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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 March 2020



Edition No: 03

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 top regent 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
AQIM	Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb
AS	Al-Shabaab
ASWJ	Al Sunna wa Jummah
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	Groupeement des Forces pour la sécurisation du Nord
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IEDs	Improvised Explosive Device
IS	Islamic State
ISCAP	Islamic State Central African Province
ISGS	Islamic State in the Greater Sahara
ISS	Islamic State in Somalia
ISWAP	Islamic State West Africa Province
JNIM	Jamaat Nusrat al-Islam wal-Muslimeen
KAIPTC	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Center
KUBN	Uqba Nafi Batallion
LCB	Lake Chad Basin
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MNJTF	Multinational Joint Task Forces
MINUSMA	Mission Multidimensionnelle Intégrée des Nations Unies pour la Stabilisation au Mali
MSA	Mouvement pour le salut de l'Azawad
NISA	National Intelligence Service Agency (Somalia)
OAU	Organization of African Unity
PBIEDs	Person-Borne Improvised Explosive Devices
RCIEDs	Remotely-Controlled Improvised Explosive Devices
REC	Regional Economic Community
RM	Regional Mechanism
SALW	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SNA	Somalia National Army
UNSMIL	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Libya
US	United States (of America)

SUMMARY

General Situation. The reporting period, 1st to 31st March 2020 recorded a higher number of attacks compared to the period 1st to 29th February 2020. At the end of March 2020 there were 153 terrorist attacks compared to 139 for the period of 1st to 29th February 2020. With respect to casualties, there was also an increase in the number of deaths from terrorist attacks. While there were 748 deaths recorded in February 2020, 944 deaths were recorded in March 2020, representing a 24% increase.

Countries Most Affected. The five countries most affected by terrorism during the reporting period were: Mali, DRC, Somalia, Burkina Faso and Nigeria. (In decreasing order of attacks recorded).

Target of Terrorist Attacks. While 91 out of the 153 terrorist attacks were launched against Civilian targets, 51 targeted Military/Security Forces. Six attacks targeted International Organisations and five attacks targeted Government Institutions/Officials. The attacks by Boko Haram and JNIM were mainly against Military/Security Forces, whilst Al-Shabaab, Mai-Mai and other unknown groups mostly targeted civilians.

Weapons Used. The terrorist groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) in 115 out of the 153 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 25 of the attacks and IEDs & SALWs were used in two attacks.

Deaths from Terrorists Attacks. 944 deaths were recorded during the period: 399 civilians, 352 Military/Security personnel and 193 terrorists.

Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist Groups. Boko Haram killed 132 persons (5 civilians, 127 Military/Security Forces); Al-Shabaab killed 41 persons (22 civilians, 19 Military/Security Forces); JNIM killed 36 Military/Security Forces; ISCAP/ASWJ killed 33 persons (3 civilians, 30 Military/Security Forces); ADF killed 26 persons (7 civilians, 19 Military/Security Forces); ISWAP killed 16 persons (3 civilians, 13 Military/Security Forces); Mai-Mai killed 3 persons (2 civilians, 1 Military/Security Force); and unknown/other groups killed 527 persons (369 civilians, 158 Military/Security Forces).

Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups. Al-Shabaab suffered the highest number of casualties during the period. Military/Security forces killed 253 Al-Shabaab terrorists. Boko Haram followed with 160 terrorists killed, ADF lost 80 terrorists, Mai-Mai lost 30 elements, JNIM lost 25 and 231 terrorists from other groups were also killed.

Kidnapping. 11 cases of kidnapping were recorded and a total of 54 persons were taken hostage in Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and DRC during the period. Three captives were killed and 19 were released. 32 abductees remain in hostage.

Focus on Epicentres. Out of the 153 terrorist attacks, the Sahel region accounted for 61 and 269 deaths, Central Africa epicenter (DRC) recorded 29 with 140 deaths, and the Horn of Africa recorded 25 attacks with 62 deaths during the period.

High Profile Attacks. **01 March, in Kaduna State, Nigeria.** Unidentified armed men attacked the villages of Kerawa, Zareyawa and Marina, killed 51 people and left many injured. **08 March, in Yatenga, Burkina Faso,** Unidentified armed men attacked the villages of Barga and Dinguila and killed 43 people. **09 February, in Auno Town, Borno State, Nigeria.** **15 March, Diffa Region, Niger.** An attack by Boko Haram on a military camp resulted in an injury to a soldier. A counter-attack by the military led to the death of 50 Boko Haram terrorists. Boko Haram elements attacked and killed 30 civilians and destroyed 18 vehicles. **23 March, in Lake Chad, Chad.** Boko Haram fighters launched an attack against a Chadian military base in the Island of Boma that resulted in the killing of 98 Chadian soldiers and injury to 50 others. **23 March, in Borno State, Nigeria.** An ambush by unidentified fighters resulted in the deaths of 70 Nigerian soldiers.

Counter-Terrorism Response. CT operations resulted in neutralizing 586 terrorists. 51 Military/Security Forces died during those operations.

Conclusions/Recommendations. The intensification of terrorism and violent extremism attacks across the Continent distracts the livelihood of the people and disrupts development. This has given rise to forced displacement, exacerbating the insecurities of the populations. The persistent violence also undermines the numerous counter terrorism efforts across the continent. In new areas where violence is escalating, regional and continental counter terrorism efforts should hasten tackle the problem before it becomes a fully blown regional and continental catastrophe.

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

Threat Update

The reporting period, 1st to 31st March 2020 witnessed an increase in both the number of terrorist attacks and deaths in comparison to the preceding month of February 2020. At the end of March 2020, there were 153 terrorist attacks that resulted in 944 deaths compared to 139 attacks and 748 deaths for the period of 1st to 29th February 2020. While the number of attacks increased by 10%, the number of deaths also rose by 24%.

As in the months of January and February, civilians continue to be the primary target of the terrorist groups. Out of the 153 terrorist attacks recorded, 91 targeted the civilian population. Military/Security Forces were the next target of attacks with 51. International Organisations were attacked on six occasions while Government Institutions/Officials were targeted in five instances.

Boko Haram and JNIM attacks were mainly targeted at Military/Security Forces, while Al-Shabaab, Mai-Mai militia as well as attacks for which no group claimed responsibility mostly targeted civilians.

Consequently, civilians bore the brunt of the terrorist attacks in terms of casualties. From the 944 deaths recorded during the period, 399, representing 42% were civilians, closely followed were Military/Security personnel with 352 deaths or 37% while 193 terrorists representing almost 21% were killed in terrorist attacks. 586 terrorists and 51 Military/Security were killed during Counter-Terrorism operations.

Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) continue to be the preferred means by which the terrorists launch attacks. In 115 out of the 153 attacks, SALWs were used while Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 25 attacks. The combination of both SALWs & IEDs were used in two attacks. Mali, DRC, Somalia, Burkina Faso and Nigeria were the countries most affected by terrorist activities during the period under review.

In addition to devastating attacks that continue to kill and maim innocent civilians, terrorist and violent extremist groups across the length and breadth of the continent also engage in abducting members of the populace. During the review period, 11 cases of kidnapping were recorded and a total of 54 persons were taken hostage in Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and DRC. Three captives were killed and 19 were released. 32 people still remain in hostage.

Sahel Belt of West Africa

For three months in a row, the region recorded the highest number of both terrorist attacks and casualties compared to other regions. A total of 61 terrorist attacks resulting in 269 deaths were registered. This represented a marginal increase from February where there were 64 attacks and 268 deaths. Of the total deaths recorded during the period under review, 148 were civilians, 75 military/security personnel and 46 terrorists. Mali suffered the highest number of attacks and deaths in the region at 39 and 140 respectively. JNIM claimed responsibility for a number of attacks in the region making it the most active terrorist group during the period under review.

Lake Chad Basin

The Lake Chad Basin recorded a total of 13 terrorist attacks and 284 deaths, comprising 20 civilians, 191 security personnel and 73 terrorists during the period under review. The number of attacks and deaths increased compared to February where there were 15 attacks and 62 deaths. Nigeria recorded the highest number of attacks and deaths in the region with six and 120 respectively. On 23rd March, unidentified

terrorists ambushed a military convoy near Gorgi in Borno state, with RPGs that resulted in the deaths of 70 soldiers. Earlier on 1st March, unidentified armed men attacked the villages of Kerawa, Zareyawa and Marina in Kaduna state and killed 51 people. However, the most brazen terrorist attack in the region during the period was the 23rd March assault on a Chadian military base in the Island of Boma, in the Lake Chad region that resulted in the destruction of the base and the killing of 98 soldiers. The attack was the deadliest tragedy witnessed by the Chadian army in its history. Meanwhile in neighbouring Niger, elements of Boko Haram attacked a military base on 15th March, in Diffa region that resulted in an injury to a soldier. A counter-attack by the military led to the death of 50 Boko Haram terrorists. The audaciousness of the terrorists to persistently launch attacks against military bases and convoys demonstrates their confidence and therefore requires resolute actions to tame them in order to engender confidence among the forces and the civilian populations.

East and Horn of Africa

East Africa region also recorded an increase in both attacks and deaths during the reporting period. A total of 25 attacks and 62 deaths were reported compared to 14 attacks and 68 deaths in February. 23 civilians and 21 members of security services lost their lives. 18 terrorists were also eliminated during the period. Somalia continues to be the most terrorism-affected country in the region. The country recorded 19 attacks and 57 deaths. Sudan for the first time in the year recorded an incident that the authorities described as terrorist attack. On 9th March, in the capital Khartoum, an explosion followed by a gun fire targeted the convoy of the Prime Minister, Abdalla Hamdok. Although he survived the attack, one of his security personnel was lightly wounded. Again, on 6th March, in Zombo, Uganda, three Uganda People's Defense Force (UPDF) soldiers were killed by unknown attackers. The UPDF retaliated and killed four of the suspected attackers. Al-Shabaab remains the deadliest terrorist group in the region and was responsible for 22 out of the 27 attacks that took the lives of 41 persons, comprising 22 civilians and 19 Military/Security personnel.

Central Africa

As in the other regions, Central Africa also witnessed a surge in both the number of attacks and deaths during the period under review. There were 36 attacks resulting in 310 deaths against 18 attacks and 220 deaths during the preceding month. In spite of Cameroon, the Central Africa Republic and Chad witnessing attacks during the period, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), remains the most volatile country in the region, particularly in areas around Beni in North Kivu province. Out of the 36 attacks recorded in the region, the country alone accounted for 29 that resulted in the deaths of 140 people.

Southern Africa

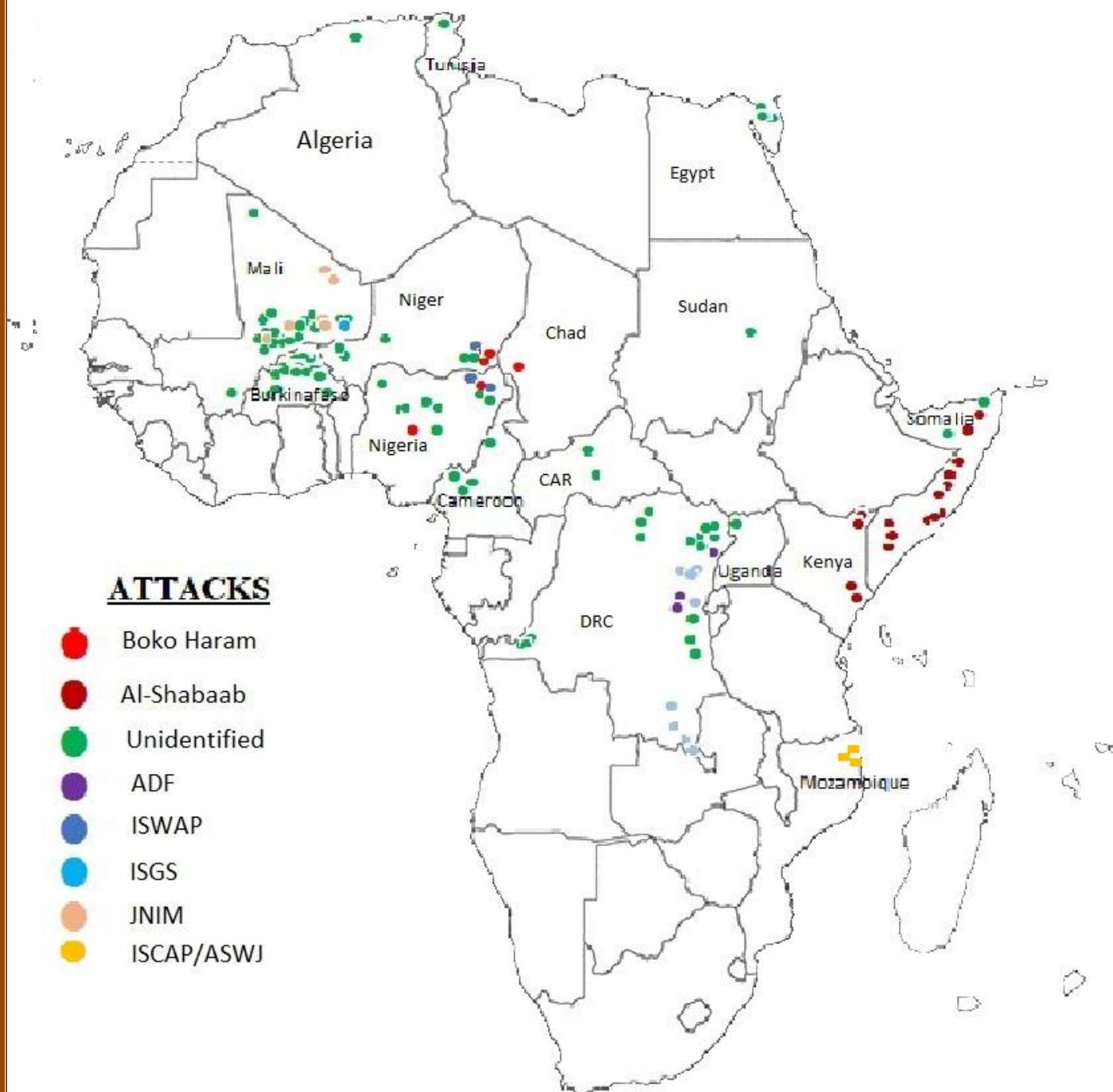
Unlike the other regions discussed above, Southern Africa recorded a decrease in both attacks and deaths during the reporting period compared to the same period in February. While there were seven attacks and 41 deaths in February, March recorded three attacks and 33 deaths. Of the 33 deaths, three were civilians, 30 military/security personnel. All the attacks were carried out in northern Mozambique, where terrorists appear to be expanding their areas of operations. In an attack that was later claimed by the IS, the local Ahlul Sunna Wal Jamaa (ASWJ) terrorist invaded and briefly occupied the centre of Mocimboa da Praia, a town in Cabo Delgado on 23rd March. They raided military barracks and police station, stole weapons and set prisoners free. They also burnt houses and destroyed a school. Three people including a child were killed and dozens were wounded. The decision by the Mozambican authorities to launch offensive against ASWJ, in collaboration with private security companies is a step in the right direction. However, as it is the experience elsewhere, any military approach, particularly involving private contractors should be conducted in a way not to alienate the local communities but to seek their cooperation in the counter-terrorism efforts.

North Africa and the Maghreb

While North Africa recorded five attacks, an increase of one incident compared to February, the region also witnessed a decrease in the number of deaths from 19 in February to 11 in March. Of the 11 deaths, nine were security personnel and two were civilians. On 6th March, in the Tunisian capital, Tunis, two suicide bombers blew themselves up near the entrance of the US Embassy. A policeman was killed and five other persons were injured. In Algeria, a homemade bomb killed two soldiers on 7th March, in Beni-Bouateb, Chlef province. These isolated incidents demonstrate that despite the lull in terrorist activities, the North Africa region remains restive and efforts by the security services needs to continue to make conditions in the region unbearable for the operate.

GENERAL TREND: TERRORISTS ATTACKS AND DEATHS

Map 1: Map of Terrorism Attacks from 1st to 31st March 2020



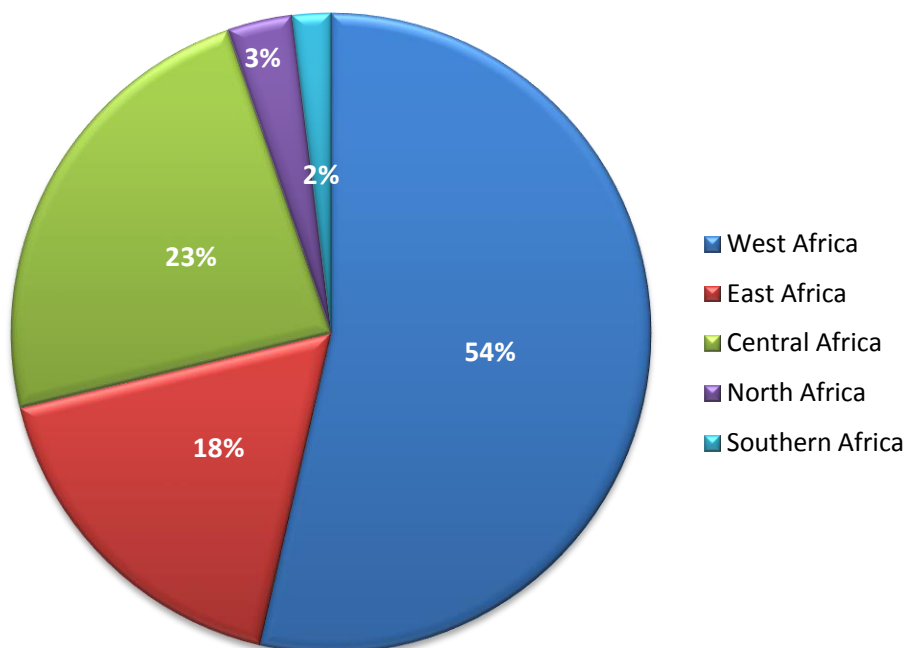
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

1. Total Number of Terrorist Attacks:

A total of 153 terrorism incidents including 11 cases of kidnapping were recorded from 1st to 31st March.

2. Terrorist Attacks by Region

Figure 1: Percentage per Region



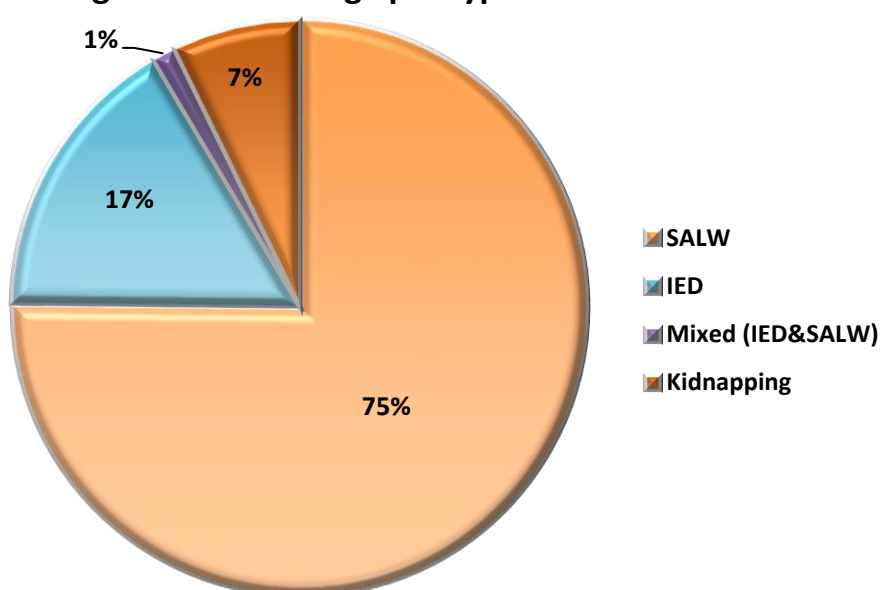
Number of Attacks per Region:

- West Africa: 82
- Central Africa: 36
- East Africa: 27
- North Africa: 5
- Southern Africa: 3

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

3. Types of Attack

Figure 2: Percentage per type of Attacks



Number of Attacks per Type:

- SALWs: 115
- IEDs: 25
- Kidnapping: 11
- Mixed (IEDs & SALW): 2

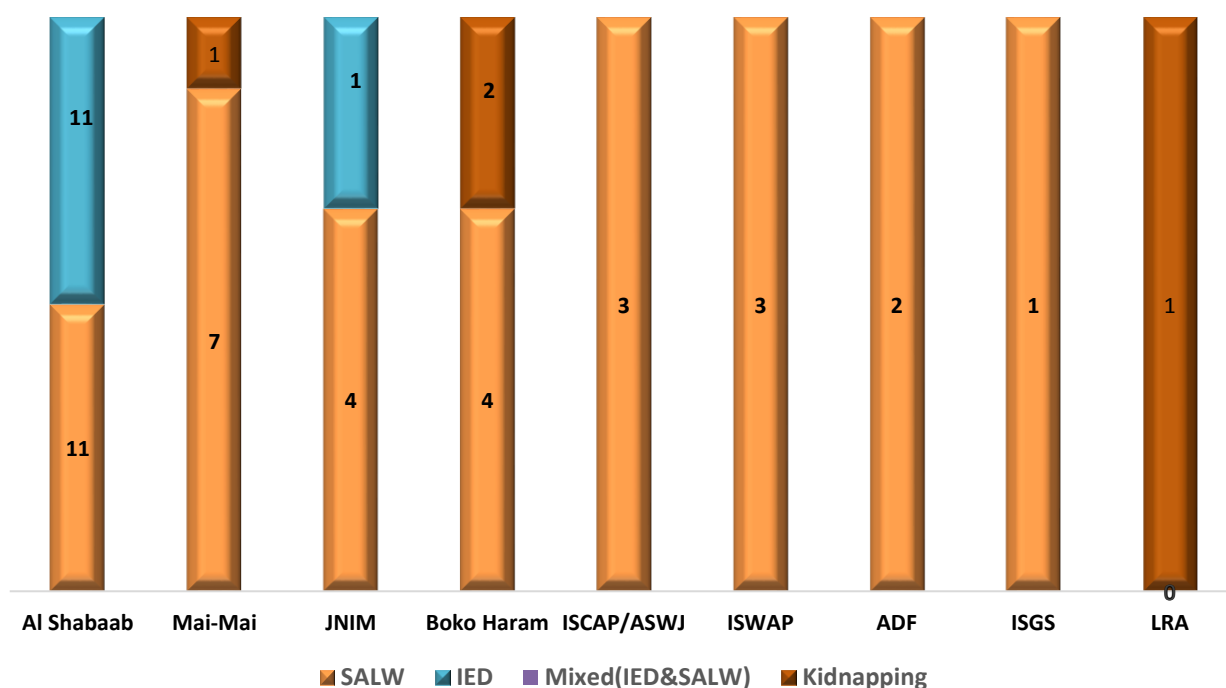
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Table 1: Types of Attacks by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	SALW	IED	Mixed	Kidnapping	Comments
Al-Shabaab	11	11	-	-	In a total of 22 attacks by the group, 11 each involved SALWs and IEDs.
Mai-Mai	7	-	-	1	Mai-Mai carried out seven using SALWs and one attack to kidnap.
JNIM	4	2	-	-	JNIM carried out six attacks. Four involved SALWs and two were IEDs.
Boko Haram	4	-	-	2	Boko Haram carried out four attacks using SALW. They also carried out two kidnappings.
ISCAP/ASWJ	3	-	-	-	ASWJ used SALWs to carry out three attacks.
ISWAP	3	-	-	-	ISWAP carried out three attacks using SALWs.
ADF	2	-	-	-	ADF carried out two attacks using SALWs.
ISGS	1	-	-	-	ISGS carried out a single attack using SALWs.
LRA	-	-	-	1	LRA carried out one kidnapping.
Unknown/ Other Groups	80	12	2	7	Unknown/Other Groups used SALWs in majority of the attacks. In 80 out of 101 attacks by these groups, SALWs were used. They used IEDs in 12 attacks. They also carried out two attacks using Mixed SALWs& IEDs. They were responsible for seven cases of kidnapping.
TOTAL	115	25	2	11	

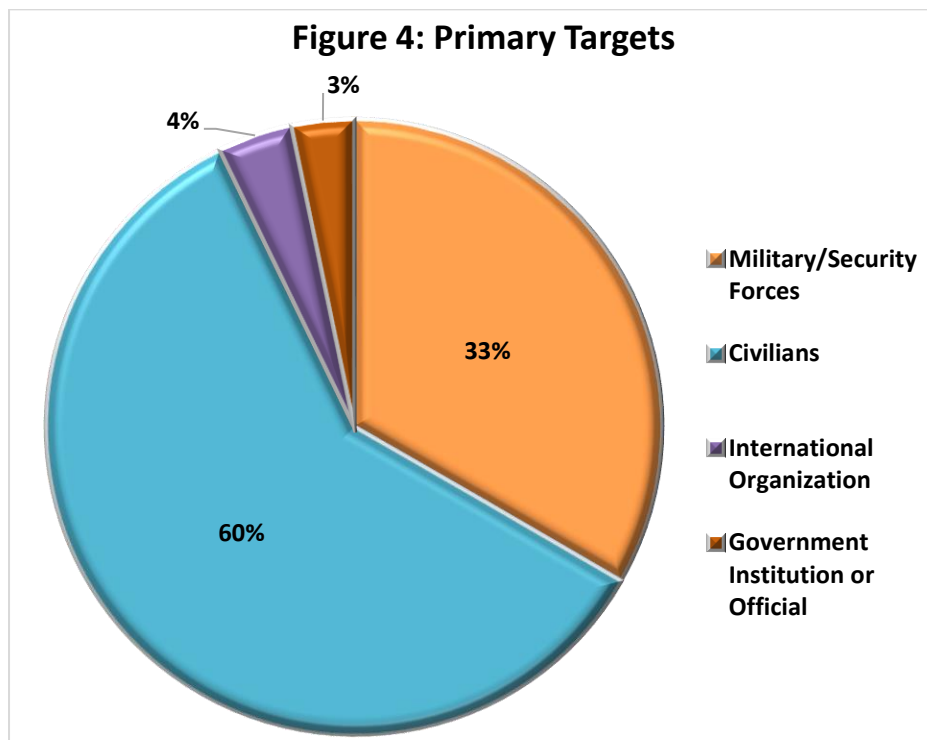
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Figure 3: Percentage of Means employed by Terrorist Groups



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

4. Primary Targets



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Primary Targets

- Civilians: **91**
 - Military/Security Forces: **51**
 - International Organization: **6**
 - Government Institution or Officials: **5**
- **91** of the attacks representing **60%** targeted civilians.
 - **51** attacks representing **33 %** targeted Security/Military personnel.
 - International Organization were targeted six time representing **4%** of the targets
 - **5** Government Institutions or Officials targeted less than **3%**

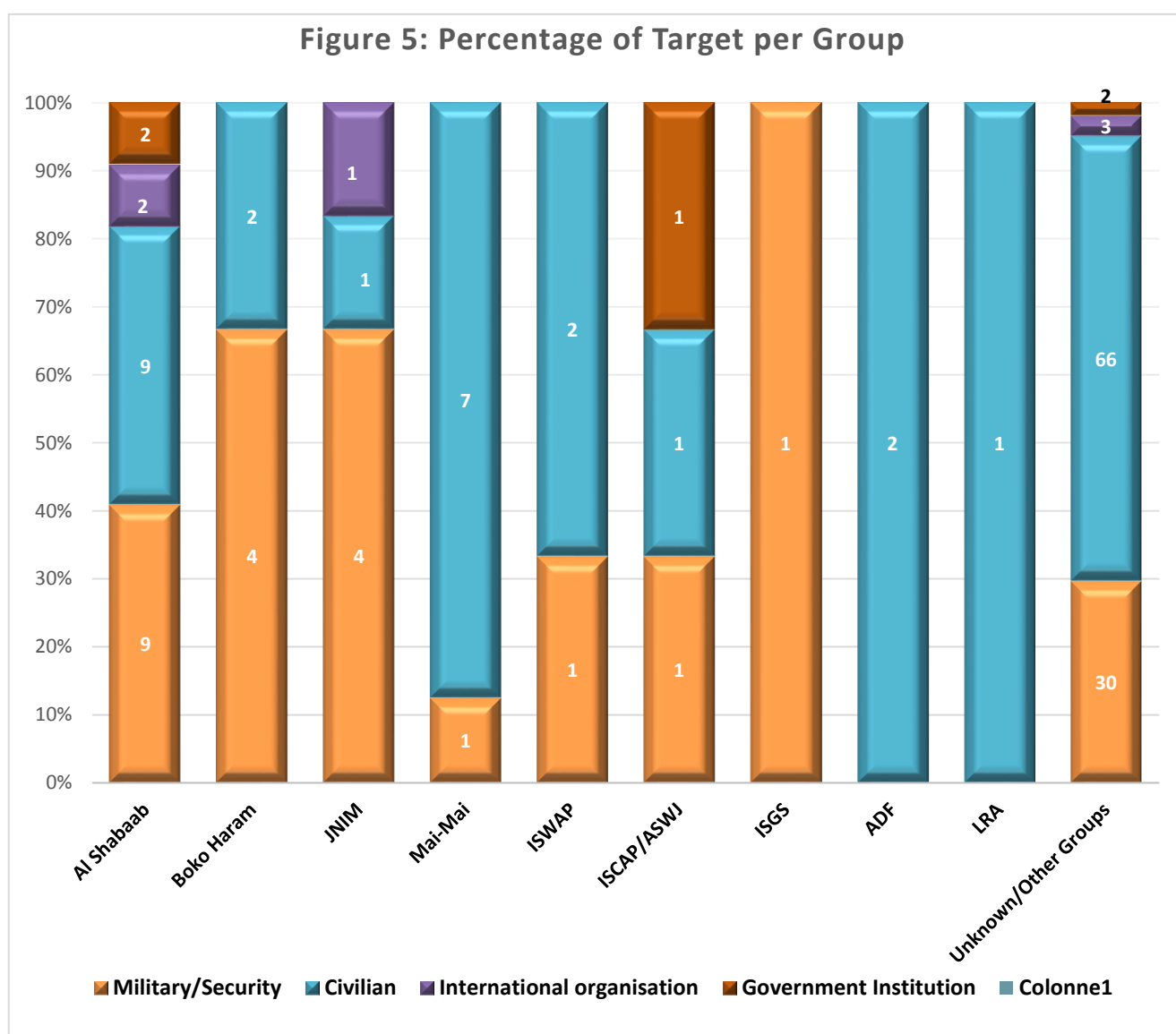
5. Terrorist Groups and their Primary Targets

Table 2: Details of Terrorist Groups and their Primary Target

Terrorist Groups	Military /Security	Civilians	Int. Org.	Gov't Inst.	Comments
Al-Shabaab	9	9	2	2	Al-Shabaab carried out nine attacks against Military/Security Forces and another nine attacks against civilians. International organisations and Government Institutions/Officials were each targeted two times.
Boko Haram	4	2	-	-	Boko Haram carried out four attacks against Military/Security Forces and two attacks against civilians.
JNIM	4	1	1	-	JNIM targeted Military/Security Forces with four attacks, a single attack against civilians and one attack against International organisation.
Mai-Mai	1	7	-	-	Mai-Mai targeted Military/Security Forces with a single attack and seven attacks against civilians.
ISWAP	1	2	-	-	ISWAP carried out one attack against Military/Security Forces and two attacks against civilians.
ISCAP/ASWJ	1	1	-	1	ASWJ carried out one attack each against the Military/Security Forces, civilians and Government

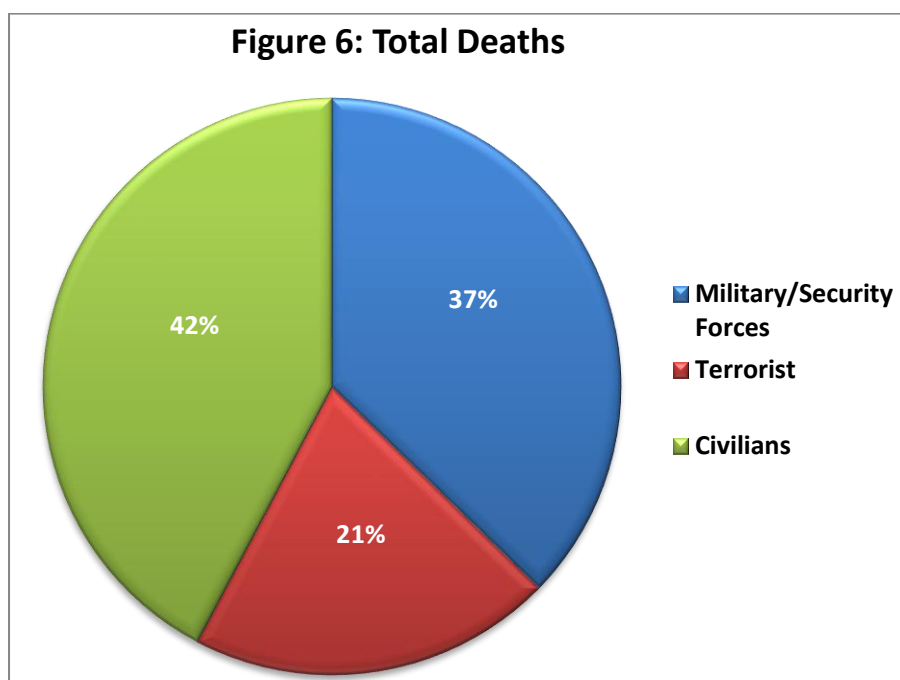
					Institution/Officials.
ISGS	1	-	-	-	ISGS conducted one attack against Military/Security Forces.
ADF	-	2	-	-	ADF carried out two attacks against civilians.
LRA	-	1	-	-	LRA targeted civilians in one attack.
Unknown/ Other Groups	30	66	3	2	Attacks for which no group claimed responsibility mostly targeted civilians. 66 out of 101 attacks targeted civilians; 30 targeted Military/Security Forces, three targeted International Organisations and two attacks targeted Government Institutions/Officials.
TOTAL	52	98	2	3	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

6. Total Terrorism Deaths



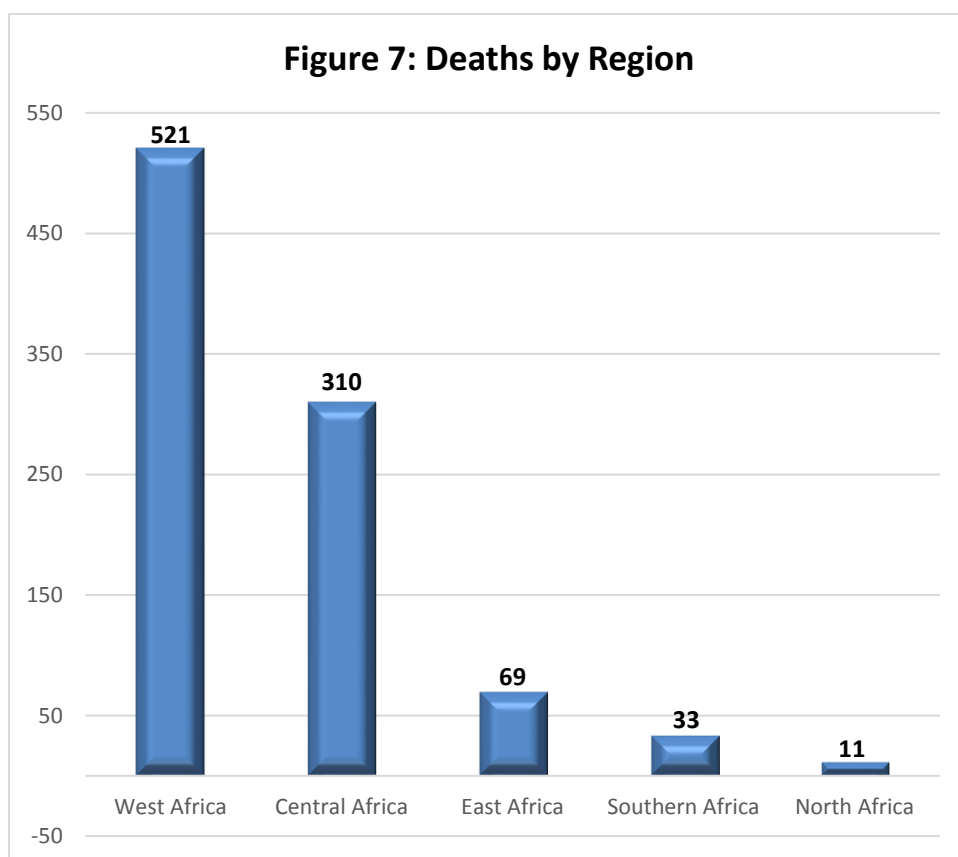
Total Deaths: 944

- Civilians: **399**
- Military/Security Forces: **352**
- Terrorists: **193**

- A total of **944** deaths were recorded within the period under review.
- Out of the number, **42%** were civilians, **37%** were Military/Security Forces killed by terrorist groups and **21%** were terrorists killed by Security Forces.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

7. Terrorism Deaths Per Region

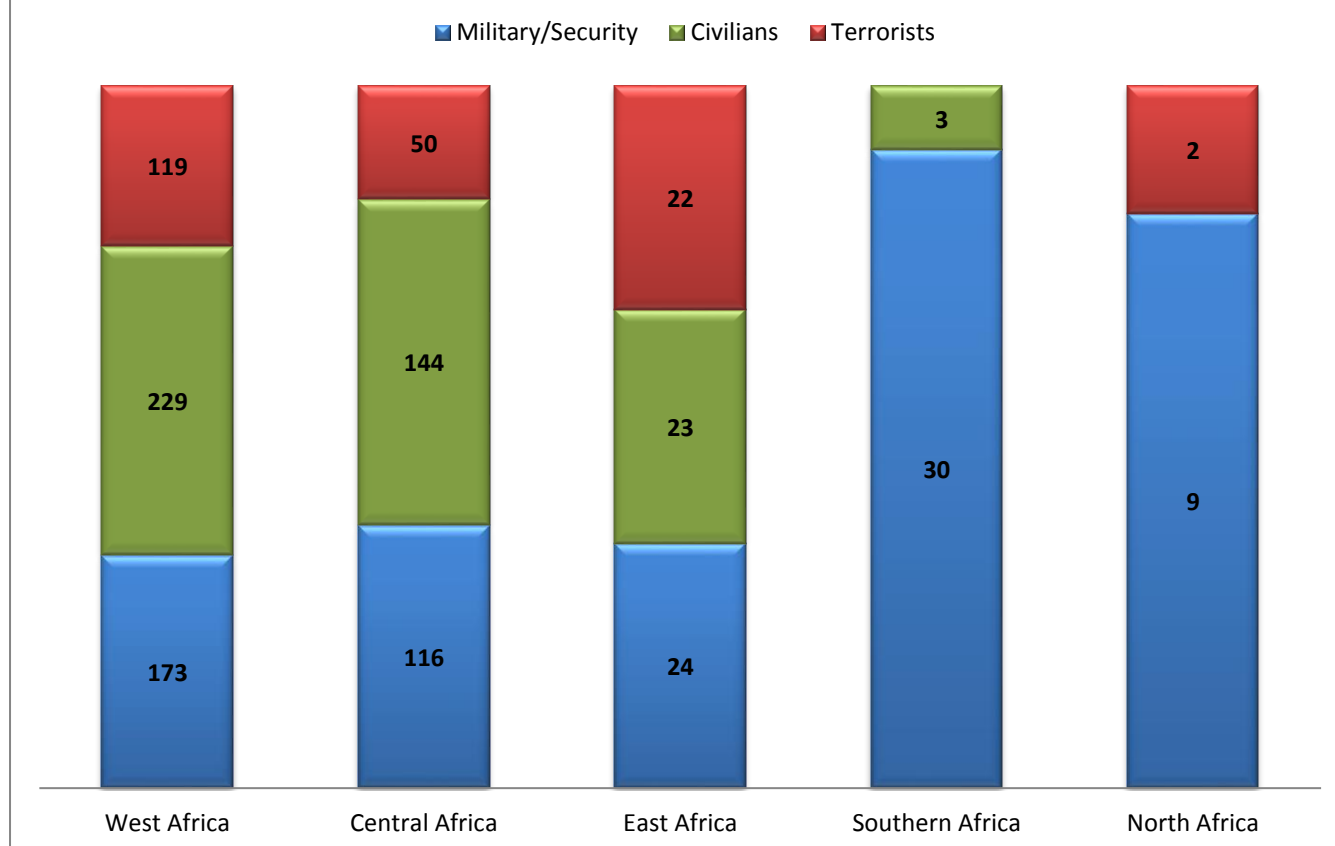


Deaths per Region

- **West Africa** recorded the highest number of deaths accounting for **55%** of total deaths.
- **Central Africa** recorded **33%** of deaths.
- **East Africa** recorded **7%** of deaths.
- **4%** and **1%** of all terrorism deaths within the period occurred in **Southern Africa** and **North Africa** regions respectively.

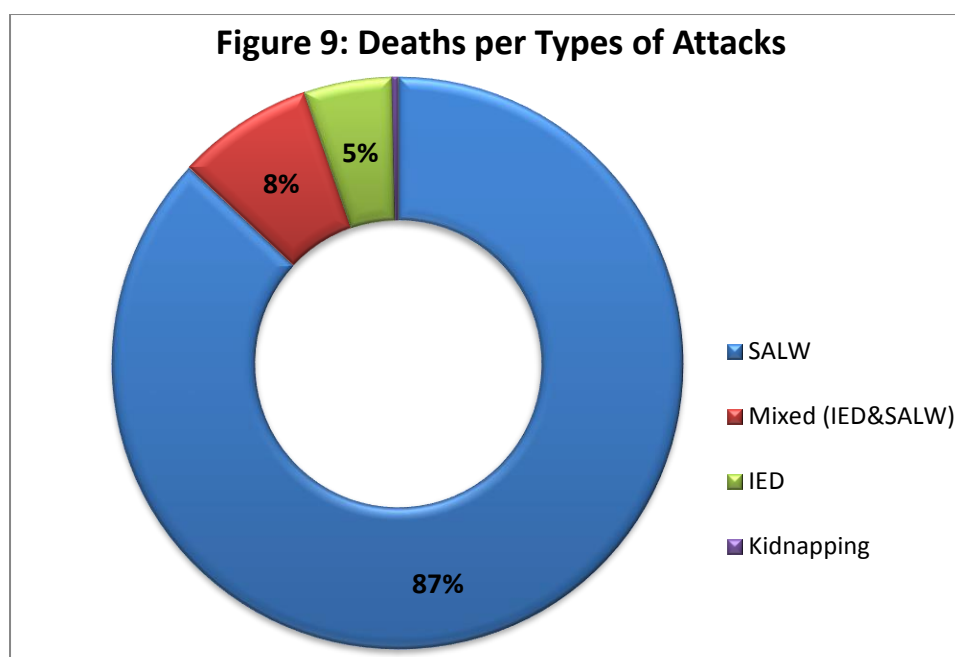
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Figure 8: Deaths per Regions and Categories



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Deaths by Types of Attacks



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Deaths by Types of Attacks

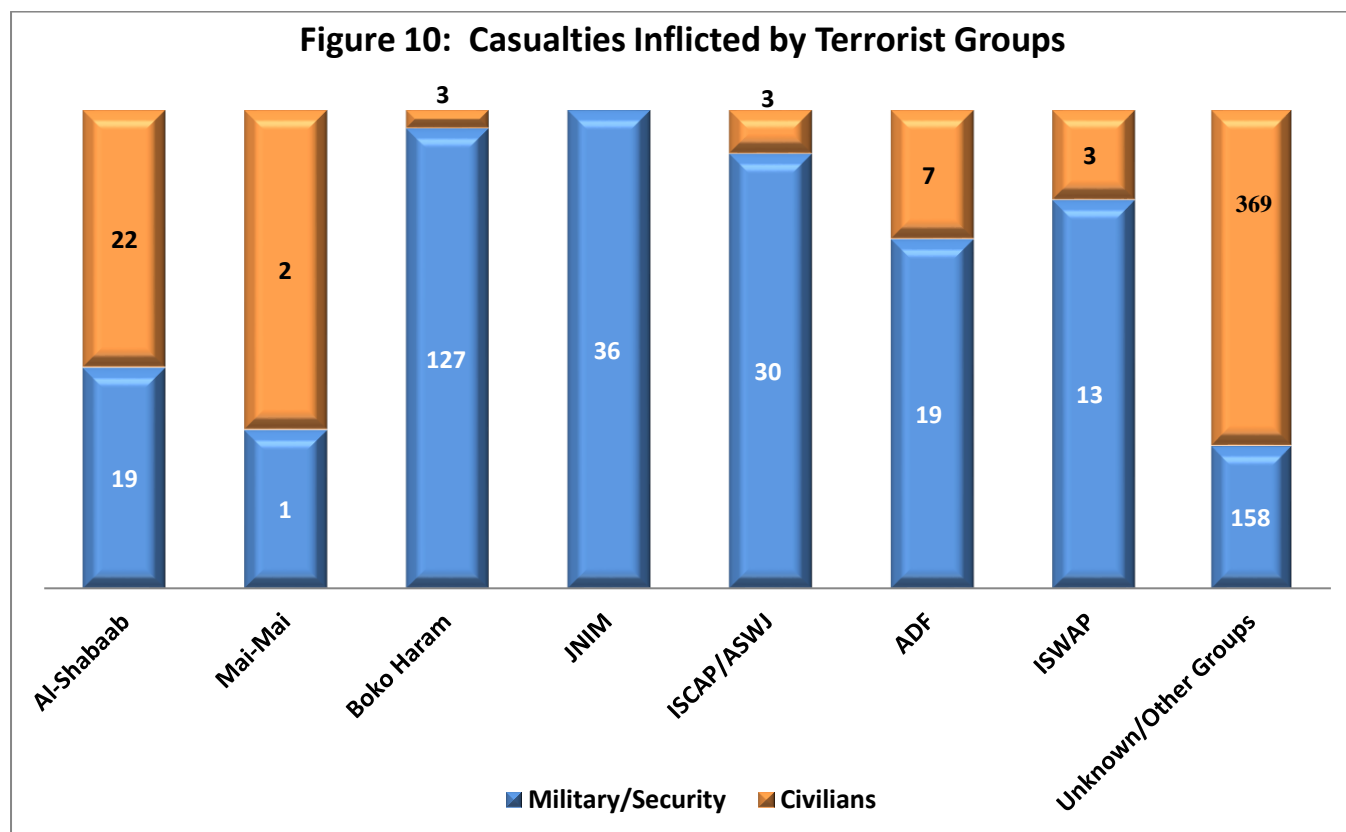
- SALWs: **821**
 - Mixed (IED & SALW): **73**
 - IEDs: **47**
 - Kidnapping: **3**
- **SALWs** accounted for **87%** of the deaths occasioned by terrorist attacks.
 - **Mixed** accounted for **8%** of deaths.
 - **5%** and less than **1%** accounted respectively for **IED** and **Kidnapping**.

8. Attacks by Terrorist Groups and Casualties Inflicted

Table 3: Attacks and Casualties by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	Number of Attacks	Number of Deaths	Comments
Al-Shabaab	22	41	Al-Shabaab carried out 22 attacks, killing 41 persons.
Mai-Mai	8	3	Mai-Mai carried out eight attacks, killing three persons.
Boko Haram	6	130	Boko Haram carried out six attacks, killing 130 persons.
JNIM	6	36	JNIM carried out six attacks, killing 36 persons.
ISCAP/ASWJ	3	33	ASWJ carried out three attacks, killing 33 persons.
ADF	2	26	ADF carried out two attacks, killing 26 persons
ISWAP	3	18	ISWAP carried out three attacks, killing 18 persons.
ISGS	1	-	ISGS carried out a single attack with no death recorded.
LRA	1	-	LRA carried out a single attack with no death recorded.
Unknown/Other Groups	101	527	101 attacks were carried out by Unknown/Other Groups. These attacks added up to 527 deaths.
TOTAL	153	814	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

9. Members of Terrorist Groups Killed (In Attacks and CT Operations)

Table 4: Details of Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	Number Killed	Comments
Al-Shabaab	253	A total of 253 terrorists killed were from Al-Shabaab group.
Boko Haram	160	160 terrorists of the group were killed.
ADF	80	80 ADF members were killed.
Mai-Mai	30	30 Mai-Mai elements were killed.
JNIM	25	25 terrorists from the group were killed.
Unknown/Other Groups	231	A total of 231 terrorists killed were from Unknown/Other Groups.
TOTAL	779	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

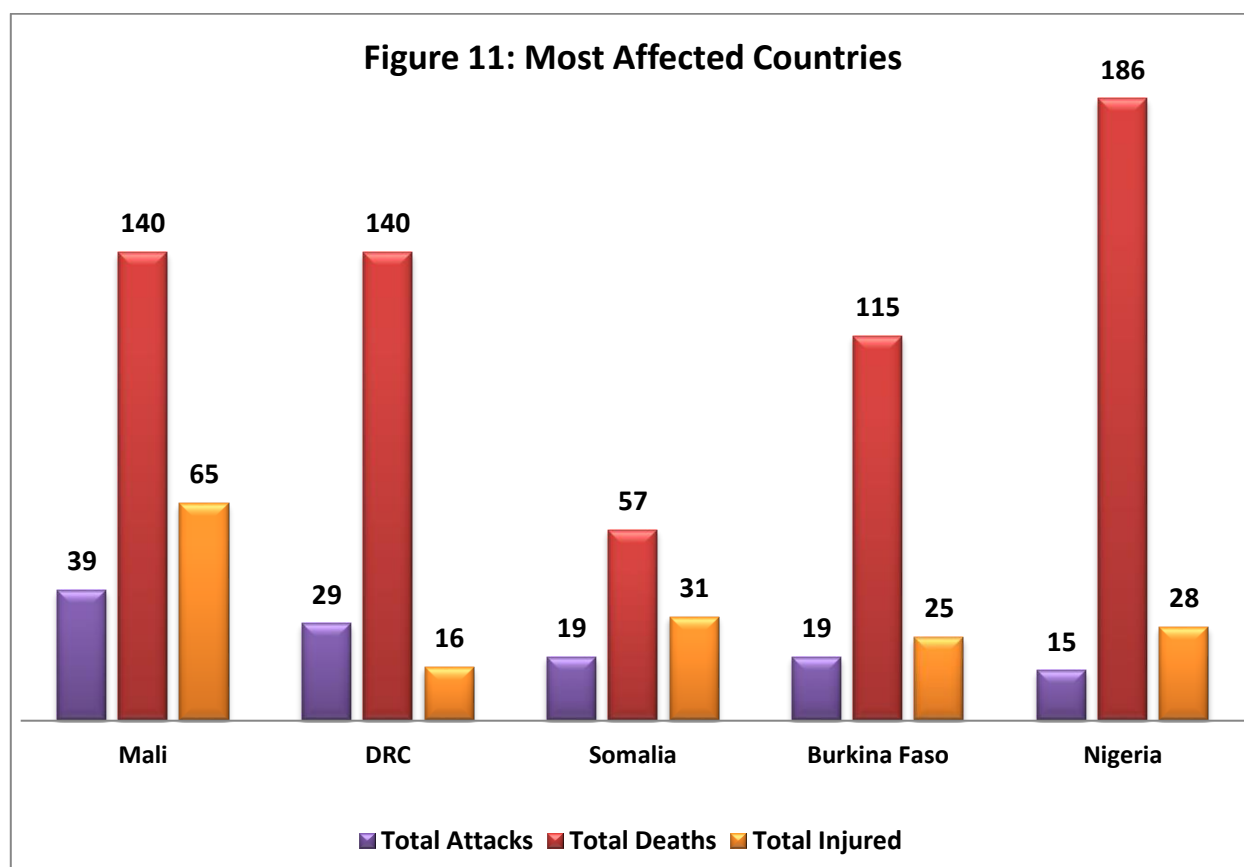
10. The Five Most Affected Countries

Table 5: Five Countries Most Affected

Country	Total Attacks	Total Deaths	Total injured
Mali	39	140	65
DRC	29	140	16
Somalia	19	57	31
Burkina Faso	19	115	25
Nigeria	15	186	28
TOTAL	121	638	150

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

- **Mali** recorded the highest number of **attacks (39)** resulting in **140** deaths.
- **DRC** recorded the second highest number of **attacks (29)** resulting in the **140** deaths.
- **Somalia** recorded **19 attacks** resulting in the lowest number of deaths (**57**).
- **Burkina Faso** recorded **19 attacks** resulting in **115** deaths.
- **Nigeria** recorded the lowest number of attacks (**15**) resulting in **186** deaths.



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

11. High Profile Attacks

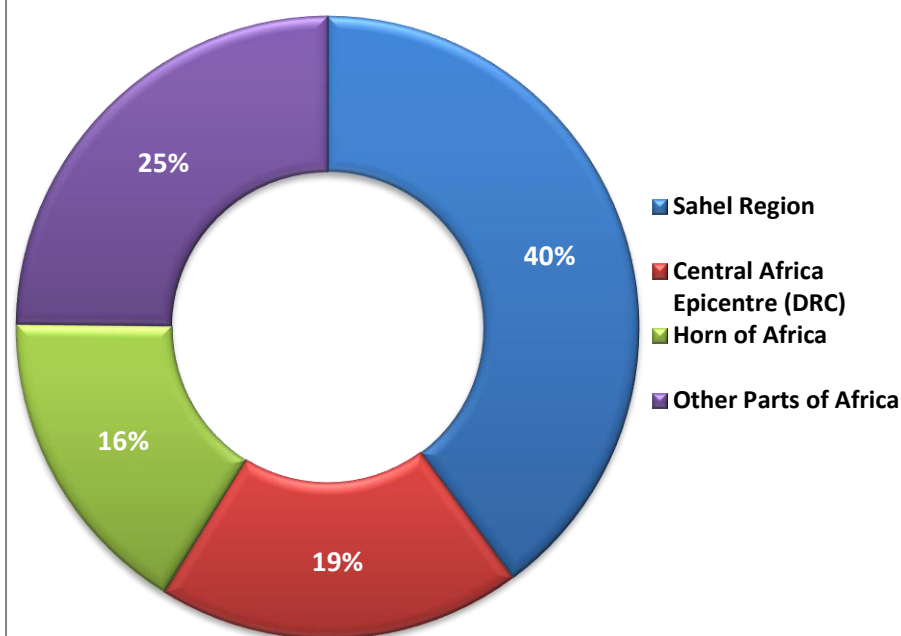
Table 6: List of high-Profile Attacks

No	Country	Place	Date	Group	Deaths	Description
1	Chad	Lake Chad	23/03/2020	Boko Haram	98	Boko Haram fighters invaded a military base in the Island of Boma and overpowered the soldiers in a seven-hour operation that resulted in the deaths of 98 Chadian soldiers and injury to 50 others. The onslaught was the deadliest attack on the nation's forces.
2	Nigeria	Borno State	23/03/2020	Boko Haram	70	An ambush by unidentified armed men in Gorgi, Borno state resulted in the deaths of 70 Nigerian soldiers.
3	Nigeria	Kaduna	01/03/2020	Unknown group	51	Armed bandits attacked the villages of Kerawa, Zareyawa and Marina, killed 51 people and left many injured. Houses were set ablaze and foodstuff stolen.
4	Niger	Diffa	15/03/2020	Boko Haram	50	An attack by Boko Haram on a military camp resulted in an injury to a soldier. A counter-attack by the military led to the death of 50 Boko Haram terrorists. 15 terrorists, weapons and two vehicles were also captured.
5	Burkina Faso	Yatenga	08/03/2020	Unknown group	43	Unidentified armed men attacked the villages of Barga and Dinguila and killed 43 people.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Attacks in Epicentres

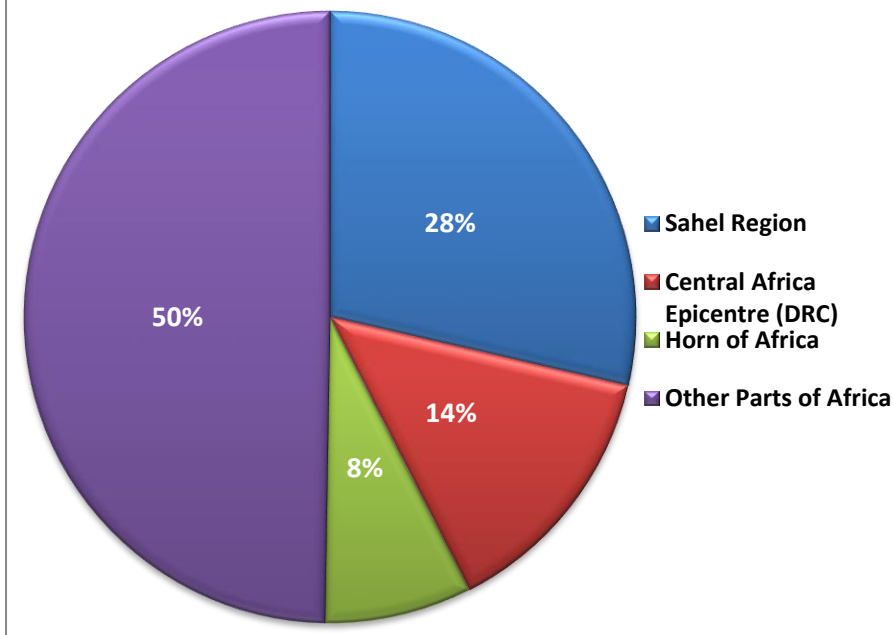
Figure 12: Attacks in Epicentres



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

12. Total Deaths Recorded in Epicentres

Figure 13: Deaths in Epicentres



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Total Attacks in Africa: 153

- Sahel region: 61
- Central Africa (DRC): 29
- Horn of Africa: 25
- Other parts of Africa: 38

- Within the period under review, the **Sahel** (Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger) recorded **40%**;
- **Central Africa (DRC) Epicenter** recorded **19%**;
- **The Horn of Africa** recorded **16%** of all the attacks in Africa.
- The **Other Parts of Africa** recorded **25%** of all the attacks.

Total Deaths in Africa: 944

- **Sahel Region: 269**
- **Central Africa Epicentre (DRC): 140**
- **Horn of Africa: 62**
- **Other parts of Africa: 473**

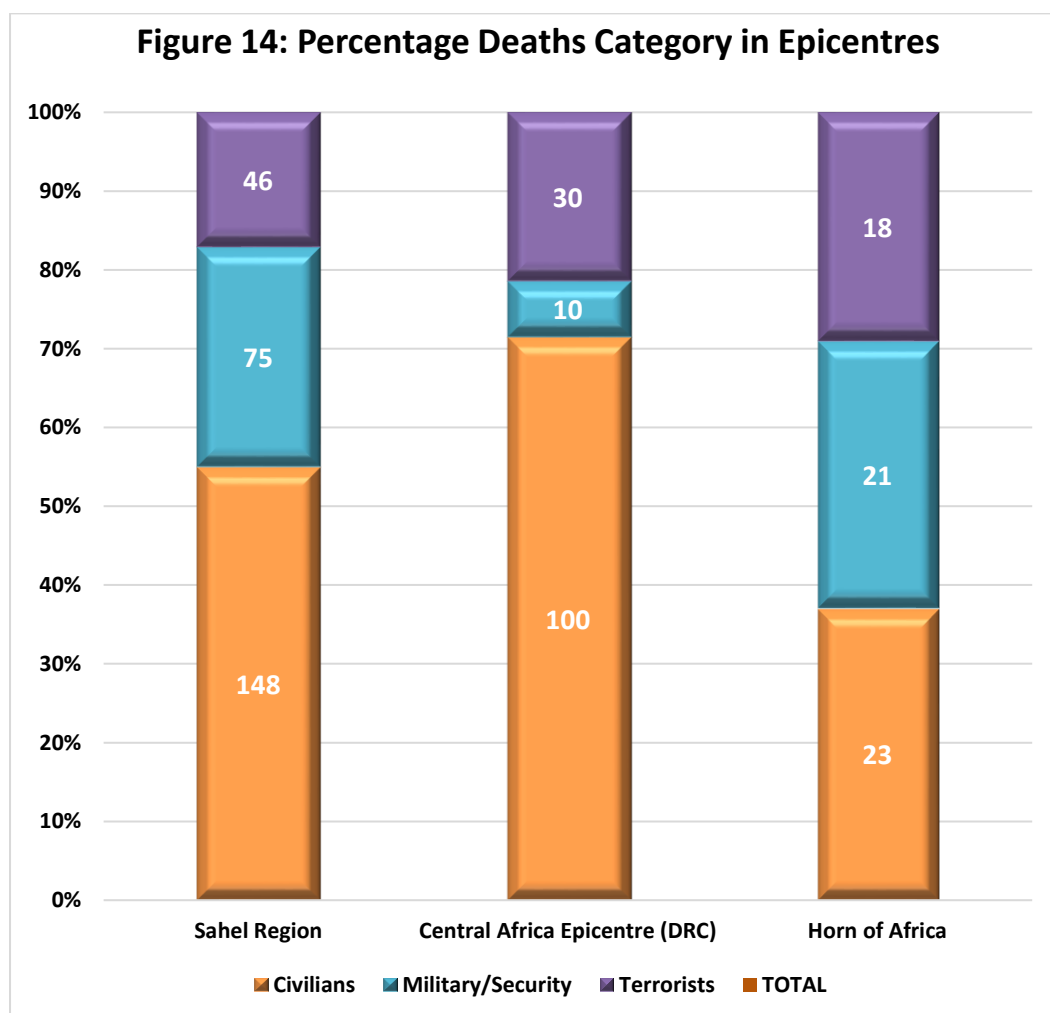
- **28%** of the deaths recorded in the **Sahel Region**.
- **14% and 8%** of the deaths occurred respectively in the Central Africa epicenter (DRC) and in the **Horn of Africa**.
- **50%** of the deaths recorded within the period under review occurred in the **Other Parts of Africa**.

13. Deaths by Category in Epicentres

Table 7: Category of Deaths in Epicentres

Epicentre	Civilian	Military	Terrorists	Comments
Sahel Region	148	75	46	The Sahel region recorded highest number of deaths against Civilians and Military/Security Forces among the epicentres.
Central Africa Epicentre (DRC)	100	10	30	The Central Africa region (DRC) recorded the second highest number of deaths against the Civilians.
Horn of Africa	23	21	18	The Horn of Africa recorded the lowest number of deaths among Civilians within the epicentres.
TOTAL	271	106	94	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

KIDNAPPINGS

11 cases of kidnapping were recorded and a total of 54 persons were taken hostage in Burkina Faso, Niger, Mali and DRC during the period. Three captives were killed and 19 were released. 32 of the abductees remain in hostage.

- **07 March, Kintchandi, Diffa, Diffa region.** Suspected Boko Haram terrorists kidnapped four people including the village chief, the daughter and wife of an imam and another citizen.
- **08 March, Kanyihunga, Malio, Bashu, Noth-Kivu.** 19 people were kidnapped by Mai-Mai militiamen. The militiamen requested for ransom in order to release them.
- **11 March, Garin Dogo, Gueskerou commune, Diffa region.** Boko Haram terrorists made an incursion into the village and kidnapped a nine year old girl.
- **13 March, Dikpay, Bondo, Bas-Uele.** LRA members attacked the locality of Dikpa, kidnapped ten people and took away goods.
- **17 March, Niafunke Circle, Timbuktu region.** The Mayor of Soumpi, A candidate for legislative elections was kidnapped with three other members of his entourage by unidentified armed men. They were all released 24 hours later.
- **17 March, Tonka, Goundam circle, Timbuktu region.** Unidentified armed individuals abducted six members of the CODEM political party near Tonka while they were conducting their electoral campaign. They were released the next day.
- **25 March, Niafounke, Timbuktu Region.** A prominent opposition member and leader of the Union for Republic and Democracy (URD), Soumaila Cisse was kidnapped with eight members of his delegation while traveling in his electoral stronghold in Niafounke, north of Timbuktu. His bodyguard was killed and two other members of his entourage injured. All eight members of his delegation kidnapped with him have since been released. He is still held by his captors.
- **25 March, Mabuki, Bayolo, Nyunzu, Tanganyika.** A militia group named Twa and led by Mpululu kidnapped two women from Mabuki village. The two women were released after the payment of ransom.
- **29 March, Nokara, Haire Commune, Douentza circle, Mopti Region.** The imam of the town who was kidnapped by unidentified armed men on Saturday 28th March 2020, was later released unharmed.
- **30 March, Solle, Loroum Province, North region.** The first deputy mayor and the head of the village who abducted on 29th March, were found dead.

CONCLUSION

The intensification of terrorist and violent extremist attacks across the continent distracts the livelihood of the people and disrupts development. Notably, this escalation in violence has also given rise to forced displacement, exacerbating the insecurities of the populations

The persistent violence undermines the numerous counter terrorism efforts across the continent. During the period under review, Boko Haram launched high profile attacks in its area of operation. The persistent and successful attacks by the group could be attributed to the withdrawal of 1,200 Chadian troops serving under Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) in the Lake Chad region of Nigeria in January 2020. While Nigeria together with the MNJTF need to continue with the current military offensive against terrorist groups operating in Lake Chad Basin, there is a need to simultaneously step-up ongoing peace-making efforts with terrorist groups, in order to effectively stem the tide.

The Chadian military that is contributing troops to both MNJTF and G5 Sahel could be stretching its resources and thereby creating a void in its own territory. The country is also battling internal threats emanating from local violent groups in the north. These developments could lead to significant shift in Chad's future military involvement in the region, thus further compromising the effectiveness of both the MNJTF and G5 Sahel.

The brief occupation by terrorist elements at the centre of Mocimboa da Praia in the troubled Cabo Delgado province on 23rd March, indicates that the group is rapidly gaining a foothold in the area. Regional and continental counter-terrorism efforts should hasten tackle the problem before it becomes a fully blown regional and continental catastrophe.

FORECAST FOR NEXT EDITION

The next edition of the Africa Terrorism Bulletin will cover terrorism incidents from 1st – 30th April 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				Terrorists Groups Clashes	Total Dead			Total Wounded			Hostages	Hostages Released	Arrested Terrorists	Primary Targets			
		Small Arms and light weapons (SALW)	Explosives (IED)	Mixed (IED and SALW)	Kidnapping		Security/Military	Civilians	Terrorists	Security/Military	Civilians	Terrorists				Security/Military	Civilians	Government officials or institutions	International Organizations
Central Africa	Cameroon	3	1	0	0	0	7	4	44	6	1	0	0	5	0	3	1	0	0
	Chad	1	0	0	0	0	98	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	CAR	2	0	0	0	0	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
	DRC	26	0	0	3	0	32	100	142	1	19	0	34	78	970	2	27	0	0
East Africa	Kenya	4	2	0	0	0	0	5	20	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	5	0	0
	Somalia	8	11	0	0	0	21	30	233	8	23	29	0	0	28	10	4	3	2
	Sudan	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Uganda	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
North Africa	Algeria	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	50	1	0	0	0
	Egypt	3	0	0	0	0	6	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
	Tunisia	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	4	1		0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Southern Africa	Mozambique	3	0	0	0	0	30	3	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
	Burkina Faso	16	2	0	1	0	21	78	86	19	6	0	0		0	9	10	0	0
	Mali	28	6	0	5	0	42	68	30	43	22	0	19	19	149	9	26	1	3
	Niger	6	1	0	2	0	20	10	79	9	7	0	10		59	4	5	0	0
	Nigeria	14	0	1		0	119	73	132	45	22	0	8	6	9	4	11	0	0
Sub-Total		115	25	2	11	0	403	411	779	189	114	29	74	108	1266	51	91	6	5
General Total		153				0	1593			332			74	108	1266	153			

Source: ACSRTDatabase,2020

NB: The colour codes show countries in regions where incidents were recorded **CAR:** Central African Republic
DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo

APPENDIX 2: TERRORIST ATTACKS RECORDED BY REGION

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

05 March, Babanki, North-West region. Separatist terrorists beheaded a soldier on patrol in Babanki. Security forces responded and killed 16 of them.

07 March, Galim, Western Region. 50 heavily armed separatist terrorists attacked a gendarmerie and a police station. Five soldiers and four terrorists were killed.

08 March Bamenda, North-West region. During a parade on the occasion of World Women's Rights Day, secessionist terrorists activated an IED about hundred meters from the parade. One soldier was killed and four others injured. Two police officers and one civilian were also wounded.

10 March, Bafoussam, Western region. Armed separatists killed four hostages, including a local official, after troops attacked their camp in a western part of the country. Five other hostages were rescued by the military.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (CAR)

11 March, Ndele, Northern region. Violent clashes erupted between members of the Goula and Rouna ethnic groups resulting in the deaths of 40 civilians.

15 March, Grimari, Ouaka prefecture. A member of the Burundian contingent of MINUSCA was killed while he and his colleagues attempted to prevent an attack launched on the city by armed elements linked to the Anti-Balaka group.

CHAD

23 March, Boma, Lake Chad region. Boko Haram extremists invaded a military base in the Island of Boma and overpowered the soldiers in a seven-hour operation that resulted in the deaths of 98 Chadian soldiers and injury to 50 others. The onslaught was the deadliest attack on the nation's forces.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

01 March, Gigene, Djugu, Ituri. Unidentified individuals attacked the village and killed 24 people, including women and a child.

01 March, Bijombo, Uvira, South-Kivu. Unidentified gunmen attacked the locality and killed four civilians.

02 March, Bahema Bajere, Djugu, Ituri. CODECO militiamen killed eight people of Bahema village with machetes and injured four others.

03 March, Mussa Kahite village, Mapanda-Bendera, Kalemie, Tanganyika. Unidentified gunmen attacked the locality killing one civilian and wounding six others.

05 March, Kawame, Biakato-centre, Babila Babombi, Mambasa-centre, Ituri. ADF militiamen killed four civilians during an attack.

09 March, Massamba, Nyunzu-centre, Tanganyika. A militia called Twa attacked the locality, killing one civilian and injuring another one.

10 March, Bigizi, Kalonge, Kalehe, Shaunda. Mai-Mai militiamen attacked Bigizi locality killing one civilian and wounding a police officer.

10 March, Maze, Bahema-Nord, Djugu. Unidentified armed men attacked Maze locality killing nine civilians and one soldier.

11 March, Masala, Ndwe, Nord-Lukuga. Twa militiamen attacked and killed three civilians in the locality of Masala.

11 March, Mansenda, Ndwe, Nord-Lukuga. Twa militiamen attacked and killed two civilians in the Mansenda locality.

16 March, Kukutama, Batangi-Mbau Group, Beni, North Kivu. Three civilians and a Congolese soldier were killed during an incursion by the ADF fighters.

16 March, Dhego village, Djugu, Ituri. An attack by CODECO militiamen led to the deaths of nine civilians. The attackers also burnt houses and looted properties of the population.

16 March, Bahema Badjere village, Djugu, Ituri. CODECO militiamen burnt houses, looted properties of the population.

16 March, Banana village, Mambisa, Djugu, Ituri. CODECO militiamen killed two civilians and looted properties of the population.

16 March Tchubba village, Bahema Badjere, Djugu, Ituri. The militiamen of CODECO killed four civilians and injured four others.

15 -16 March, Kukutama, Ituri. Unidentified armed group attacked the village and killed 15 civilians, from Sunday night on 15th to the early hours of Monday morning on 16th.

25 March, Biakato, Mambasa-centre. Mai-Mai militiamen attacked a police station, during which a civilian in jail was killed

25 March, Biakato, Mambasa-centre. Mai-Mai militiamen attacked a commercial centre and looted goods.

27 March, Mambisa, Djugu, Ituri. CODECO militiamen attacked a shopping mall called “Nouveau” killing five civilians and six members of Security forces.

27 March, Mambisa, Djugu, Ituri. CODECO militiamen attacked the “Banana” shopping mall.

27-28 March, Petsi, Djugu, Ituri. Members of the CODECO group killed three people with machetes the night of Friday 27th to the morning of Saturday

28th and kidnapped three others.

30 March, Kabakaba, Djugu, Ituri. CODECO militiamen killed one police officer and a civilian. Three other civilians were injured

30 March, Lubumbashi, Ex-Katanga. A Mai-Mai faction, Bataka Katanga militiamen of the warlord Gedeon Kyungu Mutanga attacked the town. The Security forces repelled the attack and killed 30 militiamen. One soldier died during the battle.

30 March, Likasi, Ex-Katanga. A Mai-Mai faction, Bataka Katanga militiamen of the warlord Gedeon Kyungu Mutanga attacked the town. No casualties reported.

30 March, Kasumbalesa, Ex-Katanga. A Mai-Mai faction, Bataka Katanga militiamen of the warlord Gedeon Kyungu Mutanga attacked the town with no casualties recorded.

30 March, kakanda, Ex-Katanga. A Mai-Mai faction, Bataka Katanga militiamen of the warlord Gedeon Kyungu Mutanga attacked the town. No casualties recorded.

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

11 March, Jabibar, Mandera County. A Toyota Land Cruiser belonging to Takaba police station heading to Mandera ran over an IED planted in a road by Al-Shaabab. No one was injured.

11 March, Jabibar, Mandera County. Al-Shabaab attacked a bus, taking one person in hostage.

11 March, Jabibar, Mandera County. Al-Shabaab attacked a lorry, taking two persons hostage.

12 March, Mandera County, North-Eastern region. Al-Shabaab gunmen launched an attack against a bus and killed two persons.

15 March, Sangailu-Hulugho road, Garissa County, North-Eastern region. An IED explosion killed three persons.

21 March, Milihoi, Lamu. The Kenyan Defense Force repelled an Al-Shabaab attack on a construction site.

SOMALIA

01 March, Warmahan town, Afgooye District, Lower Shebelle. Al-Shabaab terrorist launched a bomb attack targeting a military convoy. Four Somali government soldiers were killed and several others wounded.

01 March, Green Zone, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab launched two mortar attacks targeting foreign humanitarian and diplomatic organizations. One foreign

national was wounded.

03 March, Lasanod, Sool, Somaliland. Unknown actors detonated an IED killing a regional court official.

09 March, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab executed a Somali former intelligence division leader of Mogadishu, *Muse Moalim*.

09 March, Puntland. Al-Shabaab detonated an IED targeting a security checkpoint. The attack injured two Puntland State security officers.

10 March, Diff, Lower Juba region. Al-Shabaab fighters launched an attack on a SNA base. The troops fended off the attack and killed six Al-Shabaab members.

16 March, Lasanod, Sool region, Somaliland. Unidentified gunmen assassinated a Somaliland regional intelligence officer.

16 March, Bosaso, Puntland. Al-Shabaab fighters carried out mortar attacks and bomb blasts in the city targeting state security personnel. At least one security officer and one civilian were killed in the assault.

19 March, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab elements launched an attack against a UN compound. No casualties were reported.

22 March, Mogadishu. Four Somali government soldiers including a commander were killed and two others injured in a bomb blast.

22 March, Galkayo, Mudug region, Central Somalia. Al-Shabaab elements assassinated a Somali city councilor.

23 March, Janaale, Lower Shebelle region. Al-Shabaab elements killed seven soldiers in an IED attack on a military convoy.

25 March, Somali Central, Daynunay. SNA forces repelled an Al-Shabaab attack on a military base, killing 12 terrorists.

25 March, Somalia, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab element detonated a suicide vest near Somalia's Parliament. The blast killed two civilians.

26 March, Lower Jubba region. An IED targeted a vehicle. Five people were killed including a district commissioner.

28 March, Manya-Fulka, outskirts of Baidoa city, Bay region. One Somali soldier was killed and two others injured in an IED blast

29 March, Bossasso, Puntland. Unknown assailants shot and killed a security officer.

30 March, Garowe, Puntland. Al-Shabaab elements killed a governor in a suicide bombing.

31 March, Jubba Region, Buale. Al-Shabaab elements executed six men.

31 March, Gedo Region, Garhabarey. IED blast by Al-Shabaab killed two AMISOM troops and wounded four others, including soldiers and civilians.

SUDAN

09 March, Khartoum. Sudan's Prime Minister survived what the government called a terror attack after an explosion and gunfire targeted his motorcade. A security officer was lightly wounded.

UGANDA

06 March, Zombo Town, Zombo district. Three Uganda People's Defense Force (UPDF) soldiers were killed by unknown attackers. The UPDF responded and killed four of the suspected attackers.

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

07 March, Beni-Bouateb, Chlef Province. Soldiers of the Algerian National People Army (ANP) were hit by a homemade bomb resulting in the deaths of two of them.

EGYPT

05 March, Northern Sinai. Self-acclaimed terrorist released a video, showing the beheading of two Egyptian captives.

16 March, al-Arish, Northern Sinai. A group of masked gunmen opened fire at a police car, killing the driver.

30 March, Northern Sinai. A terrorist attack led to the deaths of three Egyptian soldiers and injury to four others.

TUNISIA

06 March, Tunis. Two suicide bombers blew themselves up near the entrance of the US Embassy in Tunis. A policeman was killed and five others injured. Those injured included four police officers and one civilian.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

23 March, Mocimboa da Praia town, Cabo Delgado. ASWJ insurgents invaded and briefly occupied the centre of Mocimboa da Praia town. They raided military barracks, police station and set prisoners free, burnt houses and destroyed a school and stole weapons and vehicles. Three people including a child were killed and dozens were wounded. ISCAP later claimed responsibility for the attack.

25 March, Quissanga town, Cabo Delgado. Terrorist raided the coastal town, ransacked government building causing widespread population flight to neighboring city of Pemba. The attackers were flying IS flag. They had destroyed public and private infrastructures.

25 March, Quissanga town, Cabo Delgado. Terrorist had attacked members of the defence and security forces. On Wednesday, ISIS claimed responsibility for the attack, saying that they had killed about thirty of Mozambican soldiers and policemen.

BURKINA FASO

01 March, Sebba, Yagha province. An attack by unidentified terrorists left 10 police officers dead and three others injured. Military equipment including an armoured vehicle were stolen.

03 March, Banh-Ouahigouya, Loroum province. Two vehicles of the Burkinabe Armed Forces hit two IEDs resulting in the deaths of four soldiers and injury to eight others.

05 March, Gorom commune, Oudalan province. A police checkpoint was attacked by unidentified armed individuals who were neutralized by the police in response to the attack.

05 March, Nadiagou, Kompienga province. A border police station was attacked by unidentified armed men. A police sergeant was killed.

08 March, Dori-Essakane, Sahel region. A group of dozen armed individuals traveling on motorcycles intercepted and torched a tanker truck on the Dori-Essakane axis. No casualties were reported.

08 March, Dingoula, Villages, Yatenga province. Unidentified armed men attacked the village and killed 43 people.

08 March, Barga Villages, Yatenga province. Unidentified armed men attacked the village and killed people.

13 March, Djibo, Soum province. Unidentified armed men destroyed a primary school by setting it on fire.

15 March, Namissiguima Department, Sanmatenga province. An attack by unidentified terrorists on a military post resulted in the death of a soldier and injury to another. A counter-attack by the Burkinabe army resulted in the death of an assailant. Significant material damage was recorded by the military.

16 March, Boussou, Gourcy, Zondoma province, North region. A police officer was killed and two other people injured in an armed attack by six armed men on motorcycles.

17 March, Pobe Mengao, Djibo, Soum province. A group of unidentified armed men attacked volunteers for the ‘defense of the motherland’, resulting in the death of two volunteers. Another volunteer was injured.

18 March, Robolo Village, Loroum province. A group of unidentified armed individuals attacked the village, killing four villagers.

24 March, Foutouri, Komondjari province. Four unidentified armed men on motorbikes carried out targeted killings. A former mayor and one of his companions and a village chief were executed.

26 March, Koirezena, Oudalan province. Armed men opened fire on civilians. Two people were killed.

27 March, Dablo, Sanmatenga province. Unidentified gunmen stormed the gendarmerie brigade. The gendarmes repelled the attack. Seven civilians were killed and five others injured in the ensuing crossfire.

28 March, Momene village, Bam province. An attack by unknown gunmen resulted in the deaths of 15 people. Cattle were also rusticated.

29 March, Gomboro town, Sourou province, Mouhoun loop region. A gendarmerie patrol truck hit an IED, leading to the deaths of three soldiers and injury to three others.

31 March, Toeni, Sourou province, Mouhoun loop region. Unidentified terrorists attacked a military post killing one soldier and injuring two others. A counter-attack by the military led to the deaths of 15 terrorists and recovery of equipment.

MALI

01 March, Mondoro, Douentza Circle, Mopti region. An attack by JNIM left six soldiers dead and 10 others injured. Army vehicles were also destroyed using rocket launchers. The Malian Armed Forces (FAMa) in a counter-attack killed 20 of the terrorists.

01 March, Badji-Gourma village, Bara commune, Ansongo circle, Gao region. Unidentified terrorists stormed the village and warned the residents of retaliation if they participate in the first round of legislative elections held on 29th March.

03 March, Menaka town, Menaka region. Unidentified armed men attempted to rob a truck resulting in the death of a civilian.

03 March, Madougou, Bankass circle, Mopti region. An attack by armed men resulted in the death of three civilians.

03 March, near Iminasse village, Anchawadi Commune, Gao circle, Gao region. Unidentified armed individuals ambushed a GATIA/MSA-D joint convoy. Two combatants of the coalition were killed, and three others were injured.

03 March, Demeoro, Kana, Pagoutomoni, Tominiba, Seri and Bougouba, Bankass circle. Terrorists attacked Demeoro hamlets. Serious material damage was reported, and animals were stolen.

05 March, Wera, Baye, Tori commune, Bankass circle. Unidentified armed individuals attacked the hamlets of Wera. Ten persons were killed and four injured.

08 March, Kidal region. MINUSMA logistic convoy hit an explosive device 2.6 km north-east of Kidal Super Camp. Three peacekeepers were injured. JNIM claimed responsibility for planting the device.

08 March, Timbuktu town, Timbuktu region. Unidentified armed individuals fired at a post of the National Guard stationed at the Solidarity Bank of Mali in Timbuktu, killing two guards and stealing their weapons. Five suspects were arrested.

08 March, Yawakanda, Doucombo commune, Bandiagara circle. Armed individuals attacked the hamlet of Yawakanda. One person was killed, three others injured.

08 March, Kema, Pignari-Bana commune, Bandiagara circle. Armed individuals attacked the village of Kema. 10 motorbikes were stolen.

08 March, Bamba village, Bamba commune, Koro circle. Dozos reportedly clashed with unidentified armed individuals in Bamba village. Three Dozos were killed.

09 March, Sarayemou commune, Dire, Dire circle, Timbuktu region. Suspected JNIM armed individuals attacked six International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO) employees in Sarayemou commune. The assailants stole six motorcycles and cellular phones and threatened the employees not to conduct any operation without asking for their authorization.

09 March, Pongonon village, Koro circle, Mopti region. Unidentified gunmen attacked the village but were repelled by a self-defense group. Three of the attackers were killed and many others injured.

09 March, Kourkanda town, Bankass circle, Mopti region. An attack by unidentified armed men resulted in the deaths of 10 people. Many homes were also burnt.

10 March, Ouro Saye, Baye commune, Bankass circle. Armed individuals attacked the village of Ouro Saye. Six people were killed, and two others injured.

10 March, Madougou village, Madougou commune, Koro circle. 20 unidentified armed men attacked Madougou village. Seven Dozos were killed, and cattle was raided.

10 March, Kouroukanda village, Tori commune, Bankass circle. Unidentified armed elements attacked the Dogon part of Kouroukanda village. 10 people were killed and three injured.

11 March, Heygana, Menaka, Gao Region. A FAMa vehicle ran over an IED resulting in the deaths of two soldiers.

11 March, Menaka region. The Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) claimed responsibility for an attack against a Malian army convoy near Menaka.

15 March, Sogou-yaguem Village, Koro circle, Mopti region. An attack by unidentified armed individuals resulted in the deaths of four people and significant material damage.

16 March, Bandiagara district, Mopti region. Unidentified gunmen attack led to the deaths of seven members of the Dan Na Ambassagou militia.

16 March, Saneye area, Gao region. Unidentified armed men attacked the post of armed self-defense group of Mali. No injuries or deaths were recorded.

17 March, Borko village, Borko commune, Bandiagara circle. MINUSMA patrol was ambushed near Borko village. Two peacekeepers who were thrown off the vehicle following the ambush were found safe.

18 March, Taoudenit city, Taoudenit region. An attack by unknown armed individuals resulted in injury to two National Guards.

19 March, Tarkint Village, Bourem circle, Gao region. An attack by JNIM on FAMa position resulted in the deaths of 30 soldiers and 20 injuries.

19 March, Tarkint, Gao region. JNIM attacked a FAMa camp, killed two soldiers and injured 10 others. The camp was destroyed by the attackers.

22 March, Dim village, Koro Commune, Mopti region. Unidentified armed men attacked the village. Three people were injured. The attackers were repelled by the village self-defense group.

22 March, 3ème quartier, Menaka town. MINUSMA armed personnel carrier (APC) hit an IED during a regular patrol at the 3ème quartier, in Ménaka town. Five UN Formed Police Unit officers were injured.

24 March, Pissa, Mopti region. A FAMa vehicle hit an IED that resulted in the deaths of two soldiers. Three others were injured and the vehicle was damaged. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

26 March, Diankabou, Koro Circle, Mopti region. The office of the sub-prefect was damaged by an IED planted by unidentified armed men. No injuries or deaths were recorded but there was significant material damage to the property.

27 March, Manga, Mopti region. An ambush by JNIM against the FAMa resulted in the deaths of five terrorists during the exchanges of gun fire.

30 March, Filamana, Yanfolila circle, Sikasso region. The customs post of the town was attacked by four armed men. Some residents intervened and prevented two attackers from fleeing. The two others, in their flight, set fire to several motorcycles.

NIGER

02 March, Inabagargar village, Takanamatt Commune, northwest Tahoua. 80 unidentified armed individuals aboard forty motorcycles raided the Inabagargar village and killed the chief. They also set fire to two vehicles belonging to his children.

07 March, Chetima Wangou, Diffa region. ISWAP terrorists attacked a military post, killed eight soldiers, and left others injured with some soldiers missing. Several vehicles and other military equipment were stolen. A counter-attack by the military resulted in the destruction of one terrorist vehicle while another was confiscated.

09 March, Dingazibanda Village, Ouallam Department, Tillaberi region. Unknown armed bandits attack in the village that resulted in the death of a civilian. A car was also stolen.

12 March, Kangouri, Gueskerou commune, Diffa region. A group of armed men made an incursion in the village. Four men were killed and five women were abducted.

12 March, Tabareybarey, Ayorou, Tillaberi region. 12Nigerien soldiers were killed in an attack on an army post close to the Mali frontier.

15 March, Toummour, Diffa region. An attack by Boko Haram on a military camp resulted in injury of a soldier. A counter-attack by the military led to the deaths of 50 Boko Haram terrorists. 15 terrorists, weapons and two vehicles were also captured.

21 March, Bosso, Diffa region. A vehicle hit a land mine, killing four civilians and injuring seven others.

NIGERIA

01 March, Kerawa, Zareyawa and Marina Villages, Igabi LGA, Kaduna. Unknown armed men attacked the villages, killed 51 people and left many injured. Houses were set ablaze and foodstuff stolen.

04 March, Damboa Town, Damboa LGA, Borno state. An attack by unidentified terrorists on a military base resulted in the deaths of six soldiers, four police officers, two members of a government-backed militia and two civilians. Six soldiers were also injured. A counter-attack by the military resulted in the deaths of 13 terrorists.

04 March, Dapchi, Yunusari LGA Yobe state. Fighters aligned to ISWAP in four trucks fitted with machine guns stormed the town. Five policemen were killed and many houses burnt.

09 March, Gidan Shikkau, Gidan Tsamiya and Kajiji communities, Shagari LGA, Sokoto state. Unknown gunmen attacked the three communities, killed one person and kidnapped six others.

09 March, Zangang Attakar Community, Kaura LGA, Kaduna state. Unknown gunmen attack left two civilians dead and one critically injured.

11 March, Gubio own, Gubio LGA, Borno state. The Nigerian Army repelled Boko Haram attack, killing seven terrorists and burnt a gun truck. They also confiscated three AK 47 Rifle, threte AK 47 rifle magazines, one PKT machine gun, and 67 rounds of special ammunition.

14 March, Birnin-Gwari own, Birnin-Gwari LGA, Kaduna state. Suspected armed bandits killed one civilian and kidnapped two others.

14 March Ngururi Community, Jere LGA in Borno state. Suspected Boko Haram attack resulted in the deaths of three civilians and injury to five others. Many houses and properties in the community were burnt.

15 March, Birnin-Gwari town, Birnin-Gwari LGA, Kaduna state. Unknown armed men killed three civilians.

15 March, Ngurosoye village, Bama LGA, Borno state. An ambush on the Nigerian Army by unknown terrorists resulted in the deaths of five soldiers and three terrorists.

23 March, Gorgi Village, Borno State. An ambush by unidentified fighters resulted in the deaths of 70 Nigerian soldiers. The fighters fired rocket-propelled grenades and heavy guns at a truck carrying military troops near to Gorgi village.

28 March, near Auno village, Maiduguri LGA, Borno state. ISWAP terrorists attack resulted in the deaths of five civilians and severe injury to 14 others.

31 March, Ancha village, Bassa LGA, Plateau state. Unknown gunmen attack led to the deaths of three people and severe injury to two others. Several houses and property were destroyed.

APPENDIX 3: COUNTER-TERRORISM RESPONSE

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

03 March, Babanki, North-West region. Defence and Security forces conducted an operation that led to the killing of a dozen separatist terrorists.

21 March, Anglophone regions, Northwest and Southwest: Cameroon's military announced that its forces killed 24 separatists who had vowed to disrupt the 22nd March 2020 local and parliamentary elections.

DRC

01 March, Kparangaza village, Bunia, Djugu, North-Kivu. An offensive launched by FARDC against CODECO armed group who had occupied the village led to the death nine militiamen and three Soldiers.

03 March, Maniema, Balanga, Kailo. Michel Bernard de Balanga, militia leader of the "Revendiquants" armed movement, surrendered to the FARDC with more than 680 elements in Maniema locality.

05 March, Mwaba village, Ruzizi, Sange, South Kivu. FARDC operation led to the capture of two fighters of the Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) group. The two were handed over to MONUSCO for their repatriation to Rwanda.

05 March, Ruzia village, Ruzizi, Sange, South-Kivu. FARDC conducted operations and dismantled many militia camps.

09 march, Awasi, Wal-Palara, Mahagi, Ituri. 15 militiamen including seven Ugandans who were running away from Ugandans Security forces' operation were arrested by DRC Security Forces on the border.

09 March, Kididiwe, Beni. A FARDC operation led to the deaths of five ADF fighters and recovery of arms.

09-11 March, Lahe, Beni, Nord-Kivu. The FARDC conducted operation and destroyed several camps of ADF in Beni forest. 13 militiamen and 4 security forces were killed.

10 March, Shabunda, South Kivu. 58 Mai-Mai Raia Mutomboki militiamen surrendered to the FARDC.

14 March, Ndo Okebe, Djugu, Ituri. FARDC conducted an operation against CODECO militiamen and killed 12 militiamen. One soldier was killed during

the operation.

17 March, Libi, Fataki, Djugu, Ituri. A militiaman of CODECO group was killed by FARDC. Two other militiamen were captured, two weapons and several military equipment were recovered.

17 March, Alah village, Walendu Pitsi, Djugu, Ituri. Two leaders of CODECO, Tseni Adrionzi and Joseph Amula Alias Kesta were arrested by Security forces in Alah village.

24 March, Beni, Nord Kivu. In operation commenced by FARDC since 9th March resulted in the killing of 62 ADF militiamen. 14 FARDC soldiers died during the operation.

26 March, Binza, Rutshuru, north-Kivu. The Mai-Mai militia/Alliance of the Forces of Congolese Resistance "AFRC" chief, Kakule Jeteme, surrendered with arms and 212 of his militia.

27 March, Mokpa, Pisti, Djugu, Ituri. Security forces killed 10 CODECO members among them was a leader known as Justin Ngudjolo.

31 March, Oicha Region, North Kivu Province. FARDC soldiers rescued 38 people taken hostage by ADF fighters following operations conducted against the group.

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

07 March, Garissa, North-Eastern region. Two suspected Al-Shabaab elements were killed by Kenyan Police.

13 March, Jirole area, Garissa County. Six Al-Shabaab terrorists were killed and one captured alive by Kenya Defence Forces (KDF).

19 March, Boni forest, Lamu. KDF troops killed 12 Al-Shabaab elements.

SOMALIA

01 March, Dhumasareb, Galmudug region. Government forces attacked the compound of Sheikh Mohamed Shakir Ali Hassan, leader of a sunni sufi militia opposed to the regional administration following disputed elections in the region. 12 civilians died and 20 others were injured.

02 March, Qunyo Barrow, Lower Shebelle Region. The Somali government in cooperation with US Africom conducted an airstrike against Al-Shabaab and killed one terrorist.

04 March, Boosaaso, Puntland. Puntland State security forces arrested eight members of Al-Shabaab.

05 March, Qunyo Barrow, Lower Shebelle Region. The Somali government in cooperation with US Africom conducted an airstrike against Al-Shabaab and killed one terrorist.

07 March vicinity of Gandarshe, Lower Shebelle Region. The Somali government in cooperation with US Africom conducted an airstrike targeting Al-Shabaab. Four terrorists were killed.

10 March, Vicinity of Janaale, Lower Shebelle region. The Somali government in cooperation with US Africom conducted an airstrike against Al-Shabaab and killed five terrorists.

16 March, Janaale, Lower Shebelle. Danab forces arrested Al-Shabaab's intelligence regional leader in Lower Shebelle.

17 March, Janaale, Lower Shebelle region. African Union Peacekeepers Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), in a joint operation with Somali Security Forces captured the town of Janaale. Six Al-Shabaab members were killed.

20 March, Bula Gadud village, Lower Juba region. SNA launched an operation that killed 27 Al-Shabaab militants

20 March, Lower Jubba, Buulo Gaduud. Somali Special Forces foiled two Al-Shabaab vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attacks.

21 March, Southern Somalia. The US Africom conducted several airstrikes against Al-Shabaab and killed 15 terrorists.

24 March, Lower Shabelle, Wanlaweyn. Somali Danab Special Forces captured an Al-Shabaab commander.

26 March, Bay Region, Somalia. SNA killed 12 Al-Shabaab militants in an offensive in Bay region.

27 March Buulo-Fuulay village, Bay region. The Somali government in cooperation with US Africom conducted an airstrike targeting Al-Shabaab. Two terrorists were killed.

29 March Janaale, Lower Shebelle region. SNA killed 142 Al-Shabaab militants, 29 others were wounded and 18 captured in an on-going operation.

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

02 March, Tafassour, Sidi-Bel-Abbes Province. The National People's Army (ANP) in a counter-terrorism operation killed a terrorist. A submachine gun, three magazines loaded with ammunition, an explosive belt and a pair of binoculars were confiscated.

07 March, Ammi Moussa Town, Relizane Province. The ANP arrested two people and seized an 8 mm calibre firearm, 193 live bullets, a projectile, two sight binoculars, two wireless communication devices and four GPS devices.

20 March, Batna, 5th Military Region (MR). The ANP during an operation arrested a suspected terrorist.

20 March Medea, 1st Military Region (MR). The ANP discovered and destroyed three terrorist shelters.

20 March, Djanet (4th RM), Tamanrasset and Bordj Badji Mokhtar (6th MR). The ANP arrested 47 individuals and seized four vehicles, six jackhammers, six generators and two satellite phones.

EGYPT

15 March, Bir Al-Abd, North Sinai. A raid by police forces on a hideout of terrorist elements led to the killing of six terrorists.

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

10 March, Oudalan Province. Burkinabe Defence and Security Forces during a counter-terrorist operation killed 70 suspected terrorists. A number of soldiers were wounded.

MALI

03 March, Sevare, Fatoma Commune, Mopti circle, Mopti region. The Gendarmerie supported by the FAMa conducted a vast search operation, 144 people accused of belonging to armed terrorist groups were arrested, included 38 elderly men. 10 motorcycles and communication equipment were seized

during the operation.

13 March, Kidal City, Kidal Region. An Italian man, *Luca Tacchetto* and a Canadian woman *Edith Blais* kidnapped in December 2018 in Burkina Faso were released to MINUSMA personnel in Mali.

NIGER

02 March, Tamou, Tillaberi region. Armed Forces of Niger (FAN) in an operation killed three terrorists and captured four others. 20 terrorist motorbikes were destroyed.

04 March, Ikarfane, Tillaberi region. The FAN killed 25 terrorists and destroyed 25 terrorist motorcycles.

16 March, Niger islands of Lake Chad. A faction leader from Boko Haram, Ibrahim Bakoura was eliminated along with several of his companions following an operation carried out on the Nigerien Islands of Lake Chad by the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) and members of Niger Armed Forces.

17 March, Tebaram and Bagaroua Departments, Tahoua region. More than 40 young people suspected of being accomplices of terrorists were apprehended

NIGERIA

05 March, Tashan Goto, Bama LGA, Borno State. Two Boko Haram terrorists surrendered to the Nigerian Army. The Army also recovered two AK 47 Rifles, two AK 47 Rifle Magazines and eight rounds of 7.62mm Special ammunition from the terrorists.

06 March, Gidan Jaja village, Zurmi LGA, Sokoto State. The Nigerian Army during an operation killed one bandit and confiscated one Rocket Propelled Gun Tube, one Rocket Propelled Gun bomb, one AK 47 Rifle, one AK 47 Rifle magazine loaded with 11 rounds of 7.62mm Special ammunition and one motorcycle.

08 March, Banki, Bama LGA, Borno State. One Boko Haram terrorist surrendered to the Nigerian Army.

08 March, Tara Village, Sabon Birni LGA, Sokoto State. The Nigerian Army during an operation arrested two terrorists and recovered 110 cattle.

09 March, Jigawa Village, Kebbe LGA, Sokoto State. The Nigerian Army during an operation neutralized six bandits and confiscated two motorcycles. They also seized three Dane guns and four motorcycles. A soldier was wounded.

09 March, Abinsi and Angbaye Islands, Guma LGA, Benue State. The Nigerian army during an operation discovered and destroyed two makeshift terrorist camps and recovered one AK 47 magazine with 22 rounds of 7.62mm Special ammunition.

10 March, Kawaye Village Anka LGA, Zamfara State. The Nigerian Army rescued four kidnapped victims and recovered one cutlass and one motorcycle.

10 March, Mahuta Village, Makarfi LGA, Kaduna State. The Nigerian Army rescued two kidnapped victims.

12 March, Lake Chad, Borno State. The MNJTF during a counter-terrorism operation killed a Boko Haram faction commander and other top aides.

21 March, Maiduguri city, Maiduguri LGA, Borno State. The Nigerian military intercepted and confiscated five vehicles conveying supplies to Boko Haram. They also arrested four suspects in connection with the incident.

23 March, Alagarno Borno State. The Nigerian military during an operation between 21 and 23 March, killed over 100 Boko Haram militants. 29 soldiers were killed and 39 others injured.

23 March, Odogoke and Odejo communities, Agatu LGA, Benue State. The Army in conjunction with Nigerian Air Force Special Forces clashed with bandits. The military confiscated one double barrel gun, 19 locally made rifles, one pistol, four rounds of 7.62x54mm ammunition, three pump gun cartridges and other accoutrements.

30 March, Ngoske, Sambisa forest, Borno State. The Nigerian Army in a counter-terrorism operation destroyed Boko Haram logistics base and neutralised an unknown number of terrorists.