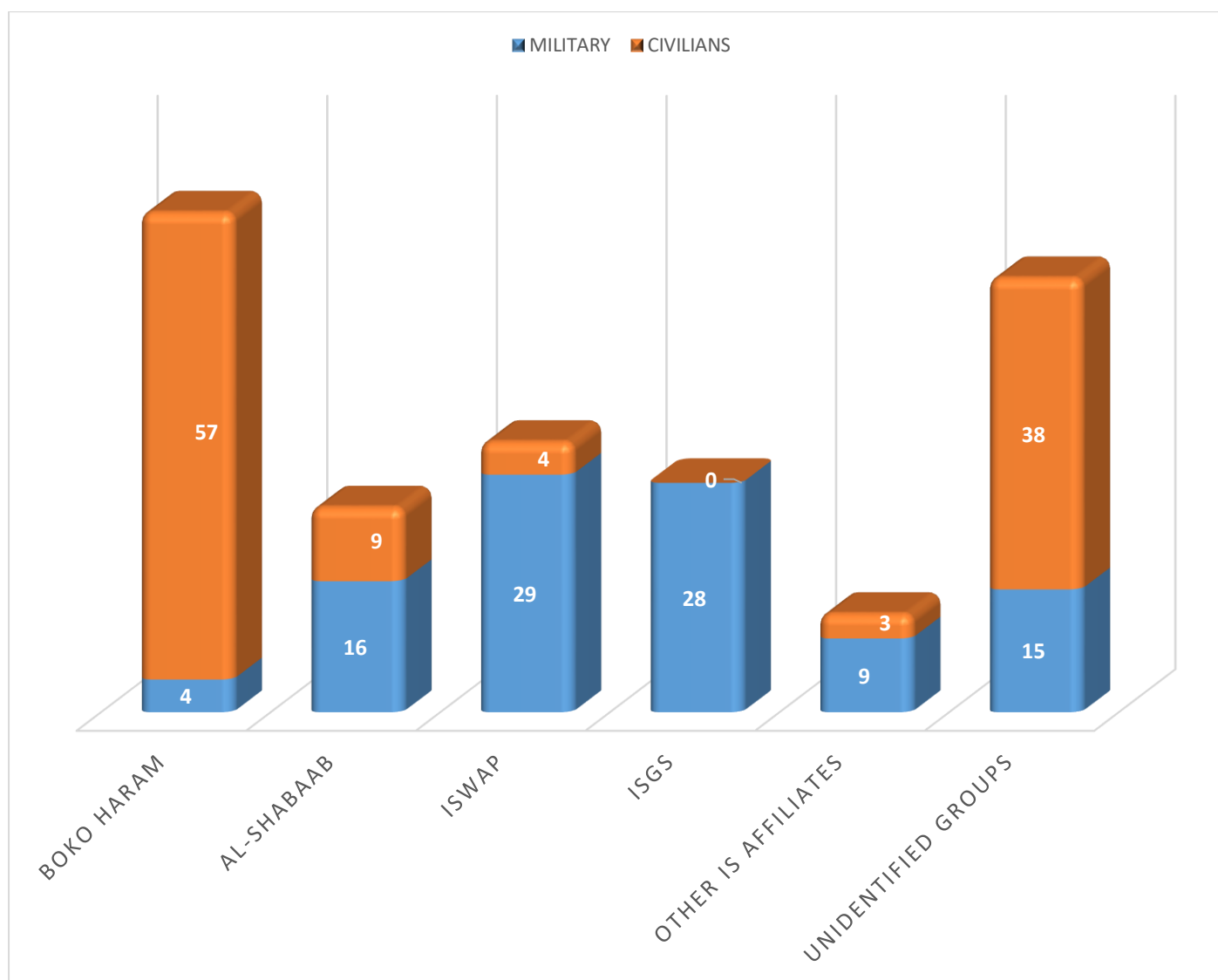
- Al-Shabaab carried out the highest number attacks (29), killing a total of 25 persons (9 civilians, 16 military).
- Boko Haram attacks recorded the highest number of casualties. The group carried out nine (9) attacks, killing a total of 61 persons (57 Civilians, 4 Military/Security forces).
- ISWAP carried out three attacks, killing a total of 33 persons (4 Civilians, 29 Military/Security forces).
- ADF carried out four attacks, killing four soldiers whereas ISCAP carried out two attacks with no casualty.
- ISGS conducted one attack, killing 28 persons (all Military/Security forces).
- Other IS affiliates carried out two attacks in Libya, killing 12 Security/Military forces.
- A total of 63 attacks were carried out by unidentified/unaffiliated groups. This resulted in 49 deaths comprising 38 Civilians and 15 Military/Security forces.

Figure 12: Attacks/Victims by Terrorist groups



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

Figure 13: Category of Persons Killed by Terrorist Groups



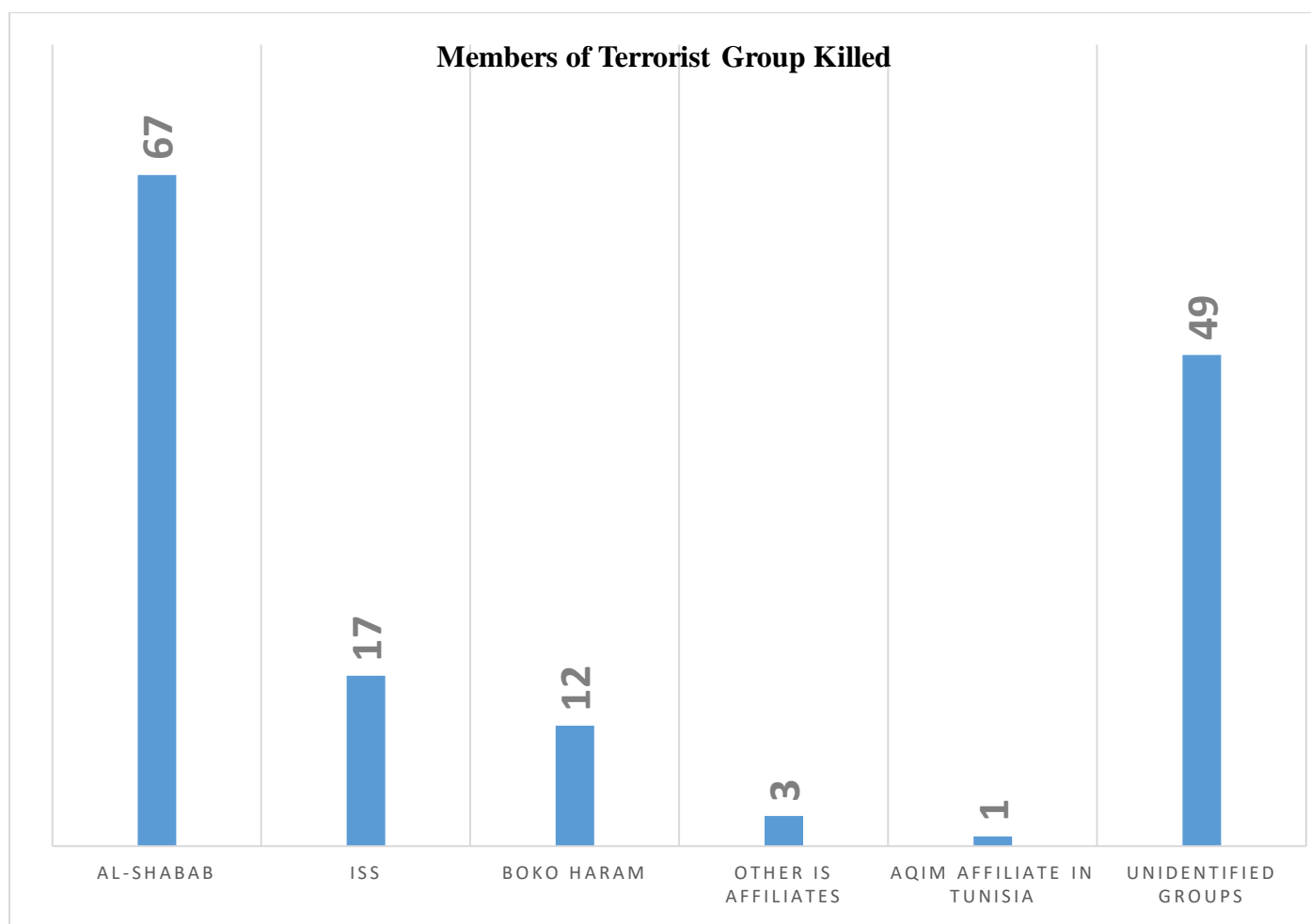
Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

11. Members of Terrorist Groups Killed

Members of Terrorist Groups Killed:149

- Boko Haram: 12
 - Al-Shabaab: 67
 - AQIM affiliates in Tunisia: 1
 - Other IS affiliates: 3
 - Islamic State in Somalia: 17
 - Unidentified/Unaffiliated Groups :49
- Among the members of terrorist groups killed in counter-terrorism operations and combat missions, Al-Shabaab suffered the highest number of casualties. 67 fighters of the terrorist group were killed.
 - 17 fighters of Islamic State in Somalia, 12 fighters of Boko Haram (SF), and three fighters of other IS affiliates in Tunisia and one fighter of AQIM affiliate in Tunisia were also eliminated.
 - 49 other terrorists killed belong to unidentified/unaffiliated groups.

Figure 14: Members of Terrorist Groups Killed



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

12. Five Most Affected Countries

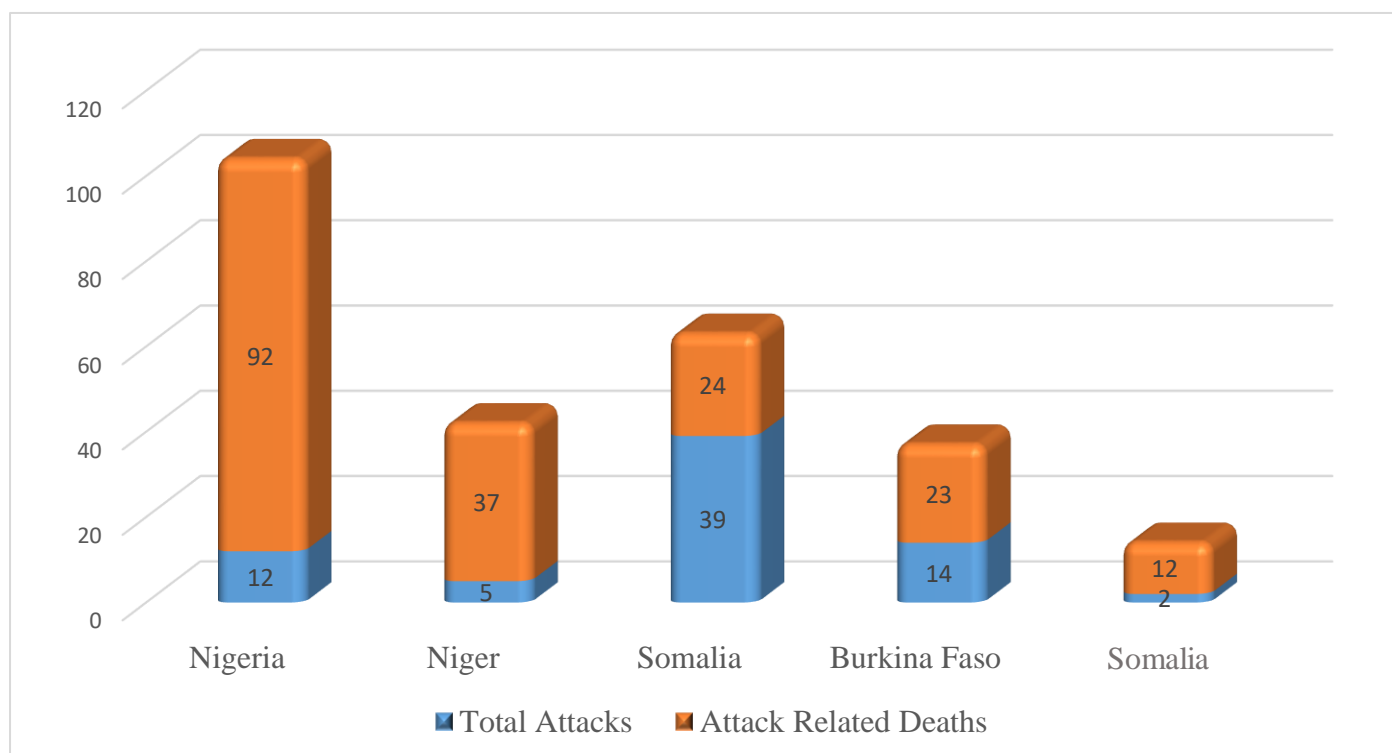
Table 2: Five (5) Countries Most Affected

Country	Total Attacks	Total Deaths Related to Attacks	Total injured
Nigeria	12	92	41
Niger	5	37	9
Somalia	39	24	23
Burkina Faso	14	23	15
Libya	2	12	4

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

- Nigeria recorded the highest number of deaths (92), resulting from 12 attacks.
- Niger recorded 37 deaths from five (5) attacks.
- Somalia recorded the highest number of attacks (39), resulting in 24 deaths.
- Burkina Faso recorded 12 attacks and Libya recorded two (2) attacks, resulting in 23 and 12 deaths respectively.

Figure 15: Five Most Affected Countries



Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

TERRORISM INCIDENTS

THE MOST FATAL ATTACKS

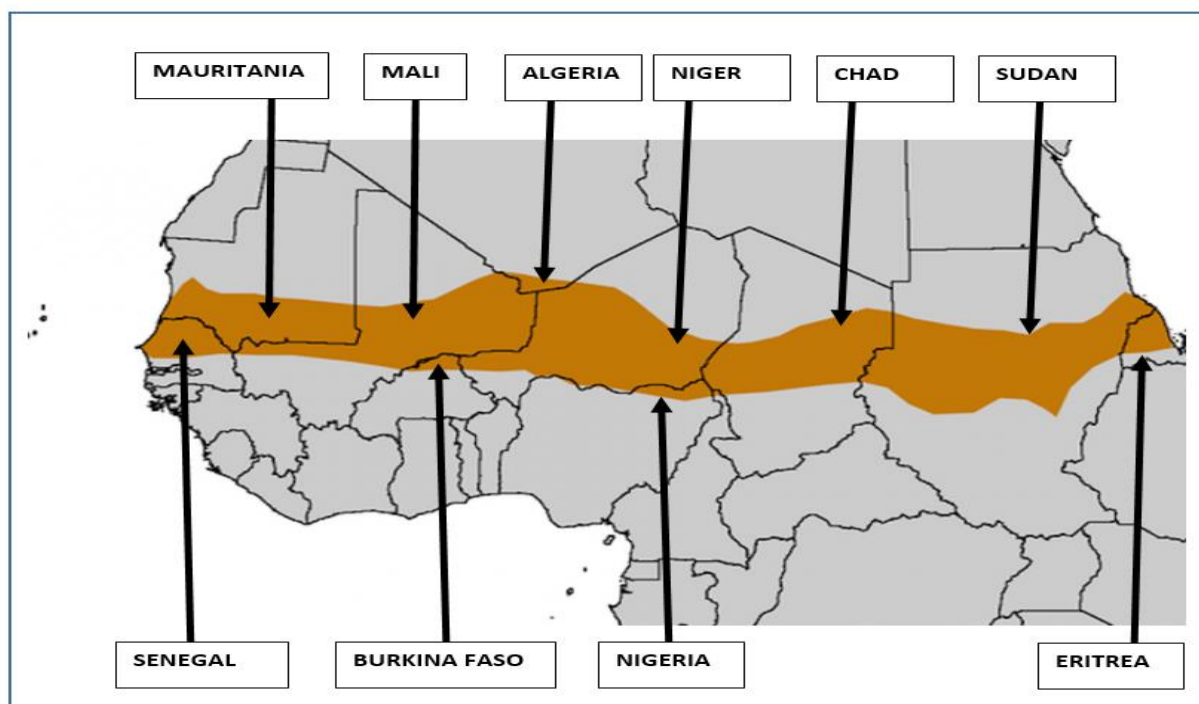
13. Most Fatal Terrorist Incidents

Table 3: List of Most Fatal Terrorist Attacks

No	Country	City	Date	Group	Deaths	Description
1	Nigeria	Madagali, Adamawa	01/05/19	Boko Haram	30	Assailants attacked the Kudakaya village killing 30 persons and injuring several others .Several houses burnt.
2	Niger	TongoTongo , Tillaberi	14/05/19	ISGS	28	Assailants attacked Nigerien troops killing 28 soldiers and injuring six others.
3	Nigeria	Magumeri, Borno	03/05/19	ISWAP	15	Armed men attacked a military post killing 15 soldiers and injuring 19 others.
4	Nigeria	Maiduguri, Borno	10/05/19	ISWAP	11	Armed men attacked a military base killing 11 soldiers.
5	Nigeria	Maiduguri, Borno	07/05/19	Boko Haram	10	Assailants attacked Molai village killing 10 persons and injuring 15 others. Over forty houses were burnt.
6	Libya	Sebha, south Libya	04/05/19	Islamic State	9	Assailants attacked an armytraining center killing nine soldiers.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

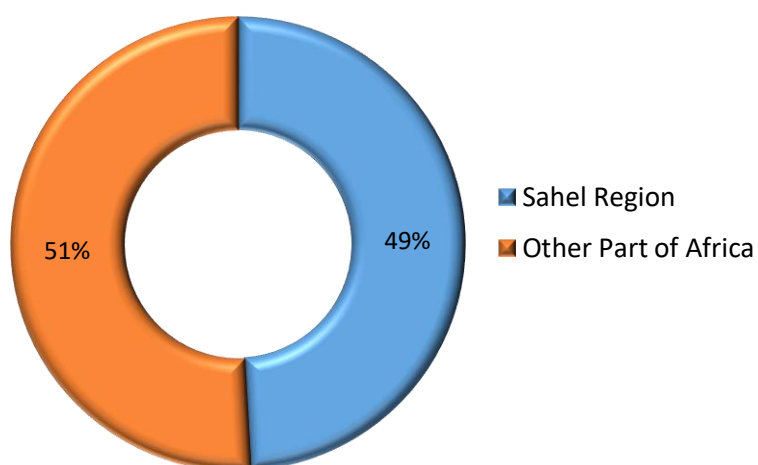
Map 2: Map Showing Countries of the Sahel Region



Source: Adapted from World Atlas, 2017

14. Total Attacks in the Sahel Region

Figure 16: Attacks in the Sahel



Total Attacks in Africa: 112

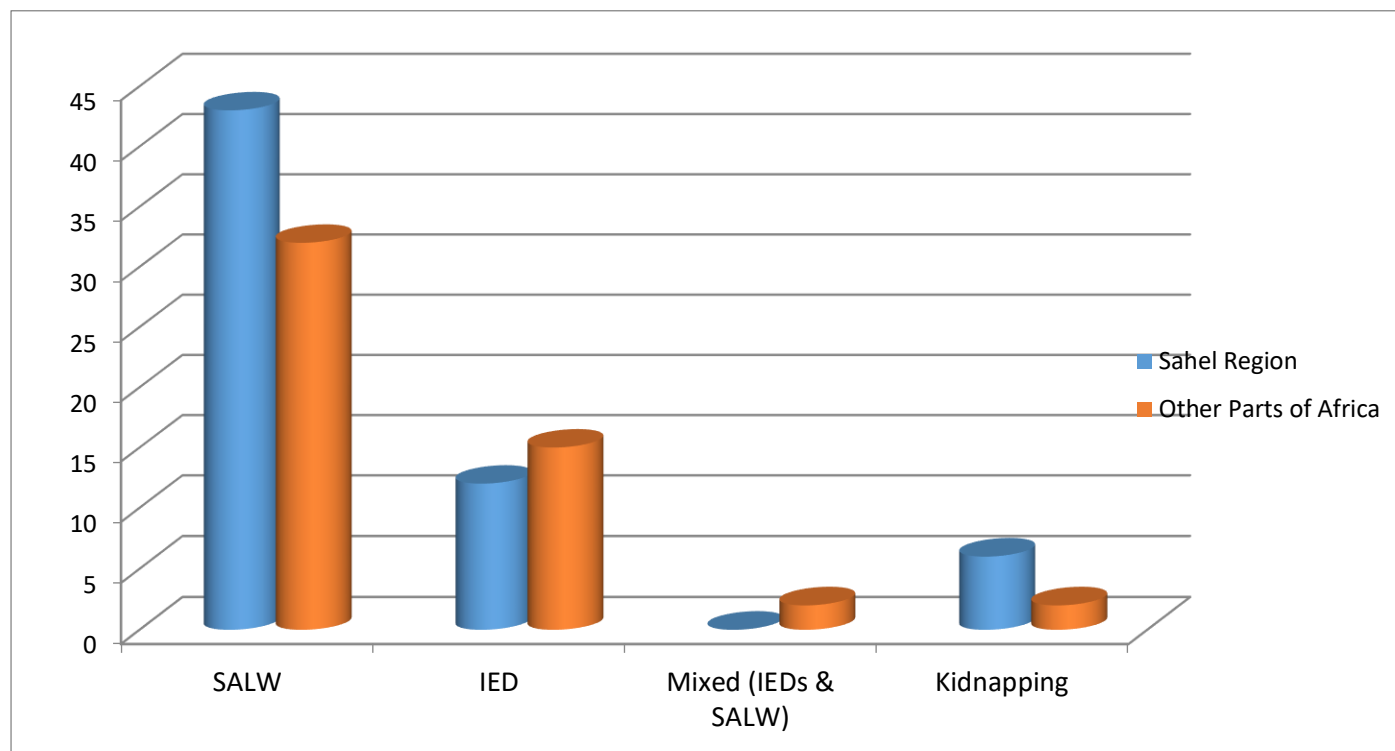
- Sahel region: 55
- Other Parts of Africa: 57

- Within the period under review, the Sahel region recorded a total number of 55 attacks representing 49% of all the attacks in Africa.
- Countries in the Sahel region that recorded attacks are Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Nigeria. 20 attacks occurred in Mali, 14 in Burkina Faso, 13 in Nigeria and five in Niger.

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: 75

- Sahel: 43
- Other Parts of Africa: 32

➤ IED: 27

- Sahel: 12
- Other Parts of Africa: 15

➤ Mixed (IEDs & SALW): 2

- Sahel: 0
- Other Parts of Africa: 2

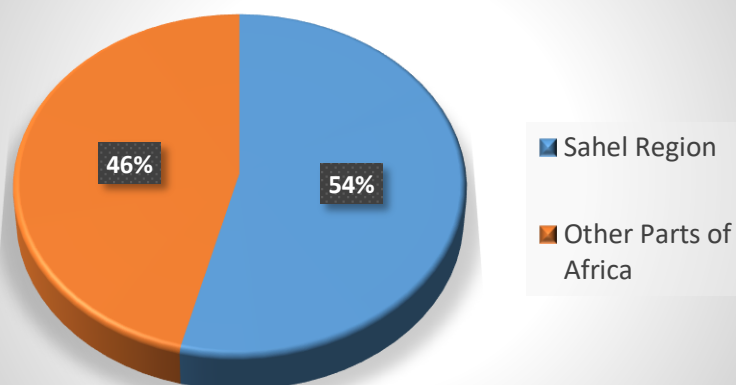
➤ Kidnapping: 8

- Sahel: 6
- Other Parts of Africa: 2

- In the Sahel region, SALW remain the highest means by which terrorist groups attack their target. Out of a total of 75 attacks using SALW, the Sahel recorded 43.
- The use of IEDs were also high in the Sahel region. 12 attacks in the Sahel used IEDs as against 15 in the rest of Africa.
- The Sahel region also recorded the highest number of kidnappings. Six out of eight cases of kidnapping happened in Sahel.
- All the two attacks involving the use of both SALW and IEDs in other parts of Africa rather than the Sahel.

16. Total Deaths Recorded in the Sahel

Figure 18: Deaths in the Sahel Region



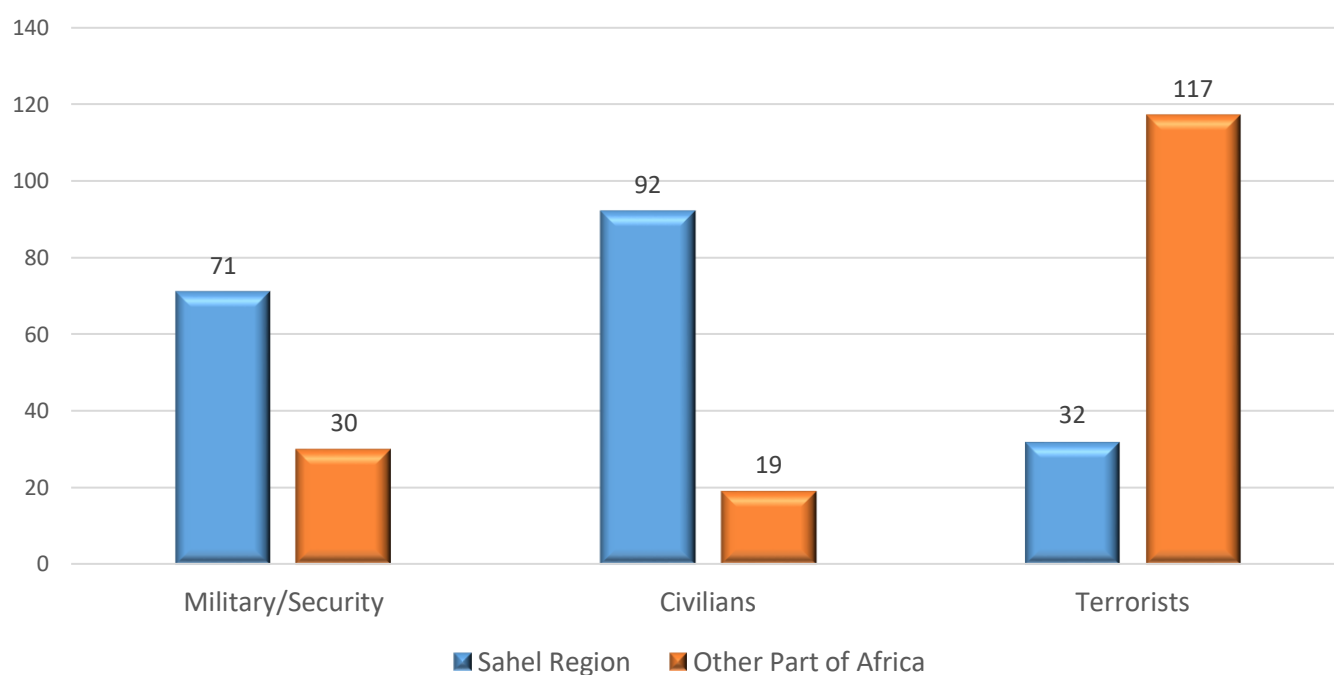
Total Deaths in Africa: 361

- Sahel Region: 195
- Other Parts of Africa: 166
- 54% of the terrorism-related deaths recorded within the period under review occurred in the Sahel region as against 46% in the rest of Africa.
- The countries in the Sahel where these deaths occurred were Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and Nigeria.
- Nigeria alone recorded 92 deaths out of 195 deaths in Sahel.
- Niger recorded 37 deaths, Burkina Faso 23 deaths and Mali 10 deaths.

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: **101**
 - Sahel: 71
 - Other Parts of Africa: 30
 - Civilians: **111**
 - Sahel: 92
 - Other Parts of Africa: 19
 - Terrorists: **149**
 - Sahel: 32
 - Other Parts of Africa: 117
- 92 civilians representing 83.64% of all civilian deaths occurred in the Sahel Region as against 19 (16.36%) in the rest of Africa
 - Majority of the Security/Military forces who died during the period were from the Sahel. 71 Military/Security personnel (70.3%) were killed in the Sahel whereas 30 (29.7%) were killed in the rest of Africa.
 - 32 (21.48%) members of terrorist groups were eliminated in the Sahel region as against 117 (78.52%) in the rest of Africa.

KIDNAPPINGS

- The phenomenon of suspected terrorists and armed men kidnapping people featured prominently in the first half of May 2019.
- Eight cases of kidnapping were recorded across Africa. A total of 154 persons were taken hostage in DRC, Benin, Burkina Faso, Mali and Nigeria.
- Out of the 154 hostages, 3 people were killed, 81 were released unhurt and 70 are still remain missing.
- **DRC:** The North Kivu Province recorded 2 cases of kidnapping. In all 79 people were kidnapped by ADF rebels. 16 people kidnapped were released unhurt whereas 63 still remain missing.
- **Benin:** Two French tourists and their guide were kidnapped at Pendjari Park. The guide was later found dead across the border in Burkina Faso. The two French tourists were rescued with two others (an American and a South Korean) by security forces in Burkina Faso.
- **Burkina Faso:** Five people were abducted within the period. Two were killed and three still remain in hostage. An Imam and his son kidnapped by unidentified armed men were killed.
- **Mali:** Armed assailants attacked a mosque and abducted a cleric.
- **Niger:** Boko Haram militants kidnapped 11 people in the Diffa region.
- **Nigeria:** 55 people were kidnapped. This comprises 54 people kidnapped in Borno by Boko Haram militants and one Christian missionary abducted in Adamawa by unidentified armed men. All 55 people abducted by Boko Haram were rescued in an operation conducted by Nigerian Army. The Christian missionary abducted in Adamawa remain in hostage.

18. Synthesis of Terrorism Incidents in Africa

Table 4: Synthesis 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			
		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
	Central Africa																		
	East Africa																		
	North Africa																		
	Southern Africa																		
	West Africa																		
1	Cameroun	-	2	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	-	-	1
2	DRC	-	6	-	2	-	5	9	-	3	1	-	79	16	-	4	2	-	2
3	Kenya	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
4	Somalia	14	23	2	-	-	16	84	8	13	-	14	-	-	21	27	2	4	6
5	Algeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-6	Libya	-	2	-	-	-	9	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
7	Morocco	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-
8	Tunisia	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9	Mozambique	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
10	Benin	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1
11	Burkina Faso	-	15	-	2	-	5	9	18	14	-	1	5	4	-	7	4	-	6
12	Mali	10	9	-	1	-	4	12	6	8	1	2	1	-	1	9	-	3	8
13	Niger	1	4	-	-	-	29	-	8	6	3	3	11	-	-	1	1	-	3
14	Nigeria	1	10	-	2	-	33	11	59	29	-	17	55	54	-	3	2	-	8
Sub-Total		27	76	2	8	-	101	149	110	73	5	43	154	81	31	53	12	7	41
General Total		113				-	360			121			154	81	31	113			

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	ISCAP	ADF	AQIM	ISGS	IS affiliates	Others	Sub-Total	TOTAL
Attacks		Military & Security	18	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	28	53	113
		International Org.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	7	
		Gov. Off. & Institutions	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	
		Civilians	5	8	1	-	2	-	-	1	24	41	
Victims	Deaths	Military & Security	16	4	29	-	-	-	28	9	15	101	211
		Civilians	8	57	4	-	-	-	-	3	38	110	
	Injured	Military & Security	8	8	21	-	-	-	6	-	30	73	116
		Civilians	14	17	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	43	
Means of attack		IEDs	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	27	113
		SALW	20	6	3	2	-	-	1	2	42	76	
		Mix (IEDs & SALW)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
		Kidnapping	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	8	
Lost (Killed)			67	12	-	-	-	1	-	20	49	149	149
Arrested			21	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	31	31

Source: ACSRT Database, 2019

TERRORIST ATTACKS RECORDED BY REGIONS

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

05 May, Mudemba, South-West. Armed men from the Ambazonia Defense Forces (AFD) attacked a military post. Security forces repulsed the attack killing 17 of the AFD members.

13 May, Goshi, Far North. Boko Haram attacked the community. Security forces repulsed the attack killing one militant.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

01 May, Tchabi, North Kivu. Allied Democratic Forces rebels kidnapped more than 30 people, including 5 nurses and 18 children.

01 May, Bovata, Katumbo. ISCAP attacked Congolese soldiers. Security forces repulsed the attack. No casualties were recorded.

02 May, Musekere, Ituri. Unidentified armed assailants attacked FARDC post. Four soldiers were killed and three others wounded.

03 May, Laudjo, Ituri. Unidentified armed men attacked FARDC post. Security forces repulsed the attack. No casualties were recorded.

04 May, Mulambo, North Kivu. ADF rebels abducted 49 people and robbed them of their belongings. The abductees remain missing.

07 May, Bunduguya, Beni. ISCAP attacked a military base near the border with Uganda. The Attackers took away several weapons and ammunitions belonging to the military. No casualties were recorded.

08 May, Butembo, North Kivu. Maï-Maï militiamen attacked an Ebola treatment center. Security forces repulsed the attack killing eight militiamen. One police officer was killed.

13 May 2019 in Katwa, Butembo. Armed assailants attacked an Ebola treatment center. Security forces repelled the attack killing one assailant.

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

05 May, Hareri, Mandera. Al-Shabaab militants attacked the town. One civilian was injured

SOMALIA

01 May, Sunqa Beera, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab attacked a police post killing one police officer.

01 May, Sabiib, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab attacked an SNA camp. Security forces repulsed the attack. No casualties were recorded.

02 May, Abshir Ali, Middle Shabelle. Unidentified individuals hurled a hand grenade at SNA soldiers at a checkpoint. Two soldiers were injured.

03 May, Hamarjadid, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab militant hurled a hand grenade at a SNA checkpoint. No casualties recorded.

03 May, Tabeelaha Weydow, Mogadishu. Al Shabaab attacked SNA vehicle with IED. Two civilians were injured.

04 May, Aargaada Madina, Mogadishu. Unidentified gunmen attacked and killed a police officer.

04 May, Xafad Rusia, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab attacked SNA military base with heavy machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades. No casualties were recorded.

04 May, Bariire, Middle Shabelle. Al-Shabaab attacked the village. Troops from SNA repulsed the attack. No casualties were recorded.

06 May, Salama, Mogadishu. Unidentified man hurled hand grenade at SNA soldiers patrolling the area. No casualties were recorded.

06 May, Aimishka, Mogadishu. Unidentified man hurled hand grenade at SNA checkpoint. One soldier was injured.

06 May, Yaqale and Dhagaxow, Middle Shabelle. Al-Shabaab attacked SNA base. Security forces repulsed the attack. No casualties were recorded.

07 May, Suuq-Bocle, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab gunmen shot and killed a civilian. The attackers escaped.

07 May, Afgoye, Lower Shabelle. Al Shabaab attacked AMISOM military base. Troops repulsed the attack and the militant fled.

08 May, Qoryoley, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab attacked SNA base. Security forces repulsed the attack. No casualties recorded.

08 May, Aimishka, Mogadishu. Unidentified assailants hurled hand grenade at Somali police checkpoint. No casualties were recorded.

08 May, Buulo Halfow, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab militant shot dead a government official.

09 May, Sanca, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab attacked SNA military post killing one soldier

09 May, Bariire, Lower Shabelle. Al Shabaab attacked a SNA base. Security forces repulsed the attack. No casualties reported.

10 May, Tabakayomadow, Mogadishu. Unidentified gunmen shot and killed an SNA soldier..

10 May, Hodan, Mogadishu. Unidentified armed man threw an IED at a vehicle of the Somali Central Intelligence. One civilian was injured.

10 May, Bondhere, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab gunmen shot and killed a Somali government official of the Department of Internal Security.

11 May, Waaxda Baqwaaqo, Mogadishu. Suspected terrorist hurled a hand grenade at SNA soldiers. The attacker was arrested.

11 May 2019 in Galkayo, Mudug. Al-Shabaab assailants shot and killed the Commander of the Joint Security Forces.

12 May, Arba'ow, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab carried out an attack on a military base manned by AMISOM. No casualties recorded.

12 May, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab killed Turkish engineer working for a military training facility in Mogadishu. The group planted explosive device in the vehicle he was riding in.

12 May, Siinka, Mogadishu. A roadside bomb explosion killed two SNA soldiers. Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for the attack.

13 May, Bariire, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab attacked SNA military post. Security forces repulsed the attack killing 14 of the militants.

13 May, Sey-Biyano, Mogadishu. Unidentified armed men in minibus hurled hand grenade at SNA checkpoint. No casualties recorded.

13 May, Bondhere, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab fighters on motorcycle shot and killed former commissioner of Bondhere district.

14 May, Warta Nabadda, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab attacked the community with a vehicle filled with explosives during food distribution for Ramadan. Four persons were killed, nine others injured.

14 May, Qoryoley, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab attacked SNA base. Security forces repulsed the attack. No casualties were recorded.

14 May, Bakaro, Mogadishu. Unidentified assailants hurled hand grenade at Somali security checkpoint near Qandalka Market section. Two soldiers were injured.

14 May, Afgoye, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab attacked an AMISOM base. After heavy gunfight, Al Shabaab withdrew. No casualties reported.

15 May, Kawo-Godey, Mogadishu. Unidentified gunmen shot and injured a civilian.

15 May, Bakara, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab gunman shot and injured a policeman. The police officer shot back and killed the gunman.

15 May, Adow Dibile, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab attacked a SNA vehicle using a remote-controlled IED. Two soldiers were injured.

15 May, Arbiska, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab attacked AMISOM convoy using a remote-controlled IED. Eight AMISOM soldiers were killed.

15 May, Abosiyo, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab gunmen shot and killed a Quran teacher.

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

04 May, Sebha, Southern Libya. Nine soldiers were killed in a terrorist attack targeting an army-training center. The Islamic State (IS) group claimed responsibility for the attack.

09 May, Ghadwa, Southern Libya. Three people were killed and four others abducted in an attack. IS claimed responsibility for the attack.

TUNISIA

02 May, Jebel Semmama, Debbaba. Unidentified assailants planted an explosive device on the road side. The device exploded injuring one civilian.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

03 May, Ntapuala and Banga Velha, Cabo Delgado. Unidentified assailants attacked two villages killing four civilians.

03 May, Nacate, Cabo Delgado. Unidentified armed men attacked election registration center and vandalized the equipment. No casualties were recorded.

04 May, Iba and Ipho, Cabo Delgado. Unidentified gunmen attacked the villages. No casualties were recorded.

05 May, Minhanha, Cabo Delgado. Unidentified gunmen attacked the village killing three persons. Several houses were burnt down.

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

01 May 2019 inPendjari Park, Tanguieta. Unidentified armed men kidnapped two French tourists and their tour guide. The guide was found dead. The vehicle of the tourists was also found burned across the border with Burkina Faso.

BURKINA FASO

01 May, Toeni, Sourou. Unidentified armed men attacked military detachment. Security forces repulsed the attack. Five assailants were killed.

02 May, Zimtenga, North Central. Unidentified armed individuals set fire to the Minima Primary School in the Basic Education District (CEB).

02 May, Darbiti, Bam. Unidentified gunmen burned a shop and took away a motorcycle.

03 May, Sideradougou, Comoé. Unidentified armed men attacked a Police station. One Police officer was killed and another injured.

03 May, Mongnaba, Bam. Unidentified armed men attacked the village. Two persons were killed.

06 May, Deou, Oudalan. Unidentified armed men attacked police station and the gendarmerie post. One gendarmerie was injured.

On 06 May, Nafo, Bam. Unidentified gunmen attacked the Health and Social Promotion Center (CSPS), kidnapped a health worker, looted a pharmacy and stole the ambulance loaded with medicine.

07 May 2019, Ouahigouya, Yatenga. Unidentified armed men attacked a tollbooth, killing one person. Two others were injured, including a police officer.

12 May, Dablo, Sanmatenga. Unidentified armed men attacked a Catholic church during mass. Six persons were killed comprising of one priest and five worshippers.

12 May, Gasnindé, Soum. Unidentified armed men attacked an anti-terrorist forces unit. One soldier was killed and 9 others injured.

13 May, Samonaye, Séno. Unidentified armed men abducted and killed Imam and his son.

13 May, Ouahigouya Zimtaga. Unidentified gunmen attacked Catholic worshippers during a religious procession. Four persons were killed.

13 May, Djibo, Soum. Unidentified armed men attacked three military cargo trucks. Three civilians were killed and two soldiers wounded

13 May, Gaïk Ngota, Soum. Unidentified armed men attacked security forces in Djibo, returning from mission. One soldier was killed.

14 May, Pensa, Sanmatenga, Unidentified armed men attacked a gendarmerie brigade of the commune. No casualties recorded.

15 May, Gorgadji, Séno. Unidentified armed men abducted the mayor of the commune and his driver.

15 May, Baraboulé, Soum. Unidentified armed men attacked a military position. No casualties recorded.

MALI

01 May, Mondoro, Mopti. A FAMa patrol vehicle hit an explosive device. One soldier was killed, two were injured and the vehicle damaged.

01 May, Tessit, Gao. One person was seriously injured when IED device exploded.

02 May, Haire, Mopti. A FAMa vehicle hit an IED. Two soldiers were killed and two others injured.

04 May, Gallou, Mopti. Unidentified armed men attacked the market of Gallou and burned two vehicles.

06 May, Diankabou, Mopti. Assailants attacked a FAMa base. Security forces repulsed the attack killing three Is it 3 or 5 assailants?????// five assailants. Two soldiers were injured

07 May, Bourem, Gao. A FAMa patrol vehicle hit an IED. One soldier was injured.

07 May, Bambara Maoudé, Timbuktu. MINUSMA escorted truck hit an IED. No casualties were recorded.

07 May, Diafarabé, Mopti. Unidentified armed men attacked a FAMa patrol team. Security forces repulsed the attack killing three assailants.

07 May, Goundamtown, Timbuktu. Unidentified armed men attacked a Gendarmerie Brigade. The Gendarmes repulsed the attack and shot dead a civilian who was at the location.

10 May, Ténenkou, Mopti. Assailants launched seven rockets towards a FAMa camp. No casualty was reported.

10 May, Bandiagara, Mopti. Unidentified armed men opened fire on civilians killing four.

11 May, Simbombo, Mopti. Unidentified armed men attacked the village. No casualty recorded.

11 May, Bandiagara, Mopti. A MINUSMA Force on patrol struck an explosive device. Unidentified armed men fired at the convoy in the process. Security forces repulsed the attack killing one assailant and arrested another one.

11 May, Gourma-Rharous, Timbuktu. FAMa convoy hit an IED on the Gossi-Hombori axis. No casualties were recorded.

11 May, Mondoro, Mopti. FAMa vehicles hit an explosive device, killing one soldier.

12 May, Bariz, Timbuktu. A resident discovered explosive device planted near the main mosque of Bariz district.

14 May, Timbuktu. A MINUSMA contractor vehicle forming part of an escorted logistic convoy hit an IED. One contractor was killed and another injured.

14 May, Ebang Malang, Gourma-Rharous. Armed assailants attacked a mosque and abducted a cleric.

14 May, Djenné, Mopti. Armed men launched seven rockets at a group of hunters. No casualties recorded.

15 May, Gondo-Ogourou, Mopti. Unidentified armed men attacked the village. One person was injured.

NIGER

03 May, Inates, Tillabery. A public transport vehicle hit a landmine. Six civilians were killed and three others injured.

06 May, Koundoworam, Diffa. Two civilians were killed and 11 others kidnapped in an attack by Boko Haram militants.

07 May, Tabareybarey, Tillabery. Unidentified armed men attacked a refugee camp. The assailants took away an ambulance and a vehicle belonging to Doctors Without Borders.

13 May, Koutoukale, Tillabery. Unidentified armed men attacked a high security prison, holding the country's most dangerous detainees, including jihadists. One National Guard soldier was killed.

14 May, TongoTongo, Tillabery. ISGS militants attacked Nigerien troops. 28 soldiers were killed, six others were injured.

NIGERIA

01 May, Kudakaya, Adamawa. Boko Haram attacked the village. 30 people were killed. Several houses were also burnt.

03 May, Magumeri, Borno. ISWAP attacked a Military Base. 15 Military personnel were killed and 19 others injured. The attackers stole arms, ammunitions and army vehicles.

07 May, Molai, Borno. Boko Haram fighters attacked the village, burning forty houses, killing 10 people including military personnel and injuring 15 others.

07 May, Konduga, Borno. Boko Haram fighters attacked the locality and killed 3 farmers for allegedly passing information to the Nigerian Army.

08 May, Badarissa, Adamawa. Unidentified gunmen abducted a Christian missionary.

08 May, Ngala, Borno. Unidentified armed men attacked the Local Government Area (LGA) headquarters. The military successfully foiled the attack

10 May, Motanti, Borno. Boko Haram attacked civilians working on a railway construction. Nine people were killed, including a humanitarian worker. One person was injured.

10 May, Gajiganna, Borno. ISWAP fighters attacked a military base. 11 Nigerian soldiers were killed.

10 May, Gajiganna, Borno. ISWAP fighters stormed the town on a motorbike, opened fire on residents and the military in sporadic shootings. Seven people including three soldiers were killed, two soldiers were injured

10 May, Njimtilo, Borno. Boko Haram fighters attacked a residence, killing four people and injuring one person. Several food items and valuables were reportedly carted away.

10 May, Mobbar, Borno. Boko Haram militants abducted 54 people comprising 29 women and 25 children.

13 May, Damboa, Borno. Boko Haram planted a landmine that killed three soldiers including an army commander. Four others injured.

COUNTER-TERRORISM OPERATIONS

01 May, Mogadishu, Somalia. Security forces apprehended four al-Shabaab militants during an operation.

01 May, Mont Jbel Chaambi, Kasserine, Tunisia. The units of the National Guard eliminated, in an anticipatory operation, a terrorist identified as Raed Touati, belonging to the Katiba Okba Ibn Nafaa affiliated to the al-Qaeda.

02 May, Bariire, Middle Shabelle, Somalia. SNA and AMISOM forces reclaimed Bariire village. Al-Shabaab had vacated the town. No casualties were recorded.

03 May, Tanger, Morocco. Moroccan authorities dismantled a terrorist cell affiliated to the Islamic State group. 9 people were arrested.

03 May, Waberi, Middle Shabelle, Somalia. Somali police conducted a security operation and arrested 7 youths suspected of being Al-Shabaab.

03 May, Janale, Lower Shabelle, Somalia. Somali Intelligence Services arrested an Al-Shabaab member for collection of tax for Al-Shabaab.

May 04, Sidi Bouzid, Tunisia. The Tunisian authorities killed three terrorists affiliated to the Islamic State group in an anticipatory operation and seized weapons.

04 May, Tibati, Cameroon. The Cameroonian Army rescued seven hostages from an unidentified armed group demanding a ransom of 10 million CFA.

05 May, Toratorow, Lower Shabelle, Somalia. SNA backed by AFRICOM launched a raid on al-Shabaab-controlled key town using helicopters and subsequently engaged in a fierce battle.

05 May, Tortoroo, Lower Shabelle, Somalia. US AFRICOM conducted airstrikes against Al-Shabaab after the militants launched an attack against SNA. Three terrorists were killed.

05 May, Magadu, Mali. FAMa killed three terrorists and bomb one of their bases in Wagadu Forest by air strikes. Three terrorists were also injured.

06 May, Jilib town, Sothern Somalia. US military carried out double air strikes targeting Al-Shabaab, 16 militants were killed.

06 May, Yaqle, Middle Shabelle, Somalia. Somali forces launched an attack on al-Shabaab, 11 terrorist were killed. 1 soldier was also killed and 4 others wounded.

06 May, Toratorow, Lower Shabelle region. US AFRICOM attacked al-Shabaab with drones and killed five militants.

06 May, Tchabi, Ituri. The rebel group ADF released 15 hostages among more than 60 people taken hostage in early May.

07 May, Macmaakanda, Wadajir, Mogadishu. Somali National Intelligence Service conducted door-to-door searches. Several criminals were arrested and 47 guns were seized.

08 May, Mogadishu, Somalia. A military court sentenced a man to eight-year prison for secretly selling weapons to al-Shabaab in Lower Shabelle region.

08 May, Golis Mountains, Somalia. US AFRICOM launched an airstrike on an enclave controlled by Islamic State terrorist group. 13 suspected militants were killed.

09 May, Golis Mountains, Somalia. US AFRICOM launched an airstrike against Islamic State militants and 4 suspected terrorists were killed.

09 May, Farsoley, Lower Shabelle, Somalia. US drone strike targeted al-Shabaab elements. No casualties recorded.

09 May 2019 in Ménaka, Mali. International forces safely neutralized an explosive device discovered near a market.

10 May, North of Burkina Faso. A military operation, led by French, Burkinabe and American forces, was conducted for the release of hostages. Four hostages were released including two French nationals kidnapped on 1 May 2019 in Benin. Two French soldiers were killed. Four kidnappers were also killed during the raid.

10 May, Gao, Mali. An unexploded ordnance (UXO) (a mortar shell) was discovered near Institut de Formation des Maîtres de Gao (IFM). FAMa successfully cleared the site.

10 May, Mobbar, Borno, Nigeria. Nigerian Army conducted an operation to rescue 54 people comprising 29 women and 25 children abducted by suspected Boko Haram militants. Four terrorists were killed, two soldiers wounded.

10 May, Borno, Nigeria. Nigerian Army troops in collaboration with Civilian JTF and local vigilantes launched an attack against Boko Haram fighters. Three terrorists were neutralized, several others were wounded.

10 May, Gajiganna, Borno, Nigeria. Nigerian Army troops ambushed suspected Boko Haram terrorists attempting to infiltrate Gajigana town/troops location. Four terrorists were killed, two soldiers were wounded.

11 May, Tabeelaha, Mogadishu, Somalia. Explosive Ordnance Demolition Team of AMISOM demolished a Remote Controlled Improvised Explosive Device (RCIED) buried alongside the road of Tabeelaha-Weydow.

11 May, Middle Shabelle, Somalia. SNA conducted an operation destroyed al-Shabaab base and killed 15 militants.

11 May, Dellys, Boumerdes, Algeria. The Algerian army killed two terrorists and retrieved a Kalashnikov-type machine gun, two magazines and a grenade.

12 May, Anéfis, Gao, Mali. A MINUSMA logistic convoy discovered and destroyed an IED.

13 May, Tabeelaha Weydow, Mogadishu, Somalia. Somali police officers arrested nine youths suspected of being Al-Shabaab members.

15 May, Erdoole, Lower Shabelle, Somalia. SNA Special Forces attacked al-Shabaab militants killing two..

CONCLUSION

The threat of terrorism in Africa continues to be fomented predominantly by Salafi-Jihadi groups with affiliation to al Qaeda or IS. These groups profess a rejection of established societal norms and their replacement through violence. A holistic approach that engages all stakeholders and mobilizes support for the purposes of ensuring peaceful mutual coexistence of all cultures and beliefs, appears to be a worthy pathway for arriving at enduring solution to the current threat of terrorism on the continent.

During the period under review, an escalation of attacks by terrorist groups was recorded across all regions in Africa. An increase of 38% in the number of attacks by terrorist groups was recorded compared to the previous period (16 to 30 April). Deaths resulting from deliberate counter terrorism operations by the Security Forces also increased drastically whereas deaths from terrorist attacks remained at about the same level with the previous reporting period.

The East and Horn of Africa region recorded increases in both terrorist acts and counter-terrorism operations during the period. AMISOM, AFRICOM and the SNA mounted coordinated and persistent counter-terrorism operations against al-Shabaab and ISS in the region. Al-Shabaab responded by increasing its attacks by 85% compared to the previous period. The Security forces however maintained the momentum resulting in the elimination of 84 al-Shabaab and ISS militants/terrorist fighters during the period. Enhancing the protection

of the deployed troops, their intelligence and target acquisition capabilities; improving their logistics support and enhancing the coordination of their effort could contribute a great deal to maintaining the momentum required to defeat the alShabaab insurgency.

The period recorded an increase in the number of security personnel casualties compared to the previous reporting period. 58 more security personnel were killed by terrorist groups representing a 57% increase on the figure for the previous reporting period. Islamic State affiliated groups in the Sahel and the Lake Chad Basin were responsible for majority of these deaths to the security forces. ISGS and ISWAP were responsible for 56% of the deaths. In 3 attacks, in Borno state of Nigeria, ISWAP killed 29 security personnel and i ISGS killed 28 security personnel in Niger. Both ISGS and ISWAP increased the momentum of their operations during the period.

In the particular case of the ISWAP, the group appears to be building trust and wining the hearts, minds and support of the local communities in the areas in which it operates. This is manifest in the freedom of movement and frequency with which it has been able to launch successful attacks on the security forces. In addition to counter-terrorism measures being waged, a concerted Human Security response approach aimed at protecting and empowering local communities in the lake Chad Basin area through decentralization would be a necessary tool for building trust between the governments and the local communities.

The increased number casualties to military/security personnel requires urgent attention in order to avoid loss of troop morale in the field. This brings to the fore, the need to re-examine the concept of Force generation and deployment of troops for counter-terrorism operations. The question of whether troops trained, equipped and deployed for conventional, stabilization or peace support missions could be employed in a counter-terrorism role remains unanswered. The training, tactics, technique, equipment, grouping system and deployment required for counter-terrorism operations entail some specificity and that requires addressing when deploying troops in a counter-terrorism role. The French mission that rescued the tourists kidnapped in the Pendjari Park, Benin is a case in point.

FORECAST FOR NEXT EDITION

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