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**ACSRT/CAERT**

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

# THE MONTHLY AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN

1<sup>st</sup> – 30<sup>th</sup> September 2020



Edition No: 09

## 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

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

## SUMMARY

**General Situation.** The reporting period, 1<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2020 recorded an increase of terrorist attacks compared to the period 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> August 2020. At the end of September 2020 there were 189 terrorist attacks compared to 183 for August 2020, representing a 03% increase. With respect to casualties, there was a decrease in the number of deaths from terrorist attacks. While there were 763 deaths recorded in August 2020, 678 deaths were recorded in September 2020, representing 11% decrease.

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

**Targets of Terrorist and VE Attacks.** While 117 out of the 189 terrorist attacks were launched against Civilians, 64 targeted Military/Security Forces. Five attacks targeted Governmental Institutions/Officials and three attacks targeted International Organisations. The attacks by Mai-Mai groups and ADF were mainly against Civilians, whilst Al-Shabaab mostly targeted Military/Security Forces.

**Weapons Used.** The terrorist groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) in 155 out of the 189 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 14 of the attacks and Mixed (SALW & IED) were used in two of the attacks.

**Deaths from Terrorists and VE Attacks.** 678 deaths were recorded during the period: 320 civilians, 198 terrorists and 160 Military/Security personnel.

**Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups.**

ADF killed 97 persons, all civilians; Al-Shabaab killed 78 persons (52 civilians, 26 Military/Security Forces); ISWAP killed 41 persons (13 civilians and 28 Military/Security Forces); Boko Haram killed 72 persons (29 civilians and 43 Military/Security Forces); ASWJ killed 12 persons (10 civilians and 02 Military/Security Forces); ISGS killed 03 persons, all civilians; JNIM killed one civilian; Mai-Mai groups killed 38 persons (25 civilians and 13 Military/Security Forces); Other VE groups killed 11 persons (03 civilians and 08 Military/Security Forces); Unknown groups killed 127 persons (88 civilians, 39 Military/Security Forces).

**Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups.** Al-Shabaab, Mai-Mai groups, Boko Haram and ISWAP suffered highest number of casualties during the period. Military/Security forces killed 113 Al-Shabaab, 69 of Mai-Mai group members, 52 members of Boko Haram and 20 of ISWAP fighters. Other IS affiliates suffered 07

deaths and ASWJ suffered 06 deaths. 40 members of other VE groups and 127 members from unknown groups were also killed.

**Kidnapping.** 18 cases of kidnappings were recorded. A total of 52 persons were taken hostage in DRC, Nigeria, Kenya and Burkina Faso while 156 captives were released during the same period.

**Focus on Epicentres.** Out of the 189 terrorist attacks, the Great Lakes region recorded 97 attacks with 251 deaths, the Horn of Africa recorded 31 attacks with 127 deaths, the Sahel region accounted for 22 attacks and 100 deaths and Lake Chad Basin accounted for 14 attacks with 124 deaths during the period.

**High Profile Attacks.**

**04 September, Galmudug, Somalia.** 30 people, including 16 militants, died following clashes between villagers and Al-Shabaab fighters. **04 September, Guire Town, Mali.** An attack by armed men using an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) and automatic weapons on a military convoy led to the deaths of 10 soldiers and four damaged military vehicles. A counter attack by the Malian Armed Forces (FAMA) led to the deaths of 20 attackers. **25 September, Borno State, Nigeria.** Suspected members of Boko Haram terrorists' group attacked a convoy of the State Governor. Five soldiers, 12 police men, and 13 civilians were killed. They also took away one police armoured car, one gun truck belonging to the military and six utility vehicles. **01 September, Borno State, Nigeria.** An attack by the Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) on a military post led to the deaths of nine soldiers and the burning of three vehicles. A counter-attack by the military led to the deaths of 20 insurgents. **24 September, Touldeni village, Burkina Faso.** An attack by suspected armed terrorists led to the deaths of six Volunteers for the Defence of the Fatherland (VDP) and injury to two others. A counter-attack by VDP led to the deaths of 20 assailants. **10 September, South Kivu, DRC.** A clash between the YAKUTUMBA-BILOZE BISHAMBUKE coalition and militiamen from the MAKANIKA armed group resulted in: 24 dead (20 on the MAKANIKA side and 04 on the YAKUTUMBA) and 45 injured (38 on the MAKANIKA side and 07 on the YAKUTUMBA side). **12 September, Pundanhar, Cabo Delgado, Mozambique.** Three vehicles traveling through Pundanhar were attacked by suspected terrorists, 24 civilians were killed.

**Counter-Terrorism Response.** CT operations resulted in neutralizing 237 terrorists. Five Military/Security Forces died during those operations.

### **Conclusions/Recommendations.**

Terrorist and violent extremist groups remain active in all the regions although North Africa recorded only one terrorist attack. Casualties sustained by terrorist groups continue to grow following vigorous counter-terrorism offensives against various terror groups across the continent. Despite the efforts, terrorism threat remains resolute as terrorist groups continue to launch complex attacks against both soft and hard targets, indicating that their techniques and tactics have advanced.

## 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 last month of the third quarter of the year recorded a marginal increase of 03% in the number of terrorist attacks and a decrease of 11% in attacks related deaths compared to the previous month of August, 2020. Between 1<sup>st</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> September, there were 189 attacks attributed to terrorist and violent extremist groups in the continent compared to 183 during the preceding month of August. While the number of attacks increased, albeit marginally, there was no corresponding increase in deaths associated with the attacks. Conversely there was a decrease in the number of deaths for September vis a vis August. While 763 mortalities were recorded in August, 678 fatalities were documented in September. Of the 678 deaths registered, 320 were civilians, 160 were military and other security personnel while 198 were terrorists who died during attacks. Deliberate counter-terrorism operations carried out by various security services resulted in the killing of 237 terrorists across the continent, bringing the total number of terrorists eliminated during the period under review to 435. Al-Shabaab, Mai-Mai groups, Boko Haram and ISWAP suffered highest number of casualties during the period. Security forces killed 113 Al-Shabaab, 69 of Mai-Mai group members, 52 members of Boko Haram and 20 of ISWAP fighters. Other IS affiliates lost seven fighters and ASWJ suffered six casualties. 40 members of other VE groups and 127 members from unknown groups were also put out of action. Five security personnel lost their lives during the CT operations.

The terrorist groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) in 155 out of the 189 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 14 of the attacks and Mixed (SALW & IED) were used in two of the attacks.

There were the same number of kidnapping cases (18) for September as against August. The five most affected countries during the reporting period remained unchanged from the previous month.

**Great Lakes.** The region continues to record the highest number of terrorist and violent extremist attacks in Africa. Of the total number attacks conducted throughout the continent, 97, representing 51% of all attacks and 07% increase from the month of August were recorded. These attacks resulted in the deaths of 251 persons, a decrease of 10% from the preceding month of 280 deaths and 37% of total continental casualties. While 145 of those killed were civilians, 24 were security forces and 82 were terrorists. Except three attacks in Burundi, all the attacks occurred in the DRC. Mai-Mai groups were the most active groups in the country. They accounted for 53 attacks resulting in 38 deaths while Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) was the most lethal for having launched 18 attacks that resulted in 97 deaths.

**East and Horn of Africa.** There was a decrease in both the number of terrorist attacks and deaths in the East and Horn of Africa during the period under review. A total of 31 attacks and 127 deaths were registered in September compared to 44 attacks and 203 deaths in August. This represents 30% and 37% decreases in attacks and deaths respectively. All the attacks were registered in Somalia with the exception of four that occurred in Kenya. Of the total number deaths recorded, 57 were civilians, 27 were military/security forces and 43 were terrorists. Al-Shabaab continues to be the main terrorist group very active in the region and was responsible for most of the attacks during the period, particularly in Somalia, the stronghold of its operations. Attacks against security forces, both local and foreign, remained the primary objective of the group. In September, the group launched attacks against military bases by using mortars and IEDs. On 08 September, Al-Shabaab militants attacked the town of Bal'ad in Middle Shabelle and took control of local government buildings. It later discharged inmates from prisons in the town.

The growing confidence of Al-Shabaab to launch attacks against security forces in particular and the populace in general in spite of the various operations against it creates a situation of a stalemate where in some months the security forces gains the upper hand over the group, while in other months the group gains upper hand over the security forces. There therefore the need for a review of the current strategy to ensure that the combat capability of Al-Shabaab is severely degraded.

**Sahel Belt of West Africa.** During the period under review, the Sahel region witnessed a reduction in the number of terrorist attacks, recording 22 compared to 32 attacks in August. There was also a slight drop of



number of deaths during the period. While there were 104 deaths in August, 100 deaths were registered in September. Out of 100 deaths, 28 were civilians, 32 were military/security while 40 were terrorists. Mali was the most affected in the region recording 12 attacks and 61 deaths, this was a decline in attacks and increase in deaths compared to August where there were 21 attacks and 58 deaths. As indicated previously, terrorist and violent extremist attacks in the region have been declining since April 2020. The reduction in attacks notwithstanding, an attack by armed men using an IED and automatic weapons on a military convoy on 04 September, led to the deaths of 10 soldiers and damage to four military vehicles. A counter attack by the Malian Armed Forces (FAMA) led to the death of 20 attackers.

During the period under review, the Military Junta that overthrew President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita was replaced by 18 months a transitional government led by retired Colonel Bah Ndaw as interim President and former Foreign Minister Moctar Ouane as prime minister. The move was made to ease pressure from ECOWAS for the Junta to hand over power to a civilian led interim regime in return for the lifting of economic and travel sanctions.

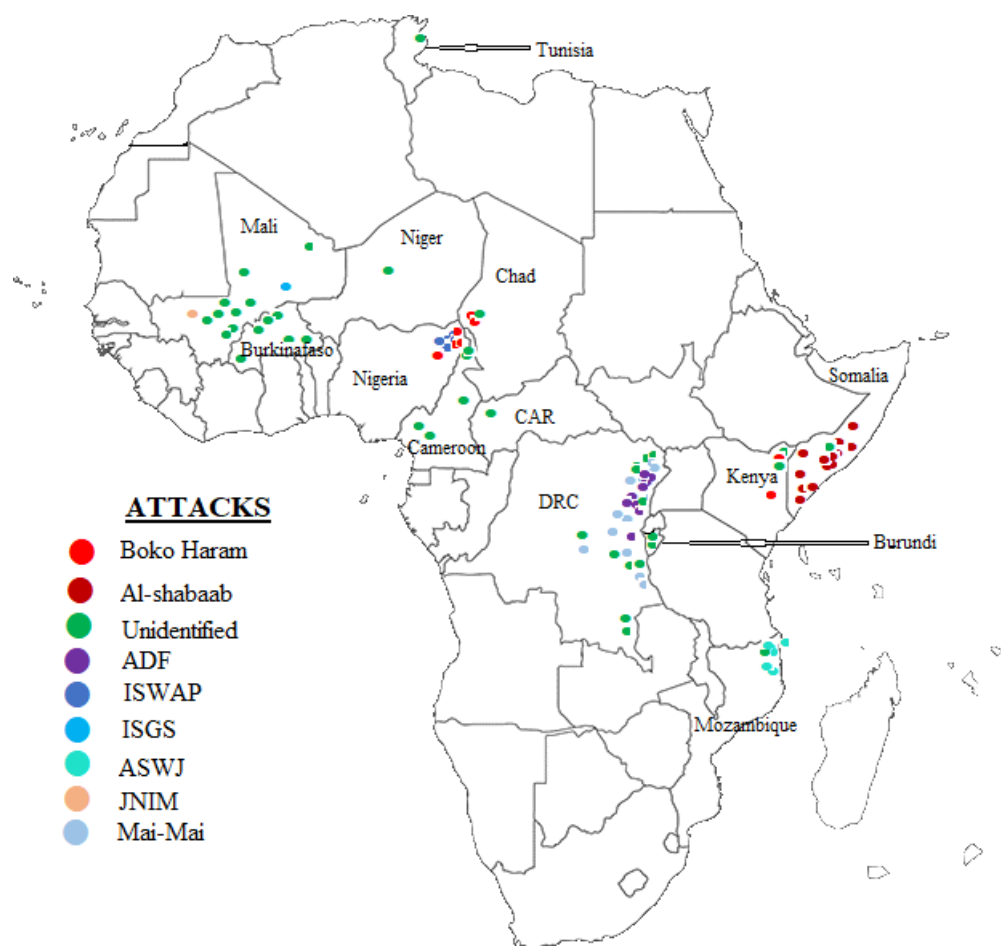
**Southern Africa.** Mozambique continues to be the only and the epicentre of terrorism and violent extremism incidents in Southern Africa. During the period, the number of terrorist attacks doubled from 7 in August to 14 in September, all of which occurring in the country. The number of deaths however declined significantly from 123 in the preceding month to 48 during this reporting period. Of those who lost their lives, 40 were civilians, two military/security while 6 were terrorists. Although six attacks were claimed by the insurgent group ASWJ, it is believed that the group was responsible for the other attacks in the country even if it did not claim them. In one incident alone on 12 September, three vehicles moving through Pundandarh were attacked leading to the killing of 24 civilians. The proposed SADC plan to intervene to help curb the growing attacks in Mozambique's Northern Province needs to be done with dispatch in order to curtail the worsening security and humanitarian situation in the region.

**Lake Chad Basin.** Although there was a significant decline in both number of attacks and deaths in July vis a vis August, conversely there was a significant increase in the number of terrorist attacks for September compared to August. While there were seven attacks in August, the number of attacks doubled to 14 in September. Death toll also rose sharply during the period under review. The 71 deaths recorded in August were dwarfed by the 124 deaths registered in September. Security forces suffered the highest number casualties, registering 55 deaths with civilian deaths accounting for 49. 20 terrorists lost their lives in the Lake Chad Basin during the period. Boko Haram and its splinter group, ISWAP are the active armed groups operating in the region. In one of the high profile incidents on 01 September, ISWAP militants attack on a military post in Borno State, Nigeria, led to the death of nine soldiers and the burning of three vehicles. A counter-attack by the military led to the death of 20 insurgents. Again, on 04 September, in the same State, members of Boko Haram terrorist group attacked a convoy of the State Governor, Babagana Umara Zulum. Five soldiers, 12 police men and 13 civilians were killed. The terrorists took away one police armoured car, one gun truck belonging to the military and six utility vehicles.

**North Africa.** North Africa region recorded one terrorist incident in Tunisia that resulted in the death of four persons comprising one soldier and three terrorists. This represents a marginal increase from the previous month where there were no attacks and related deaths. Meanwhile, counter terrorism operations remain active in almost all the North Africa leading to the elimination of ten terrorists in Algeria, Libya and Morocco.

## General Trend: Terrorism and Violent Extremist Groups Attacks

Map 1: Map of Terrorism and Violent Extremism Attacks from 1<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> September 2020



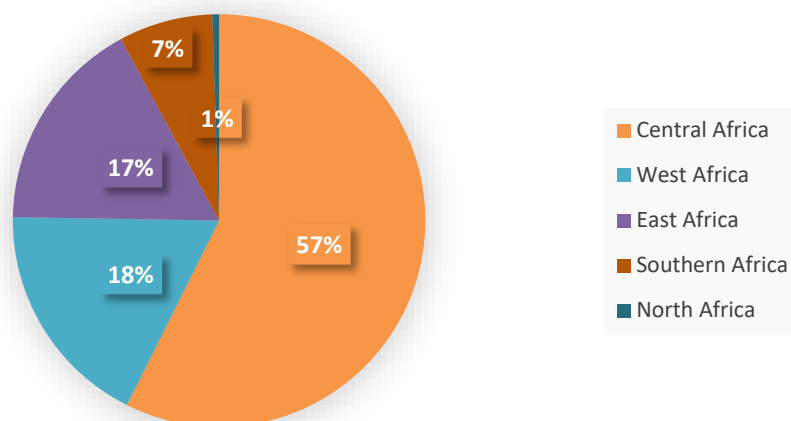
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

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

A total of 189 terrorism and violent extremism incidents including 18 cases of kidnapping were recorded from 1<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> September.

## 2. Terrorist and Violent Extremist Attacks by Region

**Figure 1: Percentage per Region**



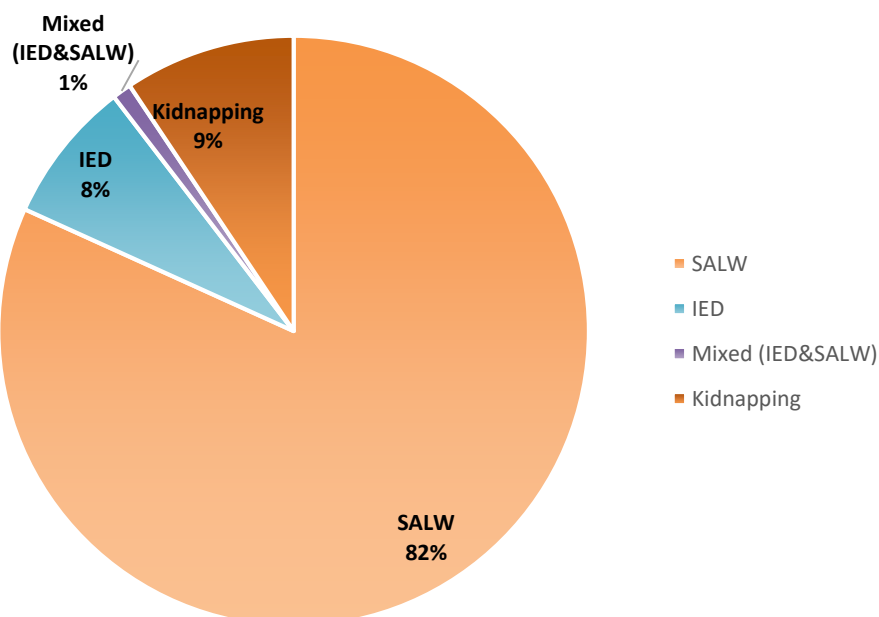
### Number of Attacks per Region:

- Central Africa: **109**
- West Africa: **34**
- East Africa: **31**
- Southern Africa: **14**
- North Africa: **1**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## 3. Type of Attacks

**Figure 2: Percentage per type of Attacks**



### Type of Attacks:

- SALWs: **155**
- IEDs: **14**
- Mixed (IED&SALW): **2**
- Kidnapping: **18**

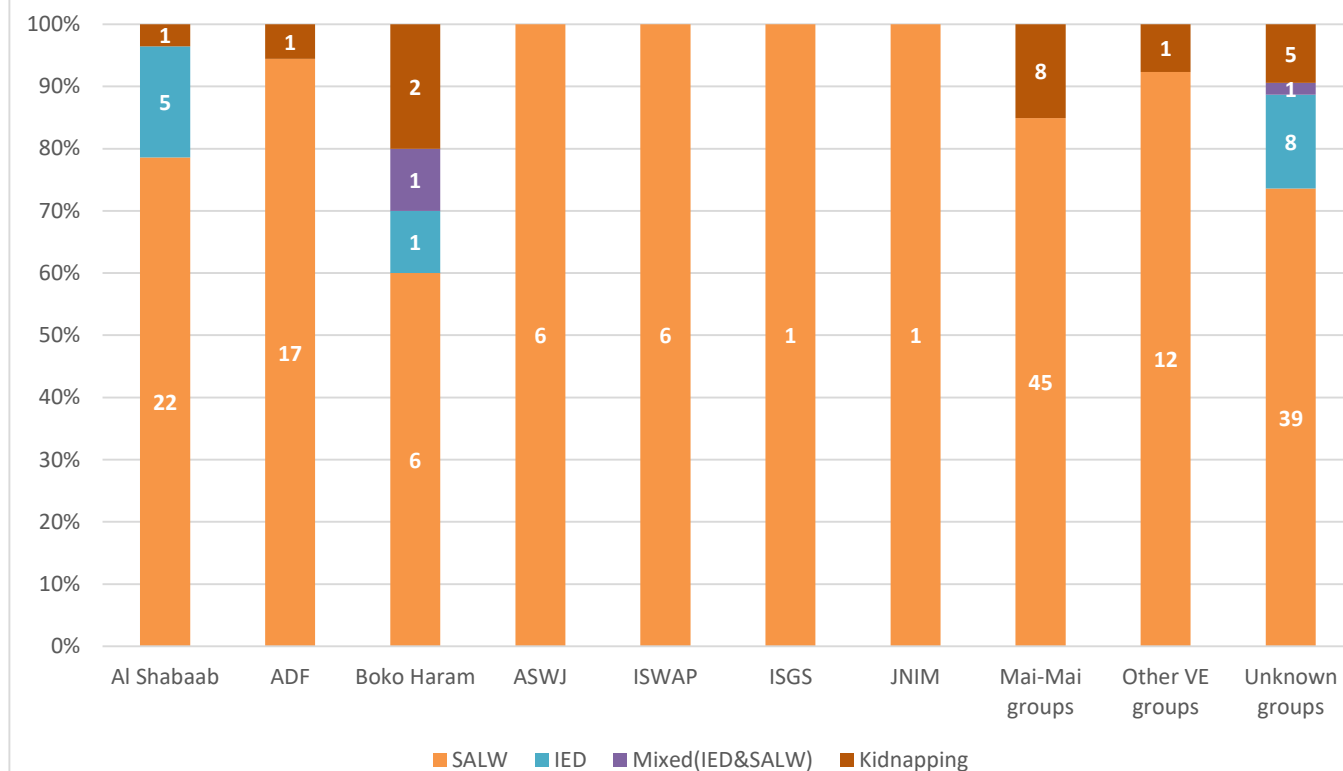
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

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

<b>Terrorist Group</b>	<b>SALW</b>	<b>IED</b>	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>Kidnapping</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>Al-Shabaab</b>	22	5	-	1	In a total of 28 attacks by the group, 22 involved SALWs, five were IEDs and was responsible for one kidnaping.
<b>ADF</b>	17	-	-	1	ADF carried out 17 attacks using all SALWs and is responsible of one attack.
<b>Boko Haram</b>	6	1	1	2	Boko Haram carried out eight attacks using six time SALWs, one IED and one complex attack (SALW and IED). Boko Haram was also responsible of two kidnappings
<b>ASWJ</b>	6	-	-	-	ASWJ carried out six attacks using SALWs.
<b>ISWAP</b>	6	-	-	-	ISWAP carried out six attacks using SALWs.
<b>ISGS</b>	1	-	-	-	ISGS is responsible of one attack using SALW
<b>JNIM</b>	1	-	-	-	JNIM is carried out one attack using SALW
<b>Mai-Mai groups</b>	45	-	-	8	Mai-Mai groups carried out 45 attacks using SALWs and was also responsible for eight kidnappings.
<b>Other VE groups</b>	12	-	-	1	Other VE groups carried out 12 attacks using SALW and are responsible of one kidnapping.
<b>Unknown groups</b>	39	8	1	5	Unknown groups used SALWs in majority of the attacks. In 39 out of 48 attacks by these groups, SALWs were used. They used IEDs in eight attacks and one attack using complex attack (mixed of SALW and IED). They were also responsible for five cases of kidnapping.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>18</b>	

*Source: ACSRT Database, 2020*

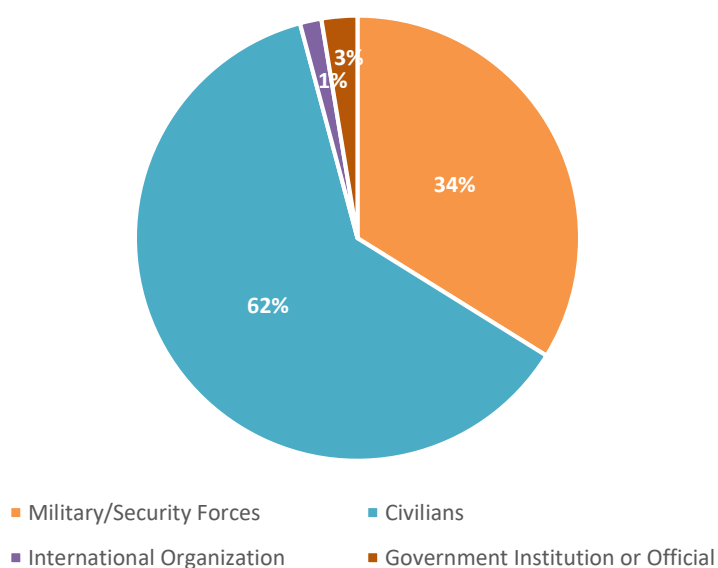
**Figure 3: Types of Attacks by Terrorist and Violent Extremist groups (Percentage)**



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

#### 4. Primary Targets

**Figure 4: Primary Targets**



#### Primary Targets

- Civilians: **117**
- Military/Security Forces: **64**
- Government Institutions/Officials: **5**
- International Organization: **3**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

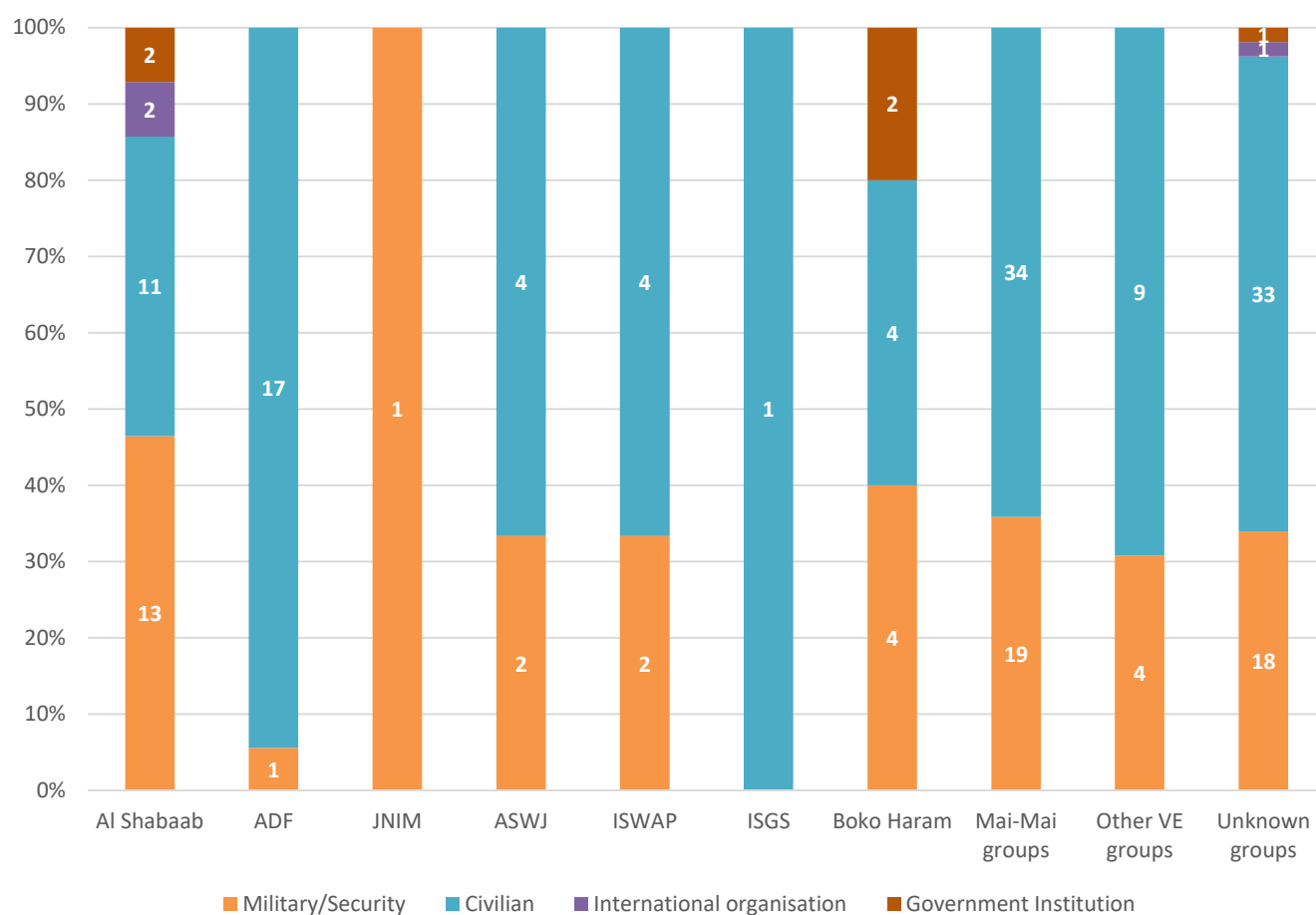
## 5. Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups and their Primary Targets

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

Terrorist Groups	Civilians	Military/ Security	Gov't Inst./ Of.	Int. Org.	Comments
<b>ADF</b>	17	1	-	-	ADF 17 attacks against civilians and one attack against Military/Security Forces.
<b>Al-Shabaab</b>	11	13	2	2	Al-Shabaab carried out 11 attacks against civilians, 13 attacks against Military/Security Forces. They also carried out two attacks against Government Institutions/Officials and two attacks against International Organisations.
<b>ASWJ</b>	4	2	-	-	ASWJ was responsible for four attacks against civilians and two attacks against Military/Security Forces.
<b>Boko Haram</b>	4	4	2	-	Boko Haram carried out four attacks against civilians, another four attacks against Military/Security Personnel and two other attacks against International Organisations
<b>ISWAP</b>	4	2	-	-	ISWAP terrorists carried out four attacks against civilians and two other attacks against Military/Security Forces.
<b>JNIM</b>	1	-	-	-	JNIM carried out one attack against Military/Security Forces.
<b>ISGS</b>	-	1	-	-	ISGS is responsible of one attack against Military/Security forces
<b>Other VE groups</b>	9	4	-	-	Other VE groups carried nine attacks against civilians and four attacks against Military/Security Forces.
<b>Mai-Mai groups</b>	34	19	-	-	Mai-Mai groups carried out 34 attacks against civilians and 19 attacks against Military/Security Forces.
<b>Unknown groups</b>	33	18	1	1	Attacks for which no groups claimed responsibility mostly targeted civilians. 33 out of 53 attacks targeted civilians; 18 targeted Military/Security Forces, one targeted government Institutions/Officials and another one targeted International Organizations.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

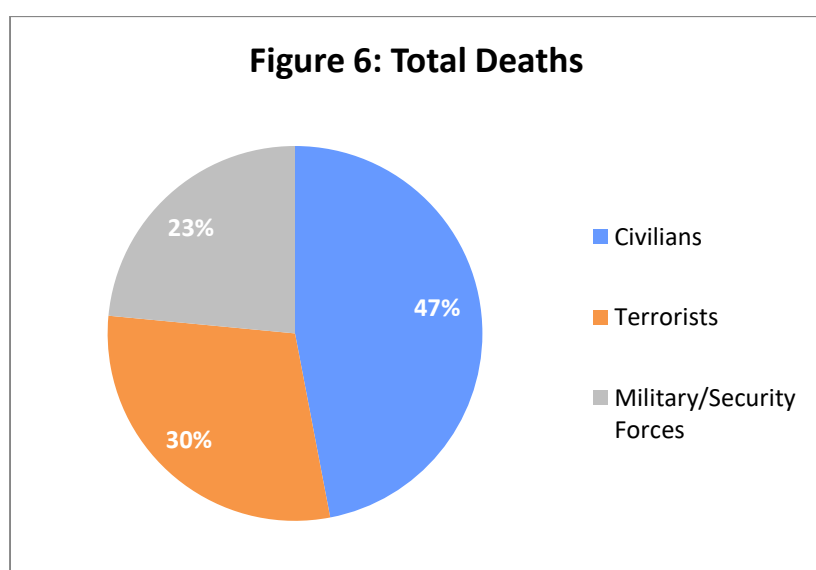
**Figure 5: Percentage of Target per Group**



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## 6. Total Deaths

**Figure 6: Total Deaths**



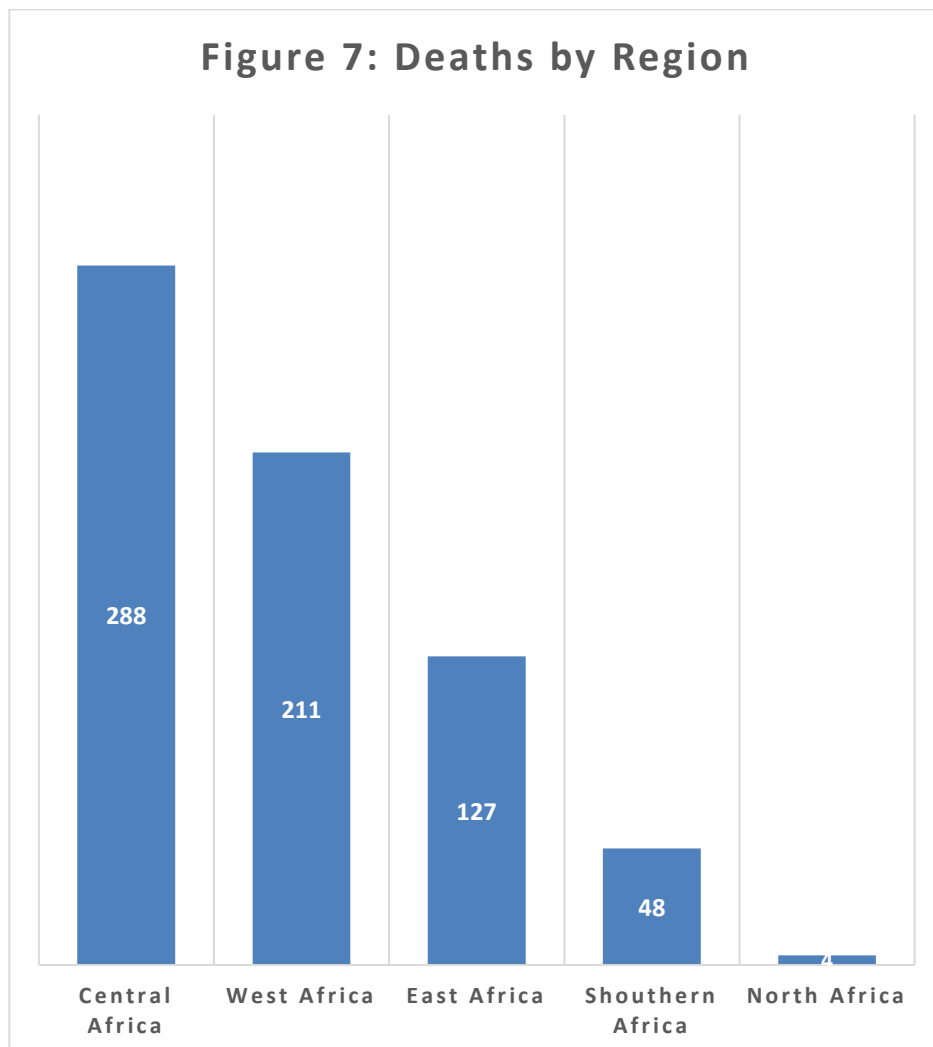
**Total Deaths: 678**

- Civilians: **320**
- Terrorists: **198**
- Military/Security Forces: **160**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



## 7. Deaths Per Region

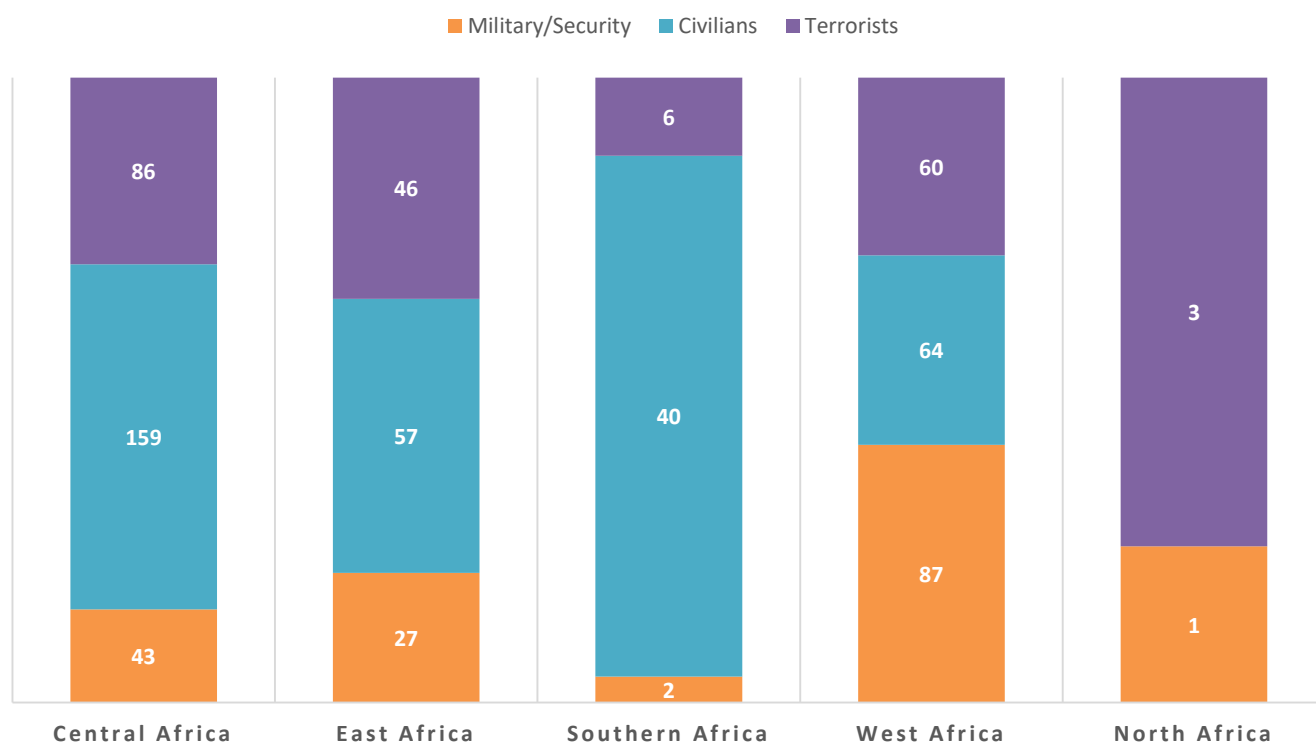


### Deaths per Region

- **Central Africa** recorded the highest number of deaths accounting for **42%**.
- **West Africa** recorded **31%**
- **East Africa** recorded **19%** of deaths.
- **Southern Africa** recorded **7%** of deaths.
- **North Africa** recorded **1%** of deaths

*Source: ACSRT Database, 2020*

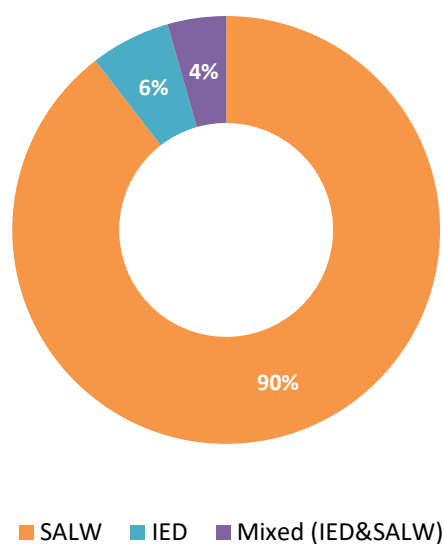
**Figure 8: Deaths per Regions and Categories**



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: **607**
  - IEDs: **41**
  - Mixed (IED&SALW): **30**
- **SALWs** accounted for **90%** of the deaths occasioned by terrorist attacks.
  - **6%** of deaths were as a result of **IED attacks**.
  - **4%** accounted for **Mixed**

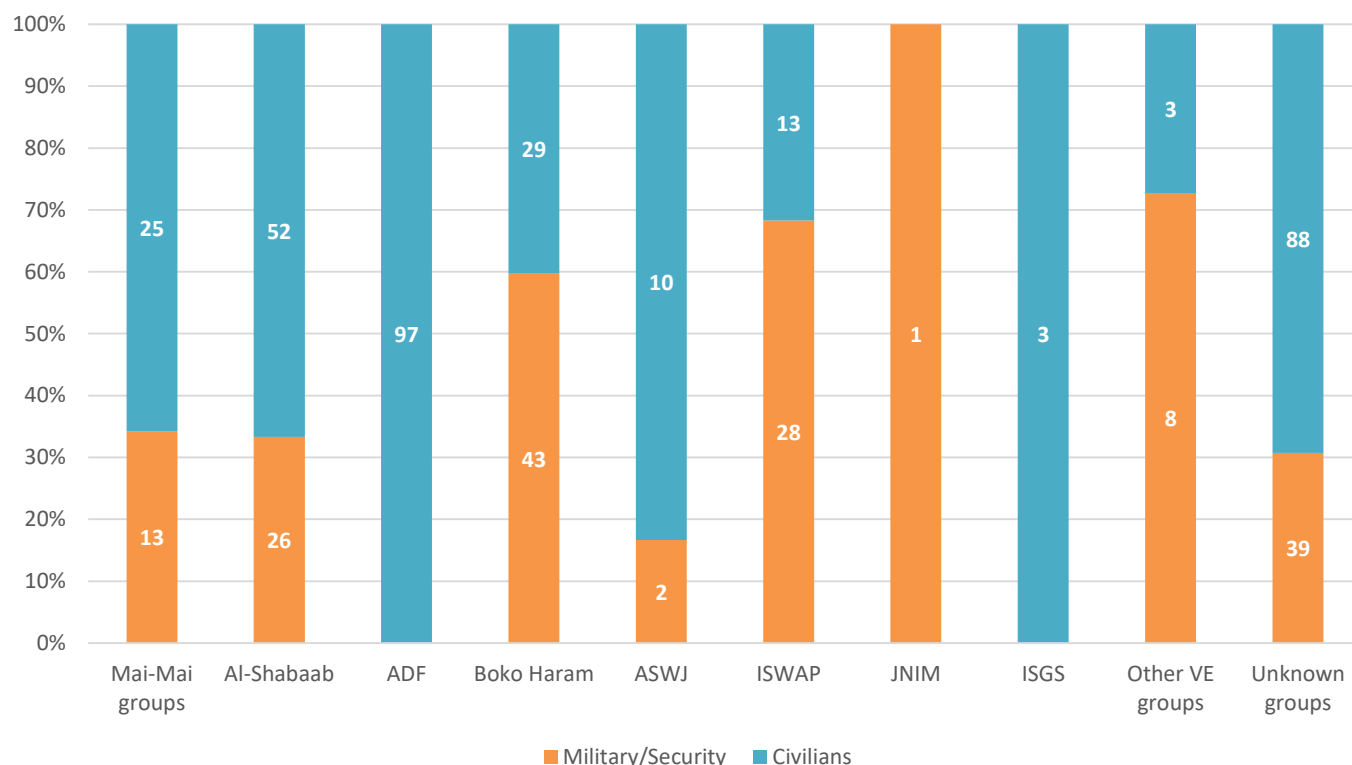
## 9. Attacks and Casualties Inflicted per Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups

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

Terrorist Group	Number of Attacks	Number of Deaths	Comments
<b>Mai-Mai groups</b>	53	38	Mai-Mai groups carried out 53 attacks, killing 38 persons.
<b>Al-Shabaab</b>	28	78	Al-Shabaab carried out 28 attacks, killing 78 persons.
<b>ADF</b>	18	97	ADF carried out 18 attacks, killing 97 persons.
<b>Boko Haram</b>	10	72	Boko Haram carried out 10 attacks, killing 72 persons.
<b>ASWJ</b>	6	12	ASWJ carried out six attacks, killing 12 persons.
<b>ISWAP</b>	6	41	ISWAP carried out six attacks, killing 41 persons
<b>JNIM</b>	1	1	JNIM carried out one attack, killing one person.
<b>ISGS</b>	1	3	ISGS carried out one attack, killing three persons
<b>Other VE groups</b>	13	11	VE groups were responsible of 13 attacks, killing 11 persons.
<b>Unknown groups</b>	53	127	53 attacks were carried out by groups from which nobody claim responsibilities. These attacks added up to 127 deaths.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>480</b>	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

**Figure 10: Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist and Violent Extremist groups**



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
<b>Al-Shabaab</b>	113	113 Al-Shabaab members were killed.
<b>Boko Haram</b>	52	52 terrorists killed were from Boko Haram group.
<b>ISWAP</b>	20	ISWAP lost 20 persons
<b>IS &amp; Affiliates</b>	7	Other Is Affiliates lost seven members of their group.
<b>ASWJ</b>	6	Six terrorists killed were from ASWJ
<b>ADF</b>	1	One ADF member was killed
<b>Mai-Mai groups</b>	69	69 members of Mai-Mai groups were killed
<b>Other VE groups</b>	40	40 members of Other VE groups were killed.
<b>Unknown groups</b>	127	A total of 127 terrorists killed were from Unknown groups.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>438</b>	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

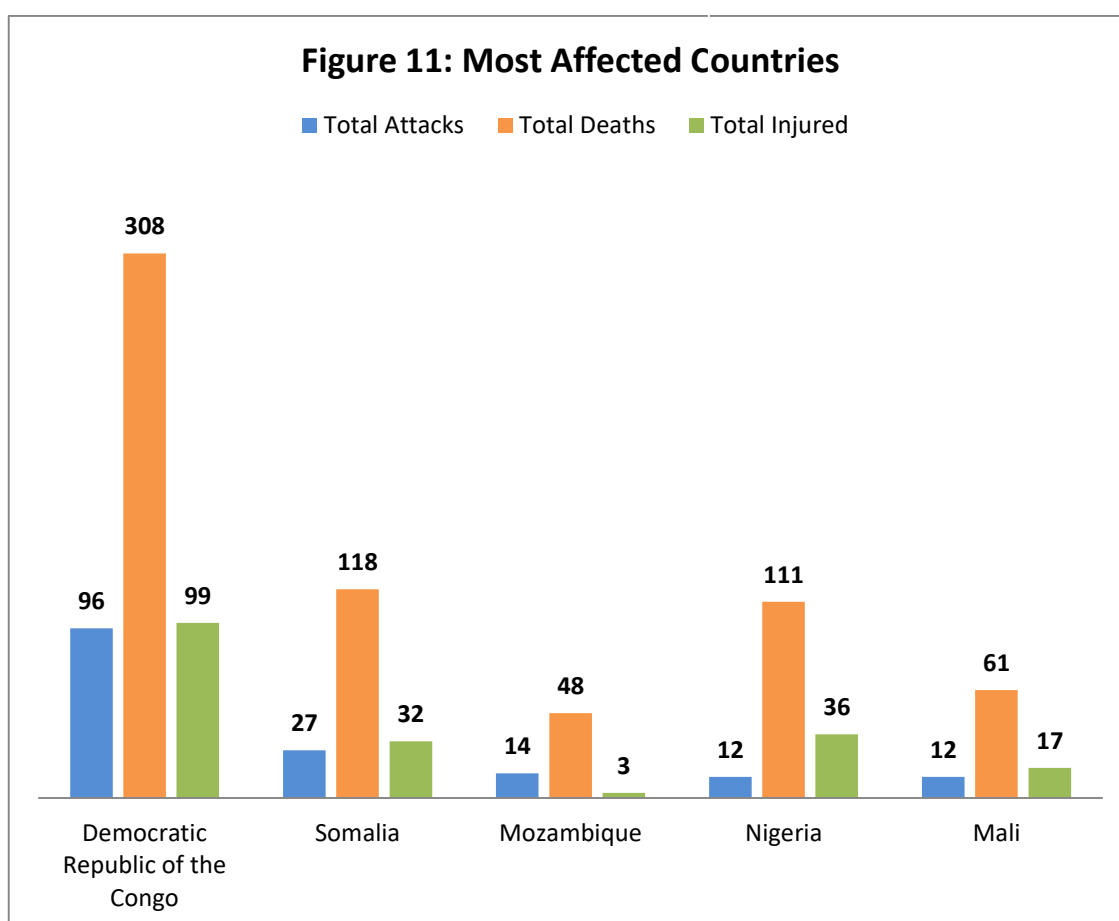
## 11. The Five Most Affected Countries

Table 5: Five Countries Most Affected

Country	Total Attacks	Total Deaths	Total injured
<b>DRC</b>	94	238	99
<b>Somalia</b>	27	118	32
<b>Mozambique</b>	14	48	3
<b>Nigeria</b>	12	111	36
<b>Mali</b>	12	61	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>576</b>	<b>187</b>

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

- **DRC** recorded the highest number of **attacks (94)** resulting in 238 deaths.
- **Somalia** recorded the second highest number of **attacks (27)** resulting in the **118** deaths.
- **Mozambique** recorded **14 attacks** resulting in **48** deaths.
- **Nigeria** recorded the lowest number of attacks among the countries most affected (**12**) resulting in **111** deaths.
- **Mali** recorded the same number of attacks like Nigeria (**12**) resulting to the lowest deaths (**61**) among the five most affected countries in the period.



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## 12. High Profile Attacks

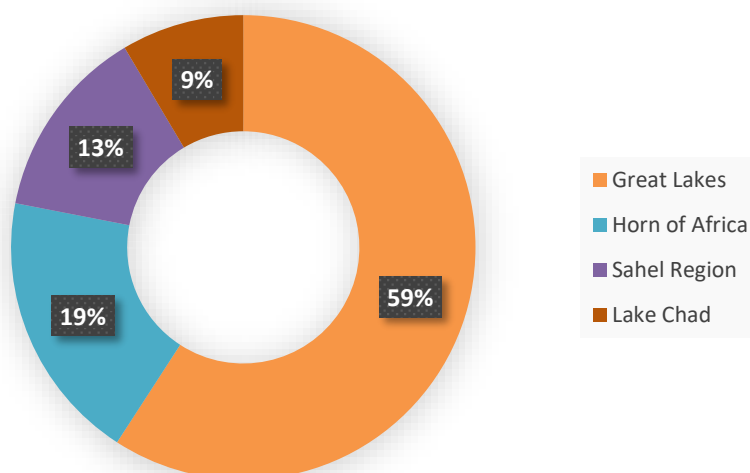
Table 6: List of high-Profile Attacks

N o	Country	Place	Date	Group	Deaths	Description
1	Somalia	Galmudug	04/09/2020	Al-Shabaab	30	30 people, including 16 militants, died following clashes between villagers and Al-Shabaab fighters.
2	Mali	Guiré Town	04/09/2020	Unknown Group	30	An attack by armed men using an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) and automatic weapons on a military convoy led to the deaths of 10 soldiers and four damaged military vehicles. A counter attack by the Malian Armed Forces (FAMa) led to the deaths of 20 attackers.
3	Nigeria	Borno State	25/09/2020	Boko Haram	30	Suspected members of Boko Haram terrorists' group attacked a convoy of the State Governor. Five soldiers, 12 police men, and 13 civilians were killed. They also took away one police armoured car, one gun truck belonging to the military and six utility vehicles.
4	Nigeria	Brno State	01/09/2020	ISWAP	29	An attack by the Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) on a military post led to the deaths of nine soldiers and the burning of three vehicles. A counter-attack by the military led to the deaths of 20 insurgents
5	Burkina Faso	Touldeni village	24/09/2020	Unknown Group	26	An attack by suspected armed terrorists led to the deaths of six Volunteers for the Defence of the Fatherland (VDP) and injury to two others. A counter-attack by VDP led to the deaths of 20 assailants.
6	DRC	South Kivu	10/09/2020	Mai-Mai Groups, YAKUTU MBA-BILOZE BISHAMBUKE	24	A clash between the YAKUTUMBA-BILOZE BISHAMBUKE coalition and militiamen from the MAKANIKA armed group resulted in: 24 dead (20 on the MAKANIKA side and 04 on the YAKUTUMBA) and 45 injured (38 on the MAKANIKA side and 07 on the YAKUTUMBA side).
7	Mozambique	Pundanhar, Cabo Delgado	12/09/2020	Unknown Group	24	Three vehicles traveling through Pandanhar were attacked by suspected terrorists, 24 civilians were killed

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## Attacks in Epicentres

Figure 12: Attacks in Epicentres



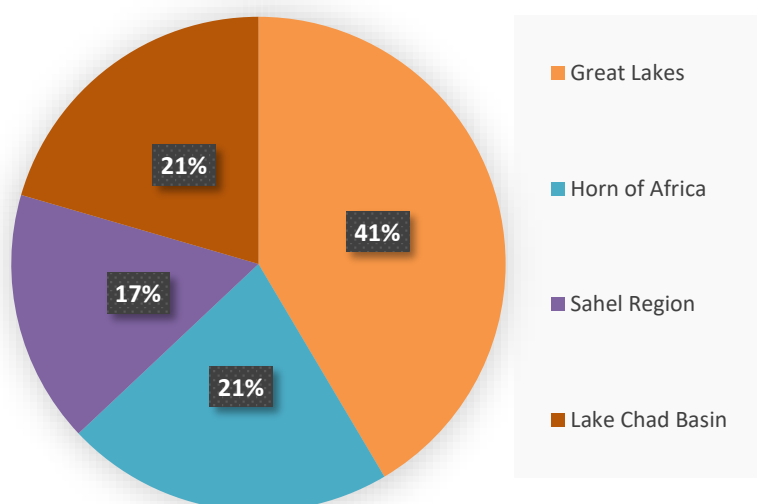
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## Total Attacks in Epicentres: 164

- **Great Lakes: 97**
  - **Horn of Africa: 31**
  - **Sahel region: 22**
  - **Lake Chad basin: 14**
- Within the period under review, the **Great lakes** region accounted for **59%** of attacks.
  - **The Horn of Africa** accounted for **19%**.
  - **Sahel region** accounted for **13%**.
  - The **Lake Chad Basin** accounted for **09%** 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: 602

- **Great Lakes: 251**
  - **Horn of Africa: 127**
  - **Lake Chad: 124**
  - **Sahel Region: 100**
- **41%** of the deaths were recorded in the **Great Lake Region**.
  - **21%** of the deaths recorded within the period under review occurred in the **Horn of Africa**.
  - **21%** of the deaths were recorded in the **Lake Chad Basin**.
  - **17%** of the deaths occurred in the **Sahel**

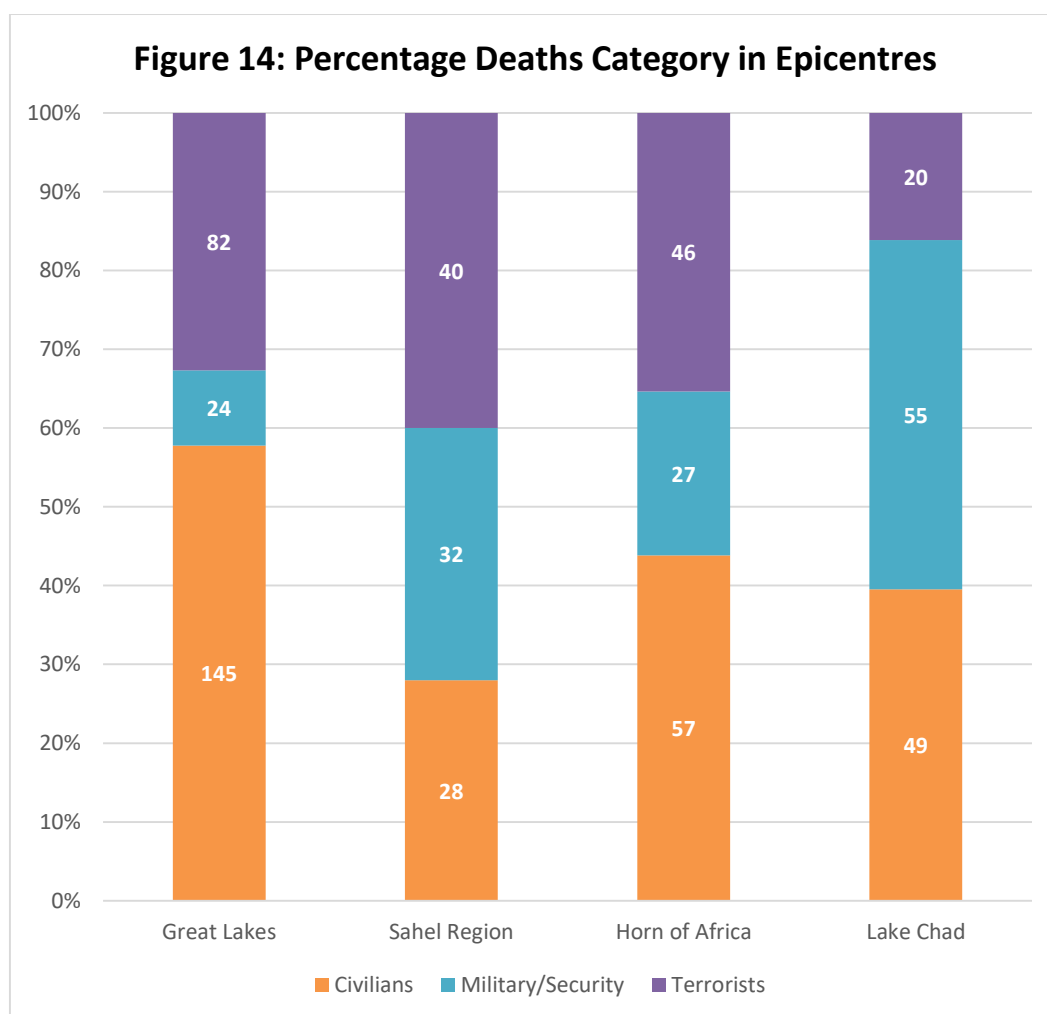


## 14. Deaths by Category in Epicentres

Table 7: Category of Deaths in Epicentres

Epicentre	Civilian	Military	Terrorists /VE	Comments
<b>Great Lake Region</b>	145	24	82	The Great Lakes region recorded the highest number of deaths among Civilians within the epicentres.
<b>Sahel Region</b>	28	32	40	The Sahel region recorded the lowest number of civilian deaths of among the epicentres.
<b>The Horn of Africa</b>	57	27	43	The Horn of Africa recorded the second highest number of deaths among both civilians and Terrorists/VE within the epicentres.
<b>The Lake Chad Basin</b>	49	55	20	The Lake Chad Basin recorded the highest number of deaths among Military/Security Forces within the epicentres.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>185</b>	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## CONCLUSION

Terrorist and violent extremist groups remain active in all the regions although North Africa recorded only one terrorist attack. Although Central Africa remains the most affected region, attacks in the region are mostly conducted by Violent Extremist groups. In Southern Africa, there has been a continuing trend where relatively few number of terrorist attacks result in high number of casualties. East Africa was the only region that registered a significant decline in both number of terrorist attacks and resultant deaths.

Casualties sustained by terrorist and violent extremist groups continue to grow following vigorous counter-terrorism offensives against various terror groups across the continent. Despite the efforts, terrorism threat remains resolute as terrorist groups continue to launch complex attacks against both soft and hard targets, indicating that their techniques and tactics have advanced. The number of IED attacks remains constantly lower than attacks perpetrated through SALWs. However the lethality of the IED attacks and the ability of the terrorists to launch those attacks safely without suffering casualties seem to have increased across the continent. Explosive devices planted along roads are becoming more common compared to suicide bombings. Sophistication in bomb manufacturing and deployments indicate technical advancement that needs to be addressed through specific counter-IED trainings.

Additionally, the increasing number of kidnappings calls for special attention. During the period under review, a total of 52 people were kidnapped. While terrorist groups sometimes kidnap civilians to forcibly recruit them into their ranks, negative consequences including payment of ransom that finance terrorism operations often exist. The ability of terrorist groups to keep their hostages in the face ongoing military operations indicate the growing threat. To undermine this, there is a need for specific training in hostage rescue by security forces.

## FORECAST FOR NEXT EDITION

The next edition of the Africa Terrorism Bulletin will cover terrorism incidents from 1<sup>st</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> Octobre 2020.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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## PROFILE OF ACSRT/CAERT

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



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

No	Country/ Regions:	Type and total of attacks				Total Dead			Total Wounded			Hostages	Hostages Released	Arrested Terrorists	Primary Targets			
		Small Arms and light weapons (SALW)	Explosives (IED)	Mixed (IED and SALW)	Kidnapping	Security/Military	Civilians	Terrorists	Security/Military	Civilians	Terrorists				Security/Military	Civilians	Government officials or institutions	International Organizations
Central Africa	Burundi	3	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
	Cameroon	3	3	0	0	3	15	4	0	31	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	0
	CAR	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
	Chad	2	1	0	1	16	0	20	16	0	0	0	18	0	3	1	0	0
	DRC	82	0	0	12	29	133	113	28	23	59	47	52	103	25	69	0	0
East Africa	Kenya	2	1	0	1	2	2	6	2	3	0	3	0	0	2	2	0	0
	Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Somalia	22	5	0	0	25	55	108	7	25	4	0	40	20	12	11	2	2
North Africa	Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunisia	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	0
Southern Africa	Mozambique	13	0	0	1	2	40	34	3	0	0	0	3	2	2	12	0	0
	South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Africa	Burkina Faso	6	2	0	1	6	11	60	3	2	0	1	0	0	3	5	1	0
	Mali	9	2	1	0	24	17	25	13	4	0	1	0	4	8	3	0	1
	Niger	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Nigeria	10	0	1	1	55	36	52	8	28	0	34	43	38	3	7	2	0
Sub-Total		155	14	2	18	165	322	435	81	120	63	89	156	176	64	117	5	3
General Total		189				922			264			89	156	176	189			

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## APPENDIX 2: KIDNAPPINGS

**01 September, Lake Chad Region, Chad.** Boko Haram released the three health workers including a doctor, a nurse and their driver kidnapped on 30 October 2019 in the Lake Chad region.

**01 September, Dalwa Town, Jere LGA, Borno State, Nigeria.** Boko Haram abducted four displaced persons.

**02 September, Muja and Rusayu groupings, North Kivu Province, DRC.** Ten people were kidnapped in the Muja and Rusayu areas during the months of July and August 2020. Most of the victims were released after payment of heavy ransoms.

**03 September, Kasenga village, Kabambare Territory, Maniema Province, DRC.** The militiamen of the OMARI BROWN armed group kidnapped the village chief.

**03 September, Kalonda-Kibuyu grouping, Kabambare Territory, Maniema province, DRC.** TWA (Pygmies) militiamen from the Mundusi armed group kidnapped 14 people.

**04 September, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province, DRC.** Seventeen people among the 42 who had been taken hostage by CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen on 30 August, 2020 in Shaba in Aru Territory, were released by their captors and handed over to the FARDC in Djugu.

**06 September, Mocimboa da Praia, Cabo Delgado, Mozambique.** Two Brazilian nuns, who had been kidnapped on 05 August, were released.

**07 September, Town of Bang, Ouham-Pendé Prefecture, CAR.** The 3R (Return, Reclamation and Rehabilitation) rebel group abducted two police officers at the Ngaoundaye police station.

**11 September, Chekwi village, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province, DRC.** An incursion by FPIC militiamen resulted in one kidnapped person and 05 houses burned down.

**11 September, Babuyu Sector, Maniema Province, DRC.** Mai-Mai MALAIKA kidnapped 10 people.

**11 September, Tshabi, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province, DRC.** ADF rebels kidnapped unknown number of people in the forest.

**12 September, Isigo village, Lubero Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC.** A group of heavily armed men kidnapped an economic operator to an unknown destination.

**17-18 September, Boule village, Center-Ouest Region, Burkina Faso.** Unidentified armed men attack led to the abduction of the village chief, Moussa Hamadjou.

**19 September, Munanira locality, Rutshuru, North Kivu Province, DRC.** Mai-Mai militiamen abducted one person during an incursion.

**23 September, Kongolo-Nyunzu locality, Kongolo Territory, Tanganyika Province, DRC.** TWA militiamen (pygmies) kidnapped five bicycle riders.

**23 September, between Fino and Sheikh Barrow, Mandera County, North-Eastern region, Kenya.** Al-Shabaab militants abducted three masons who were going to Lafey town for work.

**26 September, Mbutaba, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province DRC.** An incursion by unidentified armed men resulted in eight civilians kidnapped.

**27 September, Buramba locality, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC.** Mai-Mai militiamen abducted one person during an incursion.

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

### CENTRAL AFRICA

#### BURUNDI

**07 September, Burambi Commune, Rumonge Province.** Unidentified armed men killed three people and wounded another in an attack.

**11 September, Nyarumanga Hill, Matonga Commune, Kayanza Province.** Six civilians were killed and three wounded by unidentified armed men.

**15 Septembre, Burambi Commune, Rumonge Province.** Armed men killed four people in an attack.

#### CAMEROON

**01 September, Goldavai Village, Far North Region.** A suicide bomber killed seven people and wounded 14 others at the village, which is hosting internally displaced people.

**01 September, Bamenda, North West Region.** Violent extremists killed Police Inspector Bikoi Nlend during an attack in Chemistry City quarter and kidnapped another police officer.

**09 September, Talakachi village, Far North Region.** A grenade blast severely injured seven civilians, including children.

**12 September, Zeleved locality, Far North Region.** Boko Haram militants killed six civilians and injured 10 others in a suicide attack.

**14 September, Babongo locality, Southwest Region.** An improvised explosive device blast killed two Cameroonian soldiers and a civilian.

**22 September, Northwest Region.** Violent extremist lost four members in an ambush they set up against Cameroonian army.

#### CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC

**14 September, Bohong village, Ouham-Pende Prefecture.** The combatants of the armed group 3R (Return, Reclamation and Rehabilitation) attacked the village at dawn. There is no official or provisional record of the attack.

## **CHAD**

**04 September, Southern Lake Chad Region.** Boko Haram jihadists killed three Chadian soldiers in an attack.

**06 September, Lake Chad Region.** The explosion of an artisanal mine laid by terrorists resulted to the death of three Chadian soldiers and the injury of seven others.

**15 September, Lake Chad region.** An ambush set up by Boko Haram resulted in the deaths of 10 soldiers and injury to seven others.

## **DRC**

**01 September, Rwampara village, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen killed a FARDC soldier and took away his weapon during an incursion.

**01 September, Locality of Kafulo, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province.** Mai-Mai YAKUTUMBA militiamen stole 150 cows during an incursion.

**02 September, Locality of Walu, Territory of Irumu, Ituri Province.** The FARDC killed eight militiamen from the Patriotic and Integrationist Force of Congo (FPIC) and lost two of their men during an attack against a military position.

**02 September, Walu, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** The coalition of FPIC and FULCON / CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen launched an attack on a FARDC military position. The toll is eight militiamen and two FARDC killed, two FARDC wounded. The FARDC recovered two AK 47, 100 AK 47 cartridges and 02 PKM shirts with 113 bullets.

**02 September, Tsotsora village, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** ADF/MTM rebels killed two civilians during an incursion.

**02 September, Locality of Ulebo, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** An incursion by ADF/MTM rebels resulted in the death of one civilian and the kidnaping of a child.

**02 September, Mbau - Kamango, Territory of Beni, Province of North Kivu.** ADF/MTM rebels injured one person during an attack on a FARDC position.

**02 September, Ngalula village, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province.** Militiamen from the YAKUTUMBA armed group stole 13 cows during an incursion.

**02 September, Kalingi, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province.** An attack by militiamen from the MAKANIKA and TWIRIGWANEH armed groups against a FARDC position resulted in four wounded including two FARDC and two militiamen.

**02 September, Locality of Tchago, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion by FRPI militiamen resulted in the injuries of two people.

**02 September, Locality of Kalembe, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** The Mai-Mai NYATURA militiamen looted the property of the population.



**02 September, Kiseguru, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu province.** A CMC militiaman surrendered to the FARDC elements.

**04 September, Mbetsi village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** Militiamen from the CODECO Mai-Mai armed group stole three hundred cows.

**04 September, Mbandoni village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** A group of militiamen from Ezekere locality broke into several houses last night and stole ten goats and many cooking utensils.

**04 September, Locality of Kainama, Banade-kanima group, North Kivu Province.** An incursion of ADFMTM rebels resulted in four civilians killed, six wounded including four FARDC and two civilians as well as three missing persons and livestock carried away.

**05 September, Locality of Bukununu, Lubero Territory, Maniema Province.** Mai-Mai MAZEMBE militiamen lost a member during an attack against a police sub-station.

**05 September, Mabilindeyi Group, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion of unidentified gunmen resulted in the death of one person and the injury of another.

**06 September, Marabu, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** Militiamen from the FPIC armed group stole an unknown number of cows during an incursion.

**06 September, Mandje village, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** FRPI militiamen stole 150 cows during an incursion.

**06 September, Oyoko village, Lodja Territory, Sankuru Province.** An ambush by unidentified armed men against combined FARDC soldiers and Police resulted in the disappearance of one FARDC soldier and two abducted police officers.

**06 September, Wimbi village 6, Kalemie Territory, Tanganyika Province.** An attack by Mai-Mai militiamen against a position of FARDC military resulted in one FARDC injured, six shops and one house looted, one AK 47 weapon carried away as well as an unknown sum of money.

**07 September, Goma, North Kivu Province.** An attack by unidentified armed men resulted in the deaths of three persons (a Police Officer, a woman and a FARDC soldier).

**07 September, Locality of Saikpa, Tambaki group, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion by CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen resulted in one person killed and several belongings of the population carried away.

**07 September, Locality of Buma, Territory of Fizi, Province of South Kivu.** The Mai-Mai YAKUTUMBA militiamen left with two AK47 weapons after an incursion against an FARDC position.

**07 September, Locality of Kilia, Beni territory, North Kivu province.** An ADF/MTM rebel incursion resulted in the death of four people.

**07 September, Locality of Bambu, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** An attack by CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen against a position of the FARDC a resulted in the death of one FARDC and the injury of another.

**07 September, Ubwari Peninsula, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province.** YAKUTUMBA militiamen carried out an attack on a position of FARDC elements. They took two AK47 weapons, one RPG7 and six bombs.

**08 September, Oicha, Beni North Kivu Region.** The FARDC thwarted an attack on their position by suspected Mai-Mai rebels late in the night.

**08 September, BelouTown, Irumu territory, Ituri Province.** ADF rebels killed eight people in an attack.

**08 and 09 September Irumu territory, Ituri Province.** The Provincial Interior Minister, Adjio Gidi announced that 23 people were killed on 08 September, and another 35 on 09 September by the ADF.

**08 September, Locality of Sabe, territory of Djugu, Province of Ituri.** An incursion by CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen resulted in the death of a FARDC soldier, another wounded and another missing. An AK47 weapon carried by the militia.

**08 September, Ngwima village, Kasongo Territory, Maniema Province.** An incursion of the Mai-Mai MALAIKA militia resulted in the looting of the population. There is no official or provisional record of the attack.

**08 September, Kahwela, Kabingu and Murizu villages, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province.** A confrontation between the Mai-Mai LWISULA militiamen and the Mai-Mai the TWIRIGWANEHO group resulted in eight militiamen killed and eight others wounded in both camps.

**09 September, Masiya village, Andisoma Chiefdom, Ituri Province.** The militiamen of the Patriotic and Integrationist Force of Congo (FPIC) led an incursion into the village. Five children were injured and more than sixty cows rustled.

**09 September, Mbau-Kamango, Beni territory, North Kivu Province.** An ADF/MTM rebel incursion resulted in the deaths of three people and one burnt motorbike.

**09 September, localities of Belu, Tondali and Bwakati, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion of the ADF/MTM rebels resulted in the death of eight people, several injured and a massive population movement.

**09 September, Mubana and Kabuli villages, Butembo Territory, North Kivu Province.** One person killed after an incursion by Mai-Mai militiamen MAZEMBE

**10 September, Mbau, Beni territory, North Kivu Province.** The FARDC repulsed an attack by ADF on many of their positions.

**10 September, localities of Kawera, Kivumu and Kabingu, Territory of Fizi, Province of South Kivu.** A clash between the YAKUTUMBA-BILOZE BISHAMBUKE coalition and militiamen from the MAKANIKA armed group resulted in: 24 dead (20 on the MAKANIKA side and 04 on the YAKUTUMBA) and 45 injured (38 on the MAKANIKA side and 07 on the YAKUTUMBA side).

**11 September, Tshabi, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** The ADF killed eight people using various weapons including knives and guns.

**11 September; Ndena locality, Babelbe chiefdom, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion by FPIC militiamen resulted in the deaths of two people.

**11 September, Badjanga locality, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** FRPI militiamen ambushed a car transporting civilians and stole their property.

**13 September, Babunya village, Bunia, Ituri Province.** CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen set fire to ten houses and stole 170 cows.

**13 September, Masambo I and Kiatenga localities, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** An ADF/MTM rebel incursion resulted in the death of one person.

**13 September, Oicha, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** An incursion of unidentified armed men resulted in two people killed and six others injured.

**13 September, Municipality of Mbunya, Bunia, Ituri Province.** Unidentified gunmen raped a woman and her daughter during an incursion.

**14 September, Zumbe locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion by FULCON/CODECO militiamen resulted in the injury of a militiaman and more than 100 cows killed.

**15 September, Walu village, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** Unknown armed men raped five war-displaced women in the space of five days.

**15 September, Mbetsi locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** An attack by CODECO militiamen against a FARDC position resulted in two deaths including one FARDC and one CODECO. The FARDC recovered an AK47 weapon.

**15 September, Mbetsi village, Djugu territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion of CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen resulted in one FARDC and three militiamen killed, one FARDC wounded and one AK47 weapons recovered by the FARDC.

**16 September, Mbau and Kamango localities, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** An ADF/MTM rebel incursion resulted in the death of one person.

**17 September, Mianja, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** An attack by militiamen of the APCLS group on a FARDC position by injured FARDC and an AK47 weapon carried away.

**18 Septembre, Baboe Bokoe chiefdom, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** An attack by the militiamen of the armed group FPIC united with those of FULCON/CODECO Mai-Mai against a FARDC position resulted in two FARDC killed and two others wounded. Four militiamen killed, two civilians missing and five militiamen captured. One AK47 weapon was also recovered and two weapons taken by the militiamen.

**18 September, Kanguli locality, Mwenga Territory, South Kivu Province.** Militiamen from the BILOZE BISHAMBUKE group stole 20 cows during an incursion.

**19 September, Kashuga locality, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** Mai-Mai militiamen wounded three people during an incursion.

**19 September, Bakobi village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion of militiamen from the TEMPLE OF GOD group resulted in one person killed and the looting of food and livestock of the population.

**20 September, Kitoho, Majengo and Mangboko, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** ADF rebels killed 11 people in an incursion. They also burned down three houses and kidnapped unknown number of people.

**20 September, Rural Commune of Mongwalu, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion by armed men assimilated to CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen resulted in the looting and burning of five houses.

**20 September, Mangboko, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** An ADF/MTM rebel incursion resulted in the death of nine people and the injury of a FARDC soldier as well as several houses looted and set on fire.

**21 September, Bangole group, Mambasa Territory, North Kivu Province.** An ADF/MTM rebel incursion resulted in the death of 10 people and the looting of food and livestock of the population.

**21 September, SAIO locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen disguised as FARDC looted shops.

**21 September, Loyi Banigaga locality, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion by FPIC militiamen resulted in the death of one person.

**22 September, Masumbuko, Saliboko, Kpalangaza, Lita and Katolo villages, Djugu territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion by CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen resulted in the torture of inhabitants and the looting of properties.

**23 September, Kinyambahore locality, Malambo Group, Beni Territory.** An ADF/MTM rebel incursion resulted in the death of five civilians and an unknown number of houses burned down.

**24 September, Kiniambaore, Rwenzori Sector, North Kivu Province.** ADF rebels killed five people in an incursion.

**24 September, Anga / Abisi village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion by CODECO Mai-Mai elements resulted in one civilian dead and a person raped.

**24 September, Malamba locality, Mwenga Territory, South Kivu Province.** An incursion by Mai-Mai KANGOZI militiamen resulted in several women raped. The FARDC recovered an AK47 weapon and 17 ammunition.

**25 September, Mungwalu, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** An attack on a Police station by CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen resulted in the injury of a policeman.

**26 September, Lubumbashi, Haut-Katanga Province.** The Bakata Katanga militiamen killed three elements of the security forces in an incursion. They lost 16 members in a counter attack by the FARDC. The FARDC also captured a dozen of the militiamen.

**26 September, Mbutaba, Batangi-Mbau Sector, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** An ADF incursion into the town led to the deaths of two people and eight others missing.

**26 September, Mapendano village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion of Mai-Mai FULCON/CODECO militiamen resulted in deaths of four civilians.

**26 September, Mbutaba, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** An incursion of unidentified armed men resulted in three civilians killed.

**27 September, Mapendano village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** The CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen killed five people in an incursion.

**27 September, Lubumbashi, Haut-Katanga Province.** An incursion of BAKATA KATANGA militiamen resulted in 20 deaths including three police officers, one FARDC and 16 militiamen. Seven AK47 weapons were recovered as well as an unknown number of FARDC and Police vehicles damaged.

**27 September, Katunda and Kalungu, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** An attack on FARDC positions by APCLS militiamen resulted in the massive displacement of the population.

**27 September, Wazabo village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion by CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen resulted in four people killed and several shops looted.

**27 September, Walendu Djatsi Sector, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO Mai-Mai militiamen ambushed a motorcyclist and snatched his belongings.

**27 September, Binza Group, Rusthuru Territory, North Kivu Province.** A fight between FDLR rebels and Mai-Mai militiamen resulted in the death of one civilian.

**27 September, Mutanda Group, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province.** An ambush by Mai-Mai militiamen against FARDC elements resulted in one militiaman killed, two FARDC wounded and two AK47 weapons recovered by the FARDC.

**28 September, Kibende locality, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province.** NYATURA CMC militia incursion results in two people killed.

**29 September, Di and Akeso, two villages, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** Armed men identified as elements of CODECO Mai-Mai killed four people, including a thirteen-year-old girl.

**29 September, Monge village, Fizi territory, South Kivu Province.** Unidentified Mai-Mai militiamen stole 190 cows.

**30 September, locality Tchai, Territory of Rutshuru, Province of North Kivu.** An attack by NYATURA CMC militiamen against an FARDC position resulted in 02 deaths including one FARDC and one militiaman. The FARDC recovered 01 AK47 weapon.

**30 September, Gety, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** FRPI militiamen attack against the position of FARDC resulted in three FARDC soldiers killed and six others wounded.

**30 September, Tende locality, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion by militiamen from the FPIC armed group resulted in one person killed.

## EAST AFRICA

### KENYA

**02 September, Wantey, Bura-Hache, Mandera County.** An IED blast targeting security officers on patrol killed one security official and destroyed an Armoured Personnel Carrier

**10 September, El Wak town, North-Eastern region.** A remote controlled landmine struck killed two persons and wounded three others.

**21 September, Alungu area, Lafey town, Mandera County.** Suspected Al-Shabaab militants ambushed a military convoy, killed one soldier and injured two others. In retaliation the soldiers killed five militants.

### SOMALIA

**04 September, Shabeelow Village, Galmudug.** 30 people, including 16 militants, died following clashes between villagers and Al-Shabaab fighters.

**05 September, Middle Juba.** Al-Shabaab executed four men accused of spying for Somalia, Kenya, and the United States intelligence agencies.

**07 September, Janah Abdalla Town, Lower Juba.** Al-Shabaab suicide bomber killed three Somali soldiers and wounded one American military adviser.

**08 September, Mogadishu.** Al-Shabaab assailants carried out an attack, killed 15 people and wounded two others.

**08 September, Bal'ad, Middle Shabelle.** Al-Shabaab militants attacked the town, took control of local government buildings and later discharged inmates from prisons. Somali National Army (SNA) in response killed 14 Al-Shabaab militants. One soldier was also killed and seven civilians were injured.

**09 September, Mogadishu.** Three people were killed and seven were injured in a suicide attack launched by Al-Shabaab.

**11 September, Kismayo, Lower Juba.** Three people were killed and seven others wounded in a suicide bomb attack outside a mosque targeting a local businessman.

**14 September, Hudur Town, Bakol.** Al-Shabaab killed seven civilians and wounded seven others in a roadside IED explosion.

**14 September, Bar-Sunguuni, Lower Juba.** Al-Shabaab attacked security forces base with eight mortar rounds. After a military response, militants withdrew.

**15 September, Balcad town, Middle Shabelle.** Suspected Al-Shabaab militants attacked AMISOM and SNA bases. Number of casualties is unknown.

**16 September, Boos Muluq village, Middle Shabelle.** Al-Shabaab militants killed six civilians.

**16 September, Mogadishu.** Al-Shabaab killed seven soldiers with a RCIED.

**17 September, Mogadishu.** Three police officers were killed after a grenade was hauled at a security checkpoint.

**17 September, Jowhar, Hirshabelle State.** Al-Shabaab militants assassinated a state minister for the regional ministry of religious affairs outside a mosque.

**20 September, Mogadishu.** Three police officers were wounded after a grenade was hauled at a security checkpoint

**20 September, Beledweyne town, Hiran.** An IED explosion killed one SNA soldier.

**21 September, Miirdugulle, Galgaduud.** Eight Al-Shabaab militants and two Somali soldiers were killed in a clash.

**22 September, Mogadishu.** One police officer was killed and several others wounded after a grenade was hauled at a security checkpoint,

**23 September, Afgoye town, Lower Shabelle.** Al-Shabaab militants killed one person and wounded two others in a massive explosion attack.

**23 September, Beledwyne, Hiran.** Al-Shabaab assailants attacked a base of the National Intelligence and Security Agency (NISA) and wounded three soldiers.

**24 September, Jilib, Middle Juba.** Al-Shabaab publicly executed a civilian accused of being a sorcerer.

**25 September, Buq aqable town, Hiran.** Al-Shabaab publicly executed two men accused of spying for a regional intelligence agency.

**26 September, Yaqshid district, Mogadishu.** Al-Shabaab assassinated a SNA officer.

**26 September, Burane town, Middle Shabelle.** An AMISOM soldier was killed in a roadside blast.

**28 September, Beled Hawo district, Gedo.** Al-Shabaab killed a senior Somalia military official.

**28 September, Hiraan, Hirshabelle State.** Al-Shabaab publicly executed a renowned elder using a firing squad.

**30 September, Mogadishu.** One person was killed and two others injured following a blast perpetrated by Al-Shabaab militants.

## NORTH AFRICA

### TUNISIA

**06 September, Sousse City, Sousse Governorate.** Terrorists attack using knives led to the death of one policeman and injury to another. A counter-attack by the police led to the deaths of three terrorists.

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### MOZAMBIQUE

**05 September, Ilha Vamize Island, Palma district, Cabo Delgado Province.** ASWJ terrorists attacked the Island. No casualties were reported but attackers burnt three homes, looted solar panels and other goods.

**06 September, Manica village, Macomia District, Cabo Delgado.** Terrorists attacked the village, no one was killed but goats and food were stolen.

**12 September, Pundanhar, Palma district, Cabo Delgado.** Three vehicles traveling through Pundanhar were attacked by suspected terrorists, 24 civilians were killed.

**14 September, Diaca village, Macimboa de Praia district, Cabo Delgado.** Security forces repulsed an attack launched by ASWJ terrorists killing six of them.

**17 September, Kiwiya village, Palma district, Cabo Delgado.** Terrorists decapitated two men who were cutting wood in the fields.

**18 September, Vamizi Island.** ASWJ fighters stormed the Islands, burning down luxury hotels and holiday homes. They also announced the imposition of Sharia on the residents.

**24 September, Awasse, Mocimboa da Praia district, Cabo Delgado.** Terrorists killed a worker for state electrical utility Electricidade de Mocambique (EdM), who was working on an electricity line in Awasse. Attackers also burned an EdM vehicle and forced other employees to run away, abandoning their work.

**24 September, Naliendele village, Palma district, Cabo Delgado.** ASWJ terrorists clashed with the military leading to the deaths of two soldiers and injury to two others. Unspecified number of civilians were also killed.

**24 September, between Palma to Mueda, Palma district, Cabo Delgado.** Gunmen ambushed a truck carrying goods to Palma. One person was killed.

**20 September, near Litamanda, Macomia district, Cabo Delgado.** Insurgents raided the village. No one was killed or injured but took away food supplies.



**22 September, near Novo, Macomia district, Cabo Delgado.** Five civilians who had been tending their fields were beheaded by ASWJ insurgents.

**22 September, Cagembe, Quissanga, Cabo Delgado.** Terrorists entered Cagembe on 22 September and gathered civilians there to accuse them of looting the nearby former insurgent base. They then proceeded to kill two civilians and beat several others.

**24 September, Bilibiza, Quissanga district, Cabo Delgado.** ASWJ terrorists attacked the locality disguised as Mozambican security forces. They also rounded-up civilians accusing them of theft. Five civilians were killed and houses in the area burned down. Many people fled to the neighbouring district of Metuge.

## WEST AFRICA

### BURKINA FASO

**01 September, Banfora City, Comoe Province.** An attack on a police checkpoint was repelled. No casualty was recorded.

**11 September, Djibo Commune, Soum Province.** An ambush on the Burkinabe soldiers by armed men led to the deaths of four soldiers and injury to three others.

**15 September, Tansarga Department, Tapoa Province.** Unidentified armed individuals' attack led to the destruction of a town hall.

**24 September, Toéni Town, Sourou Province.** A vehicle transporting Burkinabe soldiers hit an IED, resulting in the deaths of two soldiers.

**24 September, Touldeni village, Koaré Commune, Fada N'gourma Province.** An attack by suspected armed terrorists led to the deaths of six Volunteers for the Defence of the Fatherland (VDP) and injury to two others. A counter-attack by VDP led to the deaths of 20 assailants.

**26 September, Tanwalbougou Commune, Fada N'Gourma Department, Gourma Province.** A woman and a child were killed by an IED.

**26-27 September, Pobé-Mengao and Gargaboulé Soum Province.** Unidentified armed individuals attack led to the deaths of three people.

### MALI

**04 September, Guiré Town, Nara Circle, Koulikoro Region.** An attack by armed men using an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) and automatic weapons on a military convoy led to the deaths of 10 soldiers and four damaged military vehicles. A counter attack by the Malian Armed Forces (FAMa) led to the deaths of 20 attackers.

**04 September, Bankass town, Bankass Circle, Mopti Region.** A convoy of two vehicles of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) was attacked. No human casualty was reported.

**05 September, Kidal Region.** An attack using an IED led to the deaths of two French soldiers and injury to one other.

**09 September, Alatona Village, Niono Circle, Ségou Region.** An attack on the FAMa convoy led to the deaths of four soldiers.

**09-10 September, Ogoboro village, Tori Commune, Bankass Circle, Mopti Region.** An attack by armed men led to the deaths of eight people, injury to three others and the abduction of another. Houses and granaries were set on fire.

**10 September, Boura Village, Yorosso Circle, Sikasso Region.** An ambulance hit an IED leading to the deaths of six women, including a pregnant woman. The driver was injured and the ambulance damaged.

**10 September, Yorosso Community, Koutiala Circle, Sikasso Region.** An attack by armed men led to the abduction and execution of two Water and Forests agents.

**23 September, Boulkessi Town, Douentza Circle, Mopti Region.** An ambush by terrorists on a FAMa patrol led to the deaths of three soldiers and injury to four others.

**24 September, Diedieni Town, Kolokani Circle, Koulikoro Region.** An attack by Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin (JNIM) on a Malian Defence and Security Forces (MDSF) post led to the death of one Customs officer and injury to one Gendarme.

**27 September, Inachoulak Village, Anchawadi Commune, Gao Circle, Gao Region.** Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) members attack led to the deaths of three people (one man, one woman and one girl). The assailants left with several heads of cattle, phones, and other valuables.

**29 September, Boni Town, Douentza Circle, Mopti Region.** An ambush by suspected terrorists on a FAMa convoy led to the deaths of two Malian soldiers and injury to seven others.

**29 - 30 September, Niono Village, Niono Commune, Niono Circle, Segou Region.** Suspected terrorists attacked a FAMa post but no human casualties were recorded. A firearm was stolen.

## **NIGER**

**09 September, Assamaka Town, Agadez Region.** An attack by armed men on the surveillance post of the National Guard of Niger (GNN) led to the deaths of two soldiers.

## **NIGERIA**

**01 September, Magumeri Town, Magumeri LGA, Borno State.** An attack by the Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) on a military post led to the deaths of nine soldiers and the burning of three vehicles. A counter-attack by the military led to the deaths of 20 insurgents.

**02 September, Garin Giwa village, Kukawa LGA, Borno State.** An attack by suspected ISWAP members led to the deaths of 10 soldiers. Many other soldiers sustained injuries in the attack.

**03 September, Komala village, Damboa LGA, Borno State.** An attack by suspected ISWAP members on a civilian convoy led to the deaths of nine soldiers and two members of the Civilian Joint Task Force. Several civilians who were missing are presumed dead or abducted by the assailants.

**06 September, Biu LGA, Borno State.** Boko Haram terrorists attack in four villages led to the deaths of 10 civilians.

**10 September, Tunga Maji Community, Federal Capital Territory (FCT), Nigeria.** An attack by gunmen led to the abduction of 30 residents after a prolonged gun battle with the community vigilante members.

**15 September, Wasaram Village, Kaga LGA, Borno State.** An attack by ISWAP led to the deaths of eight people and injury to 20 others.

**15 September, Auno Village, Konduga LGA, Borno State.** An attack by ISWAP led to the deaths of three people.

**15 September, Banki Town, Bama LGA, Borno State.** An attack by ISWAP led to injury of eight people.

**25 September, Kekano Village, Monguno LGA, Borno State.** Suspected members of Boko Haram terrorists' group attacked a convoy of the State Governor. Five soldiers, 12 police men, and 13 civilians were killed. They also took away one police armoured car, one gun truck belonging to the military and six utility vehicles.

**27 September, Baga Town, Kukawa LGA, Borno State.** An ambush by Boko Haram on the convoy of the State Governor using a donkey strapped with explosives was thwarted by soldiers. No human casualty was recorded on the side of the Governor's convoy.

**30 September, Marte Town, Marte LGA, Borno State.** Boko Haram terrorist ambush on a military convoy led to the deaths of 10 soldiers and injury to eight others. Two military vehicles were set on fire while food and supplies were seized by the insurgents.

### CENTRAL AFRICA

#### CAMEROON

**01 September, Bamenda, North West Region.** A gunfire between the Cameroonian army and violent extremists during an operation launched by the military resulted in the death of a woman.

**02 September, Bamenda, North West Region.** Cameroonian army launched operations against violent extremists following the assassination of Police Inspector Bikoi Nlend.

#### CHAD

**17 September, Koulfoua Island, Lake Chad Province.** Defense and security forces responded to an attack of Boko Haram members who stole canoe from the villagers after an attack. They recovered eight canoes belonging to civilians.

**19 September, Lake Chad Region.** Chadian army destroyed a Boko Haram base and recovered weapons and ammunition.

**25 September, Lake Chad Region.** Chadian soldiers killed 20 Boko Haram jihadists and freed 12 civilians including nine children.

#### CAR

**13 September, Kaga-Bandoro, Prefecture of Nana-Grébizi.** 60 rebels (53 ex-combatants from the Patriotic Movement for the Central African Republic (MPC), and seven others from the renewed Seleka) were disarmed and demobilized as part of the implementation of the peace process.

#### DRC

**01 September, Bahyana Group, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** A CT operation led by FARDC against the militiamen of the Patriotic and Integrationist Force of Congo (FPIC) resulted in the desertion of five villages by thousands of their inhabitants.

**01 September, Locality of Makoka, Territory of Rutshuru, North Kivu Province.** The FARDC killed the self-proclaimed General Léon Mpiranya aka "Kagoma" during the Operation Sokola 2.

**01 September, Makobola, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province.** The FARDC intercepted 50 TNT explosive packages.

**04 September, Mbetsi village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** The FARDC pursued the militiamen from the CODECO Mai-Mai armed group who stole three hundred cows in the escarpment of Mont Bleu. The FARDC recovered around two hundred cows.

**04 September, Kamango, North Kivu Province.** An offensive from FARDC against a position held by ADF/MTM rebels resulted in the injury of four FARDC soldiers.

**05 September, Locality of Rambira, Kalehe Territory, South Kivu Province.** The FARDC dislodged an armed group of Pygmy militiamen during an offensive. There is no official or provisional record of the attack.

**05 September, PK 16, in the Territory of Beni, Province of North Kivu.** An FARDC offensive against ADF/MTM rebels resulted in two wounded including one FARDC and one civilians.

**06 September, Locality of Mikenge, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province.** An FARDC offensive against an element of the KIBUKILA armed group resulted in one militiamen killed and one AK 47 weapon recovered by the army.

**06 September, Locality of Katsitanga, Territory of Fizi, Province of South Kivu.** An FARDC offensive against unidentified armed men resulted in two militiamen killed and one AK 47 weapon recovered by the army.

**07 September, Lubumbashi, Haut-Katanga Province.** An FARDC offensive against unidentified armed men resulted in the death of the chief of the village, the arrest of a bandit and several valuables objects.

**07 September, Itombwe forest, Mwenga Territory, South Kivu Province.** The FARDC took control of the locality Kitavugambegere after having dislodged militiamen who were controlling it. There is no official or provisional record of the attack.

**09 September, Mambaka and Koboko villages, Mambasa Territory Ituri Province.** Police arrested two Mai-Mai militiamen.

**10 September, Ntoma village, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** An FARDC offensive against the ADF/MTM rebels resulted in the death of a rebel.

**10 September, Misipi locality, Uvira Territory, South Kivu Province.** An offensive by the FARDC against the militiamen of the Mai-Mai YAKUTUMBA resulted in the death of five people including one FARDC and four militiamen as well as five wounded militiamen.

**10 September, Kabingo locality, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province.** The FARDC arrested two Mai-Mai militiamen.

**11 September, Namukala village, Kabambare Territory, Maniema Province.** The FARDC arrested Mr. IBRAHIM MIJA Jean, Commander of the Mai-Mai YAKUTUMBA militiamen.

**11 September, Kantine locality, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** Two UPLC militiamen and one of the DRAGON armed group surrendered.

**13 September, Sungu trail, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** FARDC elements arrested ADF/MTM rebels.

**13 September, Masisi Center, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** Four elements of the NDCR/BWIRA armed group surrendered to FARDC elements.

**17 September, Oïcha, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** A FARDC offensive against a group of unidentified Mai-Mai militiamen resulted in the capture of two militiamen and recovery of AK47 rifle.

**18 September, Itendi, Lubero Territory, North Kivu Province.** The inhabitants killed four Mai-Mai rebels by stoning.

**18 September, Numbi locality, Buzi group, South Kivu Province.** A FARDC offensive against the men of the PARECO RENOVE armed group resulted in death of their leader, Mr. MAOMBI. The FARDC recovered one AK47 weapon.

**18 September, Bulongo locality, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** The FARDC arrested Mr. KATYA KAISAVIRA, leader of the armed group Mai-Mai SIMBA

**19 September, Bumboli locality, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** FARDC freed two women during a combat patrol against ADF/MTM rebel positions.

**22 September, Babelbe Chiefdom, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** The FARDC killed 13 militiamen from the armed group FPIC in a CT operation.

**22 September, Beyabo village, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** A FARDC offensive against the FPIC militiamen resulted in the death of three people as well as the recovery of an AK47 weapon with 20 cartridges.

**22 September; Musuku and Mbau villages, Beni territory, North Kivu province.** The FARDC arrested a tracker (collaborator) of the ADF/MTM rebels.

**22 September, Katanga, Kalenge, Misoke and Kaseke, Province Katanga.** A FARDC offensive against the NDCR/GUIDON militiamen resulted in the death toll of two FARDC, one wounded and two others missing.

**23 September, Lemeka and Bitoyi localities, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** A FARDC offensive against the militiamen of the UPDC armed group resulted in the regaining control of the locality and recovery of six AK47 rifles.

**25 September, Kasindi, North Kivu Province.** The Congolese authorities reported the surrender of Mr. NYORO, Ex-colonel of the M-23 group.

**25 September, Ntoto locality, Walikale Territory, North Kivu Province.** 51 fighters from the UPDC armed group surrendered to the FARDC with six AK47 weapons.

**26 September, Virunga National Park, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province.** A FARDC offensive against FDLR FPP rebels resulted in the injury of one FARDC.

**27 September, Lubero, Lubero territory, North Kivu Province.** Two Mai-Mai UPDI/MAZEMBE militiamen surrendered to the FARDC.

**27 September, city of Likasi, Haut-Katanga Province.** Police arrested a BAKATA KATANGA militiaman.

**27 September, Chasenda locality, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** A FARDC offensive against elements of the MAZEMBE armed group resulted in two militiamen killed, two FARDC wounded and one AK47 weapon recovered.

**29 September, City of Opala, Opala Territory, Tshopo Province.** 21 militiamen from the armed group RANGERS and KIPELEKA surrendered to the FARDC with four AK47 weapons, three 12 calibre ammunition, 198 poisoned arrows and three spears.

## EAST AFRICA

### KENYA

**01 September, Kwale county, Coast Province, Kenya.** Anti-terrorism police shot dead a suspected Al-Shabaab terrorist.

### SOMALIA

**11 September, Balad Hawo, Gedo.** SNA soldiers killed six Al-Shabaab militants and wounded four others in an operation.

**13 September, Awndile area, near Baidoa town, Bay region.** Security forces attacked Al-Shabaab position forcing militants to withdraw from the area.

**14 September, Barire town, Lower Shabelle.** SNA killed 12 Al-Shabaab militants in an operation.

**20 September, Afgoye town, Lower Shabelle, Somalia.** SNA killed 13 al-Shabaab militants in an operation.

**21 September, Bula'le, Galgaduud Somalia.** SNA conduct an operation and killed 16 Al-Shabaab terrorists. The army also retook control of five villages in Galgaduud region.

**24 September, Barire town, Lower Shabelle.** 16 Al-Shabaab members were killed and 40 captive children rescued in a military operation.

**25 September, Mubarak area, Lower Shabelle Somalia.** Danab forces in an operation arrested 20 Al-Shabaab militants and retook a strategic town controlled by Al-Shabaab terrorists.

**28 September, Lower Shabelle.** Special forces Danab killed seven Al-Shabaab militants.

## NORTH AFRICA

### ALGERIA

**20 September, Amssif, Jijel Province, Kherrata Region.** The National People's Army (ANP) on a counter-terror mission killed a terrorist. They also recovered a Kalashnikov-type submachine gun, two loaded magazines and other objects.

## **EGYPT**

**28 September, Qalyubia Province.** Two militants were killed during a police anti-terror operation.

## **LIBYA**

**15 September, Sabha City, Fezzan Region.** Libyan Army on a counter-terror operation killed seven Islamic State militants after a fierce gun battle.

## **MOROCCO**

**10 September, Tangier and Rabat Region.** Security agents on an anti-terror operation arrested five people suspected to be affiliated with the Islamic State (IS) group. Three explosive belts, electronic devices, large-sized knives and swords, chemical substances and three kilogram of ammonium nitrate were seized during the operation.

**16 September, Temara City, Rabat-Salé-Kénitra Region.** A search operation by security forces led to the discovery of a vehicle containing explosive and inflammatory substances.

## **TUNISIA**

**08 September, Tunisia.** Security agents arrested two suspects in connection with the terrorist attack of 06/09/2020.

**08 September, Tunisia.** Security agents arrested seven more suspects in connection with the terrorist attack of 06/09/2020.

## **MOZAMBIQUE**

**05 September, Awasse, Mocimboa da Praia district, Cabo Delgado.** Security forces regained control of Awasse.

**05 September, Mbau, Muidumbe district, Cabo Delgado.** In a military operation nine terrorists were killed.

**23 September, Pundanmar, Palma district, Cabo Delgado.** Government troops killed 19 insurgents in an operation.

**25 September, Pemba, Cabo Delgado Province.** The police arrested two men who were supposedly spying for the terrorists and recruiting young people into their ranks.

**SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**WEST AFRICA**



## **BURKINA FASO**

**24 September, Tapoa-Djerma Commune, Diapaga Department, Tapoa Province.** The Defense and Security Forces (FDS) and VDP on an anti-terror mission killed 40 suspected terrorists. Various materials were also seized by the soldiers.

## **MALI**

**14 September, Diéma Town, Diéma Circle, Kayes Region.** An anti-terror operation by security agents led to the apprehension of four suspected terrorists.

**10 September, Kobo Community, Mopti Region.** A Joint armed force on a counter-terror mission seized Terrorist Armed Group (GAT) medical equipment and destroyed a Toyota Landcruiser Prado, four motorcycles, military fatigues and a bag containing radios.

**16 September, Tolodjé Community, Nampala Commune, Niono Circle, Segou Region.** FAMa on an anti-terror operation killed five terrorists. They also seized six hunting rifles, nine motorcycles, ammunition and a large batch of drugs.

## **NIGERIA**

**06 September, Hamdaga Makaranta town, Gwoza LGA, Borno State.** The Nigerian military on an anti-terror mission killed nine Boko Haram terrorists and cleared nine identified isolated structures and farmlands in the area. They also rescued seven kidnapped victims comprising two females and five children.

**18 September, Borno State.** Nigerian troops on an anti-terror mission killed 16 Boko Haram fighters and arrested 38 others.

**24 September, Tunbun Gini, Tunbun Nbororo, Tunbun Kayoma, Tunbun Kaza, Tunbun Fulani Villages, Kukawa LGA, Borno State.** Security operatives on counter-terror operations in many villages destroyed Boko Haram/ISWAP hideouts. Seven top commanders were killed including Abu Usman, Alhaji Shettima, Modu Mainok, Bukar Gana, Abu Summayya, Amir Taam and Amir Kuraish among others.

**28 September, Kodila Village, Bama LGA, Borno State.** 13 Boko Haram terrorists, alongside six women and 17 children surrendered to Nigerian Troops.

## **SENEGAL**

**13 September, Ndiass Village, M'bour Department, Thies Region.** A German jihadist under an international arrest warrant, was arrested by security agents.