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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 October 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
AMISOM	African Union Mission in Somalia
AMM	Africa Media Monitor
ANP	Armée Nationale Populaire (Algeria)
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
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)
VE groups	Violent Extremist groups

SUMMARY

General Situation. The reporting period, 1st to 31st October, 2020 recorded a decrease in the number of terrorist attacks compared to the period 1st to 30th September 2020. At the end of October 2020 there were 195 terrorist attacks compared to 189 for September 2020, representing a 3% decrease. There was a decrease in the number of deaths from terrorist attacks. While there were 678 deaths recorded in September, 573 deaths were recorded in October, representing 18% decrease.

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

Targets of Terrorist and VE Attacks. While 122 out of the 195 terrorist attacks were launched against Civilians, 63 targeted Military/Security forces. Seven attacks targeted International Organisations and three attacks targeted Governmental Institutions/Officials. The attacks by Mai-Mai groups and ADF were mainly against Civilians, whilst Al-Shabaab mostly targeted Military/Security Forces.

Weapons Used. The terrorist and VE groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) in 151 out of the 195 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 20 of the attacks and Mixed (SALW & IED) were used in four of the attacks.

Deaths from Terrorists and VE Attacks. 573 deaths were recorded during the period: 284 civilians, 152 Military/Security personnel and 137 terrorists.

Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups.

Mai-Mai groups killed 81 persons (61 civilians and 20 Military/Security Forces); Al-Shabaab killed 72 persons (08 civilians, 64 Military/Security Forces); ASWJ killed 54 persons, (52 civilians, 02 Military/Security Forces); ADF killed 34 persons (28 civilians, 06 Military/Security Forces); Boko Haram killed 34 persons (29 civilians and 5 Military/Security Forces); ISWAP killed 14 Military/Security Forces.

Other VE groups killed 19 persons (17 civilians and 02 Military/Security Forces); Unknown groups killed 128 persons (89 civilians, 39 Military/Security Forces).

Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups.

ASWJ, Mai-Mai groups, Boko Haram, ADF, other VE groups and unknown groups suffered the highest number of casualties during the period. Military/Security forces killed 270 ASWJ members, 191 Mai-Mai group members, 42 Boko Haram.

50 members from unknown groups and 20 members of other VE groups were also killed. ISWAP suffered 07 deaths and 04 Al-Shabaab fighters.

Kidnapping. 20 cases of kidnapping were recorded. A total of 82 persons were taken hostage in DRC, Mali and Cameroon, while 45 captives were released during the same period.

Focus on Epicentres. Out of the 195 terrorist attacks, the Great Lakes region recorded 116 attacks with 237 deaths, the Horn of Africa recorded 33 attacks with 89 deaths, the Sahel region accounted for 25 attacks and 106 deaths and Lake Chad Basin accounted for 9 attacks with 76 deaths during the period.

High Profile Attacks.

12 October, Mopti region, Mali. An ambush and IED attack by suspected terrorists on FAMa led to the deaths of 12 soldiers and injury to 14 others. The attack also led to the deaths of 14 civilians including two women and a child. A counter-attack by FAMa led to the deaths of nine terrorists and the destruction of two vehicles. **21 October, Mopti region, Mali.** An attack by suspected terrorists led to the deaths of 26 people and many others missing. **31 October, Cabo Delgado, Mozambique.** ASWJ terrorists carried out attacks on several villages beheading 20 people, including 15 teenagers, in the village of 24 de Março while unknown number of children from Nchinga were also kidnapped.

Counter-Terrorism Response. CT operations resulted in neutralizing 459 terrorists. 23 Military/Security Forces died during those operations.

Conclusion/Recommendations.

As the use of SALWs has by far been the weapon of choice if choice by T/VE groups across all the regions of the continent and in line with its silencing the guns project in 2020, there is the need to curtail the flow of SALW to areas of conflict so as to deny terrorists from laying hands on them.

- The need to respect the leadership of the countries of the region in handling their own affairs and to support regional and sub-regional organizations in playing their important roles.
- We recommend that the governments of Southern and Central African countries enhance their counter-terrorism strategies and strengthen CT cooperation, particularly on border security, in light of the terrorist's incursion into countries of these regions.
- Continuous engagement with all partners to urgently advance a comprehensive approach that brings peace.

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

The month of October 2020 recorded a marginal increase of 3% in the number of terrorist attacks and a decrease of 18% in attacks related deaths compared to the previous month of September 2020. Between 1st and 31st October, 195 attacks were perpetrated by terrorist and violent extremist groups in the African continent compared to 189 during the preceding month of September. While the number of attacks slightly increased, there was no corresponding increase in deaths associated with the attacks. While 678 deaths were recorded in September, 573 mortalities were reported in October. Of the 573 deaths registered, 284 were civilians, 137 were military and other security personnel while 152 terrorists were eliminated. Deliberate counter-terrorism operations carried out by various security services resulted in the killing of 596 terrorists. ASWJ, Mai-Mai groups, Boko Haram, Unknown groups, other VE groups and ADF suffered highest number of casualties during the period. Security forces killed 191 Mai-Mai elements, 42 Boko Haram militants and 17 of ADF militiamen.

Al-Shabaab lost four (04) terrorists and ISWAP suffered two (02) casualties. 20 affiliates of other VE groups and 50 members from unknown groups were also put out of action. Twenty-three (23) security personnel lost their lives during the CT operations. The terrorist groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) in 151 out of the 195 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 20 of the attacks and Mixed (SALW & IED) were used in four (04) of the attacks.

Twenty (20) cases of kidnappings were recorded in October. The five most affected countries during the reporting period were DRC (116 attacks, 237 deaths and 100 injured), Somalia (32 attacks, 89 deaths and 50 injured), Mali (22 attacks, 81 deaths and 41 injured), Mozambique (8 attacks and 39 deaths) and Nigeria (6 attacks, 69 deaths and 13 injured).

Great Lakes. The region recorded the highest number of deaths among civilians and terrorists/VE groups within the epicentres. Of the total number of attacks perpetrated throughout the continent, 116 were recorded, representing 63% of all attacks and 20% increase from the month of September. These attacks resulted in the deaths of 237 persons, a decrease of 6% from the preceding month and 41% of total continental casualties. While 110 of those killed were civilians, 31 were security forces and 96 were terrorists. All the attacks occurred in the DRC. Mai-Mai groups were the most active groups in the country. They accounted for 82 attacks resulting in 81 deaths while Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) ADF conducted 10 attacks that resulted in 12 deaths.

The attacks recorded during October highlight the expansion of the extent of terrorist and violent extremism activities in the Great Lakes region which suffers from armed terrorist groups that threaten peace and security and target enormous economic resources, impeding the achievement of development and prosperity for its people. The increasing terrorist and violent extremist activities in the Greater Lakes region are consequences of the persistent multiple conflicts in the Eastern part of the DRC, and might also be influenced by the ongoing terrorist and violent extremism activities in Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Chad and Cameroon. Also the rivalries between ISIS and Al Qaida affiliates in the Sahel region could push one of the two, ISIS, to look for new area, which could well be Central Africa.

East and Horn of Africa. There was a slight increase in the number of terrorist attacks perpetrated in the East and Horn of Africa during the period under review. 17% of the attacks recorded within the period under review occurred in the Horn of Africa and 18% of the deaths. A total of 34 attacks and 104 deaths were registered in October compared to 31 attacks and 127 deaths that were recorded in September. This represents 10% increase in number of attacks and 18% decreases in deaths. The Horn of Africa recorded the highest number of deaths among Military/Security Forces. All the attacks were registered in Somalia with the exception of one attack that occurred in Kenya and another one in Tanzania. Of the total number deaths recorded, 9 were civilians, 76 were Military/Security forces and 4 were terrorists. Al-Shabab continues to intensify its terrorist operations, to be the most active and bloody in the African continent. On the 14th October Al-Shabaab terrorists killed 18 soldiers in an Ambush, in Afgoye, Lower Shabelle.

Attacks against security forces, both local and foreign, remained the primary objective of the group. The deterioration of the security situation in Somalia gives Al-Shabab considerable space for expansion and the growth of its regional activity in some neighbouring countries, especially Kenya, which would turn the Horn of Africa into an arena for conflict. This would undermine regional security and stability there. Al-Shabab poses a more serious threat to Ethiopia, as the organization continues to be effective in the face of military pressure.

Sahel Belt of West Africa. During the period under review, the Sahel region witnessed a marginal increase in the number of terrorist attacks, recording 25 attacks compared to 22 in September. It accounted for 13% of total attacks in the continent and 18% of total deaths. There was also a slight increase in number of deaths during the period. While there were 100 deaths in September, 106 were registered in October. Out of 106 deaths, 73 were civilians, 24 were Military/Security Forces, while 9 were terrorists. The Sahel region recorded the second highest number of civilian deaths among the epicenters. Mali was the most affected in the region recording 22 attacks resulting in 81 deaths, this was an increase in attacks and decrease in deaths compared to September in which 12 attacks and 61 deaths were registered. Terrorist attacks in the region that were declining since April 2020, have increased a little bit.

The security situation in the Sahel region is deteriorating, with the increasing threat of terrorism and its impact on civilians and soldiers alike. On 12 October, in the region of Mopti, an ambush and IED attack by suspected terrorists on FAMa led to the deaths of 12 soldiers and injury to 14 others. The attack also led to the deaths of 14 civilians including two women and a child. A counter-attack by FAMa led to the deaths of nine terrorists and the destruction of two vehicles. Also on 21 October, an attack by suspected terrorists led to the deaths of 26 people and many others missing.

The Sahel region has become a terrorist focus in Africa, after it formed a foothold for Al-Qaeda and ISIS, allowing their fighters to carry out numerous attacks against the national armed forces in the region and against the international forces of the United Nations and French missions. The prisoner exchange deal that took place in Mali put the Sahel-Saharan region on a powder keg, after 200 members of the JNIM (Support Group for Islam and Muslims - GSIM), were released, in addition to the alleged payment of a ransom which could enable the organization to procure weapons and equipment.

The "GSIM" is heading towards reuniting it and building a new strategy after the popularity of its leader, Iyad Ag Ghali, has increased, indicating the possibility of a fierce battle between ISGS and JNIM/GSIM around the Sahel. The terrorist groups operating in the area, as in other African regions, enjoy great freedom of movement and can – in some cases with the help of local population - act according to their will. Communal violence and ongoing attacks by extremists continue to undermine peace and security across West Africa.

Lake Chad Basin. There was a slight decrease in the number of terrorist attacks for October compared to September. While there were 14 in September, the number of attacks went down to 9 in October, representing 5% of the attacks in the continent. Death toll also decreased significantly during the period under review. The 124 deaths recorded in September were reduced to 76 in October. 13% of the deaths in the continent were recorded in the Lake Chad Basin. Security forces suffered 19 casualties, 29 civilians were killed and 28 terrorists were eliminated. The region recorded the second highest number of deaths among Terrorists and

VE groups within the epicentres

Boko Haram and its splinter group, ISWAP are the active armed groups operating in the region. On 16 October, Jakana Village, Konduga LGA, Borno State, an attack by Islamic State in West Africa (ISWAP) terrorists on Jakana military base using machine guns and grenade launchers, led to the deaths of 14 soldiers and several others missing. Four trucks loaded with machine guns were also taken away by the terrorists.

The security situation in the Lake Chad Basin, against the backdrop of a pandemic, remains a source of great concern, particularly the Northern part of Cameroon which is witnessing a serious and dangerous wave of terrorist and violent extremist attacks, predominantly by Boko Haram against civilian targets.

This decline in number of attacks during the month may be due to the expanded security operations individually carried out by National Defense and Security Forces of Cameroon, Chad, Niger and Nigeria, and in the framework of MNJTF, the coalition forces they constituted against Boko Haram. The mounting counter terrorist operations by Nigerian armed forces on the borders with Cameroun has forced terrorists, mainly those of ISWAP to expand to North Cameroun and other regions in the Lake Chad Basin as a refuge and their new area of operation. However both Boko Haram and ISWAP have proven resilient over the years in the face of these CT operations. The operations must therefore be persistent in order to permanently weaken these groups and restore safety into the Lake Chad Basin area. The presence of BH in innumerable, difficult to access by DSF, islands on the Lake Chad makes constitutes a serious challenge for the conducting of successful CT operations.

Southern Africa. The terrorist threat in Mozambique continues on an upward trajectory representing the only and the epicentre of this threat in Southern Africa. During the period, the number of terrorist attacks decreased from 14 in September to 8 in October all of which occurring in the country. The number of deaths however declined from 48 last reporting period to 39 during the review period. Of those who lost their lives, 37 were civilians and two military/security. In one incident alone on 31 October, ASWJ terrorists carried out attacks on several villages beheading 20 people, including 15 teenagers, in the village of 24 de Março and unknown number of children from Nchinga were also kidnapped.

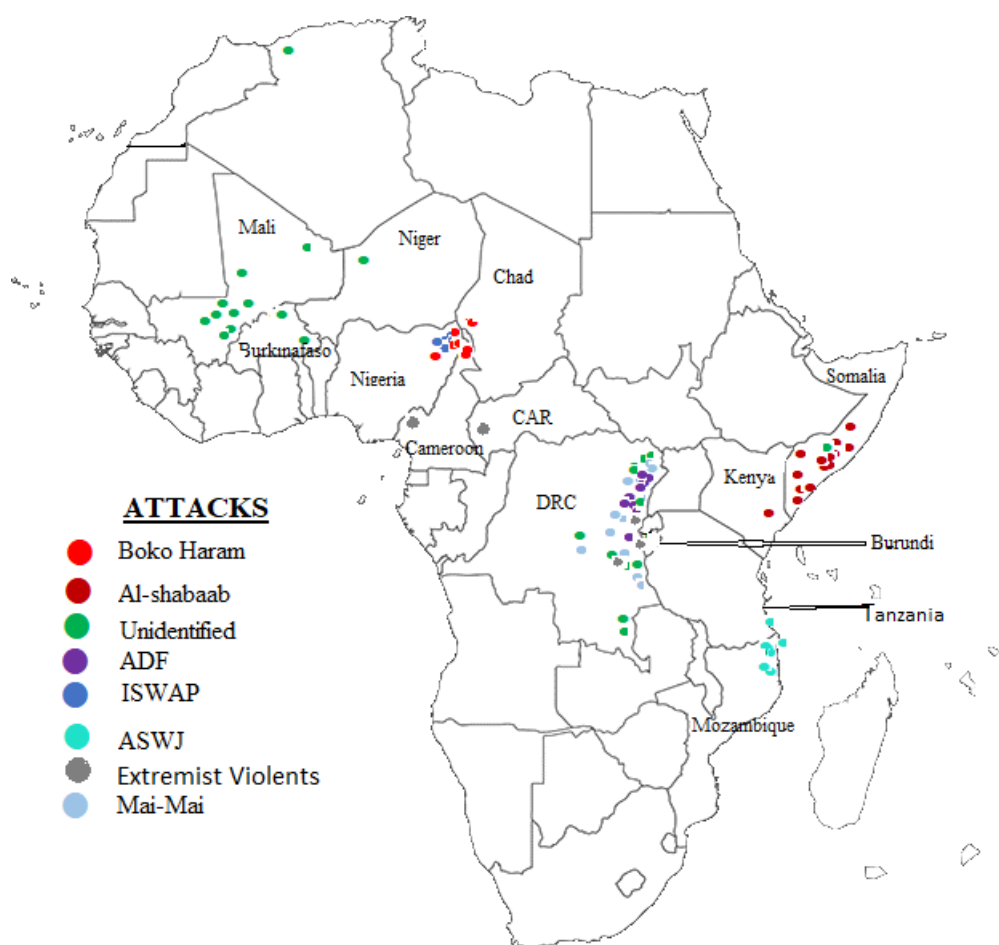
The attacks carried in Mozambique, during the month of October showed a remarkable shift in the group's desire to avoid local population and gain their loyalty, which is in line with the extremist group's desire to exploit the COVID-19 pandemic and employ it as the world is distracted from anti-terrorism strategies.

ASWJ's manpower is still limited compared to the Islamic State's branches in West Africa (ISWAP and EIGS), therefore its objectives to take control of strategic cities is not possible for now and requires increasing the number of its militants.

North Africa. North Africa region recorded two terrorist incidents in Libya and Algeria that resulted in the death of four people. This represents the same number of deaths from the previous month. North Africa recorded 1% of total deaths in the continent in October. In Algeria, on 24 October, in Bouarus Town, Ain Defla Province, an IED explosion led to the deaths of a woman and her daughter, while in Libya, on 5 October, in Tripoli City, two children were killed by IED explosion.

General Trend: Terrorism and Violent Extremist Groups Attacks

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



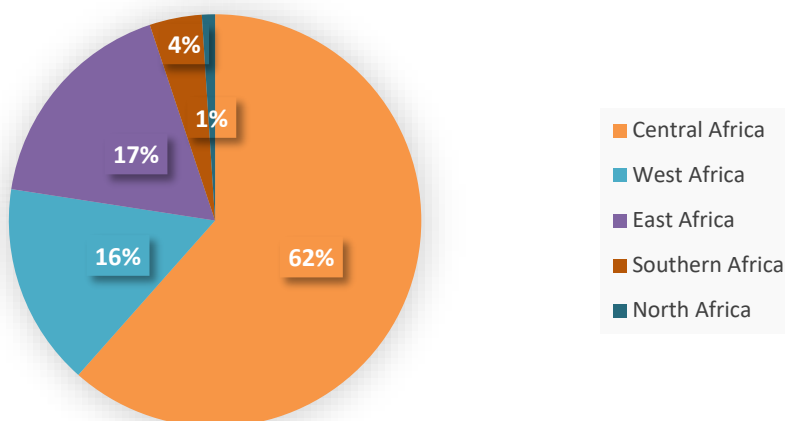
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

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

A total of 195 terrorism and violent extremism incidents including 20 cases of kidnapping were recorded from 1st to 31st October.

2. Terrorist and Violent Extremist Attacks by Region

Figure 1: Percentage per Region



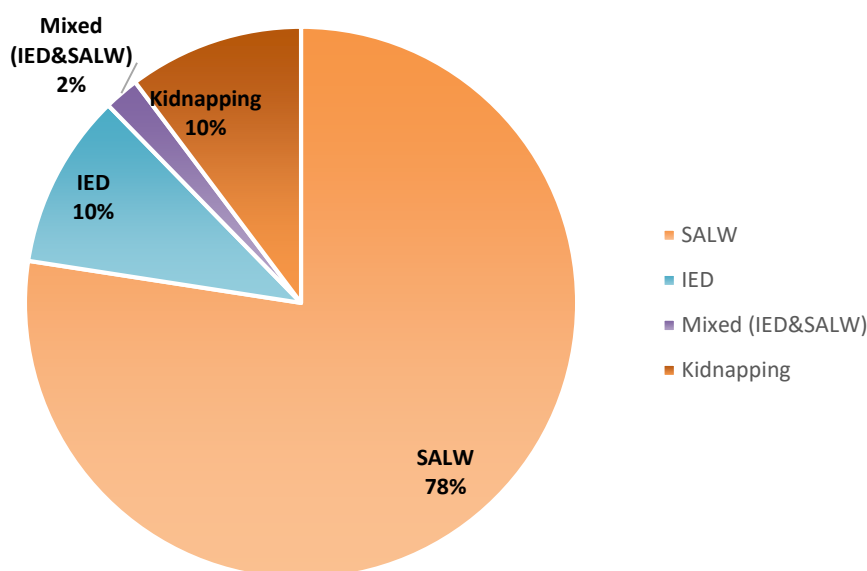
Number of Attacks per Region:

- Central Africa: **120**
- East Africa: **34**
- West Africa: **31**
- Southern Africa: **09**
- North Africa: **02**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

3. Type of Attacks

Figure 2: Percentage per type of Attacks



Type of Attacks:

- SALWs: **151**
- IEDs: **20**
- Mixed (IED&SALW): **4**
- Kidnapping: **20**

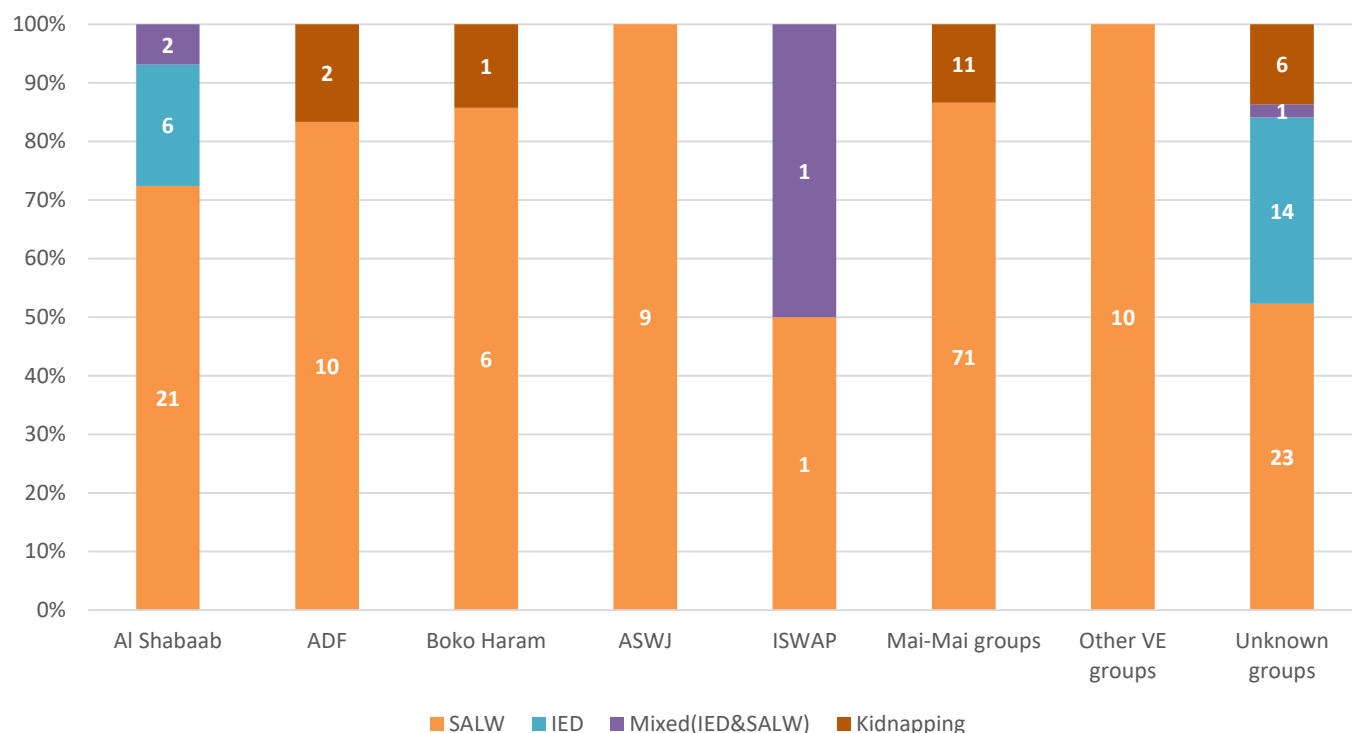
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

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

Terrorist Group	SALW	IED	Mixed	Kidnapping	Comments
Al-Shabaab	21	6	2	-	In a total of 29 attacks by the group, 21 involved SALWs, six were IEDs. Al Shabaab was also responsible for two complex attacks (mixed of SALW and IED).
ADF	10	-	-	2	ADF carried out 12 attacks using 10 SALWs and was responsible for two cases of kidnapping.
ASWJ	9	-	-	-	ASWJ carried out nine attacks using SALWs.
Boko Haram	6	-	-	1	Boko Haram carried out eight attacks using SALWs in six cases and one was also responsible for one kidnapping.
ISWAP	1	-	1	-	ISWAP carried out one attack using SALWs and one other complex attack.
Mai-Mai groups	71	-	-	11	Mai-Mai groups carried out 71 attacks using SALWs and was also responsible for 11 kidnappings.
Other VE groups	10	-	-	-	Other VE groups carried out 10 attacks using SALW.
Unknown groups	23	14	1	6	Unknown groups used SALWs in majority of the attacks. In 23 out of 50 attacks by these groups, SALWs were used. They used IEDs in 14 attacks and one attack using complex attack. They were also responsible for six cases of kidnapping.
TOTAL	151	20	4	20	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

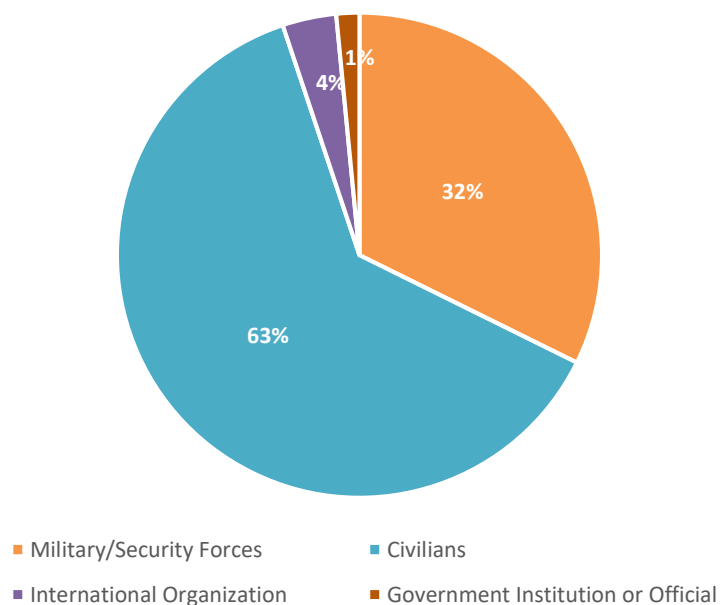
Figure 3: Types of Attacks by Terrorist and Violent Extremist groups (Percentage)



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

4. Primary Targets

Figure 4: Primary Targets



Primary Targets

- Civilians: **122**
- Military/Security Forces: **63**
- International Organization: **7**
- Government Institutions/Officials: **3**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

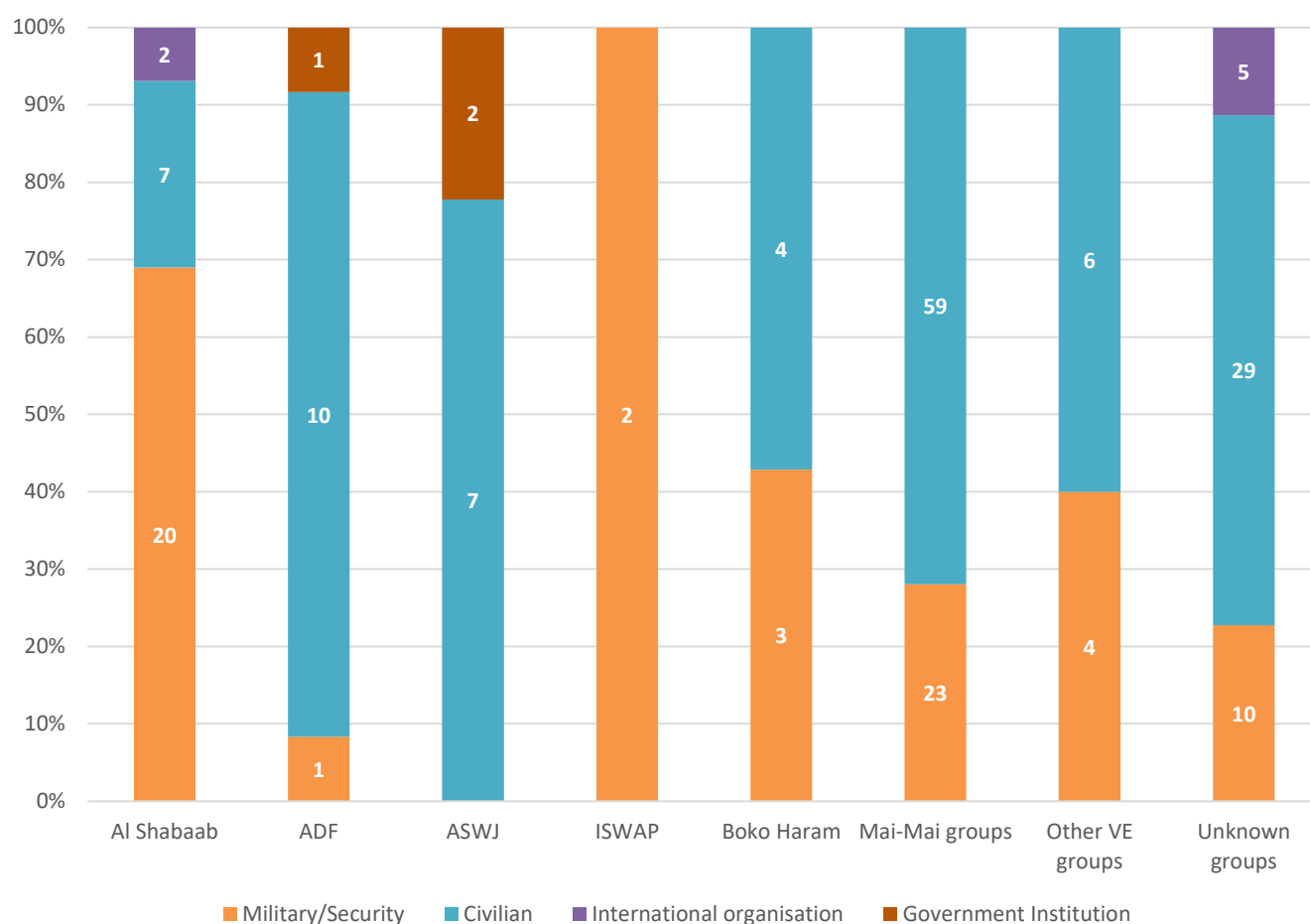
5. Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups and their Primary Targets

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
ADF	10	1	1	-	ADF conducted 10 attacks against civilians and one against Military/Security Forces. They also launched one attack against Government Institutions/Officials.
Al-Shabaab	7	20	2	-	Al-Shabaab carried out seven attacks against civilians, 20 attacks against Military/Security Forces. They also carried out two attacks against International Organisations.
ASWJ	7	-	2	-	ASWJ was responsible for seven attacks against civilians and two attacks against Government Institutions/Officials.
Boko Haram	4	3	-	-	Boko Haram carried out four attacks against civilians and three attacks against Military/Security Personnel.
ISWAP		2	-	-	ISWAP terrorists carried out two attacks against Military/Security Forces.
Mai-Mai groups	59	23	-	-	Mai-Mai groups carried out 59 attacks against civilians and 23 attacks against Military/Security Forces.
Other VE groups	6	4	-	-	Other VE groups carried six attacks against civilians and four attacks against Military/Security Forces.
Unknown groups	29	10	-	5	Attacks for which no groups claimed responsibility mostly targeted civilians. 29 out of 44 attacks targeted civilians; 10 targeted Military/Security Forces and five targeted International Organizations.
TOTAL	122	63	5	5	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

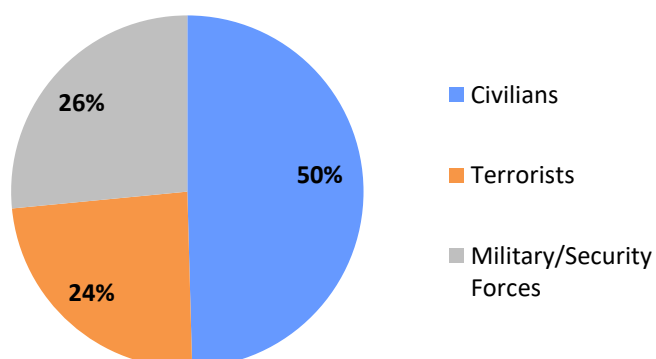
Figure 5: Percentage of Target per Group



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

6. Total Terrorism and Violent Extremist groups' Deaths

Figure 6: Total Deaths



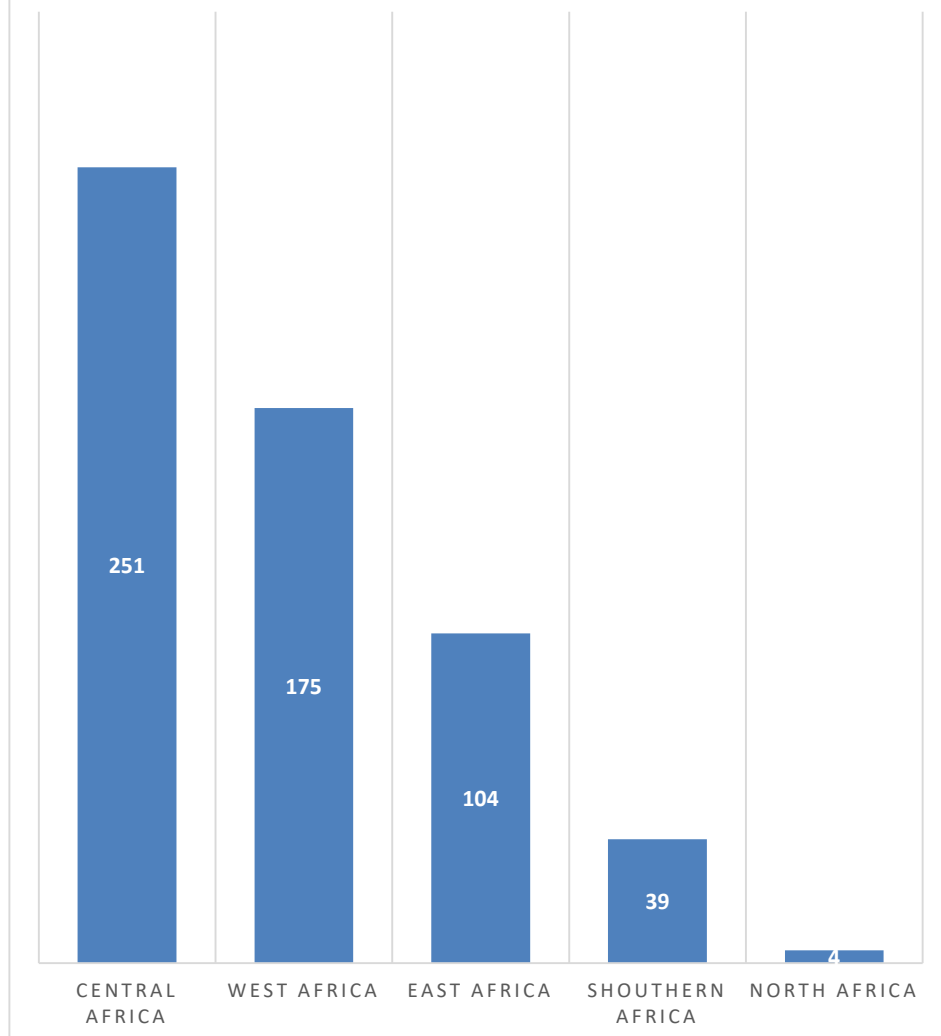
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Total Deaths: 573

- Civilians: **284**
- Military/Security Forces: **137**
- Terrorists: **152**

7. Deaths Per Region

FIGURE 7: DEATHS BY REGION

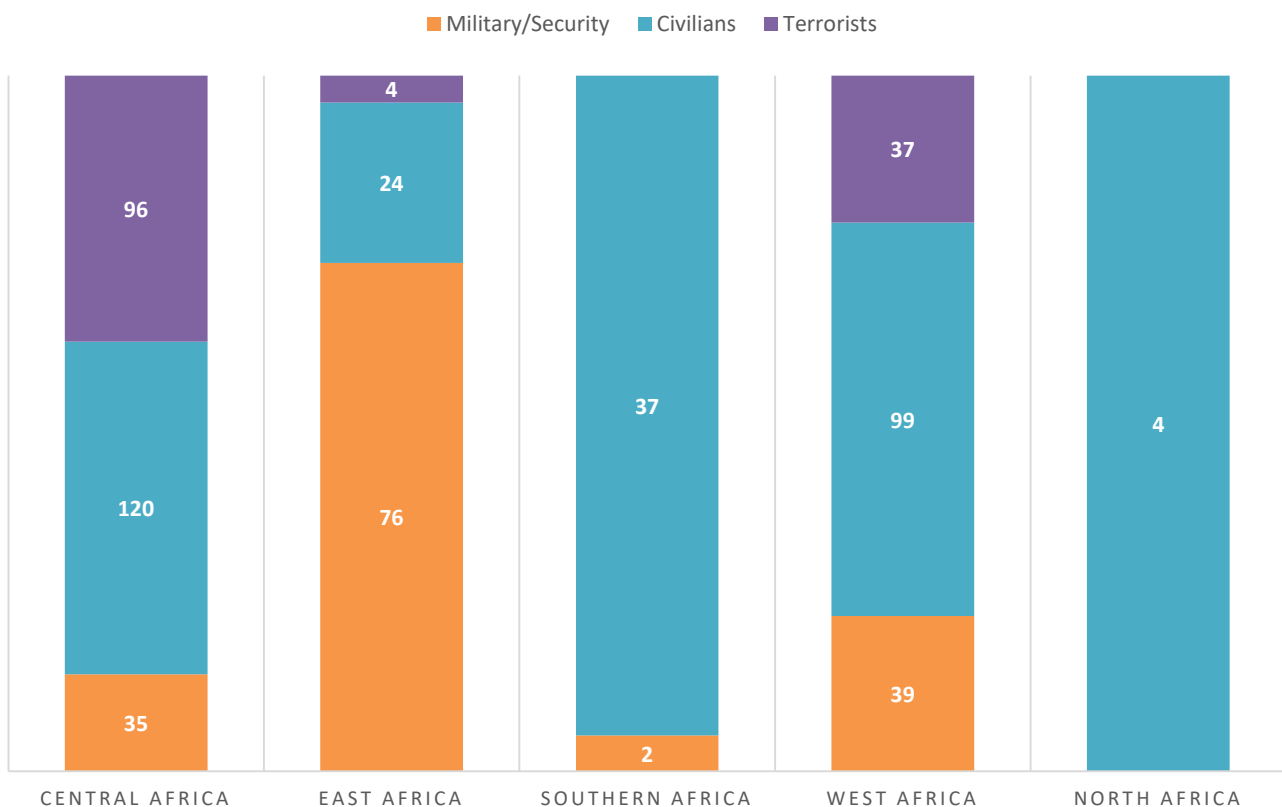


Deaths per Region

- **Central Africa** recorded the highest number of deaths accounting for **44%**.
- **West Africa** recorded **31%**
- **East Africa** recorded **16%** of deaths.
- **Southern Africa** recorded **9%** of deaths.
- **North Africa** recorded **1%** of deaths

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

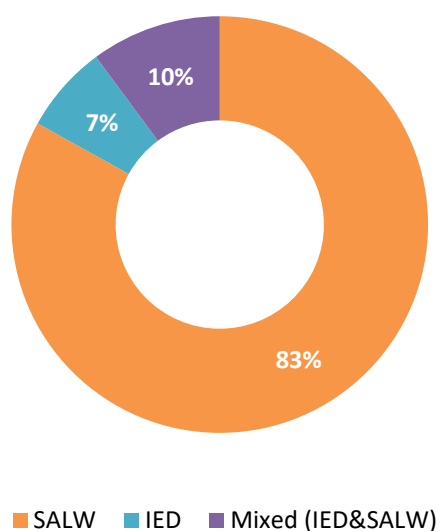
Figure 8: Deaths per Regions and Categories



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

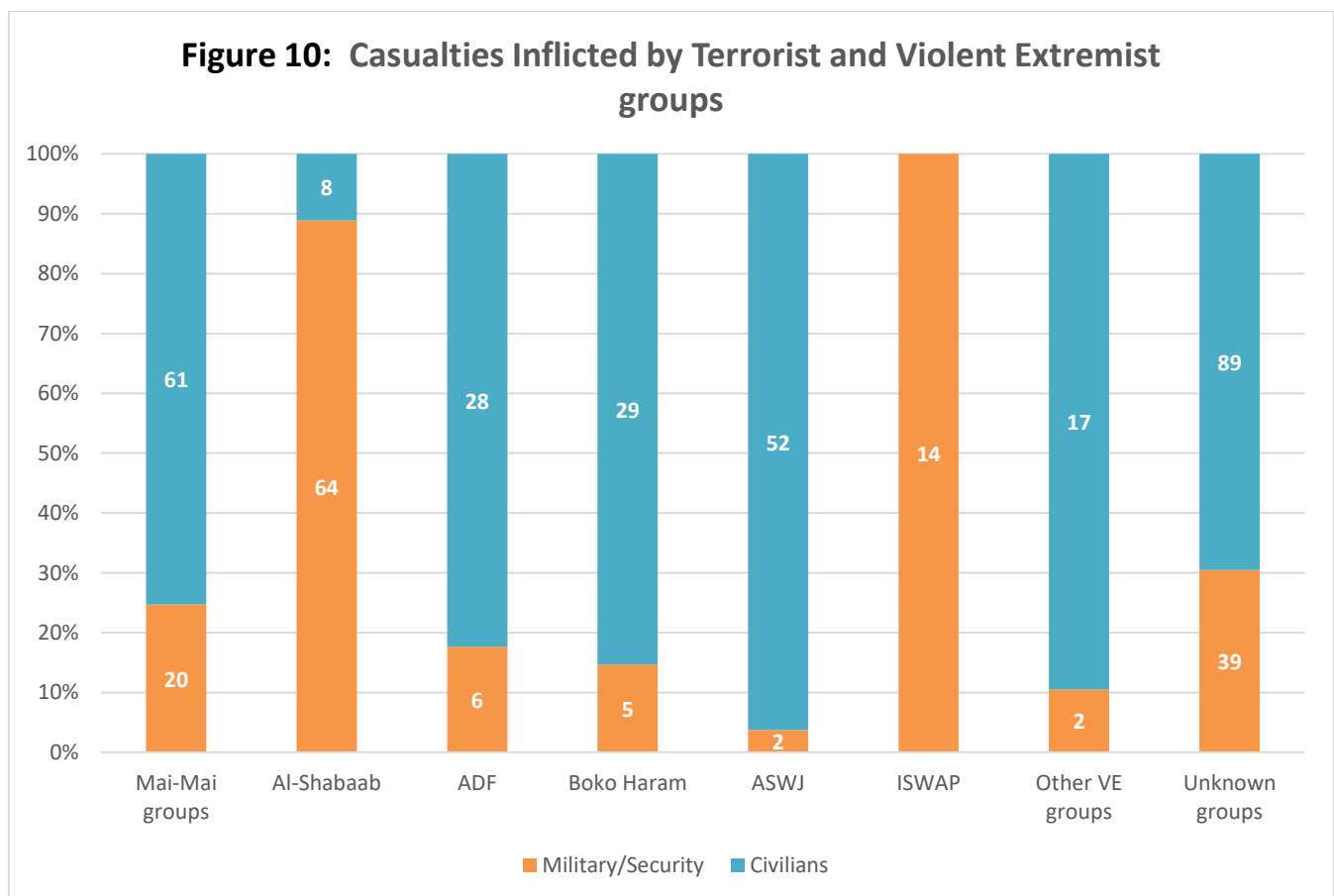
- SALWs: **476**
 - Mixed (IED&SALW): **58**
 - IEDs: **39**
- **SALWs** accounted for **83%** of the deaths occasioned by terrorist attacks.
 - **Mixed attack** accounted for **10%**.
 - **7%** of deaths were as a result of **IED attacks**.

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
Mai-Mai groups	82	81	Mai-Mai groups carried out 82 attacks, killing 81 persons.
Al-Shabaab	29	72	Al-Shabaab carried out 29 attacks, killing 72 persons.
ADF	12	34	ADF carried out 12 attacks, killing 34 persons.
ASWJ	9	54	ASWJ carried out nine attacks, killing 54 persons.
Boko Haram	7	34	Boko Haram carried out seven attacks, killing 34 persons.
ISWAP	2	14	ISWAP carried out two attacks, killing 14 persons
Other VE groups	10	19	VE groups were responsible of 10 attacks, killing 19 persons.
Unknown groups	44	128	44 attacks were carried out by groups from which nobody claim responsibility. These attacks resulted in 128 deaths.
TOTAL	195	436	

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
ASWJ	270	270 members of ASWJ were killed.
Mai-Mai groups	191	191 members of Mai-Mai groups were killed
Boko Haram	42	42 terrorists killed were from Boko Haram group.
ADF	17	17 ADF member was killed.
Al-Shabaab	4	Four Al-Shabaab members were killed.
ISWAP	2	ISWAP lost two fighters.
Other VE groups	20	20 members of Other VE groups were killed.
Unknown groups	50	50 members of Unknown groups were killed
TOTAL	596	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

11. The Five Most Affected Countries

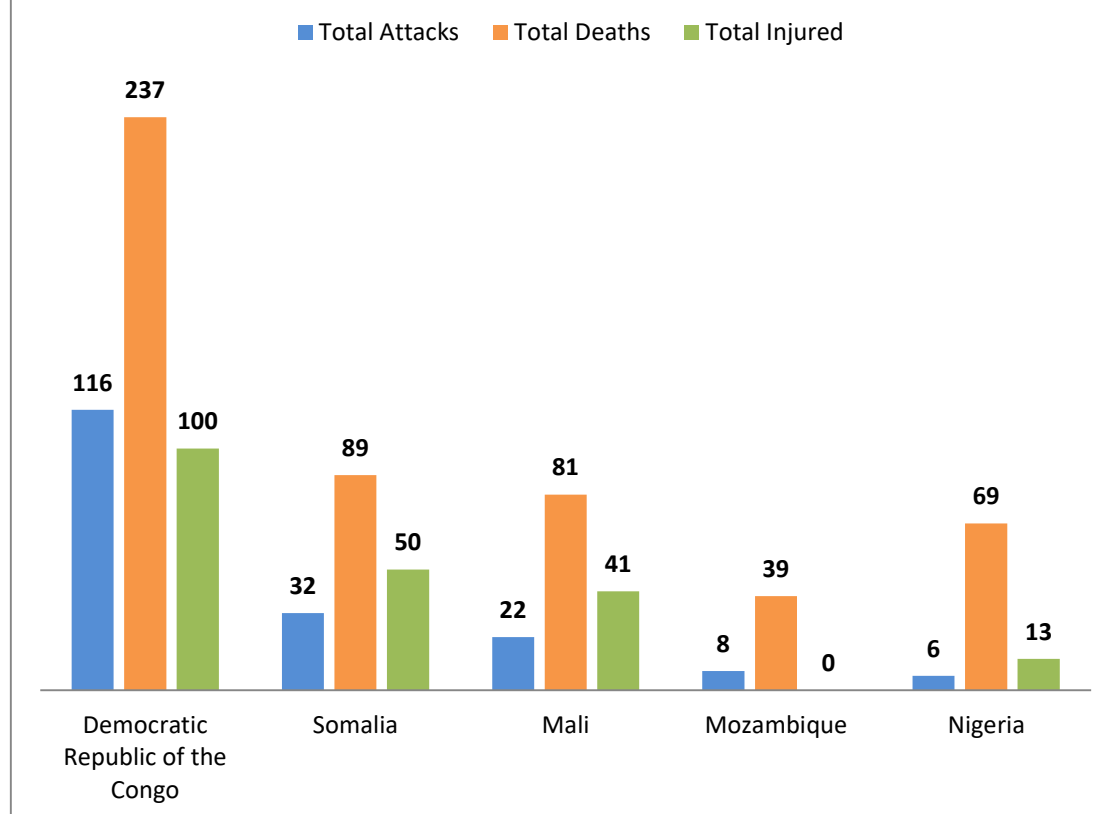
Table 5: Five Countries Most Affected

Country	Total Attacks	Total Deaths	Total injured
DRC	116	237	100
Somalia	32	89	50
Mali	22	81	41
Mozambique	8	39	0
Nigeria	6	69	13
TOTAL	184	515	204

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

- **DRC** recorded the highest number of **attacks (116)** resulting in **237** deaths.
- **Somalia** recorded the second highest number of **attacks (32)** resulting in the **89** deaths.
- **Mali** recorded **22 attacks** resulting in **81** deaths.
- **Mozambique** recorded the lowest number of attacks among the countries most affected (**08**) resulting in **39** deaths.
- **Nigeria** recorded the same number of attacks like Nigeria (**06**) resulting to the lowest deaths (**69**) among the five most affected countries in the period.

Figure 11: Most Affected Countries



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

12. High Profile Attacks

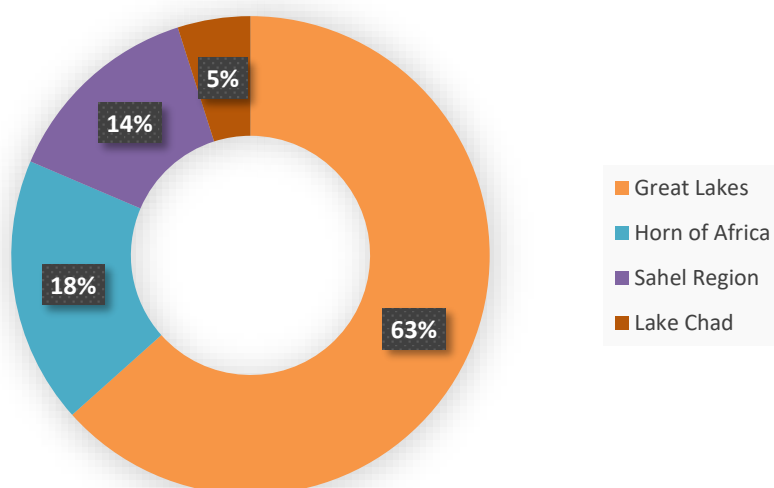
Table 6: List of high-Profile Attacks

N o	Country	Place	Date	Group	Deaths	Description
1	Mali	Mopti region	12 October	Unknown	35	An ambush and IED attack by suspected terrorists on FAMa led to the deaths of 12 soldiers and injury to 14 others. The attack also led to the deaths of 14 civilians including two women and a child. A counter-attack by FAMa led to the deaths of nine terrorists and the destruction of two vehicles.
2	Mali	Mopti Region	21 October	Unknown	26	An attack by suspected terrorists led to the deaths of 26 people and many others missing.
3	Nigeria	Borno State	25 October	Boko Haram	26	Boko Haram terrorists attacked a military base killing four displaced persons and injuring 10 others. A counter attack by the military killed 22 terrorists and destroyed two terrorist trucks
4	Burkina Faso	Seno	14 October	Unknown	20	An attack by suspected terrorists in three villages led to the deaths of 20 people.
5	Mozambique	Cabo Delgado	31 October	ASWJ	20	ASWJ terrorists carried out attacks on several villages beheading 20 people, including 15 teenagers, in the village of 24 de Março and unknown number of children from Nchinga were also kidnapped.
6	Somalia	Lower Sheballe	14 October	Al-Shabaab	18	Al-Shabaab terrorists killed 18 soldiers in an Ambush.
7	DRC	South Kivu	21 Octobre	Mai-Mai/ NGUMINO- TWIRIGWA NEHO- ANDROID	16	A clash between the Mai-Mai coalition and that of the NGUMINO-TWIRIGWANEHO-ANDROID militiamen resulted in the deaths of 16 militiamen including 11 Mai-Mai and five NGUMINO

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Attacks in Epicentres

Figure 12: Attacks in Epicentres



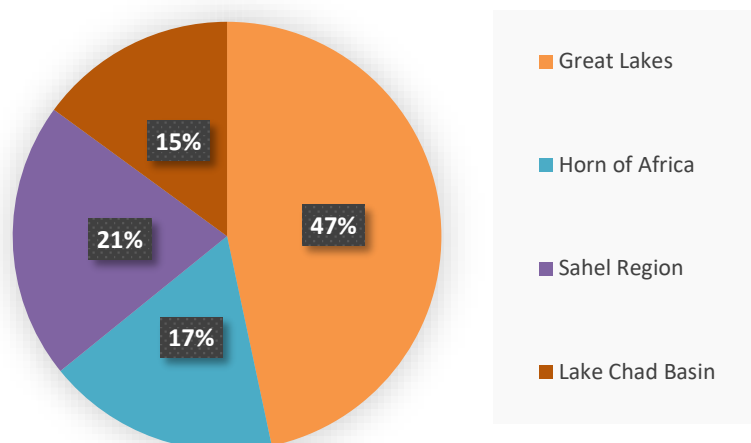
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Total Attacks in Epicentres: 183

- Great Lakes: **116**
 - Horn of Africa: **33**
 - Sahel region: **25**
 - Lake Chad basin: **9**
- Within the period under review, the **Great lakes** region accounted for **63%** of attacks.
 - **The Horn of Africa** accounted for **18%**.
 - **Sahel region** accounted for **14%**.
 - The **Lake Chad Basin** accounted for **05%** 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: 508

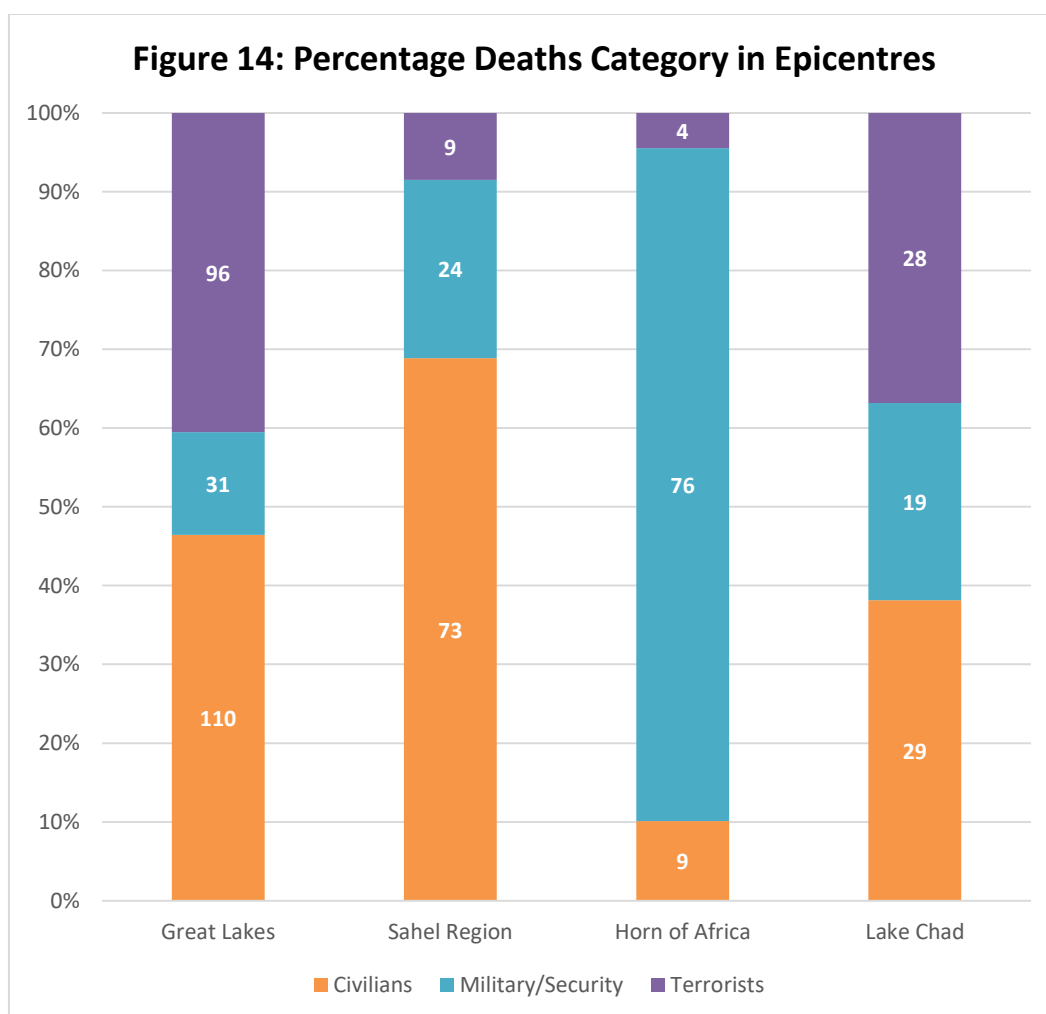
- Great Lakes: **237**
 - Sahel Region: **106**
 - Horn of Africa: **89**
 - Lake Chad: **76**
- **47%** of the deaths were recorded in the **Great Lake Region**.
 - **21%** of the deaths occurred in the **Sahel**.
 - **17%** of the deaths recorded within the period under review occurred in the **Horn of Africa**.
 - **15%** 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 Lakes Region	110	31	96	The Great Lakes region recorded the highest number of deaths among Civilians and Terrorists/VE groups within the epicentres.
Sahel Region	73	24	9	The Sahel region recorded the second highest number of civilian deaths of among the epicentres.
Lake Chad Basin	29	19	28	The Lake Chad Basin recorded the second highest number of deaths among Terrorists and VE groups within the epicentres.
Horn of Africa	9	76	4	The Horn of Africa recorded the highest number of deaths among Military/Security Forces.
TOTAL	221	150	137	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

CONCLUSION

Terrorist and violent extremist groups remain active in all the regions, remarkably in a context marked by the persistent proliferation of weapons, which contributes to the increase of levels of violence in Africa. The Great Lake Region has been the most impacted during the reviewed period, recording the highest number of attacks and deaths, while North Africa is the only region that witnesses stability recording only two attacks and four deaths. In DRC clashes are expected to arise between ISIS affiliates and militiamen, as well as between rival militias.

Terrorism and violent extremism continue to grow in different parts of East Africa with Al-Shabaab being the most persistent threat to security in Somalia, Kenya and Ethiopia despite the intensification of military operations against this group.

The Sahel region continue to represent a fertile environment for the spread and movement of terrorist groups through the multiplicity of terrorist organizations. It is likely that the Sahel region will suffer security repercussions of the release of 200 suspected terrorists who may return to combat activities and therefore exacerbate the deteriorating security situation in the region.

The outbreak of violence in the Lake Chad Basin, particularly in the north of Cameroun coincides with an increase in fighting between terrorist and violent extremist groups and Nigerian forces. It is likely that increased pressure from Nigeria forced these terrorists to enter Cameroon, which illustrates the regional dimensions of this threat.

The persistence of terrorist and violent extremist attacks in the Southern part of Africa, especially Mozambique, continue to be a source of great concern. This country has been the scene of a jihadist insurgency that has left a thousand dead and hampered the development of the region. Therefore, more attacks are expected along the Southern African region, particularly in Mozambique and countries sharing borders with this country.

Casualties sustained by terrorist and violent extremist groups continue to grow following the dynamics of the continuous efforts in the fight against terrorism and violent extremism. However, the escalation of terrorist threats exacerbates the menace to peace and security on the African continent, given the terrorist groups growing capacity to perpetrate high profile attacks using sophisticated tactics.

The use of IED type attacks (20) is so far largely less than SALWs attacks (151). SALWs accounted for 83% of the deaths occasioned by terrorist attacks, whereas 7% of deaths were as a result of IED attacks. Nevertheless the casualties inflicted by IED attacks and the capacity of terrorist groups to acquire the necessary materials to conduct such type of attacks need to be highlighted. The modus operandi for IEDs is to plant devices along roads. The significant increase in the quantities of weapons and explosives that are smuggled and delivered to terrorists, enable them to conduct sophisticated operations.

Finally, the phenomenon of kidnappings continue to be a real and/or growing threat. During the period under review, a total of 20 people were kidnapped. Sometimes the data may not reflect the true extent of the phenomenon, due to, among other things, the underreporting. As a matter of fact, kidnapping for ransom has become a very profitable business for terrorists, which was hitherto considered to be the preserve of organized crime groups.

FORECAST FOR NEXT EDITION

The next edition of the Africa Terrorism Bulletin will cover terrorism incidents from 1st – 30th November 2020.

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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	Cameroon	2	0	0	1	0	10	0	0	3	0	5	21	0	0	3	0	0
	CAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
	Chad	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
	DRC	100	0	0	16	54	113	255	57	35	36	53	12	189	30	85	1	0
East Africa	Kenya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	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
	Somalia	21	9	2	0	76	9	4	148	15	0	0	0	0	21	9	0	2
North Africa	Algeria	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	1	0	0
	Libya	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
	Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Southern Africa	Mozambique	8	0	0	0	2	37	270	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	2	0
	South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Africa	Burkina Faso	2	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
	Mali	10	8	1	3	24	48	9	17	24	0	24	4	0	7	10	0	5
	Niger	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Nigeria	5	0	1		15	26	58	1	11	1	0	0	1	4	2	0	0
Sub-Total		151	20	4	20	175	287	596	223	111	37	82	45	210	63	122	3	7
General Total		195				1058			371			82	45	210	195			

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

APPENDIX 2: KIDNAPPINGS

02 October, Kadahenda village, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC. NYATURA CMC kidnapped one civilian.

06 October, Bamako, Mali. A prisoner swap agreement between the Malian government and Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin (JNIM) led to the release of opposition leader Soumaila Cisse, who was kidnapped in March 2020 at Timbuktu Region. Sophie Petronin, a 75 year old French philanthropist, Kidnapped in Gao Region in 2016; and two Italians, a priest and a tourist who were kidnapped in September 2018 in Niger were also freed in the deal. The government on its side released 204 suspected terrorist detainees.

06 October, Farabougou village, Niono Commune, Segou Region, Mali. An attack by armed men led to the abduction of 20 people at a weekly market.

06 October, Rugabana locality, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province, DRC. An incursion by militiamen from the armed group BILOZE BISHAMBUKE resulted in one person kidnapped and 70 cows carried away.

07 October, villages of Mutupeke and Mutuka, Kabambare Territory, Maniema Province, DRC. Presumed Hapa na pale Mai-Mai kidnapped 12 people before releasing them after an incursion.

08 October, Makisabo, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC. ADF / MTM rebels kidnapped three farmers.

08 October, Mazinga, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC. An incursion by Mai-Mai SHETANI militiamen resulted in the kidnapping of two people.

10 October, Mandumbi and Mangina localities, Ituri Province, DRC. ADF / MTM terrorists kidnapped two people during an incursion.

12 October, Kanyatsi locality, Lubero Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC. An incursion by the Mai-Mai FPP / APA militiamen resulted in the kidnapping of 12 people.

13 October, Lubero Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC. The Mai-Mai UPLC kidnapped a civilian.

14 October, Masia Bridge, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province, DRC. An ambush by a group of FPIC militiamen resulted in two people being kidnapped.

15 October, Mapera, Butembo city, Province of North Kivu, DRC. An incursion by unidentified gunmen resulted in the kidnapping of five people.

15 October, Oudal, Mayo-Moskota Far North Province, Cameroon. Boko Haram abducted five people during an attack.

17 October, Mutarula locality, Uvira territory, South Kivu Province, DRC. An incursion by KIJANGALA militiamen resulted in the kidnapping of three

people.

17 October, Jinyi / Kitabo village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province, DRC. An incursion by CODECO militiamen resulted in three civilians abducted and cattle carried away.

20 October, Tamkoutat village, Gao Circle, Gao Region, Mali. An attack by armed men led to the abduction of three men.

20 October, Mubirubiru, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC. NYATURA militiamen abducted two people after ambushing their vehicle.

20 October, Bwisha Chiefdom, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC. An attack on National Congolese Police station by unidentified men resulted in the kidnapping of one person.

23 October, Tikanassine Village, Ansongo Circle, Gao Region, Mali. An attack by armed men led to the abduction of the village chief for failing to pay zakat.

24 October, Katanga, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province, DRC. Mai-Mai militiamen kidnapped three people after an attack on FARDC position.

29 October, Luvungi and Matungu localities, Walikale Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC. An incursion by NDCR / GUIDON militiamen resulted in the kidnapping of an unknown number of people.

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

CENTRAL AFRICA

Cameroon

15 October, Oudal, Mayo-Moskota, Far North Province. Boko Haram killed three people and wounded five others during an attack.

24 October, Kumba, Southwest Region. An attack by violent extremists on a private school resulted in the deaths of seven children and injury to 13 others.

Chad

20 October, Ngouboua and Kaïga, Localities, Lac Chad Region. Boko Haram killed four soldiers after targeting a contingent of Chadian forces on patrol.

DRC

01 October, Chai locality, Rutshuru territory, North Kivu province. An attack on FARDC position by FDLR/FOCA rebels resulted in the death of one rebel.

01 October, Liboyo village, Lubero Territory, North Kivu Province. A fight between two Mai-Mai factions, the Dragon's Congo Ebebi group and the Resistance Nationale Lumbiste (RNL), resulted in the death of six militiamen and two wounded.

01 October, Salamabila- Matete, Kabambare Terrritory, Maniema Province. An ambush set up by Mai-Mai militiamen from the CHEIK ASSAN group against the FARDC resulted in two FARDC soldiers killed, six wounded, one missing. Two PKM weapons and two ammunition chains as well as two AK47 ammunition boxes were carried away.

01 October, Nyamilima locality, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province. An attack by Mai-Mai militiamen from the AFRC armed group on FARDC patrol resulted in three dead, including one soldier and two militiamen, one soldier wounded and one AK47 weapon recovered by the FARDC.

01 October, Hembe Moya and Kaselebe localities, Maniema Province. An ambush by MALAiKA Mai-Mai militiamen against a FARDC regiment resulted in two soldiers killed, six others wounded and one missing. Two RPG7 weapons with five bombs, two PKM, two Chains and two boxes of AK47 ammunition carried by the militiamen.

02 October, Gety locality, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. An attack by FRPI militiamen against an FARDC position resulted in nine deaths including three soldiers and six militiamen.

02 October, Mamove locality, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. An incursion by ADF/MTM rebels resulted in six civilians killed and two others injured.

03 October, Ndenge locality, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. Two motorcycles and valuables were carried away by FPIC militiamen after an ambush.

03 October, Mbarara locality, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. An incursion by FPIC militiamen resulted in the injury of one person.

03 October, Kunda locality, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. An attack on FARDC position by FPIC militiamen resulted in two militiamen killed and one AK47 weapon recovered.

03 October, Kabushwa village Kabare Territory, South Kivu Province. An incursion by unidentified armed men resulted in two people injured including one FARDC soldier and one attacker.

03 October, Djokodjo village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. Mai-Mai FULCON/CODECO militiamen attacked the village and looted property.

04 October, Dii village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. An exchange of fire between the Mai-Mai FULCON/CODECO militiamen and a group of young self-defense members resulted in two people killed and several houses burnt down.

04 October, Digene and Dungu villages, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. An incursion by Mai-Mai FULCON/CODECO militiamen resulted in the deaths of two civilians.

04 October, Matete, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. Mai-Mai FULCON/CODECO militiamen ambushed a car killing one person and injuring another. Two militiamen were also arrested.

04 October, Zitono, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. FRPI militiamen launched an attack against FARDC position and burnt their facilities.

05 October, Babokela village, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. An incursion by FPIC militiamen resulted in the death of three people.

05 October, Boga-Karati, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. FRPI militiamen ambushed motorcycles and stole large sum of money.

05 October, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. An attack attributed to Mai-Mai CODECO rebels in several localities in Djugu territory resulted in the death of eight people.

05 October, Mamove village, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. An attack by unidentified armed men resulted in 10 people killed and one injured.

06 October, Kashavu, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province. An attack on FARDC position by NYATURA/CMC militiamen resulted in the death of one FARDC soldier.

06 October, Mubimbiru village, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province. NYATURA/CMC militiamen looted the belongings of vehicle passengers during an ambush.

06 October, Bule roundabout, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. An ambush by unidentified armed men against FARDC elements resulted in one soldier killed and one civilian wounded.

06 October, localities of Namaramba, Nabombi, Uvira Territories and Mwenga, South Kivu Province. An attack by the coalition of FNL and RED-TABARA rebels against the FARDC elements resulted in three FARDC soldiers wounded.

07 October, Luguba village, Djugu territory, Ituri Province. An ambush by Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen against elements of an FARDC regiment resulted in one FARDC soldier killed, one another missing and one civilian injured.

07 October, Municipality of Karisimbi, Goma city, North Kivu Province. An incursion by FDLR combatants resulted in one person killed and one wounded.

07 October, Galo, Lubero Territory, North Kivu Province. A fight between the group Union des Patriotes pour la Liberation du Congo (UPLC) and the Resistance Nationale Lumumbiste (RNL) resulted in three people killed.

07 October, villages of Akwekwe and Bayeyi, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. An attack attributed to ADF rebels resulted in eight civilians killed.

07 October, Fichama village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. The Mai-Mai CODECO rebels killed two people, kidnapped one person and stole more than 300 cows during an attack.

07 October, Olembia village, Lodja Territory, Sankuru Province. An incursion by pro-CCU militiamen resulted in the burning of 38 houses.

07 October, Kasoko village, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. An incursion by Mai-Mai militiamen resulted in the death of nine people.

08 October, Mbetsi locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. An attack by Mai-Mai FULCON/CODECO militiamen against FARDC position resulted in six dead including five militiamen and one soldier, an injured soldier, a missing civilian and more than 30 cows stolen.

08 October, Kunda group, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. An incursion by militiamen of the Zairian armed group resulted in the death of one person.

08 October, Mubugho locality, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. An incursion by ADF/MTM terrorists resulted in five civilians killed, 15 houses burned down, and small livestock and poultry stolen.

08 October, Kasenyi locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen took away more than 400 cows during an attack.

08 October, Bangoyo locality, Irumu territory, Ituri Province. An incursion by FPIC/TCHINI YA KILIMA militiamen resulted in the death of one person.

09 October, Lembabo district, Mambasa Territory, Ituri Province. Unidentified armed men looted residents.

09 October, Mapobu, Mukoko locality, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. ADF/MTM terrorists injured two FARDC soldiers during an attack.

09 October, Mboyo locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen killed one person in an attack.

09 October, Mahema locality, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province. An indeterminate number of cows were stolen after a battle between militiamen of the BISHAMBUKE armed group and those of the NGOMINO group.

09 October, Bunyereza locality, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province. NYATURA militiamen looted the valuables of the population during an incursion.

11 October, Mambelenge, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. Unidentified gunmen attacked and killed one person.

11 October, Sarambwe village, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province. Unidentified armed men attacked FARDC patrol killing one soldier and took away two AK47 weapons.

11 October, Virunga Parc, North Kivu Province. The Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Rwanda (FDLR) killed one eco-guard during an incursion.

12 October, Mungunipe locality, Lubero Territory, North Kivu Province. Mai-Mai MAZEMBE militiamen looted property during an incursion.

12 October, Avey locality, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. In an attack by KABAMBA NGOROMI group, two militiamen were killed and two others were captured.

12 October, Mitego locality, Irumu Territory. FRPI militiamen ambushed two vehicles and looted passengers' belongings thereafter.

12 October, Kombi village, Irumu Territory. FRPI militiamen stole 10 cows in an incursion.

12 October, Kilo-Moto district, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen took away a quantity of gold and a large amount of cash.

13 October, Walendu-Bindi chiefdom, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. FRPI militiamen looted passenger belongings after an ambush.

13 October, Nyakasa locality, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. An incursion by FRPI militiamen resulted in one person killed and the looting of property.

14 October, Chulu Bridge in the Gina group, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. Unidentified armed men killed one FARDC soldier, wounded another and took away one AK47 weapon.

14 October, Tsitsi, Ngle group, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen beheaded one person in a field.

14 October, Shango, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province. An attack on FARDC position by the militiamen of the APCLS HUNDE and NYATURA-MOHOZI HUTUS coalition resulted in one militiaman killed and one AK47 weapon recovered by the FARDC.

14 October, Otro village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. An incursion by South Sudan Military Incursion (SSPDF) resulted in the looting of livestock and theft of 50,000 pounds.

14 October, Baeti village, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. Suspected ADF rebels killed two civilians during an incursion.

14 September, Liko village, Djugu Territor, Ituri Province. Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen killed two people during an attack on an FARDC position.

15 October, Pont Lwera, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province. Unidentified armed men ambushed a vehicle and kidnapped four agents of the NGO Action Aide, of which three were later released.

15 October, Kahuzi Biega National Park, Kalehe Territory, South Kivu Province. In an attack on a police convoy by militiamen from RAÏA MUTOMBOKI KAPOPO, one AK47 weapon was stolen from a police officer.

15 October, Kasenyi, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. An incursion by unidentified gunmen resulted in one person injured.

15 October, Sodu and Singo villages, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. An ambush by FPIC militiamen against FARDC soldiers on patrol resulted in three militiamen killed and one soldier wounded.

16 October, Luve, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province. An attack by militiamen from the FDLR and NYATURA/CMC coalition against FARDC position resulted in one militiamen and a soldier killed, one soldier wounded and one AK47 weapon recovered by the FARDC.

17 October, Marabo, Irumu territory, Ituri Province. FPIC attack resulted in five militiamen killed, one FARDC soldier wounded and AK47 weapon carried away.

18 October, Kashuga locality, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province. An incursion by the NYATURA militiamen resulted in three deaths including two civilians and a militiaman. One AK47 weapon was recovered by the Congolese National Police.

18 October, Bogoro locality, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen ambushed taxis and looted passengers' belongings.

19 October, Kavikere locality, Beni-Oicha Territory, North Kivu Province. ADF/MTM terrorists in an attack, killed a civilian.

19 October, Nyabibuye, Kuku and Kashasa localities, Fizi Territory, Province of South Kivu. MAKANIKA militiamen burnt down the villages and carried away cattle.

20 October, Kangwayi central prison, Beni city, North Kivu province. An attack on Kangwayi central prison by ADF/MTM rebels resulted in two prisoners

killed and about 1,300 inmates escaped.

20 October, Kabuchangwa, Kukwe and Ibumba localities, Minembwe, Fizi Territory, South-Kivu Province. A clash between the TWIRIGWANEHO and BILOZE BISHAMBUKE militiamen and the Mai-Mai groups resulted in 10 deaths, and 11 wounded. Three villages were set on fire and several cows carried away.

20 October, Sangani village, South Kivu Province. A clash between the MAKANIKA militiamen and the Mai-Mai coalition resulted in 11 people killed and one child injured.

20 October, Beni, North Kivu Region. Suspected ADF militiamen freed 900 prisoners from a jail. The attack was later claimed by the so-called Islamic State.

21 October, Pimbo locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. An attack on FARDC position by Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen resulted in one militia killed. FARDC also recovered one AK47.

21 October, Irumu-Center, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. An attack on a FARDC position by FPIC militiamen resulted in five deaths including one FARDC soldier, two police officers and two civilians. AK47 weapon and a case of ammunition were stolen and the offices were burnt. .

21 October, Mutupeke and Usinamwele localities, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province. Mai-Mai militiamen ambushed motorcycles and looted passengers' belongings.

21 October, Pimbo locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen attacked FARDC position, one militiaman was killed and AK47 weapon recovered by FARDC.

21 October, Matshapano forest, Kabambare Territory, Maniema Province. A clash between two rival factions of Mai-Mai MALAÏKA resulted in the death of five of the protagonists.

21 October, Sangani village, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province. A clash between the Mai-Mai coalition and that of the NGUMINO-TWIRIGWANEHO-ANDROID militiamen resulted in the deaths of 16 militiamen including 11 Mai-Mai and five NGUMINO.

21 October, Djadju village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. An attack on FARDC position by Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen resulted in militiaman killed and AK47 weapon recovered.

21 October, Irumu-center, Ituri Province. Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen attacked FARDC position killing one soldier. and injuring three people comprising two police officers and a civilian. One militiaman was killed and another captured.

22 October, Nyamusole locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. Mai-Mai CODECO Militia incursion resulted in three militiamen killed and two others captured.

23 October, Nyundo locality, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province. An incursion by NYATURA militiamen resulted in three people killed.

23 October, City of Kambove, Haut Katanga Province. Unidentified gunmen stole a large sum of money, one computer and one AK47 weapon during an attack.

23 October, Malinde village, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province. Mai-Mai rebels carried away 100 cows during an incursion.

24 October, Nyamusole locality, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. Mai-Mai FULCON/CODECO militiamen killed one FARDC soldier.

24 October, Masia, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. FPIC militiamen attacked FARDC position. 10 people were killed including eight militiamen and two soldiers. Four soldiers were wounded, two AK47 weapons with three loaded magazines and 101 cows were recovered by the FARDC.

24 Octobre, Fitchama, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. In an attack on FARDC position by Mai-Mai FULCON/CODECO militiamen, eight people were killed including six militiamen and two FARDC soldiers. Four soldiers were injured.

24 October, Nyakunde, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. FPC militiamen shot a woman and wounded three other young people.

25 October, Byelere, kahiri, Bishigo, Rugezi, Tibyangoma, Kaleke, Bigaragara localities, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province. A clash between the militiamen of the YAKUTUMBA-BILOZE BISHAMBUKE coalition and those of the NGUMINO-RED TABARA-ANDROID-TWIRIGWANEHO coalition resulted in 11 deaths, and 24 wounded from the two side.

26 October, Mpofi locality, Territoire de Walikale, Province Nord-Kivu. An attack on FARDC position by militiamen from the NDCR/GUIDON armed group resulted in five deaths including four militiamen and one FARDC as well as one injured FARDC soldier.

27 October, Kahwela, Kishigo and Mishashu villages, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province. A Clash between the TWIRIGWANEHO and BILOZE BISHAMBUKE militias resulted in seven militias killed and two wounded.

28 October, Muhondo and Kibututu localities, Bukoma group, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province. An incursion by NYATURA/CMC militiamen resulted in eight civilians killed and two others injured.

28 October, Bahiti, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. An attack on FARDC position by ADF/MTM rebels resulted in the death of an unknown number of people and several houses set on fire.

28 October, Baeti village, Batangi-Mbau group, Beni-Mbau sector, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. An incursion of ADF/MTM terrorists resulted

in 15 people killed, food, small livestock and other valuables looted.

29 October, Kitakandi locality, Butembo, North Kivu Province. Attack on FARDC position by MAZEMBE militiamen resulted in one militiaman killed and two FARDC injured.

29 October, Lukweti locality, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province. An incursion by FDLR rebels resulted in a civilian being killed and a woman raped.

29 October, Bule locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. An incursion by Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen resulted in the death of three people.

29 October, Mwanga locality, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. An incursion by Mai-Mai militia resulted in the death of one person.

29 October, Bule locality, Bahema-Badjere chiefdom, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. An incursion by Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen resulted in three injured people.

29 October, Butembo city, Province of North Kivu. An attack on two positions held by the FARDC by the Mai-Mai militiamen MAZEMBE resulted in the injury of two soldiers.

30 October, Baraka, Fizi territory, South Kivu Province. An incursion by Mai-Mai militia resulted in one person killed.

30 October, Kabere locality, Uvira Territory, South Kivu Province. An attack on FARDC position by FDLR CNRD rebels resulted in one rebel killed.

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

06 October, near Daba, North-Eastern region. Al-Shabaab assailants launched a gun attack on a passenger bus and eight people were seriously injured.

SOMALIA

01 October, Black Sea junction, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab female suicide bomb attacker targeted plainclothes police killing their commander and injuring two others.

05 October, Bal'ad, Middle Shabelle. Al-Shabaab militants killed two SNA soldiers and wounded two others in an ambush attack.

06 October, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab gunmen killed three persons and wounded eight others.

07 October, Bal'ad, Middle Shabelle. A roadside bomb targeted a military vehicle carrying soldiers. Six Somali government soldiers were killed and four others wounded.

07 October, Jazeera beach, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab militants attacked a Somali military base and wounded three SNA troops.

08 October, Kismayo, Lower Juba. Al-Shabaab injured three persons in a hand grenade attack.

11 October, Marka town, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab killed two AMISOM bomb disposal experts from Ugandan troops.

11 October, Beledweyne, Hiran. Al-Shabaab killed six SNA soldiers.

12 October, Bakara Market, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab killed two Somali police officers wounded two others in a gun raid.

13 October, Kali in Daynile district, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab shot dead a member of Jubaland administration.

13 North of Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab gunmen killed two civilians.

13 October, Yoontoy area, Lower Juba. Al-Shabaab killed one soldier and wounded three others in an ambush.

14 October, Balad, Middle Shabelle. Al-Shabaab targeted a security checkpoint and killed two police officers.

14 Octobre, Afgoye, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab terrorists killed 18 soldiers in an Ambush.

18 October, El-Baraf and Biyo Adde, Middle Shabelle. Four SNA soldiers were killed in an explosion claimed by Al-Shabaab.

19 October, Bar-Sanguuni, Lower Juba. Al-Shabaab wounded three members of Jubaland Security Forces (JSF).

20 October, Dinsor, Bay. Al-Shabaab launched a grenade attack followed with gun battle on AMISOM troops. Six Ethiopian troops were killed and six others wounded.

20 October, Awdheegle village, Lower Shabelle. A car bomb exploded killing one and injuring two government soldiers.

20 October, Wadajir district of Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab claimed to have assassinated an intelligence officer.

20 October, Mogadishu. Two people were killed and three others were wounded, when a bomb exploded.

21 October, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab killed six Ethiopian Soldiers in a grenade attack.

22 October, Baidoa town, Bay. Al-Shabaab fighters killed one soldiers and wounded two others.

22 October, Qansadhere, Bay. Al-Shabaab militants injured three SNA troops.

22 October, Barsanguuni, Lower Juba. Al-Shabaab militants launched an offensive against SNA and AMISOM troops, and killed two soldiers.

22 October, Kismayo, Lower Juba. Al-Shabaab killed two Jubaland State Forces in a gunfight after an ambush.

23 October, Bangelle village of Galgaduud region. Four children were killed due to an explosion of a landmine.

25 October, Bay region. Al-Shabaab militants killed one soldier and wounded three others.

25 October, Qansah Dhere, Bay. The government forces in a confrontation killed four Al-Shabaab militants after the militants ambushed a military convoy.

26 October, Kismayo, Lower Juba. Unknown assailant armed with Ak-47 rifle assault killed a local businessman.

27 October, Kahda District of Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab militant shot dead a government official, and detonated an IED killing two other persons.

27 October, Mogadishu. Two frontline workers of UNICEF were killed in a militant attack.

31 October, Qansadhere, Bay. Al-Shabaab killed three persons and wounded the Deputy District Commissioner of the town using an IED.

TANZANIA

14 - 15 October, Kitaya town, Mtwara region, Tanzania. ASWJ terrorists based in Mozambique crossed the border and launched attack against seven targets in and around Kitaya including Tanzania People's Defense Force (TPDF) outpost as well as government offices. 15 people reportedly died from the attacks.

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

24 October, Bouarus Town, Ain Defla Province. An IED explosion led to the deaths of a woman and her daughter.

LIBYA

05 October, Tripoli City, Tripolitania Region. Two children were killed by IED explosion.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

02 October, Chai and Mucojo Maconia district, Cabo Delgado province. The terrorists attacked administrative posts and burnt down houses and beheaded an unspecified number of people.

02 October, Bilibiza and Cagembe, Quissanga district, Cabo Delgado province. The terrorists attacked the localities killing five people in Bilibiza and two in Cagembe. Many people fled from Bilibiza, and walked to a village in the neighbouring district of Metuge.

02 October Naliendele village, Palma district, Cabo Delgado province. Terrorists killed an unspecified number of civilians and two members of the defence forces.

30 September - 04 October, Mucojo Administrative post, Macomia district, Cabo Delgado province. Terrorists attacked eight villages along the coast. Nine people were killed and a number of houses including the official residence of Head of Pangane locality were burnt down.

14 October, Nacate village and Macomia town, Cabo Delgado. Terrorists attacked the two localities. One woman was burnt alive inside her house when terrorists set it on fire.

14 October, Ndique village, Quissanga district, Cabo Delgado. Two people were shot dead by ASWJ members.

21 October, Matemo Island, Cabo Delgado. ASWJ terrorists attacked the Island, Mucojo administrative post and surrounding villages. They looted houses and took several young people with them. There was unknown number of casualties.

31 October, Nchinga, Namacunde, 24 de Março, Muatide and Muambula villages, Muidumbe district, Cabo Delgado. ASWJ terrorists carried out attacks on several villages beheading 20 people, including 15 teenagers, in the village of 24 de Março and unknown number of children from Nchinga were also kidnapped.

BURKINA FASO

10-11 October, Markoye Town, Oudalan Province. Armed men attack led to the deaths of three people.

14 October, Demniol, Bombofa and Peteguerse Villages Gorgadji Department, Seno Province. An attack by suspected terrorists in three villages led to the deaths of 20 people.

MALI

01 October, Timbuktu City, Timbuktu Region. Armed men attack on a Malian police patrol led to the deaths of two policemen and injury to another.

02 October, Gao Town, Gao Region. Armed forces discovered a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) with UN logo painted on it.

03 October, Tinemassagou village, Bandiagara Circle, Mopti Region. Suspected terrorists attack led to the deaths of two men and injury to three others.

06 October, Birga Peuhl Town, Koro Circle, Mopti Region. Suspected terrorists attack on a Malian Defense and Security Forces (MDSF) post led to the deaths of three soldiers. Two vehicles were also burnt while one was taken away.

08 October, Boura Village, Yorosso Circle, Sikasso Region. Armed men attack on the Malian Armed Forces (FAMa) was repelled. No injuries or loss of life was recorded on the side of FAMa.

08 October, Farabougou village, Niono Commune, Segou Region. An attack by suspected terrorists led to the deaths of six people and injury to 22 others.

12-13 October, Sokoura Village, Bankass Circle, Mopti Region. An ambush and IED attack by suspected terrorists on FAMa led to the deaths of 12 soldiers and injury to 14 others. The attack also led to the deaths of 14 civilians including two women and a child. A counter-attack by FAMa led to the deaths of nine terrorists and the destruction of two vehicles.

15 October, Kidal City, Kidal Circle, Kidal Region. A convoy of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) struck an IED and led to the death of a peacekeeper and another seriously injured.

17 October, Chouaka Couka City, Niono Circle, Segou Region. An explosive device destroyed a bridge in the vicinity.

18 October, Orossagou Village, Timiniri Commune, Bandiagara Circle, Mopti Region. An attack by suspected terrorists was countered by the village self-defense group. A young man was killed during the attack.

18 October, Kourouma Kobe Village, Niono Circle, Segou Region. An attack by suspected terrorists was repelled by the local self-defense group. No casualties were reported.

20 October, Mopti Region. A MINUSMA logistic convoy discovered and neutralized an IED.

21 October, Diallo Village, Bandiagara Circle, Mopti Region. A MINUSMA Force vehicle hit an IED. Two MINUSMA peacekeepers were wounded and the MINUSMA vehicle seriously damaged.

21 October, Libe Village, Bankass Circle, Mopti Region. An attack by suspected terrorists led to the deaths of 26 people and many others missing.

22 October, Ganidah Village, Sokoura Commune, Bankass Circle, Mopti Region. An MDSF vehicle hit an IED resulting in one injured.

23 October, Kourouma Kobe Village, Niono Circle, Segou Region. An attack by suspected terrorists was repelled by Dozo hunters. One of the Dozo hunters was injured.

26 October, Dallah Village, Douentza Circle, Mopti Region. A MINUSMA patrol was attacked by suspected terrorists. No casualties or injuries were reported.

26 October, Aguelhok Village, Tessalit Circle, Kidal Region. A MINUSMA logistic convoy hit an IED. Three peacekeepers were seriously injured.

28 October, Kidal City, Kidal Circle, Kidal Region. A MINUSMA Force mine-protected vehicle (MPV) hit an IED. No casualties were reported.

NIGER

23 October, Samira Village, Tera Department, Tillaberi Province. Two gold mine employees were killed when their vehicle hit an IED.

NIGERIA

14 October, Ngwom Village, Mafa LGA, Borno State. Boko Haram terrorist attack led to the deaths of 14 farmers and injury to another.

16 October, Jakana Village, Konduga LGA, Borno State. An attack by Islamic State in West Africa (ISWAP) terrorists on Jakana military base using machine guns and grenade launchers, led to the deaths of 14 soldiers and several others missing. Four trucks loaded with machine guns were also taken away by the terrorists.

24 October, Mallam Fatori Village, Abadam LGA, Borno State. An attack on a post of the Nigerian Army by ISWAP terrorists was repelled. Two terrorists were killed while others escaped with gunshot wounds. The troops captured three AK47 rifles, one Light Machine Gun, 466 Rounds of 7.62x54mm ammunition, 24 rounds of 7.62x51mm ammunition and One Tecno cell phone.

25 October, Babangida Town, Tarmuwa LGA, Yobe State. Suspected Boko Haram terrorists destroyed a vigilance group vehicle, part of the council secretariat, divisional police station and a military base. A counter-attack by the Nigerian Police Force killed six terrorists. A policeman was also killed and another injured during the gun battle.

25 October, Ngimtilo Village, Konduga LGA, Borno State. An attack by Boko Haram terrorists led to the deaths of eight farmers and 30 others missing.

25 October, Damboa Town, Damboa LGA, Borno State. Boko Haram terrorists attacked a military base killing four displaced persons and injuring 10 others. A counter attack by the military killed 22 terrorists and destroyed two terrorist trucks.

APPENDIX 4: COUNTER-TERRORISM RESPONSE

CENTRAL AFRICA

Cameroon

13 October, Lebialem, Southwest Region. Cameroonian troops freed 10 hostages held by violent extremists.

16 October, Lebialem, Southwest Region. Cameroonian troops rescued 11 kidnapped victims during an operation.

27 October, Adamaoua, Northern Region. Cameroonian customs seized important explosive charges.

Central Africa Republic

05 October, Bouar, Nana-Mambéré Prefecture. 3R rebels released three Central African forces FSDI held in hostage since September.

Chad

27 October, Koumra, Mandoul Region. The gendarmerie arrested four suspected people who operate with firearms and bladed weapons.

DRC

01 October, Biruma village, Rutshuru territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against the FDLR rebels resulted in the death of three rebels.

01 October, Lembabo, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. The Congolese National Police (PNC) arrested one CODECO Mai-Mai militiaman and recovered 29 ammunitions.

01 October, Gety village, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. FARDC CT Operation against the Ituri Patriotic Resistance Force (FRPI) militia resulted in the death of 11 people. Among the victims were two militias, three soldiers, four militiamen and two civilians.

01 October, Kilambu locality, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province. An FARDC offensive against the Mai-Mai UPDC militiamen resulted in two AK47 weapons recovered by the FARDC.

01 October, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province. Two FDLR/FOCA militiamen surrendered to elements of the 3307th FARDC Regiment with an AK47 weapon.

02 October, Rungoma, Walikale Territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against NDC/R militiamen led to recapturing of the city.

06 October, Kitshanga locality, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC arrested one militiamen from the APCLS armed group and recovered one AK47 rifle.

06 October, Munoli / Makungwe, Lubero Territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against the Mai-Mai militiamen resulted in one militiamen killed and one weapon recovered.

06 October, Nsela locality, Kalemie Territory, Tanganyika Province. 42 APA NA PALE militiamen from MUNDUSI surrendered with 34 AK47 weapons to the FARDC elements.

06 October, Lubimba locality, Uvira Territory, South Kivu Province. FARDC arrested a kidnapper.

06 October, Munoli / Makungwe, Lubero Territory, North Kivu Province. An offensive by FARDC against Mai-Mai elements resulted in one Mai-Mai killed and a spear seized.

07 October, Beni, North Kivu Province. A senior officer and ex M23 rebel group surrendered to FARDC elements.

07 October, Bwito Chiefdom, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC killed two NYATURA/CMC militiamen and captured four others in a CT operation.

08 October, Malemba-Nkulu, Malemba-Nkulu Territory, Haut-Lomami Province. FARDC arrested one Mai-Mai BAKATA-KATANGA element.

08 October, city of Lubumbashi, Haut-Katanga Province. FARDC arrested three Mai-Mai BAKATA-KATANGA elements.

08 October, Nsela locality, Kalemie Territory, Tanganyika Province. 42 militiamen from the armed group APA NA PALE surrendered with 34 AK47 weapons to FARDC.

08 October, Munoli / Malundwe, Lubero Territory, North Kivu province, DRC. The FARDC arrested one militiaman of UPDI MAZEMBE group.

10 October, Kobu locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. FARDC offensive against Mai-Mai CODECO elements resulted in four militiamen killed, one captured, one RPG7 weapon and one AK47 weapon recovered.

12 October, Beni and Lubero Territoriesn North Kivu Province. 24 active armed groups reiterated their desire to lay down their arms at the end of a meeting organized by the Interprovincial Commission to support the process of disarmament, demobilization and community reintegration.

12 October, Lopa center locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. FARDC arrested an element of the Zairian Armed Group.

14 October, Masia Bridge, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. FARDC arrested three FPIC militiamen who ambushed people crossing the bridge.

14 October, Shango, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against APCLS fighters resulted in one militiaman killed and one AK47 weapon recovered.

15 October, Kasave locality, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against FDLR / FPPH rebels resulted in recovery of one AK47 and two cartridge belts.

20 October, Nabombi and Namaramara forest, Mwenga Territory, South Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against the coalition of FNL and RED TABARA rebels resulted in four deaths, including three rebels and one soldier. Four other soldiers were injured.

21 October, Tobola locality, Mambasa Territory, Ituri Province. FARDC offensive against the Mai-Mai militiamen of the MAL A L AISE group resulted in eight militiamen captured and four AK47 weapons recovered.

22 October, Kainama village, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against ADF/MTM rebels resulted in four rebels killed, six others wounded and two AK47 weapons recovered.

22 October, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against ADF/MTM rebels resulted in eight deaths including two soldiers and six ADF/MTM rebels, six others captured, four wounded as well as two AK47 weapons and a Motorola device recovered.

22 October, Kainama locality, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province. In a FARDC offensive against the ADF/MTM, seven militiamen were killed and five others captured.

22 October, Luvungi-Binyapuri, Walikale Territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against NCDR/GUIDON SHIMIRAYI combatants resulted in 14 deaths including 12 NDCR militiamen and two FARDC soldiers.

22 October, localities of Djupi, Nyamusole and Zimbiliti, Irumu territory, Ituri Province. FARDC CT operation against the Mai-Mai CODECO militia resulted in four militiamen killed and two others captured.

23 October, Kahungwe and Manamba villages, Uvira Territory, South Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against Burundian rebels of the FNL with their Mai-Mai KIJANGALA allies resulted in three deaths on the FNL side.

23 October, Kiviniro / Kyabirimu, North Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against elements of the Mai-Mai UPDI/MAZEMBE armed group resulted in two militiamen killed and an AK47 weapon recovered.

23 October, Luvungi, Walikale Territory, North Kivu Province. Militiaman from the NDCR/GUIDON group surrendered to the FARDC.

23 October, Nabombi / Namararamba forests, Mwenga Territory, South Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against the FNL-RED TABARA coalition resulted in six deaths including three FARDC soldiers and three militiamen, four FARDC soldiers wounded, two PKM weapons, two AK47 weapons and three cases of PKM ammunition carried away by the rebels.

24 October, Hauts-Plateaux, Uvira and Mwenga Territory, South Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against the rebels of the foreign armed groups FNL and RED-TABARA with their local allies resulted in three PKM cartridge boxes recovered.

24 October, Mahya locality, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against UPDC militiamen resulted in eight militiamen killed and six AK47 weapons recovered.

24 October, Naombe locality, Mwenga Territory, South Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against FNL rebels resulted in the dislodgement of the rebels.

24 October, Kahungwe locality, Uvira Territory, South Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against CNRD militiamen resulted in 30 dead including 27 militiamen and three FARDC soldiers, four injured soldiers and several weapons recovered.

24 October, Likasi city, Haut-Katanga Province. FARDC elements arrested three BAKATA KATANGA militiamen.

24 October, Ezekere locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. FARDC CT operation resulted in 20 militiamen from the ALC faction of Mai-Mai CODECO and four FARDC soldiers killed.

25 October, Mbechi, Tsokple Mbechi and Zambite Mbechi localities, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province. FARDC offensive against Mai-Mai CODECO elements resulted in three militiamen killed and one FARDC injured.

25 October, Kanzanza, Lubero Territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against Mai-Mai Mazembe resulted in the death of one Mai-Mai rebels and two others captured.

26 October, Mikuliya, Territory of Lubero Province of North Kivu. FARDC soldiers arrested 17 young recruits from ADF/MTM rebels and Mai-Mai CODECO militiamen.

26 October, Kabizo, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province. Two NYATURA/CMC militiamen surrendered to FARDC.

26 October, Fizi and Mwenga Territories, South Kivu Province. FARDC killed 27 Burundian rebels and lost three of their men in intense fighting that dislodged the rebels from their stronghold.

27 October, Tsede Hill, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province. FARDC offensive against Mai-Mai CODECO/ALC militiamen resulted in 15 deaths including 12 militiamen and three FARDC soldiers, eight wounded FARDC and 11 militiamen captured.

28 October, Chahi, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province. Two NYATURA militiamen surrendered to the FARDC.

28 October, Rusthuru Territory, North Kivu Province. FARDC offensive against militiamen from the SHETANI armed group resulted in six militiamen captured and three AK47 weapons recovered.

28 October, Masisi-center, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province. 21 militiamen from the CONGO EBEBI surrendered to FARDC.

28 October, Bwisha Chiefdom, Rusthuru Territory, North Kivu Province. Two NYATURA militiamen surrendered to the FARDC.

EAST AFRICA

Somalia

06 October, Barire town, Lower Shabelle. SNA killed 10 Al-Shabaab militants including two senior members.

10 October, Dinsor, Bay. SNA backed by South Western State forces killed five Al-Shabaab militants.

15 October, Afgoye, Lower Shabelle. Somali army killed 61 Al-Shabaab militants in an ambush.

18 October, between Bule Burde and Jala Laqsi towns, Hiran. SNA killed 12 members Al-Shabaab fighters in an operation.

21 October, Dinsor, Bay. Somali Army killed 19 members of Al-Shabaab and destroyed their base.

24 October, Bal'ad and Afgoye areas, middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle, Somalia. The U.S trained Somali forces unit Danab killed six Al-Shabaab militants including a senior official in an operation.

NORTH AFRICA

Morocco

05 October, Tangiers City, Tanger-Tetouan-Al Hoceima Region. Security operatives during a raid arrested four male suspects allegedly linked to the Islamic State (IS) organization.

Algeria

07-13 October, Tlemcen, Oran and Bordj Bou-Arredj. Units and detachments of People's National Army (ANP) carried out multiple operations resulting in the arrest of ten persons suspected of providing support to terrorist groups. A submachine gun type Kalashnikov and a magazine loaded with ammunition were seized in Bordj Badji Mokhtar and four handmade bombs were destroyed in Skikda, Jijel and Ain Defla.

21st to 27th October, Bordj Bouarredj and Tipaza. Detachments of the ANP arrested two people for providing support to terrorist groups. Meanwhile a casemate containing 96 bullets of different calibres, a charger of ammunition, a crosier from a shotgun and other items, were discovered and destroyed during a search and raking operation in Mila.

24 October, Tamanrasset, the 6th Military Region. A terrorist named Idrissi Ahmed Ibn Idrissi surrendered to the military authorities. He joined the terrorist groups in 2009. The said criminal had in his possession a semi-automatic Simonov rifle and a quantity of ammunition.

27 October, Tlemcen Province, 2nd Military Region. The ANP on an anti-terror operation arrested a terrorist, Mustapha Derrar, who recently released by the Malian authorities in the recent hostage swap.

TUNISIA

31 October, Tunisia. Tunisian security forces arrested a man who claimed responsibility of a knife attack that led to the deaths of three people at Nice City, France. The man was later found not to have any links with the incident.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

02 October, Pemba, Cabo Delgado. The police publicly presented two men who were supposedly spying for the terrorists and recruiting young people into their ranks.

07 October, Magaia village, Muidumbe district, Cabo Delgado. A local militia, mainly consisting of Mozambican war veterans, ambushed a group of seven terrorists after entering the village. Five of the terrorists were captured while two escaped.

12 October, Macomia district, Cabo Delgado. The Mozambican Defence and Security Forces arrested a man accused of recruiting members for terrorist groups. The suspected recruiter, named as a 39 year old Joseph Adremane Kumochi, recruited 72 young men to join the jihadists.

16 October, Palma district, Cabo Delgado. The Mozambicans forces found guns during an operation in houses suspected of sheltering terrorists.

16-18 October, Awase village, Mocimboa da Praia district, Cabo Delgado. The Mozambicans forces killed 270 terrorists in the region. The troops also captured seven trucks loaded with equipment. The forces consisted of veterans of Mozambique's national independence war who have deep knowledge of the area.

27 October, Matemo island, Cabo Delgado. The Mozambican security forces destroyed four boats used by terrorists during Matemo Island attack.

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

06 October, Tapoa Province. The Burkinabe armed forces during an offensive mission against a terrorist base, rescued a non-commissioned officer from the Nigerien water and forest service who was detained since March 2020 by terrorists.

NIGERIA

08 October, Chinguwa Village, Diffa Region. The Nigerian Army on anti-terror operation arrested a Nigerian Boko Haram arms logistics supplier.

21 October, Borno State. Suspected terrorists trailing a convoy of vehicles conveying Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) was engaged by the military. Three terrorists were killed and one Gun Truck destroyed. One Anti-Aircraft Gun, three AK47 Rifle, three shells for making IEDs were also captured.

24 October, Magumeri Town, Magumeri LGA, Borno State. The Nigerian Army on a counter-terror operation killed 11 terrorists. They also captured three gun trucks with three Anti-Aircraft guns and one Dushka gun.

25 October, Borno State. The troops killed 16 Boko Haram terrorists. Four terrorists' gun trucks were destroyed as well as recovery of large cache of arms and ammunitions during the various encounters.