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

THE MONTHLY AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN

1st – 31st August 2020



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ABOUT AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN

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

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

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

SUMMARY

General Situation. The reporting period, 1st to 31st August 2020 recorded a lower number of terrorist attacks compared to the period 1st to 31st July 2020. At the end of August 2020 there were 183 terrorist attacks compared to 288 for July 2020, representing a 57% decrease. With respect to casualties, there was also a decrease in the number of deaths from terrorist attacks. While there were 1035 deaths recorded in July 2020, 763 deaths were recorded in August 2020, representing 36% decrease.

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

Target of Terrorist and VE Attacks. While 101 out of the 183 terrorist attacks were launched against Civilians, 70 targeted Military/Security Forces. Nine attacks targeted Governmental Institutions/Officials and three attacks targeted International Organisations. The attacks by Mai-Mai groups and ADF were mainly against Civilians, whilst Al-Shabaab mostly targeted Military/Security Forces.

Weapons Used. The terrorist groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) in 143 out of the 183 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 27 of the attacks and Mixed (SALW & IED) were used in three of the attacks.

Deaths from Terrorists and VE Attacks. 763 deaths were recorded during the period: 400 civilians, 204 Military/Security personnel and 159 terrorists.

Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups. ASWJ killed 112 persons (45 civilians and 67 Military/Security Forces); ADF killed 103 persons (77 civilians, 26 Military/Security Forces); Al-Shabaab killed 88 persons (34 civilians, 54 Military/Security Forces); Boko Haram killed 17 persons, all civilians; ISWAP killed 17 persons (14 civilians and 03 Military/Security Forces); Other IS Affiliates in North Africa killed one Military/Security Forces; Mai-Mai groups killed 118 persons (92 civilians and 26 Military/Security Forces); Other VE groups killed 30 persons (29 civilians and 01 Military/Security Forces); Unknown groups killed 151 persons (114 civilians, 37 Military/Security Forces).

Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups. Al-Shabaab, Mai-Mai groups, ISWAP and Boko Haram suffered highest number of casualties during the period. Military/Security forces killed 147 Al-Shabaab, 63 of Mai-Mai group members, 23 members of ISWAP and 22 of Boko Haram fighters. ASWJ suffered 16 casualties. 36 members of other VE groups and 62 members from unknown groups were also killed during

the period.

Kidnapping. 10 cases of kidnappings were recorded. A total of 302 persons were taken hostage in DRC, Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali while 143 captives were released during the same period.

Focus on Epicentres. Out of the 183 terrorist attacks, the Great Lakes region recorded 90 attacks with 280 deaths, the Horn of Africa recorded 43 attacks with 190 deaths, the Sahel region accounted for 32 attacks and 106 deaths and Lake Chad Basin accounted for seven attacks with 50 deaths during the period.

High Profile Attacks.

10 August, Litamanda Village, Macomia District, Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique. Suspected ASWJ ambushed the military killing 55 soldiers.

13 August, Cabo Delgado Province, Mozambique. Suspected ASWJ reportedly sank a boat carrying displaced persons from Nkomangano village to Nhongue Island, killing 40 people.

10 August, Mogadishu, Somalia. Al-Shabaab inmates who smuggled pistols and grenades inside a prison attacked and killed four guards and two civilians. Fifteen inmates including four Al-Shabaab inmates were also killed.

07 August, Gourma Province, Burkina Faso. An attack by unknown gunmen led to the deaths of 25 people.

27 August, Mopti Region, Mali. Unknown terrorists ambushed FAMA forces killing four soldiers and injuring 12 others. A counter attack by the military killed 20 terrorists. Two pick-ups trucks were recovered and 12 motorcycles destroyed.

26 August, North-Kivu Province, DRC. 24 dead bodies of civilians, killed by ADF/MTM were discovered.

07 August, Bay, Somalia. Al-Shabaab fighters launched an attack on a Somali National Army (SNA) base resulting in a gun battle in which 17 terrorists were killed and 23 others injured in retaliation. Five soldiers were also killed including a senior officer.

Counter-Terrorism Response. CT operations resulted in neutralizing 250 terrorists. 11 Military/Security Forces died during those operations.

Conclusions/Recommendations. The military coup in Mali on 18th August 2020 that overthrew the government of Ibrahim Boubacar Keita (IBK) has the tendency to exacerbate the already fragile security situation in Mali and the Sahel. The current volatility in the region begun after the Tuareg uprising in Mali in January 2012 and was exacerbated by the military

overthrow of the Amadou Toumani Toure's government. The uncertainty that followed the overthrow of President Amadou Toure was exploited by terrorist and armed groups to make significant territorial gains in northern Mali. Although there hasn't been obvious deterioration of the terrorism situation in Mali since the 18th August coup, the wide-ranging economic sanctions imposed by ECOWAS and the uncertainty regarding the future of the junta could lead to a repetition of the 2012 debacle.

Considering the fact the terrorism incidents in the Sahel have been dwindling since April, it is essential that all stakeholders including the Malian people, the Military junta, ECOWAS, the AU and other international partners work together to address the uncertainty around the transition government that will lead to the lifting of all sanctions and to enable the Malian state work towards a stable environment that will not be exploited by terrorists.

Southern Africa Region is being increasingly affected by terrorism and violent extremist activities. For the first time since the scourge emerged in the region, it recorded, during the month under review, a higher number of deaths than the West Africa Region. It also recorded the highest total deaths of military/security personnel in 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, the African Union Member States, Regional Economic Communities and Regional Mechanisms. In the framework of its Continental Counter-Terrorism Early Warning System (ACSRT CT-CEWS), information for the Database is collected by the ACSRT Situation-Room using the Africa Media Monitor (AMM) developed in collaboration with the African Union Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) Situation-Room in the AU Commission and the European Union Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) for advanced web mining and information extraction. With the AMM, the ACSRT Situation Room scans and accesses over 1400 websites 24/7 and retrieves real time information on terrorist incidents. The Centre also stores terrorism-related information received from Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Regional Mechanisms (RMs) based on existing cooperation. The AU Continental Early Warning Situation-Room and reports from AU Field Missions and other field missions are also sources of information for the bulletin.

Validation: To ensure credibility and reliability, the Centre validates all accessed terrorism incidents from the ACSRT National and Regional Focal Points. The Focal Points are the institutions in AU Members and RECs/RMs designated to collaborate and share terrorism and Counter-Terrorism related information with the ACSRT. In accordance with its mandate, the information validated by the ACSRT on the number of attacks, deaths and injuries recorded are considered as the official data for the ACSRT Database irrespective of other conflicting figures.

THREAT UPDATE

Terrorist attacks across the continent significantly decreased during the reporting month of 1st – 31st **August 2020** compared to the previous reporting period of July, where there were 288 attacks that resulted in 1035 deaths. For August 2020, a total of 183 terrorist attacks and 763 deaths were registered, representing a decline of 57% and 36% in number of attacks and deaths respectively. Of the 763 deaths, 400 were civilians, 204 were military while 159 were terrorists. Counter-terrorism operations neutralized 250 terrorists across the continent with Al-Shabaab and Mai-Mai groups suffering the highest number of casualties, losing 147 and 63 fighters respectively. 11 military/security personnel died during the operations.

Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) continue to be the most common means of attack used by terrorist and violent extremist groups in the continent. Out of 183 attacks SALWs were used in 143 attacks, Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 27 attacks whereas a combination of SALWs and IEDs was used in only three attacks. Also, 10 kidnapping cases were recorded. The five most affected countries by terrorism and violent extremism in Africa during the reporting period were Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Somalia, Mali, Mozambique and Burkina Faso.

Great Lakes. The region continue to record the highest number of terrorist and violent attacks in Africa, although during the period under review, it witnessed a drastic decline in both number of attacks and deaths compared to July. In August 90 attacks that resulted in 280 deaths were registered while in July 146 attacks and 583 deaths were recorded. This represents a decrease of 62% and 108% of attacks and deaths, respectively. Out of 280 deaths, 202 were civilians, 48 were military/security while 30 were terrorists. Most the attacks occurred in the DRC except one attack in Burundi. Mai-Mai groups were the most active groups in the epicentre. They accounted for 118 deaths while Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) inflicted 103 deaths. Counter terrorism operations in the epicentre also eliminated 98 terrorists.

East and Horn of Africa. Terrorist attacks and deaths increased during the reporting period as compared to the previous month. This month 43 attacks and 190 deaths were recorded compared to 36 attacks and 79 deaths in July. All the attacks were registered in Somalia. Of the total number deaths resulting from terrorist attacks, civilians were 44, military/security were 66 while terrorists were 80. Al-Shabaab continues to aggressively target military/security establishments in Somalia. A high profile attack was recorded in Mogadishu when Al-Shabaab inmates reportedly smuggled weapons inside a prison. The ensuing gun fight led to the killing of 15 inmates, four terrorists, four guards and two civilians. The group continues to gain access to and attacks critical infrastructure. On 16 August a suicide car bomb and fighters stormed Hotel Elite killing 11 people injuring 43 others. However, Al-Shabaab attacks in Lower Shabelle region during this period were notably low compared to the previous reporting period; this could be attributed to intense counter-terrorism operation in the region conducted by Somali Special Forces, Danab. **During the period, Al-Shabaab also made significant changes to its leadership after Abu Ubaidah became ill. Abukar Adan, who has been the second-in-command, was given temporary supreme powers to lead the organization.**

Sahel Belt of West Africa. The region recorded 32 attacks and 106 deaths. This was a decline compared to July where 42 attacks and 122 deaths were recorded. Out of the 106 deaths, 64 were civilians, 20 were military/security while 22 were terrorists. Terrorist attacks have been gradually declining in the region since April 2020. Mali was the most affected in the region recording 21 attacks and 58 deaths, representing a decline compared to the preceding month in which 29 attacks leading to 86 deaths were recorded. Meanwhile a significant development during the period was the ouster of Malian President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita in a military coup in 18 August. While terrorist groups operating in Mali are likely to remain passive and observe the unravelling political situation, the wide-ranging sanctions imposed on the country by ECOWAS could weaken the security services' ability to conduct effective CT operations. The

persistence of inter-communal violence continue to exacerbate the terrorism and violent extremism situation in the region.

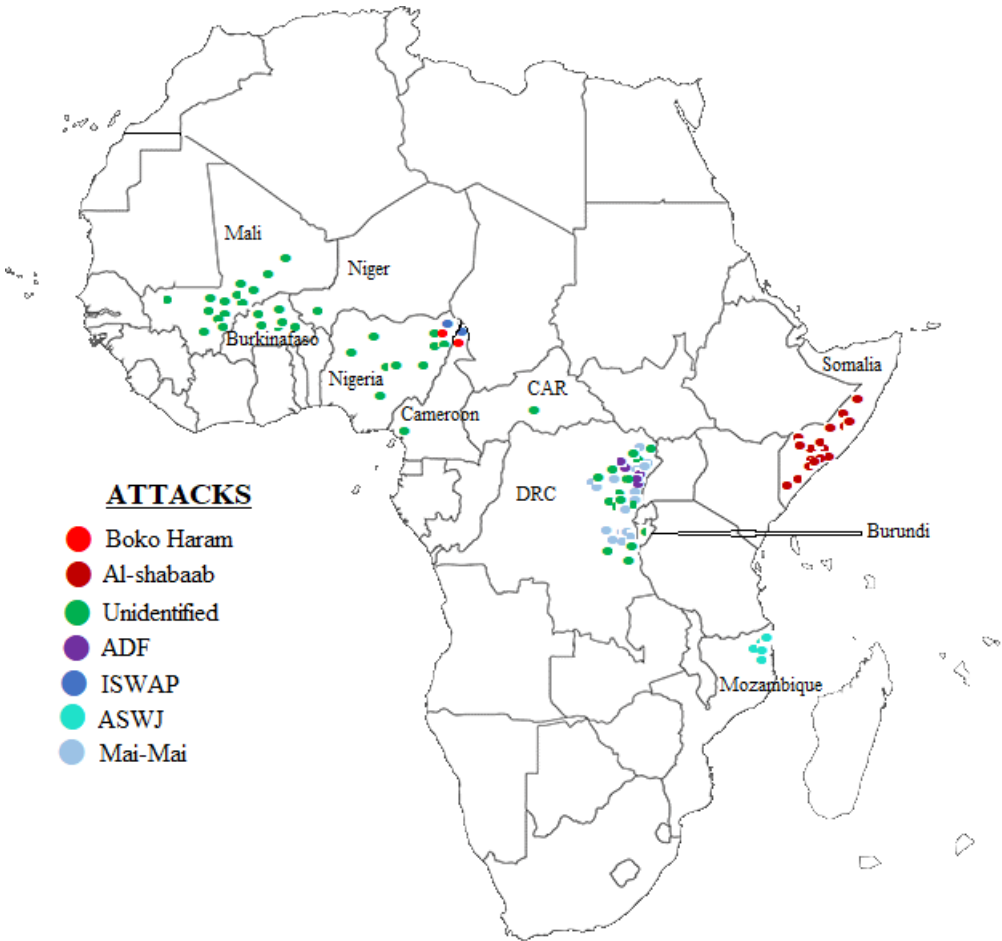
Southern Africa. The terrorism landscape in Mozambique is alarmingly intensifying. Although there was a marginal increase in terms of attacks compared to the preceding month, the number of deaths tremendously increased in August. While there were seven attacks and 39 deaths in July, nine terrorist attacks that resulted in 135 deaths were recorded in August. Of the number, 52 were civilians, 67 military/security while 16 were terrorists. From 5th to 11th August, ASWJ launched a series of attacks in the outskirts of Macimboa da Praia town. The terrorists managed to seize the port situated in the town on 11th August. By the end of August the terrorists still remained in control of the port. On 10 August in Awasse area, 55 soldiers were reportedly killed in an ambush. Three days later a boat carrying displaced persons from Nkomangano village to Nhongue Island was sunk killing 40 people. Nhongue Island, located off the coast of Mocimboa da Praia district was considered a safe haven people fleeing ASWJ violence from the region. Kidnapping cases in Cabo Delgado province are also increasing.

Lake Chad Basin. There was a significant decline in both number of attacks and deaths during the period under review in comparison to the preceding period. In August, seven attacks that led to 71 deaths were recorded while in July 25 attacks and 191 deaths were registered. Of the 71 deaths, civilians were the majority constituting 37, three military/security personnel were killed while 10 terrorists were also died. In Tillaberi region of Niger, on 09 August, armed terrorists killed eight people including six French nationals and two Nigeriens.

North Africa. For three consecutive months, June, July, August, North Africa region did not record any terrorist attacks. Meanwhile, counter terrorism operations remain active. In Algeria the ANP discovered and destroyed seven terrorists' bunkers and four homemade bombs in Boumerdes Batna and Médéa Provinces. They also killed three terrorists and seized a large cache of weapons on 06 August in Skikda and Ain Defla Provinces.

General Trend: Terrorism and Violent Extremist Groups Attacks

Map 1: Map of Terrorism and Violent Extremism Attacks from 1st to 31st August 2020

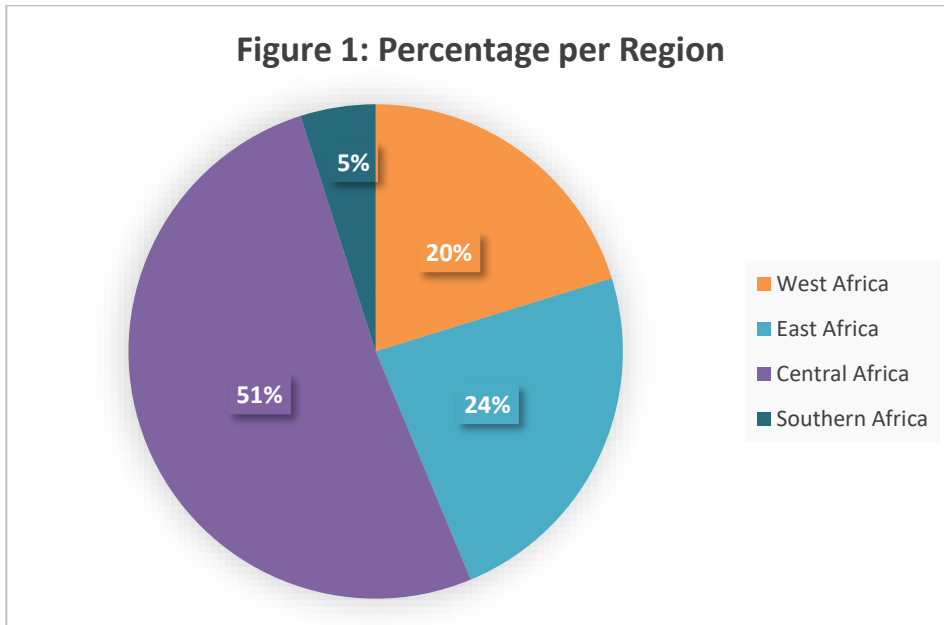


Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

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

A total of 183 terrorism and violent extremism incidents including 10 cases of kidnapping were recorded from 1st to 31st August.

2. Terrorist and Violent Extremist Attacks by Region

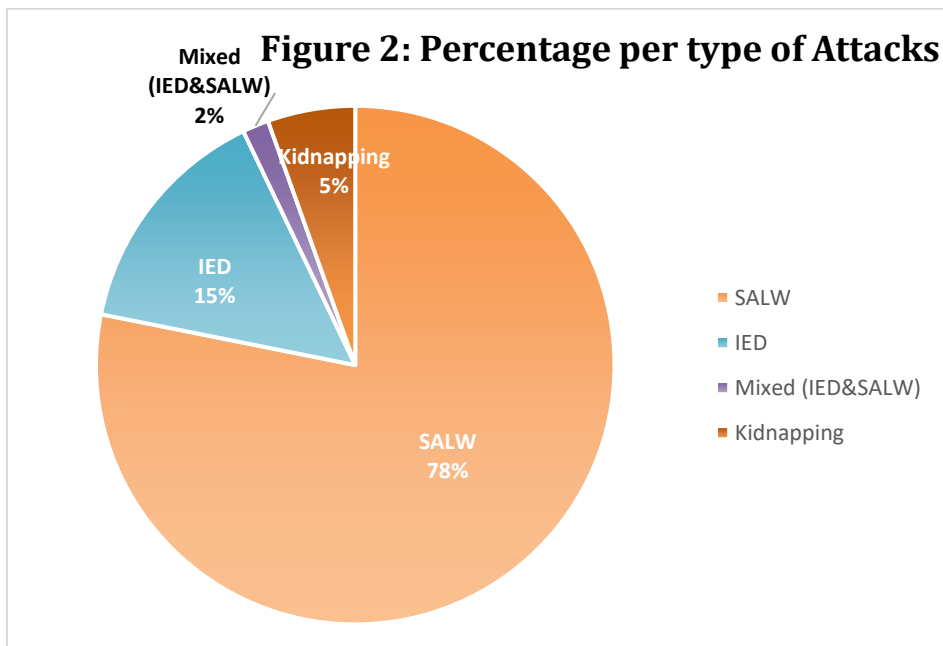


Number of Attacks per Region:

- Central Africa: **94**
- East Africa: **43**
- West Africa: **37**
- Southern Africa: **9**
- North Africa: **0**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

3. Type of Attacks



Type of Attacks:

- SALWs: **143**
- IEDs: **27**
- Mixed (IED&SALW): **3**
- Kidnapping: **10**

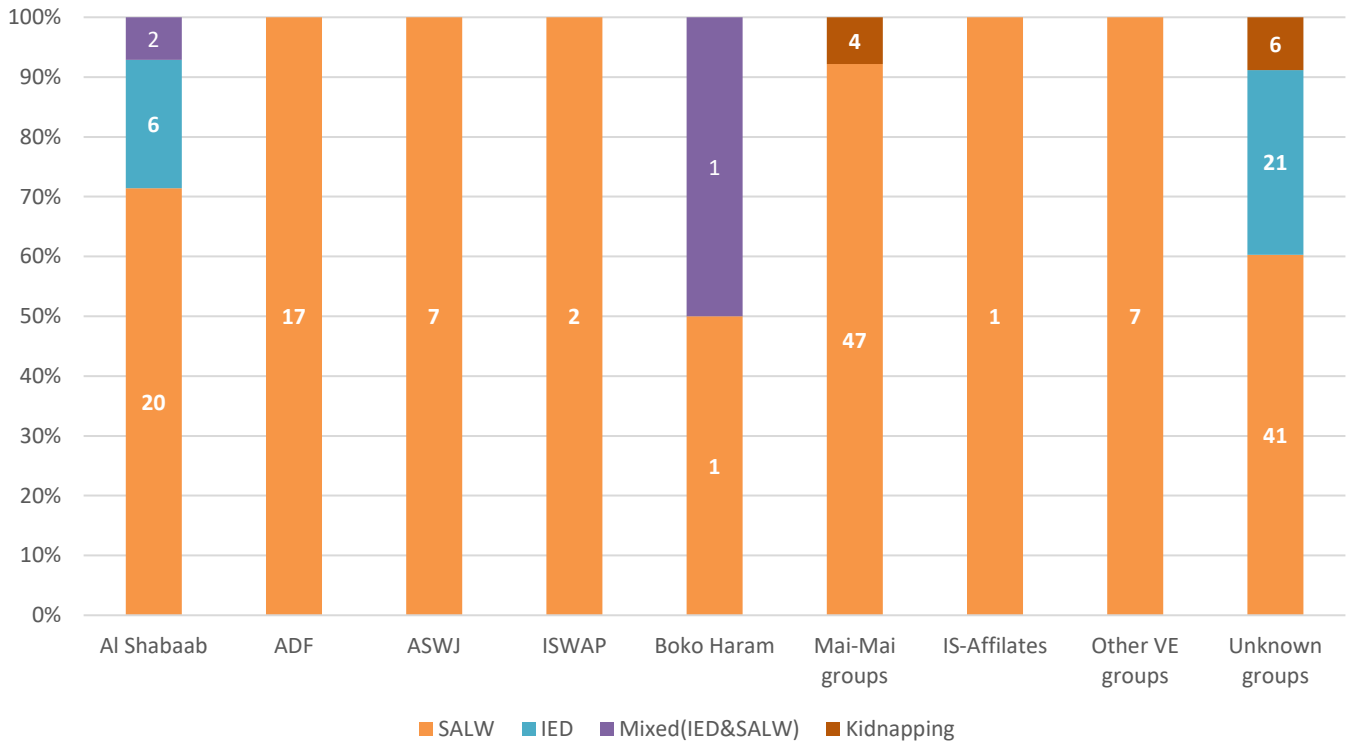
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

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

Terrorist Group	SALW	IED	Mixed	Kidnapping	Comments
Al-Shabaab	20	6	2	-	In a total of 29 attacks by the group, 20 involved SALWs, six were IEDs. And two were complex attacks (Mixed SALW & IED)
ADF	17	-	-	-	ADF carried out 17 attacks using all SALWs.
ASWJ	7	-	-	-	ASWJ carried out seven attacks using SALWs.
ISWAP	2	-	-	-	ISWAP carried out two attacks using SALWs.
Boko Haram	2	-	-	-	Boko Haram carried out two attacks using only SALWs.
Mai-Mai groups	47	-	-	4	Mai-Mai groups carried out 47 attacks using SALWs and was also responsible for four kidnappings.
IS-Affilaites	1	-	-	-	ISGS used SALWs to carry out one attack.
Other VE groups	7	-	-	-	Other VE groups carried out seven attacks using SALW.
Unknown groups	41	21	-	6	Unknown groups used SALWs in majority of the attacks. In 41 out of 68 attacks by these groups, SALWs were used. They used IEDs in 21 attacks. They were also responsible for six cases of kidnapping.
TOTAL	144	27	2	10	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

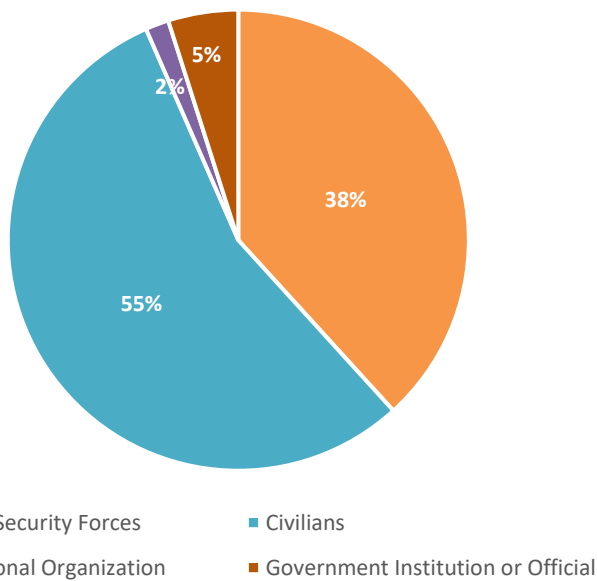
Figure 3: Types of Attacks by Terrorist and Violent Extremist groups (Percentage)



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

4. Primary Targets

Figure 4: Primary Targets



Primary Targets

- Civilians: **101**
- Military/Security Forces: **70**
- Government Institutions/Officials: **9**
- International Organization: **3**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

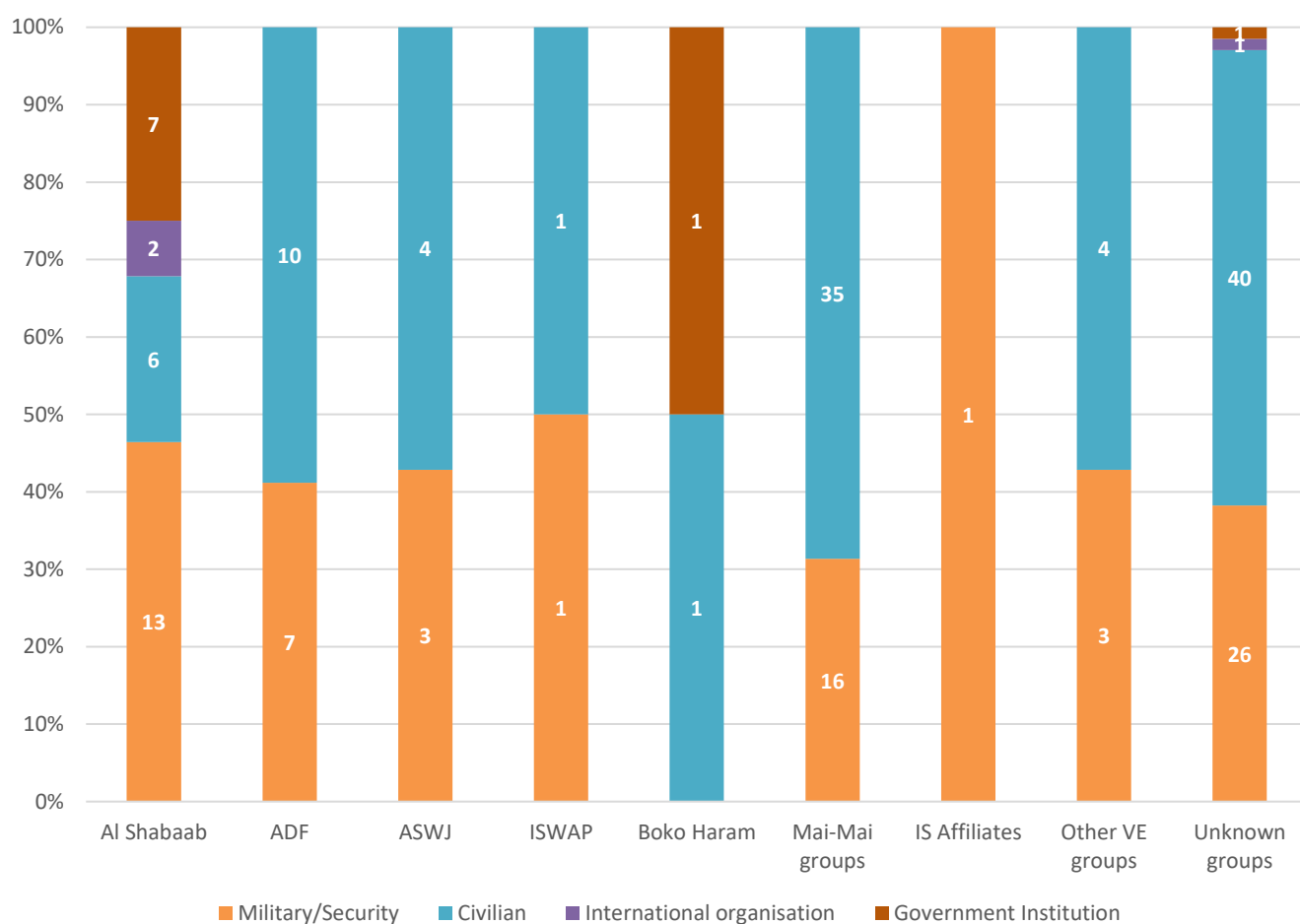
5. Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups and their Primary Targets

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

Terrorist Groups	Civilians	Military/ Security	Gov't Inst./ Of.	Int. Org.	Comments
Al-Shabaab	6	13	7	2	Al-Shabaab carried out six attacks against civilians, 13 attacks against Military/Security Forces. They also carried out seven attacks against Government Institutions/Officials and two attacks against International Organisations.
ADF	10	7	-	-	ADF 10 attacks against civilians and seven attacks against Military/Security Forces.
ASWJ	4	3	-	-	ASWJ was responsible for four attacks against civilians and three against Military/Security Forces.
Boko Haram	1	-	1	-	Boko Haram carried out one attack against civilians and one other attack against International Organisations
ISWAP	1	1	-	-	ISWAP terrorists carried out one attack against civilians and one other attack against Military/Security Forces.
IS Affiliates	-	1	-	-	ISGS carried out one attack against Military/Security Forces.
Other VE groups	4	3	-	-	Other VE groups carried four attacks against civilians and three attacks against Military/Security Forces.
Mai-Mai groups	35	16	-	-	Mai-Mai groups carried out 35 attacks against civilians and 16 attacks against Military/Security Forces.
Unknown groups	40	26	1	1	Attacks for which no groups claimed responsibility mostly targeted civilians. 40 out of 68 attacks targeted civilians; 26 targeted Military/Security Forces, one targeted government Institutions/Officials and another one targeted International Organizations.
TOTAL	101	70	9	3	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

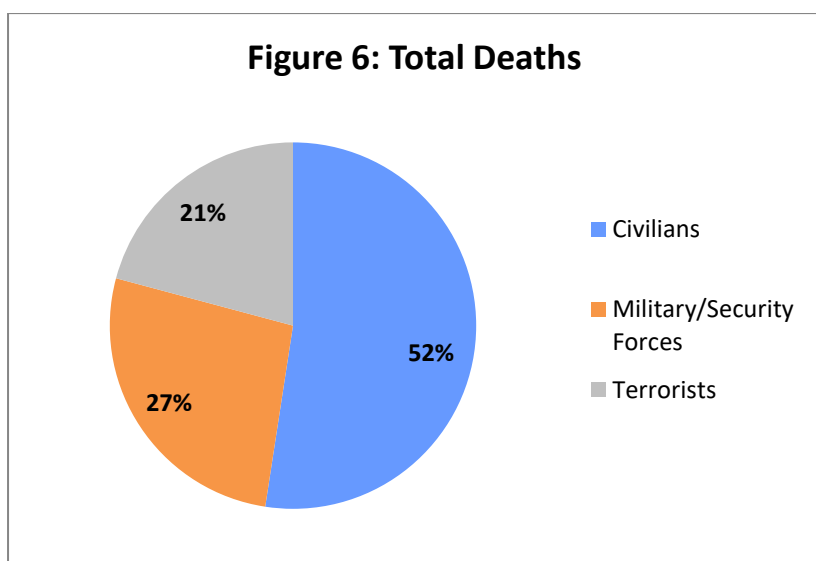
Figure 5: Percentage of Target per Group



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

6. Total Deaths

Figure 6: Total Deaths

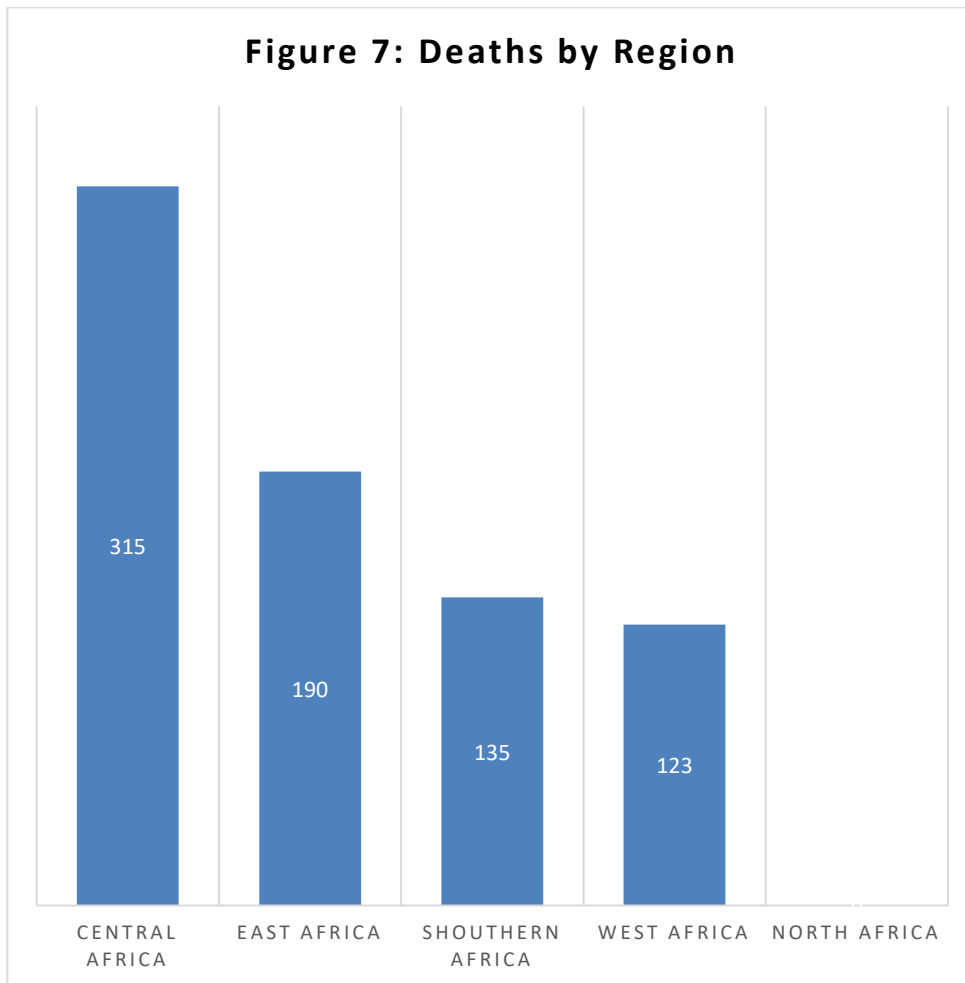


Total Deaths: 763

- Civilians: 400
- Military/Security Forces: **204**
- Terrorists: **159**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

7. Deaths Per Region

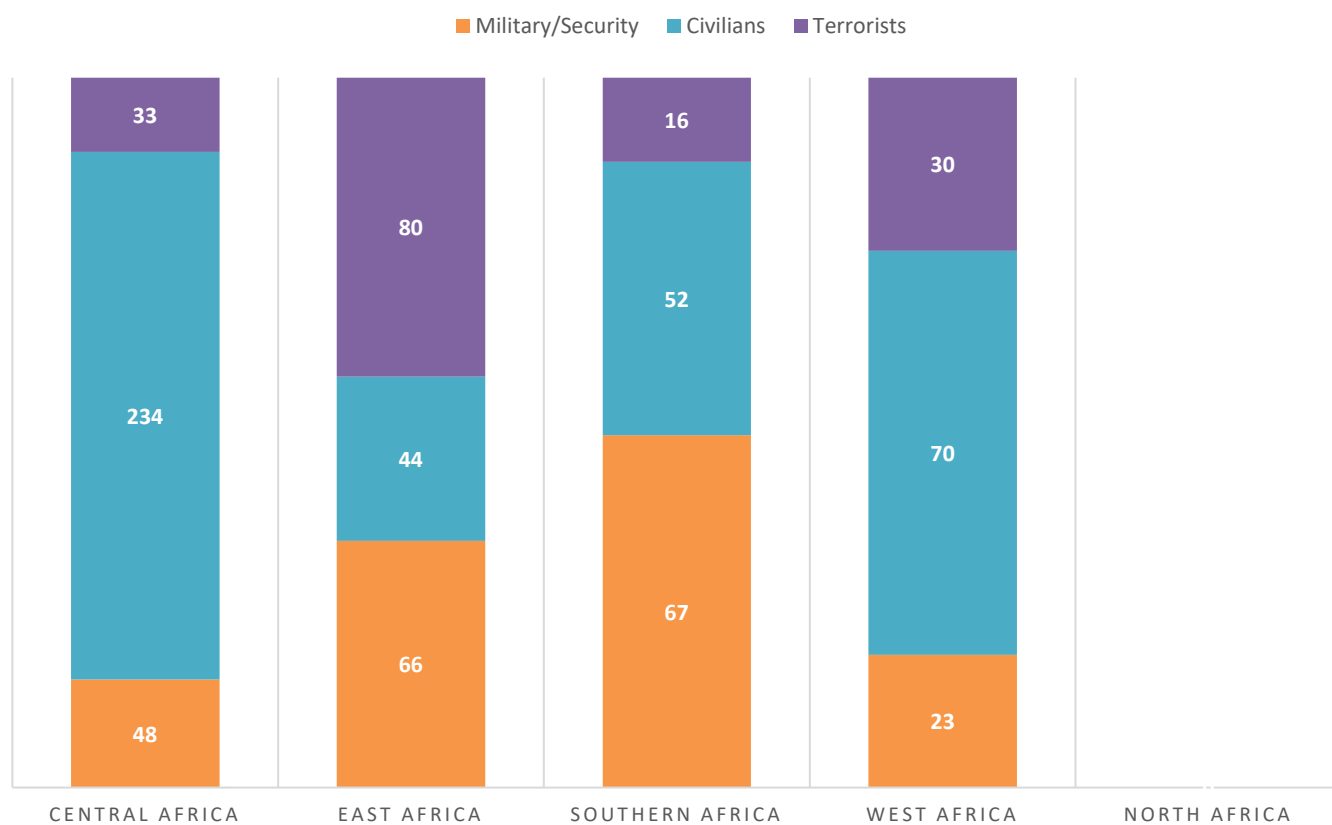


Deaths per Region

- **Central Africa** recorded the highest number of deaths accounting for **41%**.
- **East Africa** recorded **25%**
- **Southern Africa** recorded **18%** of deaths.
- **West Africa** recorded **16%** of deaths.
- **North Africa** recorded **0%** of deaths

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

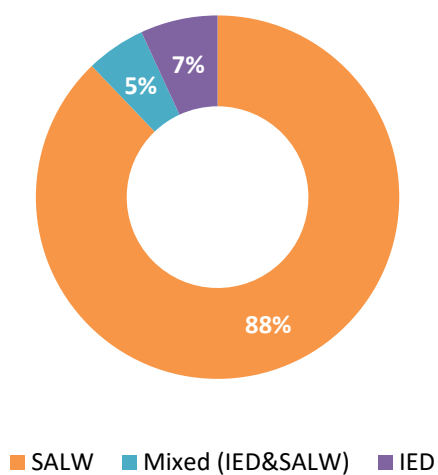
Figure 8: Deaths per Regions and Categories



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

8. Deaths per Type of Attacks

Figure 9: Deaths per Types of Attacks



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Deaths by Type of Attacks

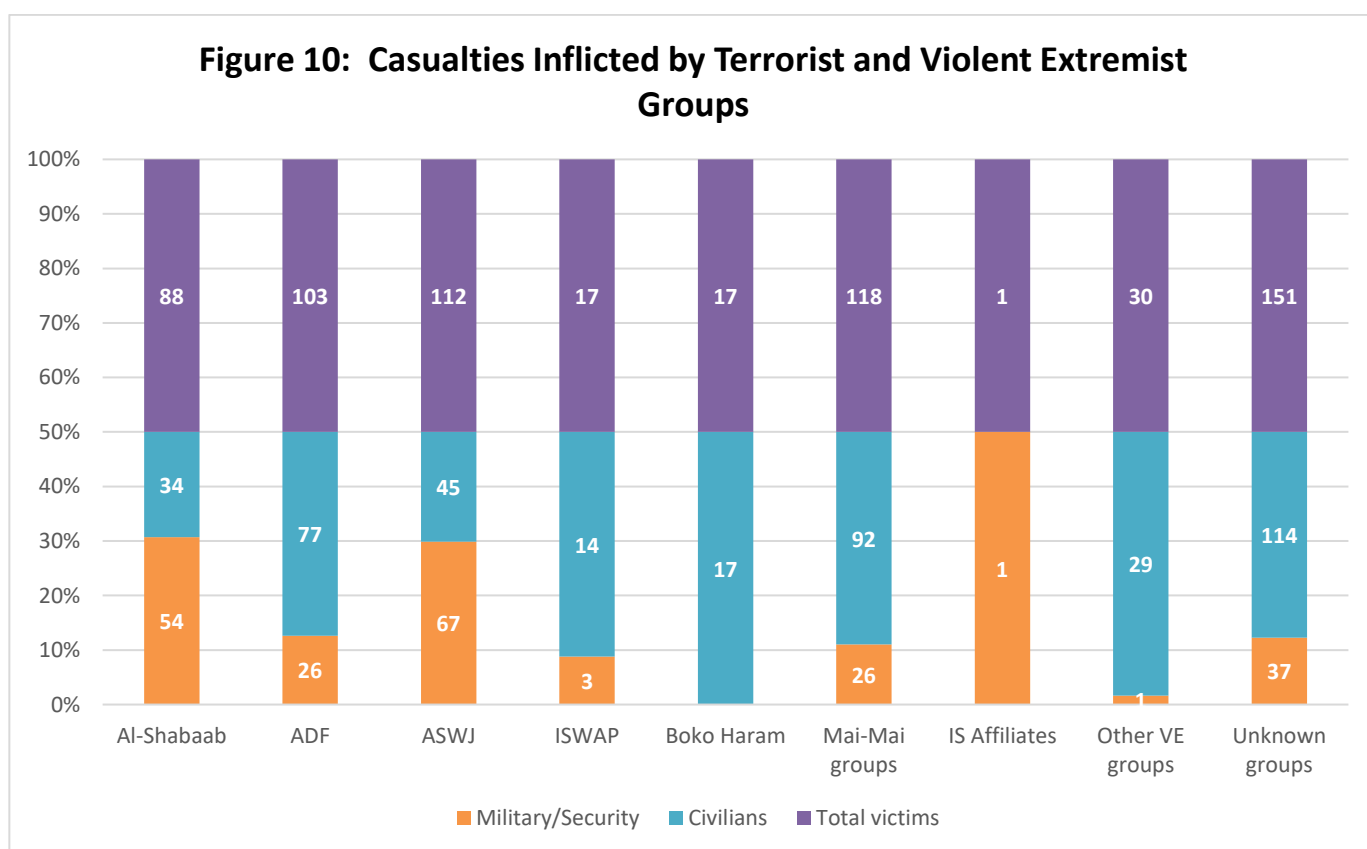
- SALWs: **664**
 - IEDs: **52**
 - Mixed (IED&SALW): **40**
- **SALWs** accounted for **88%** of the deaths occasioned by terrorist attacks.
 - **7%** of deaths were as a result of **IED attacks**.
 - **5%** accounted for **Mixed**

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

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

Terrorist Group	Number of Attacks	Number of Deaths	Comments
Al-Shabaab	28	88	Al-Shabaab carried out 28 attacks, killing 88 persons.
ADF	17	103	ADF carried out 17 attacks, killing 103 persons.
ASWJ	7	112	ASWJ carried out seven attacks, killing 112 persons.
Boko Haram	2	17	Boko Haram carried out two attacks, killing 17 persons.
ISWAP	2	17	ISWAP carried out two attacks, killing 17 persons
Other IS Affiliates	1	1	Other IS Affiliates carried out one attack, killing one person.
Other VE groups	7	30	VE groups were responsible of seven attacks, killing 30 persons.
Mai-Mai groups	51	118	Mai-Mai groups carried out 51 attacks, killing 118 persons.
Unknown groups	68	151	68 attacks were carried out by groups from which nobody claim responsibilities. These attacks added up to 151 deaths.
TOTAL	183	637	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

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

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

Terrorist Group	Number Killed	Comments
Al-Shabaab	147	147 Al-Shabaab members were killed.
ISWAP	23	ISWAP lost 23 persons
Boko Haram	22	22 terrorists killed were from Boko Haram group.
ASWJ	16	16 terrorists killed were from ASWJ
ADF	7	Seven ADF members were killed
Mai-Mai groups	63	90 members of Mai-Mai groups were killed
Other VE groups	36	19 members of Other VE groups were killed.
Unknown groups	62	A total of 62 terrorists killed were from Unknown groups.
TOTAL	376	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

11. The Five Most Affected Countries

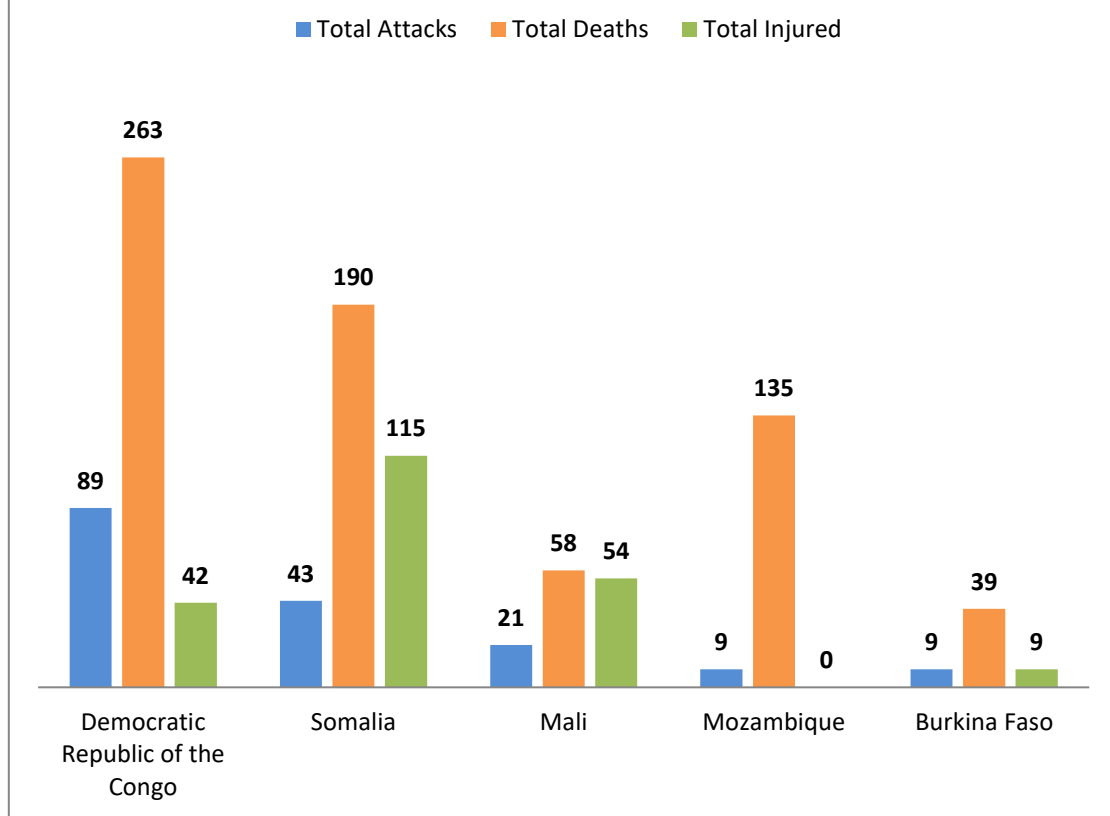
Table 5: Five Countries Most Affected

Country	Total Attacks	Total Deaths	Total injured
DRC	89	263	42
Somalia	43	190	115
Mali	21	58	54
Mozambique	9	135	0
Burkina Faso	9	39	9
TOTAL	171	685	220

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

- **DRC** recorded the highest number of **attacks (89)** resulting in 263 deaths.
- **Somalia** recorded the second highest number of **attacks (43)** resulting in the **190** deaths.
- **Mali** recorded **21 attacks** resulting in **58** deaths.
- **Mozambique** recorded the lowest number of attacks among the countries most affected (**09**) resulting in **135** deaths.
- **Burkina Faso** recorded the same number of attacks like Mozambique (**9**) resulting to the lowest deaths (**39**) among the five most affected countries in the period.

Figure 11: Most Affected Countries



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

12. High Profile Attacks

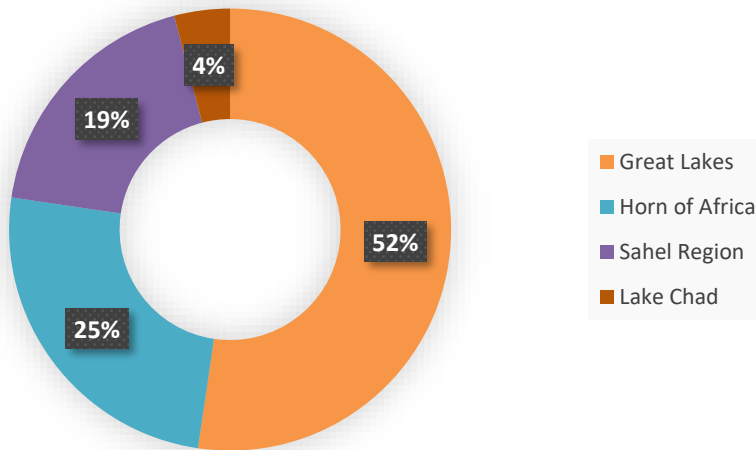
Table 6: List of high-Profile Attacks

N o	Country	Place	Date	Group	Deaths	Description
1	Mozambique	Cabo Delgado	10/08/2020	ASWJ	55	Suspected ASWJ militants killed five civilians in an attack.
2	Mozambique	Cabo Delgado	13/08/2020	ASWJ	40	Suspected ASWJ reportedly sank a boat carrying displaced persons from Nkomangano village to Nhongue Island, killing 40 people.
3	Somalia	Mogadishu	10/08/2020	Al-Shabaab	25	Al-Shabaab inmates who smuggled pistols and grenades inside a prison, attacked and killed four guards and two civilians. Fifteen inmates and four Al-Shabaab convicts were also killed.
4	Burkina Faso	Gourma	10/08/2020	Unknown	25	An attack by unknown gunmen led to the deaths of 25 people.
5	Mali	Mopti	27/08/2020	Unknown	24	Unknown terrorists ambushed FAMA forces killing four soldiers and injuring 12 others. A counter attack by the military killed 20 terrorists. Two pick-ups trucks were recovered and 12 motorcycles destroyed.
6	DRC	North Kivu	26/08/2020	ADF	24	24 dead bodies of civilians, killed by ADF/MTM were discovered.
7	Somalia	Bay	07/08/2020	Al-Shabaab	24	Al-Shabaab fighters launched an attack on a Somali National Army (SNA) base resulting in a gun battle in which 17 terrorists were killed and 23 others injured in retaliation. Five soldiers were also killed including a senior officer.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Attacks in Epicentres

Figure 12: Attacks in Epicentres



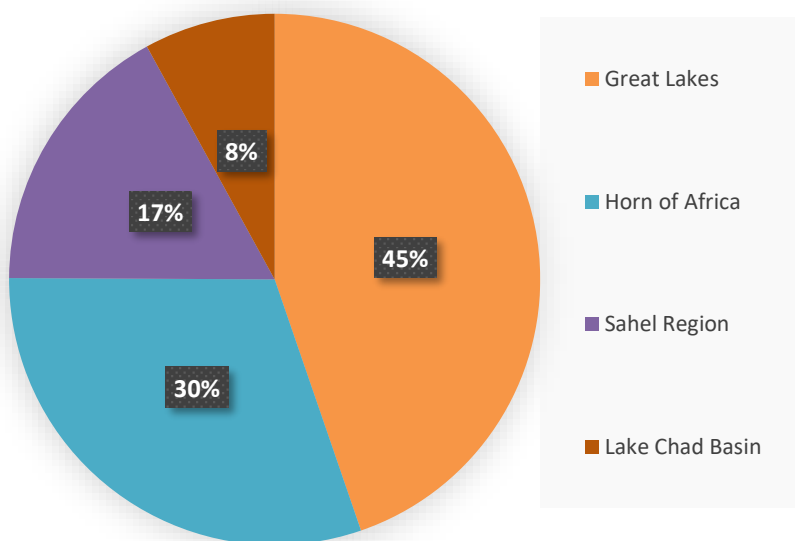
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Total Attacks in Epicentres: 172

- **Great Lakes: 90**
 - **Horn of Africa: 43**
 - **Sahel region: 32**
 - **Lake Chad basin: 7**
- Within the period under review, the **Great lakes** region accounted for **52%** of attacks.
 - **The Horn of Africa** accounted for **25%**.
 - **Sahel region** accounted for **19%**.
 - The **Lake Chad Basin** accounted for **07%** of all the attacks in the continent.

13. Deaths Recorded in Epicentres

Figure 13: Deaths in Epicentres



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Total Deaths in Epicentres: 626

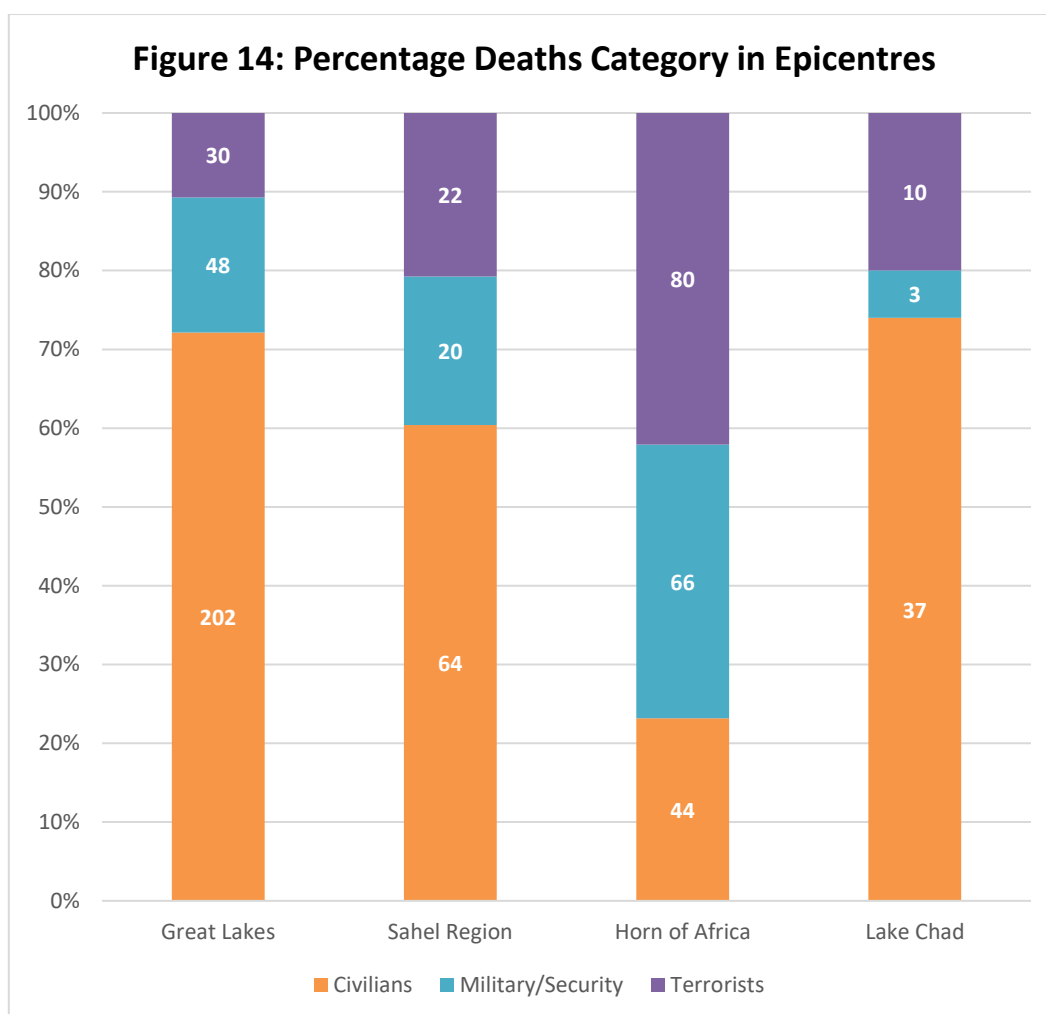
- **Great Lakes: 280**
 - **Horn of Africa: 190**
 - **Sahel Region: 106**
 - **Lake Chad Basin: 50**
- **45%** of the deaths were recorded in the **Great Lake Region**.
 - **30%** of the deaths recorded within the period under review occurred in the **Horn of Africa**.
 - **17%** of the deaths occurred in the **Sahel**
 - **8%** of the deaths were recorded in the **Lake Chad Basin**.

14. Deaths by Category in Epicentres

Table 7: Category of Deaths in Epicentres

Epicentre	Civilian	Military	Terrorists /VE	Comments
Great Lake Region	202	48	30	The Great Lakes region recorded the highest number of deaths among Civilians within the epicentres.
Sahel Region	64	20	22	The Sahel region recorded the second highest number of civilian deaths of among the epicentres.
The Horn of Africa	44	66	80	The Horn of Africa recorded the highest number of deaths among Terrorists/VE within the epicentres.
The Lake Chad Basin	37	7	10	The Lake Chad Basin recorded the lowest number of deaths among Military/Security Forces within the epicentres.
TOTAL	347	141	142	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

CONCLUSION

The military coup in Mali on 18th August 2020 that overthrew the government of Ibrahim Boubacar Keita (IBK) has the tendency to exacerbate the already fragile security situation in Mali and the Sahel. The current volatility in the region begun after the Tuareg uprising in Mali in January 2012 and was exacerbated by the military overthrow of the Amadou Toumani Toure's government in March of the same year. This conclusion is therefore dedicated to the military putsch in Mali and its likely effects on the terrorism situation in the region.

The uncertainty that followed the overthrow of former President Amadou Toumani Toure by a military junta led by Capt. Amadou Sanogo was exploited by terrorist and armed groups to make significant territorial gains in northern Mali including taking the World Heritage site of Timbuktu. Indeed, in the months following the 2012 coup, the security situation deteriorated rapidly to the extent that there were concerns that rebels and armed terrorist could easily move southwards the capital Bamako. This prompted the interim government to seek French military assistance that eventually led to the commencement of *Operation Serval* and later replaced by *Operation Barkhane*.

Although there hasn't been obvious deterioration of the terrorism situation in Mali since the coup, the wide raging economic sanctions imposed by regional body ECOWAS and the uncertainty regarding the future of the junta could lead to a repetition of the 2012 debacle. It is therefore refreshing to note the meeting of the military led National Committee for the Salvation of the People (CNSP) and representatives of the Coordination of Azawad Movements (CMA) on 27 August during which they discussed the implementation of the 2015 Algiers Peace Agreement, the security situation in north and central Mali as well as the formation of a transitional government. The meeting will create trust between the CNSP and the signatories to the Algiers Peace Accord and will deny the terrorist any narrative that the coupist will disregard the Peace Accord in order to win support in the northern Mali. Further, the announcement by the leader of the junta, Colonel Assimi Goita that the CNSP will continue to work with Mali's international partners including the MINUSMA and Operation Barkhane provides some hope that the new regime will not allow the political uncertainty to affect the security situation in the country.

Be that as it may, terrorist incidents in the Sahel which are driven largely by attacks in Mali and Burkina Faso have been decreasing since April, 2020. It is therefore absolutely essential that all stakeholders including the Malian people, the Military junta, ECOWAS, the AU and other international partners work together to address the uncertainty around the transition government that will lead to the lifting of all sanctions and to enable such interim government get on with the important matters of state including the implementation of the 2015 Algiers Peace Accord and fighting terrorists.

Southern Africa Region is increasingly affected by terrorism and violent extremist activities. For the first time since the scourge emerged in the region it recorded, during the month under review, more number of deaths than the West Africa Region and compared to all the regions, it also recorded the highest number of deaths of military/security personnel.

FORECAST FOR NEXT EDITION

The next edition of the Africa Terrorism Bulletin will cover terrorism incidents from 1st – 31st July 2020.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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PROFILE OF ACSRT/CAERT

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



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

No	Country/ Regions:	Type and total of attacks				Total Dead			Total Wounded			Hostages	Hostages Released	Arrested Terrorists	Primary Targets			
		Small Arms and light weapons (SALW)	Explosives (IED)	Mixed (IED and SALW)	Kidnapping	Security/Military	Civilians	Terrorists	Security/Military	Civilians	Terrorists				Security/Military	Civilians	Government officials or institutions	International Organizations
Central Africa	Burundi	1	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Cameroon	2		1			32	9	0	16	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0
	CAR	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
	DRC	84	0	0	5	59	208	95	27	16	17	114	0	1005	31	58	0	0
East Africa	Kenya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Somalia	21	20	2	0	66	44	166	15	77	43	2	33	0	17	17	7	1
North Africa	Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Southern Africa	Mozambique	9	0	0	0	67	52	16	0	0	0	20	0	0	3	6	0	0
	South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Africa	Burkina Faso	4	2	0	3	4	35	0	5	4	0	9	5	0	3	6	0	0
	Mali	16	4	0	1	16	20	22	37	17	0	3	0	7	14	5	1	1
	Niger	1	0	0	1	0	9	4	0	0	0	52	11	0	0	2	0	0
	Nigeria	4	1	0	0	3	6	60	2	15	0	102	94	59	1	3	1	0
Sub-Total		143	27	3	10	215	422	376	86	145	60	302	143	1071	70	101	9	3
General Total		183				1013			291			302	143	1071	183			

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

APPENDIX 2: KIDNAPPINGS

08 August, Kantchiari Commune, Tapoa Province, Burkina Faso. Five people kidnapped on 09/08/2020 were released.

10 August, Djibo City, Djibo Commune, Soum Province, Burkina Faso. An attack by unknown men led to the abduction of a Grand Imam Djibo Souabou Cissé. The Grand Imam was later found dead.

10 August, Demblo, Bahema North Chieftaincy, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. An attack by FULCON/CODECO Mai-Mai group resulted in the kidnapping of six people and looting of various goods.

11 August, Bankass Town, Bankass Commune, Mopti Region, Mali. Unidentified armed men kidnapped two traders.

12-13 August, Garin Wanzam, Kabelawa, Nguigmi Departments, Niger. Kidnappers killed one person before abducting 12 others. They had earlier kidnapped 40 people in another operation.

13 August, Buyinga/Kibwe, located south-western Isale, Beni Territory, North-Kivu Province. Two militiamen from an unnamed Mai-Mai group were killed as result of an offensive operation carried out by FARDC.

15 August, Kibombo, Bazalugulo Area, Basile Chieftaincy, Mwenga Territory, South-Kivu Province. An attack by RAlA MUTOMBOKI Mai-Mai group resulted in the kidnapping of the Chief of the village and looting of shops.

22 August, Opi, Bafwambala Area, Bombo Chieftaincy, Mambasa Territory, Ituri Province. Unidentified gunmen attacked mines workers living facilities, kidnapped one person and looted property.

29 August, Djibo Town, Djibo Department, Soum Province. A social action agent was kidnapped by unidentified armed men.

30 August, village of Chaba, Territory of Aru, Ituri Province. An attack carried out by armed men identified as militiamen from Union of Revolutionaries for the Development of the People (URDP / CODECO) resulted in the killing of three people and kidnapping of 48 others. 500 houses were also burned down.

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

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

01 August, Nguetchewe, Mayo-Moskota, Far North. An incursion attributed to the Boko Haram during the night resulted in the death of 19 people, including two suicide bombers and the injury of 16 others.

12 August, Muyuka, Southwest Region. A woman was beheaded by violent extremists who accused her of conniving with government forces to leak their hideouts.

25 August, Far North Region, Cameroon. ISWAP militants killed 14 people on the Cameroonian Island in Lake Chad after members of the town decided to block food supplies to the insurgents.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

01 August, Kaseke, Ihana group, Walikale Territory, North Kivu Province. 16 people were killed and twelve wounded after a violent confrontation between two factions of the politico-military movement Nduma Defense of Congo / Renewal (NDC/R) during the night.

02, August, Mambambi, Butembo Territory, North Kivu Province. A militiaman from unidentified group was killed and one AK47 seized by FARDC, during an attack by the militia on the locality.

02 August, Ufumado 1, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province. Six militiamen from UPDC Mai-Mai coalition were killed during an attack they carried out against the locality.

03 August, Nyamusole, Bunia Area, Ituri Province. CODECO Mai-Mai group ambushed a truck, resulting in the killing of one civilian.

03 August, Tongo, Bwito Chieftaincy, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province. A coalition made of Mai-Mai NYATURA and FDLR-FOCA carried an attack on a FARDC position, resulting in the killing of one FARDC soldier and the seizure of two weapons, including one PKM and one AK 47. Two

assailants were also killed during the attack.

04 August, Kolo Nzambe stone-pit, Bokele, Babunya Area, Balebe Chieftaincy, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. One civilian was killed during an attack carried out by FPIC Mai-Mai group.

04 August, Oroya bridge, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. Two FARDC elements were killed after their position was attacked by FPIC Mai-Mai group.

04 August, Muchacha, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province. Unidentified gunmen attacked a National Police control post, injuring two policemen.

05 August, Tchamata, Buleyi Area, Banyali-Tchabi Chieftaincy, Irumu, Territory, Ituri Province. An attack carried out by ADF/MTM resulted in the killing of two civilians and looting of food and various goods of high value.

05 August, Kadimba, Mogwalu – Edala road, between Wazabo and Ndikpa Areas, Mambisa Chieftaincy, Baniali-Kilo Sector, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. Two civilian motorcyclists were killed following an ambush by FULCON/CODECO on passing-by motorcycles.

05 August, Buhi, Utcha Area, Bahema North Chieftaincy, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. An attack carried out by FULCON/CODECO killed one civilian.

05 August, Kyamata Locality, Irum Territory, Ituri Province. An attack by ADF rebels resulted in the death of three people.

05 August, Andu and Bate, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. As result of a confrontation between two rival FULCON/CODECO factions caused by disagreement to join the peace process, Andu and Bate villages were burnt.

05 August, Luve/Mubirubiru, Kihondo Area, Bwito Chieftaincy, Rutshuru Territory, North-Kivu Province. Mai-Mai NYATURA militiamen ambushed a Fuso truck and looted goods.

06 August, Mitamba, Bijombo Area, Bavira Chieftaincy, Uvira Territory, South Kivu Province. An attack by MAKANIKA Mai-Mai group resulted in the looting of 65 cows.

06 August, Murugani and Azabo, Baiyana Area, Mobala Chieftaincy, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. One civilian was killed and several houses burnt in an attack carried out by unidentified gunmen.

06 August, Gomba, Bashali-Mukoto Area, Bashali Chieftaincy, Masisi Territory. Militiamen from the NYATURA Mai-Mai group attacked the locality and killed one policeman, and seized his weapon.

07 August, Honzabo and Bundiabo villages, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. An attack attributed to the "Zaire" vigilante group resulted in the death of a woman. 258 houses were also set on fire.

08 August, Kahendwa village, Nyunzu Territory, Tanganyika Province. Three FARDC soldiers were killed in an ambush by set Twa militiamen of the Mai-Mai.

08 August, Muhanga, Bashali Mukoto Area, Masisi Territory, North-Kivu Province. An attack by CMC Mai- Mai group left one civilian dead.

09 August, Banyali Kilo, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. Coalition of Congolese Democrats (CODECO) Mai-Mai militiamen killed 19 civilians and wounded two others during attacks on three villages.

09 August, Kahendwa, Nyuzu Territory, Tanganyika Province. APA NA PALE Mai-Mai group ambushed FARDC forces killing three FARDC soldiers. One militiaman was killed.

09 August, Locality between Djukoth Chieftaincy, Mahagi Territory and Ndo Okebo Chieftaincy, Aru Territory, Ituri Province. Unidentified gunmen ambushed two motorcycles and looted money from them.

11 August, Kiwanja City, Rutshuru Territory, Nord-Kivu Province. An attack carried out by unidentified gunmen killed one policeman.

12 August, Nyabanira, Binza Area, Bwisha Chieftaincy, Rutshuru Territory, North-Kivu Province. An ambush led by unknown gunmen against a motorcycle left its rider and the FARDC passenger dead. Two other people were injured in the attack.

12 August, Rwenzori Territory, North Kivu Province. One person died and several others kidnapped during a series of ADF raids on the night.

13 August, Oicha, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. Four people were killed in an ambush set by the ADF.

13 August, Bafambaya, Bombo Chieftaincy, Mambasa Territory, Ituri Province. Residents were looted after an attack by unidentified Mai-Mai group.

14 August, Bulowu, Kainama Road, Beni Territory, North-Kivu Province. ADF/MTM conducted an attack against FARDC position. Two FARDC elements were killed, six others missing, and two AK 47 rifles were seized by ADF/MTM.

14 August, Kolohu, Eringeti-Kainama Road, Beni Territory, North-Kivu Province. ADF/MTM ambushed a FARDC convoy killing three FARDC elements.

14 August, Lukolo, Babuyu Sector, Kabambare Territory, Maniema Province. An attack by men from TWA ethnic militia left three villagers dead. Local population goods were systematically looted.

15 August, Mwenda, Ruwenzori Chieftaincy, Beni Territory, North-Kivu Province. An attack carried out by ADF/MTM killed seven villagers. Two others were kidnapped, two pharmacies looted and cattle rustled.

15 August, Murubia, Sota Bidiya Area, Irumu, Bahema Cheftaincy, Ituri Province. FPIC Mai-Mai group killed seven villagers and rustled 200 cows.

Several houses were also burnt.

15 August, Kilume, Bas-Sud Area, Bakisi Chieftaincy, Shabunda Territory, South-Kivu Province. Two FARDC elements were killed during an attack carried out by Mai-Mai RAÏA MUTOMBOKI.

16 August, Kanyabayonga, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province. One police officer was killed by alleged Mai-Mai UPDI. They also seized his weapon.

16 August, Bibokoboko, Tanganyika Sector, Fizi Territory, North-Kivu Province. An attack carried out by MUKOMBOZI Mai-Mai group resulted in the rustlinf of 18 cows.

16 August, Damblo, Wazabo Area, Banyali Kilo Chieftaincy, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. Gunmen from CODECO Mai-Mai group ambushed motorcyclists killing four of them and stealing their motorcycles.

16 August, Igende and Kivimba, Wazabo Area, Banyali Kilo Sector, located 18 Km from Mongwalu, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. An attack carried out by CODECO Mai-Mai group resulted in the killing of three villagers.

17 August, Kanyabayonga City, Bwito Area, Rutshuru Territory, North-Kivu Province. Unidentified gunmen carried out an attack against a Police Station, killing one policeman and seizing one weapon.

17 August, Kilo Mission Centre, Penge Village, Kama Area, Banyali Kilo Sector, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. An attack conducted by FULCON/CODECO Mai-Mai group resulted in the killing of three people and the looting of the properties of the local population.

18 August, Penge in Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. Armed men identified as members of the Mai-Mai group URDPC / CODECO beheaded three people after an attack.

18 August, Banya Mbemba Group, Territory of Kabambare, Maniema Province. In an attack by HAPA NA PALE Mai-Mai group, 11 people were shot dead and eight others injured.

18 August, Oicha-Kamango Road, Beni-Mbau Sector, Beni Territory, North-Kivu Province. ADF/MTM carried out an attack against FRDC position, killing eight people, including three FARDC soldiers and five civilians. The terrorists also seized two AK 47 rifles.

18 August, Between PK18 and PK19, Beni-Mbau Sector, Beni Territory, North-Kivu Province. ADF/MTM ambushed a group of civilians, killing six of them.

18 August, Near Kadohu Village, Beni Territory, North-Kivu Province. An attack carried out by ADF/MTM terrorists resulted in the killing of one

FARDC.

18 August, Lwibo and Kilambo, Masisi Territory, North-Kivu Province. An attack conducted by APCLS Mai-Mai group resulted in the burning of many houses.

18 August, Katanga, Bijombo Area, Uvira Plateau, Uvira Territory, South-Kivu Province. A coalition of Mai-Mai militiamen and Burundian rebels from RED-TABARA carried out an attack against a FARDC position, resulting in the injuring of two FARDC elements.

18 August, Kalemie- Badera Road, Kalemie Territory, Tanganyika Province. Unidentified gunmen ambushed FARDC elements, killing two of them and injuring two others. One weapon was seized by the assailants.

19 August, Kahoi, Mulolua Area, Babuyu Sector, Kabambare Territory, Maniema Province. An attack conducted by MUNDUSI, a TWA ethnic militia resulted in the killing of 10 people and looting of private property, including goods of high value.

19 August, Kilo Mission, Banyali Kilo Chieftaincy, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. An attack conducted by CODECO Mai-Mai group killed one civilian.

19 August, Mwenda/Bahata, Bolema Area, Ruwenzori Sector, Beni Territory, North-Kivu Province. An attack carried out by ADF/MTM terrorists against a FARDC position killed four soldiers. The terrorists also seized four weapons.

20 August, Oicha, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. ADF/MTM terrorists in an ambush killed 18 civilians, coming from their farms.

20 August, Kinziki, Eastern Mbau Sector, Beni Territory, North-Kivu Province. An attack carried out by ADF/MTM terrorists killed three civilians.

20 August, Mobala Chieftaincy, Mayalibu Area, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. An attack conducted by FPIC Mai-Mai group against a FARDC position led to a massive displacement of local population to BunIa.

20 August, Lodje, Banyali-Kilo Chieftaincy, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. An attack conducted by CODECO Mai-Mai group resulted in the burning of facilities and equipment of the stone-pit.

21 August, villages of Kinziki-Matiba and Wikeno, North Kivu Province. Suspected Islamist militants killed 12 people during raids on the two villages.

21 August, Bambu, Pitsi Area, Walendu-Pitsi Sector, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. A coalition of CODECO and FPIC Mai-Mai groups ambushed FARDC soldiers, killing one and seizing his weapon as well his uniform.

21 August, Plutosokomadji, Banyali-Kilo Chieftaincy, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. One civilian was killed after a coalition of CODECO and FPIC Mai-Mai groups ambushed FARDC soldiers.

21 August, Sililo, located 30 km southern Bunia, Mayalibu Area, Mobala Chieftaincy, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. FPIC militiamen ambushed a taxi, injuring one person.

21 August, Mboko/Lusambo, Basimukuma North Area, Tanganyika Sector, Fizi Territory, South-Kivu Province. An attack by unidentified Mai-Mai group resulted in the rustling of 200 cows.

21 August, Sililo, located about 06 Km eastern Marabo, Mobala Chieftaincy, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. Militiamen from FPIC Mai-Mai group ambushed a vehicle injuring one person.

22 August, Mbau-Kamango Road, Beni Territory, North-Kivu Province. ADF/MTM terrorists attacked FARDC position killing one civilian. The terrorists also seized two AKA47 rifles, six boxes of PKM ammunitions and a Rocket Launcher.

23 August, Mongo 03, Wazabo Area, Banyali Kilo Collectivity, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen beheaded three people.

23 August, Between Kobu and Bambu, Judza Area, Walendu Djatsi Sector, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen ambushed a vehicle. Several passengers were injured and their goods looted.

25 August, Kobu, located 300 m from the « Bataillon Cadres » HQ, Bambu, Walendu Djatsi Sector, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. Militiamen from FULCON/CODECO Mai-Mai group ambushed a vehicle, killing one person and injuring another.

25 August, Bambu/Mines located 36 km northern Bunia City, Walendu Djatsi sector, Ituri Province. FULCON/CODECO Mai-Mai group attacked FARDC position, killing of one FARDC personnel.

25 August, Mbogu bridge, between Babiase Area, Bahema-South Sector, and Ezekere, Walendu-Tatsi Sector, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen ambushed schoolchildren and looted all their belongings.

26 August, Kabere-Shanje, located 15 Km eastern Numbi, Buzi Area, Buhavu Chieftaincy, Kalehe Territory, South-Kivu Province. An attack conducted by unidentified gunmen resulted in injuring one villager.

26 August, Lisala, Ngayu Area, Bandaka Chieftaincy, Mambasa Territory, Ituri Province. Unidentified gunmen conducted an attack on the accommodation facilities of mines workers, looting property.

26 August, Mapasano and Mabua, Oicha Area, Beni Territory, North-Kivu Province. 24 dead bodies of civilians, killed by ADF/MTM were discovered.

27 August, Ngoyi, Masisi territory, North-Kivu Province. CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen attacked a FARDC position at the Ngoyi Primary School. Two

schoolchildren and a teacher were killed.

27 August, “Shaba” stone-pit, Ndo Ukebu Sector, Aru Territory, Ituri Province. An attack conducted by CODECO Mai-Mai group resulted in the killing of three FARDC personnel. The militiamen seized three weapons.

27 August, Katanga, Masisi Territory, North-Kivu Province. Unidentified gunmen killed five schoolchildren in the attack.

28 August, Mbau-Kamango Road, Beni Territory, North-Kivu Province. ADF/MTM terrorists ambushed FARDC convoy killing eight FARDC soldiers. Two ADF/MTM were also eliminated while seven FARDC were injured. The terrorists seized two AKA47 rifles.

28 August, Mutongo, Ihana Area, Wanianga Sector, Walikale Territory, North-Kivu Province. Militiamen from NDCR / BWIRA Mai-Mai group beheaded one person.

28 August, Bashu Chieftaincy, Beni-Oicha Territory, North-Kivu Province. Unidentified gunmen attacked a police station in the village, injuring two policemen and seizing one AK 47 rifle.

28 August, Kunda Area, Babelbe Chieftaincy, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen ambushed an FARDC patrol team resulting in the killing of two FARDC soldiers and the seizure of two AKA47 rifles.

28 August, Between Sumbabo and Rits Hilli, about 25 Km from Bunia City, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. Militiamen from CODECO Mai-Mai group ambushed FARDC soldiers, killing three and seizing three weapons.

28 August, Kirumba, Lubero Territory, North-Kivu Province. Unidentified gunmen conducted an attack against FARDC, killing one and seizing one AKA47 rifle.

29 August, Mbau, Beni territory, North Kivu Province. Five lifeless bodies were found by the local population.

29 August, Kingamubiru, located south-western Kainama, Beni Territory, North-Kivu Province. An attack carried out by ADF/MTM killed three villagers.

29 August, Brazza District, Salamabila Rural Community, Kabambare Territory, Maniema Province. Unidentified gunmen attacked a market, looted shops and stole huge amounts of money.

30 August, Boa, near Tchomia, Bahema Banyuagi Chieftaincy, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen attacked the village and took away four cows.

30 August, Rugarama, Busanza Area, Rutshuru Territory, North-Kivu Province An attack by FDLR-RUD on a FARDC position resulted in the killing

of one FARDC soldier and injury to another. The assailants seized three AK47 rifles and one RPG7.

31 August, Mikenge, located about 44 Km from Minembwe, Fizi Territory, South-Kivu Province. An attack conducted by MAKANIKA Mai-Mai group resulted in the burning of houses.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

02 August, Garimari, Ouaka Prefecture. The anti-Balaka rebels fired at a patrol of Central African Armed Forces (FACA) soldiers, who immediately retaliated and killed the rebel leader named Mandayo.

EAST AFRICA

BURUNDI

24 August, Bugarama, Rumonge Province. Burundian rebels operating from the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) killed 16 people during an attack.

SOMALIA

02 August, Wanlaweyn Town, Lower Shabelle. A grenade explosion by Al-Shabaab militants killed a deputy district commissioner and wounded five others.

03 August, Mogadishu. An Improvised Explosive Device (IED) detonated by Al-Shabaab killed two security guards.

04 August, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab killed two government soldiers and wounded two civilians in a remote-controlled device blast.

04 August, Qoqani, Lower Juba. Al-Shabaab killed a former official of Juba land administration and abducted two of his body guards.

05 August, Baidoa, Bay. Al-Shabaab killed one government soldier and wounded three others.

07 August, Daynunay village, Bay Region. Al-Shabaab fighters launched an attack on a Somali National Army (SNA) base resulting in a gun battle in

which 17 terrorists were killed and 23 others injured in retaliation. Five soldiers were also killed including a senior officer.

07 August, Luuq, Gedo. Heavily armed Al-Shabaab militants launched an attack targeting AMISOM base, killing one soldier and wounding several others.

07 August, Mogadishu. Islamic State in Somalia (ISS) killed one SNA soldier and wounded two others.

08 August, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab launched an attack against a police station killing two police officers and wounding three others.

08 August, Mogadishu. A car bomb exploded at the gate of military base killing nine people, including eight soldiers and one civilian. 20 other persons were wounded.

09 August, Galkayo, Puntland. Suspected Al-Shabaab militants killed a presidential guard commander, Col. Osman Omar Mohamed.

09 August, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab militants killed one police officer and wounded two others in an attack.

10 August, Central Prison, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab inmates who smuggled pistols and grenades inside the prison, attacked and killed four guards and two civilians. Fifteen inmates including four Al-Shabaab convicts were also killed.

11 August, Baladweyne, Hiiran. Al-Shabaab gunmen shot dead a local official.

12 August, Mogadishu. An IED explosion killed one National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA) officer.

12 August, Ba'adweyn Town, Mudug. Fighting erupted when Al-Shabaab militants attacked residents. SNA intervened and killed 16 terrorists. 13 soldiers were killed later the same day in a grenade attack in Ba'adweyn town.

12 August, Bulagaduud, Lower Juba. Al-Shabaab militants killed 13 Danab forces using AK47 rifles and artillery shells.

12 August, Mogadishu. One person was killed and another one wounded by a roadside landmine.

12 August, Shabellow Village, Mudug Region. Fighting broke between Al-Shabaab militants and armed residents when the terrorists tried to impose taxes on the residents. Eight of the residents and six Al-Shabab militants were killed in the fighting.

13 August, Mogadishu. Simultaneous grenade attacks launched in eight districts of Mogadishu caused injuries with no immediate report of deaths.

15 August, Hodan District, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab gunmen assassinated a young pharmacist.

15 August, Warmaxan, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab carried out a roadside bomb attack followed by gunfire that killed five soldiers.

16 August, Elite Hotel, Lido Beach, Mogadishu. A suicide car bomb exploded outside Elite Hotel before four militants stormed the building, killing 10 civilians, one police officer and injuring 43 others. Five attackers were also killed. Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility.

17 August, Gofgadud Burey, Bay. Al-Shabaab killed five people, two senior local officials and three soldiers in twin suicide bombings and wounded five

others. Two suicide bombers also died. The terrorist also targeted the SNA military camp but the attack was repulsed killing five terrorists.

17 August, Beled Hawo Town, Gedo Region. Six people were killed and several others wounded in a bomb attack.

17 August, Jowhar, Middle Shabelle. Al-Shabaab assassinated a regional minister, Abdulkadir Abukar.

18 August, Afgooye, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab militants killed eight SNA soldiers in a fierce gun battle.

19 August, Baldweyne, Hiraan. An IED attack killed two Somali police officers.

19 August, Qoryooley, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab militants killed four soldiers in an ambush.

23 August, Yaqshid District, Mogadishu. A bomb explosion targeting the vehicle of a district commissioner, perpetrated by Al-Shabaab left one person dead and three wounded.

23 August, El Adde, Gedo. Al-Shabaab executed four of its members for alleged spying on the militants for Somali, US and Ethiopian intelligence agencies.

23 August, Wanlaweyn, Lower Shabelle. An IED explosion killed two people and wounded three others.

25 August, Wadajir District, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab gunmen shot and killed a clan elder.

29 August, near Bar Sanguni, Lower Juba. Al-Shabaab militants launched an attack on a base run by the forces of Jubaland. Jubaland forces backed by SNA repulsed the attack killing six terrorists. A government soldier was also killed and two others injured.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

05 August, Anga, Awasse, Milamba and Nabubussi Villages, Cabo Delgado Province. ASWJ terrorists launched a series of attacks in the villages around Mocimboa da Praia town. They burned homes and abducted an unknown number of civilians.

06 - 09 August, Mocimboa da Praia, Cabo Delgado Province. ASWJ attacked the town including two military barracks that resulted in 16 terrorist deaths.

08 August, Litamanda Village, Macomia District, Cabo Delgado, Province. Suspected ASWJ militants killed five civilians in an attack.

10 August, Awasse area, Cabo Delgado, Province. Suspected ASWJ ambushed the military killing 55 soldiers.

11 August, Mocimboa da Praia, Cabo Delgado Province. ASWJ took control of the port in the area. Dozens of soldiers and terrorists died in a gun fight.

13 August, Cabo Delgado, Province. Suspected ASJW reportedly sank a boat carrying displaced persons from Nkomangano village to Nhongue Island, killing 40 people.

21 August, Nhonge Island, Cabo Delgado Province. Militants beheaded seven men, kidnapped 20 other people and looted goods.

24 August, Awasse, Mocimboa da Praia district, Cabo Delgado, Province. Terrorists attacked a cement truck with no casualties reported.

28 August, Awasse and Macimoboa da Praia, Cabo Delgado, Province. ASWJ militants drove more civilians out of Mocimboa da Praia and attacked Awasse residents at night. Number of casualties is unknown.

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

01 August, Ouahigouya Town, Ouahigouya Department, Yatenga Province. A cart hit an IED killing six people (mostly children) and injuring four others.

01 August, Ougarou Village, Matiakoali Commune, Gourma Province. An attack by armed men led to the deaths of four people and abduction of two others.

07 August, Namoungou Village, Fada N'Gourma Commune, Gourma Province. An attack by unknown gunmen led to the deaths of 25 people.

11 August, Namoungou, Fada N'Gourma. The vehicle of Burkinabe soldiers hit an IED, leading to injuries to five soldiers.

11-12 August, Kombori Village, Kombori Commune, Kossi Province. An attack by unknown gun men on Homeland Defense Volunteers (VDP) camp led to the death of one person.

22 August, Foubé Commune, Barsalogo Department, Sanmatenga Province. An ambush by unknown armed men on a Gendarmerie mission led to the deaths of three Burkinabe soldiers.

MALI

01 August, Koutiala City, Koutiala Circle, Sikasso Region. An attack on a checkpoint by armed men led to the death of one person and injury to three others.

02 August, Goma-Coura Town, Niono Circle, Ségou Region. A double attack on a military convoy and a military camp by terrorists led to the deaths of five soldiers and injuries to five others. Four pickups trucks and an armoured vehicle were stolen.

02 August, Diré Commune, Diré Circle, Timbuktu Region. Unknown gunmen attacked a police station and stole computers and other materials. No casualties were reported.

04 August, Sandaré Town, Nioro Circle, Kayes Region. Unknown armed men attacked a post of the Malian Armed Forces (FAMa) leading to injuries to two soldiers, a burnt truck and a motorcycle.

04 August, Gossi Circle, Gao Region. The chief of the Chiohane tribe and former Mayor of Adioura, who was kidnapped by terrorists in 2019 was executed by his abductors.

06 August, Koromatintin Village, Koulogon Habe Commune, Bankass Circle, Mopti Region. An attack by armed men led to the deaths of four men, one missing person, stolen cattle and some houses burnt.

07 August, Soh Village Timiniri Commune, Bandiagara Circle, Mopti Region. An attack by gunmen using three FAMa vehicles was repelled by a self-defense group. No casualties were reported, but several houses were destroyed.

09 August, Dioungani Commune, Koro Circle, Mopti Region. An armoured vehicle of the FAMa hit an IED resulting in injuries to five soldiers and damage to the vehicle.

10-11 August, Kimparana Town, San Circle, Ségou Region. An attack on a FAMa station led to the deaths of a soldier and a prison supervisor. Five prisoners escaped during the attack.

12 August, Mondoro Village, Douentza Circle, Mopti Region. Five soldiers were injured when their vehicle hit an IED.

13 August, Bandiagara and Koro Circle, Mopti Region. An attack by terrorist in Wo and Koromantiti villages led to the deaths of nine people. A school was also bombed.

16 August, Koury Town, Yorosso Circle, Sikasso Region. An attack by armed men on a custom post resulted in injuries to three civilians.

16 August, Yangasso Town, Bla Circle, Segou Region. An attack on a Gendarmerie post by unidentified armed men led to injuries to three soldiers.

20 August, Tarkint Commune, Almoustarat Circle, Gao Region. A MINUSMA escort vehicle hit an explosive device. Four peacekeepers were injured.

21 August, Bandiagara Town, Bandiagara Circle, Mopti Region. A military vehicle hit an explosive device resulting in the deaths of four soldiers and one civilian. Also, one soldier and one civilian were injured.

21 August, Toula Village, Douentza Circle, Mopti Region. FAMA forces clashed with suspected terrorists resulting in the deaths of two suspected terrorists while seven others were arrested. Several motorcycles, two weapons and one automatic gun were seized from the outlaws.

24 August, Askia City, Gao Commune, Gao Region. An attack by bandits led to three civilian deaths and nine others wounded.

25 August, Massigui Town, Dioila Circle, Koulikoro Region. An attack on a Gendarmerie post by unidentified armed men led to the death of a soldier and injury to a civilian.

27 August, Douentza Town, Douentza Circle, Mopti Region. Unknown terrorists ambushed FAMA forces killing four soldiers and injuring 12 others. A counter attack by the military killed 20 terrorists. Two pick-ups trucks were recovered and 12 motorcycles destroyed.

NIGER

09 August, Kouré Community, Tillaberi Region. An attack by armed terrorists led to the deaths of eight people comprising six French and two Nigerien citizens.

NIGERIA

02 August, Kafan Ruwa Village, Konduga LGA, Borno State. An attack by a female suicide bomber using an IED led to the deaths of a man and his wife.

17 August, Magumeri Town, Magumeri LGA, Borno State. Boko Haram attack destroyed a telecommunication mast and other infrastructural facilities.

18 August, Kukawa Town, Kukawa LGA, Borno State. The Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) group abducted 100 villagers after a fierce gun battle with soldiers. Three soldiers were killed and two others injured while eight terrorists were killed.

27 August, Mussine Village, Biu LGA, Borno State. An attack by armed men on a civilian and military convoy led to the deaths of two civilians and injury to 15 others.

28 August, Alau Village, Gwoza LGA, Borno State. Insurgents attack led to the deaths of two farmers and abduction of two others.

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

13 August, Muyuka, Southwest Region. Cameroonian troops arrested three armed extremists suspected of murdering a middle-aged woman.

21 August, Penda-Mboko in the Littoral Region. 40 terrorist suspects were arrested by the 21st Motorised Infantry Brigade.

24 August, Fedondiya Village Far North. Cameroonian Air force and Nigerian Ground Troops destroyed ISWAP infrastructure and inflicted high number of unknown casualties.

29 August, Northwest and Southwest Region. Cameroonian army killed seven violent extremist fighters in an operation.

29 August, Far North Region. The Cameroonian armed forces seized 200 IEDs.

CHAD

25 August, Ndjamena, Chari-Baguirmi Province. 26 alleged bandits were arrested during various operations. Among the major seizures presented by the gendarmerie were 40 weapons.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

02 August, Mabuo and Bududia villages, Lubero Territory, North kivu Province. The FARDC took control of the villages which were occupied for several days by Mai-Mai from the Union of Patriots for Liberation and Development (UPLD), led by militia leader Luc Yabili.

08 August, Mungamba Village, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. The FARDC captured seven militiamen belonging to Mai-Mai groups during a search operation.

08 August, Mabango, Babila Bakwanza Area, bordering Mambassa and Irumu Territories, Ituri Province. Seven militiamen were captured, four others

injured and three AK47 seized by FARDC after they carried out an offensive operation against an unidentified Mai-Mai group.

08 August, Kibarizo, Bashali Mukoto Area, Masisi Territory, North-Kivu Province. An offensive operation conducted by FARDC against CMC Mai-Mai group resulted in the seizure of one AK 47 rifle.

08 August, Kitasha, Balala Area, Tanganyika Sector, Fizi Territory, South-Kivu Province. An offensive operation conducted by FARDC against MAKANIKA Mai-Mai group resulted in the killing of six militiamen and the seizure of one AK 47 rifle.

08 August, Ngoma – Kitasha, road, 15 km western Mikenge, Mwenga Terrirory, South-Kivu Province. An offensive operation by FARDC against two armed groups TWIRIGWANEHO and BILOZE BISHAMBUKE, resulted in the killing of eight militiamen.

09 August, Madina 4, Beni Territory, North-Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against ADF/MTM killed five ADF/MTM terrorists. Five FARDC soldiers were also killed and eight others injured. FARDC seized five AK 47 rifles.

10 August, Kihito, Binza Area, Rusthuru Territory, North-Kivu Province. FARDC conducted an offensive operation against a FDDH-FDLR coalition, resulting in the seizure of two AK 47 rifles and the arrest of one Ugandan militiaman.

12 August, Chaminyuny, Kalonge Area, Buhavu Chieftaincy, Kalehe Territory, South-Kivu Province. FARDC operation against RAIK MUTOMBOKI Mai-Mai group resulted in the seizure of one AK 47 rifle and one empty charger.

13 August, Bambuba Kisiki Locality, Kainama, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. The FARDC took control of seven localities that were once under the control of Ugandan ADF rebels.

13 August, Lukwenge Village, Kalemie, Tanganyika Province. 32 Mai-Mai fighters surrendered during a mission by the Disarmament, Demobilisation and Reintegration (DDR) section of MONUSCO organized in partnership with the FARDC. The militiamen also brought back around 20 weapons.

13 August, Buyinga/Kibwe, Beni Territory, North-Kivu Province. Two militiamen from an unnamed Mai-Mai group were killed as result of an offensive operation carried out by FARDC.

13 August, Katobo, Muhungu, Area, Bifulero Chieftaincy, Uvira Territory, South-Kivu Province. An operation conducted by FARDC against MAKANIKA Mai-Mai group resulted in the arrest of three militiamen.

15 August, Mavume, Beni Territory, North-Kivu Province. FARDC conducted an offensive operation that resulted in the seizure of eight AK 47 rifles.

16 August, Rwampara, Ituri Province. FARDC offensive operation against ZAIRE Mai-Mai group resulted in the killing of one militiaman and the seizure of one AK 47 rifle and 121 ammunitions by FARDC.

19 August, Mikenge, located northern Minembwe, Fizi Territory, South-Kivu Province. An offensive operation conducted by FARDC against KIBUKILA Mai-Mai group resulted in the injuring of one militiaman.

19 August, Nyabanira, Makola and Kasave, Binza Area, Bwisha Chieftaincy, Rutshuru Territory, North-Kivu Province. FARDC operation against FDLR and FPPH rebel groups killed six rebels and the seizure of two AK 47 rifles.

20 August, Walu, Babelebe Chieftaincy, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. FARDC offensive against a coalition made of FPIC and CODECO Mai-Mai groups killed 22 people, including 17 militiamen and five FARDC soldiers. FARDC soldiers captured three militiamen and seized two AK 47.

22 August, Walu, located 35 Km western Bunia City, Babelebe Chieftaincy, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. FARDC carried out an offensive operation against FPIC Mai-Mai group killing six militiamen. One FARDC personnel was injured. One AK47 AND 110 ammunitions were seized by FARDC.

22 August, Katobo, located western Kiliba, Kigoma Area, Lemera Chieftaincy, Uvira Territory, South-Kivu Province. FARDC operation against MAKANIKA Mai-Mai group resulted in the injury of three FARDC soldiers.

22 August, Kiruhuma, Lubetshi, Katwenge and Siera, Uvira Territory, South-Kivu Province. FARDC operation against a Mai-Mai coalition of MAKANIKA, GADI and FNL killed five militiamen and captured one other. Four FARDC personnel were injured.

23 August, Chibumba, Buzi Area, Buhavu Chieftaincy, Kalehe Territory, South-Kivu Province. FARDC conducted an operation against militiamen from PARECO RENOVE Mai-Mai group. The militiamen abandoned their position to hide amongst civilians. FARDC destroyed PARECO RENOVE positions and seized many weapons.

23 August, Katiji, Uvira Territory, South-Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against MAKANIKA Mai-Mai group resulted in the death of five people, including four militiamen and one FARDC personnel. One AK 47 rifle and a box containing more than 700 PKM ammunitions were seized.

24 August, Bukombo, Bwito Chieftaincy, Rutshuru Territory, North-Kivu Province. FARDC conducted an offensive operation against a CMC-FDLR coalition, resulting in the seizure of one AKA47 rifle and eight cows.

27 August, Bukombo Area, Bwito Chieftaincy, Rutshuru Territory, North-Kivu Province. In FARDC operation against militiamen from CMC-FDLR FOCA coalition, three militiamen were killed and two weapons seized.

28 August; Makoka in the Territory of Rutshuru, North Kivu Province. Military operation killed rebel leader of the FDLR / RUD (Rally for Unity and Democracy) movement.

30 August, Around Kinziki and Matiba, located north-western Mayangose, Beni Territory, North-Kivu Province. FARDC conducted an offensive against two ADF/MTM barracks. One FARDC personnel was injured.

EAST AFRICA

SOMALIA

07 August, Kismayo, Lower Juba, Somalia. The SNA killed six Al-Shabaab militants in an operation.

09 August, Awdheengle, Lower Shabelle, Somalia. The SNA killed eight Al-Shabaab militants in an operation.

09 August, Lower Shabelle, Somalia. The SNA took over Awdhegle, Mubarak and Darussalam villages and killed a senior Al-Shabaab militant group leader, Osman Gaab, who ruled the villages.

10 August, Mogadishu, Somalia. Somali security forces shot dead four Al-Shabaab assailants.

10 August, Sablale, Lower Shabelle, Somalia. One high ranking Al-Shabaab commander was killed by US drone strikes.

10 August, Haway, Middle Shabelle, Somalia. One high ranking Al-Shabaab commander was killed by US drone strikes.

11 August, Mogadishu, Somalia. Security forces killed 19 terrorists who attempted a prison break.

12 August, Ba'adweyn, Mudug, Somalia. SNA killed 16 Al-Shabaab extremists and injured 20 others in a fierce fight.

14 August, Kuntuwarey, Lower Shabelle. In an operation against Al-Shabaab, SNA and AMISOM troops freed 33 children who were taken away from their families. Four senior Al-Shabaab militants were also killed.

20 August, Kurtunwarey, Lower Shabelle. U.S drone strike killed a high-ranking member of Al-Shabaab, who was also a bomb-maker.

22 August, Bosaso, Bari. Puntland forces killed 10 Al-Shabaab militants.

23 August, El-Gellow, Middle Shabelle. Danab forces killed three Al-Shabaab militants in a special intelligence-led operation.

24 August, Daru Salam, Lower Shabelle. US military killed six Al-Shabaab militants and wounded three others in a drone strike.

25 August, Saakow, Middle Juba. US Africa Command (US AFRICOM) killed two Al-Shabaab militants including a senior Al-Shabaab commander.

30 August, Bar Sanguni, Lower Juba. US AFRICOM and SNA killed four Al-Shabaab militants in a raid.

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

6 August, Skikda and Ain Defla Provinces. The National People's Army (ANP) on an anti-terror mission killed three terrorists and seized a large cache of weapons.

13 August, Boumerdès, Chlef and Médéa Provinces. The ANP in a fight against terrorism discovered and destroyed three pillboxes for terrorists, five homemade bombs, explosive products and other objects.

19-24 August, Boumerdes and Batna, Médéa Provinces. The ANP on an anti-terror mission discovered and destroyed seven terrorists' bunkers and four homemade bombs.

TUNISIA

26 August, Sidi Bouzid City, Sidi Bouzid Governorate. An anti-terror mission by security agents led to the arrest of a suspected terrorist. Books and publications inciting hatred and terrorism were confiscated.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

12 August, Tanzania. A group of suspected insurgents attempting to cross from Tanzania to Mocimboa da Praia in Mozambique were arrested by security forces.

29 August, Mueda-Pemba road, Cabo Delgado, Mozambique. Security forces detained a man in possession of weaponry and other military equipment. The person who was to receive the equipment was also arrested.

MALI

22 August, Dagabori Village, Niono Circle, Ségou Region. FAMa launched an airstrike on a forest identified as terrorist's hideout and destroyed one of their suspected bases.

27 August, Briki Werè Town, Niono Circle, Ségou Region. FAMa on an anti-terror mission destroyed an IED.

NIGER

09 August, Niger Republic. The Nigerien Army on an anti-terror operation killed four terrorist arm suppliers.

15 August, Gueskérou Commune, Diffa Region. A military operation led to the rescue of 11 civilians, including women and children, previously kidnapped by Boko Haram.

NIGERIA

02 August, Tse-Audu Village, Donga LGA, Taraba State. The Nigerian Military on a counter terrorism operation destroyed a militia hideout. They recovered one locally made rifle, two camouflage Army uniforms and some drugs.

04 August, Tukugbene-Ayama ijaw LGA, Bayelsa State. The Nigerian army on a counter terror operation killed six gunmen. They also confiscated three boats.

05 August, Lere LGA, Kaduna State. The Nigerian army on a counter terror operation arrested six suspected militia men. They also confiscated one pump action gun, two pistols, one 9mm ammunition, four machetes and two motorcycles.

06 August, Borno State. The NPF arrested 45 suspects over various offences ranging from terrorism, armed robbery, kidnapping and cattle rustling in the State.

06 August, Zamfarawa Village, Batsari LGA, Katsina State. The NPF on an anti-terror mission killed eight suspected bandits.

10 August, Lere LGA, Kaduna State. Security operatives on an anti-terror mission arrested eight suspected members of a gang terrorising the southern part

of the State.

17 August, Dole Community, Bama LGA, Borno State. The Nigerian Air Force on an anti-terror mission destroyed Boko Haram/ISWAP camp and killed 20 terrorists.

20 August, Dole Community, Bama LGA, Borno State. The Borno State Government received 94 persons (37 adult males, 17 adult females and 40 children) who were rescued from Boko Haram by the troops of the Multi National Joint Task Force (MNJTF).

23 August, Hayin Bello Community, Igabi LGA, Kaduna State. A clash between the NPF and the Islamic Movement in Nigeria (IMN), a Shiite movement, led to the deaths of three Shiites.

24 August, Kirta Wolgo Community, Ngala LGA, Borno State. The Nigerian Military on an anti-terror mission killed 15 high ranking ISWAP commanders.

26 August, Toto LGA, Nasarawa State. The Nigerian Army on an anti-terror operation dislodged a terrorist organisation, Darus Salam. A bomb-making factory was also destroyed and some members of the group, including their women and children, surrendered.