



***African Centre for the Study and Research on  
Terrorism (ACSRT)***



**THE AFRICAN UNION TERRORISM  
SITUATION ANALYSIS REPORT (AU-  
TSAR) 2013**

**January-December 2013**





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## Abbreviations

<b>ABIED</b>	Animal-Borne Improvised Explosive Device
<b>ACSRT</b>	African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism
<b>ADF</b>	Allied Democratic Forces
<b>ALPC</b>	Armes Légères et de Petit Calibre
<b>AMISOM</b>	African Union Mission in SOMALIA
<b>ANP</b>	l'Armée Nationale Populaire Algérienne
<b>APCLS</b>	L'Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain
<b>AQAP</b>	Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula
<b>AQIM</b>	Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb- <i>Tanzīm al-Qā'idah fī Bilād al-Maghrib al-Islāmī</i>
<b>AU</b>	African Union
<b>AUC</b>	African Union Commission
<b>AU-TSAR</b>	The African Union Terrorism Situation Analysis Report
<b>BH</b>	Boko Haram- Jamā'at 'ahl al-sunnah li-l-Da'wah wa-al-Jihā
<b>CAR</b>	the Central African Republic
<b>CEN-SAD</b>	Community of Sahel-Saharan States
<b>CEWS</b>	(African Union) Continental Early Warning System
<b>CMD</b>	(AU) Conflict Management Division
<b>COA</b>	Courses of Action
<b>COMESA</b>	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
<b>Council</b>	reference to the AU Peace and Security Council
<b>CPMR</b>	Conflict Prevention Management and Resolution
<b>CT</b>	Counter-Terrorism



<b>CT-CEWS</b>	Counter-Terrorism CEWS
<b>DDR</b>	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of Congo
<b>EAC</b>	East African Community
<b>ECCAS</b>	Economic Community of Central African States
<b>ECOWAS</b>	Economic Community of West African States
<b>EFP</b>	Explosives Formed Projectiles
<b>EWS</b>	Early Warning System
<b>FARDC</b>	Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo
<b>FDS</b>	Forces de défense et de sécurité
<b>FGS</b>	Federal Government of Somalia
<b>FPR</b>	Front Populaire pour le Redressement
<b>FRELIMO</b>	Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (Mozambique Liberation Front)
<b>GSPC</b>	<i>Groupe Salafiste pour la Prédication et le Combat</i> (Group for Call and Combat)- <i>al-Jamā'ah as-Salafiyyah lid-Da'wah wal-Qiṭāl</i>
<b>ICC</b>	International Criminal Court
<b>ICGLR</b>	International Conference on the Great Lakes Region
<b>IDPs</b>	Internally Displaced Persons
<b>IED</b>	Improvised Explosive Device
<b>KFR</b>	Kidnapping For Ransom
<b>IGAD</b>	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
<b>IncRep</b>	Incident Report
<b>JTF</b>	Joint Task Force
<b>LRA</b>	Lord's Resistance Army



<b>MNC</b>	Multi-National Company
<b>MO</b>	Modus Operandi
<b>MONUSCO</b>	UN Stabilization Mission in Congo
<b>MUJAO</b>	Mouvement pour l'Unité et le Jihad en Afrique de l'Ouest (Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa)- <i>Harakat al Tawhid wa al Jihad fi Gharb Ifriqiya</i>
<b>NALU</b>	National Army for the Liberation of Uganda
<b>NGOs</b>	Non-Governmental Organisations
<b>NPOs</b>	Non-Profit Organisations
<b>NTR</b>	Nothing to Report
<b>OAU</b>	Organisation of African Unity
<b>OAU Convention</b>	OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism (1999)
<b>PoA</b>	AU Plan of Action for the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism (2002)
<b>PBIED</b>	Person borne improvised explosive device
<b>PRC</b>	(AU) Permanent Representatives Committee
<b>PSC</b>	(AU) Peace and Security Council
<b>PSD</b>	Peace and Security Department
<b>RCIED</b>	Remote controlled improvised explosive device
<b>RECs</b>	Regional Economic Communities
<b>RENAMO</b>	Resistência Nacional Moçambicana (Mozambique National Resistance movement)
<b>RMs</b>	Regional Mechanisms for Conflict Prevention, Management and Resolution
<b>RTF</b>	Regional Task Force of the African Union (AU) established to hunt down rebels of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)
<b>SADC</b>	Southern Africa Development Community



<b>SALW</b>	Small Arms and Light Weapons
<b>Sit-Rep</b>	Situation Report - Situation Reports-Reports prepared by ACSRT Regional Analysts on terrorists incidents occurring in their respective regions
<b>Sit-Room</b>	(ACSRT) Situation Room
<b>SOPs</b>	Standard Operating Procedures
<b>Terrorist Act</b>	<p>As defined by Article 1 and Article 3 of the 1999 OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.</p> <p><b><u>Article 1: "Terrorist act" means:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) any act which is a violation of the criminal laws of a State Party and which may endanger the life, physical integrity or freedom of, or cause serious injury or death to, any person, any number or group of persons or causes or may cause damage to public or private property, natural resources, environmental or cultural heritage and is calculated or intended to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) intimidate, put in fear, force, coerce or induce any government, body, institution, the general public or any segment thereof, to do or abstain from doing any act, or to adopt or abandon a particular standpoint, or to act according to certain principles; or</li> <li>(ii) disrupt any public service, the delivery of any essential service to the public or to create a public emergency; or</li> <li>(iii) Create general insurrection in a State.</li> </ul> </li> <li>(b) any promotion, sponsoring, contribution to, command, aid, incitement, encouragement, attempt, threat, conspiracy, organizing, or procurement of any person, with the intent to commit any act referred to in paragraph (a) (i) to (iii).</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Article 3:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 1, the struggle waged by peoples in accordance with the principles of international law for their liberation or self-determination, including armed struggle against colonialism, occupation, aggression and domination by foreign forces shall not be considered as terrorist acts.</li> <li>2. Political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other motives shall not be a justifiable defence against a terrorist act.</li> </ul>
<b>UMA</b>	Maghreb Arab Union



<b>VBIED</b>	Vehicle-Borne Improvised Explosive Device
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## Political Map of Africa



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:**

This is the second issue of the AU annual terrorism situation analysis and statistical report. The first came out in 2012 (year zero) and it is taken as a gauge with which to compare any future relevant data collected with the view to highlighting yearly trends, developments and evolution of the terrorism situation on the continent.

In conformity with the functioning modalities of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT), this publication aims to provide AU Member States and the Commission with the requisite information and statistical data to assist in the analysis of terrorism evolution on the continent.

This Report is based on material collected from open sources. It includes information, analysis and statistical data on terrorism incidents that occurred throughout 2013. The figures presented here are the most exhaustive body of open source information that was available at the time of compilation of this report. Tracking and analyzing terrorist incidents can help better understand important features of terrorism, including the geographic distribution of terrorist attacks and the perpetrators thereof, their victims, targets, modus operandi (MO) and other relevant details that can be availed to those entrusted with the task of ensuring the safety and security of citizens and the protection of critical infrastructures and sensitive sites.

The overall number of attacks across the continent may not, however, necessarily inform about continental counterterrorism effectiveness, either with regard to preventing these incidents, or reducing the capacity of terrorists to advance their agenda. It is, therefore, incorrect to place too much emphasis on the use of attacks data as a yardstick to measure success or failure of any given counter terrorism strategy.

In the course of the year under review, the African continent suffered 755 terrorist attacks which resulted in approximately 6902 terrorism related deaths of which 2043 were terrorists. As a result, 2013 witnessed a 148.62% increase in terrorist attacks and a 269.29% surge in terrorism related deaths, when compared to 2012.

In 2013, North Africa led in terms of terrorist attacks. 222 incidents took place there, resulting in 436 terrorism related deaths, 194 of whom were terrorists. In 2012 however, North Africa was third in terms of number of terrorist incidents. A total of 131 terrorist attacks took place in this region resulting in 161 terrorism related deaths. This increase could be attributed to the consequences of the Arab spring in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya which saw the emergence of new terrorist groups and an escalation of terrorist activities during the year in the region. Interestingly, compared with 2012, North Africa recorded the second lowest number of terrorist related deaths, but second highest in terms of kidnap-for-ransom (KFR) incidents (14 in all). The increase in abductions could be an indication of a booming kidnap-for-ransom business fueled by a growing need for funds.





West Africa registered the second highest number of terrorist attacks in 2013. In total 220 terrorist incidents occurred in this region. Boko-Haram was the main culprit in this increase. The region also registered the highest number of terrorism related deaths. In total, 3041 deaths occurred in 2013, including 989 terrorists, while in 2012 the figures were 1218 and 276 respectively.

East Africa registered 202 terrorist incidents, mostly attributed to Al-Shabaab resulting in 1013 deaths, including 277 terrorists. This is a sharp decrease in relation to 2012, which recorded 664 terrorist related deaths including 463 terrorists. In 2013, around 29.40% of Africa's terrorist incidents took place in North Africa (25.79% in 2012), followed by Western and Eastern Africa with 29.14% and 26.75% respectively (36.81% and 35.63% respectively in 2012); Central Africa registered 14.17% (1.77% in 2012) and the Southern African Region 0.53% of the total number of terrorist attacks that occurred in Africa during the period under review.

In the period under review, around 44.06% of Africa's total number of terrorist related deaths occurred in West Africa (47.52% in 2012), followed by Central and Eastern Africa with 34.56% and 14.68% respectively (0.70% and 45.49% respectively in 2012); North Africa registered 6.46% (6.28% in 2012) and the Southern African Region 0.25%. The above figures clearly show that there was a significant decline in terrorist activity in East Africa in 2013 while Central Africa experienced a considerable increase.

On average, 2013 witnessed 62.58 terrorist attacks and 575.17 terrorism related deaths when compared with 2012 which, on average, accounted for 42.33 terrorist attacks and 213.58 related deaths. Clearly, in 2013 the continent recorded an increase in both terrorist activity and terrorist related lethality.

### **Types of attacks**

- Guns and other conventional weapons are, by far, the most prevalent instruments of attack, accounting for more than 47% of the total number of terrorist attacks perpetrated in 2013. West Africa registered 98 of this type of attacks, Central Africa 94, North Africa 93, East Africa 70 and Southern Africa 3.
- In 2013, bomb attacks, in particular suicide bombings, continued, by far, to be the most lethal type of terrorist attacks. The largest number of terrorist attacks with the use of explosive devices- Al-Shabaab's tactic of choice - was registered in East Africa. They were 88 bomb attacks in total in that region, followed by North and West Africa which respectively registered 67 and 64 explosives related attacks. However, in West Africa this type of attacks resulted in the highest number of casualties. Central Africa did not register any of this type of attacks. Guns and other Conventional Weapons remained the prevalent instruments of attack. 44 cases of kidnap for ransom (KFR) were registered throughout the year,



with 16, 15, and 12 KFR incidents in West Africa, North Africa, and Central Africa respectively. East and Southern Africa registered 1 kidnapping each.

### **Victims and targets of terrorist acts**

- The analysis of data collected indicates that about 83.8 % of those killed by terrorist attacks in 2013 were civilians against 66.5% in 2012; totaling 4859 victims in all, while in 2012 they were only 1102. 16.0% of the total victims in 2013 were from the police and other law enforcement agencies as well as the military and paramilitary organizations which totaled 777 deaths. In 2012 all these security institutions taken together suffered 547 fatalities representing 33% of total terrorism deaths registered that year.
- The period under review also recorded the death of 12 hostages.
- 48% of attacks were against government infrastructures, a drop from the 52% registered in 2012, 46% of the attacks were against civilian infrastructures, in particular places of worship and public gatherings, the same percentage that was recorded in 2012. However attacks against international organizations increased to 6% from 2% in 2012 due to attacks in Libya, Somalia and Mali against International Organizations, diplomatic entities and diplomats, including international NGOs.
- Journalists continue to be targeted by terrorist groups. 16 journalists were killed in separate attacks in 2013 against 17 in 2012.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> In Somalia alone eight journalists were killed in 2013. Three journalists were killed in Libya and five in Egypt, either in targeted attacks or while covering demonstrations that turned into violent clashes with police.



## **CONTINENTAL SITUATION REPORTS METHODOLOGY**

This work is produced in conformity with the mandate and the functioning modalities of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) and the relevant Peace and Security Council and Focal Points recommendations. The publication aims to provide AU member states and the Commission with the required statistical information to assist in the analysis of terrorism situation on the continent.

However, much as the ACSRT maintains statistical data on the annual number of terrorist acts, the scarcity of reliable open source information limits its ability to track specific groups responsible for individual incident involving killings, kidnappings, and injuries. Moreover, specific information about victims, perpetrators, targets, damage, and other incident related details are frequently not fully reported in open source media

The current 2013 Report includes statistical information drawn from terrorism acts that occurred in 2013 as reported in open source media. The statistics represented here is the most exhaustive body of information available to ACSRT, in the absence of reports from National and Regional Focal Points, as specified by the 2004 AU Protocol on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, in which State Parties committed themselves to submit, on an annual basis, or at such regular intervals as shall be determined by Council, reports on measures taken to combat and prevent terrorism; and to report to Council all terrorist activities in their countries as soon as they occur. In registering terrorist acts, the ACSRT adopted the definition of terrorist act as expressed in the 1999 OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism in its Articles 1 & 3.

Tracking and analyzing terrorist incidents can help to comprehend important characteristics about terrorism, including the geographic distribution of attacks and information about the perpetrators, their victims, targets, modus operandi (MO) and other details. The present report does, for the first time since its launching, allow year-to-year changes/trends and forecast analysis, given that 2012 was considered *Year Zero*, to which all relevant future data collected will be compared. The rationale behind this is that the ACSRT is using its own database<sup>2</sup>, based on the OAU definition, in the compilation of the statistical data collected on terrorist incidents in Africa. The gross number of attacks across the continent, however, may not necessarily inform about the continental effectiveness, either for preventing these incidents, or for reducing the capacity of terrorists to advance their agenda nor the opposite. It is therefore, incorrect to place too much emphasis on the use of attack data as a benchmark for success or failure against terrorists. These Sit-Reps were compiled by the current team of analysts according to the following regional division criteria:

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<sup>2</sup> ACSRT Database on Terrorism Operationalized in Dec 2011



- **North Africa: covering** Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Mauritania, Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) and Tunisia
- **West and Central Africa: covering (West Africa)** Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape-Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo. **(Central Africa)** Cameroon, of Central Africa Republic (CAR), Chad, Congo, (DR)Congo, Equatorial-Guinea, Gabon, Sao Tomé & Principe.
- **Southern and Eastern Africa: covering (Southern Africa)** Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. **(Eastern Africa)** Burundi, Comoros, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, South-Sudan, the Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda.

During the compilation of this report, the ACSRT came across a number of limitations and tallying challenges, which can be summarized as follows:

- Putting together terrorist incidents based on open source data, necessarily involves relying on often incomplete and unverified information. The quality, accuracy, volume and comprehensiveness of open source reporting can vary greatly from country to country and according to the degree of reliability of the source of data to which the ACSRT has access. As a result, establishing whether a given violent attack meets the criteria of a terrorist act is often difficult and highly subjective. This is particularly true if the attack does not involve a large number of casualties because detailed information is not necessarily available in this kind of incidents due to lack of comprehensive media coverage. Furthermore, in areas of the continent where there are recurrent conflicts, terrorist attacks are often not reported as terrorist incidents given that they are sometimes confused with other acts of violence such as those resulting from tribal clashes, cattle rustling, rebellions, conflicts and transnational organized crime;
- Attacks are occasionally tallied as single event regardless of the number of casualties. Incidents identified as simultaneous and coordinated are recorded as one attack, including secondary attacks that targeted first responders;
- The reported number of attacks from region to region does not necessarily reflect the complete picture of the situation and may not always be meaningful, given that a good number of terrorism-related incidents are misreported (as other crimes) in regions that have historically not suffered from terrorism and thus such acts are underreported. The availability, quality, and depth of open source reports vary, making it difficult to isolate whether the rise or fall of a particular data element



from one region to the next is related to an increase or decrease in open source data or to a change in actual events.

### **Challenges in Compiling the Situation Reports (Sit-Reps)**

The data provided in the Situation Report (Sit-Rep) consists of incidents in which national, transnational groups or individuals commit a terrorist act as per the OAU Convention definition. These incidents are also used to update the ACSRT Database on Terrorism to build up the knowledge base of the ACSRT and to allow year-to-year comparison in the future.

**Challenges in relation to the determination of Terrorist Acts:** As indicated above, determination of what constitutes a terrorist act can be more of an art than science. It is often based on interpretation by the analyst of the act itself and confronts it with the OAU definition; however, given that open source information on an incident is often incomplete, it becomes therefore open to interpretation, based on past experience, historical incidents and the analytical capacity of the analyst, which substantially increase the level of subjectivity. Users of this report should note that interpretation of events and incidents may differ on whether a particular attack actually constitutes terrorism or some other form of violence. Moreover, additional information may become available over time, changing initial assumptions about the attacks, as reported in open sources, or confirmed, (in very rare cases), by the concerned Focal Point(s). The ACSRT has, however, made every effort to ensure a high degree of objectivity and limit the degree of subjectivity involved in the judgments.

Genocidal acts are excluded, in part because of the inherent difficulty in counting such events and because the inevitable undercount does not do justice to the scope and depth of such atrocities. Moreover, international experts agreed that acts that meet the criteria for genocide are fundamentally separate from terrorist acts.<sup>3</sup>

Failed or foiled attacks, as well as hoaxes, are not included in the Sit-Reps. Terrorists must have initiated and executed an attack for it to be included in the report.

**Challenges in relation to the determination of perpetrators:** Initially, the ACSRT only attributed attacks to perpetrators when a claim of responsibility was made or if the information available supported an idea that a particular perpetrator was responsible. Only those groups that have already been designated as such by the concerned Member State(s), listed on the UN Sanctions Committee List (1267/1988) or on the ACSRT Compiled list of Terrorist Groups and Individuals, or have themselves claimed responsibility for terrorist actions, or have been repeatedly and reliably suspected of involvement in specific

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<sup>3</sup> Based on the experience and recommendations of the US National Counterterrorism Center (NCTC), where the question of whether or not acts of genocide should be included in the WITS (World Incidents Tracking System) database was posed to a panel of academics at the 2008 Brain Trust on Terrorism Metrics.



terrorist activities in the concerned member state or region, are included in the Sit-Rep. As noted, factual and comprehensive information to identify the perpetrator is not always available, and, as a result, many of the reported attacks in the Sit-Rep appear with unknown perpetrator. However, the methodology utilized allows the analyst a degree of inferred judgment in instances where available information provides neither a claim of responsibility nor a belief that a particular perpetrator was responsible. Such deductions are based on an assessment of the characteristics of the attack and other historical facts such as whether only one group is active in a particular region or whether it is the only one that possesses the technical expertise to conduct such an attack (in the case of IED attacks). In such a case where the attack characteristics match the modus operandi of a single group, or a group is known to be the only one operating in the region, for example, an inference is made that connects a particular group with the attack.

**Challenges in relation to the determination of Targets:** The purpose of this category was to capture, where possible, the underlying motivating factors for attacks, in order to facilitate the search for attacks against specific targets. The intent of this field is not to identify all victims but rather to identify victims who appeared to be targeted by the perpetrators. Primary Targets are categorized as Government (which includes all security and civil servants, entities and assets), International Organizations (including diplomatic entities, international NGOs/NOPs) and Civilians (which includes non-combatants, business-local/international). However the Sit-Rep, as it is, does not allow distinction between private entities, businesses, civil society, places of worship, cultural sites and any other type of similar civilian assets or targets. Moreover, determining when perpetrators have targeted civilians or government (security services) officials/assets can also be difficult. This is particularly true when a terrorist attack results in mixed casualties. The Analyst will make a judgment based on previous terrorist incidents, and on the target that has historically been the subject of previous attacks, or based on the nature of asset, or its geographical location and/or within the vicinity of the attack.

**Challenges in relation to the distinction between terrorism and other types of violence:** It is particularly difficult to gather comprehensive information about all attacks and to distinguish terrorist acts from the numerous other forms of violence, including crime and sectarian violence. Furthermore, separating crime from terrorism can be complicated, particularly when the criminal act is used to support future terrorist operations. For instance, a kidnapping for ransom by a terrorist group would be included in the Sit-Rep, but a bank robbery or smuggling to fund future operations may not necessarily be included.

**Challenges in relation to the counting of incidents:** The Sit-Rep contains a field that allows analysts to categorize an incident by **Type of attacks**. Initially, and for ease of reference, these were limited to four types of attacks (i) Explosives, (ii) Guns and other Conventional Weapons (iii) Mixed Explosives and Guns (iv) Kidnapping. An additional section labeled





“Others” was added, which takes into account other incidents such as “amputation”, “mutilation,” and “stoning” that may not necessarily fit into any of the above Types of attacks.

The analysts’ panel has also noted that the types of attacks currently presented in the 2013 Sit-Rep would need to be more refined and specific. Attacks category will need to be expanded in order to feed the ACSRT Database more expansively and provide greater granularity, analytical interpretation and higher level of detail on the types of attacks. It was agreed then, for the following year (2014), to expand the current types of attacks to include the following: armed attack, arson/firebombing, assassination, assault, barricade/hostage, bombing, CBRN, crime, hijacking, kidnapping, near miss/non-attack, theft, and vandalism. While some incidents can easily be categorized, other kinds of attacks are more difficult to be defined, as is the case when faced with incidents that involve multiple types of attacks. Incidents involving mortars, rocket-propelled grenades, and missiles generally fall under “Guns and Conventional Weapons,” although Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) fall under Explosives, including Vehicle-Borne IEDs (VBIED). Suicide events are captured under the category “Explosives”, but the perpetrator must have died in the attack for the event to be included. However, an incident such as “ambush” which, would in most cases, include the use of explosives and conventional weapons, would fall under “Mixed Explosives and Guns.”

**Challenges in determining the nationalities, gender and age of victims and perpetrators:**

Nationalities are recorded in the Sit-Rep where open-source-media reports such information. However, it was agreed to presume most victims to be local nationals unless otherwise reported in the media. Although the SitRep Synthesis table does not capture the nationality, gender and age of the victims or perpetrators, the narrative in the table provides sufficient details to determine this when this is reported. Nonetheless, it is important to note that all relevant available information is incorporated in the ACSRT Database, which, as it develops over time, will allow an in-depth analysis of the incidents and victims.

**Conclusion:**

Because terrorism is a tactic used by diverse perpetrators in different circumstances, with different capabilities and aims, and based on the challenges stated above, the ACSRT cautions against the use of the The African Union Terrorism Situation Analysis Report (AU-TSAR) and Sit-Rep as well as associated qualitative/quantitative analysis, for comparison from region to region as a final metric basis to evaluate tangible successes or shortcomings against terrorism, or to determine the terrorist risk level. Rather, it is suggested that other interpretive analysis and forecasting studies conducted by the ACSRT be utilized in conjunction with the Sit-Reps to reach a clear understanding of terrorism situation in Africa.



Tracking terrorist incidents can help understand important trends related to the nature of the attacks, place of attacks and the victims, perpetrators, targets and frequency of





## **CONTINENTAL TERRORISM THREAT ANALYSIS**

### **I. Introduction**

This report is submitted in conformity with the functioning modalities of the African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) and pursuant to the relevant decisions of Council and recommendations of the ACSRT National and Regional Focal Points. It provides an overview of key developments on terrorism in Africa, based on statistical information analysis drawn from terrorist acts that occurred in 2013 as reported in open source media.

### **II. Overview of Incidents and Developments Relating to Terrorism and Violent Extremism in Africa**

Terrorism in Africa has, over the past years, been gradually expanding from the Maghreb to the Sahel and from the Sahel to subsaharan Africa.

West Africa and the Sahel continue to be the regions hardest hit by terrorist activity over the period under review, where Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), Ansar e-Dine, al-Mouwakoune Bi-Dima (Those that Signed with Blood) also known as Katibat al-Mulathameen (The Masked Brigade), the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO), and People Committed to the Propagation of the Prophet's Teachings and Jihad (Boko Haram) remain a potent threat. Two other groups came to the fore over the period under review: the first is *Al-Mourabitoun*, that resulted from the merger between MUJAO, al-Mouwakoune Bi-Dima and Katibat al-Mulathameen, and the second group is Jama'atu Ansarul Muslimina Fi Biladis Sudan (Vanguards for the Protection of Muslims in Black Africa – Ansaru) an off-shoot of Boko Haram with a wider regional agenda and claims to be trained by AQIM.

In the course of the year these groups developed rooted support networks and greater mobility and adaptability, breaking up in very small, mobile and autonomous units believed to be scattered across northern Mali, Niger, southern Libya, Tunisia and southern Algeria. In so doing, these groups take advantage of the porous and poorly administered border regions in which government forces are absent or unable to detect their activities. Moreover, narco-trafficking has provided terrorists with new sources of funding in addition to kidnap-for-ransom and other sources of financing, enhancing, this way, their capacity to acquire highly sophisticated weapons, recruit new members and expand their operational zone.

The Post Arab Spring North Africa has witnessed the resurgence and renewed momentum of the salafist movement, which had been losing strength over the past years, and the resurrection of violent jihadist groups that had long been dismantled.



The region also witnessed the establishment of a network of likeminded, coordinated, complementary and mutually reinforcing Ansar-Sharia groups in Libya, Tunisia, Egypt and Mauritania. These groups have been quite active in 2013 and were largely credited with sending North Africans to Syria, to strengthen the ranks of different jihadist groups operating there.

East Africa continued to be seriously affected by incidents of terrorism and violent religious extremism. Terrorist incidents were registered in Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, South Sudan, the Sudan and Tanzania. The pattern of attacks remained unchanged in 2013, compared with 2012. The targets, as in 2012, were security forces, politicians and civilians. The security situation in the region continued to be impacted by humanitarian insecurity, socio-economic uncertainty, and transnational organized crime.

Several States in the region continue to face security threats from violent extremist groups, and terrorist groups. The most acute threat in 2013, in East Africa, continued to come from Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen (Al-Shabaab) which demonstrated capacity to strike both inside and outside Somalia. Additionally, security threats continue to be presented by the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), and the Allied Democratic Forces/National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF/NALU).

Al-Shabaab remains the main source of terrorist threat in the region, particularly in Somalia and Kenya. Although driven out of Mogadishu and other key cities in Somalia, it still retains the aptitude to launch attacks against Somali Federal Government targets, civilians, international organizations, and AMISOM, as well as the ability to extend its terror campaign beyond Somali borders into Kenya where it smuggles fighters, arms and explosives, exploiting the porosity of the border between the two countries. From the type and nature of terrorist activities in 2013, it becomes quite clear that terrorist groups across the continent have shifted their original tactics to adapt to the new security situation on the ground. They have privileged vital strategic economic and social targets and infrastructure as well as international organizations, diplomatic entities and international NGOs. The composition of these groups became more multinational and the line between terrorism and transnational organized crime has become so blurry that it has been difficult to distinguish between the two.

The leadership rivalry (on 19 June 2013) between Al-Shabaab leaders, Ahmed Abdi Godane and other leading figures such as Sheikh Hassan Dahir Aweys, Muktar Robow, Ibrahim al-Afghani, and Abu Mansour al-Amriki, has come to a definitive point with Godane firmly entrenching himself as the leader of Al-Shabaab who will lead the jihad beyond Somalia. Ahmed Abdi Godane, a radical hardliner and staunch supporter of international jihad, has finally re-established the leadership of Al-Shabaab under him and gained full control of the command-and-control structure of the terrorist group. True to his view of the role of Al-Shabaab, to take the terror campaign beyond Somalia, especially to AMISOM troop-



contributing countries (i.e. Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Djibouti) and Western targets, the group has, since July 2013, intensified attacks in the form of IED's, suicide bombings, mortar attacks, grenade attacks and gun attacks in Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya.

If Operation Servale and AMISOM military offensives have dealt a severe blow to terrorist groups in northern Mali and Somalia and destroyed their logistical base, they, however, did not eliminate their operational capacity. This is confirmed by the well planned and executed terrorist attacks they are still capable of organizing. The rifts within both AQIM and Al-Shabaab and the subsequent structure reorganization that were observed during 2013 and before, have resulted in the multiplication of dissident groups which contributed to the increase in terrorist activities during the period under review, as these new groups attempted to assert their existence and establish themselves on the ground. It is, therefore, anticipated that more terrorist attacks are likely to be perpetrated by groups such as El-Mourabitoune and Al-Shabaab in their quest for designation by Al-Qaida Central as AQ sole representatives in the Sahel and East Africa respectively and from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, with the river Nile as the separating line of areas of competence between the two terrorist groups, while AQIM would, seek to focus its attention mainly on North Africa and Southern Europe.

#### **(i) 2013 Major Terrorist Events and Developments**

The year was marked by increased terrorist activity both in frequency and intensity. The following events and development marked the year in review:

- On 16 January 2013, the Mokhtar Belmokhtar group al-Mouwakoune Bi-Dima (Those who Signed with Blood) in coomperation and coordination with the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO), carried out an attack on the Tigentourine gas facility near In Amenas in **Algeria** which resulted in a standoff that lasted four days with the assailants using hostages as human shields. The final outcome was 37 foreign hostages from eight countries, one Algerian, and 29 of the attackers dead. A total of 685 Algerian workers and 107 foreigners were freed while three terrorists were captured. A third of the attackers were Algerian and the others were a mix of Tunisian, Egyptian, Malian, Niger, Canadian and Mauritanian nationals.
- In **Egypt**, the period in review also saw a dynamic upsurge of Ansar Beit-Al-Maqdes and the emergence of Ajnad Misr, radical groups. These groups have been particularly active and have claimed responsibility for several terrorists attacks in Cairo.
- On 25 December 2013 the Egyptian government formally declared the Muslim Brotherhood a terrorist organization. The decision was taken in response to the



bomb explosion on 24 December 2013 at the police headquarters in Nile Delta city which killed 16 people and injured 100.

- **Libya** registered significant events in 2013. First, the arrest and exfiltration by US Special Forces of Anas al Libi (real name Nazih Abdul Hamed Nabih al-Ruqai'I), who was allegedly the mastermind behind the 1998 bombings of the US embassies in Kenyan and Tanzania. The second event happened a few days later when the Libyan Prime Minister Ali Zeidan, was abducted from a luxury hotel by unknown assailants and released a few hours later.
- At the end of 2013 there were reports of a meeting held in Benghazi between Ansar al-Sharia Dehna, Ansar al-Sharia Benghazi, the Tunisia Ansar al-Sharia and AQIM. This meeting is considered by analysts as an indication of a rapprochement between these groups, for enhancing coordination of actions, reorganization, restructuring and most probably division of labor and redeployment. However, the possibility of a unified command is yet to be confirmed.
- The security situation in **Tunisia** has been characterized by a critical and tense atmosphere. It has remained fragile throughout the year due to the upsurge in activity by extremist groups and the availability of large amounts of arms coming from Libya. Apart from trying to radicalize the youth, the terrorists, which include former Tunisian and North African fighters from the conflict in Mali, have expanded their operations to include bombings and attacks on Tunisian armed forces and police in the Chaambi Mountains. During the reporting period, Tunisia registered its first suicide attacks and Ansar al-Sharia resorted to targeted assassination of political figures such as Chokri Belaid, of the PPDU on 6 February 2013, and Mohammed Brahmi, a Tunisian opposition leader on 25 July 2013. In August 2013, Ansar al-Sharia was declared a terrorist group by the Tunisian government.
- In late February 2013, Abou Zeid, a pillar of AQIM's southern realm, the toughest, the most resilient and ruthless Al-Qaida local commander who was responsible for the death of many hostages, was killed in military confrontation with the international coalition forces in the Adrar des Ifoghas Mountains. He was one of the leaders of the coalition of extremist groups that had taken over northern **Mali**.
- In **Niger**, two coordinated attacks took place on 23 May 2013 MUJAO claimed responsibility for both of them. In one of the attacks, the group assaulted an army barrack in Agadez resulting in the death of twenty soldiers and injury of sixteen others. Three of the assailants were also killed. Another car bomb attack took place in Arlit and targeted the Somair uranium mine facility, the largest in the country, and resulted in the death of 3 people including two suicide attackers and injury of 14 others.



- On 22 August 2013, a short statement in the Mauritanian News Agency ANI, (frequently used by terror groups in the Sahel to convey their messages), announced the birth of a new jihadist organization, the “*Al-Mourabitoun*,<sup>4</sup>” as a result of the merger between Mokhtar Belmokhtar’s “Those who Sign with Blood,” the “Masked Brigade and the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa, three ruthless terror groups with substantial financial resources.
- In northern **Nigeria**, barbaric attacks against police stations, public facilities, places of worship, schools, university dormitories and farms in which hundreds of innocent civilians were killed and property destroyed have continued unabated. Most of these attacks have been claimed by, or attributed to Boko Haram., Boko Haram activity has further spilled over into the neighboring countries of **Chad** and **Cameroon**.
- In **Somalia**, Al-Shabaab’s internal structure and leadership has undergone change during the period under consideration. The growing divide over the ideology and direction between ‘Emir’ Ahmed Abdi Godane (aka Abu Zubeir) on the one hand and other prominent members such as Sheikh Hassan Dahir Aweys, Muktar Robow (aka Abu Mansur), Ibrahim al-Afghani, and Omar Hammami worsened. The consequence was the killing, by Godane’s loyalists, of Ibrahim al-Afghani and Omar Hammami<sup>5</sup>. Subsequently, Hassan Dahir Aweys surrendered to Somali Federal Government where he remains in custody in Mogadishu. Muktar Robow on the other hand has reportedly fled to his Rahanweyn clan base in the Bay and Bakol region. These eliminations have enabled Godane to re-instate Al-Shabaab’s hardline position and consolidate his power. This increased his popularity as the leader of ‘Jihad’ in East Africa among supporters of Al-Shabaab in Kenya.
- **Kenya** recorded increased Alshabaab terrorist activity in the course of the year. The 21st September 2013 gun attack and siege of the Westgate mall in Nairobi was its most spectacular terrorist undertaking in Kenya in 2013. The siege, which lasted until 24 September, resulted in 67 deaths and and over 200 injured.
- In **Uganda**, there are indications that ADF/NALU has established links with Al-Shabaab with the latter providing innovative fighting skills and explosives, which the ADF/NALU might employ in future to launch more sophisticated attacks on Uganda. Apart from bases in northern Kivu, ADF/NALU has established training camps in the remote Bundibugyo region of Uganda.

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<sup>4</sup> Its name goes back to the 11th century tribe named Almoravids, or in Arabic, Al-Murābiṭūn, which translates to “the one who is ready to battle at a fortress.”

<sup>5</sup> The death of Omar Hammami however remains unconfirmed.





approximately 10 kilometers from the Nigerian border. The French government denied that ransom was paid for the release of the family. However, local and international news outlets reported that a ransom of 3.5 million US dollars was paid, though the source of the ransom remains unknown.

- Geologist Philippe Verdon, abducted in Mali in November 2011, was executed by AQIM in July 2013 as confirmed by the French authorities.
- On 19 July 2013, Montserrat Serra and Blanca Thiebaut, the two Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF) aid workers were released after 21 months of captivity in Somalia. The aid workers were abducted on 13 October 2011 from a refugee camp near Dadaab, Kenya. The conditions of their release remain unknown.
- The two Kenyan government officials Fredrick Irungu Wainaina and Edward Mule Yesse, abducted on 11 January 2012 from a police camp in Wajir district in north east Kenya, were released on 30 July 2013.
- On 10 October 2013, the Libyan Prime Minister, *Ali Zeidan*, was kidnapped by unidentified armed men from his room at Corinthia Hotel in Tripoli and released a few hours later.
- On 29 October Français Thierry Dol, Marc Féret, Daniel Larribe and Pierre Legrand, French citizens taken hostage by AQIM on 16 September 2010, from Areva's mining site in Arlit in the Sahel region of Niger, were released unharmed. The French government denied that any “public funds” were paid to the kidnappers. However, local and international news outlets reported that a ransom between 20 to 25 million Euros was paid to obtain the release of the French hostages, though the source of the ransom remains unknown. Four days later, on 2 November 2013, AQIM seized and murdered two French RFI journalists Ghislaine Dupont and Claude





capability. The growing links between terrorist groups and macro-traffickers will create new security challenges on the continent.

- Boko Haram and Ansaru will continue to instill terror in Nigeria through a variety of methods, including killings, disruption of public services and instigation of interreligious clashes as much as they can. The groups are expected to expand further into neighboring countries such as Cameroon and Chad, where counter-terrorism response is not yet well developed, to escape crackdown by the Nigerian security forces.
- Asymmetrical warfare in the cities and the countryside through the use of targeted assassinations, IED bombings, suicide bombings, kidnapping, grenade attacks, gun attacks, landmine explosions are bound to continue. It can be assumed that terrorist groups such as Al-Shabaab, AQIM, AQAP and Boko Haram, will strengthen cooperation and coordination with one another, and tighten their links with local and international crime groups, to secure funds for their operations. To this effect, we should not exclude the possibility of them continuing to directly engage in the commission of economic and financial crimes.
- The link that has been established between Al-Shabaab and Al Qaeda in the Arab Peninsula (AQAP) will continue to develop and strengthen particularly the aspects related to the supply of weapons, intelligence, sharing of knowledge, and financing of operations. However, what is not clear is to what degree Al-Shabaab is influenced by AQAP in its strategy.
- The prospects that terrorist groups may use Southern Africa as a safe haven and breeding ground for indoctrination, radicalization, recruitment and training should not be underestimated. The region can also be used for the supply of genuine travel documents for terrorists (based on fake identities) and, as in the recent past, its well-established banking and business infrastructure systems can be exploited for illicit economic and financial transactions by terrorists and their affiliates.

Terrorist groups will, most probably, continue to exploit existing detrimental factors in the region, such as accentuated social inequalities, Youth and women unemployment, extreme poverty and marginalization, recurrent tribal conflicts, conflict over land, unresolved political and social grievances to radicalize, recruit and further their goals.

#### **A. General ACSRT observations related to terrorist incidents in 2013**

In the course of the year in review, the African continent registered 755 terrorist incidents which resulted in approximately 6902 deaths, including 2043 terrorists. 2013 registered a 148.62% increase in terrorist attacks and 269.29% increase in terrorism related deaths





compared to 2012. Both percentages can be taken as an indication of enhanced terrorist operational capacity and lethality of their attacks. Another figure confirming the increase in lethality of terrorist attacks in 2013 is the ratio between the number of terrorist attacks and related deaths which was 9.13 in 2013 compared to 5.05 in 2012

The number of terrorists killed in 2013 was 2043. This figure is twice as big as the number of terrorists eliminated in 2012 which was 905. This could be due to a number of factors, such as successful counterterrorism operations, in particular in West and Central Africa; reliance by terrorists on new recruits with reduced fighting experience; increased use of suicide attacks as a tactics and an expansion of terrorist operations to zones terrorists may not be very familiar with or lack the necessary networks that could allow them to go undetected.

In 2013, North Africa led in terms of terrorist attacks. 222 incidents took place there, resulting in 436 terrorism related deaths, including those of 194 terrorists killed. In 2012 however, North Africa was third in terms of number of terrorist incidents. A total of 131 terrorist attacks took place there resulting in 161 terrorism related deaths. This increase could be attributed to the consequences of the Arab spring in Tunisia, Egypt and Libya which saw the emergence of new terrorist groups and an escalation of terrorist activities during the year in the region. Interestingly, compared with 2012, North Africa registered the second lowest number of terrorist related deaths, but second highest in terms of kidnap-for-ransom incidents (14 in all). The increase in abductions could be an indication that a booming kidnap-for-ransom business is taking place there fueled by a growing need for funds.

West Africa registered the second highest number of terrorist attacks in 2013. In total 220 terrorist incidents occurred in this region. Boko-Haram was the main culprit in this increase. The region has also registered the highest number of terrorism related deaths. In total, 3041 deaths occurred in 2013 including 989 terrorists while in 2012 the figures were 1218 and 276 respectively.

East Africa registered 202 terrorist incidents, mostly attributed to Al-Shabaab resulting in 1013 deaths, including 277 terrorists killed. This is a sharp decrease in relation to 2012, which recorded 664 terrorist related deaths including 463 Terrorists.

In 2013, around 29.40% of Africa's terrorist incidents took place in North Africa (25.79% in 2012), followed by Western and Eastern Africa with 29.14% and 26.75% respectively (36.81% and 35.63% respectively in 2012); Central Africa registered 14.17% (1.77% in 2012) and the Southern African Region 0.53% of the total number of terrorist attacks that occurred in Africa during the period under review.

In the period under review, around 44.06% of Africa's total number of terrorist related deaths took place in West Africa (47.52% in 2012), followed by Central and Eastern Africa



with 34.56% and 14.68% respectively (0.70% and 45.49% respectively in 2012); North Africa registered 6.46% (6.28% in 2012) and the Southern African Region 0.25%.

The above figures clearly show that there has been a significant decline in terrorist activity in East Africa in 2013 while Central Africa registered a considerable increase. In 2013 terrorist attacks took place more frequently in the months of February, March, July, August, September and October, while in 2012 the frequency of attacks was greater between the months of July and August. This shows that in 2013 terrorists gained capacity to conduct attacks for a more extended period of time. Interestingly, these months did not necessarily register the highest number of terrorism related deaths in 2013 as they did not occur in the above mentioned months. The least deadly month, in 2013, was December which registered 1464 terrorism related deaths<sup>6</sup> while in 2012 the month of September was the one in which the number of fatalities was the lowest with 108 deaths registered.

- The Central African Region has seen a dramatic increase in attacks since 2012, with a total of 107 attacks resulting in 2,385 terrorism related deaths in 2013 versus 9 attacks that resulted in 18 deaths in 2012.
- On the average, 2013 registered 62.58 terrorist attacks and 575.17 terrorism related deaths continent wide. 2012 on the other hand, registered on the average 42.33 terrorist attacks and 213.58 related deaths, which indicate clearly that the continent has witnessed a rise in the number of terrorist attacks and deaths.
- December was the deadliest month in 2013 having registered 1,464 terrorism related deaths, followed by March and August with 761 and 610 deaths respectively, (including 416 eliminated terrorists in March and 286 in September). Coincidentally, April and December registered a fairly average number of attacks (46, 51 respectively) compared to 91, the number of attacks during the month of March.
- The most active month in 2013 with regards to terrorism incidents, was March with a total of 91 terrorist attacks, while in 2012 the busiest month was July with a total of 67 attacks. The calmest month in 2013 was April which registered 46 terrorist incidents compared to the Months of April and September 2012 which registered 28 incidents each.
- In 2013 a total of 2,043 terrorists were eliminated compared to 905 in 2012. 989 of these were eliminated in West Africa alone while 416 terrorist were eliminated during the month of March. It should be noted that March 2012 was also the month in which the highest number of terrorists, 148 in total were eliminated. The lowest number of terrorist deaths in 2013 was registered in June with a total of 88 terrorist killed, while in 2012 the lowest was recorded in April with 7 terrorist deaths.

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<sup>6</sup> This is mainly attributed to 1255 terrorism related deaths in Central Africa for that month alone.



### **(i) Type of attacks**

- Guns and other conventional weapons are, by far, the most prevalent instruments of attack, counting for more than 47% of the total number of terrorist attacks perpetrated in 2013. West Africa registered 98 of this type of attacks, Central Africa 94, North Africa 93, East Africa 70 and Southern Africa 3.
- In 2013, bomb attacks, in particular suicide bombings, continued, by far, to be the most lethal type of terrorist attacks. The largest number of terrorist attacks with the use of explosive devices, Alshabbaab's tactic of choice, was registered in East Africa. 88 bomb attacks in total, occurred in that region, followed by North and West Africa which respectively registered 67 and 64 explosives related attacks. However, in West Africa this type of attacks resulted in the highest number of casualties. Central Africa did not register any of this type of attack. Guns and other Conventional Weapons remained the prevalent instruments of attack in the region.
- 44 cases of kidnap for ransom (KFR) were registered throughout the year, with 16, 15, and 12 KFR incidents in West Africa, North Africa, and Central Africa respectively. East and Southern Africa registered 1 kidnapping each.

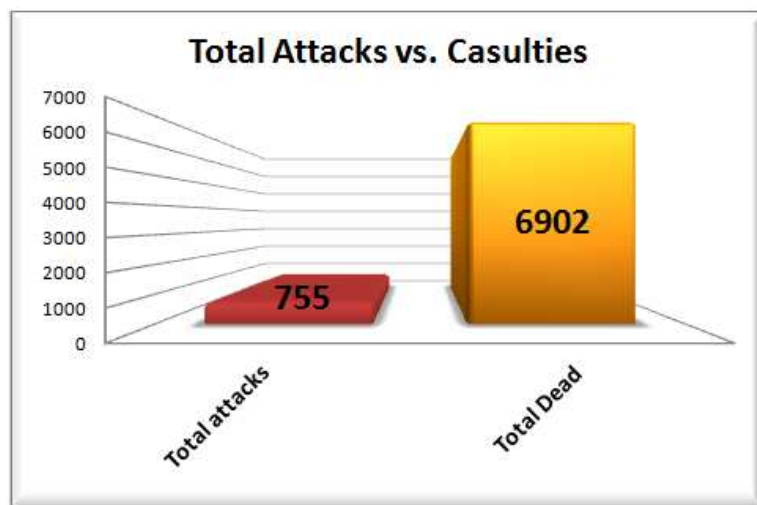
### **(ii) Victims and targets of terrorist acts**

- The analysis of data collected indicates that about 83.8 % of those killed by terrorist attacks in 2013 were civilians against 66.5% in 2012; totaling 4859 victims in all, while in 2012 they were only 1102. 16.0% of the victims were from the police and other law enforcement agencies as well as the military and paramilitary organizations totaling 777 deaths. In 2012 all these security institutions taken together suffered 547 fatalities representing 33% of total terrorism deaths registered that year
- The period in review also registered the death of 12 hostages. 48% of attacks were against government infrastructures, a drop from the 52% registered in 2012, 46% of the attacks were against civilian infrastructures in particular places of worship and public gatherings, the same percentage that was recorded in 2012. However attacks against international organizations increased to 6% from 2% in 2012 due to attacks registered in Libya, Somalia and Mali against International Organizations, diplomatic entities and diplomats, including international NGOs.

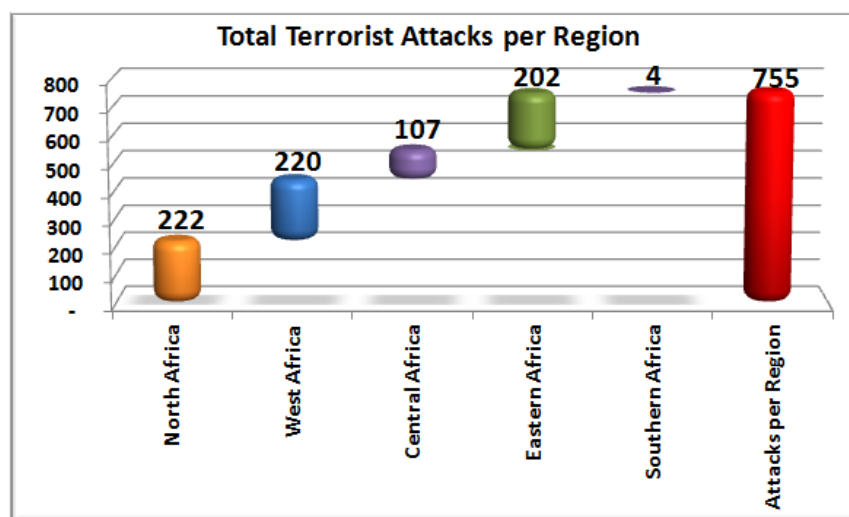


- Journalists continue to be targeted by terrorists group. 16 journalists have been killed in separate attacks in 2013 against 17 in 2012.<sup>7</sup>

### (iii) Statistical Presentation of the Continental Terrorist Incidents in 2013

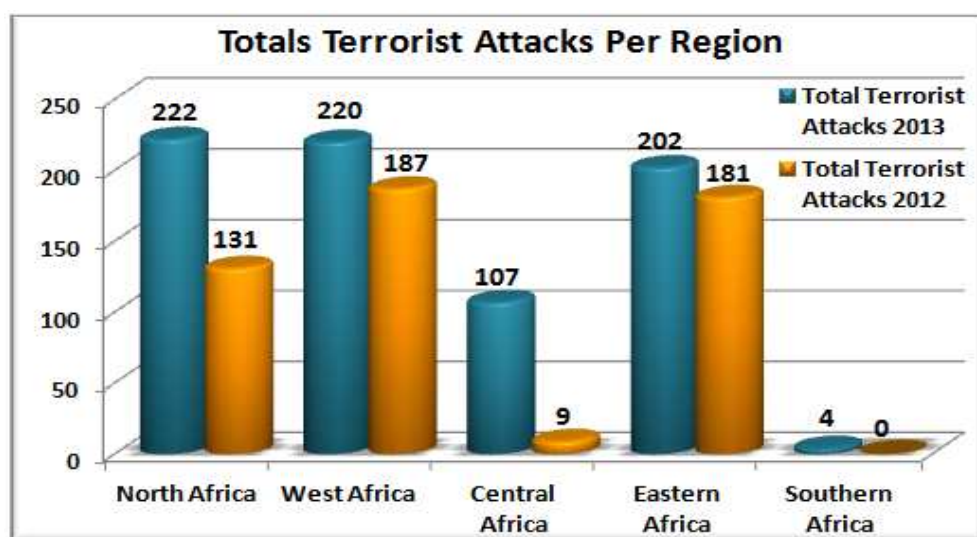
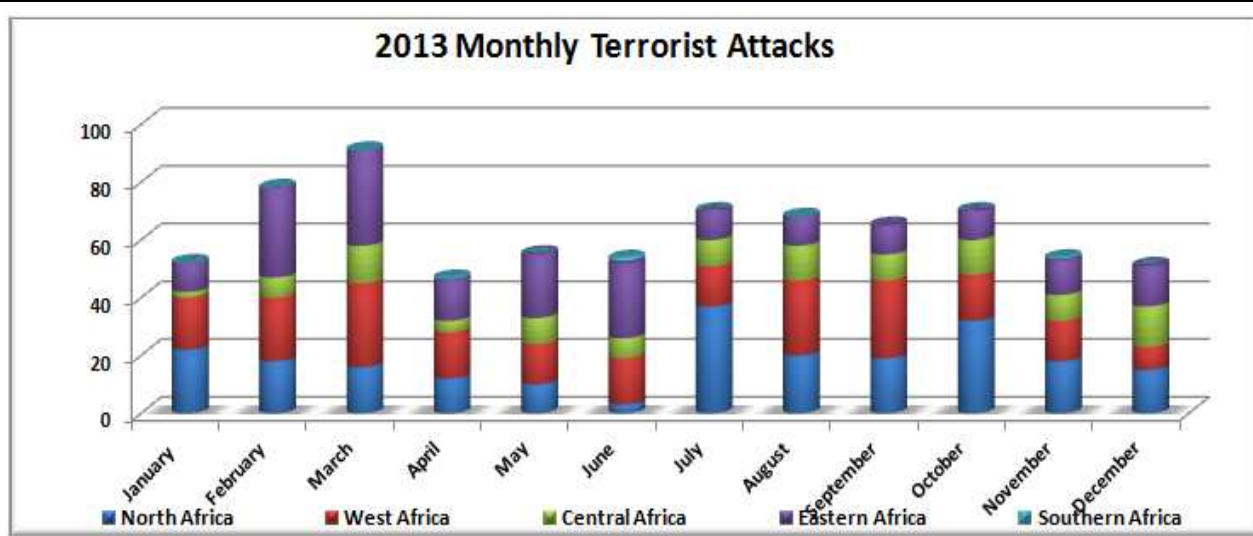
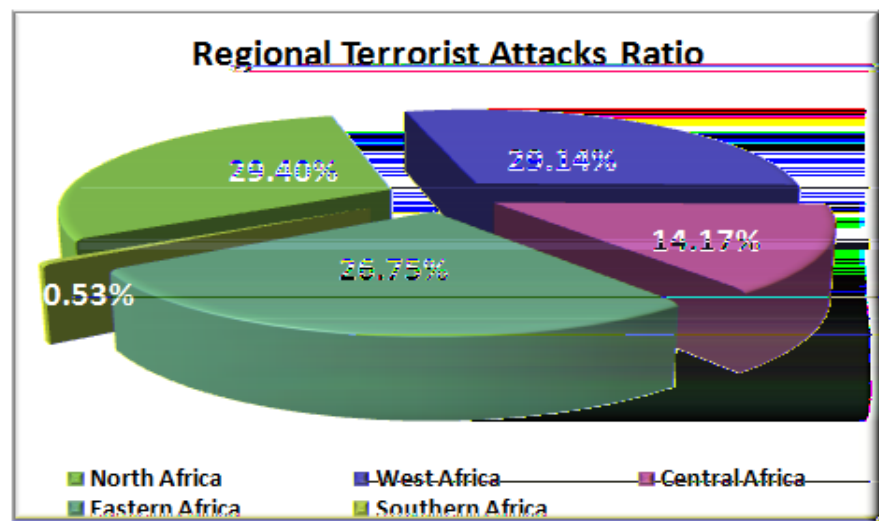


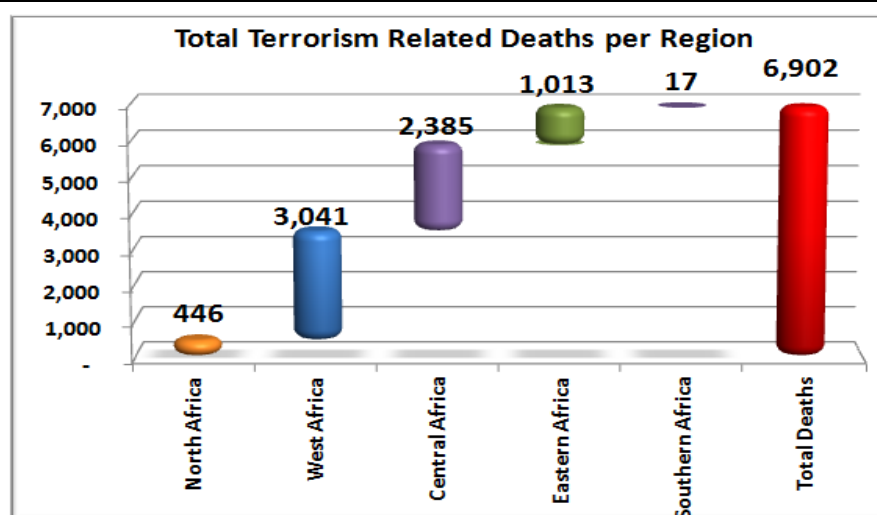
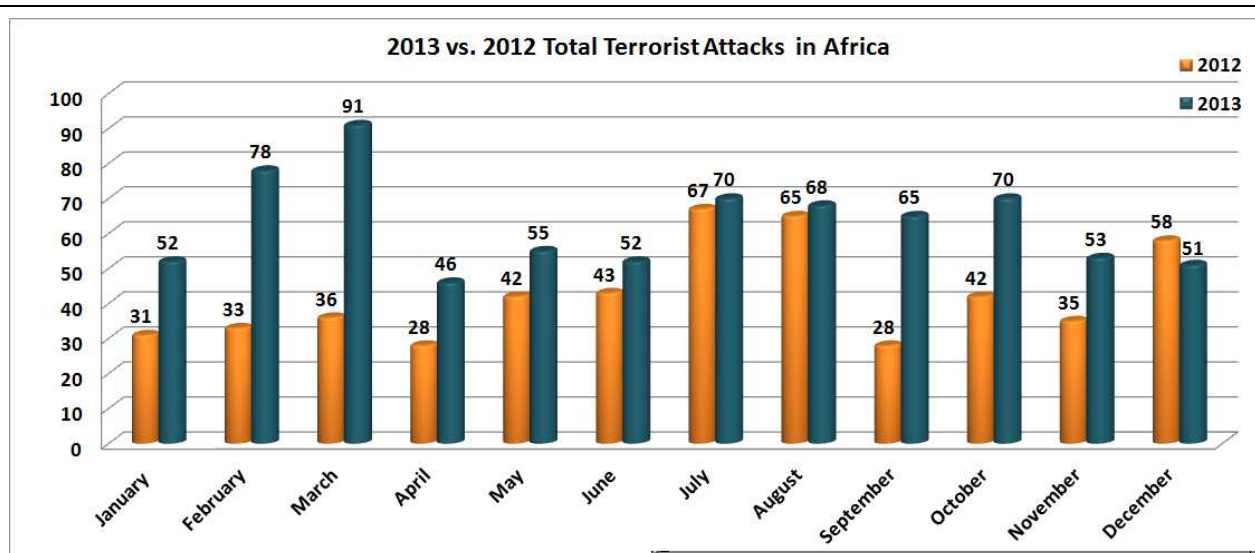
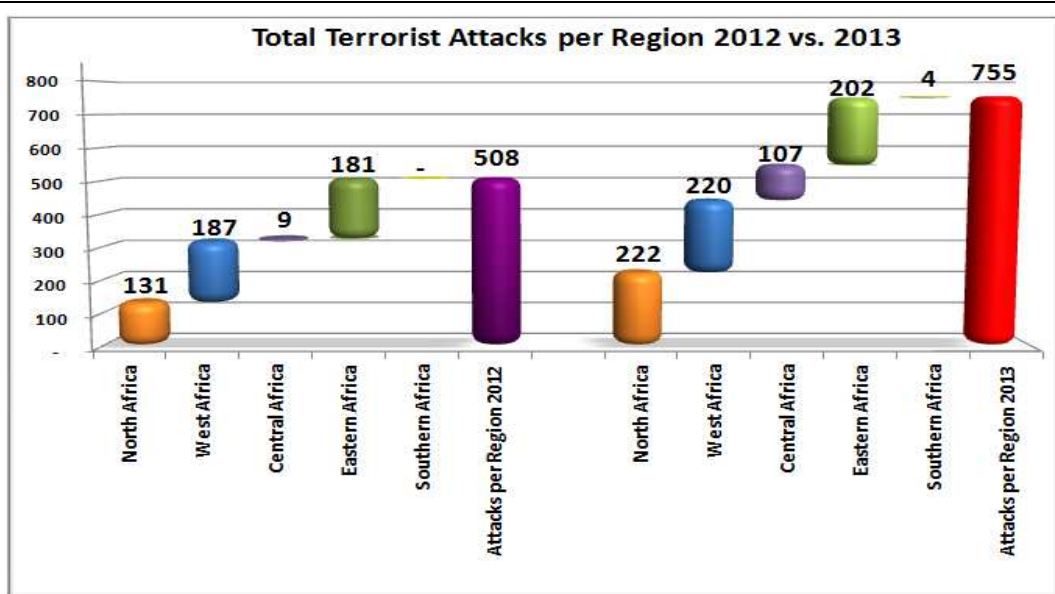
\*\*\*Victims including 2043 terrorists dead



<sup>7</sup> In Somalia alone eight journalists were killed in 2013. Three journalists were killed in Libya and five in Egypt, either in targeted attacks or while covering demonstrations that turned into violent clashes with police.

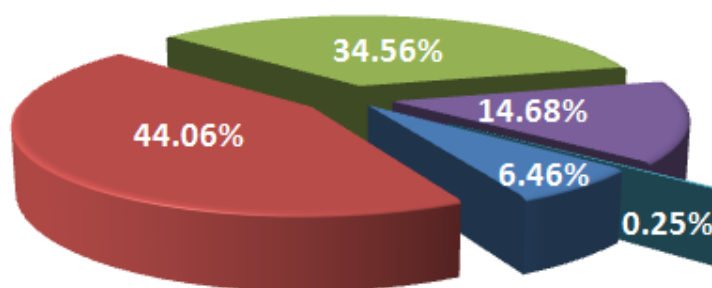






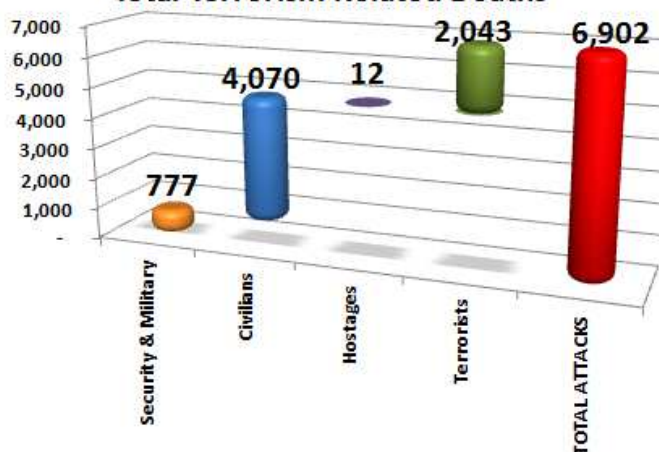


**Regional Terrorism Related Deaths Ratio**

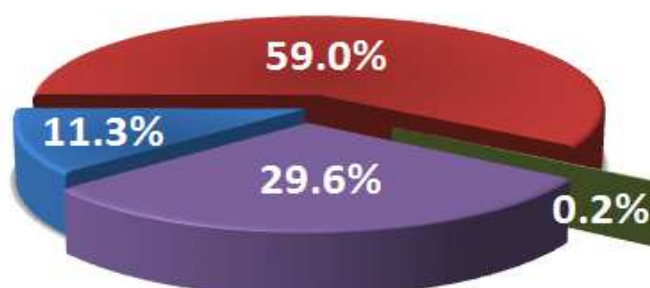


■ North Africa      ■ West Africa      ■ Central Africa  
■ Eastern Africa      ■ Southern Africa

**Total Terrorism Related Deaths**

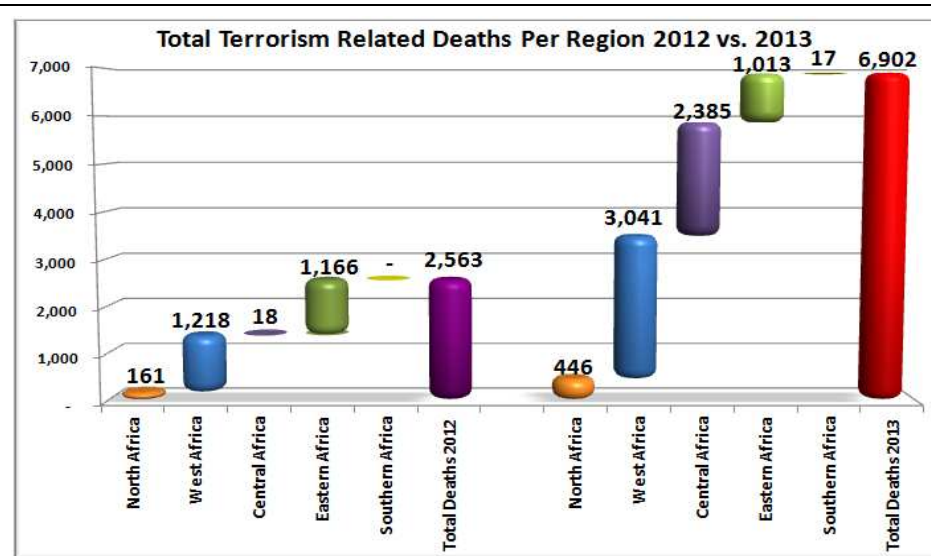
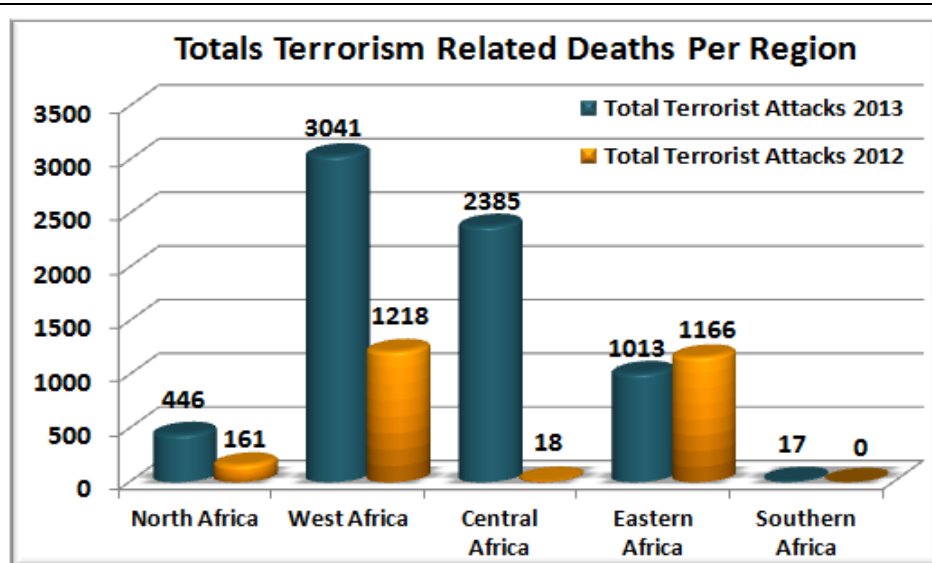
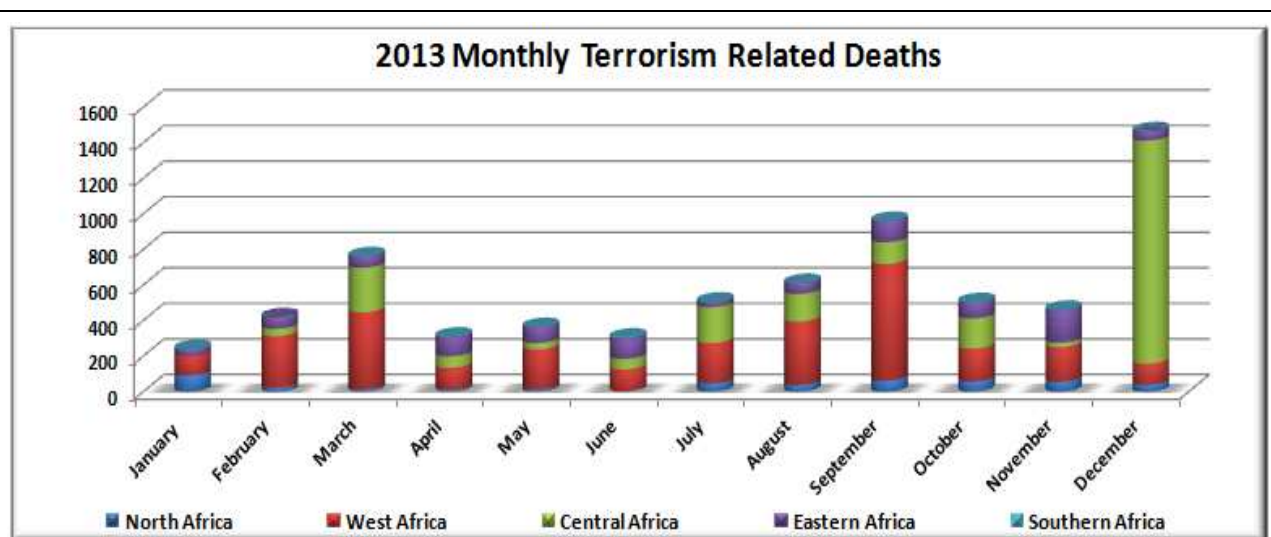


**Total Terrorism Related Deaths**

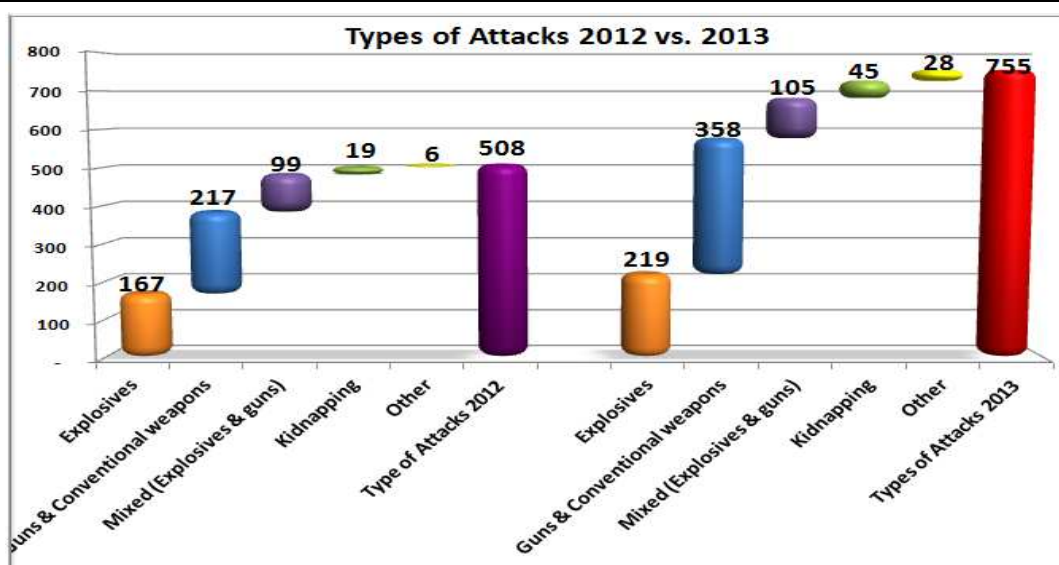
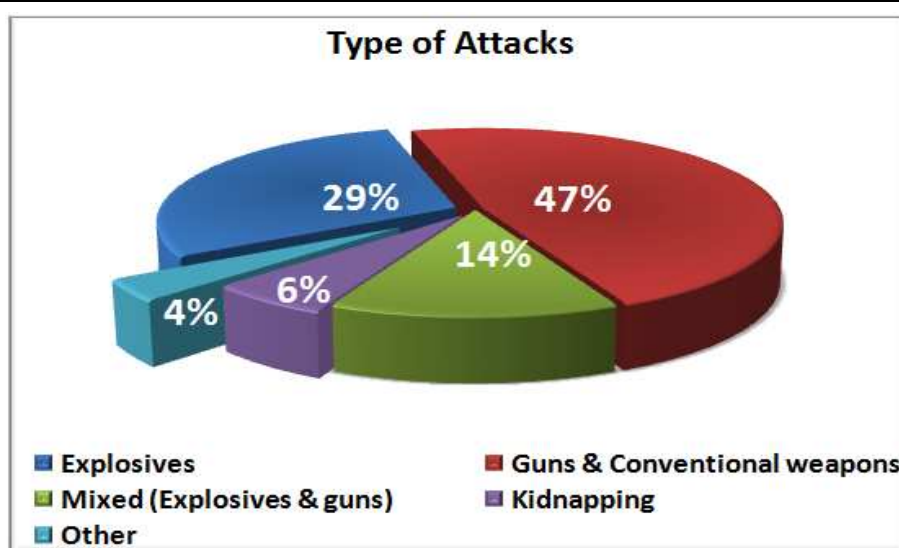
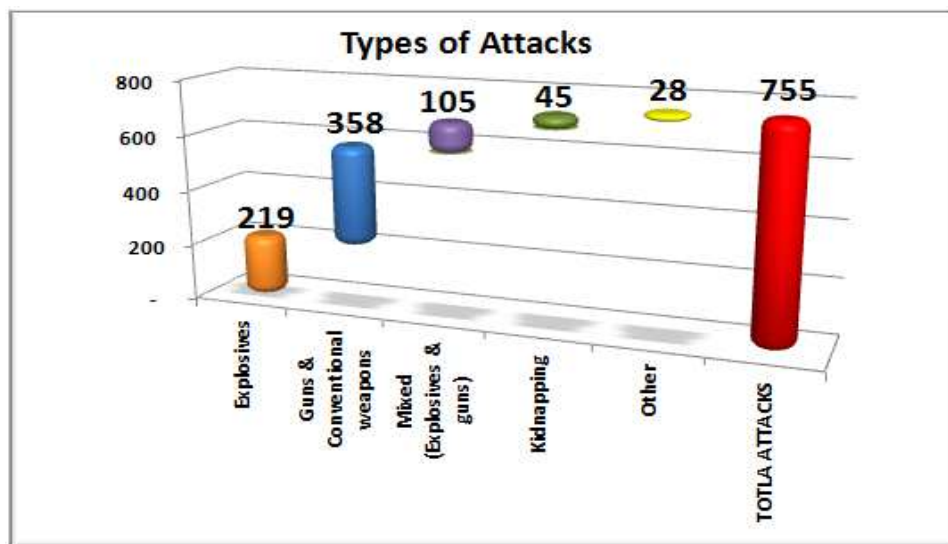


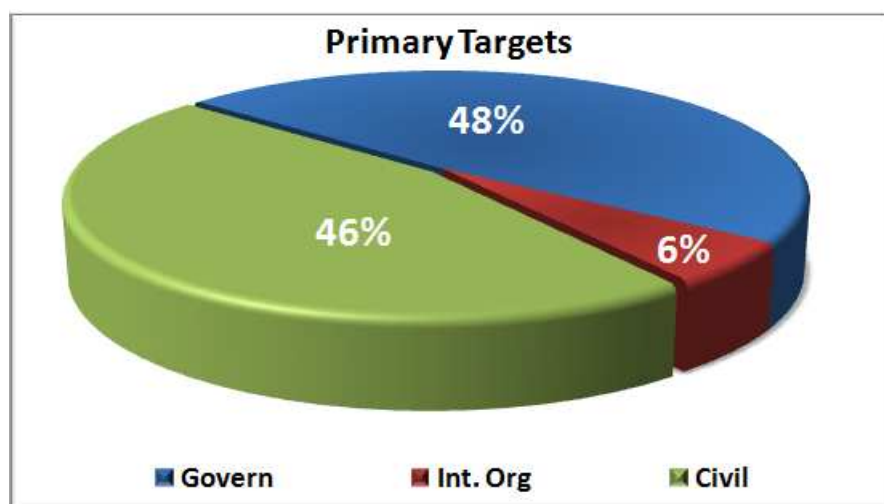
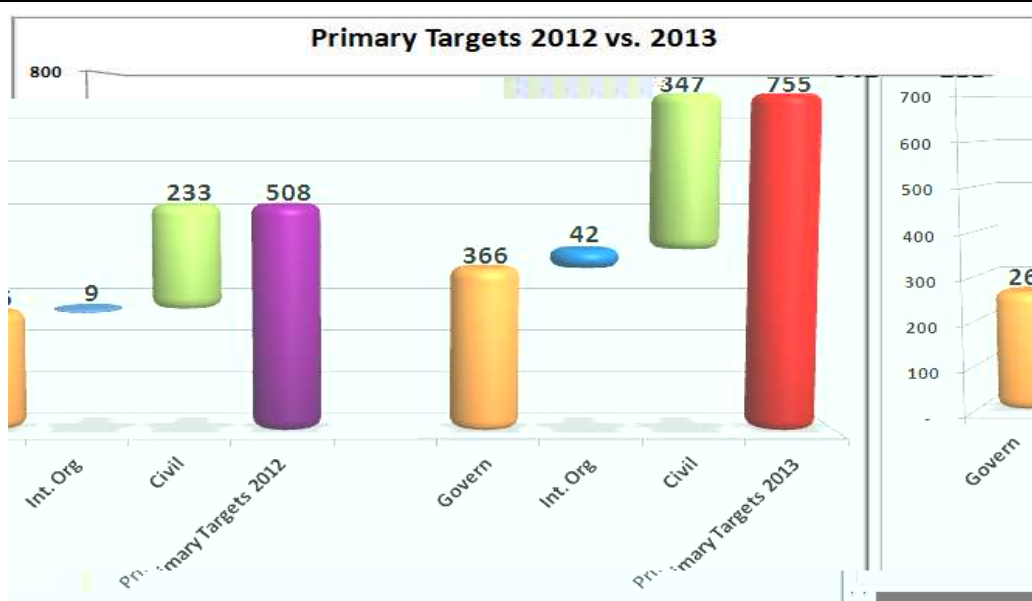
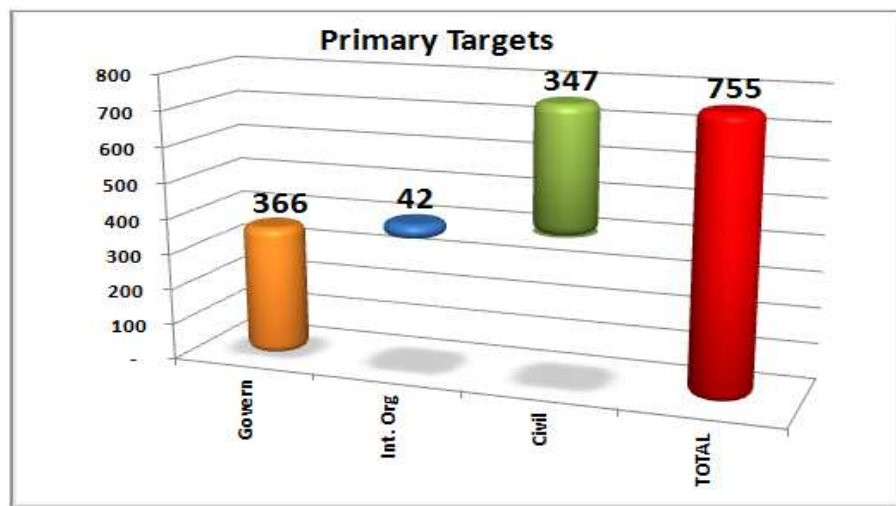
■ Security & Military      ■ Civilians      ■ Hostages      ■ Terrorists











The sections below provide detailed analysis of terrorism developments in individual region of the continent, namely North Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, East Africa, and Southern Africa

## **B. North Africa observations related to terrorist incidents in 2013**

En 2013, L'Afrique du Nord se transforme, durablement, en théâtre d'opérations d'activités terroristes. Celles-ci prennent des proportions graves dans la région à la faveur de ce que certains appellent «le Printemps Arabe», qui traverse quelques pays tels que la Tunisie, l'Egypte et la Libye, pays qui avaient vu leurs systèmes de défense et de sécurité s'éprouver au fur et à mesure que l'expérience de lutte contre le terrorisme durait dans le temps.

Cet état de fait a été favorisé par l'émergence d'un nouvel «Eldorado terroriste»: la Syrie, devenue le sanctuaire de terroristes et mercenaires de tous bords voulant augmenter



individualités vivant dans la même Oumma, régie selon la loi divine dans un califat unique, consistant en une sorte de méga Etat, s'étendant sur une aire géographique allant de l'Océan Indien à l'Océan Atlantique, voire plus.

#### **i. Etat de la menace terroriste**

Les Etats de la région de l'Afrique du Nord deviennent l'objet d'attaques de groupes terroristes qui semblent avoir gagné en expérience et expertise, notamment *Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique (AQMI)*, *Jamaat' Ansar-Charia* (le Groupe des Partisans de la Charia), *Jamaat E' Tawhid Wal Djihad* (le Groupe de l'Unité et le Djihad), *Jamaat 'Ansar Beit Al Maqdis* (le Groupe des Défenseur de Jérusalem).

L'année 2013 semble apporter un funeste présage à l'AQMI car d'une manière très diffuse ce dernier semble avoir perdu sa capacité de nuisance dont il était réputé. Cela s'explique par le fait que l'AQMI ait perdu depuis le mois de janvier jusqu'à décembre 2013 plus de 220 terroristes dont un nombre de responsables suite aux coups durs assenaient par les services de sécurité de l'Armée Nationale Populaire Algérienne (ANP). Ce groupe est sous une pression telle qu'il lui est difficile de se redéployer.

Par conséquent, Il se terre sous la pression des services de sécurité et de défenses algériennes dans des régions refuge, caractérisées par des maquis denses et reliefs très accidentés. Ces zones de prédilection pour les terroristes sont la région du Nord centre algérien, notamment les wilayas (départements) de Tizi Ouzou, Bouira, Bejaia, Boumerdes et de *Bordj-Bouaridj*. Sur les 41 attaques terroristes enregistrées en Algérie, 25, soit plus de la moitié, ont été perpétrées dans cette région. Ceci renseigne aussi sur la présence importante et active de ce groupe dans cette région.

Il est aussi important de noter que certains actes sont survenus à l'Est de l'Algérie, dans la région frontalière avec la Tunisie, plus précisément dans la partie qui donne sur la région de *Kasserine* et mont *Chaambi*. Cela peut être interprété comme la volonté de la part des terroristes de rendre des villes telles que Batna, Khenchla, Biskra, Oum Bouagui et Tébessa vulnérables sur le plan sécuritaire afin de faciliter le transfert des ressources (argent, armement, élément humain, réseau de recrutement) vers et en provenance du maquis de la Kabylie connecté au massif du Collo et de la région de Kasserine.

#### **ii. Caractéristiques générales de la menace terroriste en Afrique du Nord**

L'Afrique du Nord enregistre en 2013 222 attaques réparties en 5 catégories à savoir: l'utilisation d'armes conventionnelles, l'utilisation d'explosifs, l'utilisation du moyen du rapt et Kidnapping, l'utilisation simultanée d'armes conventionnelles et d'explosifs pour la même attaque. La sixième catégorie dénommée Autre, est celle dans laquelle sont enregistrés les cas qui ne correspondent à aucune des 5 catégories précitées.



Ainsi, tout au long de l'année 2013, ont été enregistrées 95 attaques de la catégorie relative à l'utilisation des armes conventionnelles, 67 attaques de la catégorie relative à l'utilisation d'explosifs, 20 attaques de la catégorie *Autre*, 18 attaques de la catégorie relative à l'utilisation simultanée des armes conventionnelles et des explosifs, et 15 attaques relative à l'utilisation du Kidnapping.

Le premier semestre 2013 a présenté une tendance à la baisse du nombre d'attaques, avec 7 attaques en janvier et 3 attaques en juin, s'étant essentiellement déroulées en Tunisie et Libye.

Cela s'explique dans le cas de la Tunisie par Ansar Charia *d'Abou Iyad*. Ce groupe a entrepris dès le début 2013 une course contre la montre pour être omniprésent sur la scène nationale, médiatique surtout, par la voie des agressions perpétrées, d'une part, contre les personnes morales et symboliques tels que les commissariats de police, la Garde Nationale, les lycées et les mausolées de saints soufis, et d'autre part, contre des personnes physiques, dont celles qui ont provoqué la mort, de *Chokri Belaid*, grande figure de l'opposition de la vie politique tunisienne, survenue à l'entrée de son domicile le 6 février 2013.

Quant à la hausse stable du nombre d'incidents émanant de la Libye, cela s'explique par la lenteur que prend le processus de construction de l'Etat et de ses institutions régaliennes et constitutionnelles qui peuvent apporter une stabilité substantielle garante de la sécurité et la stabilité de ce pays.

Pour le premier semestre 2013, ce pays enregistre un nombre d'incidents qui avoisine les 41 attaques réparties géographiquement sur deux grandes villes: la capitale Tripoli et la ville de Benghazi. Cette dernière, enregistre à elle seule 18 sur 41 attentats, vraisemblablement, parce qu'elle représente le bastion d'Ansar-Charia.

Ce groupe ne reconnaît pas les institutions politiques de l'état et combat par les armes toute tentative d'instauration d'un Etat séculier. Ceci est parfaitement illustré par les attaques perpétrés contre les postes et commissariats de police à cause de leur valeur symbolique, contre les sièges de chaînes de la télévision pour leurs lignes éditoriales hostiles au groupes terroristes, contre des ambassades et consulats notamment des pays occidentaux, contre le siège des Nations Unies pour la dimension internationale qui les caractérise.

L'autre ville qui enregistre une partie des attaques, 14 sur 41, c'est la capitale Tripoli. Ces attaques terroristes sont en général le fait de milices qui se voient investies d'une légitimité provenant des temps de la révolution libyenne et qui ne veulent reconnaître l'autorité d'aucune tutelle car elles se voient exclusivement gardiennes des acquis de la révolution. Ces milices suspectent aussi toute volonté des instances transitoires officielles du pays d'aller de l'avant comme étant des relents du régime Kadhafi, alimentant ainsi un



doute toxique sur tout processus de construction, et entretenant une suspicion permanente sous-tendue par la théorie du complot.

Pour le deuxième trimestre 2013, l’Egypte enregistre depuis la destitution du président Morsi, le 9 juillet 2013, une hausse inquiétante d’actes terroristes jamais égalée depuis des décennies. Cette tendance s’est confirmée jusqu’au dernier mois de l’année.

Le modus operandi n’est pas si différent de celui des pays voisins. Celui-ci consiste essentiellement à l’utilisation d’engins explosifs improvisés et au recours à des assauts avec des armes de guerre. Toutefois, l’utilisation des motos pour commettre certaines attaques terroristes laisse penser que l’expertise provient des «cultures terroristes» sud-ouest asiatiques, en l’occurrence pakistano-afghane.

Si l’on compare les données de l’année 2013 avec ceux de l’année 2012, il ressort que le nombre d’attaques de cette dernière est nettement inférieur à celui de l’année 2013. Il ressort aussi que le cours des activités terroristes pour le premier semestre de l’année 2013 suivait une tendance à la baisse jusqu’au mois de juin. Le mois suivant, Juillet, enregistre un nombre élevé d’attaques qui constitue l’équivalent de 12 fois le nombre d’attaques du mois de juin. Ceci est justifié par l’irruption d’une intense activité terroriste sur la scène égyptienne juste après la destitution du président Morsi.

Le nombre de morts s’aligne aussi sur cette grille d’analyse. L’observation de ce segment sur l’année 2012 fait ressortir une courbe en dents de scie, un déclin du nombre de morts qui atteint le nombre de 18 au mois de décembre 2012. L’année 2013, cependant, montre plutôt que le nombre de morts est relativement bas, mais progresse presque exponentiellement 23 fois, à partir du mois de juillet où l’on enregistre 46 morts, conservant ensuite une relative stabilité jusqu’au mois de décembre, à la fin duquel sont dénombrés 38 morts.

### **iii. Tendances générales de la menace dans la région**

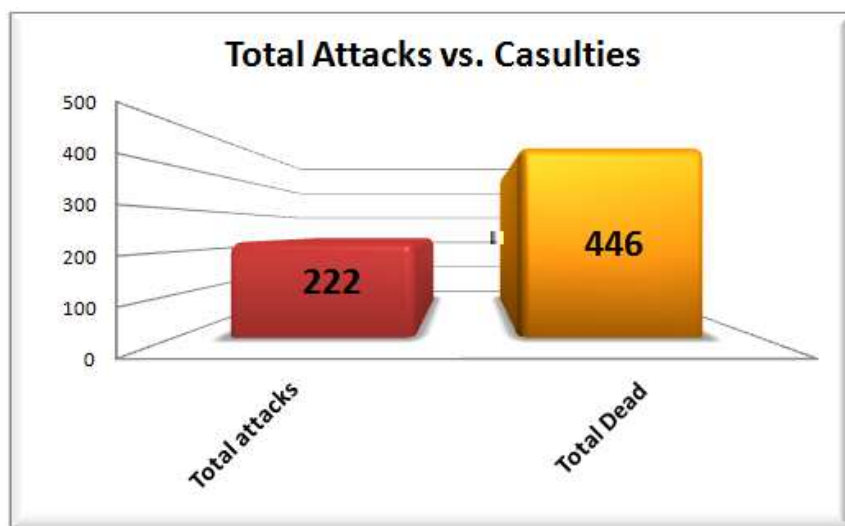
En Afrique du Nord, l’avenir dépend de la volonté politique à saper les racines de la menace terroriste. C’est cela le socle central de la lutte contre la tumeur terroriste. Le retour à la constitutionnalité en Egypte, la construction de l’Etat en Libye, la consolidation de la voie constitutionnelle en Tunisie sont les tâches à accomplir dans l’immédiat. Cette étape est importante car elle détruit tout argument surfait et mensonger relatif à l’existence de la prétendue «légitimité» des groupes qui se déclarent luttant pour des causes nobles mais qui, en fait, sont des groupes terroristes sanguinaires trempant au même temps dans le large spectre de la criminalité organisée.

Si ce scénario se concrétise, la région verra, petit à petit, la disparition des acteurs de l’insécurité, des groupes terroristes notamment, qui ont cru à la faveur des vents froids du chamboulement géopolitique que certains appellent «Printemps Arabe». A ce moment là,

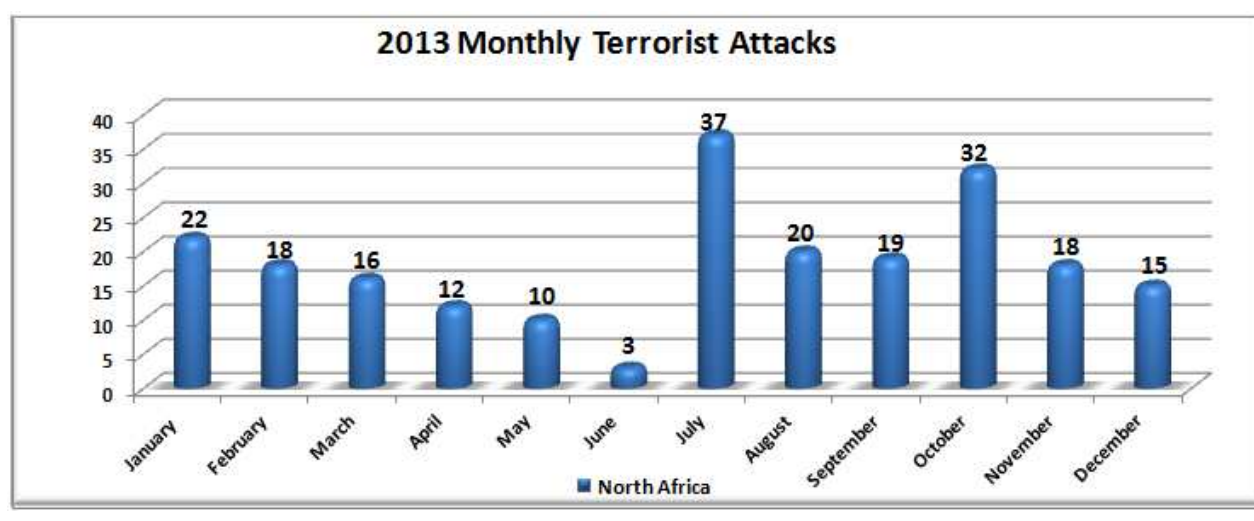


le projet d'installation dans la durée d'une multinationale de toute obédience extrémiste plus importante qu'Al Qaeda mère parce que aguerrie, plus active, mieux armée, plus équipée en termes de ressources humaines en Afrique du Nord, dans la région du Sahel et en Afrique Centrale sera sur le plan stratégique remis en cause et sur le plan opérationnel, neutralisé.

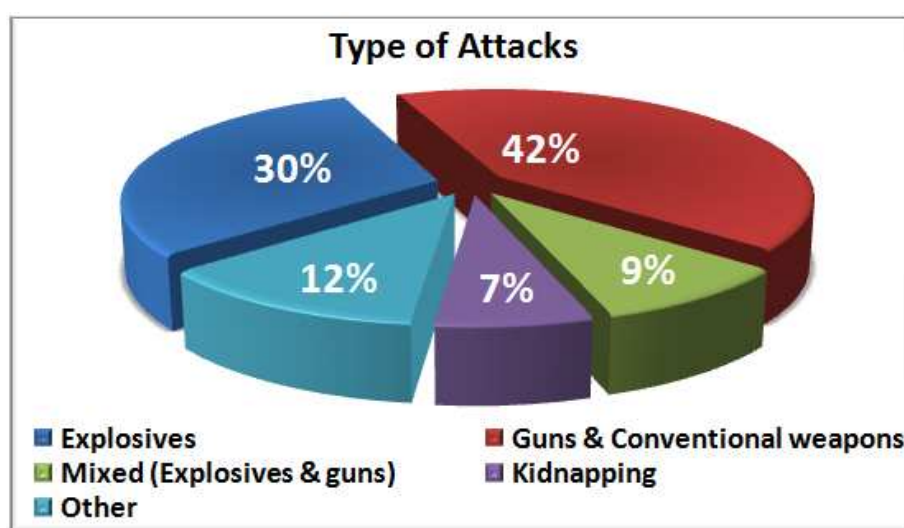
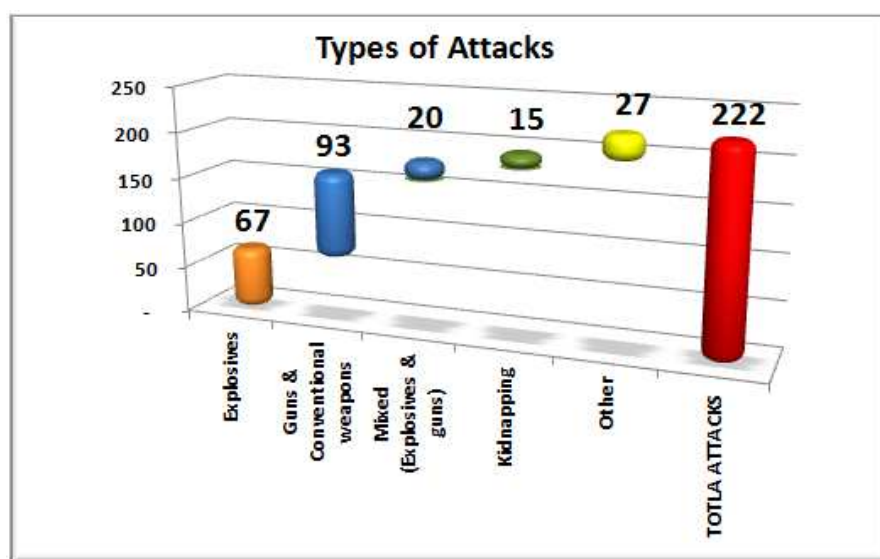
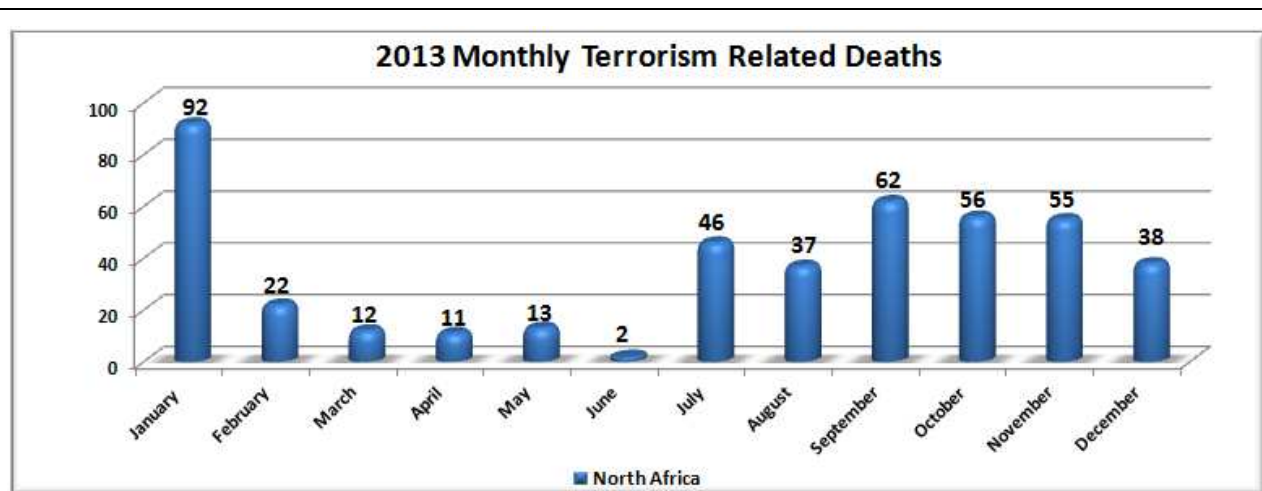
iv. Représentations statistiques relatives aux incidents terroristes en Afrique du Nord



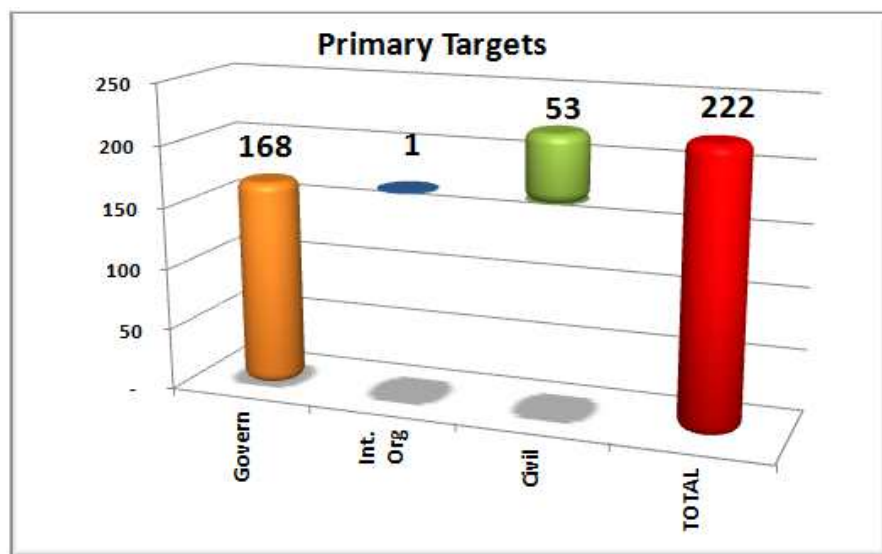
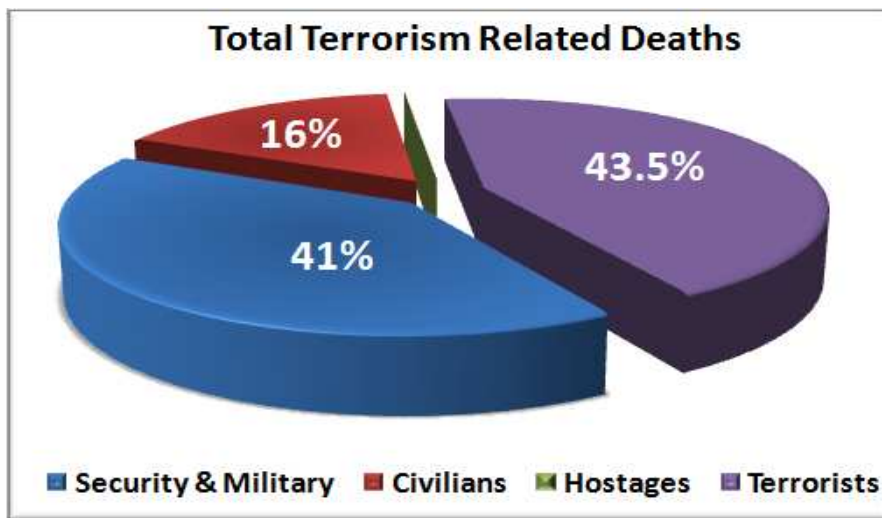
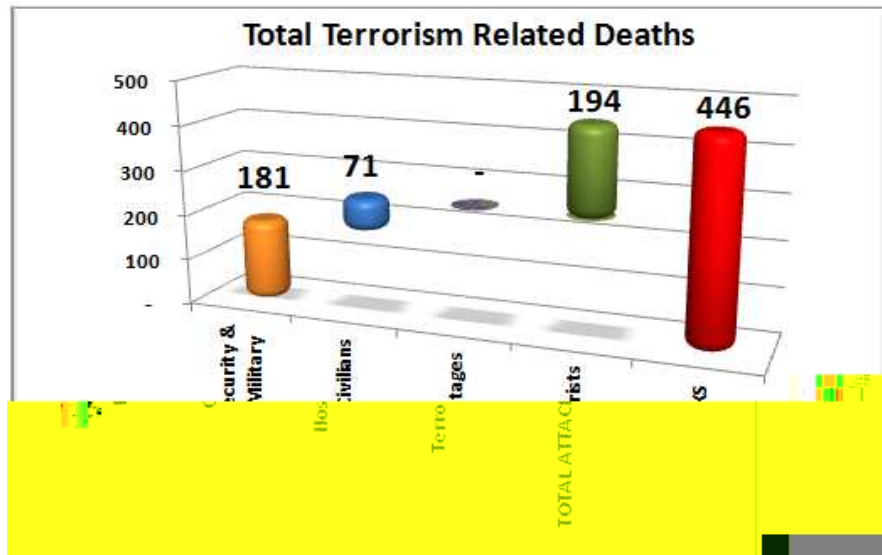
\*\*\*Dont 194 terroristes morts

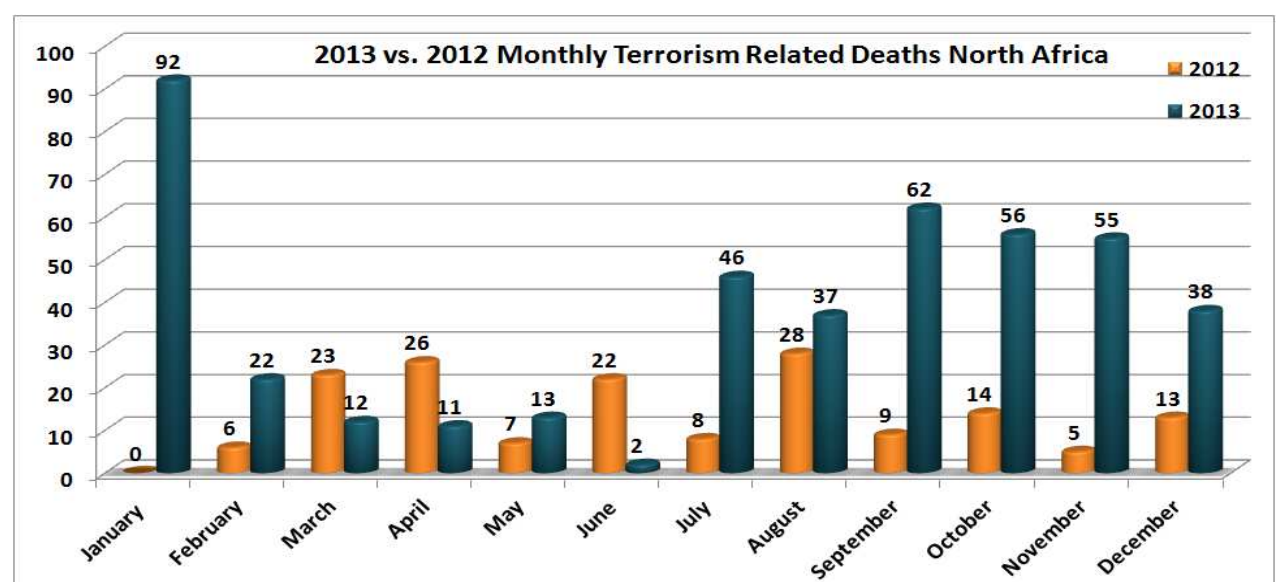
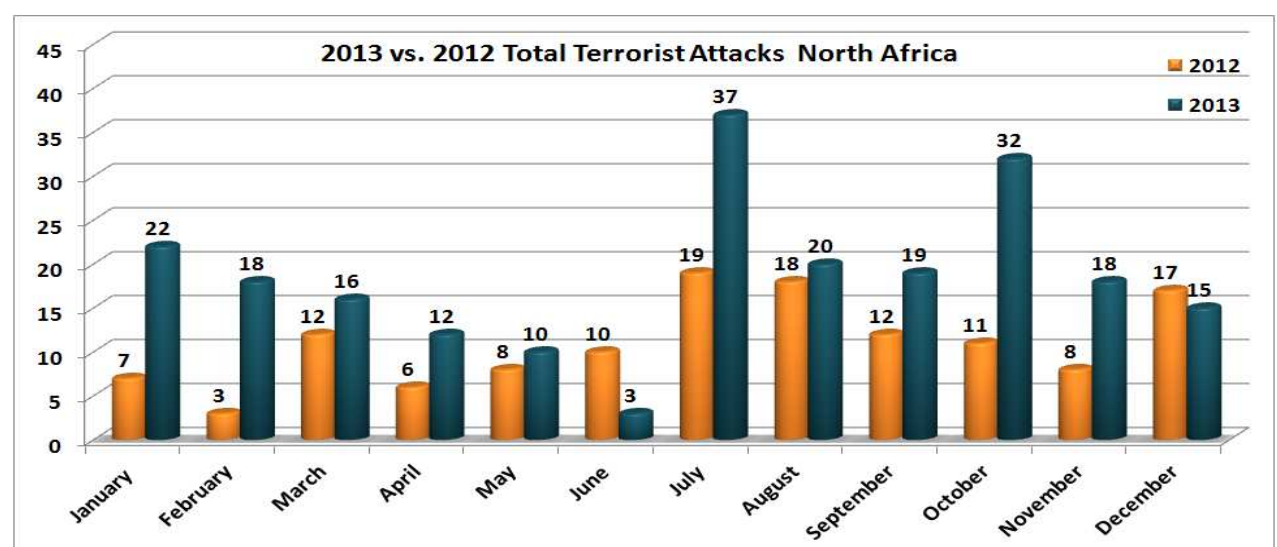
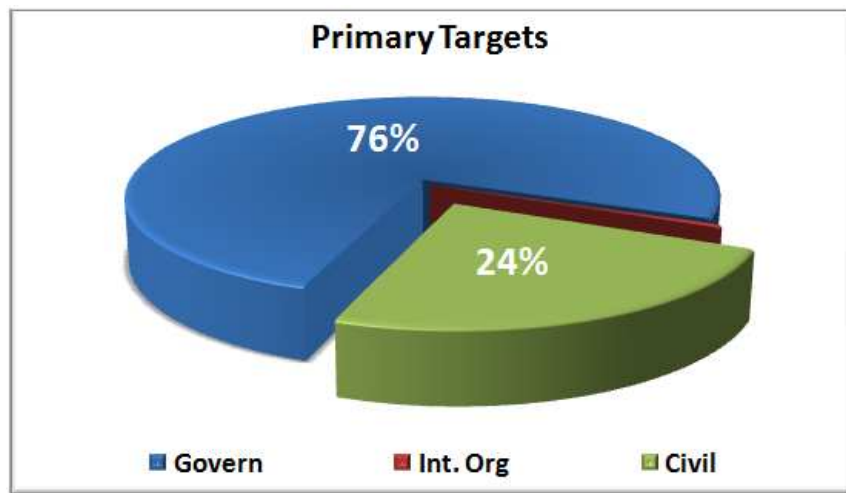












## C. The Sahelo-Saharan region and West Africa observations related to terrorist incidents in 2013

### i. Etat de la menace terroriste

A l'échelle du continent africain, l'Afrique de l'Ouest demeure une aire intense d'activité terroriste. Cette assertion se fonde sur l'étude de l'activité des groupes terroristes qui étaient en activité dans cette région en 2013.

La présente analyse se propose de constituer une tentative de compréhension des dynamiques ayant eu cours au sein de ces groupes pendant la période considérée, ainsi qu'une esquisse d'interprétation du choix des cibles visées, des modes d'action utilisés, ainsi que des choix stratégiques opérés par ces groupes, ce afin de dégager les tendances majeures envisageables de l'évolution de la menace dans cette région.

La menace terroriste dans la région a découlé de la présence et de l'activité de groupes armés non gouvernementaux, qui entendent établir un ordre social basé sur les préceptes de la religion notamment musulmane, par le moyen de la violence armée. Ce sont les 6 groupes suivants: Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique (AQMI), Ansar Dine, le Mouvement pour l'Unité du Jihad en Afrique (MUJAO), les Signataires par le Sang, Boko Haram (BH) et Ansaru (leur nombre sera réduit à 5 groupes en août, après la création du groupe El Mourabitoune qui fusionne Les Signataires par le sang et le MUJAO). Les 4 premiers groupes cités sont actifs au Mali et au Niger et disposent de structures de renseignement et de logistique dans plusieurs pays de la région. Les 2 autres ont été principalement actifs au Nigeria, quoique leur activité soit devenue également plus marquée dans les pays voisins. L'année 2013 s'est particulièrement caractérisée par la reconfiguration du rapport des forces sur le terrain et la recomposition des groupes jihadistes

### ii. Caractéristiques générales de la menace terroriste en Afrique de l'Ouest

Au regard des faits terroristes enregistrés en 2013 (CF Tableaux mensuels) et en prenant en compte les profils des différents acteurs terroristes actifs dans la région et leurs modes d'action, Il peut être noté que la menace terroriste dans la région en 2013 a été caractérisée par la:

- a) **Situation au nord du Mali après l'intervention armée internationale:** La situation terroriste au Mali a connu une brutale évolution à partir du 12 janvier, lorsque les mouvements armés jihadistes, qui contrôlaient, depuis 2012, la totalité de la partie nord du Mali, représentant les 2/3 du pays, décident de parachever leur offensive en attaquant la localité de *Konna* située à la lisière du Sahara, sur la Route Nationale 16 (*Sévaré-Gao*), à environ 60 km nord de *Sévaré* et de *Mopti*. En faisant sauter ce verrou stratégique, les islamistes entendaient peser sur les négociations de paix avec le gouvernement malien alors en cours, en déferlant vers Bamako, la



capitale située plus au sud. En réaction, la communauté internationale engage une action militaire décisive, qui défait en quelques mois les jihadistes, et restaure l'intégrité territoriale du Mali en mettant fin à l'administration par ces derniers de cette région. A l'issue, Un nouveau rapport de forces se crée en faveur des forces maliennes soutenues par la coalition internationale. AQMI et Ansar Dine, parce qu'ils constituaient l'élément de tête de l'offensive sont les plus affectés en premier. La quasi-totalité des moyens militaires, logistiques et de propagande des jihadistes sont détruits dans toutes les grandes agglomérations du Nord, dont *Kidal*, *Gao* et *Tombouctou*, qui repassent sous l'autorité gouvernementale. Toutes les capacités de combat des groupes armés islamistes non détruites sont évacuées vers les zones difficiles d'accès tel le *Massif de Timétrine*, les *monts Tigharghar* et la *vallée de l'Ametattai* dans l'*Adrar des Ifoghas*.

La pression militaire exercée sur cet important bastion est fructueuse. 2 katibats d'AQMI sont détruits et Abou Zeid, l'un des émirs d'AQMI, éliminé. Ceci amène les forces islamistes à rompre le contact et changer de dispositif. Reprenant leur traditionnelle articulation, elles se fractionnent en de très petites cellules autonomes, très mobiles et se répartissent sur une vaste superficie qui inclut le Mali, le Niger, la Libye, la Tunisie et l'Algérie. Ils y tirent avantage des zones sous-administrées par les gouvernements, particulièrement en Libye et en Tunisie, pour régénérer leurs potentiels de nuisance. A partir des endroits isolés, difficiles d'accès et préparés longtemps d'avance, ils lancent, pour maintenir la pression et aussi pour prouver que leurs capacités de nuisance n'ont pas été entamées, des actions sporadiques mais substantielles contre les forces maliennes et de la coalition militaire internationale, ainsi que contre des infrastructures critiques et des sites sensibles économiques stratégiques et contre la population civile des pays de la région.

1. **Le MUJAO:** Le MUJAO est sans nulle conteste le groupe le plus actif et paraît aussi le moins affecté. Il pourrait ne pas avoir été présent, ou très faiblement représenté dans les Ifoghas, car son activité est très intense dans la région de *Gao* entre Janvier et avril pendant que les combats font rage dans les *Ifoghas*. Ce qui fait penser à une répartition des rôles entre groupes visant à remplir 3 missions distinctes: AQMI et Ansar Dine sont chargés de contenir le premier échelon des forces coalisées sur le difficile terrain de l'*Ametattai* et du *Tigharghar*, MUJAO se charge de harceler ces forces au niveau de leurs échelons suivants et les arrières, tandis que Les Signataires par le Sang assureraient des actions spectaculaires pour frapper l'opinion internationale et les opinions nationales des Etats prenant partie au conflit.

Ainsi à partir de janvier 2013, l'activité du MUJAO a été prééminente à *Gao*, *Kidal*, *Tessalit* et *Tombouctou*. Il a revendiqué en tout, dans et autour de ces



agglomérations, 17 attaques contre les troupes maliennes et les forces internationales, soit une moyenne d'une attaque toutes les trois semaines. Ce qui dénote d'une grande activité dans une région où les forces internationales tiennent les points clés et les axes névralgiques.

Il est également judicieux de souligner que la presque totalité de ces attaques sont menées en évitant le contact: près de la moitié de ces actions, 7 au total, sont des attaques suicides, les autres étant des attaques au moyen des voitures piégées et autres engins explosifs improvisés, des bombardements à partir de longues distances. Une seule de ces attaques a consisté en un affrontement direct entre ce groupe et les troupes françaises et maliennes à *Gao* en février, juste au début de l'intervention. Ce qui pourrait indiquer une difficulté croissante de ce groupe à rassembler des grands effectifs pour des raisons de discrétion, ou d'incapacité croissante à mobiliser ses hommes, mais aussi une capacité d'adaptation à la nouvelle donne sécuritaire suite à l'intervention internationale au Nord Mali, qui a obligé ces groupes à infiltrer des éléments qui ne sont pas facilement détectables et qui ne sont pas connues par les services de sécurité.

Le MUJAO dispose, non seulement de la capacité de planifier et d'exécuter des attaques conjointes, à l'instar des attentats, menés en association avec les Signataires par le Sang contre la caserne d'*Agadez* et les installations de la firme AREVA à *Arlit* au Niger en mai, mais a, également, mené des actions autonomes loin de ses bases, comme l'attaque contre la prison civile de Niamey le mois suivant.

Les actions du MUJAO ont été quasi totalement réparties le long de l'année, ce qui dénote d'une volonté de maintenir une pression égale sur les forces internationales et leurs gouvernements. Le MUJAO inscrit de ce fait son action dans la durée. Son action ne vise donc pas des résultats immédiats, mais plutôt un ancrage en tant que groupe armé majeure à dimension régionale.

2. **Les Signataires par le Sang:** Le groupe de Mokhtar BELMOKTAR s'est manifesté dans la région à une seule reprise, à savoir lors des attaques conjointes avec le MUJAO contre le complexe minier d'*Arlit* et la caserne d'*Agadez* au Niger. Ayant visiblement été affaibli par les pertes subies lors de l'attaque d'*IN AMENAS* en Algérie en janvier, ce groupe n'a pas mené d'activité significative au Sahel. Cependant son leader a été très actif dans le Sahara. Il a même pris part à une réunion qui a regroupé, en octobre en Libye, plusieurs groupes terroristes de la région. Sa présence n'a plus été remarquée au Sahel durant le reste de l'année.
3. **Al Mourabitoune:** La fusion des deux groupes précités a donné naissance en août au groupe El Mourabitoune. Ce nom apparaît pourtant la première fois le



15 avril, lorsqu'un groupe jihadiste prétendument malien l'utilise comme dénomination lors de la diffusion d'une vidéo montrant Mourad GHASSAS, l'un des diplomates algériens, enlevés au consulat de GAO par le MUJAO.

En fait, le MUJAO et El Moulathamoune, devenu Les Signataires par le Sang, dont il est issu, ont de tout temps été la même organisation. Ils ont toujours gardé une proximité, qui se traduit par la planification et l'exécution d'actions communes, à l'instar des attaques d'Arlit et Agadez. La création de Mourabitoune n'est donc pas une nécessité tactique, mais plutôt un choix stratégique: En août la victoire militaire de la coalition internationale est parachevée. Les potentiels de nuisance d'AQMI, et d'Ansar Dine sont détruits ou désorganisés. *Abou Zeid*, l'autre chef d'une envergure identique a été éliminé. Seuls les Signataires par le Sang et MUJAO conservent presque intacts leurs leaderships, leurs troupes, leur matériel et leurs réseaux. BELMOKHTAR qui a été évincé quelques mois auparavant d'AQMI, et avait auparavant essuyé le refus de se voir accorder le commandement de la zone au profit d'Abou El Hammam, devient l'homme le plus fort. Il est en fait non seulement le chef des Signataires, mais aussi le véritable chef du MUJAO. Pour éclipser AQMI et asseoir ce nouveau rapport de forces avec Droukdel, il réalise les attentats les plus grandioses: In-Amenas, Arlit, Agadez, la prison de Niamey et la multitude des attentats suicides qui ont eu lieu tout au long de l'année que revendiquent les deux organisations, qui apparaissent alors comme les acteurs terroristes majeurs dans la région. Ensuite il annonce leur fusion en une seule organisation, qui devient derechef la plus puissante, et lui le chef terroriste le plus puissant de la région.

Pour renforcer le groupe et éviter les questions de leadership racial et ethnique qui ont déchiré AQMI, Al Mourabitoune a, au plan organisationnel, conservé les 3 katibats qui existaient déjà dans le MUJAO, à savoir la *Katibat Oussama Ben Laden*, essentiellement composée de mauritaniens, la *Katibat Salah Dine*, essentiellement composée d'arabes du Mali et la *Katibat Ousmane Dan Fodio*, essentiellement composée de populations noires. Ces katibats ont gardé leurs structurations hiérarchiques propres, mais se sont vues renforcées par des ex Signataires par le Sang, qui sont majoritairement des maghrébins. Ceux-ci ne sont pas dans la chaîne de commandement, mais sont des conseillers. Ses effectifs actuels sont estimés à 300 hommes.

Belmokhtar va, cela va s'en dire, s'employer à tirer le meilleur profit de son carnet d'adresses pour renforcer ses liens avec Boko Haram, les groupes égyptiens, tunisiens et libyens, voir avec les groupes jihadistes impliqués dans le conflit syrien, ainsi qu'avec les bandes locales du crime organisé qu'il connaît très bien. Il va également étendre les recrutements le plus loin possible pour toucher le Soudan, le Tchad et davantage, afin d'être le maître incontesté du







Pour contrecarrer le rayonnement de Mourabitoune, AQMI réorientera son action de telle manière à assurer une présence plus active dans le Maghreb en nouant ou en renforçant les alliances avec les groupes qui sont nés ou ont été ressuscités à la faveur des changements qui se sont produits en Tunisie, en Libye ou en Egypte, à l'instar des mouvements *Ansar al-Charia* ou *Ansar Bayt al Maqdis* (des Partisans de Jérusalem). Cependant il est vital pour elle de conserver fortes et opérationnelles ses katibats de la région Sahélo-saharienne, qui sont non seulement ses instruments de poursuite de ses objectifs stratégiques en Afrique, mais aussi et surtout une précieuse source de financements, dont elle manque cruellement ces temps ci.

5. **Ansar Dine:** Ce mouvement, qui au début de l'année comptait les plus grands effectifs a été très affecté par la suite. Initiateur de l'offensive sur Konna, ce mouvement a subi l'essentiel des premières frappes des forces internationales dans cette région, et quelques temps après dans l'Adrar des Ifoghas. Il a également souffert de la dissidence d'une grande partie de ses membres, qui sont allés créer le Mouvement Islamique de l'Azawad (MIA). Plusieurs de ses combattants ont également rejoint le MNLA. Toutes ces pertes amènent à estimer son effectif, qui de 3000 hommes au début de l'année, à 50 ou 100 hommes, présentement terrés dans l'Adrar des Ifoghas. C'est un groupe considérablement diminué, dont les objectifs stratégiques de soumettre le Mali à la Charia sont fortement compromis, et dont les chances de survie sont très minces.

- b) **Situation terroriste au Nigeria:** La situation terroriste en 2013 au Nigeria est devenue stationnaire. Le Nigeria, comme en 2012, a continué d'être l'Etat le plus touché par le terrorisme en Afrique de l'Ouest. 77% des attaques terroristes ayant eu lieu en Afrique de l'Ouest se sont déroulées sur son territoire, tandis que le Mali en a enregistré 19% et le Niger 4%.

Les Etats du *Borno*, de l'*Adamawa*, de *Yobe*, de *Kogi* et de *Kano* demeurent les Etats les plus touchés du pays. L'état d'urgence a été établi depuis le mois de mai dans les Etats du *Borno*, de *Yobe* et de l'*Adamawa* et les forces de défense et de sécurité de ces Etats ont été renforcées par la Joint Task Force (JTF), qui regroupe la police, l'armée et les services de renseignement, y est depuis lors présente. Cependant Boko Haram est demeuré virulent et s'est comporté en force insurrectionnelle.

La virulence de Boko Haram s'est traduite non seulement par le nombre très élevé des attaques exécutées, mais, également, par leur diversité, les cibles choisies, l'importance des victimes et l'étendue des dommages causés. Ainsi Boko Haram a revendiqué les 3/4 des attaques perpétrées durant l'année. Sur 145 attaques





enregistrées, il en a formellement revendiqué 106,



attaques sont pour la plupart, soit menées par des marginaux qui refusent d'adhérer aux efforts de paix et de stabilisation entrepris dans leurs pays, soit guidée par des motifs délictueux, comme la rapine, l'extorsion des biens...etc.

- des clashes intercommunautaires (interethniques, interreligieux qui peuvent parfois atteindre des bilans lourds, à l'instar de celui qui a opposé les Koniankés et les Guerzés en Guinée en juillet et a fait 98 morts et une centaine de blessés en 3 jours.
- Des revendications d'ordre social ou politique qui dégénère en violences urbaines.

### **iii. Tendances générales de la menace dans la région**

Il est à noter au Nigeria le développement fulgurant des raids et des attaques ciblées, principalement sous la forme du «hit and run» à moto au détriment des attentas suicides, qui tendent à disparaître. La préférence de ce mode d'action pourrait s'expliquer par le fait de la grande offensive généralisée, que La JTF mène depuis avril contre les bases du Boko Haram dans les Etats du *Borno*, de *Yobe* et de *l'Adamawa* où l'état d'urgence a été décrété. La présence massive des forces de sécurité a contraint BH de changer son raisonnement tactique, en lui faisant adopter ce genre de modes d'actions, plus souples.

BH préfère aussi désormais mener ses raids dans des localités où ses forces peuvent surpasser celles des forces de l'ordre. Aussi des milices se forment dans de nombreux villages pour tenter de défendre les habitants contre BH, d'autres gangs criminels, et les voleurs de bétail. Ce qui mène bien souvent à une série de représailles et une spirale de violence sans fin.

Les tueries de masse dans les lieux publics et les attaques ciblées constituent des modes d'action en plein essor, qui créent la peur au quotidien, et perturbent le fonctionnement normal de la société. C'est de loin le mode d'action qui permet à BH d'atteindre à moindres frais les résultats escomptés.

Les clashes intercommunautaires constituent un facteur constant de violence, dont les groupes extrémistes violents tirent grand avantage.

Le kidnapping, qui était l'apanage de l'AQMI, du MUJAO et d'Ansaru, ainsi que des groupes violents du Delta du Niger est également entré dans l'arsenal de Boko Haram et continue de se développer.

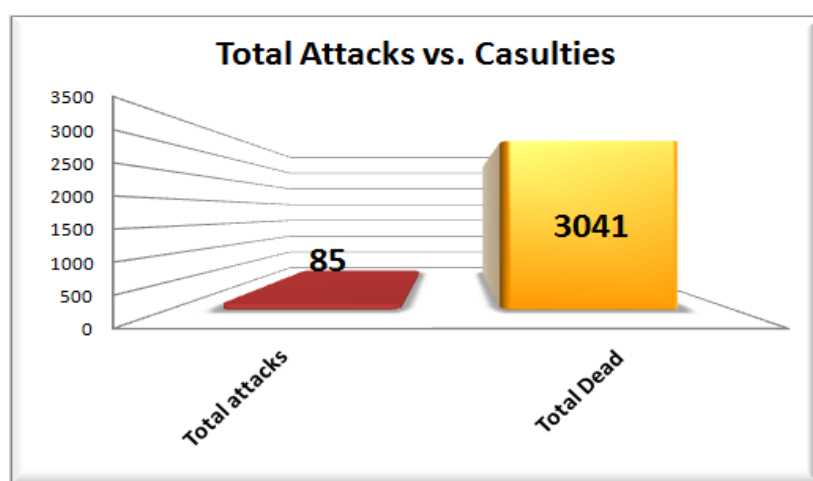
La piraterie maritime constitue également un sujet de préoccupation avec 5 cas de prise de vaisseaux étrangers au large du Nigeria, de la Côte d'Ivoire, du Togo et de la Guinée.

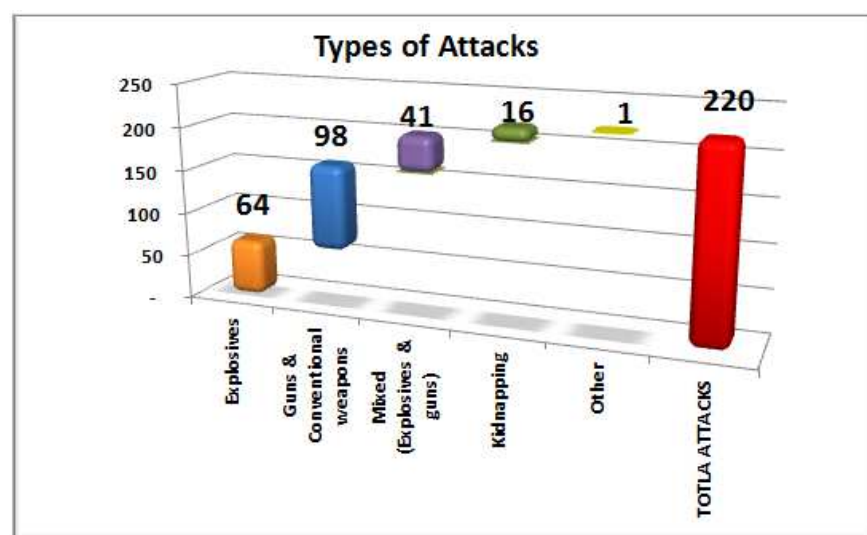
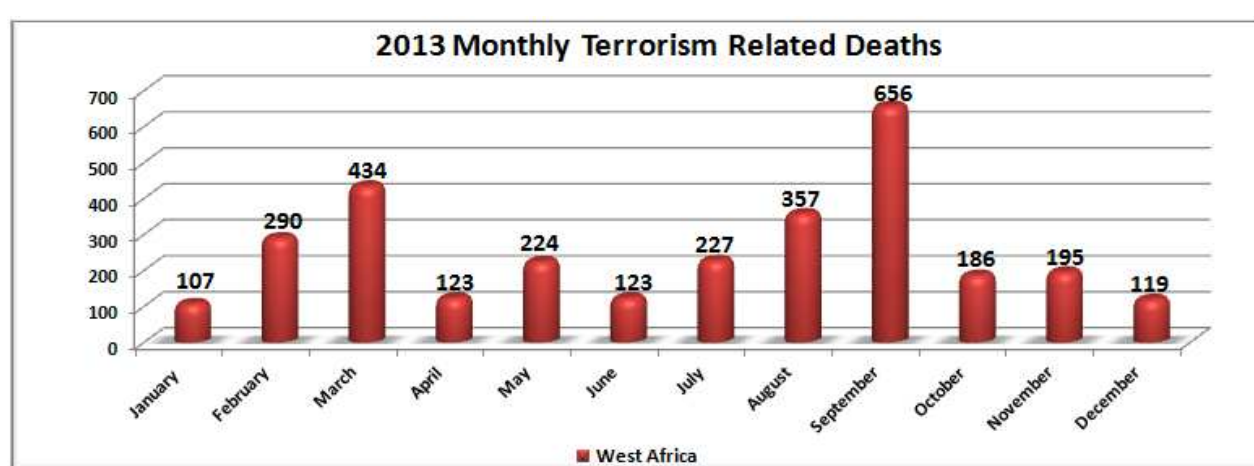
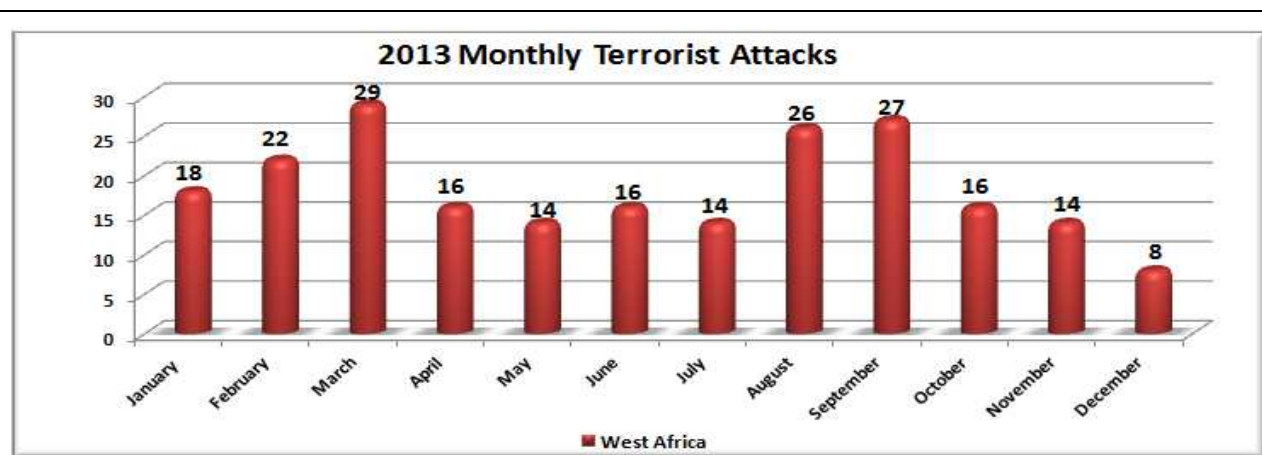


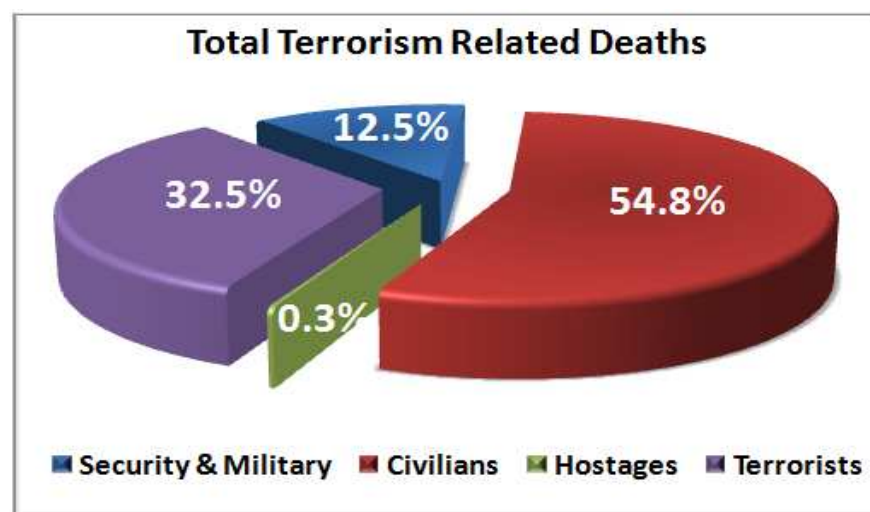
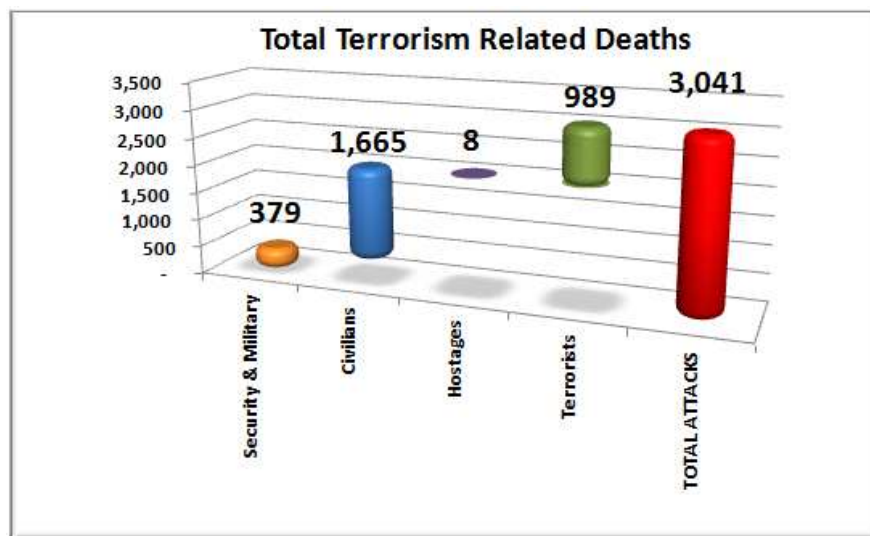
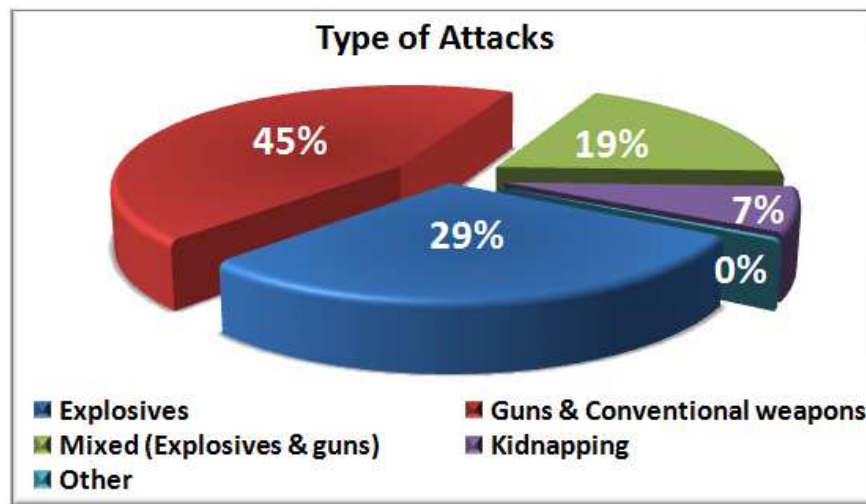
## **Principales conclusions du suivi de l'activité terroriste en Afrique de l'Ouest pour l'année 2013 :**

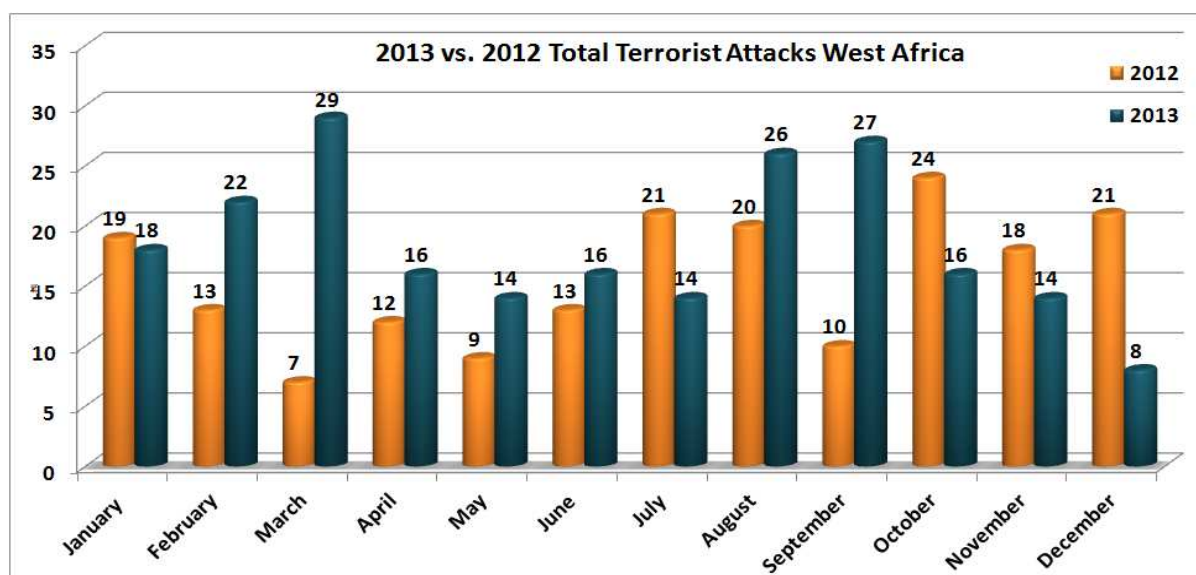
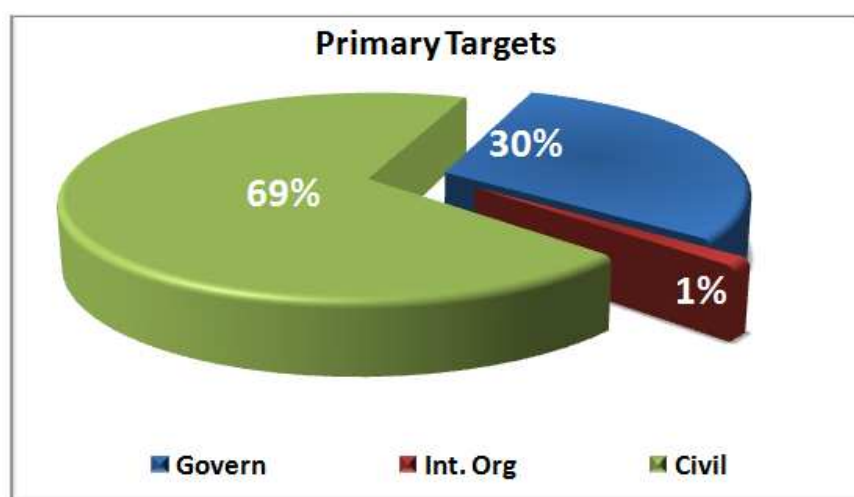
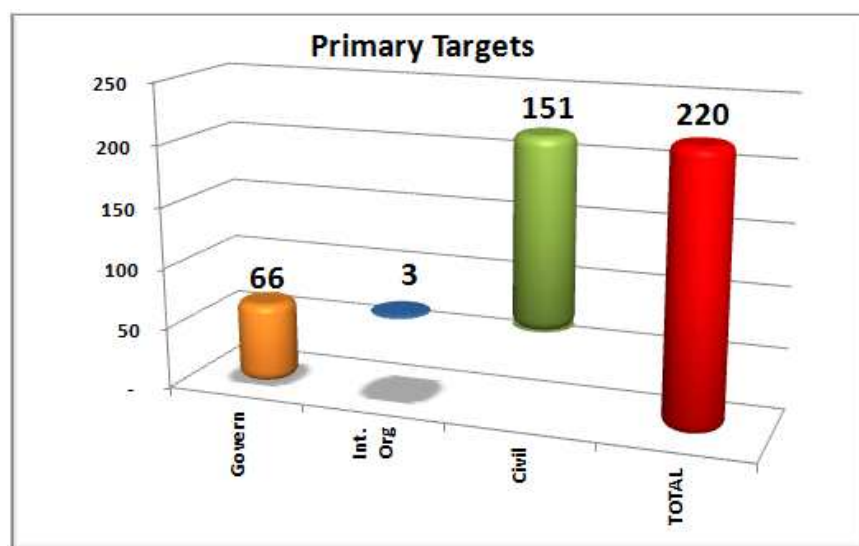
1. Al Mourabitoune a détrôné AQMI comme la plus grande entité terroriste du Sahel.
2. Al Mourabitoune et Boko Haram sont les deux organisations terroristes majeures en Afrique de l'Ouest. Leur développement croissant est un indicateur de la propagation de la menace.
3. Les Etats membres de la MINUSMA situés en Afrique de l'Ouest constituent des cibles prioritaires de ces groupes.
4. Boko Haram et Ansaru vont continuer à développer la terreur au Nigeria en privilégiant des modes d'actions souples, et en instiguant autant que possible la perturbation des services publics et les clashes interreligieux.
5. Boko Haram et Ansaru, pour desserrer l'étau qui est en train de se mettre en place, tirera avantage des territoires voisins, notamment du Cameroun et du Tchad, où la réponse antiterroriste n'est pas encore suffisamment élaborée.
6. Le développement d'autres groupes extrémistes violents au Nigeria, à l'instar d'Ombatse dans l'Etat du Nasarawa, bien qu'ils ne soient pas de la même obédience, renforce les positions de Boko Haram et Ansaru, parce qu'il permet un émiettement de l'action de la force publique et octroie à ces deux groupes une symbolique pionnière.

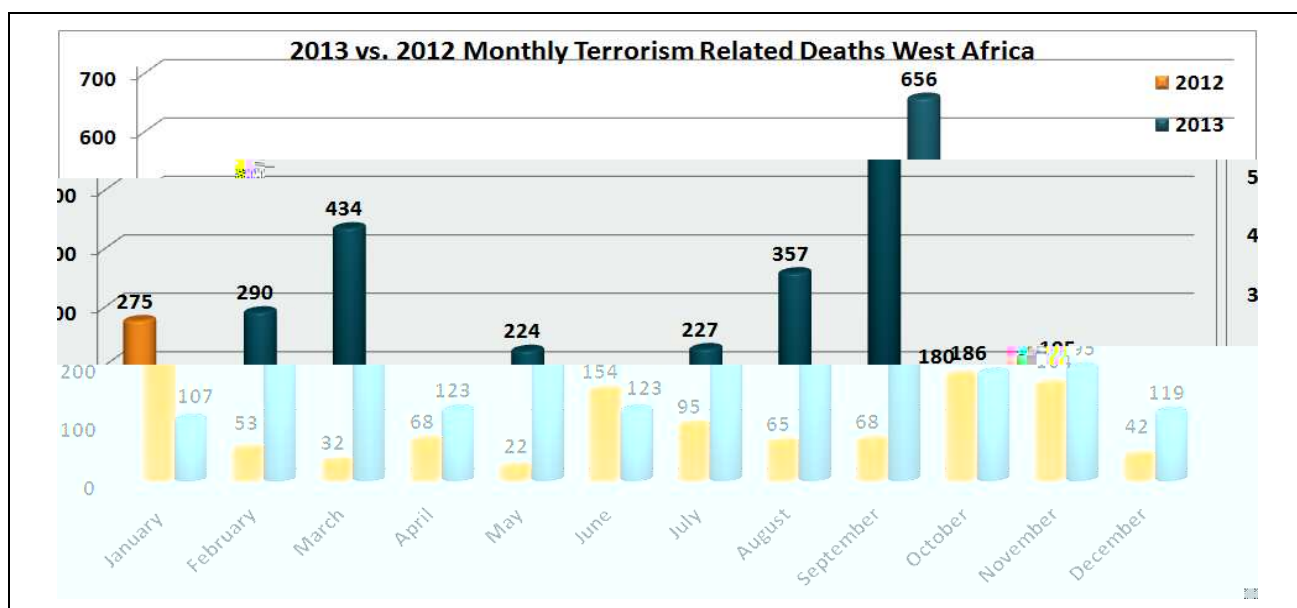
### **iv. Représentations statistiques relatives aux incidents terroristes en Afrique de l'Ouest**











#### D. The Central Africa observations related to terrorist incidents in 2013

##### i. Etat de la menace terroriste

Deux facteurs ont été prédominants dans la définition de l'état de la menace terroriste dans la région de l'Afrique Centrale: l'analyse de l'activité des groupes terroristes qui y sont présents et l'analyse du rythme et de l'impact de la multiplication et la propagation de l'activité des groupes terroristes présents sur les territoires contigus vers l'Afrique Centrale.

Largement dominé par les conflits en cours en Centrafrique et dans l'Est de la République Démocratique du Congo, cette définition est aussi tributaire de cet environnement extrêmement vulnérable, aux capacités contre-terroristes lacuneuses. Dans cet environnement prolifèrent des armes légères et de petit calibre (ALPC) incontrôlées par les Etats, provenant des longs, multiples et fréquents conflits, qui y ont cours. Dans cet environnement ont aussi cours plusieurs activités criminelles comme l'exploitation et le trafic illicites des importantes ressources minières, la traite des humains, la piraterie maritime et sur les eaux intérieures, les coupeurs de route.

La particularité de l'Afrique Centrale réside en un point: les groupes qui y sont actifs n'en sont pas originaires, et n'ont pas d'objectifs locaux. Les actes qui y sont perpétrés par les groupes ont les objectifs suivants:

- Attaques contre les FDS pour maîtriser les axes de mouvements ;
- Intimidation ou représailles contre la population civile pour la dissuader de fournir des renseignements sur leurs mouvements ;





- Soutien logistique par l’extorsion et vol de vivres, de médicaments et kidnapping de civils pour assurer le transport des biens volés et comme esclaves sexuels, recrutements forcés

Toutes ces actions sont généralement empreintes de violations graves et massives des Droits de l’Homme.

Trois principaux groupes terroristes sont actifs en Afrique Centrale : La Lord Resistance Army (LRA), l’Allied Democratic Forces/National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF/NALU) et Boko Haram. Ces groupes sont présents sur les territoires de la République Démocratique du Congo (ADF/NALU, LRA), République Centrafricaine (LRA). Le territoire camerounais connaît de temps à autre des incursions de Boko Haram.

## ii. Caractéristiques générales de la menace terroriste

Au regard des faits terroristes enregistrés en 2013 (CF tableaux mensuels), et en prenant en compte les profils des différents acteurs terroristes actifs dans la région et leurs modes d’action, Il peut être noté que la menace terroriste dans la région est caractérisée par ce qui suit:

**a) Situation dans l’Est de la République Démocratique du Congo:** La situation sécuritaire dans l’Est de la RDC a été dominée tout le long de l’année par la confrontation armée opposant les FDS au mouvement rebelle M23. Elle a été également marquée par des clashes armés avec d’autres groupes armés non gouvernementaux dont regorge cette partie du pays, parmi lesquels les plus virulents ont été l’Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain (APCLS), et les groupes Mai-Mai Shetani et Nyatura. Ces groupes se sont négativement illustrés dans des graves violations des Droits de l’Homme, en commettant des rapt, des viols, tuant et pillant les populations civiles.

- 1. L’Allied Democratic Forces/ National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF/NALU) :** dirigées par Jamil Mukulu continue ses activités de recrutement et d’entraînement dans ses bases du Nord Kivu. Ce groupe, qui entretient des relations étroites avec Al-Shabaab, pourrait servir de réservoir de troupes à ce dernier, ou lui offrir l’asile, au vu des déboires subis par celui-ci en Somalie. Son activité a été très intense pendant l’année écoulée, notamment autour de Kamango, Mbau et Kikingi, ainsi que sur le principal axe reliant les deux premières localités citées. Les attaques de ce groupe visaient essentiellement des villages isolés, dans lesquels il «se ravitaillait» en vivres au détriment des populations, et aussi enlevaient des jeunes gens pour les forcer à intégrer le groupe. Ce groupe a aussi attaqué les forces des Nations Unies à plusieurs reprises, dont une embuscade tendue en décembre à une patrouille népalaise, qui avait causé 2 blessés graves et des attaques répétées contre des aéronefs





des Nations Unies. La riposte concertée des Forces armées de la République démocratique du Congo (FARDC) et de la force onusienne déclenchée en décembre a causé plus de 50 morts dans les rangs de l'ADF-NALU, qui ont rejoint les hauteurs du Ruwenzori, leur base traditionnelle.

Ces nombreuses attaques et la multitude des exactions, qui a causé près d'une centaine de morts parmi les civils et d'incessants déplacements de milliers de personnes à travers la frontière avec l'Ouganda (65000 réfugiés en Ouganda en décembre).

L'ADF, dont les effectifs sont présentement estimés à plus de 1200 hommes se finance principalement par des activités commerciales licites menées par des hommes de paille, et aussi par l'exploitation artisanale illicite des ressources naturelles et leur exportation clandestine.

Contrairement aux autres groupes islamistes, l'ADF-NALU n'a jamais fait usage des modes d'action traditionnellement utilisés par ces groupes comme les attentats-suicides ou les engins explosifs improvisés. Rien dans sa structure, ni dans les modes d'action utilisés, ne permet de confirmer la présence des Shabaab dans ses rangs. Les liens avec cette organisation semblent plus relever d'un partenariat d'affaires que d'une réelle convergence idéologique ou une communauté de buts stratégiques. L'ADF, qui n'a pas changé son objectif principal de renverser le gouvernement ougandais, a pendant l'année 2013, essayé de tirer profit du chaos, ambiant dans le Nord Kivu, pour agrandir sa zone d'influence, augmenter ses effectifs et renforcer ses réseaux financiers et logistiques. N'ayant pu atteindre ces objectifs à cause de la riposte concertée des FARDC et des Nations Unies, ce groupe, diminué, évitera autant que possible la confrontation pour tenter de se réorganiser sur le territoire du Ruwenzori, très difficile d'accès. Toutefois des actions de rapine et de rapt de personnes dans le but de leur recrutement forcé seront encore menées dans le futur pour pallier aux difficultés logistiques et renforcer les effectifs.

2. **La Lord Resistance Army (LRA) :** Elle a perdu une partie importante de ses capacités de nuisance, et surtout de ses aptitudes de mobilité en sureté, du fait de la présence active de la force de l'Union Africaine, chargée de sa traque. Très affaiblie, la LRA s'est éclatée en plusieurs groupuscules autonomes, n'excédant parfois pas une demi-dizaine d'hommes, qui continuent de multiplier des actions violentes dans les villages reculés. En 2013 les éléments de la LRA ont été particulièrement actifs dans la Province Orientale, aux alentours de Bangadi dans le Haut Uélé et sur l'axe Sukadi-Gwané dans le Bas Uélé proche de la frontière avec la République Centrafricaine. Plusieurs attaques, dont 13 au seul mois de novembre, ont eu lieu au cours de cette année. Assassinats,



kidnappings, pillages, extorsions de biens, et représailles contre les villageois suspectés de collaborer avec les forces à leur recherche, constituent le lot de ces actions. Elle a également été très active de l'autre côté de la frontière, en RCA, notamment dans les préfectures de la Haute Mbomou et de la Basse Kotto. Mais ces milices n'ont malheureusement pas pu constituer un frein efficace aux actions de la LRA. Celles-ci, consistent essentiellement en des rapines, qui incluent également plusieurs crimes notoires allant des viols et extorsion de fonds, aux recrutements forcés d'enfants, ainsi qu'à des exécutions sommaires, souvent menées à titre de représailles. Ce groupe fait face à de sérieux problèmes logistiques et de renouvellement de ses affectifs décroissants. Il n'assure plus son financement que grâce aux vols et à sa participation au trafic illicite des ressources naturelles de la région.

La LRA, coupée de ses bases, n'est plus en mesure dans le contexte actuel d'atteindre son objectif initial de changer le régime ougandais. Elle continuera dans le proche futur à mener des actions de «survie» pour satisfaire au quotidien les besoins logistiques supra évoqués, et aussi tenter d'échapper aux forces de l'Union Africaine.

Le pays a également connu un événement inédit en fin décembre, quand des personnes se réclamant d'une secte religieuse ont tenté d'occuper de façon illégale plusieurs sites sensibles et infrastructures critiques dans plusieurs villes, dont la capitale. Ces actes, empreints d'une irrationalité certaine, ont été à l'origine de plusieurs dizaines de morts.

- b) **Situation en République Centrafricaine:** Plusieurs mouvements insurrectionnels armés s'étaient créés au fil du temps et au gré des événements politiques qui ont émaillé les deux dernières décennies en Centrafrique. Cinq d'entre eux se sont coalisés en un mouvement dénommé Seleka qui, ayant entrepris de combattre le gouvernement, réussit à le renverser en mars. Les combats qui se sont déroulés entre les forces gouvernementales et cette coalition ont constitué un important cadre de violation massive des droits de l'homme. Ensuite, la prise de pouvoir par la Seleka a été l'occasion d'une vaste campagne de règlement de comptes, lors desquels les arrestations arbitraires suivies de tortures et exécutions extrajudiciaires, ainsi que les pillages, viols et vols ont été le lot quotidien des populations civiles. La Seleka étant désormais bannie par le gouvernement, ses éléments ont propagé les actes violents illicites hors de la capitale, et se heurtent de plus en plus, à partir du dernier trimestre à des groupes armés non gouvernementaux, qui s'auto-identifient comme étant des milices d'auto-défense. Ces hommes armés incontrôlés, ont fait régner un climat de terreur, qui a engendré une situation inédite. Les exactions des bandes incontrôlées de la Seleka contre les populations civiles étaient perçues par les chrétiens comme une politique



orchestrée dans le but de placer les chrétiens sous le joug des musulmans, la coalition Seleka, vainqueur du conflit interne étant à dominante musulmane ayant renversé un président chrétien, dans un pays où jusqu'alors les chrétiens majoritaires, avaient de tout temps détenu le pouvoir politique. Un cycle continu d'attaques et représailles entre les deux communautés, contexte d'assassinats indiscriminés et de violations massives des Droits de l'Homme prit alors place. Les troupes de la Mission de Paix de la Communauté des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale (MICOPAX), présentes dans le pays, puis la mission de l'Union Africaine à partir de la mi-décembre, la MISCA, rencontrent d'énormes difficultés pour stabiliser la situation.

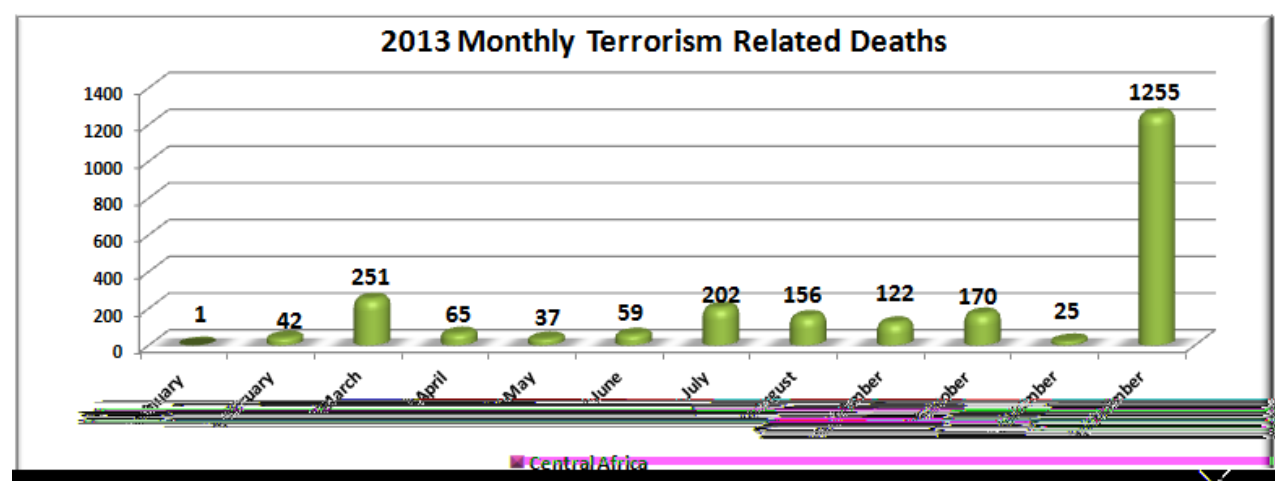
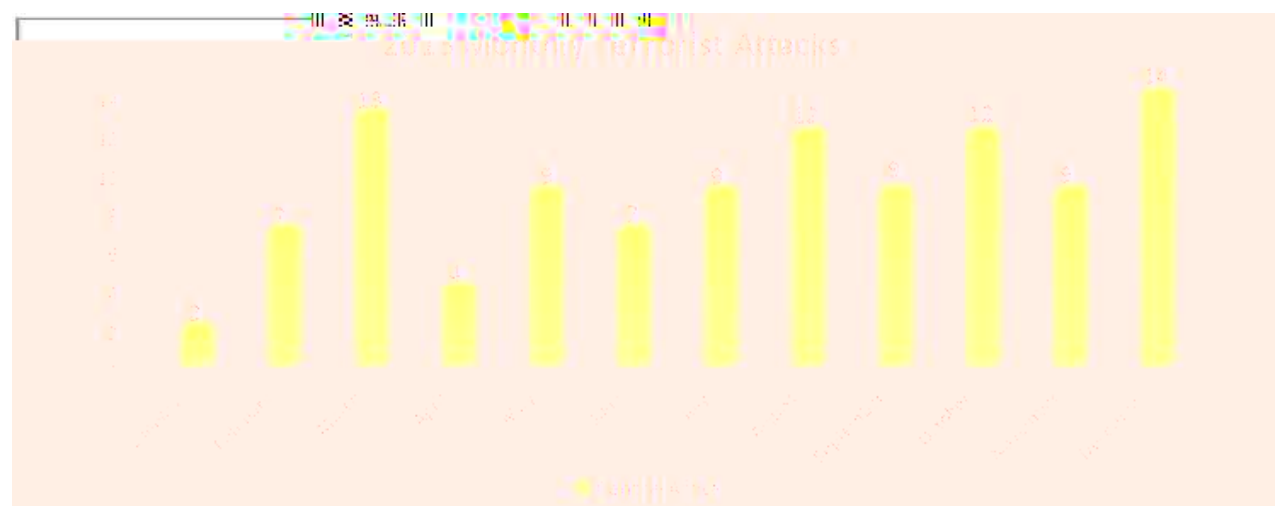
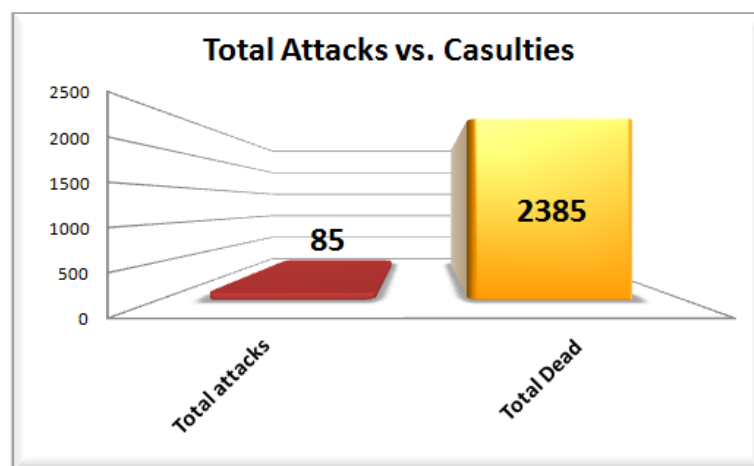
Les bilans des clashes entre ces belligérants, ainsi que ceux des violences en RDC, sont pris en compte dans ce rapport. Ceux-ci ont notablement influencé les données ayant permis d'établir le présent rapport. Ce qui explique l'écart significatif qui sera constaté par rapport à la situation de 2012.

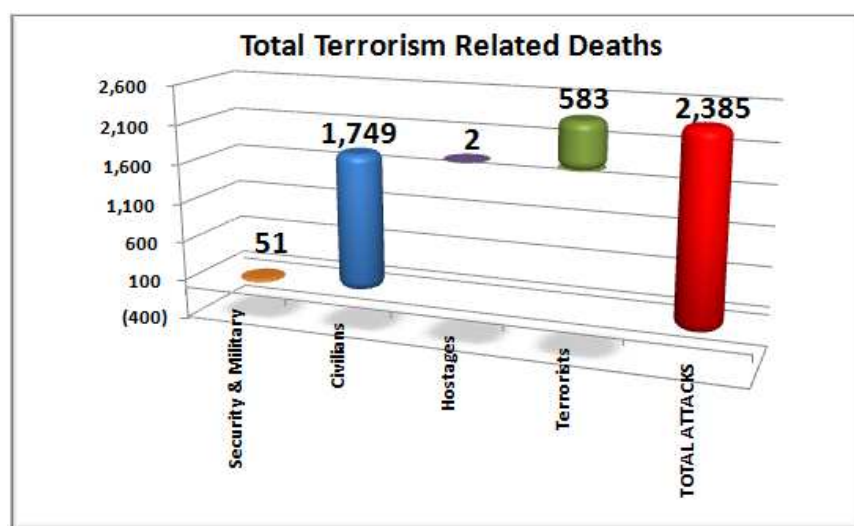
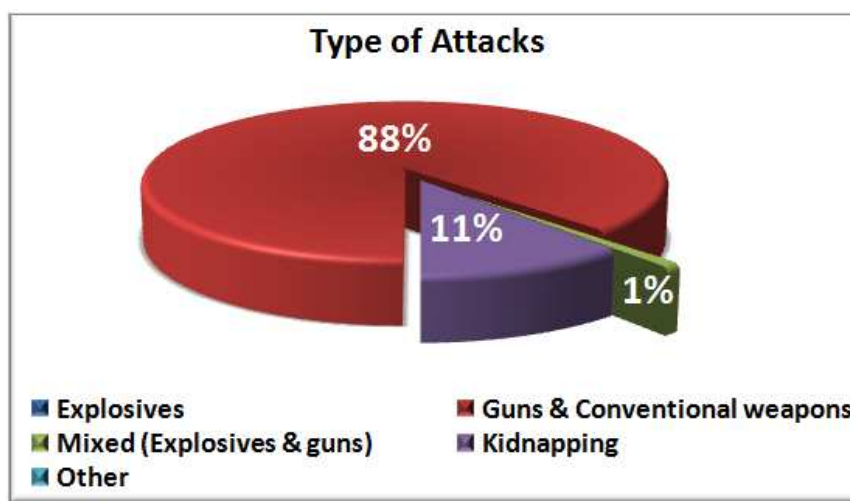
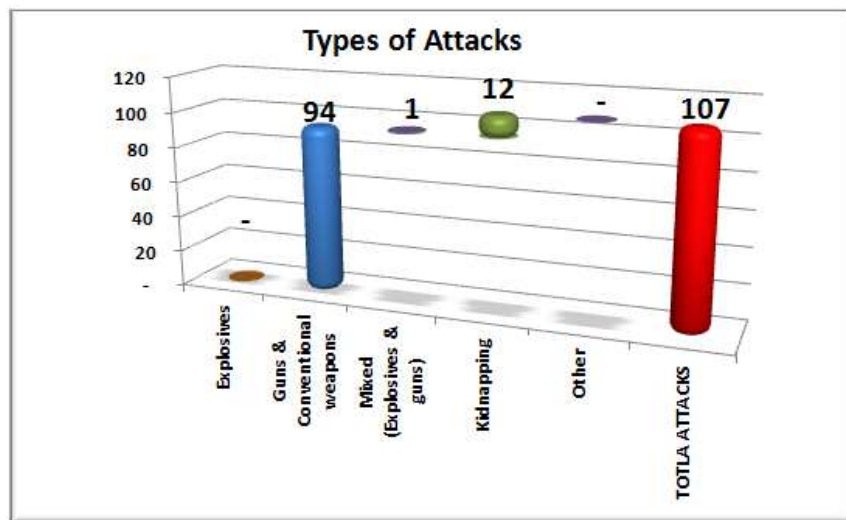
- c) **Situation au Cameroun :** La menace terroriste découle des activités des groupes établis au Nigeria et en Centrafrique. Lors de l'année 2013, La propagation de l'activité de Boko Haram sur le territoire camerounais s'est encore manifestée par les kidnappings des citoyens français en février et en novembre. Ces actes constituent non seulement les premiers raptés que le groupe Boko Haram pose et revendique, mais également les premiers actes qu'il pose hors du territoire nigérian. Cette propagation s'est également manifestée par la présence de ces éléments aux frontières et même à l'intérieur du territoire. Ce qui explique les nombreuses opérations de rafle, que les FDS ont mené tout le long de l'année, et le renforcement du contrôle des frontières. Cependant il est hautement probable que le groupe se soit déjà installé dans plusieurs localités dont Touboro, Kolofata, Maroua et Garoua. Les nombreux incidents enregistrés autorisent à croire que des cellules y sont fonctionnelles, et que cette partie du Cameroun, que le groupe considère comme sa base de soutien logistique et de repli, pourrait, dans le proche futur, connaître une action plus intense du groupe contre les FDS et la population civile visant à les intimider, afin qu'elles n'interfèrent pas dans leurs actions. Ces actions pourraient également être des actions de représailles dans le cas où le gouvernement choisirait d'impliquer directement ses forces dans la lutte contre ce groupe.

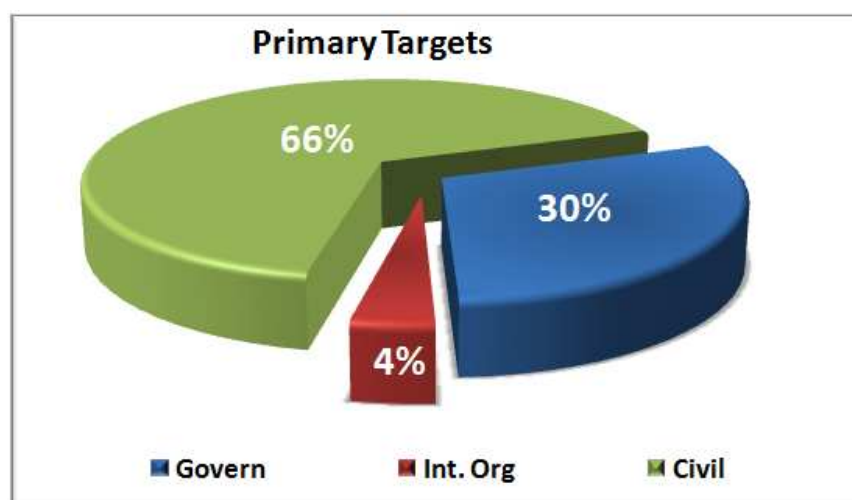
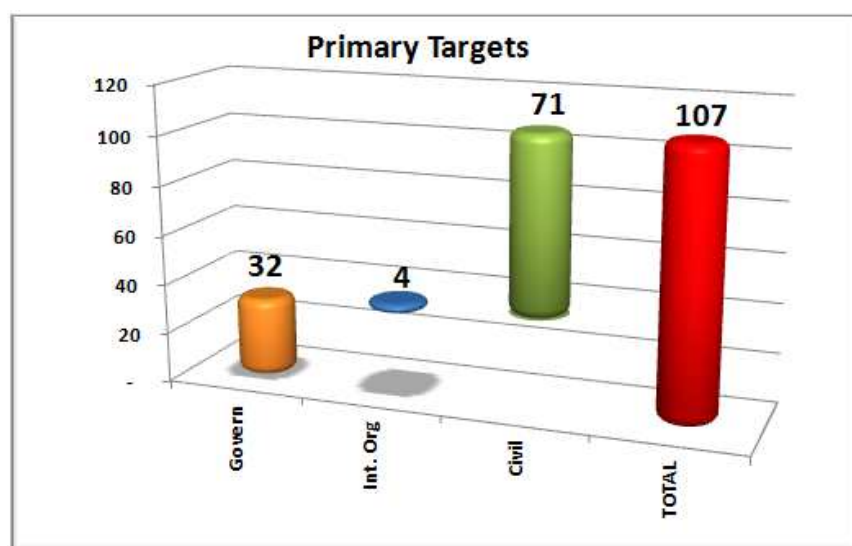
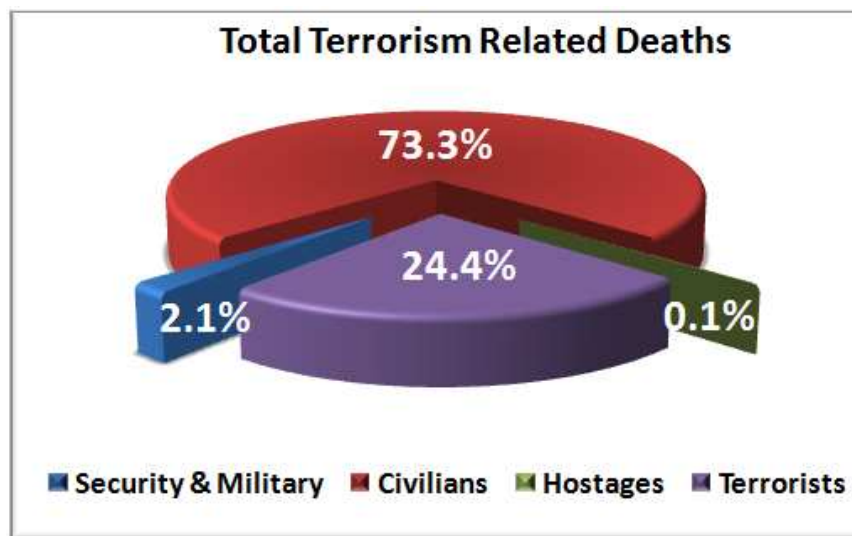
Les éléments armés incontrôlés de la coalition Seleka et des groupes d'autodéfense en gestation dans les villes et villages de la Centrafrique, sont également un facteur d'évolution de la menace. Ceux-ci, surtout mus par des soucis logistiques ont pendant l'année, à plusieurs reprises, traversé la frontière du Cameroun, pour se livrer à des pillages. Cette menace pourra être résorbée avec la stabilisation de la situation en RCA.

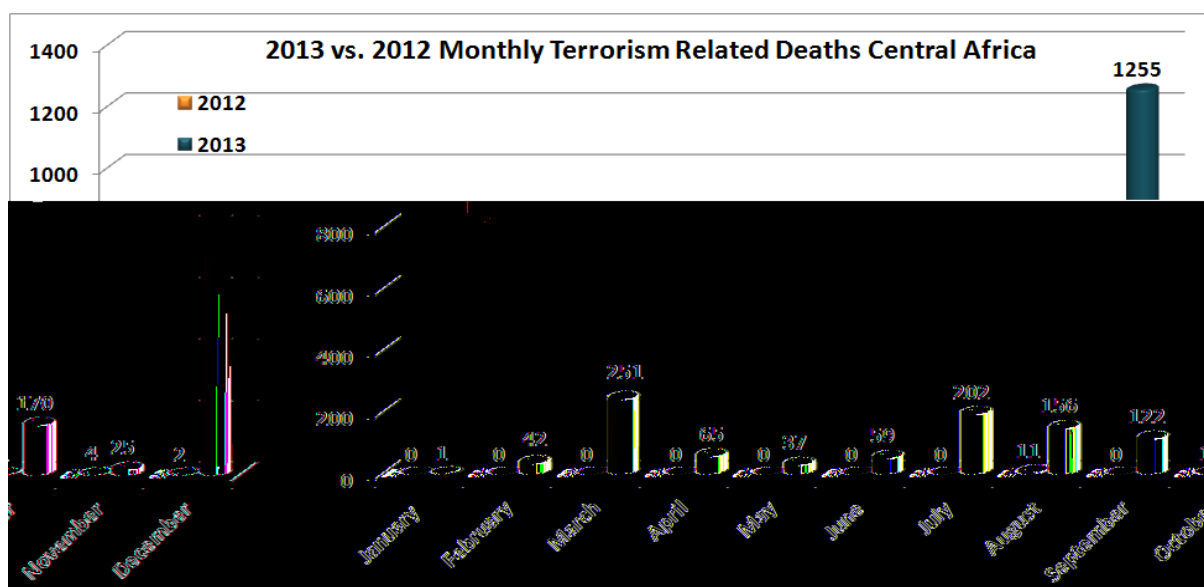
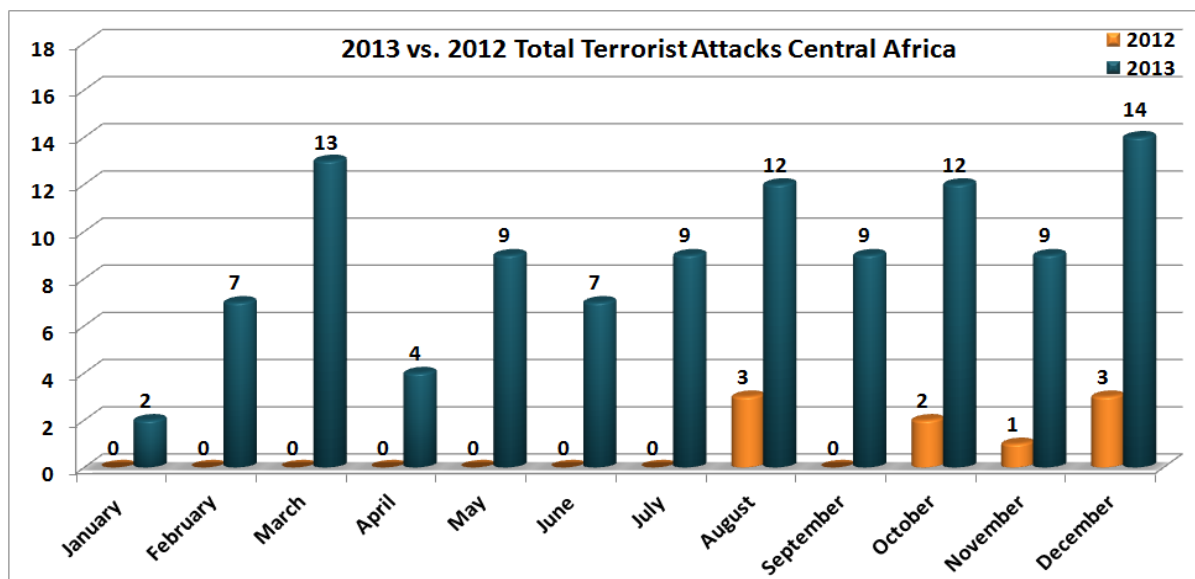


### iii. Représentations statistiques relatives aux incidents terroristes en Afrique Central









#### E. Eastern Africa: Observations related to terrorist incidents in 2013

East Africa continued to be seriously affected by incidents of terrorism and violent religious extremism. Terrorist incidents were registered in Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia, South Sudan, the Sudan and Tanzania. The pattern of attacks remained unchanged in 2013, compared with 2012. The targets, as in 2012, were security forces, politicians and civilians. The security situation in the region continued to be impacted by humanitarian insecurity, socio-economic uncertainty, and transnational organized crime.





### **i. Status of the Threat of Terrorism**

Several States in the region continue to face security threats from violent extremist groups, and terrorist groups. The most acute threat in 2013, in East Africa, continued to come from *Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen (Al-Shabaab)* which demonstrated capacity to strike both inside and outside Somalia. Additionally, security threats continue to be presented by the *Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)*, and the *Allied Democratic Forces/National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF/NALU)*.

- **The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA)** is perpetrating terror in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the Central African Republic (CAR). It is no longer pursuing the goal of fighting to overthrow the Uganda government to establish a theocratic state in Uganda, based on the 10 Commandments of God. Instead, it is fighting for its own survival. It is pre-occupied with the security, social, economic, and political benefits to its own leaders and members. The only means to do so is through continued attacks on civilians, raids on villages, abduction of children and girls as well as poaching and illicit trade to replenish their ranks with fresh supplies of food, fighters, fresh wives, money and weapons.

To achieve the survival objective, the leader of the group, Joseph Kony, is using terror and intimidation to continue holding his commanders, fighters and abductees hostage. Kony needs them around for company, comfort, and security as he continues to evade being apprehended and taken to the International Criminal Court (ICC). Therefore, Kony still remains at large, despite a range of efforts to capture him.

The LRA has continued to innovate ways of exploiting the current crisis in CAR, as well as the political problem in South Sudan, and the security challenges in eastern DRC, to try to regenerate itself, through its usual methods of perpetrating violence against the civilians and destroying property to intimidate them. It is perpetrating terror through the abductions of children and rape of women, as a deliberate strategy, to terrorize the population and humiliate the husbands, siblings and relatives of the victims. LRA splinter groups in the DRC continued to carry out frequent small-scale raids in north-eastern DRC, and along the border with the CAR, to loot food and non-food items for survival.

In addition, the LRA has resorted to poaching elephants in the DRC for sale to organized transnational criminal organizations in order to raise money to procure arms, ammunition and additional supplies for sustaining itself as well as its criminal and immoral acts of violence. In January 2013, the RTF troops in south-eastern CAR killed "Col" Binany Okumu, senior LRA commander, while he was leading a group of LRA with 100 pieces of ivory from Garamba National Park to deliver to Joseph Kony. The RTF troops later recovered six pieces of the ivory with the help of a defector from the group. LRA could be selling the ivory through Janjaweed who are also involved in





elephant poaching and illicit trade in the same area. Reports indicate that Al-Shabaab has positioned itself as a middleman and a buyer of illegal ivory which it sells using its network of contacts in Kenya and Somalia to smuggle the consignments on ships in Mombasa or Dar-es-Salaam. Furthermore, the LRA are involved in illegal mining of diamond in Mbomou Prefecture, in south-eastern CAR to supply the Seleka in return for food, medicine, armaments and intelligence.

There were no LRA atrocities in South Sudan apart from those which occurred on 5 and 7 November 2013, when they raided and looted villages in the counties of Ezo and Tumbura, in Western Equatoria State (WES) of South Sudan. The rebels killed three civilians and abducted six others. Over all, in 2013, the LRA killed 76 civilians, and abducted 467 although 381 of them managed to escape or get rescued and returned home.

Since the resumption of counter-LRA operations in the CAR in August 2013, the Regional Task Force, military component of the RTF, has significantly diminished LRA's fighting capability, resulting in reduced levels of violence being perpetrated by the group. Their operations resulted in the neutralization of about 40 armed fighters (20%) out of the estimated 200 Ugandan core fighters, including four senior officers, through defections, capture or being killed in action. The RTF pressure also resulted in the rescue of sixty two (62) former LRA abducted women and children. The RTF destroyed many LRA camps in CAR and DRC, and disrupted the groups supply networks in these countries. Attacks and abductions by LRA in DRC significantly dropped by 44% and 35% respectively, from those committed in 2012. However, LRA exploited the instability in the CAR to increase violence against civilians, especially in Seleka controlled areas outside the reach of the RTF. The number of LRA-induced IDPs in the DRC greatly decreased from the about 330,000 in the previous year to 236,800 owing to improved security and humanitarian situations attributable to the RTF operations.

The LRA still has the capacity to reorganize, resupply and increase its violent, criminal acts if the current RTF pressure is relented. It is deliberately continuing to use violence, both as a strategy and as a tactic, of coercing civilians into supporting the LRA and intimidating others against cooperating with AU-led forces. LRA also continues to use this method to ensure compliance by his own commanders and fighters. Its leaders continue to torture, maim or kill suspects to effectively communicate a warning message to others wanting to report to nearby security agents against the consequences of doing so. It can be construed that the LRA is far from deactivated, and thus remain a threat to constancy in the region, and intensified efforts is necessary to eradicate the terrorist group all in all.

- **The Allied Democratic Forces/National Army for the Liberation of Uganda (ADF/NALU)** is an extremist group, whose leadership subscribes to radical Tabligue



ideology. The command hierarchy of the group comprises Jamil Mukulu, overall leader; Hood Lukwago, army commander; Amis Kashada and Muhammad Kayira. Jamil Mukulu is based in the UK, but frequently travels to eastern DRC. The group, with estimated 1,200-1,600 fighters, is operating from rear bases in Makayoba, Mwalika, and Kikingi in the Beni Territory of North Kivu, from where they plan to establish an Islamic State in Uganda.

The ADF has Cells in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania, which it uses to recruit fighters who then undergo training in camps in eastern DRC. It also continues to build its numbers through the abduction of young people and children in eastern DRC. The ADF remains the greatest threat to peace and stability in Uganda. This threat is compounded by the verity that the operations of the ADF are close to Uganda' oil-bearing regions near her western border with the DRC<sup>8</sup>.

There was a resurgence of ADF activities in 2013, including robust recruitment, training, attacks and abductions. In April 2013, the group started a recruitment campaign in central and eastern Uganda, enticing disadvantaged children and youth with scholarships as well as employment opportunities abroad. They attacked and over-ran FARDC bases in the towns of Mamundyoma and Totolito, on 30 June 2013, killing four government soldiers, and losing 12 of their own fighters. On July 11, the ADF also attacked Kamango town, displacing over 66,000 Congolese into refuge in Ugandan. The rebels ransacked the General Hospital, and looted all the medicine, and so were other Clinics and pharmacies in the town.

Following the establishment of the Force Intervention Brigade of the UN Stabilization Mission in Congo (MONUSCO), by a Summit of the International Conference of the Great Lakes Region (ICGLR) in early September 2013, the ADF carried out an attack in the Watalinga Sector during the same month, killing three (3) civilians. They also abducted 30 civilians. However, when the Force Intervention Brigade, comprising troops from South Africa, Tanzania and Malawi, launched an offensive against the M-23 rebels in North Kivu in December 2013, the ADF split into smaller groups and relocated many of its dependents, notably women and children, from Beni Territory towards Ituri in the Orientale Province. Uganda, on its part, deployed its troops along the border with the DRC to prevent the entry of ADF fighters from North Kivu. It has also been supporting FARDC's counter-ADF offensive with intelligence on the ADF.

Although the FARDC, backed by the Force Intervention Brigade, made good progress against the ADF, the terrain on the western slopes of Rwenzori Mountains remains a

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<sup>8</sup>In March 2007, a group of about 60 ADF fighters made a failed attempt to destroy Uganda's oil exploration facility in Semliki Game Reserve in Bundibugyo district, western Uganda, about 20km from the DRC border. The Uganda Armed Forces routed the ADF/NALU and killed about 40 of their fighters including several commanders of the group.



huge challenge to them, to the benefit of the ADF. ADF is also continuing to survive due to its well-developed network of local and regional collaborators. The group utilizes this network to aid its illegal exploitation of timber and gold in north Kivu, and to receive funds remitted from external backers based in the UK, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. There are indications that the ADF/NALU has links with Al-Shabaab with the latter providing innovative fighting skills and explosives, which the ADF/NALU might employ in future to launch more sophisticated attacks on Uganda. Some ADF fighters are reported to have received training alongside Boko Haram, at Elisha Biya and Mashla in Mogadishu, in order to sharpen their skills for fighting the Uganda government.<sup>9</sup> The group started sending fighters to Somalia for training and to fight in November 2013. ADF and Al-Shabaab elements in Nairobi communicate to each other, as evidenced by records of telephone conversations between Jamil Mukulu and Al-Shabaab operatives in Eastleigh, Nairobi. The continued existence of the ADF, with its connections to the Al-Shabaab, remains a foremost concern for enduring peace and stability in the DRC, Uganda and the wider Great Lakes region.

- **Al-Shabaab (*Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen, the Youth*)** remains the principal terrorist threat in East Africa, particularly in Somalia, Kenya, Ethiopia and possibly Tanzania. Even though sustained pressure and counter-insurgency operations by the AMISOM forces and the Somali Defense forces have largely degraded *Al-Shabaab's* control of key cities, and other vital areas in Somalia, the terrorist group has adapted its tactics by switching from conventional warfare to mostly asymmetrical warfare, characterized by use of Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) in a variety of forms, assassinations of peace activists, international aid workers, journalists, civil society figures, politicians, police officers and the military.

Despite being driven from key cities such as Mogadishu, Kismayo, Merka and Baidoa *Al-Shabaab* still retains control of almost 50% of the rural areas in Somalia. With the presence of foreign fighters, who brought expertise in sophisticated IED-making with them from Afghanistan, Iraq, and Pakistan, *Al-Shabaab's* primary tactics, techniques and procedures of warfare tend toward the greater use of Person borne improvised explosive device (PBIED), Remote controlled improvised explosive device (RCIED) and Explosive formed projectile (EFP). The latter is increasingly being used against battle tanks, armored personnel carriers and heavy-haulage supply trucks of AMISOM and the Somali National Defense Force.

The leadership rivalry (on 19 June 2013) between *Al-Shabaab* leaders, *Ahmed Abdi Godane* and other leading figures such as *Sheikh Hassan Dahir Aweys*, *Muktar Robow*, *Ibrahim al-Afghani*, and *Abu Mansour al-Amriki*, has come to a definitive point with *Godane* firmly entrenching himself as the leader of *Al-Shabaab* who will lead the jihad

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<sup>9</sup> Interview with AMISOM Force Commander, Gen. Andrew Gutti. Sunday Vision, June 22, 2014.



beyond Somalia. Ahmed Abdi *Godane*, a radical hardliner and staunch supporter of international jihad, has finally re-established the leadership of Al-Shabaab under him and gained full control of the command-and-control structure of the terrorist group. True to his view of the role of *Al-Shabaab*, to take the terror campaign beyond Somalia, especially to AMISOM troop-contributing countries (i.e. Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Burundi, Sierra Leone, Djibouti) and Western targets, the group has, since July 2013, intensified attacks in the form of IED's, suicide bombings, mortar attacks, grenade attacks and gun attacks in Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya.

But it was the 22 September 2013 attack on the Westgate Shopping Centre in Nairobi, Kenya, that truly showed how lethal the urban warfare that *Al-Shabaab* under *Godane* has embarked upon can be. The attack clearly shows the new strategy of Al-Shabaab to attack targets outside Somalia. In the aforementioned attack, *Al-Shabaab* terrorists lay siege to the Westgate Shopping Mall (frequented by many foreigners) and massacred 62 civilians, as well as 6 police officers and wounded 175 other persons. The assault was the biggest single attack in Kenya since *al Qaeda's* East Africa cell bombed the US Embassy in Nairobi in 1998, killing 200 people. The Westgate attack indicated that, despite being conventionally defeated by AMISOM in Somalia, *Al-Shabaab* remains an extremely dangerous terrorist group which can very successfully adapt to a changed security environment and still retain the capability to wage asymmetric warfare inside and outside the borders of Somalia. What is more, the Westgate attack, as well as the UN and courthouse attacks in Mogadishu (May, June 2013) bore similarities to the Mumbai, India, terror attacks of 2008, in that it was a calculated, well-planned attack based on good intelligence to hit Kenya where it hurts the most by attacking the tourism sector and foreigners living in Nairobi.

Ethiopia too suffered urban terrorist attacks by Al-Shabaab in 2013, with the 4 November 2013 bomb attack on a minibus in which 4 people died.

Most of the attacks are carried out by the *Amniyat*<sup>10</sup> sleeper cells of *Al-Shabaab*, which have entrenched themselves in major cities in Somalia, Kenya and lately in Ethiopia. In fact, since August 2013 there has been a steady increase in urban warfare perpetrated by *Amniyat* cells in Mogadishu with suicide bombings, gun attacks and car bombings. The most lethal car bomb attack in 2013 was on 7 September when two bombings killed 18 civilians in the city.

On 5 May 2013, Tanzania experienced the consequences of the growing presence of terrorism on the continent when a bomb explosion in *Arusha* killed one civilian and injured 30. On 15 June the same year, a bomb explosion in *Arusha* killed 3 civilians and injured 70. Although no group has, as yet, claimed responsibility for these attacks, it is

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<sup>10</sup> The *Amniyat* cells consist of a small number of highly-trained, well-armed, well-organized, highly motivated terrorists who specialize in IED bombings, assassinations, suicide attacks and gun attacks on carefully selected targets.



clear that they were perpetrated in violation of the criminal law of Tanzania, endangered the life, Physical integrity and freedom of the citizens, caused serious injury and death, intimidated and put in fear many people and created a public emergency. These attacks were the latest set of acts of terrorism hitting Tanzania since the bombing of the US Embassy in 1998, providing further evidence that terrorism has, over the past years, been gradually expanding from the Maghreb to the Sahel and from the Sahel to subsaharan Africa.

Although Al-Shabaab has not carried out any terrorist attacks against Uganda since the twin bomb explosions in Kampala during the World Cup finals on 11 July 2010, the group has kept Uganda under a constant threat of attack due to the latter's key role in AMISOM, against the interests of Al-Shabaab.

## ii. General Characteristics of the Threat of Terrorism

**ATTACK TYPE: Statistical comparison of the data collected regarding "Attack Types" in 2013.** It can be ascertained that terrorist groups in the region have resorted more to the explosive-type of attacks first and secondly to a mixture of guns and explosives attacks types.

In line with data gleaned from 2013, it can be deduced that terrorist and violent extremist groups in the region still prefer explosive-type of attacks and mixed attacks (explosives & guns). The percentage of improvised explosive devices (IED's) in various forms, fragmentation grenade attacks continue to hover in the mid-forty percent range, in part, due to the sophistication in IED-manufacture that, particularly *Al-Shabaab*, has attained through the knowledge of foreign fighters (from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, Yemen, Mali) in their ranks, their link with AQAP (*Al Qaeda in the Arab Peninsula*), and AQIM (*Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb*). Furthermore, the use of IED's has the additional advantage in asymmetric and urban warfare that it results in low casualties for the terrorist group, but high casualties of the target group, particularly in the case of suicide bombing, car bombing and remotely-detonated explosive devices. In addition, *Al-Shabaab* has in 2013 increasingly begun to use the *Amniyat* cells (established in major cities in Somalia and beyond to carry out urban warfare on government and civilian targets by using IED's, grenades and guns).

Worth noting is a significant increase in IED attacks since *Al-Shabaab* was conventionally defeated and driven from Mogadishu in 2011. Although defeated then, *Al-Shabaab* changed its tactics to guerilla/urban warfare, concentrating on the *Amniyat* cells and higher usage of IED's. Consequently, most of the attacks by *Al-Shabaab* in 2013, as was evident in 2011, 2012, were bomb explosions. In addition, the attacks in 2013 show more evidence that *Al-Shabaab* had either attained the competency to develop Explosives Formed Projectiles (EFP's) that could penetrate armored vehicles, or are in possession of



commercial side hitting mines that had the same effect as an EFP. *Al-Shabaab* continued in 2013 to demonstrate the following strengths:

- Employing asymmetrical warfare;
- Increased Amniyat deployment;
- Targeted assassination on AMISOM and government officials;
- Use of government/AU dress uniform;
- Covert approach during attacks against AU forces (Cover of darkness);
- Increased use of mobile units;
- Enhanced capacity to gather intelligence about targets;
- Augmented sharing of knowledge/experience with AQIM/AQAP;
- Increased use of IEDs in various forms including increased use of suicide bombers;
- Increasing IED capability due to its continued access to commercial TNT and detonation codes/blasting caps smuggled from Yemen, Pakistan and Chechnya;
- Continued access to external assistance including training, hence their continuously evolving tactics, techniques.

**TOTAL ATTACKS FOR 2013 IN THE EASTERN AFRICAN REGION:** In evaluating the data from statistical graphs regarding terrorist attacks in the region for 2013, it can clearly be surmised that the months of February, March, May, June, and December show a higher number of attacks than the other months. It can be assumed that the continued AMISOM/Somali Armed Forces offensive against *Al-Shabaab* in the hinterland of Somalia was gaining momentum from February to March and consequently there were more attacks by the terrorist group. From May to December, the combined AMISOM/Somali forces expanded their offensive against positions of *Al-Shabaab* outside the key cities.

Consequently, *Al-Shabaab* increased its urban, hit-and-run attacks and guerilla warfare tactics on government and civilian targets during this period in an effort to stem the advance of AMISOM/Somali forces, and to create panic amongst the population in Somalia and beyond.

After a lull in the number of attacks during July to November, there was an increase in attacks during December, which might be attributed to either a repositioning, regrouping, re-organization, recuperation, planning and re-supplying period for the terrorist groups in the region, after which it may be in a better position to resume further attacks. This peak-and-lull in attacks is typical of guerilla warfare in that the perpetrator would attack and





then withdraw to replenish supplies, rest/recuperate its fighters, and plan on future strategies.

**TARGET TYPE:** Data garnered from terrorist incidents for the region, in 2013, show that military/government targets still make out the highest percentage of attacks (48% compared to 35% of civilian targets). In East Africa the reason for this can be the result of a concerted effort by the armed forces of the region to actively counter the terrorist groups, thus making the military and government prime targets for the terrorists.

However, the percentage of civilian targets, (compared to 2012) specifically journalists, humanitarian workers, civil society leaders and ordinary citizens, still remain high, and show that the terrorist groups in the region concentrate their asymmetrical and urban warfare on civilians as well.

The rationale behind the targeting of civilians is two-fold: firstly, civilian targets are easier than “hard” military targets to strike at with less risk for the group perpetrating the attack, and, secondly, the spread of terror among the civilian population might create the notion that the legitimate security forces of the country are unable to protect citizens against terrorist attacks.

**TERRORISM RELATED CASUALTIES:** When comparing the statistics of terrorist attacks for the Eastern Africa region for 2013, it can be established that there was a spike in mortalities during the months of February, March, and May.

Proportionally, the highest number of casualties, comparing military/government and civilian victims, during the aforesaid months were civilians (579 civilians versus 155 security/military), reiterating the fact that the terrorist groups prefer attacks on civilians to spread terror and confusion.

Of the total of 1013 terrorism related deaths in 2013, 277 were terrorists which show that the counter-terrorism efforts of the countries in the region have, thus far registered some considerable success.

### iii. Anticipated outlook for the region

Given the available information, the trends identified in 2012, and data identified in 2013, one can make the following observations, on how things can possibly shape up for 2014, in the Eastern Africa region:

- Regarding *Al-Shabaab*, it ought to be kept in mind that although the group has been driven from key cities in Somalia, the *Amniyat* cells remain a threat to both the government and civilians. The expansion of the *Amniyat* cells to neighboring countries and the attacks perpetrated by these cells beyond Somalia, show that *Al-*





*Shabaab* remains a serious threat to lasting security in the region. Even though *Al-Shabaab* has lost a lot of young fighters who were disillusioned with the group and lost more fighters in clashes with the security forces, the group still retains operational capacity, and is now more focused on its offensive strategy since *Ahmed Godane* assumed complete leadership of *Al-Shabaab*. What still remains in its ranks, nonetheless, is a core hard-line group, experienced in urban/guerilla warfare that is intent on continuing the fight and that will apply all means at its disposal to recoup lost territory, or at least try to destabilize the region. In addition, the hard-line core of Somali *Al-Shabaab* fighters is backed by foreign fighters from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, Mali, and Iraq who have vast experience in terrorism, IED'S and urban warfare and who share this knowledge with *Al-Shabaab*.

- With the aforesaid in mind, *Al-Shabaab* will, in addition, continue to try and gain support from the rural population by providing services such as clinics, schools, jobs and financial support. In this approach, the terrorist group may still manage to gain a foothold in some rural areas from where they can continue to operate in relative security.
- Additionally, *Al-Shabaab* will continue to make use of previously used methods to attain finances for its operations and sustainability, such as extortion of local businessmen, taxation levied on businesses such as telecommunications, money transfer companies, general merchandise stores, pastoralists, farmers and smuggling of arms and various contrabands.
- The link that has been established between *Al-Shabaab* and *Al Qaeda in the Arab Peninsula (AQAP)* previously, will continue to develop and progress. In particular, the supply of weapons, intelligence, sharing of knowledge, and financing of operations are expected to be enhanced. However, what is not undoubtedly clear is to what degree *Al-Shabaab* is influenced in its strategy by AQAP.
- In line with numerous statements by *Al-Shabaab* since August 2012, in which they spelled out their intent to target the new Somali government, it can be expected that IED, suicide attacks, armed attacks and assassinations on officials of the Somali government, including members of parliament, can increase in 2014. Attacks on community leaders, journalists and welfare workers, international companies, AMISOM, police and Somali defense force troops are also expected to increase.
- It is foreseen that urban warfare, asymmetrical attacks in Kenya by *Al-Shabaab* will continue into 2014. Once more, in similarity with Somalia, the terror attacks by *Al-Shabaab* in Kenya show a tendency toward using more IED, grenade and gun attacks through their *Amniyat* cells. This terror tactic was clearly shown during the Westgate Shopping Centre attack in Nairobi in September 2013, and it can be



expected to continue in 2014 in countries where the *Amniyat* cells have been entrenched.

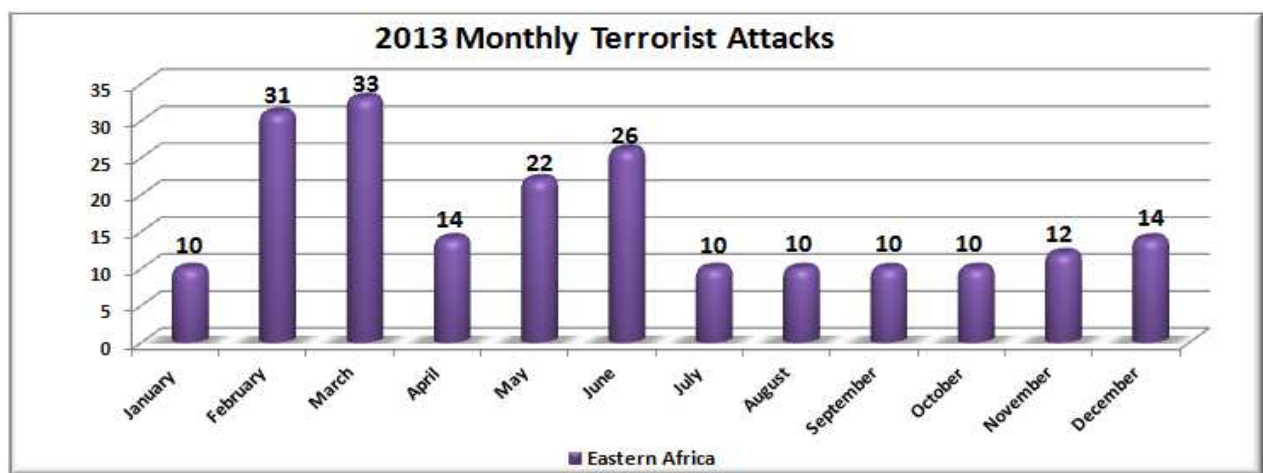
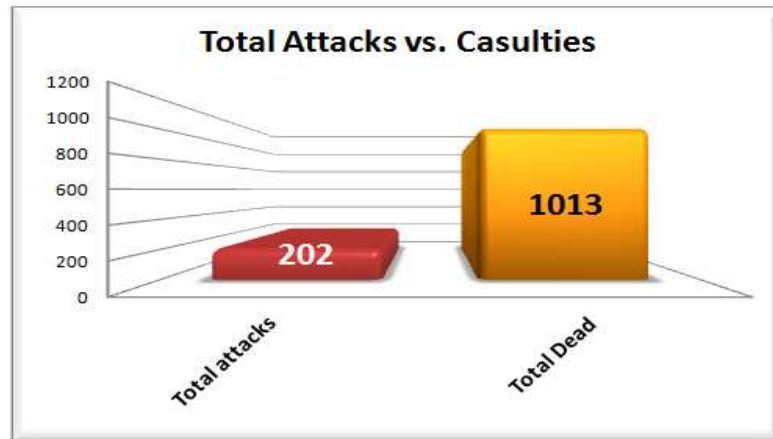
- Arms smuggling, reports of extremist recruiting within refugee camps (especially large refugee camps such as Dadaab refugee camp) and Kenyan cities, is expected to continue. Attacks by *Al-Shabaab* from inside Somalia onto military/security targets in northern Kenya may possibly continue given the porous border and geography of the region. Against the background of the Westgate Shopping Centre attack, there is furthermore a great possibility that *Amniyat* cells in Kenya will try to attack more targets containing Western nationals.
- The presence of *ADF/NALU*, in North Kivu (DRC) continues to be a security risk for Uganda. From their safe havens in North Kivu, the *ADF/NALU* can possibly increase attacks into Uganda's cities and rural areas. Given the proximity of the *LRA* (this group is no more) in north-eastern DRC, it may become an opportunity for these terror forces to start sharing knowledge, resources and training bases, thereby increasing the capability of the *ADF/NALU* to pose a terrorist threat in Uganda. Since South Sudan gained independence in July 2011, the new state has had to face many challenges. Armed militias, armed rebel groups and armed criminal gangs have emerged, and have perpetrated attacks against security and civilian targets. The aforementioned attacks could be regarded as terrorist attacks. However, given the fact that the concerned rebel groups, militias and armed groups have not yet been listed as terrorist groups, it is cautious for the time being not to consider them as terrorist groups, as some of them have already engaged in a political dialogue. During 2013 attacks on UN peacekeeping troops, humanitarian aid workers, and civilians continued, and this exacerbated the unstable security situation.
- In 2013 Ethiopia also experienced the existence of *Al-Shabaab Amniyat* cells through attacks on 6 November 2013. This attack may be a forerunner of further attacks to come as the *Amniyat* cells move into the activation phase in Ethiopia.
- Also in 2013, Tanzania experienced terrorist incidents in the form of bomb explosions during May and June in *Arusha*. If such attacks do take place in the future, it would not bode well for the significant tourism industry in the country. Despite the continuation of terrorist attacks in the region during 2013, the groups have been forced to operate in smaller areas, and have been rejected by much of the population in the region.
- The *RCI-LRA* has severely hampered the activities of the *LRA* and put them on the run and in a survival mode. In eastern DRC, the counter-insurgency efforts of the DRC national army, backed by the UN (MONUSCO) have dealt a heavy blow to armed groups, including the *ADF/NALU*. Nonetheless, these terrorist groups, as long

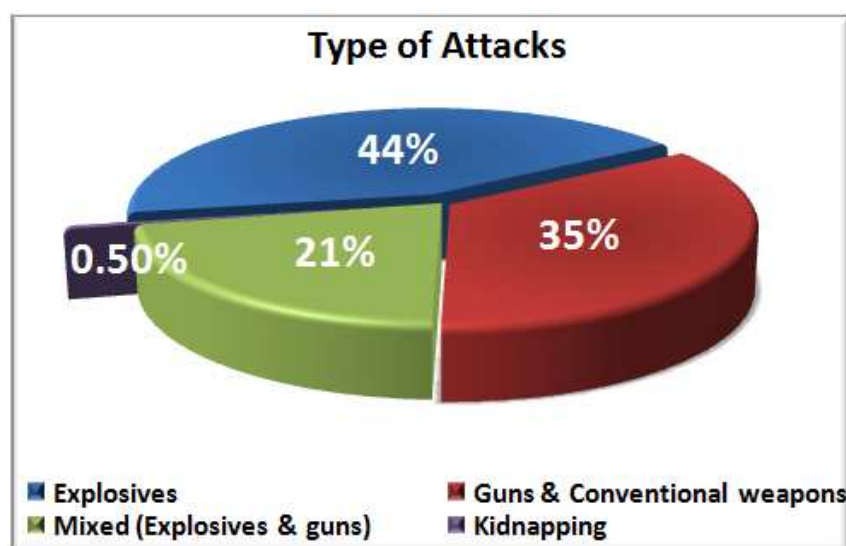
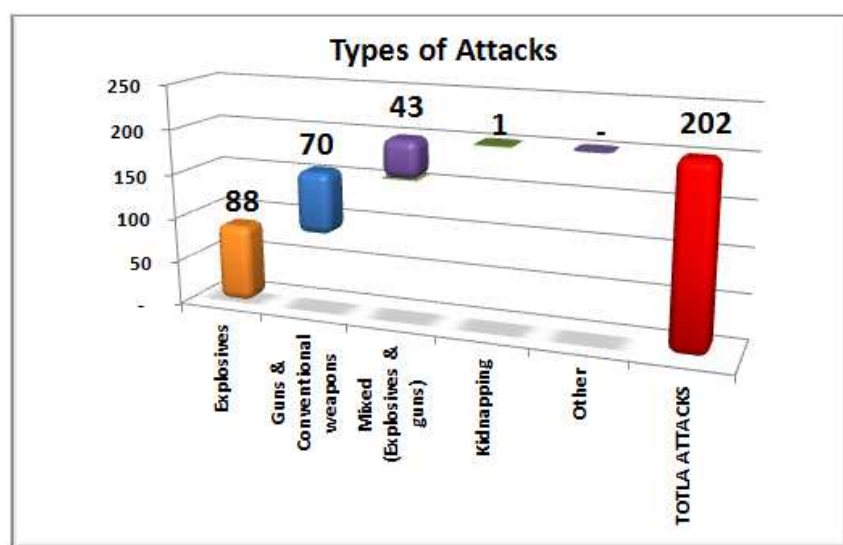
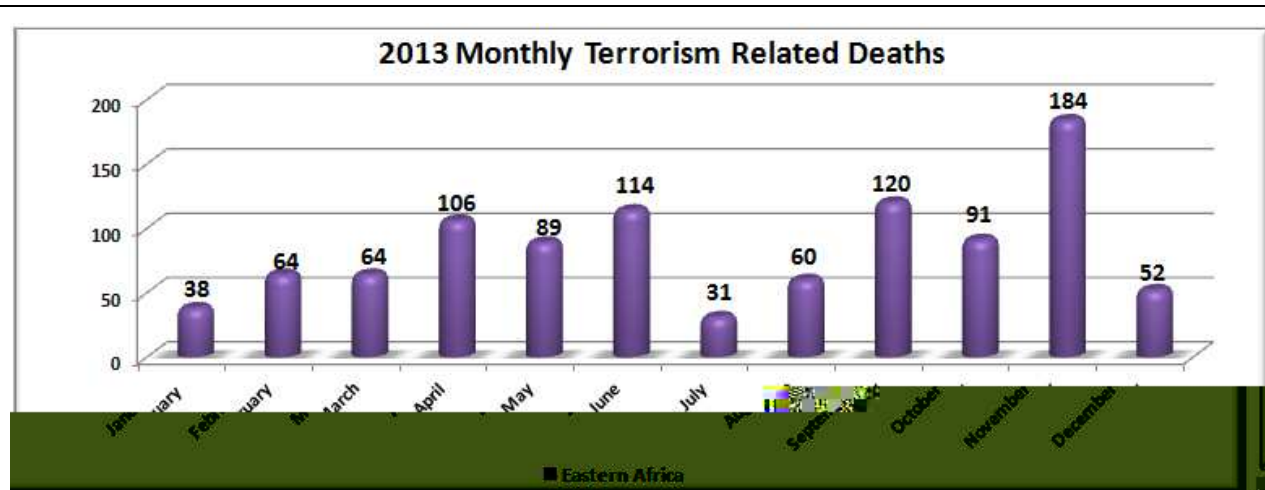


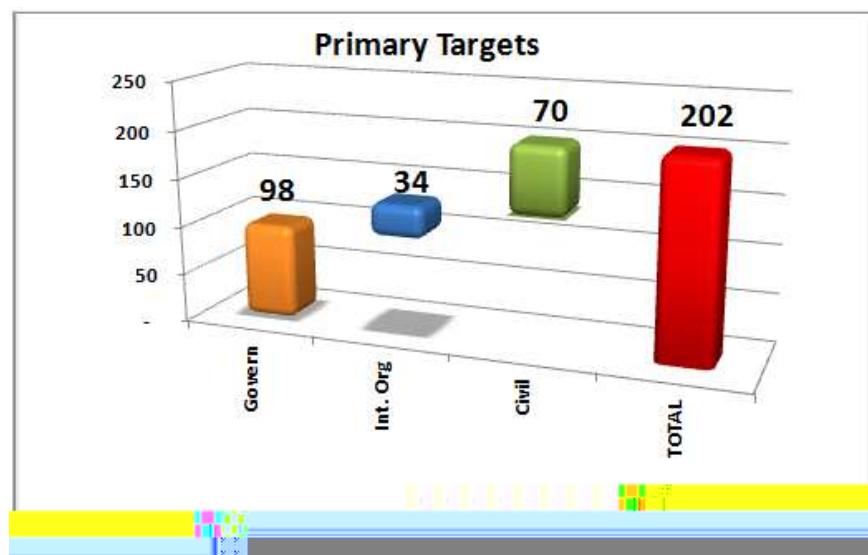
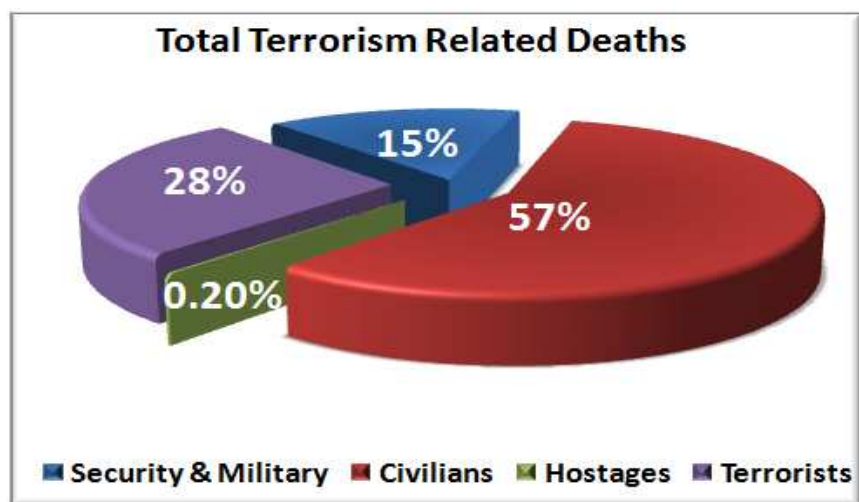
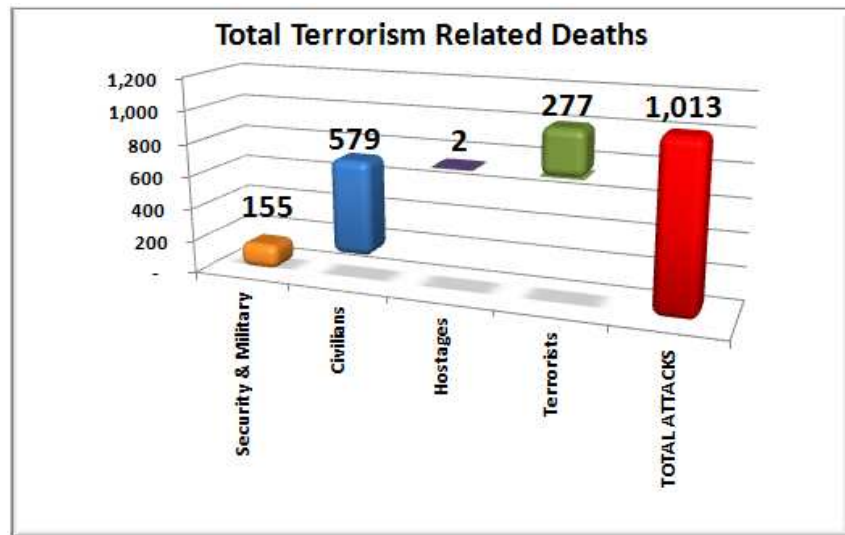
as they exist, will still pose a danger to lasting peace and security and economic development in the region.

- There is also a continued possibility that Al-Shabaab can strengthen ties *with Boko Haram and AQ/IM* with resultant expansion of terror attacks in the region.

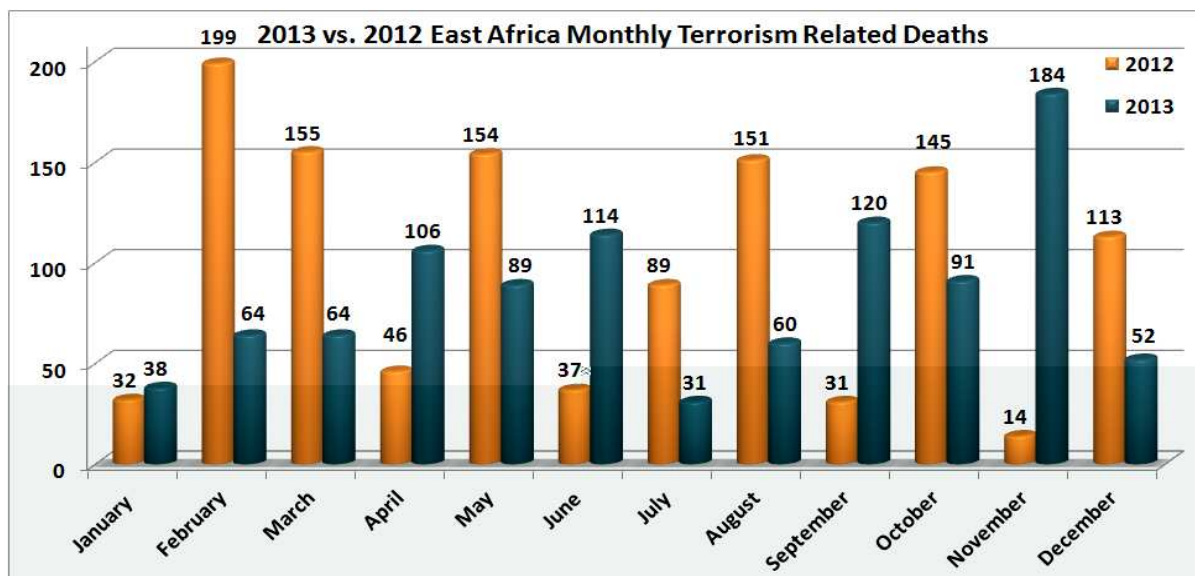
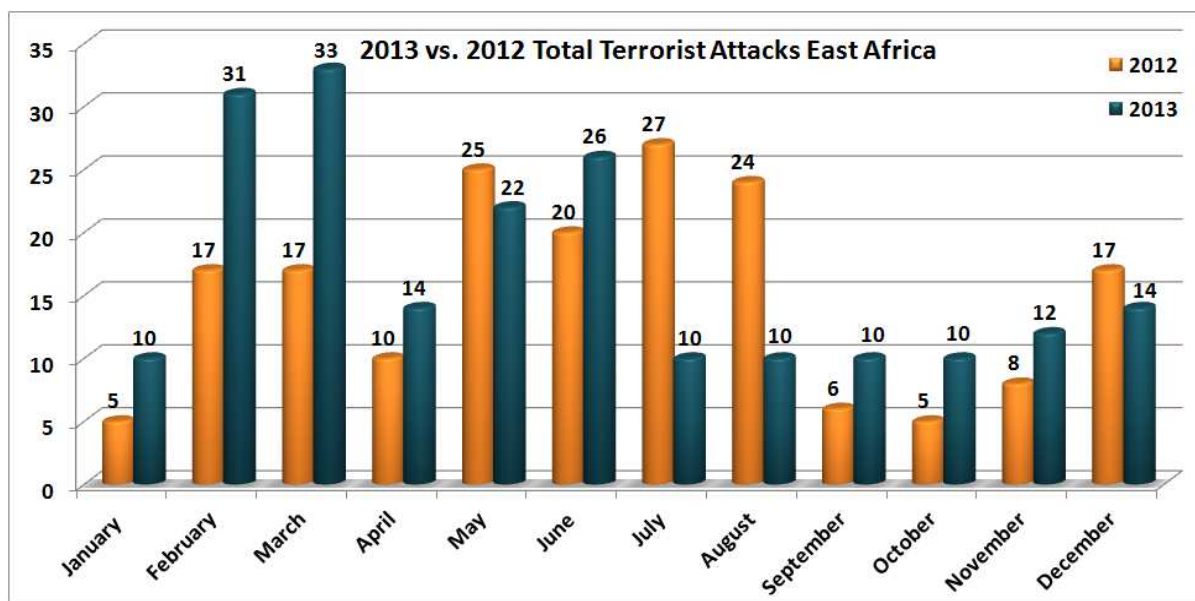
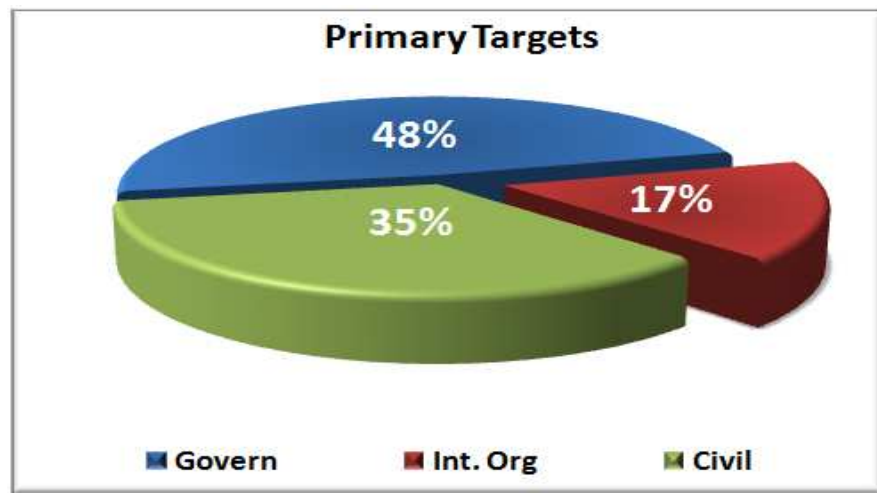
#### iv. Statistical Representations related to the Terrorist Incidents in Eastern Africa











## **F. Southern Africa observations related to terrorist incidents in 2013**

### **i. Status of the Threat of Terrorism**

Southern Africa has, until very recently, been the only region on the continent relatively spared from widespread active terrorist activity. However, much as the region is not as yet regarded as a primary target for international terror attacks, the weakness of state institutions that can be witnessed in a good number of the countries of southern Africa, the porosity of borders, the long, ill protected coast line, piracy, the discovery of huge mineral and gas deposits attractive to investment but also to a growing influx of illegal immigrants, represent a huge incentive for terrorist networks and organized criminals to infiltrate the region, establish themselves there in relative safety, prepare and carry out many of their evil deeds such as the setting up of sleeper cells, trafficking on drugs, money laundering, recruitment, indoctrination, radicalization, training and eventually full blown terrorist activities. Terrorist groups may yet decide to target foreign interests in any of the countries of the region and any of those countries could be used to conduct an attack against a third country.

During the period under review, the region did not experience terrorist attacks by any internationally declared or known terrorist group. Nonetheless, the region was not totally free from terrorist attacks by other groups:

RENAMO, a legally registered political organization, became the biggest opposition party in Mozambique when in the parliamentary election of 1994, it won 112 out of a 250 sit strong national parliament.

The party has been losing grip of its electoral base ever since. A good number of its influential members abandoned the organization and formed their own political parties and many activists have been emigrating to these new parties plunging RENAMO into a much deeper political crisis.

In each of the ensuing elections, the party has steadily been losing sits in parliament. From 112 in 1994, RENAMO's seats in Parliament shrank to a mere 56 in the last election.

The leader of RENAMO himself lost every presidential election in which he participated from 1994 to date.

As the 2014 election season approached, the future looked grim for this opposition party. FRELIMO remained ever strong and UDM was visibly growing in political ascendance. The prospects of RENAMO realizing its political ambitions through a normal parliamentary process looked extremely remote. The possibility of the party being relegated to a secondary position in the next October 2014 Presidential and Parliamentary elections





could not be discarded. And this has been something RENAMO leadership could not come to terms with.

Disillusioned with 20 years of parliamentary democracy, which did not bring it any closer to power, RENAMO decided to pursue its political ambition through a different approach.

The leader of RENAMO, Afonso Dhlakama, introduced a new method of conducting main stream opposition political activity in the country:

1. He sought to obtain through bilateral talks with the government away from parliament, the political concessions he failed to achieve through a normal parliamentary debate and negotiation. He wanted the government to catapult him and his party to positions of power in government and economy.
2. To improve RENAMO's prospects of success in these bilateral negotiations and, eventually, in the upcoming general elections, Dhlakama split his party into two wings:
  - One wing remained in Parliament to conduct parliamentary activity and use the platform and the Media to demonize and discredit the ruling party;
  - The other wing, led by Dhlakama himself, took up arms, went into the bush and embarked on a wanton killing and destruction of life and property indiscriminately, with no respect for the identity of the victims and targets.

On 5 April 2013, a *RENAMO armed group* killed four policemen and three civilians at *Muxungue, Sofala province*; on 19 June 2013, 7 soldiers were killed by *RENAMO* at *Savane*, central Mozambique, and on 21 June 2013, two civilians were killed and five injured in an attack by *RENAMO* at *Machanga, Sofala province*, and on 1 November 2013, armed men from *RENAMO* killed a civilian, injured 13 and abducted four in an attack near the town of *Muxungue*.

All the aforementioned attacks were of the gun-explosive combination type. The targets were both civilian and government. The style of attacks was typical of asymmetric warfare with ambush attacks on police, military, civilians, and transport routes.

As a result of these attacks, human life, physical Integrity and the freedom of citizens were endangered; people were killed and others seriously injured; schools, hospitals, long distance buses, police stations, public and private institutions were destroyed and property looted. Communities panicked and were in fear; terrified, they did not know what the future held for themselves and their children.

An aspect to take note of in the Mozambique case is the fact that, resisting to the temptation of unleashing an all out military suppression of RENAMO, the government has



been displaying resilience and extreme patience with the armed group. It has been selective in its military response and generous with RENAMO at the negotiating table. For the government, the preservation of peace and stability in the country is paramount. It has opted for dialogue as the only acceptable method of finding solution to RENAMO's grievances. Its priority is to put an end to RENAMO's armed violence and persuade the estranged party to conduct its political activity in accordance with the law and within the established national institutional framework. To this effect, the government is determined to remain at the negotiating table until RENAMO stops its military actions and accepts to disarm and demobilize its fighters who may be accommodated in different sectors of the national economy or even in the country's security apparatus, if they have the required skills, physical aptitude and willingness to do so.

The government has, however, been able to confine RENAMO's armed activities to the Sofala Province, more specifically, to the locality of Muxungue, home area of Dhalkama and a good number of his followers. Life is said to be going on normally in the rest of the country.

Weakness of state institutions is one of the most serious vulnerabilities of AU member states to terrorism. Recent visits to Southern Africa by the ACSRT have found a region extremely conscious of the danger terrorism poses to SADC countries individually, and to their joint regional economic and social integration effort. Driven by a strong belief that peace and security is a "sine qua non" condition for any meaningful and sustainable development and integration of their region, SADC countries have made significant strides in the operationalisation of "Africa Peace and Security Architecture" (APSA). A Protocol is in force instituting cooperation, coordination and information exchange in the areas of politics, defence and Security. SADC member states have signed a mutual defence pact; they have operationalised SADC Standby Force; they have integrated *Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation* into the regional interstate defence and Security Committee. SADC have established a regional Early Warning Centre and regional electoral consultative and mediation Bodies. A tripartite memorandum of understanding between Mozambique, South Africa and Tanzania has put in place a standing operational mechanism to monitor their long coast line and protect their territorial waters against maritime piracy, illegal fishing and other sea borne criminal activities.

Conscious of the fact that Terrorists have no respect for national boundaries, regard for the rule of law or consideration for human rights or the principles of peaceful resolution of conflicts, the countries of southern Africa are taking no chances. They are approaching terrorist threat in a comprehensive manner. They have put in place mechanism aimed at addressing the root causes and enablers of terrorism; they are trying to accelerate regional economic growth and improve political, economic and social governance to eliminate avoidable imbalances and prevent new recruits from joining terrorist groups and perpetrating terrorist attacks. The region has adopted legislation that criminalises terrorist



deeds. Visible effort is being made to strengthen regional cooperation and coordination, and enhance the capacity of Intelligence, security and law enforcement agencies to conduct robust and successful operations, to monitor, investigate, intercept and disrupt terrorists' planning, networks and activities, cut off terrorists' funding and access to equipment and training and bring terrorist leaders and their supporters to justice.

**i. General Characteristics of the Threat of Terrorism**

**ATTACK TYPE: Statistical comparison of the data collected regarding "Attack Types" in 2013.**

Comparing statistics between 2012 and 2013 in terms of terrorist attacks, it can be surmised that 2012 registered no attacks versus 2013 which registered 4 attacks. A large percentage (75%) of these attacks were a mixture of guns and conventional weapons, such as ambush attacks, assassinations, and gun attacks on government assets and civilian attacks.

**TOTAL ATTACKS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA REGION FOR 2013:** A total of four attacks were registered.

**TARGET TYPE:** Data from statistics for 2013 show a mixture of government and civilian targets. In 2013 two attacks were against civilian targets and two attacks were on government targets.

**TERRORISM RELATED CASUALTIES:** the highest number of casualties registered in 2013 was among government/security officials, totaling 11 deaths, while 6 deaths were among the civilian population representing 65% and 35% of the total of deaths respectively. Most of the deaths, nine (09) in all occurred in June 2013, with seven (07) occurring in April 2013 and one (01) death registered for November 2013. The total death toll by terrorists in 2013 in the Southern African Region was 17.

**v. Anticipated outlook for the region**

Apart from the attacks in Mozambique, from a regional point of view, given the expansionist nature of contemporary terrorist networks, there are several factors that can make the region attractive to terrorist groups. These factors are:

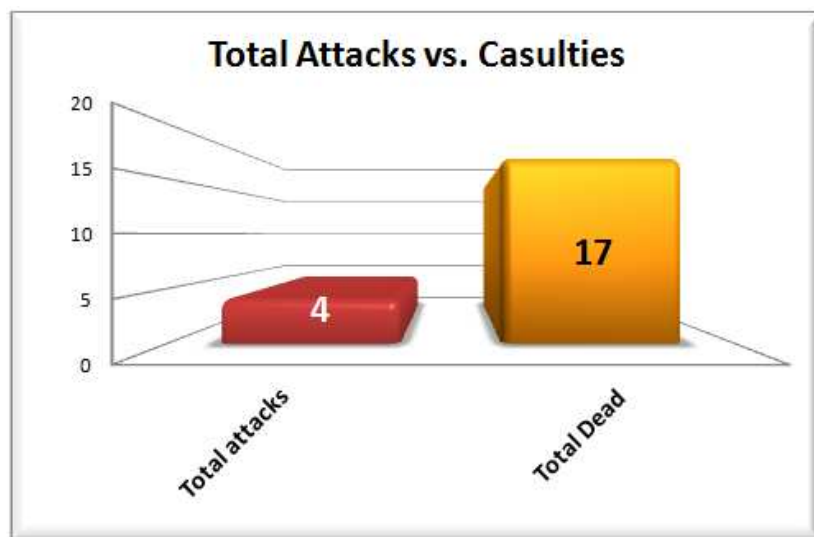
- The possibility remains that terrorists can utilize the Southern African region as a breeding ground for recruitment, training camps, safe haven, planning centers and radicalization opportunities.
- Terrorist groups can use the region to acquire genuine travel documents (based on fake identities) and take advantage of the well-established regional banking and

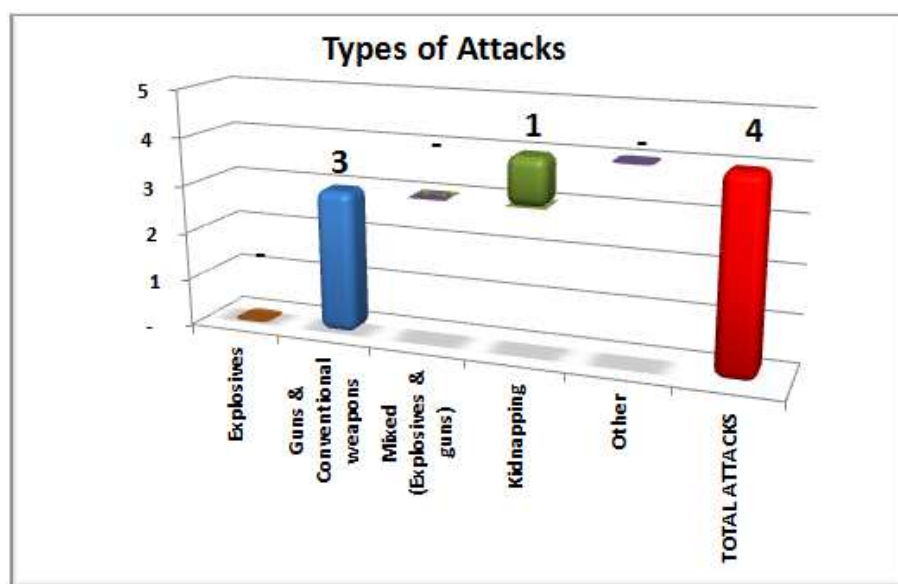
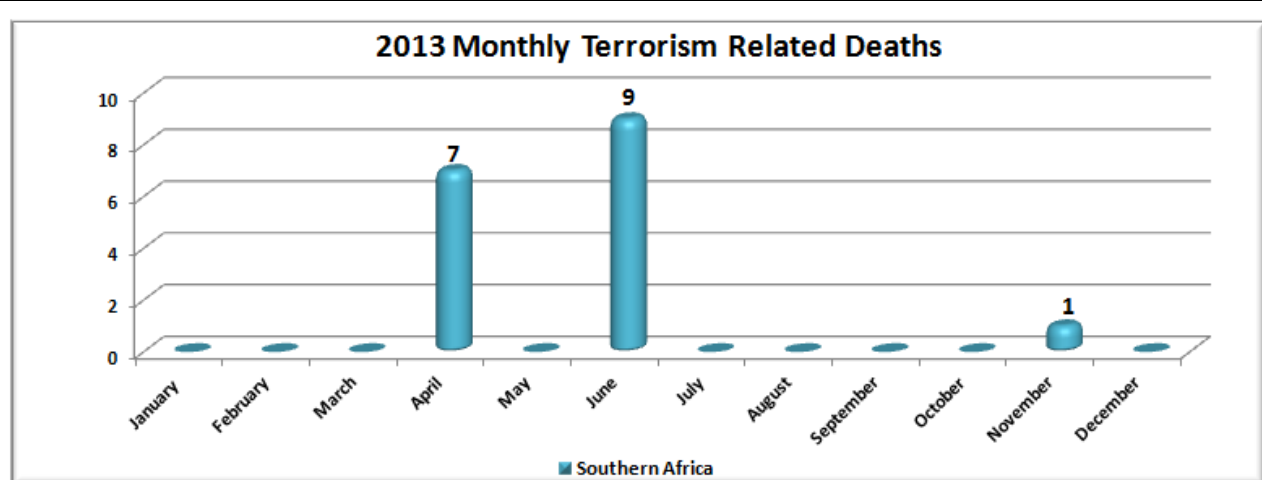
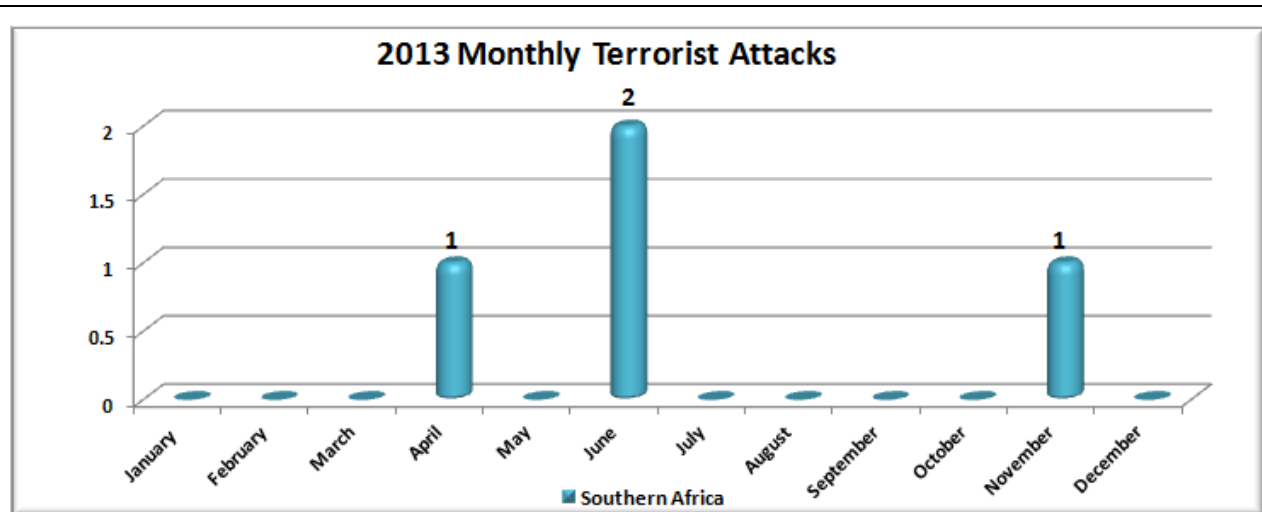


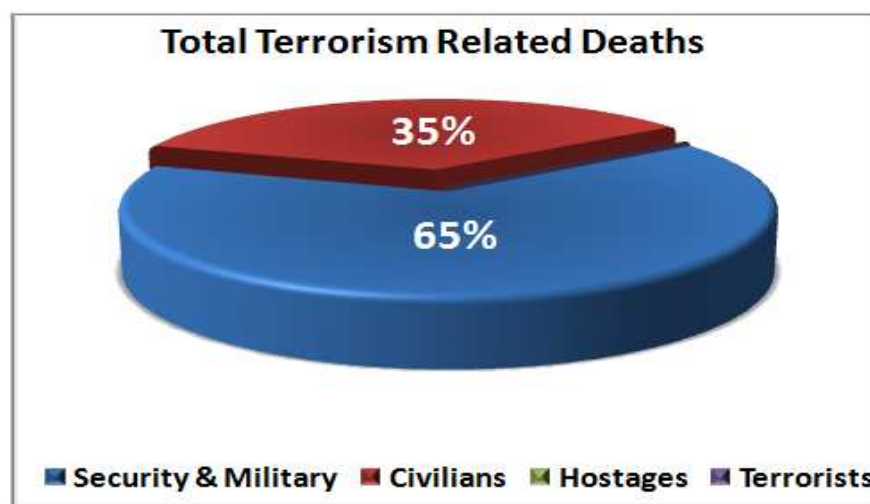
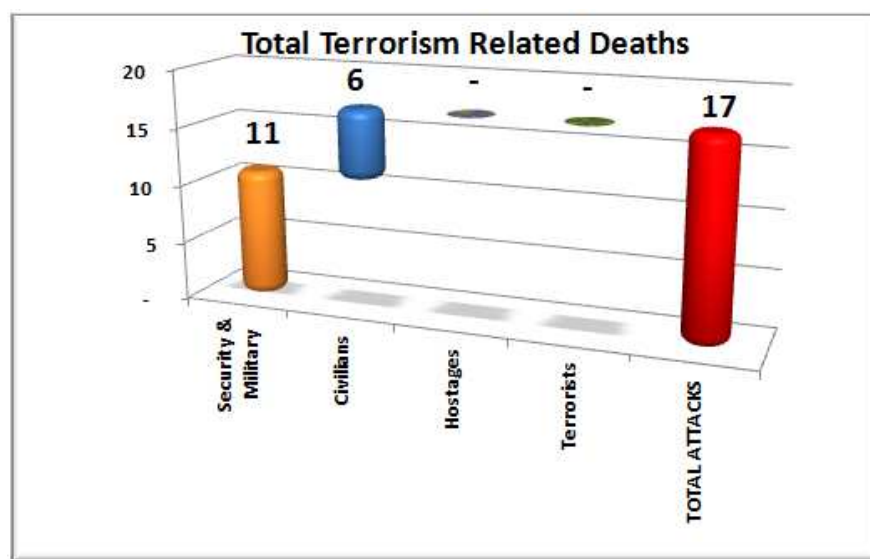
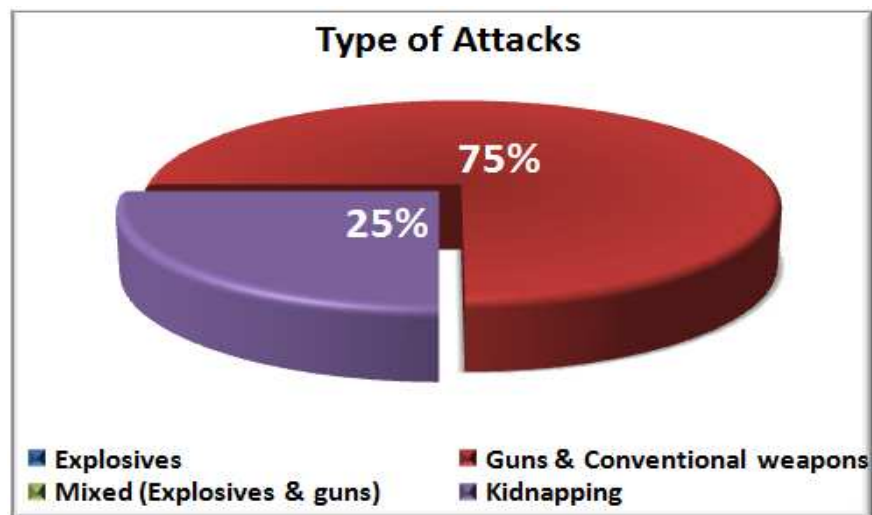
business infrastructure to launder money and finance their operations, or act as intelligence conduits for similar groups in other regions of the continent.

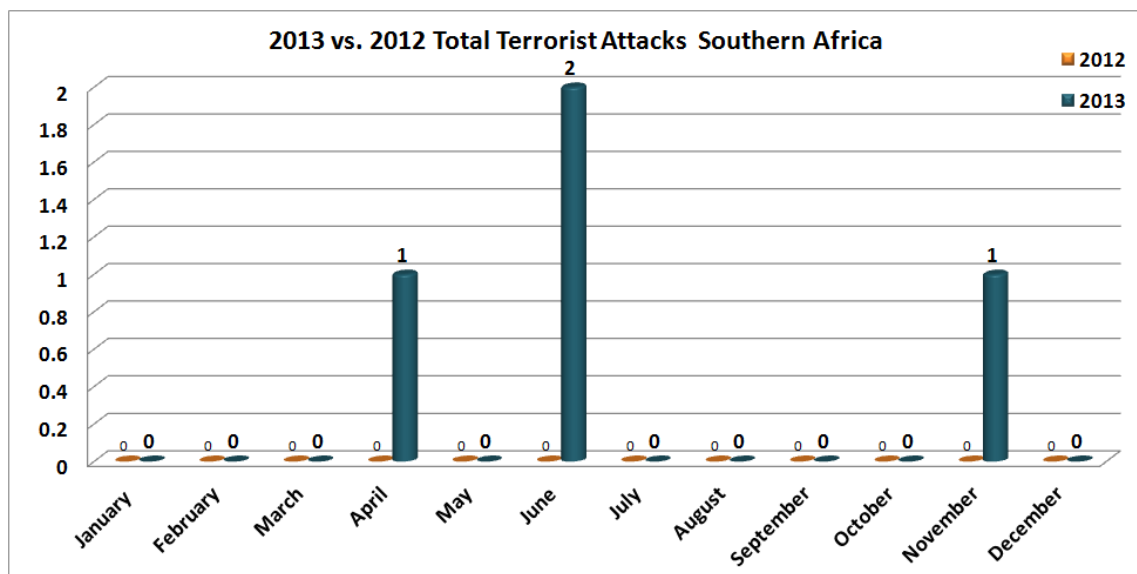
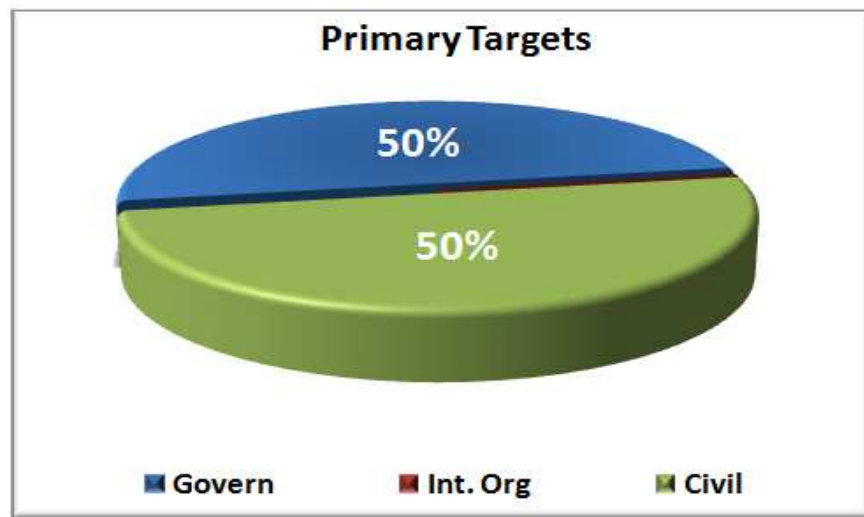
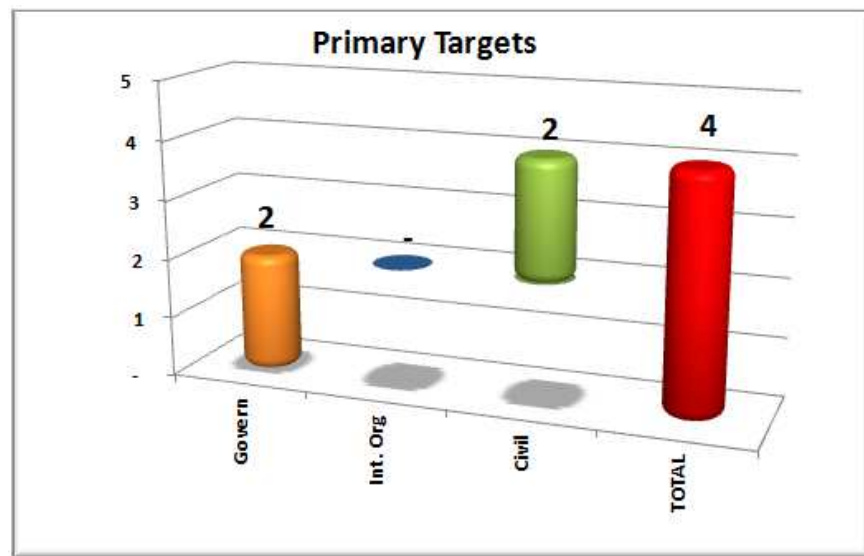
- The discovery of huge mineral and gas deposits and the complimentary investment atmosphere in the region has led to a number of investors establishing business enterprises in the region. On the other hand non-profit organisations, charities and faith based institutions, have steadily been converging to the region. The premises of some of these entities have the potential of being used as hiding places for terrorists, as places for fostering radicalism and violent religious extremism, for facilitating money laundering, terror financing, illegal travel networks and the enhancement of links between organised crime and terrorism.
- The porous nature of land and maritime borders makes it very difficult to protect and manage them, unwittingly leaving the door open to piracy, drug trafficking, illegal cross border movement of people and goods, including terrorists and bomb making substances.
- Socio-economic disparity, other forms of marginalization and the lack of employment opportunities for the youth, may lead to the formation of extremist violent groups which, in turn, can be used by terrorist groups to gain a foothold in the region.
- The technological advances in the region, sophisticated electronic communication systems, large numbers of the populations with access to mobile technology, free/cheap access to the internet and the high usage of social internet media such as Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp, YouTube, may expose the citizens of the region to indoctrination and radicalization.

## ii. Statistical Representations related to the Terrorist Incidents in Southern Africa

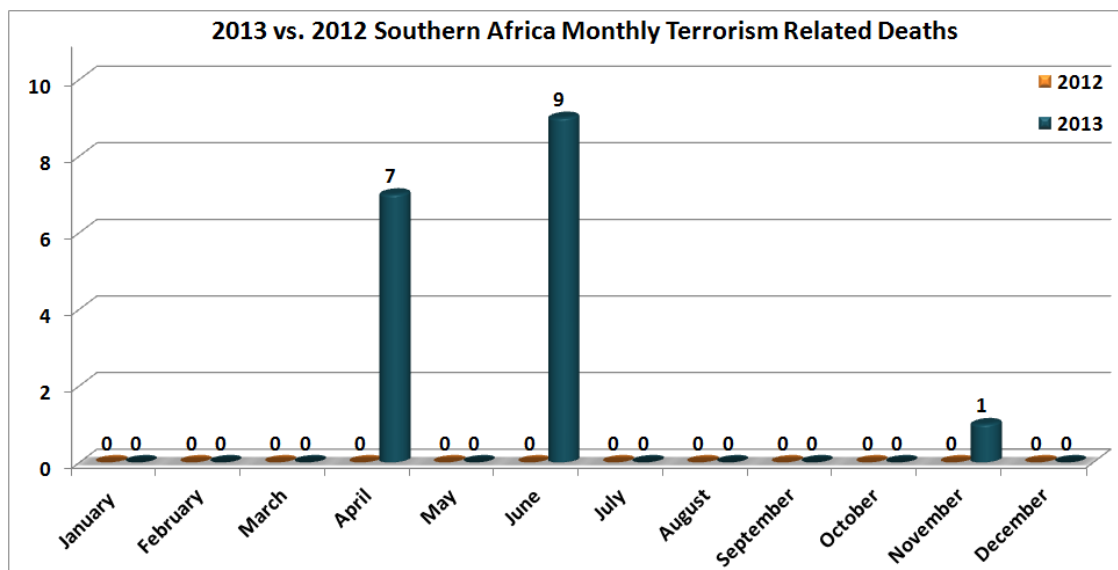












## Rapport Mensuel de la Situation sur le Terrorisme en Afrique du Nord en 2013

### Janvier 2013

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	ET	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>				
Mardi 15 janvier, vers 16h	sur la RN 25 reliant Dellys à Baghlia, à 50 km à l'est du chef-lieu de la wilaya de Boumerdès	(AQMI) Qaida Maghreb Islamique	Al au	Les terroristes de l'ex-GSPC ont perpétré un attentat à la bombe. L'engin mortel était enfoui au bord de la route, à la sortie de la ville de Baghlia. Il a été explosé vraisemblablement à distance au moment de l'arrivée du convoi de la gendarmerie. Selon des sources, ce énième acte terroriste a ciblé un convoi de la Gendarmerie nationale ayant escorté un fourgon de prisonnier. On déplore quatre gendarmes blessés, lesquels ont été évacués à l'hôpital de Dellys.
Mercredi 16 janvier	Tinguentourine, In Amenas, dans le sud est algérien proche des frontières libyennes.	Les signataires du Sang (Al Mouakkiooune Bi Dimaa')		Des islamistes armés ont attaqué un champ gazier exploité par le consortium pétrolier BP-Statoil- Sonatrach. bilan : 792 otages libérés, 37 otages tués, 29 terroristes abattus, 3 terroristes capturés, 2 gendarmes tués ,8 militaires légèrement blessés.
Dimanche 27 janvier	sis au village Aïn Chriki, dans la commune de Djebahia, à 20 km à l'ouest de Bouira	(AQMI) Qaida Maghreb Islamique	Al au	Un détachement composé de 11 éléments chargés d'assurer la sécurité du gazoduc Hassi R'mel - Dellys a été la cible d'un groupe terroriste. L'attaque a fait trois morts et sept blessés parmi les agents chargés de la protection du site.
<b>TUNISIE</b>				
Samedi 12 janvier	la ville touristique de Sidi Bou Said.	Unconnu		Un mausolée soufi, qui avait donné son nom à la fameuse ville tunisienne de Sidi Bou Said, a fait l'objet d'un incendie criminel."Les éléments du courant salafiste considèrent que de



			tels tombeaux sont une forme d'association à Dieu", a expliqué un habitant de Sidi Bou Said.
Mercredi 23 janvier, durant la nuit	la ville d'Akouda, dans le gouvernorat de Sousse.	Inconnu	Le mausolée soufi de Sidi Ahmed Ouerfelli a fait l'objet d'un incendie criminel .Des agresseurs non identifiés ont lancé des cocktails Molotov contre le dit mausolée." Les gens qui sont à l'origine de ces attaques sont des Wahhabites", a déclaré un responsable de l'Union soufie lors d'une conférence de presse organisée à Tunis.
Jeudi 24 janvier	Dans la ville d'El Hamma, dans le gouvernorat de Gabès.	Inconnu	Des salafistes wahabistes tunisiens ont attaqué le mausolée soufi de Sidi Ali Ben Salem qui a été totalement ravagé par les flammes."Ces attaques incessantes contre des mausolées et des zawiyas s'inscrivent dans un plan méthodique visant à détruire la mémoire collective", a indiqué un communiqué du ministère de la Culture publié mercredi.
Jeudi 24 janvier	à Douz.	Inconnu	Des salafistes wahabistes tunisiens ont attaqué le mausolée soufi de Sidi Ahmed al-Ghout par un incendie qui l'a totalement ravagé. "Ces attaques incessantes contre des mausolées et des zawiyas s'inscrivent dans un plan méthodique visant à détruire la mémoire collective", a indiqué un communiqué du ministère de la Culture.
Jeudi 24 janvier 203	à Matmata.	Inconnu	Des salafistes incendiaires ont tenté de mettre le feu au mausolée de Sidi Knaou."Ces attaques incessantes contre des mausolées et des zawiyas s'inscrivent dans un plan méthodique visant à détruire la mémoire collective", a indiqué un communiqué du ministère de la Culture.
Dimanche 27 janvier, le soir	à Gafsa.	Inconnu	Des salafistes wahabistes tunisiens ont attaqué le mausolée soufi de Sidi Ben Naji qui a été vandalisés et désacralisés.
Dimanche 27 janvier, le soir.	à Monastir.	Inconnu	Des salafistes wahabistes tunisiens ont attaqué le mausolée soufi de Sidi Baghdadi qui a été vandalisés et désacralisés.
<b>LIBYE</b>			
Mercredi 2 janvier, dans la soirée	dans le quartier Hawari de Benghazi	Inconnu	Des hommes armés libyens ont enlevé le chef du service d'enquête criminelle (SEC) de Benghazi. Abdulsalam al-Mihdawi et deux de ses collègues ont été agressés par des hommes masqués alors qu'ils étaient arrêtés à un feu rouge d'un des quartiers de la ville.



Samedi 05 janvier	à Sabha	Inconnu	Le président du Congrès général national libyen (CGN) Mohamed Magarief a échappé à une tentative d'assassinat. Plusieurs de ses gardes du corps ont été blessés lors d'échanges de coups de feu qui ont duré trois heures dans l'hôtel où se trouvait Magarief.
Samedi 05 janvier	Quartier Sidi Faraj à Benghazi	Inconnu	le corps d'un officier du Service d'enquête criminelle (SEC), le lieutenant-colonel Nasser Al-Moghrabi a été exécuté d'une balle dans la tête. Sous l'ancien régime, cet officier avait été membre des services de la sécurité intérieure de Mouammar Kadhafi à Benghazi.
Dimanche 07 janvier, le soir	Benghazi	Inconnu	Un dirigeant islamiste libyen, Ahmed Abou Khattala, échappe à une tentative d'assassinat. Un homme voulait faire sauter la voiture du chef islamiste mais l'engin a explosé prématurément, tuant le poseur de bombe.
Samedi 12 janvier	Benghazi	Inconnu	Le consul général d'Italie Guido de Sanctis a échappé à une attaque armée à Benghazi ? Des inconnus armés ont ouvert le feu contre le véhicule blindé du consul devant l'hôtel Tibesti. Aucun groupe n'a pour l'heure revendiqué cette attaque.
Lundi 14 janvier	Quartier de Kish près de Fuwaihat, dans le centre de Benghazi	Inconnu	Un policier libyen est décédé après qu'une bombe eut visé sa voiture de patrouille. Selon des témoins de cette attaque, la bombe a été lancée depuis un véhicule en circulation.
Mardi 15 janvier, dans la soirée	à Benghazi	Inconnu	L'explosion d'une voiture piégée a tué un policier. Ce policier avait été gardien d'installations pétrolières avant la révolution.
Samedi 19 janvier	L'aéroport de Toubrouk	Inconnu	Le ministre libyen de la Défense Mohammed Mahmoud al-Barghati est sorti indemne d'échanges de coups de feu entre ses gardes du corps et d'anciens rebelles.
Jeudi 24 janvier	Benghazi	Inconnu	Naji El-Hariri a pour sa part été tué lors de la dernière série d'assassinats à Benghazi. Son oncle, Omar El-Hariri, qui avait participé au coup d'Etat de Mouammar Kadhafi en 1969, avait été l'un des premiers à abandonner le régime en 2011.
Samedi 26 janvier	Misrata	Inconnu	Un membre du conseil local de Misrata a été assassiné alors qu'il sortait d'une mosquée du centre ville après les prières de Dhuhr. Sheikh Mohamed Ben Othman a été abattu par deux hommes circulant à bord d'une voiture.
Mardi 29 janvier	la Rue Gurji, dans le	Inconnu	Un bâtiment inutilisé des Nations unies a été atteint par deux bombes artisanales. Cette



	quartier de Ghut Shaal de la ville de Benghazi		attaque n'a fait aucun blessé."Une bombe a explosé, occasionnant des dommages peu importants au bâtiment et brisant seulement plusieurs vitres" a déclaré la porte-parole de la MINUSIL Radhia Achouri. "Un second engin similaire a été retrouvé par la suite et désamorcé par la police libyenne, qui a réagi rapidement et avec efficacité à cet incident", a-t-elle ajouté.
Jeudi 31 janvier, aux premières heures de la matinée	Dans le quartier d'Al-Birkah, à Benghazi.	Inconnu	Une bombe a explosé devant un poste de police .Aucune perte ni aucun dommage important n'ont été signalés.
le 31 décembre 2012	près de Misrata		Les ruines de l'église copte de Dafinya, cible d'un attentat

### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Total Wounded</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
22					92					24					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	14	1	7
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>													
6	6	2	1	7	10	37	RAS	45	RAS	21	RAS	RAS	RAS	3			

### Preliminary remarks

- L'AQMI reste la menace terroriste la plus importante en Afrique du nord.



- En Algérie, L'AQMI semble innover en orientant ses attaques vers les infrastructures stratégiques.
- En Libye, la nouvelle série d'attentat cible exclusivement des personnalités et institutions incarnant le gouvernement libyen et ses alliés officiels.
- En Tunisie, selon toute vraisemblance, les wahabo-salafistes s'adonnent à des attaques contre des symboles culturels et culturels de la nation tunisienne à travers la destruction des mausolées de saints soufis, une étape importante avant celle plus violente.



## **Février 2013**

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	ET RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>			
Mercredi 6 février, le soir.	à Khenchela, à 540 km au sud-est d'Alger.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Une caserne militaire a été attaquée par un groupe armé (50 éléments). Il y aurait six militaires blessés et deux assaillants tués.
Dimanche 10 février	au lieu-dit Zarif El Waâr, relevant de la daïra de Négrine à l'extrême sud de la wilaya de Tébessa	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Une bombe de fabrication artisanale, qui était enfoui sous terre, a explosé au passage d'un groupe de personnes originaires de Bir El Ater qui y faisaient la chasse à la gazelle. Trois personnes ont été blessées, dont un grièvement.
Lundi 11 février	Tizi-Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux terroristes tués à Tizi Ouzou;
Vendredi 15 février	Sidi Akkacha, à 5 km au sud de Ténès (Chlef).	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un policier a succombé à ses blessures après son admission à l'hôpital de Ténès suite à un accrochage qui a eu lieu entre des éléments de la police et un groupe terroriste. L'échange de tirs s'est produit devant un kiosque multiservice, au centre-ville, lorsqu'un des assaillants est entré dans le magasin pour acheter des puces pour téléphone portable. Devant l'exigence de présenter une pièce d'identité, le terroriste s'est montré menaçant envers le commerçant et un citoyen, présent sur les lieux, en a aussitôt avisé la sûreté urbaine de la ville. Le bilan fait état d'un terroriste abattu et un autre arrêté, alors que le troisième a pris la fuite.
16 février 2013			Quatre terroristes tués à la frontière avec le Mali.
Dimanche 17 février	à Beni Daoud, sur les	(AQMI) Al Qaida au	Une femme a été grièvement blessée dans l'explosion d'une bombe artisanale. La victime,





	monts de Thenia, à l'est de Boumerdès.	Maghreb Islamique	âgée de 50 ans, était mariée et originaire du village Ouled Saleh, dans la même région. Elle s'était rendue à Sidi Daoud pour effectuer des travaux de désherbage dans un champ d'oliviers qui appartient à sa famille. La victime a marché sur une bombe enfouie sous terre ; elle a été atteinte au niveau de ses jambes. Blessée, elle a été transférée vers le service des urgences de l'hôpital de Thenia, où elle a subi une amputation du membre inférieur grièvement atteint par l'explosion.
Jeudi 21 février	Dans la région d'Adekar, à l'ouest de Bejaïa	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un soldat algérien a été blessé par l'explosion d'une bombe a fait savoir .Cet incident est survenu lors d'une opération de ratissage de l'armée dans la région d'Adekar.
23 février			Quatre terroristes tués à Boukaal Medajadji et 8 à Boumerdès, y compris l'émir de AQMI de la ville de Bordj Menaïel.
<b>TUNISIE</b>			
Samedi 2 février	Jammal, à Monastir	Inconnu	Des salafistes tunisiens ont détruit le mausolée soufi de Sidi Abdeljabbar.
Samedi 2 février	Awlad Chamakh, à Mahdia	Inconnu	Des salafistes tunisiens ont détruit et incendié le mausolée soufi de Sidi Amor Bouzid.
Mercredi 6 février, 8h15.	à El Menzah	Inconnu	Chokri Belaid, 48 ans, grande figure de l'opposition tunisienne, est abattu de trois balles devant son domicile. Des manifestations contre le parti islamiste au pouvoir, Ennahdha, éclatent partout dans le pays.
Dimanche 17 février, dans la soirée.	El Kef	Inconnu	Des salafistes tunisiens ont détruit un tombeau soufi. Des agresseurs non identifiés ont attaqué et mis à sac le mausolée Dahmani de Sidi Baraket.
Dimanche 17 février, dans la soirée.	à El Menzah	Inconnu	Le mémorial installé par les artistes tunisien en la mémoire de feu Chokri Belaid, leader de l'opposition assassiné le mercredi 6 février 2013, 8h15, a été vandalisé et détruit.



Jeudi 21 février, dans la soirée	la région de Hasi El Frid, dans la province de Kasserine.	Inconnu	Des échanges de tirs entre les forces de sécurité et des groupes armés ont éclaté.
Jeudi 21 février	à Sidi Bouzid	Inconnu	La Garde nationale et des salafistes armés ont échangé des coups de feu. Les salafistes ont ouvert le feu sur les policiers à partir d'une mosquée du centre de la ville .L'un des attaquants est mort, et deux policiers ont été blessés.
Mardi 26 février	à Sidi Bouzid	Inconnu	Des salafistes tunisiens ont attaqué le poste de police de Sidi Bouzid pour récupérer une moto saisie par la police. La police a fait usage de gaz lacrymogènes pour disperser les assaillants. Des unités de l'armée ont également été déployées pour rétablir l'ordre.
<b>LIBYE</b>			
Mardi 05 février	Zawiya et la ville de Maya, située entre Tripoli et Zawiya	Inconnu	Trois personnes ont été enlevées dont Mohamed al-Kilani, fils d'Abdulraheem al-Kilani qui siège au CGN .Ces trois personnes ,qui sont tombées sur une fausse patrouille ,étaient chargées du transfert de deux prisonniers de Tripoli à Zawiya. Les ravisseurs ont contacté Mohamed al-Kilani par téléphone et demandé la libération des deux prisonniers qui ont été transférés à la prison de Zawiya.
Dimanche 11 février	Tripoli	Inconnu	Le colonel Mahmoud Al-Jaaber des pompiers nationaux a été kidnappé alors qu'il se trouvait dans son bureau.
Mardi 12 février	Tripoli	Inconnu	Des hommes armés ont enlevé Abdulrahman Abdullah Hussein, président de l'Arab Contracting Union, et son chauffeur soudanais.
Vendredi 15 février	à Benghazi dans l'est de la Libye	Inconnu	Une bombe a été lancée contre la voiture d'un haut responsable de la sécurité devant son domicile. Personne n'a été blessé lors de cet attentat. Ahmed Al-Araq, commandant révolutionnaire lors de la révolte de 2011, aurait reçu ces derniers jours un certain nombre de menaces sur son téléphone portable.



Jeudi 28 février	à Benghazi dans l'est de la Libye	Inconnu	Des agresseurs ont attaqué une église copte égyptienne agressant deux prêtres. Le ministère dit "vivement condamner l'attaque menée jeudi dernier contre l'église égyptienne (...) et l'agression du père Paul Isaac et de son assistant par des individus armés est irresponsables".
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### Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Total Wounded					Primary Targets		
18					22					20					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	8	RAS	10
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
4	5	RAS	3	6													

### Preliminary remarks

- L'AQMI reste la menace terroriste la plus importante en Afrique du nord.
- En Algérie, L'AQMI semble, en parallèle à l'utilisation fréquente des bombes contre les civiles et les militaires, vouloir dupliquer l'attaque de Tiguentourine en termes de nombre d'assaillants attaque contre la caserne de Khenchela (un groupe armé de 50 éléments).
- En Libye, la nouvelle série d'enlèvements cible exclusivement des personnalités incarnant le gouvernement libyen et ses alliés officiels avec des manifestations violentes d'intolérance interreligieuse.



- En Tunisie, les terroristes franchissent une nouvelle étape dans l'activisme dans la violence s'articulant autour du premier assassinat politique ciblant une personnalité d'opposition ,Chokri Belaid, en parallèle aux agissements des wahabo-salafistes qui s'adonnent à des attaques de manière systématique contre des symboles culturels et culturelo -historiques de la nation tunisienne à travers la destruction des mausolées de saints soufis, une manière d'éroder la mémoire collective nationale et universelle.



## Mars 2013

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRE</b>			
Mardi 05 mars, vers 10 heures.	Sur la RN 12 au lieu dit Tagma, à la sortie est de Yakouren et à une cinquantaine de kilomètres à l'est de Tizi Ouzou.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un convoi de l'ANP a été la cible d'un attentat à la bombe. Un militaire a été blessé dans l'explosion de l'engin artisanal enfoui sous terre et probablement actionné à distance.
Vendredi 08 mars	Constantine	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Les Forces de Sécurité ont tué deux terroristes de l'AQMI proches de Constantine
Mercredi 13 mars, soir.	à Boudoukhane, à 100 km au sud de la wilaya de Khenchela.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un homme a été assassiné. Il s'agit en fait d'un fournisseur de l'armée en denrées alimentaires qui a été enlevé par un groupe de terroristes, lors d'une tentative d'attaque d'un campement militaire à Boudoukhane, au sud de la wilaya de Khenchela.
Lundi 18 mars.	Alger.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	le Syndicat national des journalistes (SNJ) a déclaré dans un communiqué que Tarek Goulmamine, technicien monteur au service du journal télévisé à l'ENTV, a été assassiné à l'arme blanche par un terroriste repent
Lundi 18 mars, dans la soirée.	dans la localité d'Amrouna qui relève de la wilaya de Tissemsilt.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux patriotes ont été tués et trois militaires ont été blessés dans un attentat terroriste. Ils étaient en opération de ratissage quand le camion qui les transportait a sauté sur une bombe artisanale dissimulée sous une motte de terre.
30 mars	La Region de Kabylie	(AQMI) Al Qaida au	L'armée aurait tué cinq terroristes en Kabylie vers la fin de Mars



		Maghreb Islamique	
<b>EGYPTE</b>			
Jeudi 03 mars.	Le Sinaï.	inconnu	Un couple de Britanniques a été enlevé par des Bédouins dans la péninsule égyptienne du Sinaï. Les deux Britanniques ont été enlevés devant une banque où ils venaient de changer de l'argent, alors qu'ils se dirigeaient vers la station balnéaire de Charm el-Cheikh. Les ravisseurs ont indiqué à la presse qu'ils réclamaient la libération de quatre personnes arrêtées pour trafic d'armes.
<b>LIBYE</b>			
Mardi 05 mars, soir.	à Tripoli.	inconnu	La voiture du président de la plus haute autorité politique de Libye, Mohamed al-Megaryef, a essuyé des tirs au moment où ce dernier quittait dans la confusion une salle de réunion assiégée par des manifestants.
Jeudi 07 mars.	à Tripoli	inconnu	Des centaines de libyens armés ont pris d'assaut les studios de la chaîne de télévision privée Alassema, kidnappant cinq employés lors de l'opération. l'attaque est l'œuvre d'un groupe formé à la fois de révolutionnaires, d'islamistes et de civils. Certain ont mis le feu à une partie du bâtiment et ont détruit beaucoup de matériel appartenant à la chaîne.
Jeudi 14 mars .	Benghazi.	inconnu	Des hommes armés ont pénétré dans l'église copte de Benghazi et y ont mis le feu. Cette église, qui appartient à la communauté copte (chrétiens d'Egypte), avait été déjà attaquée fin février, et son prêtre et son adjoint avaient été agressés. Après l'incident de février, les autorités libyennes avaient annoncé l'ouverture d'une enquête, assurant avoir "pris les dispositions nécessaires pour sécuriser l'église et ses occupants".
Vendredi 15 mars	Tripoli.	inconnu	Un résident tunisien a été enlevé dans la capitale libyenne par un groupe de libyens.
Lundi 18 mars.	Tripoli.	inconnu	Le grand mausolée soufi de Sidi Al Andloussi de la banlieue de Tadjoura, qui date du XVe siècle, et classé monument national, a été détruit aux premières heures par l'explosion d'une bombe. La déflagration a soufflé les portes et fenêtres et dévasté l'intérieur du



			bâtiment.
Mercredi 27 mars, matin.	à Benghazi, dans l'est de la Libye.	inconnu	Cinq ressortissants britanniques, trois femmes et deux hommes, ont été retenus pendant quelques heures par un groupe armé constitué de quatre hommes chassés il y a quelques mois des forces de sécurité. deux des femmes ont été horriblement violées sous les yeux de leur père.
Samedi 30 mars	Sebha	inconnu	Des hommes armés ont attaqué le siège d'un commandement militaire, tuant un officier et un soldat. Trois autres soldats libyens ont été blessés. Cette attaque a été attribuée à des criminels cherchant à se venger des récentes opérations lancées contre les trafiquants.
Samedi 30 mars	Derna	inconnu	Une bombe a explosé et a endommagé un tribunal, sans toutefois faire de victimes.
Dimanche 31 mars, soir.	Tadjoura , Tripoli.	inconnu	Mohamed Ali Ghatous, un conseiller du premier ministre libyen Ali Zeidan a été enlevé alors qu'il circulait dans sa voiture, après avoir franchi un point de contrôle dans la banlieue.
Dimanche 31 mars	Tripoli	Des membres du Comité suprême de sécurité (CSS)	Des membres du Comité suprême de sécurité (CSS) du ministère libyen de l'Intérieur ont attaqué le ministère de la Justice. Et pour cause, ce dernier considérait certains groupes armés comme illégitimes et que par conséquent il a estimé que leurs prisons étaient illégales.
<b>TUNISIE</b>			
Mardi 19 mars .	Près de Tadjrouine, dans la région du Kef (nord-ouest), non loin de la frontière algérienne.	inconnu	Des affrontements entre les forces de sécurité et des membres d'un groupe armé qualifié de «terroriste» ont eu lieu.





### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Total Wounded</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
16					12					14					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Other</u>	10	RAS	6
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Other</u>													
3	4	RAS	5	4	3	2	RAS	7	RAS	6	5	3	RAS	RAS			

### Preliminary remarks

- L'AQMI reste la menace terroriste la plus importante en Afrique du nord.
- En Algérie, le recours à l'explosif par l'AQMI est toujours d'actualité pour combler sa faiblesse en termes de redéploiement et de capacité de nuisance.
- En Egypte, un contexte est difficile qui va jusqu'à frapper le segment du tourisme.
- En Libye, les cibles restent constantes les personnalités, les institutions publiques et symboliques ainsi que les étrangers.
- En Tunisie, l'actualité est faite par les wahabo-salafistes qui, à défaut d'attaque armée spectaculaire, s'adonnent à des prêches incendiaires contre l'Etat ou les segments de la société et voir même dans certains cas répondre favorable aux appels d'Al Qaida, ce qui fut le 17 mars 2013.



## **Avril 2013**

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>			
Mercredi 3 avril,	La ville de Mezghena, Médéa	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Le wali de Médéa Brahim Merad a échappé à une tentative d'assassinat par des terroristes d'al-Qaida .Les terroristes ont ouvert le feu contre les policiers qui étaient chargés de sécuriser l'itinéraire emprunté par le convoi du gouverneur, qui se rendait à une manifestation. Un policier a été tué. Deux autres blessés ont été transportés dans un hôpital de Tablat.
Dimanche 28 avril, en milieu d'après-midi	Sud de l'agglomération secondaire de la commune de Bourkika connue sous le nom de Sahel	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Trois éléments du poste d'observation (PO) de la garde communale de Sidi Mohamed Benaïcha (Bourkika) ont été assassinés par un groupe terroriste. Deux gardes communaux ont été tués lors de l'attaque, tandis que le troisième, très gravement atteint, a succombé à ses blessures à son arrivée à l'hôpital de Hadjout.
<b>LYBIE</b>			
Mardi 2 avril	près d'Ajdabiya	inconnu	Deux oléoducs menant au terminal pétrolier de Zueitina ont été soufflés par une explosion délibérée et provoquée par un tir de lance-grenade, d'après le commandant de la 1ère brigade de reconnaissance d'Ajdabiya, selon la National Oil Corporation (NOC) libyenne. Cependant aucune perte humaine n'a été déplorée.
Jeudi 4 avril	à Tripoli.	inconnu	Le commissariat de police d'Abou Slim a été totalement incendié. un groupe armé avait attaché sept policiers dans le commissariat, saisi leurs trois fusils et brûlé les dossiers des procès et les citations à comparaître de la police avant de verser de l'essence dans le bâtiment et brûler toutes les citations à comparaître de la police, à l'exception d'une, appartenant à un



			des leurs.
Vendredi 5 avril.	à Tripoli	inconnu	Des hommes armés ont attaqué l'hôpital d'Abou Slim tuant un homme qui était dans l'unité de soins intensifs, en lui tirant une balle dans la tête et dans les côtes avant de lui déchiqueter le côté à l'aide de verre. Les personnels de cet hôpital ont fui leurs postes après cette attaque, à l'exception des personnes travaillant dans les salles d'opération et d'urgence.
Jeudi 14 Avril.	Benghazi.	inconnu	le fondateur d'Ansar al Sharia, Sufian Ben Qumu, le groupe terroriste accusée d'avoir assassiné l'ambassadeur américain en Libye, Christopher Stevens, a échappé hier à une tentative d' « assassinat ». Il aurait cependant été blessé.
Mardi 22 avril	dans le quartier huppé de Hay Andalus, Tripoli.	inconnu	Une bombe a explosé devant l'ambassade de France à Tripoli, blessant deux gardes et provoquant des dégâts très importants au bâtiment et aux maisons situées aux alentours.
Vendredi 26 avril	à Derna	inconnu	Des tireurs non-identifiés ont attaqué le bataillon Uqba Ibn Nafi du ministère de la Défense, tuant l'un des membres de cette unité, Faisal Omar Akrush.
Samedi 27 avril .	Birkah situé à Benghazi.	inconnu	Une bombe a explosé devant un commissariat de police. C'est le dernier d'une série d'attentats commis contre les institutions gouvernementales. Le dispositif explosif artisanal a endommagé le bâtiment de manière significative. Une partie de la façade avant a été détruite et les vitres ont volé en éclats, a indiqué un gardien de la sécurité de Benghazi. Mais aucun blessé n'a été répertorié dans les rangs des forces de l'ordre.
Dimanche 28 avril	à Tripoli	inconnu	Des hommes armés cernaient dimanche le bâtiment du ministère des Affaires étrangères, pour réclamer "l'épuration du ministère" des responsables et ambassadeurs ayant servi l'ancien régime de Mouammar Kadhafi. Les protestataires empêchent les fonctionnaires d'accéder à leurs bureaux, selon des journalistes de l'AFP. Un responsable du ministère ...
<b>TUNISIE</b>			



Mercredi 10 avril	Nabeul	inconnu	Des salafistes ont fait irruption dans un lycée tunisien et ont agressé le directeur parce qu'il avait interdit l'entrée de sa salle de classe à une élève portant le niqab, ou voile intégral, ont rapporté des enseignants. Le directeur du lycée, Abdelwahed Sentati, a reçu une bastonnade et a été lapidé et souffre de plusieurs fractures, a précisé Hamouda. Les assaillants ont pris la fuite.
Jeudi 11 avril.	Près de Tajerouine, dans la région du Kef (nord-ouest), non loin de la frontière algérienne.	inconnu	Des salafistes ont attaqué un commissariat de police à Hergla, dans le gouvernorat de Sousse, pour libérer un détenu, a fait savoir Tunisia Numérique. Un jeune homme de 23 ans a été tué lors des affrontements avec les forces de sécurité.



### Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Total Wounded					Primary Targets		
12					11					3					Govn t	Int. Org	Civi l
Type of Attacks					Securit y & Militar y	Civilian s	Hostag e	Terrorist s	Other s	Securit y & Militar y	Civilian s	Hostage s	Terrorist s	Other s	9	RAS	3
Explosive s	Guns & Convention al weapons	Mixed (Explosive s & guns)	Kidnappin g	Other s													
2	5	1	RAS	4	5	2	RAS	3	RAS	2	1	RAS	RAS	RAS			

### Preliminary remarks

- L'AQMI reste la menace terroriste la plus importante en Afrique du nord.
- En Algérie, même si elle n'est présente en termes d'événement, l'AQMI garde toujours sa capacité de nuisance, quatre morts en deux attaques.
- En Libye, les cibles restent constantes: les personnalités, les institutions gouvernemental et stratégiques.
- En Tunisie, l'actualité salafistes ne faiblit pas avec le même modus operandi, attaques groupées puis fuite .



## Mai 2013

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>			
Lundi 06 mai, vers 20h	Sur les hauteurs de Keddara, à 30 km au sud de Boumerdès	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux agents de sécurité d'une carrière d'agréats ont été tués et deux autres blessés par un groupe terroriste. l'attaque a été perpétrée par un groupe d'une dizaine d'individus armés. Ces derniers ont ciblé les agents de sécurité de ladite carrière d'agréats d'Azrou en tuant deux parmi eux sur le coup.
Mecredi 08 mai	Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Les forces de sécurité ont tués quatre terroristes à Tizi Ouzou, et 3 autres dans la région Bouhmidane
Jeudi 09 mai	Au lieudit Chaâra, à la sortie est de la commune de Yakouène, Wilaya de tizi ousou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	un militaire blessé et un terroriste a été mis hors d'état de nuire lors d'un accrochage entre les forces de sécurité et un important groupe armé. Les autres membres du groupe terroriste ont réussi à prendre la fuite vers la forêt environnante où les militaires ont enclenché une vaste opération de recherche.
Mardi 14 mai, la nuit	Dans la vaste forêt dite Ighzer Oumanchar, dans les maquis de Tamelaht et Chréa, relevant des deux communes d'Ahnif et Ouled Rached, à l'est de Bouira	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Trois militaires ont été tués au cours d'un violent accrochage entre des unités d'élite de l'ANP et un groupe terroriste
Samedi 25 mai, en fin de journée	sur la RN25 entre la Gare Aomar et Draâ El Mizan, à 20	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb	Une bombe artisanale a explosé au passage d'une patrouille de la gendarmerie. Deux véhicules de la gendarmerie ont été endommagés par le souffle de l'explosion, mais



	km à l'ouest de Bouira	Islamique	aucun gendarme n'a été blessé.
Samedi 25 mai, le soir vers 22h.	Djebahia, à 20 km à l'ouest de Bouira	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux militaires ont été blessés dans une attaque terroriste au hezbollah (mortier artisanal) perpétrée contre une caserne. Le groupe terroriste, dont on ignore le nombre, a bombardé cette caserne avec deux roquettes, dont une seule a explosé, faisant deux blessés parmi les militaires. L'ANP a aussitôt lancé une vaste opération de recherche des auteurs de cette attaque.
Jeudi 30 mai, vers 8h du matin	Au lieudit «Trig Saridj», dans la commune de Souk El Khemis, à une trentaine de kilomètres à l'ouest de Bouira.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un policier âgé de 34 ans qui travaillait dans les Renseignements généraux (RG) a été assassiné par un groupe terroriste. La victime, qui s'apprêtait à se rendre à son travail au commissariat de la même commune, avait aperçu un groupe terroriste, tout près de chez lui. Après avoir signalé ce groupe au service de sécurité, d'après les mêmes sources, le policier s'était mis à les suivre. C'est à ce moment-là que les terroristes l'ont assassiné de trois balles en pleine poitrine et ont subtilisé son arme avant de prendre la fuite dans la région de Tamellaht à l'est de Bouira depuis le début du mois de mai.
<b>LIBYE</b>			
Mercredi 01 mai, le mercredi	à Tripoli.	inconnu	Des véhicules équipés de canons anti-aériens et de lance-roquettes cernaient toujours les abords du ministère de la Justice ainsi que le ministère des Affaires étrangères. Les miliciens réclament l'exclusion des collaborateurs de l'ancien régime.
Jeudi 02 mai, le matin	à Benghazi	inconnu	Une bombe a détruit un poste de police Al Baraka sans causer de perte humaine.
Lundi 20 mai, tôt le matin			Un groupe armé a attaqué le complexe pétrolier et gazier de Mellitah à l'ouest de Tripoli, blessant au moins deux gardes. Selon une source dans le complexe, les assaillants armés venus de l'extérieur sont parvenus à s'emparer d'armes et de vingt véhicules avant de repartir.





<b>TUNISIE</b>			
Samedi 04 mai	dans la localité de Sidi Salah, dans la ville de Kalaa Khasba du gouvernorat du Kef au nord ouest tunisien	inconnu	L'agence tunisienne officielle de presse Tap, rapporte ce matin, que la caserne militaire, avait essuyé, minuit dernier des coups de feu. Les tirs d'armes légères, n'ont occasionné aucun dégât humain ou matériel.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Total Wounded</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
10					13					5					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	9	RAS	1
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>													
2	6	1	RAS	1	6	RAS	RAS	7	RAS	5	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS			

### Preliminary remarks

- L'AQMI reste la menace terroriste la plus importante en Afrique du nord.
- En Algérie, ce mois de mai est un mois meurtrier ayant un nombre élevé de morts 4 et de blessés 7 ce qui renseigne sur la capacité meurtrière de l'AQMI.
- En Egypte, l'absence d'attentat d'un démantèlement d'une cellule terroriste au Caire qui s'apprête à lancer une série d'attentats contre des cibles stratégiques égyptiennes et occidentales.



- En Libye, les cibles des attaques témoignent que la gouvernance peine à construire solidement les institutions régaliennes.
- En Tunisie, les attaques terroristes deviennent plus prononcées en ciblant les casernes militaires.



## Juin 2013

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>LYBIE</b>			
Samedi 15 juin	Benghazi	Inconnu	Dans le même quartier, la première chaîne de télévision indépendante libyenne Libya al-Hurra avait été visée par une attaque à la grenade.
Mercredi 19 juin	Benghazi	Inconnu	La forte explosion d'une bombe a complètement détruit un poste de police dans le quartier al-Hadaek.
<b>TUNISIE</b>			
Jeudi 6 juin	Dhogra, le mont Chaambi	Inconnu	Deux officiers de l'armée tunisienne ont été tués dans la région du Jebel Chaambi, a confirmé le ministère de la Défense, qualifiant ce tragique incident "d'évolution sérieuse".L'engin artisanal a explosé durant les opérations militaires en cours pour traquer les terroristes retranchés dans les forêts montagneuses de cette région proche de l'Algérie.



### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Total Wounded</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
3					2					RAS					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	2	RAS	1
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>													
2	RAS	1	RAS	RAS	2	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS	RAS			

### Preliminary remarks

- L'AQMI et ses réseaux restent la menace terroriste la plus importante en Afrique du nord.
- En Libye, en plus des institutions de l'Etat, les terroristes ciblent la presse et les media ce qui représente une nouvelle étape dans les attaques terroristes.
- En Tunisie, l'armée découvre avec amertume l'étendue du péril terroriste dans du Mont Chambi



## Juillet 2013

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>			
Lundi 1 juillet, 6 heures du matin	Sur RN 25 reliant Draâ Ben Khedda Draâ El Mizan, à 7 kilomètres au sud-ouest de Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Une bombe de fabrication artisanale a explosé,précisent des sources concordantes qui ajoutent que la bombe a explosé sur la Route Nationale non loin d'un barrage des forces de sécurité. Aucune victime n'a été enregistrée par l'explosion de cet engin criminel.
Samedi 6 juillet	Frontière avec le Mali	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Les forces de sécurité ont tué sept membres d'AQMI Mali près de la frontière;
Vendredi 12 juillet, vers 2 h du matin	Près du lieudit Seyyar, sur la route dans la commune de Chechar, à 65 kilomètres de Khenchela	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un journaliste du quotidien El Bilad et son ami ont trouvé la mort dans l'explosion d'une bombe artisanale. Le journaliste Toumi Amine, 26 ans, correspondant local d'El Bilad, et quatre de ses amis étaient à bord d'une voiture qui a sauté sur une bombe artisanale. Le groupe d'amis était de retour d'une partie de chasse précisant que les autres passagers ont été blessés.
Samedi 13 juilletaux environs de 15h30	Sur les hauteurs de Kadiria, précisément au lieudit Slala	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Une bombe de fabrication artisanale a explosé au passage d'un convoi de l'ANP. L'explosion n'a pas fait heureusement de victimes mais a toutefois occasionné quelques dégâts au premier véhicule de l'armée.
Lundi 15 juillet au moment de (l'Iftar) à 19h30	Sur l'autoroute vers Tadmaït, au niveau de la sortie ouest de Drâa-Ben-Khedda Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Une bombe a visé la gendarmerie nationale. Le dispositif explosif utilisé, qui était probablement actionné à distance, n'a fait aucune victime.
Mardi 16 juillet, vers 13 heures	Au niveau de la commune de Damous à 90 km du chef lieu de la wilaya de Tipasa	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un attentat à la bombe a visé, un campement de l'armée nationale populaire. Quatre militaires dont un commandant ont été tués lors de cette attaque terroriste. Les militaires étaient chargés de surveiller le barrage hydraulique KAIF EDDIR sur les hauteurs de Damous.



Jeudi 18 juillet.	à Bab Bekkouche, dans la commune de Lardjem (Tissemsilt)	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Une personne est morte dans l'explosion d'une bombe artisanale selon le groupement de Gendarmerie nationale. La victime travaillait dans son terrain agricole près du carré des martyrs de Bab Bekkouche au moment de l'explosion. L'enquête est en cours pour déterminer si cette bombe a été plantée dans les années 1990 ou bien récemment.
Vendredi 19 juillet ,	Illizi	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Les forces de sécurité ont tué trois membres armés d'AQMI et détruit un véhicule transportant du matériel militaire, en provenance de Libye;
Vendredi 19 juillet , la nuit vers 21h30	La localité de Khelifat, distante de 5km au sud de la ville de Sour El Ghozlane, à une quarantaine de kilomètres au sud de Bouira	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux éléments chargés de la protection d'un gazoduc traversant la région ont été blessés au cours de cet accrochage opposant une unité des forces spéciales de l'ANP au groupe terroriste. Selon la source hospitalière la vie des blessés n'est pas en danger. Les forces de sécurité ont tué quatre terroristes membres d'AQMI.
Mardi 23 juillet 2013	La route nationale n° 48 au niveau de la localité de Slala, relevant de la commune de Kadiria (nord de Bouira).	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Deux gardes forestiers ont été tués, ils étaient à bord d'un véhicule, ont été surpris par l'explosion d'une bombe placée en bordure de la route. Les deux victimes avaient trouvé la mort « sur le coup ».
Samedi 27 juillet	Illizi	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Les forces de sécurité ont tué deux membres d'AQMI à Illizi.
Dimanche 28 juillet, aux environ de 19 heures	Sur le chemin communal de la région de M'ziraâ dans la wilaya de Biskra	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un attentat terroriste à la bombe a ciblé une patrouille de la Gendarmerie nationale faisant deux morts et trois blessés qui ont été immédiatement transférés à l'hôpital de Biskra. La vie des trois blessés n'est pas en danger.
Lundi 29 juillet, aux environs de 17h	La route du village Tifrit Ait El Hadj, près de Yakourène à une cinquantaine de kilomètres à l'est de la ville de Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un officier de l'ANP a été tué suite à l'explosion d'une bombe de fabrication artisanale enfouie sous terre qui a explosé au passage de son véhicule. L'officier, de grade de capitaine, supervisait une opération de ratissage de l'ANP dans la région.
Mercredi 31 juillet	En plein centre-ville de Batna, précisément au quartier Bordj El	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un accrochage a eu lieu entre les forces combinées et un groupe de terroristes au centre ville. Les terroristes seraient au nombre de trois.



	Ghoul		
<b>EGYPTE</b>			
Mardi 09 juillet.	Au point de contrôle Sadr El-Heitan, le Sinaï.	inconnu	Deux personnes ont été tuées et six blessées lorsque des inconnus ont attaqué à la grenade propulsée par fusée un poste de contrôle de sécurité.
Mercredi 10 juillet.	Dans la zone de Cheikh Zouwayed, près de la frontière avec le territoire palestinien de Gaza, la péninsule du Sinaï (nord-est.).	inconnu	Des hommes armés ont ouvert le feu contre le véhicule d'un haut responsable militaire. La voiture de ce haut gradé s'est trouvée sous un feu nourri, ce qui a ensuite entraîné des échanges de tirs entre des forces de sécurité et des éléments terroristes .Le militaire est sorti indemne de l'incident .Malheureusement ,une fille, dont l'âge n'a pas été communiqué, a en revanche été touchée et est décédée à l'hôpital, selon le porte-parole de l'armée.
Mercredi 10 juillet.	La ville de Rafah, sur la frontière nord du Sinaï.	inconnu	Des militants armés ont bombardé une base de la police avec des obus de mortier et à l'arme lourde.
Mercredi 10 juillet.	Dans la ville d'El-Arish, à environ 45 km à l'ouest de Rafah, sur la frontière nord du Sinaï	inconnu	Des militants armés ont attaqué un autre point de contrôle de la police.
Lundi 15 juillet 2013, tôt le matin	Dans la ville d'El Arish, dans la province du Nord-Sinaï	inconnu	Au moins trois personnes ont été tuées et 17 blessées lorsque des terroristes takfiristes ont tiré des grenades propulsées par fusée sur un bus transportant des travailleurs.
Mardi 16 juillet	Dans le camp près de la ville de Rafah, la frontière avec la bande de Gaza, dans la péninsule du Sinaï (nord-est.).	inconnu	Un camp de l'armée égyptienne a été attaqué par un groupe armé à l'aide de roquettes anti-aériennes et des mitrailleuses .Cette attaque a fait deux blessés.
Mercredi 17 juillet	À El- Arish, dans rétif péninsule égyptienne du Sinaï	inconnu	Des hommes armés ont abattu un policier. Les terroristes ont ouvert le feu sur le conscrit de la police qui se tenait devant un poste de police le frappant dans le cou avant de s'enfuir dans leur véhicule .Le policier est mort sur le coup .
Mercredi 24 juillet,	À Mansoura, la capitale de la	inconnu	Une bombe a explosé à un poste de police dans une province au nord du Caire





tôt	province Dakhalia		tôt, tuant une personne et en blessant 17 autres. Des inconnus ont jeté la bombe d'une voiture qui passait.
Dimanche 26 juillet, dans la nuit	À Rafah, à la frontière avec l'enclave palestinienne de Gaza, dans la région du nord Sinaï	inconnu	Un soldat égyptien a été tué et huit autres blessés. L'attaque a été menée par des inconnus qui ont pris la fuite après avoir tiré au lance-roquettes sur un poste militaire
<b>LIBYE</b>			
Mardi 2 juillet	À Tripoli	inconnu	Des hommes armés portant des uniformes militaires ont fait irruption, dans les locaux du Ministère libyen de l'Intérieur, et ont demandé aux forces de sécurité et aux officiers présents dans le bâtiment de le fermer.
Lundi 15 juillet, soir	À Derna	inconnu	Un colonel de l'armée de l'air libyenne a été abattu. Le colonel Fathi Al Omami rendait visite à son magasin .Alors qu'il sortait de ce dernier, il reçoit un tir de feu des occupants d'une voiture qui l'attendait dehors.
Mardi 16 juillet, dans la matinée	À Tripoli	inconnu	Quatre véhicules appartenant à des membres de la police militaire ont été détruits par des engins explosifs artisanaux. L'un des véhicules visés portait le logo de la police militaire, les trois autres appartenaient à des citoyens travaillant pour cette police.
Jeudi 18 juillet	Dans le quartier Siahia à Tripoli occidentale	inconnu	Des assaillants non identifiés ont tiré une grenade propulsée par fusée dans l'enceinte de l'ambassade aux Emirats Arabes Unis, sans faire de victime.
Jeudi 18 juillet	À Derna	inconnu	Le colonel Aqila Mailoud al-Obeidi, chef de la division Recherche et Sauvetage, avait été enlevé jeudi soir alors qu'il rentrait d'al-Bayda, où il avait rendu visite à la famille de l'un de ses collègues assassiné en début de semaine.
Samedi 20 juillet	À Tripoli	inconnu	Le fils du commandant militaire de la région occidentale et deux de ses amis ont été assassinés. Mukhtar Fernana, connu comme un proche de la tribu de Zintane, a été visé par des inconnus armés alors qu'il se trouvait au volant de sa voiture.
Samedi 20 juillet	À Syrte	inconnu	Le siège du tribunal et les bureaux du procureur ont été frappés par un engin



			explosif lancé contre l'un des bureaux administratifs, pulvérisant les vitres, brûlant certains documents et blessant un membre de la police judiciaire qui assurait la garde de ce bâtiment, selon une source de sécurité dans la ville.
Dimanche 21 juillet	Musaida, à la frontière avec l'Égypte	inconnu	Plusieurs personnes, des trafiquants suspectés, ont attaqué un point de franchissement du poste frontalier dans l'est du pays à l'aide de lance-roquettes.
Dimanche 21 juillet, après-midi	À Derna	inconnu	Des hommes armés ont également assassiné un autre responsable de l'ancien régime, ce colonel à la retraite était âgé d'environ 70 ans.
Lundi 22 juillet, le soir	à Misrata	inconnu	Des tireurs non-identifiés ont ouvert le feu dans la soirée depuis leur véhicule contre Salem Abu Rouis, l'un des membres de l'appareil de sécurité intérieure de l'ancien régime alors qu'il sortait d'un magasin avant les prières du soir. Il est mort sur le coup.
Mardi 23 juillet	Birkah, à Benghazi	inconnu	Au moins trois personnes ont été blessées par l'explosion d'une bombe devant le poste de police.
Vendredi 26 juillet.	le quartier Birkah de Benghazi	inconnu	Avocat et militant politique, fondateur parmi d'autres de la Coalition du 17 février, l'activiste Abdessalem Musmari a été tué après la prière du vendredi alors qu'il quittait la mosquée Abu Ghoula.
Dimanche 29 juillet	Au Nord-Benghazi	inconnu	Deux explosions à la bombe ont visé le tribunal. Bilan 13 blessés.
Mardi 30 juillet, le soir	Dans un quartier central à Benghazi	inconnu	Une bombe a blessé un ancien sergent de la police, d'Ahmed al-Barnawi, et grièvement blessé ses deux fils. Les assaillants non identifiés ont placé une bombe sous la voiture qui a explosé.
<b>TUNISIE</b>			
Mercredi 24 juillet	En face du quartier général de la division de la Garde nationale, dans le quartier nord La Goulette	inconnu	Un véhicule de la Direction des pilotes maritimes a été attaqué .Cette attaque n'a pas fait de victime.
Jeudi 25 juillet	à Ariana, Tunis	inconnu	Le leader de l'opposition tunisienne Mohamed Brahmi, âgé de 58 ans, membre de



			l'assemblée nationale constituante et coordinateur du mouvement populaire (Echaab) a été assassiné par balle devant chez lui par des hommes armés en voiture.
Lundi 29 juillet	Dans la région du Jebel Chaambi.	inconnu	Huit soldats ont été tués à bout portant et dont les corps ont été mutilés.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Total Wounded</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
37					46					36					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	31	RAS	6
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>													
15	11	9	1	1	21	9	RAS	16	RAS	22	14	RAS	RAS	RAS			

### Preliminary remarks

- **L'AQMI** devient un acteur parmi d'autres de l'activité terroriste en Afrique du nord.
- **En Algérie**, le recours à l'explosif par l'AQMI est toujours d'actualité pour combler sa faiblesse en termes de redéploiement et de capacité de nuisance.
- **En Egypte**, contrairement au mois précédent qui n'a enregistré aucun incident, ce mois-ci voit sa courbe des actes terroristes, ayant ciblé essentiellement des cibles gouvernementales, prendre des allures exponentielles, ce qui renseigne sur le transfère des tensions du domaine politique vers celui du sécuritaire.



- **En Libye**, les cibles restent constantes se sont les responsables d'institutions régaliennes, les militaires notamment.
- **En Tunisie**, l'actualité terroriste a franchie, hormis les cibles gouvernementales, le pas de trop en assassinant une autre figure politique emblématique ce qui ne laissera ni le peuple ni le gouvernement tunisien indifférent en termes d'actions.



## **Aout 2013**

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>			
Dimanche 4 août, aux environs de 20h15	Sur la route communale reliant le village Alalene à Ait Yahia Moussa, à 25 km au Sud de la wilaya de Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Une patrouille pédestre a été ciblée par un attentat terroriste à l'explosif. Deux militaires ont été blessés dont l'un a nécessité son évacuation vers l'hôpital de Draa El-Mizan en plus de dégâts occasionnés à pas moins de deux véhicules appartenant à des particuliers stationnés non loin du lieu de la déflagration.
Mardi 06 août, soir	Azeffoun, à une soixantaine de kilomètres au nord-est de Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Trois policiers ont été tués, lorsqu'une patrouille de police a été attaquée, sur la route du nouvel hôpital d'Azeffoun, par un groupe terroriste. Cet attentat terroriste a eu lieu peu avant la rupture du jeûne quand un véhicule de police a été ciblé par les tirs des assaillants qui étaient en embuscade, selon des sources locales. Les Forces de Sécurité ont tués un terroriste
Jeudi 08 août	Bouira	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Lors d'une fusillade dans la province de Bouira les Forces de Sécurité ont tués un terroriste
Dimanche 11 août, vers 13h30	RN25, Baghlia, à 50 km à l'est de Boumerdès	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Une bombe artisanale, enfouie au bord de la route, non loin d'un CEM, à la sortie de la ville a explosé au passage d'un convoi de la Gendarmerie Nationale. Elle a été actionnée vraisemblablement à distance. L'on déplore quatre gendarmes et une jeune fille de 23 ans blessés.
La nuit du 13 août	Entre les villes de Bouiraet de Bordj Bou Arreridj	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	les Forces de Sécurité ont tués deux terroristes la nuit du 13 au 14 août dans une fusillade entre les villes de Bouira et Bordj Bou Arreridj.
Lundi 19 août, à 23 heures	au nord de la ville de Lakhdaria, 42 km à l'ouest	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	La brigade de la Gendarmerie nationale sise à la cité des 250 Logements a été la cible d'une attaque terroriste. Une bombe explosa devant la brigade, détruisant le portail et une grande



	de Bouira		partie du mur de clôture. Les gendarmes, qui ont riposté immédiatement, ont réussi à repousser le groupe terroriste.
Samedi 31 août , aux environs de 13h	Au quartier Bordj El Ghoul en centre-ville de Batna,	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un accrochage a eu lieu entre les forces combinées et un groupe de terroristes en centre ville. Les terroristes seraient au nombre de trois. L'un a été abattu, un autre s'est engouffré dans un immeuble, prenant une famille en otage, tandis que le troisième a pris la fuite.
<b>EGYPTE</b>			
Lundi 19 août	Sur la route de la ville de Rafah, dans le nord de la péninsule du Sinaï	inconnu	Plus de 24 policiers ont été tués par une attaque à la roquette contre un convoi militaire. Les assaillants, soupçonnés d'appartenir à la mouvance radicale islamiste, ont attaqué les deux minibus de la police alors qu'ils se dirigeaient vers la ville, où se trouve le point de passage vers la bande de Gaza.
Samedi 31 août	Sur le canal de Suez	inconnu	Deux hommes habillés en civil ont attaqué au lance-roquettes un porte-conteneurs naviguant. Ces deux roquettes ont été tirées depuis les abords du canal.
<b>LIBYE</b>			
Samedi 03 Août, à l'aube	à Benghazi	inconnu	Deux individus armés ont ouvert le feu sur une patrouille militaire, une unité des forces spéciales stationnée en plein centre-ville, avant d'être arrêtés à l'issue d'une grande course-poursuite.
Vendredi 02 août	à Benghazi	inconnu	Le colonel libyen à la retraite Salem Aujali effectuait ses prières du Tarawih à la mosquée Taouba dernier lorsqu'un tueur s'est approché de lui et l'a abattu alors qu'il s'agenouillait.
Vendredi 09 août, soir	la rue Omar Mokhtar, à Tripoli	inconnu	Une bande de hors-la-loi a ouvert sauvagement le feu dans un parc d'attraction situé à Tripoli blessant trois personnes dont une femme grièvement qui a succombé à ses blessures à son arrivée à l'hôpital.
Vendredi 09 août	à Benghazi	inconnu	Azzedine Qasad, jeune présentateur de la chaîne Libya al-Hurra, a été abattu par balles.
Vendredi 09	à Benghazi, dans l'est du pays	inconnu	Un journaliste à la télévision libyenne Libya Al-Hurra a été assassiné. "Azzeddine Koussad, présentateur à la télévision Libya Al-Hurra, a été tué de plusieurs balles par des inconnus qui ont ouvert le feu au moment où il se trouvait dans sa voiture stationnée près d'une banque du sang"



août			à Benghazi. L'attaque s'est déroulée après la grande prière du vendredi.
Lundi 12 août	à Benghazi	inconnu	Une journaliste libyenne, la directrice d'une chaîne de télévision Khadija Al-Amasmi, a échappé de justesse à une tentative d'assassinat.
Mardi 13 août	à Benghazi	inconnu	Un colonel de l'armée libyenne a échappé à un attentat dans la ville de Benghazi. le colonel Jalal al-Arfi a trouvé un engin explosif dans sa voiture, mais a pu fuir très loin avant qu'il n'explose. Il a néanmoins été blessé à la jambe et a subi une opération à l'hôpital de Benghazi
Samedi 17 août	à Benghazi	inconnu	Le consulat d'Égypte a été visé par une attaque à l'explosif sans faire de victime."Un engin explosif a été jeté par des inconnus à bord d'un véhicule contre le consulat d'Égypte à Benghazi sans faire de victime.
Dimanche 18 août	à Benghazi	inconnu	Un ancien juge a été assassiné par balles à sa sortie d'une mosquée à l'aube. La victime âgée de 79 ans a été atteinte par balles à la tête tirées par des inconnus à bord d'un véhicule. le mobile du crime pourrait être lié à sa fonction d'ancien juge.
Vendredi 23 août	à Benghazi	inconnu	Le chef de l'unité de déminage de la Direction de la sécurité a été abattu alors qu'il se rendait à la mosquée avec son jeune fils.
Jeudi 29 août	à Benghazi	inconnu	Le procureur militaire Youssef al-Asaifar a été ? lors d'une explosion d'une voiture piégée.
<b>TUNISIE</b>			
Dimanche 4 août	Dans la région du mont Chaambi, près des frontières algériennes	inconnu	Deux soldats ont été tués dans une explosion près de la frontière algérienne.
Dimanche 4 août, le matin	à Ouardia, dans la banlieue de Tunis	inconnu	Echange de tir entre la Police et les membres du groupe terroriste Ansar Echaria.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>	<u>Total Dead</u>	<u>Total Wounded</u>	<u>Primary Targets</u>
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20					37					8					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	17	RAS	3
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
5	11	3	RAS	1	29	4	RAS	4	RAS	5	3	RAS	RAS	RAS			





### **Preliminary remarks**

- L'Afrique du nord reste très marquée par les bouleversements géopolitiques qui se sont traduits par une insécurité invasive.
- En Algérie, le recours à l'explosif par l'AQMI est toujours d'actualité pour combler sa faiblesse en termes de redéploiement et de capacité de nuisance, augmenté en cela par des assauts et des accrochages contre les forces de sécurité.
- En Egypte, les changements politiques se heurtent à des réactions de plus en plus sanguinolentes.
- En Libye, le spectre des cibles s'élargit affectant les commis de l'Etat, juristes et militaires, les journalistes ainsi que les représentations diplomatiques étrangères.
- En Tunisie, les éléments d'Ansar Charia font parler d'eux par des attaques éparses.



## **Septembre 2013**

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>			
05 septembre	frontière avec la Mauritanie	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Les forces de sécurité ont tué sept terroristes signalés tentant de franchir la frontière vers la Mauritanie.
8 septembre	Sur la RN15 reliant les villes de Larbaâ Nath Irathen et Aïn El Hammam dans la commune d'Aït Agouacha, à une quarantaine de kilomètres au sud-est de Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Une bombe de fabrication artisanale, probablement actionnée à distance, a explosé au passage d'un convoi militaire. La déflagration de l'engin criminel a été suivie d'un accrochage entre les soldats de l'ANP et les assaillants. On parle de cinq militaires blessés dans cette attaque terroriste.
09 septembre	Tizi Ouzou et Boumerdès	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Les forces de sécurité ont tué deux terroristes à Tizi Ouzou et Boumerdès
23 septembre	Boumerdès	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Les forces de sécurité ont tué deux terroristes dans la province de Boumerdès.
<b>EGYPTE</b>			
Jeudi 05 septembre.	au Caire	Ansar Beit El Maqdis	Le ministre égyptien de l'Intérieur a échappé à un attentat à la voiture piégée.
Samedi 07 septembre, le soir	de Cheikh Zouaid dans le nord du Sinaï près de la frontière avec la bande	Inconnu	Deux militaires égyptiens ont été tués par l'explosion d'un engin artisanal dans une rue de la localité ratissée. Les Militaires ont lancée une offensive de grande envergure dans l'Est du Sinaï et ont annoncé avoir tué 30 militants pendant l'assaut sur 12 villages;



	de Gaza.		
Samedi 07 septembre	du quartier populaire de Boulak el Dakrour, au Caire	Inconnu	Une bombe artisanale a explosé dans un commissariat sans faire de blessé.
Mercredi 11 septembre	Dans la zone Imam Ali à Rafah à la frontière avec la bande de Gaza, dans la péninsule du Sinaï.	Inconnu	Deux explosions à la voiture piégée (dont un suicide), dont une qui visait le quartier général des renseignements militaires, ont tué au moins six soldats et ont blessé 17 autres.
Mardi 17 septembre	la province de Sharkia dans le delta du Nil, nord-est du Caire	Inconnu	Des hommes armés ont tué un officier de l'armée égyptienne et un soldat dans une attaque contre un véhicule de l'armée. Cette attaque a également blessé un officier de l'armée et un soldat par les assaillants, qui ont ouvert le feu avec des armes automatiques à partir de leur véhicule
Jeudi 19 septembre	le village de Kerdassa, proche des Pyramides, près du Caire	Inconnu	Un général de la police, le général Nabil Farrah, chef adjoint de la police dans la province du Guizèh, est mort dans l'assaut des forces de sécurité contre un bastion islamiste, suite à un accrochage entre les forces de sécurité et les terroristes.
Mardi 24 septembre	Au carrefour de Sirabioum sur la route du désert du Caire-Ismailia, à l'est du Caire	Inconnu	Un policier a été tué et deux autres blessés dans une attaque par des hommes armés sur un point de contrôle de la capitale. Les assassins non identifiés ont attaqué le poste de contrôle de sécurité tuant un soldat de 21 ans, et blessant deux autres soldats avant de courir dans le désert.
Samedi 28 septembre, le soir	dans la ville d'al Qusayma, dans la péninsule du Sinaï	Inconnu	Un tireur d'élite tué un soldat égyptien. Le soldat a été tué alors qu'il assurait la garde d'un point de contrôle de sécurité.
Lundi 30 septembre	dans la région égyptienne du Sinaï		Des hommes armés ont tué trois policiers et un soldat.
<b>LIBYE</b>			



Mercredi 11 septembre	à Benghazi	Inconnu	Une puissante explosion a frappé un bâtiment du ministère des Affaires étrangères libyen qui abritait autrefois le consulat américain.
Mercredi 25 septembre	à Tripoli	Inconnu	Une jeune fille de 14 ans a été enlevée alors qu'elle attendait sa mère devant son école de filles dans la capitale.
Mardi 10 septembre	Dans le quartier Assalam, à Benghazi	Inconnu	Une explosion a tué le colonel Salem Al Orfi de la police. Le colonel a été tué lorsque sa voiture a explosé dans un des quartiers de la ville. Une personne qui était au volant a été grièvement blessée.
Vendredi 13 septembre	Tripoli	Inconnu	Le ministre libyen de la Justice, Slah Marguhni, a annoncé sur son compte Facebook avoir essuyé une tentative d'enlèvement sur la place des Martyrs dans la capitale lors des funérailles d'un certain nombre de martyrs de la bataille Bab al-Azizia.
Mardi 17 septembre	le quartier d'Es Selmani, à Benghazi	Inconnu	Le chef de l'unité des investigations criminelles, Monsieur El-Ereybi, a été tué par une voiture piégée. Imrajae el-Ereybi est mort dans un hôpital peu de temps après l'attaque à la voiture piégée et un deuxième passager a été blessé.
Mardi 24 septembre, soir	Dans le quartier de Siraj à Tripoli	Inconnu	Mohammed Abdullah Al-Thani, âgé de 26 ans, fils du ministre de la Défense libyen, a été enlevé par des hommes armés non identifiés alors qu'il conduisait dans la capitale libyenne.
Dimanche 29 septembre	près d'un marché, à Benghazi	Inconnu	Le lieutenant-colonel de l'armée de l'air Ali al-Daghani a été tué dans l'explosion d'un engin placé dans sa voiture.
Dimanche 29 septembre	à Benghazi	Inconnu	L'officier de police Nejib Bel Hacen al-Zwei est mort dans l'explosion de sa voiture causée par une bombe artisanale.
Dimanche 29 septembre	à Benghazi	Inconnu	Le colonel Abdelkader al-Maadani, a été tué par 7 balles tirées par des inconnus devant son domicile.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>	<u>Total Dead</u>	<u>Total Wounded</u>	<u>Primary Targets</u>
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19					62					26					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	18	RAS	1
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
10	6	RAS	2	1	21	RAS	RAS	41	RAS	23	RAS	RAS	RAS	3			

### Preliminary remarks

- En Afrique du nord deux pays, l’Egypte et la Libye, émergent comme vulnérables notamment après le passage du « Printemps Arabe » un niveau élevé d’insécurité.
- En Algérie, même si la fréquence des attaques affiche une baisse très significative, le recours à l’explosif par l’AQMI reste toujours d’actualité pour combler sa faiblesse en termes de redéploiement et de capacité de nuisance.
- En Egypte, les changements politiques, depos de Morsi, se heurtent à des réactions de plus en plus brutales ciblant les officiels.
- En Libye, le spectre des cibles s’élargit affectant les commis de l’Etat, juristes et militaires, les journalistes ainsi que les représentations diplomatiques étrangères.



## Octobre 2013

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>			
Jeudi 3 octobre , 8 heures du matin	Au lieudit Achioune, sur les hauteurs de la localité d'Ouled Benfoudil, dans la commune de Kadiria, située à une vingtaine de kilomètres à l'ouest de Bouira.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Une bombe de fabrication artisanale a explosé au passage d'un fourgon de transport. L'engin explosif a fait trois blessés parmi les occupants du bus. Les victimes de cet acte terroriste ont été évacuées par les éléments de la Protection Civile vers un établissement hospitalier de la région.
Mardi 8 octobre, en fin d'après-midi	La commune de Sidi Abdelaziz, dans la région boisée de Seddat, Jijel.	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Pas moins de 12 personnes habitant, ont été capturées par un groupe terroriste. fort heureusement, les captifs ont été relâchés en début de soirée de la même journée, après quelques heures de captivité. Ils faisaient partie d'un groupe d'une cinquantaine d'habitants de la commune ayant décidé d'investir deux jours de suite (lundi et mardi) la forêt à la recherche de l'aviculteur N. Amar. Ce dernier a été kidnappé dans l'après-midi de dimanche dernier alors qu'il se trouvait près de son poulailler.
Mardi 15 octobre, vers 18h	La commune d'El Maein, située à 55 km au nord de Bordj Bou Arréridj	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Une brigade de gendarmerie a été la cible d'une attaque terroriste. Ces derniers, dont le nombre demeure encore inconnu, ont utilisé lors de cette attaque un mortier de fabrication artisanale (hebheb) et des armes automatiques. Aucune victime n'est à déploré.
Mercredi 16 octobre	frontière Béjaïa-Bordj Bou Arredji;	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Les Forces des Sécurité ont éliminé un terroriste à la frontière Béjaïa-Bordj Bou Arredji;



EGYPTE			
Lundi 7 octobre.	à Al-Tur dans le sud de la péninsule du Sinaï, une station balnéaire de la mer Rouge non loin de la célèbre Charm el-Cheikh	inconnu	Un des attentats à la voiture piégée a tué trois policiers devant un commissariat de police.
Lundi 7 octobre.	à Ismaïliya, sur le canal de Suez	inconnu	Des hommes armés ont ouvert le feu sur les soldats alors qu'ils étaient assis dans une voiture à un barrage. Cette attaque a fait cinq morts tous des soldats égyptiens.
Lundi 7 octobr, dans la nuit	à Maadi, un quartier huppé du Caire.	inconnu	Des roquettes lancées ont endommagé une gigantesque antenne d'un centre de communication satellitaire.
Vendredi 20 octobre	Quartier d'Al-Warak, dans le nord du Caire	inconnu	Trois personnes ont été tuées et au moins douze autres blessées par un tireur inconnu alors qu'elles venaient de sortir d'une église
LIBYE			
Mercredi 2 octobre	à Benghazi	inconnu	Le colonel de la Marine libyenne, Saleh Elhadiri, a été assassiné alors qu'il conduisait son fils à l'école.
Jeudi 3 octobre	à Tripoli	inconnu	Deux Libyens sont morts durant une attaque lancée par plusieurs dizaines d'hommes armés contre l'ambassade de Russie à Tripoli.
Jeudi 11 octobre	à Tripoli.	inconnu	Le Premier ministre libyen Ali Zidan a été enlevé par des hommes armés dans sa résidence de l'hôtel Corinthia Bab Africa.
Vendredi 12 octobre	à Tripoli.	inconnu	Une tentative d'assassinat a visé l'entraîneur égyptien de l'al-Ahli, Hossam al-Badri. L'attentat perpétré à l'encontre de l'entraîneur a été commis devant le domicile de ce dernier.
Lundi 14 octobre	à Tripoli.	inconnu	Le joueur, l'international marocain et milieu de terrain de l'al-Ahli Mohamed al-Maghrabi, a essuyé des tirs. Il a été blessé au bras.



Mardi 15 octobre	à Benghazi	inconnu	Deux soldats ont été tués
Mardi 15 octobre	à Benghazi	inconnu	Les vitres de l'hôpital de Marwa ont été soufflées suite à l'explosion d'une bombe.
Vendredi 18 octobre	à Benghazi	inconnu	Des inconnus armés ont abattu le chef de la police militaire libyenne
Mardi 22 octobre	à Benghazi		Deux jeunes ont été assassinés près de l'hôtel Ozo le centre-ville.
Mercredi 23 octobre	à Benghazi	inconnu	Un jeune homme, d'Osama al-Fitouri, qui travaillait pour la Arabian Gulf Oil Company a été tué d'une balle dans la tête non loin de la clinique al-Majouri à 7h45 alors qu'il se rendait à son travail.
Mercredi 23 octobre	à Benghazi	inconnu	Le poste de police de Gar Younis a été attaqué par un groupe d'inconnus armés. Un échange de coups de feu s'en est suivi entre des policiers et les assaillants, au cours duquel un policier a été tué.
Jeudi 24 octobre, la matinée	à Benghazi	inconnu	Un officier supérieur de l'Armée de l'air a été assassiné. Le colonel Adel Khalil al-Tawahi a été tué de plusieurs balles à la tête et dans la poitrine devant son domicile.
Samedi 26 octobre	Dans le quartier al-Hadaek, à Benghazi	inconnu	Une voiture a explosé devant une école secondaire faisant office de bureau de vote.
Lundi 28 octobre	à Benghazi	inconnu	Un homme a été abattu de plusieurs balles dans la tête après être torturé .Il s'agit d'Abdallatif Zwai, directeur de la Banque arabe al-Ejmaa. Il a été retrouvé à Mashrua al-Safsafa, une zone boisée près de la ville.
Lundi 28 octobre	Dans le quartier d'al-Huwari, à Benghazi	inconnu	Un officier, à la direction de la sécurité à Benghazi, a échappé à une tentative d'assassinat.
Lundi 28 octobre	à Benghazi	inconnu	Le lieutenant colonel Abdul Fattah Younes a été abattu de plusieurs balles tirées depuis une Kia de couleur blanche. Deux personnes ont été tuées et cinq autres blessées.
Mardi 29 octobre 2013, à 8 heures du matin	à Benghazi	inconnu	Abdel Hakim Ramadhan Mohammed, officier de l'administration militaire, a échappé à une tentative d'assassinat devant son domicile, et se trouve aujourd'hui dans un état critique à l'hôpital al-Jalaa de Benghazi.





Mardi 29 octobre 2013	à Benghazi	inconnu	Des journalistes Khalifa al-Obaidi et Seraj al-Majbri ont été visés par une tentative d'assassinat par des hommes armés qui ont ouvert le feu sur eux depuis une voiture qui circulait à grande vitesse.
Mardi 29 octobre, Matin	à Benghazi	inconnu	Des agresseurs armés non identifiés ont lancé une attaque aux grenades contre un convoi des forces spéciales sur l'autoroute sans toutefois faire de victimes.
Mardi 29 octobre	à Benghazi	inconnu	Un militaire, Mustafa Abdulsalam Asnedl, soldat au 1er régiment d'infanterie, a été tué après avoir été atteint de plusieurs balles à la tête et à l'épaule alors qu'il quittait l'Hôpital du 7-Octobre dans le centre de la ville.
<b>TUNISIE</b>			
Vendredi 18 octobre	Dans la région de Gbollat, dans le gouvernorat de Beja	inconnu	Deux membres de la Garde nationale tunisienne ont été tués lors d'un affrontement contre un groupe.
20 octobre	Goubellat	Ansar al-Sharia	L'armée a tuée 10 terroristes appartenant prétendument à Ansar al-Sharia près de la frontière algérienne
21 octobre		inconnu	L'armée a intensifié les opérations 21 Oct a tué neuf terroristes à Goubellat, y compris Lotfi Ezzine, qui serait impliqué dans l'assassinat de Chokri Belaid et Mohamed Brahmi.
Mercredi 23 octobre		inconnu	Une attaque menée par quatre terroristes a coûté la vie à un responsable de la sécurité et en a blessé un autre après une fusillade depuis une voiture.
Jeudi 24 octobre	Sidi Ali Ben Aoun	inconnu	Les Tunisiens ont pleuré la mort de sept policiers abattus lors d'échanges de coups de feu avec des jihadistes présumés.
Mercredi 30 octobre	Sousse	inconnu	Mohamed Jlili al-Ayadi Ben Romdhan, un jeune de 21 ans originaire de Zahrooni, s'est fait exploser. Les faits se sont déroulés sur une plage de Sousse après avoir été poursuivi par les agents de sécurité du site touristique.
Mercredi 30 octobre	Monastir	inconnu	Un jeune de 18 ans a tenté de faire exploser une valise remplie de bombes sur la tombe du leader de l'indépendance tunisienne, Habib Bourguiba



### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Total Wounded</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
32					56					30					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	23	RAS	9
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>													
4	22	3	2	1	28	7	RAS	21	RAS	RAS	15	RAS	RAS	15			

### Preliminary remarks

- En Afrique du nord les Etats tels que l’Egypte, la Libye et la Tunisie qui ont été traversé par ce que certains appellent « Printemps arabe », émergent comme vulnérables face à de nouveau acteur menaçant leur sécurité.
- En Algérie, la fréquence des attaques terroristes affiche une baisse significative, avec comme nouveau phénomène le kidnapping.
- En Egypte, les actes terroristes se multiplient suite au départ de l’ex président Morsi.
- En Libye, 20 attentats ont été enregistré le spectre des cibles s’est élargit affectant presque toutes les catégories de la société sans distinction aucune qui a même toucher des joueurs.
- En Tunisie, les éléments d’Ansar Charia font parler d’eux par des attaques éparses



## **Novembre 2013**

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGÈRIE</b>			
Samedi 9 novembr, vers 18h	Sur la route menant vers les villages d'El Kahla et Mansoura à Larbatache, à 30 km à l'ouest de Boumerdès	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Un citoyen répondant au nom de H.Abdnacer a été assassiné par des individus armés. La victime exerçait comme livreur de pain. La victime, originaire de Chabet El Aneur, a été tuée par balle dans un faux barrage dressé par un groupe terroriste armé.
<b>EGYPTE</b>			
Mardi 19 novembre	Au Caire	Ansar Beit Al-Maqdess	L'officier de la police antiterroriste, le lieutenant-colonel Mohamed Mabrouk, a été assassiné par un groupe affilié au réseau Al-Qaïda.
Mercredi 20 novembr	Près de la ville d'El-Arich, capitale régionale du nord du Sinaï péninsule et de la bande de Gaza	inconnu	Au moins dix soldats égyptiens ont été tués et 35 autres blessés dans l'explosion d'une voiture piégée. Les soldats se trouvaient à bord d'un convoi au moment de l'attaque.
<b>LIBYE</b>			
Samedi 2 novembre, matin	à Benghazi	inconnu	un café, parmi les rares où les femmes pouvaient se rendre, a été visé, avant son ouverture le matin, par une attaque à l'explosif qui a endommagé le bâtiment sans faire de victimes.
Dimanche 3 novembre	à Benghazi dans l'est de la Libye	inconnu	L'officier des renseignements militaires, Souleiman al-Fissi, a été tué dans l'explosion de sa voiture .Les membres de sa famille, sa femme et ses deux enfants, qui l'accompagnaient



			ont été blessés. L'engin explosif ayant provoqué la déflagration était dissimulée sous la voiture.
Mardi 5 novembre	à Tripoli.	inconnu	Les membres du Conseil révolutionnaire opérationnel libyen (LROR) ont encerclé le bâtiment du Congrès général national (CGN) alors que la chambre débattait de l'avenir de cette milice sanctionnée par l'État.
Mercredi 6 novembre	à Benghazi	inconnu	Non loin du siège administratif de la compagnie pétrolière al-Barqa Oil Company, une bombe a explosé sous la voiture du commandant de l'unité des renseignements généraux de la ville dans le quartier d'al-Berka. Quelques heures plus tard, après être placé en soins intensifs, le commandant Busaifi Mabrouk al-Moughrabi est décédé.
Mercredi 6 novembre	Dans le quartier Karsa de Derna.	inconnu	Un colonel des renseignements militaires Issam al-Houidi a survécu à une tentative d'assassinat. Il a été blessé par trois balles après que sa voiture ait été heurtée par des hommes armés
Mercredi 6 novembre	à Benghazi	inconnu	Un officier des renseignements militaires, âgé de 44 ans, a été tué dans l'explosion de sa voiture. L'officier Abousif al-Mabrouk a succombé à ses blessures quelques heures après avoir subi une opération à l'hôpital al-Jala où il avait été admis. Il avait été grièvement atteint.
Mercredi 6 novembre, dans la soirée	à Benghazi	inconnu	l'un des leaders de la brigade des Martyrs de Zintan de Benghazi, Salim Nabus, a survécu à une tentative d'assassinat, lorsqu'un engin explosif placé dans sa voiture a explosé .Il tentait de faire démarrer le moteur et avait quitté son véhicule pour se rendre dans un magasin dans le quartier d'al-Baraka, dans le centre de la ville. Personne n'a été blessé par cette explosion.
Samedi 9 novembre.	à Derna.	inconnu	Le procureur général du district d'appel des Montagnes vertes, Mohamed Khalifa al-Naas, a été tué par l'explosion d'une bombe placée sous sa voiture.
Lundi 18 novembre	Dans le quartier d'Al-Hadeq, à Benghazi	inconnu	Le convoi du colonel Abdallah al-Saati, chef du conseil de sécurité conjoint et gouverneur militaire de Benghazi, a été attaqué dans une tentative d'assassinat lorsque son convoi a été frappé par l'explosion d'une bombe. Son garde du corps est mort dans l'explosion.
Lundi 25 novembre	à Benghazi	Ansar al-Charia	Des soldats ont été tués, d'autres ont été blessés, ainsi que des civils, dans des



			affrontements entre des forces spéciales de l'armée et, le principal groupe salafiste jihadiste takfiriste.
Mardi 26 novembre	à Derna	inconnu	Les corps de deux autres militaires ont été découverts.
Jeudi 28 novembre	à Benghazi	inconnu	Trois soldats de l'armée libyenne ont été tués lors d'attaques séparées. Un quatrième soldat avait été tué par balles dans la ville.
Jeudi 28 novembre	à Benghazi	Ansar al-Sharia	L'Armée et des civils se sont affronter avec Ansar al-Sharia à Benghazi; au moins 9 a tué. Au moins 10 morts dans l'attaque sur dépôt d'armes dans Brak al-Shati 28 novembre
Jeudi 28 novembre	à Brak al-Shati	inconnu	Au moins 10 morts dans l'attaque sur dépôt d'armes dans Brak al-Shati
Vendredi 29 novembre, l'après-midi	à Benghazi	inconnu	Un policier et un soldat, en service, ont été tués par balles, lors d'incidents séparés dans un nouvel épisode des attaques quasi-quotidiennes visant l'armée et la police.
Samedi 30 novembre	à Benghazi	inconnu	Des agresseurs non identifiés avaient abattu un soldat devant son domicile et attaqué une base des forces spéciales.
<b>TUNISIE</b>			
Mardi 12 novembre 2013	à Kebili.	inconnu	Deux membres de la Garde nationale ont été blessés lors d'une opération des forces de sécurité tunisiennes qui visait des terroristes. Lors de cette operation un terroriste a été tué.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>	<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Total Wounded</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
18	45					89					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>	<u>Security</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorist</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Security</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	17	P.A.S	1



<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>&amp; Military</u>					<u>&amp; Military</u>						
8	9	R.A.S	R.A.S	1	33	2	R.A.S	10	R.A.S	52	37	R.A.S	R.A.S	R.A.S		

### **Preliminary remarks**

- En Afrique du nord les Etats qui ont été traversé par ce que certains appellent « Printemps arabe », restent, plus ou moins, vulnérables à l'insécurité.
- En Algérie, la fréquence des attaques terroristes confirme la tendance à une baisse durable.
- En Egypte, les actes terroristes se multiplient suite au départ de l'ex président Morsi.
- En Libye, les 15 attentats qui ont été enregistrés renseignent sur la difficulté de l'Etat à faire face ce fléau.
- En Tunisie, l'intensité des actes terroristes s'oriente vers la baisse.



## **Décembre 2013**

DATE	LIEU	ACTEURS ET PERSONNES IMPLIQUÉS	RAPPORT DETAILLÉ D' INCIDENT
<b>ALGERIE</b>			
04 décembre	Tamanrasset	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Les forces de sécurité ont éliminé le chef d'Aqmi Ennour brigade Khalil Ould Addah (alias Abou Bassen) et 4 terroristes à Tamanrasset;
13 décembre	Tizi Ouzou	(AQMI) Al Qaida au Maghreb Islamique	Les forces de sécurité ont tué deux terroristes près de Tizi Ouzou
<b>EGYPTE</b>			
Lundi 23 décembre	police de Mansoura, chef lieu de la province de Dakahelya, dans le delta du Nil, à 120 km du Caire	inconnu	Un commissariat a été soufflé par une voiture chargée de plusieurs dizaines de kilogrammes d'explosifs. L'explosion s'est fait entendre jusqu'à une vingtaine de kilomètres à la ronde. Le bilan faisait état de treize morts, dont douze policiers, et d'une centaine de blessés.
Jeudi 26 décembre	dans le jardin de la rue Moustapha Al-Nahass, devant le campus de la faculté d'Al-Azhar à Madinet Nasr, le Caire	inconnu	Une bombe plantée devant le campus d'une université de la capitale a explosé faisant un mort et 4 blessés.
<b>LIBYE</b>			
Dimanche 1 décembre	à Benghazi	inconnu	Salah Fraj al-Dursi, officier de l'armée libyenne, a été tué par balle mort sous les tirs, son fils adolescent a été blessé.
Dimanche 1er décembre	le quartier de Ghot al-Roma, à Tripoli	inconnu	Un directeur d'une radio libyenne a été découvert, le corps criblé de balles, dans sa voiture. Feu Radwan Gariani, était le propriétaire, d'une station, lancée en 2011, qui diffusait de la



			musique occidentale.
Lundi 2 décembre	à Derna	inconnu	Quatre manifestants ont été tués lors d'une manifestation organisée pour protester contre la vague de violences que connaît actuellement la Libye.
Jeudi 5 décembre, dans la matinée	dans le quartier al-Fwihet, à Benghazi	inconnu	Un jeune professeur américain a été abattu alors qu'il faisait son jogging. Ronald Smith, 33 ans et originaire du Texas, enseignait la chimie au Lycée international de Benghazi, un institut libyen qui dispense un programme américain ouvert aux Libyens ainsi qu'aux autres ressortissants de toutes nationalités vivant à Benghazi.
Dimanche 8 décembre 2013, la nuit	à Zawiya	inconnu	Quarante tunisiens ont été enlevé par un groupe armé dans la nuit .Cet acte fait partie d'une série d'enlèvements visant des travailleurs étrangers en Libye.
Dimanche 8 décembre 2013	à Benghazi	inconnu	Une voiture a explosé au cours des funérailles d'un officier du renseignement militaire dans la ville tuant une personne et blessant six responsables de la sécurité.
Dimanche 22 décembre, les premières heures de la matinée	à Bersis, près de Benghazi	inconnu	Un kamikaze a lancé un véhicule rempli d'explosifs contre un barrage de sécurité tuant au moins treize personnes.
Jeudi 26 décembre	à Tobrouk	inconnu	Un homme avait été tué dans l'explosion de sa voiture, premier attentat de ce genre dans cette ville proche de la frontière égyptienne.
Jeudi 26 décembre, matin		inconnu	Des inconnus armés ont assassiné le lieutenant-colonel Ahmed Fathi Swiri, membre du service des approvisionnements de l'armée.
Vendredi 27 décembre	à Derna	inconnu	Le colonel Fethallah al-Gaziri, directeur des renseignements militaires à Benghazi, a été abattu alors qu'il se trouvait à un mariage de famille.
Vendredi 27 décembre, matin	à Benghazi	inconnu	Le lieutenant-colonel de l'armée de l'air Mohamed Faraj a été tué devant la mosquée Bab al-Salam, dans le quartier al-Salam de Benghazi.
Dimanche 29 décembre	à Benghazi	inconnu	Le colonel Muftah Hamid Najam, responsable de la sécurité récemment parti en retraite, a été abattu par les occupants d'une voiture.
Dimanche 29	à Benghazi	inconnu	Le lieutenant-colonel Ahmed Ammami, professeur à l'université de Benghazi, a été tué dans





décembre			le quartier de Hay Assalam.
<b>TUNISIE</b>			
Lundi 2 décembre	la région Jebel Chaambi près de la frontière algérienne		Le capitaine de l'armée, Youssef Dridi, a été tué en tentant de désamorcer une bombe découverte au bord de la route par une patrouille .Son collègue a été blessé



### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Total Wounded</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
15					38					152					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	10	RAS	5
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>													
6	8	RAS	1	RAS	22	7	RAS	9	RAS	6	105	40	RAS	RAS			

### Preliminary remarks

- En Afrique du nord les Etats, la Libye surtout, qui ont été traversé par ce que certains appellent « Printemps arabe », restent, plus ou moins, vulnérables à l'insécurité.
- En Egypte, les actes terroristes se multiplient marqués par l'utilisation de la bombe.
- En Libye, les 13 attentats enregistrés renseignent sur la persistance de la difficulté de l'Etat à faire face au terrorisme qui touche à toutes les catégories de la société, l'enlèvement des travailleurs étrangers en témoigne.
- En Tunisie, stabilité dans la baisse des actes terroristes.



## West Africa Terrorism Situation Report

**January 2013**

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b>			
<b>16/01/13</b>	<b>ABIDJAN</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	Armed individuals hijacked a Panama-flagged oil tanker which was anchored in the Ivory Coast's economic capital of Abidjan. The ship, which was due to discharge 5,000 tonnes of oil and was unable to put out a distress call in time for a rescue, has been located off neighboring Ghana. In October last year, a Greek tanker was also hijacked in Abidjan by pirates who looted the vessel before releasing it. Piracy attacks in west Africa have mostly taken place in Nigeria, but they have recently increased in the waters off Benin.
<b>MALI</b>			
<b>31/01/13</b>	<b>HOMBORI</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	4 Malian soldiers died in the night after their vehicle exploded on a mine between Gossi and Hombori, at about 920 kms northern Bamako. The 4 deceased soldiers came from Gao to assist a military detachment that had technical problems with one of its vehicles on the road. Two of them died after the explosion of the mine. The other two died during their evacuation to Gao. There were also five wounded.
<b>NIGERIA</b>			



<b>01/01/13</b>	<b>MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE</b>	<b>JTF, BOKO HARAM</b>	Nigerian troops clashed with militants from the Islamist group Boko Haram in an incident that left 1 soldier and 13 insurgents dead. The clash occurred at about 16.00 hours at Bulabulin and Bayan areas. 2 soldiers were also wounded.
<b>03/01/13</b>	<b>SONG, ADAMAWA STATE</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	Heavily armed gunmen killed 4 people, including 1 policeman, 1 soldier and 2 civilians, in an attack that burnt a police station and a government building in the town of Song, near the border with Cameroon, and engaged soldiers and police officers in a shootout. The attack occurred at around 1:00 am. The gunmen used machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades and fled, but police and military teams deployed in the area were in search of them. 2 civilians were also wounded in the attack. Boko Haram has carried out deadly attacks in the state, although armed robbers also commit crimes under the guise of the group. Border towns in Adamawa state have previously been hit by robbery gangs. On December 28, unknown gunmen launched bomb and gun attacks in the town of Maiha, also near the border, killing a policeman and a resident. A police station, a prison, a courthouse, an education administrative building and a government lodge were burnt in the attack.
<b>03/01/13</b>	<b>MARTE, BORNO STATE</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	Nigerian soldiers have killed 5 gunmen suspected to belong to the Boko Haram group while losing 1 soldier and 1 policeman during a gun battle. Marte is 100 kilometers from Maiduguri and is on the border with Cameroon. Arms and ammunition, including two AK 47 rifles, one locally made double barrel gun and three magazines loaded with 35 rounds of assorted ammunition, were recovered.



<b>5/01.13</b>	<b>ZAMFARA STATE</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	<p>Bandits raided Makera, Azuko and Usu villages leaving 7 people dead and 7 wounded The area sees frequent clashes between criminal gangs and vigilante groups. The gunmen opened fire on worshippers in mosques shortly before the morning prayers around 5:30 am. At Makera, a vigilante group pursued the assailants and its leader and his son were killed in an exchange of fire. In October, bandits killed 20 people in another Zamfara village, grabbing money and property as they fled. But the assailants did not steal anything in Saturday's raids. They did not ask for money and did not take anything from the villages they attacked. The rise of vigilante groups in response to banditry has caused a spiral of violence in the region. Last June, robbers killed 23 people in the region, including some who had their throats slit.</p>
<b>09/01/13</b>	<b>BAYELSA STATE</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	<p>Pirates freed Emiliano Astarita, Salvatore Mastellone and Giuseppe D'Alessio, three Italian sailors they abducted from a ship off Nigeria last month. The armed pirates abducted the sailors after attacking the MV ASSO VENTUNO some 40 nautical miles off Nigeria's Bayelsa state on December 23. They boarded the ship and kidnapped them and took them ashore. The critical security situation in the area they were taken caused particular concern. The fourth sailor abducted with them, a Ukrainian citizen, had also been freed along with the Italians.</p> <p>Such kidnappings occur regularly off Nigeria's oil-producing Niger Delta region; They occur both onshore and offshore, with hostages typically released after payment of a ransom. A 2009 amnesty deal led to a sharp drop in unrest in the region, but criminality remains widespread, particularly along the country's oil-producing southern coast.</p> <p>There were 51 attacks off Nigeria and the Gulf of Guinea in 2012, making it one of the most dangerous areas for seafarers after Somalia.</p>
<b>12/01/13</b>	<b>ONITSHA, ANAMBRA STATE</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	<p>Unidentified men shot dead IKECHUKWU UDENDU, editor of Anambra News, a monthly newspaper, while he was returning home at night from a commercial printing house. CHUKWULOZIE UDENDU, publisher of Anambra News and UDENDU's brother received an anonymous phone call in which he was told to retrieve the journalist's body in front of a local restaurant, news. UDENDU was working on stories related to terrorism before he died. He is suspected to have been killed in connection with his reporting. ENENCHE AKOGWU, a TV reporter, was gunned in January 2012 under similar conditions,</p>



			while working on matters, related to terrorism.
<b>14/01/13</b>	<b>KANO, KANO STATE</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	Suspected Islamists opened fire on a police checkpoint killing 2 policemen.
<b>15/01/13</b>	<b>KANO, KANO STATE</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	Suspected Islamists opened fire on a police patrol van killing 2 policemen.
<b>17/01/13</b>	<b>KANO, KANO STATE</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	2 suspected Islamists and 2 civilians were killed in a shootout between gunmen and soldiers. The clash occurred in MARIRI area at about 15.00 hrs, after a group of gunmen suspected to belong to the Boko Haram organization, opened fire on the JTF checkpoint, leading to an hour-long shootout. 5 terrorists were also arrested. The two civilians were killed by stray bullets in the encounter.
<b>19/01/12</b>	<b>KANO, KANO STATE</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	Mr. Ado BAYERO, the Emir of Kano, one of most revered traditional rulers, was attacked by unknown gunmen while returning from a Koran studies graduation ceremony. Unidentified gunmen that laid an ambush on the Emir's convoy opened fire on it around Zoo Road in the city, killing his driver, orderly and 3 of the palace guards in the process. The Emir succeeded to escape unhurt, but 2 of his sons were seriously injured. The interim chairman of Kura local government, Mr. SALISU ABDULLAHI KURA, and his driver, who had managed to leave the convoy in the confusion that followed the attack, were also killed by some gunmen who pursued them from the scene of the attack. 4 suspected members of Boko Haram have been arrested. One of them had allegedly confessed participating in the attack on the emir's convoy. The attack came on the eve of the first anniversary of the deadliest attack ever by Boko Haram in Kano, in which at least 185 people were killed. It is also the third such attack by gunmen on Muslim dignitaries in northern Nigeria since last July.
<b>20/01/12</b>	<b>ITAPE, KOGI STATE</b>	<b>ANSARU</b>	The Jama'atu Ansaru Muslimina Fi Biladis-Sudan (roughly translated as vanguards for the Aid of Muslims in Black Africa), also known as Ansaru, a group that is a breakaway faction of Boko Haram claimed responsibility for the attack on a military convoy that killed 2 soldiers and injured 4 others, part of Nigeria's contingent to Mali. The statement made by the group describes the attack as its "first attempt in stopping the Nigerian army troops that aimed to demolish the Islamic empire of Mali", in reference to the report that the soldiers were among those to be deployed to Mali as part of the over 1 battalion of



			troops that Nigeria has pledged to contribute. The statement announces also that the group is "equipped and waiting for any slightest attempt of Nigerian army, moving towards the Islamic empire of Mali". It warns the African countries "to stop their effort for helping Western countries in fighting against Islam and Muslim". The group threatens of more attacks. In November 2012, UK Government identified Ansaru as a "Nigeria-based terrorist organization and banned membership of the group or support for it. It likely has ties to Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, and may have been responsible for the 2011 kidnapping of a Briton and an Italian in northern Nigeria. Both hostages were killed last March. In December 2012, Ansaru claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of Francis COLUMP, a 63 year old French citizen, working for the French firm VERGNET, a wind power project in Katsina in northern Nigeria.
<b>21/01/12</b>	<b>DAMBOA, BORNO STATE</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	Gunmen, suspected to be members of Boko Haram, killed 18 people at the city market. They arrived at the market early in the afternoon and fired on a group of hunters, killing at least 18 people, and injuring many others. The Islamists claimed to be irritated with hunters who sold pork, meat forbidden to Muslims. The killing can also be related to the proposition recently made by the hunters to create a self-defense group to tackle robbery by members of Boko Haram.
<b>22/01/13</b>	<b>KANO, KANO STATE</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	Motorcycle-riding gunmen, including 9 attackers on 3 motorcycles sprayed bullets on a group of men playing draughts in Dakata district, killing at least 5 people and wounding 2. Earlier, the city authorities banned moto-taxis in a bid to stem the tide of violent crime perpetrated by attackers riding mopeds. The suspension followed a gun attack on the convoy of the emir of Kano. The operation of moto-taxis has been banned in several areas in Nigeria, notably in the cities of Lagos, Abuja, Port Harcourt and Warri. The use of mopeds to commit violent crimes is often cited as the key reason for the ban
<b>23/01/13</b>	<b>MAIDUGURI BORNO STATE,</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	Attackers, suspected to belong to BOKO HARAM beheaded 5 people. They arrived at around 3 a.m., first killing a man and his son in one house, then 2 other residents in a second house, followed by the fifth victim in a third house. The fifth victim was a fisheries official in the ministry of agriculture.



<b>24/01/13</b>	<b>WADATA, PLATEAU STAE</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	Clashes between ethnic Fulani herdsmen and local farmers have left at least 9 people dead and several injured. The incident happened late in Wadata, a mainly Christian farming village outside the city of Jos. Up to 20 people might have been killed in the clashes, sparked by the discovery of a local farmer's corpse in the bush. Plateau state falls in Nigeria's so-called "Middle Belt," where the mainly Christian south meets the majority Muslim north, and has been the site of waves of sectarian and ethnic violence in recent years. The area has also been attacked by the Islamist group Boko Haram.
<b>25/01/13</b>	<b>NIGERIA COST</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	The five Indian crew members of an oil tanker, who were kidnapped last month after heavily armed pirates stormed their vessel off Nigeria's coast, have been released.
<b>27/01/13</b>	<b>OTUKPO, BENUE STATE</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	3 Fulani herdsmen, including a couple were brutally murdered at Amla village by unidentified persons. Also killed 8 cows belonging to the herdsmen, while their settlements in the area were completely burnt in the crisis alleged to have been caused following the destruction of farm produce of the host community to which the affected farmers were said to have complained to no avail. Some of the farm produce destroyed include yam, beans and cassava, which the cattle of the herdsmen allegedly destroyed during their grazing. Apart from farm produce, the Amla and Emichi communities were said to have been deeply worried at the manner the herdsmen and their cows trespass their streams, making it difficult for them to have access to water for domestic use. Meanwhile, residents of neighboring Otukpo Icho, Otukpo-Nobi and Odudaje have fled their homes for fear of reprisal by the Fulani community.





30-31 /01/13	BORNO STATE		<p>Nigeria's military claimed it killed 17 insurgents in two special raids supported by Nigerian Air Force helicopter gunship to dislodge 2 Boko Haram terrorist camps in the state of Borno. The statement is the first recent confirmation of a Boko Haram training camp or base, although the military has frequently commented on insurgent safe houses in urban settings. The insurgents were using territory in the Sambisa Game Reserve and in an area called Ruwa Forest. The camp was...fortified and had training facilities. Efforts by the JTF to destroy the camps led to a fierce exchange of fire that resulted in the death of 17 Boko Haram terrorists and 1 JTF personnel was killed. Various items were found at the sites, including various weapons and ammunition, as well as communication equipment, food and a generator.</p>
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### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Total Wounded</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
18					107					Not Available					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	9	1	8
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>													
1	16	2	1	X	15	56	X	36	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- Boko Haram remains the main terrorist threat
- Attacks using explosive devices have regressed.
- Civilians remain the most affected by the terrorist attacks
- Attacks in crowded places remain high
- Piracy activities are on the rise
- Ethnic clashes are still high
- Attacks on governmental targets are on the rise
- The number of terrorists killed is on the rise
- Terrorist attacks are moving closer to borders with Chad and Cameroon
- Ansaru carried out its first attack against a governmental target



## February 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b>			
03/02/13	ABIDJAN	NON CLAIMED	The vessel Gascogne, after having been attacked by Nigerian pirates around 130 km (80 miles) off the coast, lost contact with the port of Abidjan. The crew comprised 7 Togolese, 2 Senegalese, 2 Ivoirians, 1 South Korean, 1 Chinese and 4 sailors from Benin. The pirates directed it to Forcados in Nigeria and siphoned off around 200 tonnes of its cargo of diesel fuel. They afterwards sent the empty ship to Lome, Togo. It was the second tanker hijacking in Ivorian waters in the last 3 weeks.
17/02/13	AGNEBY REGION	FRCI	2 civilians, HOHOUEU Thierry and TRAORÉ Ilias were killed by stray bullets in Afferi, a city located in the South, during a violent conflict between soldiers and villagers. Soldiers opened fire to help one of them to break away from the crowd that was surrounding him, after a clash occurred with the local population.
<b>MALI</b>			
08/02/13	GAO	MUJWA	A suicide bomber on a motorbike, targeting a Malian Army security post at one of the entrances of the city, blew himself up by detonating his belt, as he approached the post, where were gathered Malian soldiers. The attack killed 1 person (the kamikaze) and slightly injured 1 soldier. The Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJWA), which has claimed responsibility for the putting in place of landmines, attacks on military convoys and the using of suicide bombers in this region is behind the attack.
09/02/13	GAO	MUJWA	For the second time successively, a suicide bomber blew himself up near the checkpoint at the northern entrance to Gao, at around 23:00. The terrorist was the only victim of the attack.
10/02/13	GAO	MUJWA	French army bombed the central police station of the city, in which were hidden armed Islamists that clashed



			with Malian soldiers, killing at least 6 terrorists and completely destroying the building. The clash that occurred before the bombing left 2 islamists and 3 civilians dead and 17 injured, including 15 civilians and 2 Malian soldiers. Fearing a terrorist attack, security forces evacuated the central market close to the police station.
<b>11/02/13</b>	<b>GAO</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	An explosion shook the largest city in northern Mali, hours after Islamist gunmen battled French and Malian troops following two straight days of suicide bombings. The blast appeared to have been in the north of the city, near the checkpoint twice previously targeted by suicide attacks. No victims were reported.
<b>13/02/13</b>	<b>GAO</b>	<b>FRENCH FORCES</b>	The French army defused a homemade bomb made up of 600 kilos of explosives in an abandoned compound in the centre of the city. The bomb consisting of four metal drums filled with explosives which exceeded wires for detonation was not far from a hotel that hosts dozens of foreign journalists. Heavy machine gun ammunitions and shells were also found there.
<b>20/02/13</b>	<b>ADRAR DES IFOGHAS</b>	<b>FRENCH-MALIAN FORCES/ISLAMIST FORCES (LED BY AQIM)</b>	1 French soldier and more than 20 Islamists were killed in northern Mali during heavy clashes. The dead man, Staff Sergeant Harold VORMEZELE of the 2nd Foreign Parachute Regiment, an elite unit of the French Foreign Legion, was killed in the “Adrar des Ifoghas mountains”, a remote area of the Sahara. Fighting, in which 150 French and Malian soldiers took part, was continuing along the area straddling the Mali-Algeria frontier. French forces consisting of a unit of paratroopers, backed by forward air control and an armored patrol, were attacked by a group of terrorists while on a reconnaissance mission in the Adrar massif about 50 kilometers south of Tessalit. Two Mirage fighter jets were called in and destroyed 2 heavy machinegun nests from where the attacks were carried out.
<b>21/02/13</b>	<b>KIDAL</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	At least 2 civilians were injured in the explosion of a vehicle apparently trapped near the camp where French and Chadian soldiers are stationed in northeastern Malian city. The vehicle exploded about 500 m from the military camp occupied wounding the 2 civilians.
<b>22/02/13</b>	<b>TESSALIT</b>	<b>MUJWA</b>	2 suicide car bombs blew up on civilians and combatants of the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA) at Inhalil, near Tessalit at 06.00, leaving 5 dead, including 3 MNLA members and the two suicide bombers.
<b>22/02/13</b>	<b>ADRAR DES IFOGHAS</b>		Armed clashes between the Chadian army and Islamist left 23 Chadian soldiers and 65 islamists dead. Clashes erupted before 12.00 in the mountainous area of the Adrar des Ifoghas, solid border with Algeria». Islamists



			troops lost 5 vehicles and numerous important materials.
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
<b>05/02/13</b>	<b>SAMBISA RESERVE, HASSAN MALGWI BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Boko Haram gunmen killed at least 6 park rangers in a reprisal attack after troops backed by helicopter gunships destroyed two Boko Haram training camps (one in a forest and one in the Sambisa Reserve), on 30-31/ 12/13, killing about 17 militants and destroying a huge range of equipment. The attack against the staff camp occurred after midnight. Many of the staff was still missing, and the camp was deserted.
<b>05/02/13</b>	<b>ANGIAMA AREA, NIGER DELTA</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	Unidentified Gunmen ambushed the Sterling Global Oil Resources, an Indian-owned oil barge, belonging to the Sandesara Group conglomerate, as it was being escorted by the military through Niger Delta region, killing 2 soldiers and 1 crew member on the ship. The gunmen were repelled by return fire of the troops that were escorting the barge. 3 civilians on the boat were also wounded.
<b>06/02/13</b>	<b>OFF THE COAST</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	1 Filipino crewman was fatally shot in a pirate attack on the Marshall-islands flagged Pyxis Delta chemical tanker, after it was attacked off the coast of Nigeria. The 8 others Filipinos comprising the crew were safe on board the ship which was anchored off the coast of Nigeria.
<b>06/02/13</b>	<b>KADUNA, KADUNA STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	More than 98 people died after a trio of church bombings claimed by BH in the cities of Zaria and Kaduna sparked reprisals in all the Kaduna state. In reprisal Christians mounted illegal roadblocks and were seen harassing motorists, while a motorcycle taxi rider laid seriously hurt and bleeding by the road side. About 1,000 Muslims took refuge at police quarters. As soon as the curfew was relaxed, Muslims fought back. The violence then spread to both Muslim and Christian neighborhoods beyond Kaduna to remote parts of the state, and prompting the government to re-impose a round-the-clock curfew.
<b>07/02/13</b>	<b>DAMATURU, YOBE STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Multiple Boko Haram attacks left at least 42 people dead, including 34 civilians and six security officers. The Damaturu attacks started a day after the church bombings in Kaduna state. BH launched its attacks by evening with blasts targeting police and military targets in the city. Gunfire echoed across the city for hours, spilling into 08/02/13 afternoon.



08/02/13	KANO,KANO STATE	UNKNOWN	Gunmen riding on motorcycles killed 9 polio vaccinators in Kano. The attacks occurred at the Hotoro district, where 7 vaccinators were killed, and along Zaria road where 2 more were killed. Some Islamic groups in the north are opposed to polio vaccination, saying it could prevent those administered with the vaccine not to be able to bear children.
09/02/13	POTISKUM,YOBE STATE	UNKNWON	Unidentified assailants killed 3 North Korean doctors. Two of them had their throats slit, and the other was beheaded. The North Korean doctors had no security guards at their residence and typically traveled around the city via three-wheel taxis without a police escort. The attackers apparently struck at the doctors inside their home. The corpses were found, all bearing what appeared to be machete wounds. The NK physicians had lived in the state since 2005 as part of a technical exchange program between the state and the North Korean government.
17/02/13	JAMA'ARE, BAUCHI STATE	ANSARU	On Sunday, 7 foreigners were snatched from the compound of Lebanese construction company SETRACO. Ansaru took responsibility for the attack. It also claimed responsibility in December for the abduction of a French national who is still missing. Ansaru said the abductions were driven by "the atrocities done to the religion of Allah by the European countries in many places, such as Afghanistan and Mali."
SENEGAL			
07/02/13	RUFISQUE	UNKNOWN	The national police seized 724 kg of cannabis hidden in a refrigerated truck under the registration plate DK 4185 T coming from Mali, on board 3 passengers, including 1 Senegalese and 2 Malians. The drug was loaded in 362 packs hidden in fresh meat.
09/02/13	NORTH SINDIAN	NON CLAIMED	A land mine exploded after 1 woman and his son steppped on it, between Diokadou and Kassane villages, located near the Senegal-Gambian border, about 100 kms north of Ziguinchor. The explosions occurred at about 10.00, killing the woman and cutting off the legs of the boy.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>	<u>Total Dead</u>	<u>Total Wounded</u>	<u>Primary Targets</u>
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22					290					23**					Govn	In	Civil
Typ					Secu	Civilia	Hosta	Terrorists	Oth	Secu	Civilia	Hosta	Terrorists	Oth	8	00	14
Exp	Gu	M	Kid	Oth	&		losives	n		&	n	ers					
	Con	(Exp			M			ven		losives		ea					s & tion
	w	& gu								M							
11	10	00	1	00	33*	160	00	97	NA	3	21	NA	NA	NA			

\* The figure includes the 3 MNLA dead members

\*\* Available figures are not complete

### Preliminary remarks

- AQIM, MUJ and Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb and Ansaru constitute the main terrorist groups in the Sahel
- Mali and Nigeria constitute the main zone of action of terrorist groups
- Explosives are widely used in the attacks
- Civilian targets constitute the major part of primary targets
- High toll of terrorists' death due to the military operations in Mali. The figures are not complete
- D
- High presence of landmines polluted areas

developed piracy activities



- Cannabis trafficking activity





## March 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b>			
<b>12/3/13</b>	<b>ABIDJAN</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	General Alain Yao BROU, the Police College Director was injured, after being ambushed by unidentified gunmen in Cocody, a residential district in the centre of the city.
<b>13/3/13</b>	<b>BOLEQUIN</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Unidentified gunmen assaulted Zilebly village, located about 3 kms from the Liberia border, at around 04.00 AM, killing 7 people, amongst which 2 FRCI Soldiers.
<b>15/3/13</b>	<b>ABIDJAN</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Mr. Valy SIDIBÉ, the Director of Teaching University was seriously injured after being ambushed by unknown gunmen during the night.
<b>16/3/13</b>	<b>BOLEQUIN</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	At least 6 people, including 2 civilians were killed after unidentified gunmen attacked Petit Guiglo village near Bolequin. The other killed people included 1 dozo, BASSÉ ISSIAKA (FRCI auxiliary) and 3 assailants. Dozens of people were reported to have been injured. The 3 killed assailants included <b>Oulai Tako</b> , a famous Gbagbo militiaman in the area. He was nicknamed “le Tarzan de l'Ouest”. The 2 captured gunmen identified Tako as their team leader
<b>MALI</b>			
<b>02/03/13</b>	<b>IFOGHAS MOUNTS/AMETATAI VALLEY</b>	<b>ISLAMISTS ARMED GROUPS</b>	At least 2 allied soldiers (1 French and 1 Chadian) and 15 islamists were killed in clashes in Ametatai valley. Caporal Cédric Charenton was killed by islamist armed groups during a violent clash while its section assaulted an enemy position. The 26 year old corporal is the third French soldier killed in operation Serval (a helicopter pilot officer died on the first day of the operation. 'A second died Tuesday 19 February).
<b>01-3/3/13</b>	<b>IN MANAS/GAO</b>	<b>FRENCH &amp; MALIAN ARMY</b>	At least 50 MOJWA islamist were killed in armed clashes with French and Malian troops in Gao vicinity.



<b>08/03/13</b>	<b>TIMBUKTU</b>	<b>ISLAMISTS ARMED GROUPS</b>	4 civilians were killed during the night in an ambush in Timbuktu area. The victims were attacked while traveling in a car near Tonka, a town located a few hundred kilometers south of the city of Timbuktu.
<b>10/3/13</b>	<b>NORTH MALI</b>	<b>AQIM</b>	Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) claimed to have killed Philippe Verdon in retaliation for France's intervention in Mali. Mr Verdon and Serge Lazarevic, another Frenchman were seized in the town of Hombori.
<b>25/3/13</b>	<b>GAO</b>	<b>MALIAN ARMY/MOJWA</b>	Clashes between the Malian army and Islamists killed seven people including a soldier and two civilians Sunday in northern Mali's largest city, as Al Qaeda's north African branch threatened to kill its French hostages. The fighting in Gao took place as the Malian army carried out what it called a 'clean-up' operation in Gao after militants from the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO) infiltrated the northeastern city and opened fire on an army camp overnight. The rebels attacked the north's largest town just days after French President Francois Hollande said Mali's sovereignty had almost been restored. Earlier, Mali's army repulsed an attack by a group of rebels who had slipped past army checkpoints to enter the northern town of Gao, a military official says. The Malian army official said that government forces defeated the rebels on Saturday after more than two hours of intense fighting. It was the third major offensive there by Islamists since the town was retaken by a French-led military operation in late January
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
<b>03/03/13</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Gunmen suspected to be members of Boko Haram attacked the Monguno Military Barracks. They were repelled by men of the Forward Operation Base, FOB, and Joint Task Force, JTF, who killed about 20 of the sect members in the early hours. Gunmen came in 4 SUV vehicles and 8 motorcycles to attack the military barracks at Monguno, a border town with Chad Republic. The town is 175 kilometers north of Maiduguri, the epicentre of activities of the Islamist sect. The clash lasted over an hour. Apart from killing some of the suspects, it recovered arms and ammunition, including 10 units of Rocket Propelled Grenades, RPG, and two RPG tubes.



<b>03/03/13</b>	<b>ENUGU, ENUGU STATE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	The Kwara State Commissioner of Police, Mr. Chinwike Asadu, was shot dead by unknown gunmen. His police orderly, Aloha Olaniyi and Driver, Oliver Omeh, who were with him at the time of the incident sustained serious bullet wounds and are lying in critical condition at the National Orthopaedic Hospital, Enugu. The incident occurred at Amorji Nike, near the densely populated Abakpa Nike area in Enugu East local government area within the state capital at about 10 pm. The Police Commissioner, who visited his home in Enugu at the weekend, was driving into his private residence when the assailants who may have laid an ambush around his residence attacked him and his aides about 100 metres away from his house. CP Asadu had a visitor whom he escorted along with his driver and a police orderly posted to guard his residence from Abakpa Police Division, leaving behind the official escort team that came with him from Kwara State Police Command. They were returning to the house after dropping the visitor when they suddenly noticed a bus trailing them behind as they branched into his street only for the gunmen to start firing at the vehicle from the rear. The gunmen shot sporadically killing the CP and wounding the 2 policemen but before they escaped, they took away the rifle of the orderly whose body was riddled with bullets.
<b>04/03/13</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	8 people were killed in an attack by the Boko Haram militant group. The attack occurred in Gwoza village. Boko Haram gunmen killed 7 civilians and 1 police inspector after they arrived in two trucks. The attack targeted a bank and the police station in the village.
<b>7/3/13</b>	<b>DELTA STATE</b>	<b>STATE POLICE</b>	Delta State police command arrested 16 persons and recovered an Improvised Explosive Device, IED, following two days of constant raid at criminal hideouts in Kwale, Ndokwa West local government area of Delta State.
<b>09/03/13</b>	<b>BAUCHI</b>	<b>ANSARU</b>	Ansaru claimed to have killed seven foreign hostages abducted from a construction site last month. In the communique, the group stated that the attempts by the British and Nigerian governments to rescue the hostages, and their alleged arrest and killing of people, forced it to carry out the execution. The victims of the February 16 kidnapping in Bauchi state included four Lebanese, one Briton, a Greek citizen and an Italian. A company official later said the Middle Eastern hostages included two Lebanese and two Syrians.
<b>09/03/13</b>	<b>BORNO</b>	<b>SECURITY FORCES</b>	Nigerian security forces said they had killed 52 Islamist militants over 10 days of fighting in the Borno state, at a cost of only two of their own men, with no civilian deaths, after a series of operations had



			been conducted against Islamists over the past 10 days. During these operations under the period stated, there were exchanges of fire that led to the death of 52 Boko Haram terrorists including 10 commanders of the sect, 70 terrorists were also arrested. He said the JTF had also seized a number of weapons.
<b>09/3/13</b>	<b>BORNO</b>	<b>JTF</b>	Nigeria's army launched an operation in the northern city of Maiduguri, the bastion of Islamist group Boko Haram that led to the deaths of 20 suspected militants and 2 soldiers. The soldiers stormed a location where some Boko Haram men were found and exchanged fire with them. 25 Boko Haram terrorists were arrested.
<b>09/03/13</b>	<b>BENUE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	The conflict between native Tiv farmers and Fulani herdsmen in parts of Benue State reared its head again when 2 persons were killed by the Fulani herdsmen at Uvir community during a fishing festival at Ake Lake in Guma local government area. 4 persons were arrested in connection with the crisis.
<b>13/3/13</b>	<b>KANO</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Suspected Islamist gunmen on motorbikes stormed a primary school in Nigeria's main northern city of Kano on Tuesday and opened fire on teachers, wounding four of them. The attackers made teachers at Dan Maliki Primary School lie on the ground before shots rang out. None of the pupils was harmed. No one claimed responsibility for the assault
<b>18/3/13</b>	<b>KANO</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	About 25 people were killed, when a suicide bomber attacked a bus park located at Sabon Gari area. The blast destroyed several buses. The attack occurred at around 5.00 pm when activities at the park were at their peak.
<b>19/3/13</b>	<b>KANO</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	A top female detective attached to AIG zone 1, Kano was shot to death during the morning rush hour, at close range when she parked to attend to her flat tyre in front of vulcanizer. She was dressed in police uniform when the unknown assailant attacked.
<b>22/3/13</b>	<b>ADAMAWA</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	25 people, including a former Commissioner of Health and a chief prison warden, were killed when gunmen launched a series of attacks in Ganye. The attacks by the gunmen who stormed the town in a commando-like manner targeted a prison, a police station, a bank, a church and relaxation joints. The gunmen first struck at the Ganye divisional police station, which they set ablaze, before proceeding to the prisons where the inmates were freed and the building burnt. The number of freed inmates has yet to be confirmed. The attackers also used explosives to destroy a bank building, after which they gained



			access to its cash room and escaped with yet-unknown amount of money. Also, the attackers ransacked and set ablaze almost all the hotels and other relaxation joints in the town, as fun seekers and other residents ran for safety.
<b>22/3/13</b>	<b>ANGUWAH VILLAGE, GWER WEST LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, BENUE STATE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	5 people, including 3 police officers and 2 others have been killed in a bloody conflict between Fulani herdsmen and native Tiv farmers. The crisis erupted in the community in afternoon after a Fulani herdsman allegedly stole the honey of a bee farmer in the village. Unknown to the herdsman, one of the children of the bee farmer was watching him as he stole the honey from the pot and he alerted his father who confronted the Fulani man. And because of the prolonged animosity between both parties, the situation escalated leading to killings and destruction of property and farmland. While the mobile policemen were on their way to the village in a Hilux vehicle in company of the security officer of the council, they were ambushed by the herdsmen who killed all the occupants of the vehicle including the three policemen.
<b>23/3/13</b>	<b>MAIDUGURI</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	3 persons, including 2 soldiers and 1 policeman were killed in an explosion outside a Bank. The attack targeted a security forces patrol. The vehicle was completely destroyed.
<b>24/3/13</b>	<b>AKURE, ONDO STATE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	A nursing mother and broadcaster with the Nigerian Television Authority, NTA, Mrs Olubunmi Oke, who was kidnapped last Thursday was released by her abductors. This, however, was possible after her family coughed out N1 million ransom to the kidnappers who dropped her along the Benin Ore Expressway at about 11 p.m, Saturday.
<b>24/3/13</b>	<b>PLATEAU</b>		Gunmen believed to be Muslim herdsmen attacked Ganawuri in Riyom Council area of the state, leaving at least 20 dead. On the same day, gunmen killed over 24 residents and 2 police men in Mangor in the Bokkos Council area.
<b>27/3/13</b>	<b>PLATEAU</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Clashes between rival ethnic groups in central Nigeria killed at least 27 people. Armed Fulani herdsmen attacked the villages of Da Jak and Attakar in Plateau state in the early hours, spraying residents with automatic gunfire and torching houses. They came at night and overran the village. They were shooting people, just murdering, and burning down the houses,
<b>31/3/13</b>	<b>KANO</b>	<b>JTF</b>	At least 14 suspects were killed when JTF launched a dawn raid on a house at Unguwa Uku in northern Kano State, believed to be housing the insurgents. 1 soldier was killed in the raid while 1 other was



			critically injured. The raid was launched around 4 am local time (0300 GMT), triggering a four-hour exchange of gunfire between the soldiers and the insurgents. Different arms and ammunition were also recovered from the building, while some vehicles found within the compound were said to have been rigged with explosives.
31/3/13	KADUNA	UNKNOWN	At least 19 people were shot dead and many others injured when gunmen launched a dawn attack on a village in Nigeria's northern Kaduna state on Easter Sunday. The gunmen, numbering about 30 and suspected to be Fulani herdsmen, attacked Afaka village in Kaura local government area of the state. The attackers shot sporadically into houses, but the villagers quickly mobilized with the support of their kinsmen in neighboring communities to repel the attackers.

### Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Total Wounded					Primary Targets		
29					434					Not Available					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	8	00	21
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
20	3	5	1	0	28	205	8	193	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			

### Preliminary remarks

- Persistent unrests in the western region of Cote d'Ivoire
- First targeted attacks on governmental tops in Abidjan
- MUJAO still active in Timbuktu and Gao areas



- New developments in the hostage taking : hostages are killed to retaliate governmental action and to free inmates or to react against the military intervention
- Number of Killed and captured terrorists have increased
- Re-start of prison attacks in order to free detainees and attacks on schools
- Ethnic clashes have increased



## April 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>MALI</b>			
06/04	BAMAKO	ARMED AND SECURITY FORCES	Some 16 police officers were rounded up in Bamako as part of a disarmament operation in the premises of the Mobile Security Squad (GMS), within the Malian Police headquarters following a skirmish which left 1 person dead. The mass arrest came in the wake of the death of a soldier. A statement issued by the government explained that the intervention conducted by the armed and security forces, on the orders of Prime Minister Django Cissoko was aimed at disarming rival factions of the police who clashed on April 4, 2013 and disrupted peace.
11/04	KIDAL	MOJWA	A suicide bomber killed 4 Chadian soldiers at a market. The suicide bomber blew himself up next to a group of Chadian soldiers. Three were killed in the blast and several others were wounded.
<b>GHANA</b>			
22/4	Accra	Police	11 people were arrested by the Police in the Volta Region for allegedly trafficking 65 children. The 11 persons, made up of nine men and two women, were said to have trafficked the children from Ningo in the Greater Accra region to Kpando Tokor, Abotoase and other fishing communities along the Volta Lake in the Volta Region. The children, who were recruited from various households at Ningo, were squeezed into two Benz buses. The children are usually used to undertake fishing, farming and other menial jobs.
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
5/4	ADAMAWA STATE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram, attacked and damaged a bank, prison and police station in Mayo Belwa. The attack is coming a week after a clash opposed the special military squad, the Joint Task Force, and Boko Haram militants in Baga in Borno state.





<b>6/4</b>	<b>YENAGOA, BAYELSA STATE</b>	<b>MEND</b>	15 policemen and 2 rebels died in the gunfight, which lasted for more than 40 minutes at a river in the Azuzama area in Southern Ijaw local government region, which opposed MEND militants with policemen. The militant group said it would resume attacks after its leader, Henry Okah, was jailed for a bombing campaign in 2010.
<b>8/4</b>	<b>GEIDAM, YOBE STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Boko Haram sect engaged soldiers in a fierce gun battle in afternoon, leading to the death of 8 BH people. Terrorists heading toward Geidam Town to carry out attacks had an encounter with JTF troops at Tumbulgi village, about 11 kilometers from Geidam town and were successfully repelled. The JTF ascertained 7 deaths on the part of the attackers
<b>8/4</b>	<b>PLATEAU STATE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Fresh crisis broke out in Zango and Wase, in Wase Local Government of Plateau State leaving over 27 persons dead. This is the third time that violence, which pitted Hausa/Fulani against their Taroh neighbours, broke out in the area. A group of armed youths attempted to ambush Wase
<b>8/4</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Islamic extremists shot and killed 4 people involved in education programs, including a man in charge of a program to feed poor students in northeast Nigeria. The killings happened on the outskirts, a region long under attack by Boko Haram. The four were killed as they tried to flee the gunmen
<b>10/4</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Boko Haram shot to death 4 church leaders, mostly of Church of Christ in Nigeria (COCIN) in Gwoza village in Borno state. Gwoza is the same village where Boko Haram militants recently ransacked a police station and killed several policemen. The four men were murdered while resting near the church premises. Their attackers simply rode in on motorbikes and gunned them down.
<b>11/4</b>	<b>YOBE STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Suspected Islamic extremists attacked a police station, killing 4 officers in a gun battle. The attack early in the morning in Babangida, a small town, is part of a continuing wave violence sweeping the north. The police officers killed 5 of the gunmen. 2 officers also were wounded in the attack. After the attack, the state's government announced a dusk-to-dawn curfew for citizens.
<b>12/4</b>	<b>KANO</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Nigerian soldiers killed 6 suspected BH during a raid on a house in Kano, but lost 1 soldier in the gunbattle.



<b>16/4</b>	<b>PLATEAU</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	At least 10 people were killed in attacks between Christians and Muslims. The killings began over the weekend between the Jukun people, a Muslim ethnic group, and the Tarok people, who are Christians. The Tarok burned down homes and killed six people. Four people were killed by the Jukun.
<b>16/4</b>	<b>LAGOS</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	4 unknown gunmen abducted Kehinde Bamigbetan, a stalwart of the main opposition Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN) party in the southwestern state of Lagos and immediately demanded a ransom of 1 million U.S. dollars from his family. The abductors contacted family of the party stalwart after he was attacked on his way home from an official ceremony.
<b>19- 22/4</b>	<b>BORNO</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	30 suspected Boko Haram insurgents were killed in an encounter with the Joint Task Force (JTF) in border town over the weekend. 1 soldier was killed and 5 others injured, while 5 insurgents were arrested and many others escaped with bullet wounds.
<b>26/4</b>	<b>BORNO</b>	<b>JTF</b>	The military Joint Task Force (JTF) battling the Islamic sect Boko Haram in northern Nigeria says it has killed a notorious commander of the sect, Mohammed Chad, during a military operation in Maiduguri. A special operation was conducted at Ruwan-Zafi area of Maiduguri metropolis by troops of the JTF Operation RESTORE ORDER and the Operatives of Department State Security at about 3:00 am on Friday 26 April, 2013. The operation led to the death (during an exchange of fire) of a notorious Boko Haram terrorist aka Mohammed Chad, an indigene of Marte, Borno State, who has been in the wanted list of the JTF. Chad was blamed for killing three students and four teachers in a public school in May, and he was also believed to have been involved in the planning and execution of terrorist attacks within and outside the state.
<b>27/4</b>	<b>ADAMAWA STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Boko Haram, attacked and damaged a bank, prison and police station in Mayo Belwa. The attack is coming a week after a clash opposed the special military squad, the Joint Task Force, and Boko Haram militants in Baga in Borno state.



### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Total Wounded</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
16					123					NA					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	7	00	9
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>													
1	9	5	1	00	27	45	00	51	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- Decrease of the number of victims
- The number of terrorists killed remains high
- Attacks on churches and priests resume
- Attacks on prisons to free detainees and on banks to loot money resume
- Killing of 1 BH top leader.



## May 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
<b>02/05</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>Non claimed</b>	Gunmen riding in 50 vans attacked public buildings in the Marte local council area. The gunmen burnt down schools, hospitals/clinics, police stations as well as telecommunications masts during the attack. The gunmen invaded the town at about 4 pm (local time) with over 50 Hilux 4-wheel drive vehicles armed with sophisticated weapons, chanting Allahu Akbar (God is Great) and started throwing Improvised Explosive Devices at all public structures. Marte is about 150 kilometers from Maiduguri, the state capital which also shares borders with Baga and Chad Republic. 0 victims.
<b>03/05</b>	<b>NASARAWA STATE</b>	<b>OMBATSE</b>	A militia group, known as "Ombatse" (which means "time has come" in the local language), ambushed and killed 56 policemen, who were part of a team trying to dislodge its members at Atakio Village, 10 kilometers from the state capital, Lafia. 4 policemen were in addition taken in hostage by the group.
<b>03/05</b>	<b>BAMA, BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	At least 55 people, including 22 policemen, 14 prison officials, 2 soldiers, 13 Boko Haram members 1 woman and 3 children were killed when Gunmen, suspected to belong to Boko Haram attacked the town of Bama, 70 kilometers from Maiduguri, in a coordinated attack on police and army barracks, a prison, a magistrate court, a health centre and the local government secretariat. The attack was carried out by about 500 gunmen riding in many Toyota trucks. They first attacked and set ablaze the Division Police Headquarters before heading to other targets, including the prison where they freed 109 inmates, and the police barracks where they killed some policemen as well as women and children. However, they were repelled by soldiers when they tried to attack the Army Barracks in the town, leaving 13 of the gunmen dead. The gunmen later headed to Banki town, along the Nigerian border with Cameroon
<b>03/05</b>	<b>Adamawa state</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Gunmen killed 10 people and injured nine in an attack on a market and a church in Jilang village. The gunmen, who rode on a motorcycle, shot dead 6 people in the village market and another 4 in a church. The gunmen, after the attack, escaped to Cameroon. Adamawa is adjacent to Borno state, believed to be the spiritual base of the violent Islamic sect Boko Haram.



<b>03/05</b>	<b>TARABA STATE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	A sectarian clash that occurred in Wukari town left at least 39 people dead, 30 persons injured and 30 houses burnt. The crisis broke out when a funeral procession of a traditional chief from the Jukun stock, the largely Christian dominant ethnic group in the town, passed through a neighborhood dominated by the predominantly Muslim non-Jukun residents of the town. Tension has been high between the adherents of the two religions in the town since February, when they clashed over the use of a football pitch that left many dead and injured.
<b>03/05</b>	<b>MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Nigeria's first petroleum minister Shettima Ali Monguno was kidnapped by gunmen in Maiduguri, capital of the country's northern Borno state which is the epicenter of the violence being perpetrated by the Islamic sect Boko Haram.
<b>06/05</b>	<b>ADAMAWA STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Gunmen killed 10 people and injured 9 in an attack on a market and a church in Jilang village, located near Maiha city. The gunmen, who rode on a motorcycle, shot dead 6 people in the village market and another 4 in a church. The gunmen escaped to Cameroon after the attack. Adamawa is adjacent to Borno state, the spiritual base of Boko Haram.
<b>11/05</b>	<b>MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE</b>	<b>boko haram</b>	Boko Haram Gunmen shot dead the Borno Secretary of the umbrella Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN), Mr. Faye Pama Musa, at his residence during the night. The motive for the killing was not known.
<b>12/5</b>	<b>EDO STATE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Gunmen kidnapped the wife, daughter and driver of a supreme court judge on a road in southern Nigeria apparently hoping for a ransom payment. They were seized from their car at a point on the Sagamu-Benin expressway. The kidnappers also went away with the car in which the trio were travelling to Benin for a wedding.
<b>17/05</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>JTF</b>	JTF killed 14 insurgents, and lost 3 soldiers in an attack on a BH camp. 7 soldiers were wounded and 1 declared missing. JTF also captured 20 insurgents, recovered 7 vehicles and 13 telephone handsets from the terrorists.



<b>18/05</b>	<b>MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE</b>	<b>JTF</b>	JTF arrested a total of 65 Boko Haram terrorists who attempted to infiltrate Maiduguri, Borno State capital, while fleeing from various camps now under attacks by the military's Special Forces. The troops also encountered another batch of suspected Boko Haram insurgents and in an exchange of gunfire, a total of 10 were killed while weapons such as rocket propelled grenade launchers, assorted ammunition and rifle magazines were recovered. A total of 11 vehicles, 4 tricycles and 24 handsets found with the Maiduguri infiltrating terrorists were confiscated. Nigerian military troops occupied the camps and bases left by the Boko Haram insurgents
<b>NIGER</b>			
<b>23/05</b>	<b>AGADEZ/ARLIT</b>	<b>MUJAO/SIGNATAIRES PAR LE SANG</b>	Attackers detonated two car bombs at dawn, one in the city of Agadez where a military barracks was targeted and one in Arlit where a French company operates a uranium mine, killing a total of 26 people and injuring 30. Both attacks occurred at around 5-30 a.m., indicating a level of coordination among the attackers. At Arlit, located 1,200 kilometers (750 miles) to the north of the capital, Niamey, an all-terrain Toyota sports-utility vehicle penetrated the SOMAIR mine, where AREVA is extracting uranium. The car exploded not far from the machinery used at the mine. The terrorists took advantage of the fact that the entrance gate was open in order to let in a truck carrying the next shift of workers. They used that opening to enter the heart of the factory and explode the vehicle. 14 civilians were injured and two Islamists killed in the car bomb attack. In Agadez, at least 20 soldiers were killed and 16 injured when suicide bombers attacked the barracks. 3 Islamists were also killed. After a fierce gun battle, security forces restored calm.



### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Total Wounded</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
14					224					Not Available					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	5	00	9
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>													
3	2	6	3		115	66	00	43	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- Première action des Signataires par le Sang après l'annonce de la "mort" de B Belmokhtar.
- Boko Haram revient au « Hit and Run » dans les lieux publics
- Les actions de Boko Haram visant à provoquer une guerre entre musulmans et chrétiens demeurent nombreuses



## June 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>MALI</b>			
05/06	ANEFIS	ARMY/MNLA	Malian soldiers launched an assault on armed Tuareg separatists accused of ethnic cleansing, killing 10, in a bid to dislodge them from a key northern stronghold ahead of national elections. Troops attacked rebel positions south of the regional capital of Kidal at the start of an operation to recapture it from the National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA) after a wave of expulsions of black residents. 2 soldiers had been wounded in the clashes in Anefis, a small town 200 kilometers (125 miles) south of Kidal.
<b>NIGER</b>			
01/06		MUJAO	Gunmen, thought to be members of the Islamist militant group, Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO), attacked the main prison in Niger's capital, Niamey, killing at least 4 people. Some of them entered the prison, which was surrounded by security forces. The incident started when a prisoner grabbed a gun from a guard, and shot dead 3 guards and 1 civilian. Members of the group stationed outside the prison then opened fire. Some of them are reported to have entered the building. The prisoner is a Sudanese member of MUJAO. .Niger gendarmes later arrived at the prison to help the guards, who remained under fire for around 45 minutes. Police meanwhile blocked off roads leading to the prison, allowing only ambulances to pass. Many residents fled the area on foot. Several members of the Nigerian militant Islamist group, Boko Haram, were currently being held at the prison.
<b>TOGO</b>			
13/06	TOGO	UNKNOWN	15 crew members were taken on a chemical Tanker, MT Adour, by suspected pirates along 30 nautical





			miles, off Lome, Togo.
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
<b>16/06</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Suspected Boko Haram members killed at least 22 persons, including students, in various places in the state, as the sect declared war on youths who have allegedly mobilized to fish out sect members in the state and hand them over to the military.
<b>16/06</b>	<b>DAMATURU, YOBE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Some 11 persons, including 2 teachers and 7 students, were killed by night time when gunmen suspected Boko Haram members attacked the Government Secondary School. 3 soldiers were critically wounded in the attack, and 2 of the attackers were killed by soldiers. The attack occurred despite a dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed on the basis of the emergency laws, under which the state is presently governed. 6 other students were injured in the attack.
<b>18/06</b>	<b>ZAMFARA STATE</b>	<b>NO CLAIMED</b>	Some 150 gunmen riding on 38 motorcycles killed 32 people when they attacked the Kizara village. The gunmen, who were heavily armed, attacked the village at about 4 a.m. (local time), shooting anyone in sight, and setting several houses and shops on fire. The gunmen reportedly moved from house to house pretending to be residents of the village who needed help, but once the people came out, they killed them with guns or machetes. Among those killed were the Village Head, Alhaji Lawali Muhammad, the Chief Imam, Alhaji Usman Adamu, and his assistant. Following the attack, several residents of the village fled. Previous outbreaks of violence in recent years have been blamed on a rise in gang activity, the widespread availability of firearms and long-running disputes between cattle herders and farmers.
<b>19/06</b>	<b>YENAGOA, BAYELSA STATE</b>	<b>JTF</b>	The Nigerian military rescued a French national, Benjamin Elan, who was abducted 13 June off the Nigerian coast. Elan, 28, was rescued at Ekeremor local government area of the state with the assistance of youths in the state. Benjamin Elan was among 15 crew members taken on a chemical Tanker, MT Adour, by suspected pirates along 30 nautical miles, off Lome, Togo. There is not available information on what happened to the remaining crew member.



<b>28/06</b>	<b>PLATEAU STATE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Some 48 people were killed in the latest violence in Langtang South in Plateau state, which has witnessed recurring ethno-religious violence for several years. 28 people were killed in several communities in the area, including Magama, Bongong and Karkashi, while 20 of the attackers were killed by JTF. Motorcycles, weapons and ammunition apparently used by the assailants were also recovered. Attackers were suspected Fulani herdsmen. This latest outbreak of violence displaced over 6,000 people.
<b>30/06</b>	<b>ONDO STATE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	At least 175 inmates of a prison in Akure, capital of Nigeria's South-west Ondo state, were set free when gunmen attacked the prison with guns and explosives. The attack, against the Olokuta Maximum Prison is attributed to armed robbers who came to free some of their colleagues detained in the prison, and does not have any links with Boko Haram. No one died in the attack and some of the freed inmates were re-arrested



### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Total Wounded</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
16					123					NA					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	7	00	9
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>													
1	9	5	1	00	27	45	00	51	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- Decrease in the number of victims
- The number of terrorists killed remains high
- Attacks on churches and priests resume
- Attacks on prisons to free detainees and on banks to loot money resume
- Killing of 1 BH top official.



## July 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>GUINEE</b>			
15-18/07	NZEREKORE/KOULE	UNKNOWN	Armed clashes opposing Guerzes and Koniankes, the two major ethnic groups in the southeastern part of the country, left at least 98 dead and more than 100 people wounded. The violence erupted in the tense pre legislative election period.
<b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b>			
01/07	KOROGHO	UNKNOWN	Unidentified masked gunmen ambushed a convoy of vehicles belonging to the agency for disarmament (ADDR), moving on the Ferkessedougou – Kong road, killing at least 1 gendarme. M. Sarassoro, the head of the agency, who was traveling in of the vehicle, was unharmed.. The modus operandi puts the blame on “coupeurs de route” (highway robbers).
02/07	KOROGHO	UNKNOWN	Unidentified gunmen attacked a bus at Nafana, a village located about 22 km from Kong. Coulibaly Siaka, one of the travelers was injured.. The modus operandi puts the blame on “coupeurs de route”.
09/07	DJEBONOUA	UNKNOWN	Unidentified gunmen ambushed a bus, between Assiengou and Lokassou in Djebonoua area, killing at least 2 people and injuring many others. The modus operandi puts the blame on “coupeurs de route”.
12/07	BOUAFLE	UNKNOWN	A clash that occurred between « autochtones » (indigenes) and « non autochtones» (non indigenes) gold panners left at least 2 people killed and many others injured. Many houses, cars and other properties were also destroyed. As result, dozens of people left the place.
01/07	KOROGHO	UNKNOWN	Unidentified masked gunmen ambushed a convoy of vehicles belonging to the agency for disarmament (ADDR), moving on the Ferkessedougou – Kong road, killing at least 1 gendarme. M. Sarassoro, the head of the agency, who was traveling in of the vehicle, was



			unharmed.. The modus operandi puts the blame on “coupeurs de route”.
<b>MALI</b>			
<b>08/07</b>	<b>KIDAL</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Unidentified gunmen fired on 2 civilians in the centre of the city, critically injuring them. The reason and the authors of the violent act are yet to be elucidated.
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
<b>01/07</b>	<b>AKURE/ONDO STATE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Unknown gunmen numbering over 20 came at about midnight into the main gate of the Olokuta prison, shot dead 2 civilians and then used explosives to free 175 inmates from the prison.
<b>06/07</b>	<b>YOBE STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	An attack on a secondary school in Mamudo left 42 people dead and 4 critically injured. The victims that were mostly students, included 1 teacher. It was the second deadly attack on a school in the state in as many weeks. The state government ordered the closure of all secondary schools in the state till September to provide enough time for the authorities to take measures to enhance security at the institutions.
<b>08/07</b>	<b>EDO STATE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	A Lebanese working with the construction firm, SETRACO, was abducted by gunmen in Benin City, capital of Edo state. The gunmen also shot 1 soldier and 1 Civilian living in the neighborhood. The shot soldier was one of the two soldiers guarding the company's expatriates who had earlier stopped working on a road project in the city due to incessant kidnappings.
<b>11/07</b>	<b>SOKOTO STATE</b>	<b>JTF</b>	1 suspected terrorist was killed and 1 other captured during a raid by soldiers and State Security Service (SSS) agents on the hideout of the suspects. The raid was carried out at a location in Gidan-Dare, following a tip-off. As result 11 people of the suspect's family were arrested, while weapons including assault rifles and explosive devices were seized.
<b>22/07</b>	<b>DARAZO/BAUCHI STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	1 policeman and 3 Civilians including a girl, died in an attack blamed on the Islamist insurgent group Boko Haram. The attack which occurred at the home of a Muslim cleric was the first attributed to the extremist separatists since the start of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan. The gunmen came on motorcycles and headed straight to the home of the cleric



			and opened fire indiscriminately.
27-28/07	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	BOKO HARAM Gunmen killed a total of 43 people in separate attacks in the state over 2 days. Most of the killings were reprisal attacks by the militant sect against members of the Youth Volunteer Vigilante group, who have joined the military in hunting down Boko Haram members in the state. Members of the so-called civilian-JTF were killed, in Mainok, Ajilari, Ngomari and Bulumkutu Wards. In all instances, the vigilantes were ambushed after they had successfully arrested fleeing Boko Haram members and were in the process of handing them over to the JTF.
28/07	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	At least 20 civilians died in Baga, after the terrorists group launched reprisal attacks on the town, in which the vigilantes had earlier arrested some sect members
29/07	KANO, KANO STATE	BOKO HARAM	At least 12 people were killed in the explosions that rocked the city on the evening. An undisclosed number of people were rushed to the hospital for medical attention. The explosions rocked the Christian area of Sabon Gari, where most of the city's relaxation joints are situated. The blasts shattered the windscreens of many vehicles parked in the area as well as the window panes of many buildings nearby.

### Synthesis table

Total attacks					Total Dead				Total Wounded				Primary Targets		
14					227				NTR				Govern	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	02	NTR	12
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnap-ping	Others											



NTR	11	01	01	01	02	224	NTR	01	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			
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### **Preliminary remarks**

- “Coupeurs de routes” (Highway robbers) constitute a serious security challenge.
- Boko Haram intensifies the killing of students and teachers.
- Volunteer militias are a target of BH.
- The northern part of Mali remains unstable.



## August 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>MALI</b>			
<b>17/08</b>	<b>MENAKA-ANSONGO</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Unidentified gunmen attacked a 4X4 vehicle belonging to the ICRC. The occupiers of the vehicle were later freed, but the attackers seized the vehicle.
<b>11/08</b>	<b>LERE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	A Tuareg named Ag Mohamed Ali, was beaten to death by the population, after he came back to the village. He was accused to have been a member of the islamist police during the occupation of the northern part of the country by the islamist groups.
<b>16/08</b>	<b>LERE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	6 Tuaregs, on 3 motorcycles stormed the village, captured and killed 5 civilians. The attack and the killing that followed were conducted to avenge the killing of Ag Mohammed Ali five days ago.
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
<b>04/08</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>JTF</b>	The Nigerian military troops killed the deputy leader of the militant Islamic sect Boko Haram during an attack on the sect in Borno state. Momodu Bama, also known as Abu Saad, was killed when the Boko Haram members attacked a Mobile Police Force Base and Bama Town. Abu Saad was the sect's Operation Officer and second in command to Abubakar Shekau, and one of the most vicious and heartless killers in the group with penchant for slaughtering his victims. A 25 million naira (US\$155,000) bounty had been placed on Abu Saad by the JTF before his killing. Abu Saad was killed alongside his father, Abatcha Flatari, who was one of the spiritual mentors of Boko Haram in charge of indoctrinating child foot soldiers who are mainly abducted children..
<b>04/08</b>	<b>BAMA/BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	7 policemen, 12 soldiers and 17 sect members were killed when Boko Haram members attacked a police base in the town. At about 6:45am, Terrorists, using sophisticated weapons and Improvised Explosive Devices, launched attacks that were successfully repelled by the military.
<b>05/08</b>	<b>POTISKUM/KANO STATE</b>	<b>JTF</b>	Gunfire and explosions shook the city while soldiers slapped a round-the-clock curfew on another in the region hit by waves of insurgent attacks. Clashes broke out in the town of Gamboru Ngala on the border with Cameroon during the night and continued on 06/08. The military situation had not been commented





			and details remained unclear. Meanwhile, a round-the-clock curfew was imposed on the city of Potiskum (Yobe State) and soldiers carried out house-to-house searches.
<b>05/08</b>	<b>MALUMFATORI/ BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	At least 12 soldiers and 15 sect members were killed when Boko Haram staged an attack on the operatives of the Multi-National Joint Task Force (MNJTF), set up to checkmate terrorism, arms trafficking, banditry and all sort of cross border crimes along Nigeria's border with Cameroon, Chad and Niger Republic, also on Sunday
<b>06/08</b>	<b>BENUE STATE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	No fewer than 6 persons were killed in a fresh outbreak of fighting between the Tiv and Hausa/Kabawa communities at Gbajimba in Guma Local Government Area of Benue State. The crisis also left close to 30 persons with varying degrees of injuries while some houses and huts were also torched during the crisis. The crisis was sparked off by an alleged attempt by some Tiv youths to apprehend an Hausa/Kabawa youth who allegedly assisted some Fulani mercenaries in a recent attack on Nzorov village
<b>09/08</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	In Ngom, a border settlement between Mafa and Konduga local government along the Gamboru-Ngala road, the insurgents killed 12 people by night time. The attackers, who were dressed in military and police uniforms, rode into the village in trucks and motorcycles.
<b>10/08</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	At least 40 people were killed at Mandarari and Malari communities of Konduga local government, along the Maiduguri-Bama road. The attackers, who were dressed in military and police uniforms, rode into the village in trucks and motorcycles.
<b>10/08</b>	<b>RIVERS STATE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Unidentified gunmen had abducted 4 Thai and 2 Nigerian citizens in Buguma. The 6 men are the employees of a fish rising farm. The exact situation of the victims is yet to be elucidated.
<b>11/08</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	BH gunmen stormed a mosque and opened fire on worshippers just before morning prayers, killing 44 people. It accused the community of cooperating with soldiers in the arrest of sect members, prompting an exodus of residents from the town.
<b>13/08</b>	<b>MUBI/ADAMAWA STATE</b>	<b>JTF</b>	2 Boko Haram commanders, identified as Abubakar Zakaria Ya'u and Mohammed Bama, were shot dead in an operation launched by a combined special security force in Mubi area The Boko Haram commanders were killed in an operation launched, following collective efforts by all security operatives in the state, to contain activities of the sect terrorizing the state.
<b>15/08</b>	<b>DAMBOA/BORNO</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Suspected Boko Haram militants stormed the city of Damboa, opened fire on police and civilians and killed



	<b>STATE</b>		11 people. The attack happened late and lasted until about midnight. Groups of gunmen opened fire on police and civilians, killing 11 people.
<b>16/08</b>	<b>DELTA STATE</b>	<b>DSF</b>	12 pirates were feared killed by a naval team, during a rescue operation on a hijacked oil vessel in Forcados in Delta State. Pirates had hijacked the vessel, identified as MT NOTRE, which was carrying 17,000 metric tones of Kerosene and was heading for Nigeria in the Atlantic Ocean. The gun battle lasted for about 30 minutes, after which they were overpowered by the Navy gunboat. On taking over the speed boat, four of the militants were alive and unhurt, while the rest of the pirates were killed in the cross fire. The four survivors, their belongings and three AK 47 rifles were recovered and brought on board NNS Badagry base.
<b>16/08</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	BH gunmen opened fire on civilians and a police station in Konduga, killing 11 people, as retaliation of the alleged collaboration of the civil population in the hunting of Boko Haram.
<b>17/08</b>	<b>MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Suspected Boko Haram members set ablaze 300 vehicles in Damboa, situated 87 kilometers from Maiduguri, in continuation of their attacks on the town. The perpetrators of the attack, carried out a day before, re-mobilized and returned to the community. They used Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) to blow up vehicles, shops and homes, while at the same time firing sporadically in the air.
<b>18/08</b>	<b>MAIDUGURI, BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	The Boko Haram members hit a police station and a military post in the town and killed 11 residents.
<b>24/08</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	At least 4 persons were killed and 8 others injured in a dawn attack in Flatari, by, BOKO HARAM gunmen. The armed attackers rode on several motorcycles into the Flatari ward in the Gamboru Ngala local government area of the state in the early hours of the day and ordered residents out of their houses, only to open fire on them. The local government, which shares border with Cameroon, is about 135km from the state capital, Maiduguri. The reason for the attack was unknown, but they could be a reprisal for recent arrests of some Boko Haram members in the area.
<b>24/08</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Gunmen, members of the Islamic sect Boko Haram during night time killed 44 people in Dumba, a remote village located near Baga town, 157 kilometers from Maiduguri, where a clash between sect members and the military left at least 185 dead and over 2,000 houses burnt in April. 50 gunmen stormed the village and attacked the residents while they slept, in the latest reprisal attack against locals who have been supporting the military to arrest sect members. The gunmen gouged out the eyes of some of the residents, decapitated others and also set ablaze some of the houses in the village. The attack came a day after the Nigerian



			military announced that sect leader Abubakar Shekau may have been killed in a military onslaught, but so far there has been no evidence to support the claim.
<b>24/08</b>	<b>BENIN CITY</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Gunmen kidnapped Chief Mike Ozekhome, a prominent Lagos-based lawyer and social critic in southern Nigeria in an apparent ransom bid. They also killed 4 policemen who attempted to prevent the abduction
<b>25/08</b>	<b>BAMA/BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	At least 18 people have been killed by BH gunmen. Disguised, the BH gunmen wearing the Army uniform asked local Volunteers to gather for a meeting, before firing on them. The killing was executed as a punishment for the assistance the Volunteers do provide to JTF in hunting BH in the area.
<b>26/08</b>	<b>DAMASAK/BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	6 Volunteers were killed by BH Gunmen as reprisal for the assistance they provide to JTF in hunting BH. The city is located about 200 kilometers of Bama, where a similar act was committed a day before.
<b>30/08</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	At least 24 members of the youth vigilance group, tagged "civilian JTF" that has been assisting the military Joint Task Force (JTF) to hunt down members of the Nigerian Islamic sect Boko Haram were killed, and 36 other members of the vigilance group, were missing following the ambush near the town of Monguno, about 160 kilometers Maiduguri. The vigilante youths numbering over 100 were on a mission to capture some Boko Haram terrorists in their camps around Kaleri, Shuwari, Maganari and Nannari villages before they were ambushed by the terrorists. The JTF had warned the youth vigilance group not to go after sect members without a military escort, because the sect has been carrying out revenge attacks against the group, killing many of its members. On 30/08, however, after the vigilance group waited in vain for the military to escort them, they decided to go and storm the camps to hunt down the sect members. The BH members were disguised in military camouflages and had three captured security patrol vehicles on standby, which deceived the vigilante youths to believing that the military might have already attacked the camps. As they approached the camps, the terrorists opened fire and killed about 15 of the Civilian JTF on the spot...but some 9 captured youths who were charmed up and could not be penetrated with gunshots were crushed by moving vehicles.
31/08	<b>DAMBOA DISTRICT/BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	BH gunmen killed 12 nomads who storm edone of its hideouts to avenge the killing of 2 herders killed by the insurgents following a previous attack on Yaguwa village
31/08	<b>MONGUNO FOREST/BORNO</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	BH gunmen disguised as soldiers and shot dead 24 vigilantes, who were combing Monguno Forest in Borno State in search of the insurgents



	STATE		
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### Synthesis table

Total attacks					Total Dead				Total Wounded				Primary Targets		
26					357				Not Available				Govern	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	3	01	22
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnap-ping	Others											
18	05	01	02	00	46	264	00	47	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- Volunteers have become one of the main targets of BH
- Worst hit among victims are civilians
- Borno state continues to constitute the main zone of action of BH. Their actions are moving closer to Cameroon
- The return of Tuaregs to their previous places is a challenge



## September 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b>			
<b>14/09</b>	<b>YAMOOUSSOKRO</b>	<b>DSF</b>	At least 5 people, including 2 gendarmes were killed in a series of clashes that occurred between DSF patrols and unidentified gunmen. The first clash occurred after a gendarmerie patrol team was suddenly attacked by unknown gunmen that killed 1 gendarme and injured 1 other, who died later. A police patrol was also attacked in the same area a few minutes later. 2 assailants and 1 police were killed.
<b>17/09</b>	<b>YAMOOUSSOKRO</b>	<b>DSF</b>	An attack, carried out by unidentified gunmen on a Gendarmes patrol team in Yamoussoukro, left at least 3 Gendarmes critically injured.
<b>GHANA</b>			
<b>27/09</b>	<b>ASHANTI REGION</b>	<b>RIVAL CHURCHES</b>	A clash between members of two rival churches at Juansa in the Asante Akim Central District in the Ashanti Region left five people injured, four vehicles dented and a house set ablaze. But for the quick intervention of the police, the situation could have been worse. The violent act occurred after members of one of the factions allegedly laid ambush and attacked the others with stones and other missiles. The two churches, Saviour Church of Ghana (SCRAG) and The Saviour Church of Ghana (TSCG), were once a single church under the name Saviour Church of Ghana
<b>MALI</b>			
<b>01/09</b>	<b>GAO</b>	<b>DSF</b>	Malian Security Services arrested over the week end, one of the men who are closer to the Leader of Al Moulathamoune "masked men" terrorist battalion Mokhtar Belmokhtar, also called Belaour, in an ambush that was prepared in the Arab neighborhood of the city of Gao, Northern Mali, not far from the Algerian borders. The man is called Abdelmadjid. He joined the battalion of Al Moulathamoune "Masked Men", years after Mokhtar Belmokhtar had affinity relationship with the tribe Albarabiche, as he was quickly promoted by "Blaour" to become his personal bodyguard and his companion



<b>11/09</b>	<b>LERE</b>	<b>DSF/MNLA</b>	3 Malian soldiers were wounded in clashes with separatist Tuareg rebels, the army said, the first clashes since the two sides signed a ceasefire deal in June. The fighting took place near the western town of Lere and comes a week after President Ibrahim Boubacar Keita was sworn in, highlighting simmering tensions as he seeks to secure an end to the cycle of uprisings by northern rebels.
<b>19/09</b>	<b>BORDER WITH ALGERIA</b>	<b>SERVAL</b>	At least 6 islamists were killed after French unmanned planes carried out a strike. The 6 terrorists were suspected to be planning an attack on the french air base located in Tessalit.
<b>28/09</b>	<b>TIMBUKTU</b>	<b>MOJWA</b>	Two suicide bombers let off explosives in a car in front of a military camp in the northern Malian desert city of Timbuktu on Saturday, killing 2 civilians, The 2 suicide bombers were on board a car that exploded next to the military camp. They both died. There were two civilians in a horse cart who were also killed.
<b>29/09</b>	<b>KIDAL</b>	<b>DSF/MNLA</b>	The Malian army came under attack on Sunday from gunmen in Kidal. The exchange of fire in the central part of Kidal, which used to be the stronghold of the MNLA, but lately controlled by the Malian army, lasted a few hours, and resulted in the injuring of a few soldiers of both parties. The DSF were being attacked for the first time in town since the MNLA moved out for disarmament under a truce signed three months ago
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
<b>04/09</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Boko Haram gunmen took over the Maiduguri - Biu Road and attacked motorists, killing 8 persons, including a top aide of state governor Kashim Shettima, who was identified as Muhammad Sani. They also abducted a family of 5.
<b>05/09</b>	<b>GAJIRAN, BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Boko Haram gunmen who disguised as traders in a local market of Gajiran, a city located about 50 kilometers from Maiduguri, opened fire on civilians, killing 15. They also attacked a local government building and a police station



<b>07/09</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>ARMY/BOKO HARAM</b>	Nigerian army troops have killed 50 suspected Boko Haram insurgents in a counter-attack .The sect members were killed by the troops from the 7 Division of the Nigerian Army, recently deployed to replace the military Joint Task Force (JTF) battling the sect. 'Troops pursued the terrorists to their camps and destroyed the camps with support of air bombardment.
<b>08/09</b>	<b>BENISHEIKH BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Some 13 members of the youth vigilance group assisting the Nigerian military to hunt members of the Boko Haram Islamic sect in the northern part of the country, and 5 Boko Haram members, were killed in a clash in Benisheik Town, 72km west of Maiduguri, in a clash. While 12 vigilance members were killed on the spot, one died in the hospital. At about 12:30 am suspected members of BH terrorists deceptively attacked youth vigilante at Benisheik headquarters of Kaga local government area of Borno state, Boko Haram has been targetting members of the vigilance group for reprisal attacks following their role in apprehending many sect members.
<b>09/09</b>	<b>YENAGOA</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Armed men abducted Archbishop Ignatius Kattey, the country's second most senior Anglican cleric. Kattey was captured along with his wife at around 10:30 p.m. (2130 GMT) near his home in Rivers state, although his wife later escaped during a police chase. She gave no further details on the attackers.
<b>09/09</b>	<b>MAIDUGURI</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	At least 18 people died in clashes between Boko Haram gunmen and vigilantes in Borno state in the city. 5 militants and 13 vigilante members were killed.
<b>11/09</b>	<b>KONDUNGA</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	At least 10 Boko Haram fighters were killed in two air strikes by Nigerian troops on a camp of the sect in Mada Town of Konduga local government area and another camp in Maiduguri-Damboia area of the state were raided by the troops, following an encounter with the rebels a day before during the night. 4 AK47 rifles, 5 AK 47 magazines and 250 rounds of assorted ammunition were recovered from the camps after the offensive.
<b>11/09</b>	<b>ADAMAWA STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Gunmen with explosives and rocket-propelled grenades attacked a police station in Ga'anda village in northeast Adamawa State, killing 2 officers and injuring 1 other. The police station was burned in the attack





<b>12/09</b>	<b>NASARAWA STATE</b>	<b>OMBATSE</b>	Over 50 people were killed while property worth millions was damaged in clashes which broke between Eggon and Alago youth in the state. Ombatse is believed to be instigating the clashes. The mindless violence being perpetrated by the Ombatse cult/ethnic militia in the state is fast spiraling out of control. Last May, suspected members of the sect killed over 60 security operatives who had been sent to disarm the militia.
<b>12/09</b>	<b>KAFIYA FOREST, BORNO STATE</b>	<b>JTF/BOKO HARAM</b>	The Nigerian Army killed 150 members of the Boko Haram Islamic sect and lost 16 soldiers, including 1 officer, in a battle against the sect in the state of Borno. Among the insurgents killed was a top commander of the sect, Abba Goroma, on whose head a 10-million naira (US\$62,500) bounty had been placed. There was an encounter between troops and the insurgents at Kafiya Forest...Troops of the 81 Battalion, under the 7 Division of the Nigerian Army, carried out a deliberate attack by assaulting the enemy camp, the insurgents camp, at Kafiya Forest. The battle was very fierce and it lasted for several hours. The enemy camp was well fortified with anti-aircraft and anti-tank weapons mounted on vehicles. At the end of the fire-fight, over 150 insurgents were killed and the enemy or insurgent camps cleared. Troops lost 1 officer and 15 soldiers killed in action, while 9 soldiers were missing.
<b>14/09</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>VIGILANTES</b>	Vigilantes from the town of Biu in Borno State killed 4 BH members who fled to Michika in neighbouring Adamawa State during a raid. Seven other sect members were arrested in the raid. A policeman shot dead a vigilante following an argument over a traffic infraction, leading to street protest by vigilantes.
<b>18-19/09</b>	<b>BENISHEIKH BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	A total of 142 bodies were evacuated from the scenes of attacks by the Boko Haram Islamic sect, which occurred on 18 and 19 September. The attacks took place in Benisheikh town, where 14 civilians and 5 security personnel were killed and over 150 houses and scores of vehicles razed on 18 September, as well as along the Maiduguri-Damaturu highway. Many others were killed and their bodies dumped in the surrounding bushes, when the Islamists ambushed travelers along the highway on 19 September, while the military post in the area and the local government secretariat were also attacked with rocket-propelled grenades.



<b>15/09</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	BH gunmen attacked a meeting of a local vigilante group in the town of Gamboru Ngala, on the border with Cameroon. They killed 17 people, including the vigilance leader and a local chief supporting them.
<b>20/09</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	BH gunmen attacked Bulabulin Ngaura village, outside Maiduguri, killing 14 residents.
<b>20/09</b>	<b>ABUJA</b>	<b>SECURITY FORCES/BOKO HARAM</b>	An armed Clash between Nigerian security operatives and suspected members of the militant Islamic sect Boko Haram in the capital city of Abuja occurred, after security operatives were deployed to an uncompleted building behind the Apo Legislative Quarters housing some federal MPs in the early hours to exhume weapons buried there by suspected Boko Haram elements. The operatives were dispatched following a tip-off from two Boko Haram suspects, Kamal Abdullahi and Mohammed Adamu, who were arrested earlier. They led the security team to the uncompleted building where arms were purported to have been buried underground. No sooner had the team commenced digging for the arms than they came under heavy gunfire attack by other Boko Haram elements within the area. As a result, 7 people were killed and some persons injured.
<b>25/09</b>	<b>KATSINA STATE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	At least 5 persons were killed and 7 others injured in northwest Nigeria's Katsina State, The victims were killed during a dispute between suspected cattle rustlers and vigilance group in Danmusa area of the state.
<b>25/09</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	6 civilians were killed in an attack during the night in Gamboru, a remote town close to the Cameroon border in Borno state, The next night, gunmen returned and killed 21 more civilians
<b>25/09</b>	<b>YOBE STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Gunmen killed a priest and two children in an attack in a church in Dorawa Village, burning the church and two nearby houses
<b>28/09</b>	<b>GUJBA/YOBE STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Boko Haram gunmen have stormed a college dormitory, firing on students as they slept, killing at least 78 students and torching classrooms in the early morning attack on the College of Agriculture. Gujba is roughly 30 kilometers from the state capital of Damaturu, the state capital.



### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
27					656				Not Available				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int.</u> <u>Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security</u>  <u>&amp;</u> <u>Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security</u>  <u>&amp;</u> <u>Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	08	NTR	19
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp;</u> <u>Conventional</u> <u>weapons</u>	<u>Mixed</u> <u>(Explosives</u> <u>&amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-</u> <u>ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
03	16	06	02	NTR	28	393	NTR	235	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			



### **Preliminary remarks**

- Attacks on education facilities and killing of the students continue in Nigeria
- Volunteers continue to constitute a primary target for BH
- BH is moving its activity close to Cameroon
- MOJWA has renewed with suicide attacks
- DDR in Mali and Côte d'Ivoire constitute big challenges



## October 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>GUINEA BISSAU</b>			
<b>07/10</b>	<b>BISSAU</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Dozens of rioters lynched 3 Nigerians, accused of kidnapping a child, before attacking the Nigerian Embassy.
<b>MALI</b>			
<b>01/10</b>	<b>TIMBUKTU</b>	<b>SERVAL</b>	At least 10 terrorists were killed in the Douaya area of the city by French units from special forces during a military operation held by the latter. The French troops were backed by a helicopter.
<b>07/10</b>	<b>GAO</b>	<b>MOJWA</b>	The city had been targeted by shells from the surrounding area of the city. 2 of the shells exploded in Bagoundie, a village located in the area without causing any damage. The Cité Perdue, Château and Djidara areas of the city were also targeted. As result 1 Malian soldier was injured and a few houses destroyed.
<b>08/09</b>	<b>GAO</b>	<b>MOJWA</b>	Early in the morning, gunmen allegedly belonging to MOJWA blasted one of two small bridges near Bentia, about 50 kilometers from the border with Niger, leaving 2 civilians wounded. The assailants wearing turbans arrived by motorbike at the bridge on the Niger River at Bentia, and then destroyed it.
<b>20/10</b>	<b>GAO</b>	<b>MNLA</b>	MNLA gunmen abducted 9 people in Tabakoro, at around 200 km from Gao. The gunmen stormed the village and captured men, children and old people living in the place.
<b>23/10</b>	<b>TESSALIT</b>	<b>AQIM</b>	A suicide car bomb attack killed 2 terrorists, 2 Chadian U.N. peacekeepers and 1 civilian. The attack was claimed by a small newly created terrorist group linked to AQIM, led by Sultan Ould Bady.



NIGERIA			
02/10	BAGA	BOKO HARAM	At least 1 Niger soldier was killed and 3 others critically injured at about 19.00, after they were attacked by BH gunmen in a place located at about 10 km from the Niger-Nigeria border. The soldiers were members of the multinational force based in Baga.
04/10	BENUE STATE	UNKNOWN	No fewer than 3 persons were killed when suspected Fulani mercenaries attacked Ejima community in Agatu local government area of Benue state. The attack also left several houses and farmland destroyed while many of the natives fled their homes for fear of being killed by the marauders. The assailants who laid siege on the community, marched into the villages in their hundreds from neighboring Nasarawa state
06/10	DAMBOA/BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Boko Haram Islamists claimed 5 lives in an attack on a mosque in northeast Nigeria over the weekend, before being repulsed by soldiers who killed 15 of the insurgents
09/10	KANO	JTF	Nigerian soldiers raided an Islamist bomb-making factory just outside Kano, seizing guns, fertilizer and equipment for assembling suicide vests.
16/10	BORNO STATE	JTF	The Nigerian military killed 40 Boko Haram fighters in the Bama, Gwoza and Pulka areas. Militants attacked the three areas by night and the military responded, killing the 40 men. Several others escaped with gunshot wounds.
19/10	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	Militants wearing army uniforms killed 19 people at checkpoints erected near Logumani, located 30 km from the border with Cameroon, on a road in Borno state. The armed men stopped motorists on the road and ordered them out of their cars before shooting them or hacking them to death. Witnesses told the BBC the men were from Boko Haram.
21/10	BORNO STATE	JTF	Nigerian troops killed 37 Boko Haram Islamist militants in combined air and ground strikes on one of their bases in Alagarno,
23/10	KANO	POLICE	Islamic police arrested and publicly paraded scores of alleged Islamic law transgressors, including transvestites and people wearing clothing deemed too tight or revealing. They also shaved the supposedly overly long hair of several men 45 men and women were detained at a birthday party in a hotel Sunday because of "indecent dress that is against the practice of Islam." 150 people, including 55



			alleged prostitutes, were arrested as part of a new campaign to enforce Islamic law, which officially governs nine of Nigeria's 37 states.
<b>24/10</b>	<b>DAMATURU</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	BH gunmen in military uniform launched coordinated attacks on a military barracks and four police facilities. The attack was the first raid in a major urban centre in several weeks by the insurgent group. Large numbers of Boko Haram fighters, some in vehicles and some on foot, stormed the city after dark. Armed with guns and explosives, they attacked and torched four police buildings, sparking a fierce, hour-long gun battle with the security forces. Scores were killed, including 35 men in army uniform.
<b>31/10</b>	<b>BAMA</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	BH gunmen killed 13 passengers in an ambush on a commercial bus.



## Synthesis table

Total attacks					Total Dead				Total Wounded				Primary Targets		
16					186				Not Available				Govern	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Security	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	2	1	13
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnap-ping	Others	& Military				& Military						
03	02	10	01	NTR	31	66	NTR	89	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

## Preliminary remarks

- BH use DSF uniforms as a means of deception.
- Suicide bombing in Mali means the resurfacing of jihadists in the area
- High scores of killed terrorists and DSF





## **November 2013**

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>MALI</b>			
<b>02/11</b>	<b>KIDAL</b>	<b>AQIM</b>	Reporter Ghislaine Dupont, 57, and sound technician Claude Verlon, 55, were kidnapped and killed by unidentified gunmen. The two journalists were kidnapped in front of the house of the MNLA local top leader after meeting him.
<b>04/11</b>	<b>MENAKA</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	4 people were killed after their truck ran over a landmine. The blast hit the travelers on the road leading to the locality of Menaka. The identities of the dead were not immediately clear.
<b>08/11</b>	<b>MENAKA</b>	<b>DSF/MNLA</b>	An armed clash between MNLA members and Malian Army soldiers, backed by some MINUSMA Niger soldiers left at least 3 MNLA soldiers dead. The clash occurred on the site of Egazargane, near Menaka in the Gao area, where people gathered for the weekly market.
<b>15/11</b>	<b>TESSALIT</b>	<b>SERVAL</b>	Hacène Ould Khalill, aka Jouleibib, considered as Mokhtar Belmokhtar's deputy in « Signataires par le sang » jihadist group were killed, along with 2 other terrorists by French soldiers, during an operation held in the Tessalit area.
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
<b>03/11</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	A Boko Haram attack on a wedding convoy killed more 32 people, including the groom, along Bama-Banki highway, while the convoy was returning from Michika in neighboring Adamawa State.
<b>04/11</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	Dozens of Boko Haram gunmen on motorcycles and in pickups killed 27 people and burnt down 300 homes in a raid on Bama, located in northeast Borno State. 12 people were also injured in the raid.
<b>15/11</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>JTF</b>	At least 20 insurgents were killed by raiding a Boko Haram stronghold and staging ground for attacks on villages and motorists. 1 soldier was killed and 3 were wounded in the shootout. Military attacked a BH base in the town of Bitu in the Gwoza hills along the Cameroonian border, where the Islamists set up camp after being pushed out of semi-desert areas further north. Military was pursuing Islamic insurgents after they fled into the forests. Soldiers destroyed "scores" of vehicles and 50 motorcycles during the battle.



19/11	GOMBE STATE	BOKO HARAM	1 officer was killed when gunmen attacked a police station about 40 kilometers (25 miles) from the state capital, also called Gombe. The gunmen killed a police corporal during a gun duel which ensued between the attackers and security agents at Bojude Police Station in Kwami local government area.3 of the attackers were killed in the shootout
19/11	KANO STATE	JTF	AT least 25 of suspected Boko Haram members were killed at Gayawa village in Ungogo Local Government Area during a raid by military forces. The suspects were killed during an early morning operation by men of the joint task force. The operatives stormed the village in a number of patrol vehicles. They went straight to a house suspected to be the hideout of the militants. During the operation, which lasted for hours, gunshots and several bomb explosions were heard in the village
21/11/2013	ADAMAWA STATE	BOKO HARAM	Suspected BH gunmen kill 3 vigilantes in the Kasuwar Gwari area of Yola for collaborating with troops.
21/11	BAUCHI STATE	BOKO HARAM	Gunmen killed 4 policemen in an ambush on a police patrol vehicle in the State capital.
23/11	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	BH gunmen killed 12 residents, burnt several homes and stole vehicles in an attack on Sandiya Village, 85km outside Maiduguri. It is a response to the villagers' alleged collaboration with troops.
26/11	PLATEAU STATE	UNKNOWN	Gunmen killed at least 37 people in a pre-dawn raid at about 2:00 am. Unknown gunmen carried out an attack in four villages killing 13 persons in Katu Kapang, 8 in Daron, 9 in Tul and 7 others in Rawuru,Plateau falls in Nigeria's so-called Middle Belt, on the dividing line between the mainly Christian south and predominantly Muslim north.
28/11	BORNO STATE	BOKO HARAM	BH insurgents kill 17 residents of Sabon Gari Village, in Damboa District, 90km from Maiduguri, during a raid in which over 100 shops and several vehicles were burned.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>	<u>Total Dead</u>	<u>Total Wounded</u>	<u>Primary Targets</u>
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14					195				Not Available				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	02	NTR	12
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
01	13	NTR	NTR	NTR	7	136	NTR	52	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- The northern part of Mali remains unstable due to the presence of nongovernmental armed groups
- Boko Haram action is predominantly targeting security forces and vigilantes
- Borno state remains the main hot zone of BH actions



## December 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>COTE D'IVOIRE</b>			
<b>04/12</b>	<b>ABIDJAN</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	At least 1 policeman was killed, after non identified gunmen attacked the 16 <sup>th</sup> Arrondissement police station of Yopougon area at 20.00.
<b>GUINEE</b>			
<b>10/12</b>		<b>UNKNOWN</b>	A Greek sailor was taken hostage, when 10 armed men boarded an oil tanker off the west coast of Africa. The Marshall Islands-flagged Althea came under armed attack about 35 nautical miles south of Guinea. The Greek first engineer and the Ukrainian captain were kidnapped by the pirates but none of the remaining 16 crew was harmed
<b>MALI</b>			
<b>01/12</b>	<b>MENAKA</b>	<b>MOJWA</b>	A suicide bomber killed himself but caused no other casualties overnight when he targeted a French army position. The French troops detected his presence and in the rush, the man set off his (explosive) belt, killing himself but causing no other casualties.
<b>14/12</b>	<b>KIDAL</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	A car bomb had killed 2 Senegalese UN peacekeepers and destroyed the only operating bank in the city. Some of Malian troops who were guarding the building of the bank were also injured.
<b>19/12</b>	<b>TIMBUKTU</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	At least 19 jihadists had been killed during an operation held by French soldiers of Serval forces in the vicinity of the city. The operation was carried out to neutralize gunmen, trying to gather around the city.
<b>NIGERIA</b>			
<b>03/12</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO OHARAM</b>	Hundreds of BH members in trucks and a stolen armored personnel carrier attacked an air force base and international airport on the outskirts of Maiduguri. The attack left 2 military personnel and 24 insurgents dead. 3 military aircrafts, 2 helicopters and other materials were also destroyed.



<b>21/12</b>	<b>BORNO STATE</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	BH gunmen armed with anti-aircraft guns and grenade launchers attacked a barracks and battled soldiers for several hours to overrun Nigeria army's 202 Tank Battalion of Mohammed KUR Barracks in Bama in the early hours. BH members attacked the 202 Tank Battalion with improvised explosive devices and petrol-bombs but were repelled by the military. The vehicles used for the operation were destroyed. At least 50 of the attackers were killed, while some of them escaped with bullets and some others were arrested. 15 soldiers and 5 Civilians were also killed.
<b>24/12</b>	<b>KANO STATE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Hassan Zein was seized by armed men who stormed the compound of the M.C. Plastic Co. factory in Kano. The unidentified attackers had not yet made a ransom demand. Such kidnappings have become common across Nigeria. Almost all hostages are left unharmed and released once a ransom is paid.



### Synthesis table

Total attacks					Total Dead				Total Wounded				Primary Targets		
08					119				Not Available				Govern	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	05	NTR	03
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnap-ping	Others											
02	04	NTR	02	00	20	05	NTR	94	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- BH steps up actions and uses deception measures to attack governmental forces, mainly by wearing military uniform
- Islamists increased the use of suicide attacks in Mali.



## Central Africa Terrorism Situation Report

**January 2013**

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>			
<b>27/01/13</b>	<b>BANGUI</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	Offices of the International Committee of the Red Cross were attacked during a prisoner transfer. The attack occurred during the night time, while the ICRC team was working to transfer 7 members of the nation's military to the capital, after they were released Saturday by members of the Seleka rebel coalition. It was the first such attack in the country. No injuries were reported. Since December, the ICRC has been taking action in its capacity as a neutral intermediary to facilitate the return or medical evacuation to Bangui of 15 Central African gendarmes, police officers and military personnel released by Seleka. CAR and Seleka agreed to the terms of a cease-fire on 11 Jan. The terms include a power-sharing deal.
<b>CAMEROON</b>			
<b>19/01/12</b>	<b>KOUSSERI</b>	<b>NON CLAIMED</b>	Abagana Aladji, a Cameroonian-Nigerian merchant, was shot dead at about 15.25 min, in the Hile-Haoussa district of Kousseri, the city located at the Nigeria, Chad and Cameroon border by an unidentified hooded man riding a motorcycle. The assassinated person is suspected to have been an ex member of Boko Haram that decided to work with the Nigerian police to fight the terrorist organization.



### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Total Wounded</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
2					1					Not Available					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	00	01	01
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>													
00	02	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- First attack in Cameroon (Kousseri at the border with Nigeria and Chad)
- Insecurity remains in CAR despite the 11/01 Peace Treaty





## February 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>CAMEROON</b>			
07/02/13	BORDER WITH EQ. GUINEA	NON CLAIMED	Pirates attacked the Esther C, a British cargo owned by the Carisbrooke Shipping, while sailing in the Gulf of Guinea between Douala, Cameroon, and Malabo, Equatorial Guinea. The pirates took equipment and captured 3 hostages, including 2 Russian sailors. The ship then continued with the remaining 9 crew members.
19/02/13	DABANGA	Boko Haram	At around 7am, gunmen on motorbikes kidnapped 7 French nationals, including 3 children in a village near the Waza national park and Lake Chad in the northern part of the country, about 10 kms from the border with Nigeria, where the perpetrators later took their victims. It was the first case of foreigners being seized in the north of Cameroon.
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>			
01/02/13	MBOKI	LRA	LRA gunmen ambushed a group of hunters in the bush at about 10 km from Mboki, a city located in the South-eastern part of the CAR, where the LRA is particularly active. As result of the attack 1 hunter killed, 1 other snatched and 5 injured. The LRA gunmen also looted all the game of the hunters.
20/03/13	OBO	LRA	LRA Gunmen assaulted a base of fishermen and abducted 3 fishermen. The dead body of 1 of them was found a few days later at about 15 km from Obo a joint team that included Uganda, CAR military elements and local self defense organization. The 2 other abducted fishermen are still missing.
<b>DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO</b>			
23/02/13	KATANGA Pweto, itamba	Mai-Mai milice	Gunmen suspected to belong to the Mai-Mai malice captured a traditional leader of the Pweto area and injured 1 person in Mitwaba area. Attackers also looted and burned shops and stores of traders in both areas.



24/02/13	KITCHANGA, NORTHERN KIVU	UNKNOWN	A clash between unidentified gunmen and members of the armed group « Alliance des patriotes pour un Congo libre et souverain (APCLS) » (Allied Patriots for a Sovereign and Free Congo) during the night, killing 3 and injuring 6. The attack occurred at about 20.00 near the IDP camp, located in the KAHE area of the city. The national army controls the southern part of city, while the militants control the northern part. Kitchanga is located about 120 kms southern Goma, the main town of the Northern Kivu Department.
27/02/13	KITCHANGA, NORTHERN KIVU	Armed forces of drc(FARDC)/APCLS	The armed clash that occurred between APCLS and FARDC left 37 dead, including 10 civilians, 20 APCLS and 7 FARDC soldiers, and 70 injured. The clash began with the attack, three days earlier, of the KAYE IDP camp that hosts refugees from Rwanda, in which APCLS alleges to be hidden the slaughters of 1 of the leaders group in MBERERE area. The FADRC claim to protect the civil population.



### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Total Wounded</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
7					42					NTR					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	1	00	6
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>													
00	3	00	4	NTR	7	11	1	23	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			

### Preliminary remarks

- Boko Haram « officially » starts its activities in the region
- LRA and Boko Haram constitute the terrorist threat in the region
- Cameroon, CAR and DRC are the 3 affected countries ( the region is made up of 8 countries)
- Kidnapping constitutes the most used type of attack
- Guns and conventional weapons constitute the main means of attacks
- Civilian targets are the major part of primary targets
- Nongovernmental armed groups are a major source of violence and terrorist activities
- Looting, extortion constitute an important part of the activity of the groups



## March 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>CAMEROON</b>			
24/3/13	KENTZOU	CAR INSURGENTS	The border police post and the territorial Brigade of Gendarmerie, located in Kentzou, a border town of the eastern region and capital of the District of Mbotoro, Department of the Kadey, faced small arms shots, which caused panic among the civilian population. The shots, attributed to the Central African rebels who live in the city, after having fled the fighting in their country, didn't cause any casualties.
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>			
7/3/13	OBO	Lord's Resistance Army	UPDF recovered an important quantity of goods belonging to civil population, after a violent fight which opposed them to Lord's resistance army, at Gouguere, village, 5 kms from Obo (Southeast). The recovered goods consist inter alia in cans, cassava bags and other things taken by the rebels in the villages they attack.
3/3/13	OBO	Lord 's Resistance Army	At least 6 people were killed and 11 others kidnapped by LRA gunmen, after they attacked 2 villages near Yalinga city, in the haute-Kotto Prefecture,. Rebels killed 5 people in Doungou village and additionally killed the chief of Ahou village. The rebels after that took all portable goods, and put fire on all the houses in the two villages.
3/3/13	RAFAI	Lord's Resistance Army	2 people were seriously injured after LRA attacked the village of Kpinyomou, 40 kilometers from the town of Rafai in Mbomou Prefecture (Southeast). The attackers carried away all portable goods before and put fire on houses.
24/3/12	Bangui	seleka	13 South African soldiers were killed in the Central African Republic as rebels seized the capital, Bangui. South Africa had about 200 troops stationed in Bangui to block Seleka rebels from seizing power.
27/3/13	BANGUI	French troops	French troops killed 2 Indians and wounded 6 others when they opened fire on vehicles approaching the



			airport in the capital of the Central African Republic, as the strife-torn country was overrun by rebels.
<b>DRC</b>			
02/3/13	BUNAGUNA	M23	At least 44 people were killed after armed clashes that opposed 2 factions of M23 (Runiga faction VS Makenga faction) took place in Tchanzo village located about 20 kilometers from Bunagana. The people killed included 10 Makenga's men and 34 Runiga's amongst which 2 top Runiga officers : colonel Pascal and colonel Zimurinda
01/03/13	KIWANDJA	MAYMAY SHETANI	May-May gunmen, led by Colonel Shetani launched an offensive to dislodge the FDLR from the town of Kiwanja that resulted in the killing of 20 civilians, dozens of injured and abducted.
04/03/13	KIBUMBA	M23	Bosco Ntaganda, the Head of one M23 factions, approved and implemented the execution of 26 of his men, in M23 barracks in Kibumba, a city under his control. The men killed were allegedly ready to move to the rival Makenga's faction, based in Bunagana. The remains of the men killed were displayed all day to dissuade the other soldiers. They were buried later in the evening in a mass grave in Kibumba.
2/3/13	RUMANGABO	M23	Armed clashes opposing the 2 M23 factions around Goma, in Kibumba, Rugari and Rumangabo left 70 people killed, including 6 civilians.
1-7/3/13	KITCHANGA	FARDC/APCLS	Armed clashes between FARDC and the Alliance des Patriotes pour le Congo Libre et Souverain (APCLS) in Kitchanga and its vicinity left 80 people killed, 170 wounded and 50 houses burned. FARDC launched a counter-offensive against the insurgents on 4 March 2013, after APCLS rebels gathered between Kitchanga and Lukweti. After clashes, government troops again took control of the city and succeeded to push APCLS beyond Kitchanga to Muhanga. Kitchanga is an important nodal point between Masisi and Rutshuru territories. About 100000 persons had fled away from the city, as around 20% of houses, and various important infrastructures, including Saint-Benoit hospital were destroyed.



### Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Total Wounded					Primary Targets		
13					251					178					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorist	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	10	00	3
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
00	12	00	1	00	13	36	00	202	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- First armed incident caused by CAR rebels in neighboring Cameroon
- Unrest in CAR and Bangui causes lot of deaths, including foreign forces and citizens
- LRA is still active. Its activity is reduced and mainly consists in looting and terrorizing remote villages
- Armed conflict in DRC has escalated due to the scission of rebels forces and the fights opposing the national army to the local militias



**April 2013**

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>			
<b>13/04/13</b>	<b>BANGUI</b>	<b>SELEKA</b>	At least 15 children, aged 13-15 years were killed by an explosion that occurred near Walingba church, located in the 5 <sup>th</sup> Arrondissement. The explosion was caused by a rocket from Seleka troops.
<b>14/04/13</b>	<b>BANGUI</b>	<b>SELEKA</b>	At least 17 people are dead after fighting between rebels and residents in Bangui, the capital of the Central African Republic. The violence comes three weeks after fighters from the rebel alliance known as Seleka invaded the capital and overthrew President Francois Bozize. Residents of Bangui said they awoke today to heavy gunfire rattling across the capital. The weekend fighting left at least 10 people dead in the Poukandja neighborhood, while another seven bodies were found elsewhere
<b>16/04/13</b>	<b>BANGUI</b>	<b>SELEKA</b>	Members of Seleka launched a reprisal raid on Boy Rabe, a stronghold of the ousted former president as the United Nations voiced concern at the deteriorating security situation. Fighters from the Seleka opened fire in the same area of the capital Bangui where at least 13 people were killed and dozens more were injured in clashes on Sunday. Seleka gunmen said they reacted after one of their members was killed by residents.
21/4/13	<b>NANA GRIBIZ</b>	<b>SELEKA</b>	At least 20 people were killed and more than 480 houses burnt in central north region in an attack by militants of Seleka. The incident happened during the night in the region of Nana-Gribiz. The perpetrators described the raid as a "punitive. Central African Republic's Communication Minister Christophe Gazam Betty denied that the killing could have been carried out by Seleka members



### Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Total Wounded					Primary Targets		
4					65					178					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	00	00	4
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
00	4	00	00	00	00	65	00	00	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- Unrests in CAR and Bangui cause lot of deaths, including amongst foreign forces and citizens. All attacks were perpetrated by the SELEKA fighters.
- Seleka is out of control and is propagating its criminal activities throughout the country.





## May 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>DRC</b>			
<b>20/5/13</b>	<b>GOMA</b>	<b>FARDC/M23</b>	An armed confrontation opposing FARDC and M 23 rebels that occurred at Mutaho, located at about 10 km from Goma, the capital of North Kivu province, left at least 19 people dead and 27 injured, including 15 killed and 21 injured in M23 ranks and 4 killed and 6 injured on the side of the FARDC. 8 M23 members and a range of weapons, including heavy weapons, were also captured by governmental troops. The armed confrontation forced thousands of civilians to displace to neighboring areas.
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>			
<b>3/5/13</b>	<b>NDELE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	5 people were abducted at the Ngolongoto village, located about 57 km from Ndele, after armed farmers carried out an incursion from neighboring Chad, as a reprisal for the killing of 2 Chadian farmers by gunmen alleged to belong to the Convention des Patriotes pour la Justice et la Paix (CPJP), a nongovernmental armed group acting in the area. The kidnapers demanded a ransom of 20 million CFA and 50 cattle in return for freeing the hostages.
<b>3/5/13</b>	<b>BANGUI</b>	<b>SELEKA</b>	A taxi driver from Cameroon was killed at PK 12, the northern suburb of Bangui, the city capital by a gang of 3 people, allegedly belonging to Seleka that were a few hours later arrested by CAR police. The reasons of the committed crime are still unrevealed.
<b>5/5/13</b>	<b>BERBERATI</b>	<b>SELEKA</b>	1 person, allegedly involved in a criminal gang of looters, was killed by Seleka members, a few minutes after he was captured. A woman witnessing the scene was injured by a collateral effect of the firings. Seleka is accused by the population of systematically practicing extrajudicial executions
<b>6/5/13</b>	<b>KAGA BANDORO</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	At least 3 farmers, including a woman aged 60 years were killed in Gazakara village, located 18 kilometers from Kaga Bandoro by Peulhs Mbororo herdsman. After killing the farmers, the assailants damaged the plantations around



6/5/13	BAMBARI	SELEKA	1 young man was deadly stabbed by a Seleka member, after he tried to rescue a nurse threatened by the armed man.
7/5/13	KABO	UNKNOWN	A woman was killed while working in her farm with her two children by unidentified Peulhs cattle raisers, accompanied by alleged Seleka members. The reasons of the criminal act were not revealed.
9/5/13	BANGUI	SELEKA	At least 3 people, including 1 woman, were killed, in a clash opposing Seleka gunmen to the population of the Gobongo area, in the 4 <sup>th</sup> Arrondissement of Bangui, the city capital. The clash occurred after a vehicle, driven by some Seleka members deadly hurt a woman standing in front of her house. Seleka on board of the vehicle then opened fire on the civilians intending to damage the vehicle, causing the death of 2 people and injuring many others. As a result of the described incident, many people , concerned for their security have left the area.
16/5/13	BANGUI	SELEKA	A dead body of a man, abducted 2 days before by gunmen alleged to belong to Seleka, was found in front of the mortuary of the Hopital Communautaire de Bangui. The incapability of the family to pay the ransom demanded for his freeing, led the kidnapers to execute the hostage, according to the victim's brother, who declared that the kidnapers called him several times threatening to kill his brother, if they did not make the requested 100000 CFA ( 200 USD) available.
17/5/13	BOUCA	SELEKA	At least 6 People were killed in a clash between gunmen, alleged to belong to Seleka coalition and civilians in the Bouca city in the northern part of the country, after civilians tried to defend against Seleka gunmen looting goods in the city, following the incursion they did in the previous hours. The Seleka gunmen took advantage of the panic to plunder the city. People including women and children fled insecurity in the surrounding area and all the northern region of the country.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>	<u>Total Dead</u>	<u>Total Wounded</u>	<u>Primary Targets</u>		
9	37	27	<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int.</u>	<u>Civil</u>



Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	1	Org	8
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
00	6	1	2	00	4	17	1	15	NA	6	NA	00	21	NA			

### Preliminary remarks

- Unrests in CAR and Bangui continue to cause lot of deaths, mainly amongst civilians
- No LRA activity registered.
- Armed conflict in DRC escalates due to the fighting pitting the national army against M23 in the Goma area, as well as the fighting between the national army and the local militias.



## June 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>DRC</b>			
16-19/6/13	GOMA	M23	M23, during its search and security enhancement operations carried out in Busanza Jomba areas, executed 26 farmers, wrongly suspected to collaborate with rival armed groups.
21/6/13	RUTSHURU	M23/MAI-MAI NYATURA	An armed clash between Mai-Mai Nyatura and the M23 in Kirohero area of the city, located at about 2 km south of Rutshuru-centre left 2 M23 rebels dead and 6 others injured.;
21/6/13	RUTSHURU	M23	At least 1 civilian was seriously injured after an M23 member, looting along with 6 other militiamen in Kanyaruchinya village of the city, opened fire in on civilians that tried to act against them.
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>			
26/6/13	BANGUI	SELEKA	At least 6 people were killed and 25 others injured in a series of clashes that occurred between civilians and SELEKA Gunmen. The clashes occurred following the assassination of a student in Gobongo area by SELEKA gunmen after abducting him on 20/6/13.
17/6/13	BANGUI	UNKNOWN	Following the alleged assassination of 2 young boys in the Kina area of the city capital 3 <sup>rd</sup> Arrondissement by a Muslim, a clash occurred between Christians and Muslims in the area. As a result, 6 people were killed, 27 injured and 2 mosques burnt.
13/6/13	BRIA	LRA	The LRA launched an attack on 2 villages in Bria area killing 6 people, injuring 12 others, and looting houses. After being surprised, the villagers managed to create a rifle armed group, which killed 4 of the LRA assaulters. As reprisal, LRA organized a punitive operation to the both villages and killed and beheaded 6 other villagers. They then displayed their heads on tree trunks.



### Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Total Wounded					Primary Targets		
7					59					60					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	00	00	7
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
00	7	00	00	00	00	53	00	6	NA	NA	60	00	NA	NA			

### Preliminary remarks

- SELEKA remains an important factor of instability in CAR and Bangui
- Increasing signs of gradual deterioration of relations between Muslims and Christians.
- LRA is still active. Its activity mainly consists in looting and terrorizing remote villages
- M23 in DRC has reinforced its presence in the vicinity of Goma and has increased the pressure on the local population

### July 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
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CAMEROON			
01/07	KOLOFATA /FAR NORTH PROVINCE	BOKO HARAM	<p>Elements of the gendarmerie Brigade arrested 2 alleged members of Boko Haram circulating aboard a motorcycle. 1 of them tried to escape before being re-arrested after a gendarme fired on his leg. A laptop, mobile phones and AK47 rifles were found in their possession and seized.</p> <p>The two men were then transferred to the gendarmerie legion in Maroua</p>
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC			
14/07	BANGUI	SELEKA	<p>5 people, arrested during a control at a Seleka check-point, located at PK9 on the Bangui-Mbaiki road, were later found dead. Their bodies were floating in Oubangui River around the eponym hotel. The people killed included the driver and his brother, as well as 3 unidentified passengers. The arrest followed the finding, in one of the traveler's bag, of 35 tee-shirts bearing the effigy of the former president François BOZIZE.</p>
27/07	BOSSANGO	SELEKA	<p>Seleka killed 50 civilians at Ouham- Bac, and threw the dead bodies in the Ouham River. As a result, thousands of people left Bossa, Badalo, Kemo, Ouham Bac villages, and moved to Bozoum and its vicinity.</p>
DRC			
01/07	BENI	MAI-MAI	<p>4 policemen were killed and 244 detainees escaped after the attack on the Beni Central Prison by a Mai-Mai militia group. The head of the militia, Faustin MANDEFU was captured later by the governmental Defense and Security Forces.</p>
06/07	GOMA	MAI-MAI	<p>An armed clash occurred early in the morning, when some elements from Mai-Mai militia group opened fire on a UN team patrolling towards the city. After the latter replied, 2 Mai-Mai were killed and a few others injured.</p>



<b>11/07</b>	<b>NORTHERN KIVU</b>	<b>ADF</b>	The Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) overran the town of Kamango and Kikingi, after they briefly occupied them, killing at least 11 people, including 10 civilians and 1 police officer. More than 30,000 people fled their homes and crossed into neighbouring Uganda, fearing extortions from the invaders
<b>14/07</b>	<b>GOMA</b>	<b>M23</b>	Armed clashes between M23 rebels and governmental forces resulted in the killing of 130 people, including 120 rebels and 10 soldiers. Clashes lasted about 3 days within Goma and the surrounding areas <b><i>Kibati and Mutaho.</i></b>
<b>14/07</b>	<b>UVIRA</b>	<b>MAI-MAI</b>	An exchange of fire occurred between members of Mai-Mai Fudjo group and a patrol team of governmental forces. As result, 3 of the militiamen and 2 AK47 were captured. The Fudio group, which is involved in the DDR process and based in the city, lacks logistical support from the government and IO. Consequently, It loots civilians and vehicles from the Runingu market.
<b>14/07</b>	<b>BENI</b>	<b>ADF</b>	ADF members ambushed 2 4X4 cars and 1 armored vehicle, belonging to MONUSCO patrol along the Mbau-Kamango road at PK 11 in the vicinity of the city of Beni. As result, 2 Nepalese peacekeepers were injured.



### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
09					202				NTR				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists**</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	03	02	04
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
NTR	09	NTR	NTR	NTR											

**\*\* Rebel group M23 and Mai-Mai militia elements**

### Preliminary remarks

- Boko Haram extends its activities to neighboring Cameroon
- Despite the political change, there are still unrests in CAR and Bangui causing lots of civilian deaths
- Armed conflict in DRC has escalated again.
- ADF is increasing its activities.





## August 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>CAMEROON</b>			
19/08	TOKTOYO	UNIDENTIFIED CAR REBELS	An armed clash opposing Defense and Security forces to unidentified CAR rebels occurred during the night within the city and the surrounding area. As a result, 5 rebels and 1 soldier were killed. A few days before, the same unidentified CAR rebels group killed 1 civilian in the city of Gbiti, located near the border with the CAR.
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>			
06/08	BOUAR	SELEKA	At least 35 people were killed by Seleka members in 14 villages, in the area, surrounding the city of Bouar. This caused the displacement of thousands of people. Seleka members are especially targeting the villages mostly populated by Christians that are considered as F. BOZIZE sympathizers
17/08	BOHONG	SELEKA/ UNIDENTIFIED ARMED GROUP	A group of unidentified traditional hunters killed 4 SELEKA members, including 1 colonel, as retribution to the arrest of 2 civilians by SELEKA and many other violent acts SELEKA were committing in the area. As response, SELEKA sent new troops in the city, and carried out a "Christians hunting operation" that resulted in the killing of 29 people, the destruction of many houses, the destruction of the church and other facilities belonging to the church, as well as the looting of goods including church' service vehicle.
26/08	BANGUI	SELEKA	At least 17 people were killed and many goods looted, as well as many houses destroyed after SELEKA members carried out a "police" operation that aimed to collect weapons in « NDRESS 2 », a district of Boy Rabe area. The operation followed the statement made by M. DJOTODJA on 27 July, in which he declared that about 2000 weapons were allegedly distributed by F. BOZIZE, to his sympathizers living in the area.
<b>DRC</b>			



<b>07/08</b>	<b>BENI</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	An attack carried out by unidentified armed men left at least 10 people dead in the city. Beni is often targeted by various armed groups that include rebel and militia groups.
<b>07/08</b>	<b>SOUTHERN KIVU</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	2 people were killed and 6 others injured, after the vehicle aboard which they were traveling suffered gunshots from unidentified attackers. The vehicle was moving from Masisi to Bukavu, and was attacked at about 15 kilometers from Fizi.
<b>09/08</b>	<b>KATANGA</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	An attack carried out by unidentified armed men left at least 1 person dead and many others critically injured in the city of Kalemie on the Mikamba and Bilila Islands.
<b>16/08</b>	<b>NORTHERN KIVU</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Armed clashes pitting the Defense and Security Forces against an armed group made up of former soldiers that occurred in Mambasa area, left 4 civilians dead in the city of Mutongolo, situated about 212 km South-west of Bunia.
<b>17/08</b>	<b>BUNIA</b>	<b>MAI-MAI MORGAN</b>	An attack carried out by Members of Mai-Mai Morgan group left at least 7 civilians dead in Byakato and its vicinity, a small city located in Bunia area. Bunia area is considered as the main zone of action of Mai-Mai Morgan in which they carry out gross human rights violation.
<b>17/08</b>	<b>MWASI</b>	<b>MAI-MAI BAKATA KATANGA/ FORCES D'AUTO-DEFENSE POPULAIRE</b>	Members of Mai-Mai Bakata Katanga and Forces d'Auto-défense populaire carried out an attack on the IDP camp of Mwasi, an improvised refugee camp located 25 km from Pweto. The aim of the attack was to capture some IDPs that they consider to be their enemies. A similar operation was unsuccessfully carried out by the same groups. Both groups act in the areas surrounding Pweto, Mutabi, Lwantete, Lukonzolwa and Nzwiba.
<b>22/08</b>	<b>GOMA</b>	<b>M23</b>	At least 25 civilian people were killed and dozens of others injured in the armed clash between the Defense and Security Forces and the M23 rebel group for the control of Goma, Munigi and Kanyaruchinya areas.
<b>16/08</b>	<b>UVIRA TERRITORY</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	A group of unidentified armed people killed 15 persons in their houses during the night at Mutarule, a small city in the Ruzizi area. The killings seem to be related to intercommunity disputes. The killings occurred while Defense and Security Forces , along with UN troops,were carrying out an operation named « Kamilisha Usalama » that aims to strengthen peace and security in the area.



### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
12					156				NTR				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	3	NTR	09
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
00	12	00	00	00	01	146	NTR	9	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- CAR rebel activities are spreading to neighboring Cameroon
- Unrests in CAR and Bangui cause lot of deaths, including foreign forces and citizens
- SELEKA targeted attacks against Christians and their places of worship may generate large scale clashes between Christians and Muslims
- Civilians remain the main victims of the armed conflict in both the DRC and CAR
- Mai-Mai militias constitute the main threat to civilians.



## September 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>			
<b>05/09</b>	<b>ZERE</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	Unidentified gunmen killed the village's Imam and 4 of his children in retaliation for killings allegedly committed by Seleka, backed by young Muslims in the area. The village is located 25 Km from Bossangoa, on the road to Bouca. The area is considered the stronghold of BOZIZE.
<b>06/09</b>	<b>ZERE</b>	<b>SELEKA</b>	Some Seleka members, backed by Muslim civilians stormed the village of Zere at about 25 km of Bossangoa and killed 7 Christians. The criminal act was committed as a retribution following the murdering, a day before, of the village's Imam and 4 of his children.
<b>07/09</b>	<b>BOSSANGO</b>	<b>DSF/UNKNOWN MILITIA</b>	Central African troops battled fighters loyal to the ousted president F. BOZIZE on the second day of clashes that killed at least 100 people and injured about 50 others. Fighting erupted near Bossangoa and Bouca, about 250 kilometers north of the capital Bangui, in the home region of Francois Bozize. Militiamen described as Bozize loyalists infiltrated villages around Bossangoa destroying bridges and other infrastructure and killing the Muslim population, to take revenge on Seleka and Muslims that allegedly were planning to exterminate Christians.
<b>07/09</b>	<b>BOSSANGO</b>	<b>SELEKA</b>	2 CAR Humanitarian workers, belonging to the French NGO ACTED, were killed 3 km from Bossangoa by Seleka gunmen, while coming back to the city after visiting the NGO sites in the area. Following the killing of the 2 Humanitarian workers, President DJOTODJA decided to disarm the Seleka organization.
<b>09/09</b>	<b>BOUCA</b>	<b>ANTI BALAKA</b>	Gunmen calling themselves Anti Balaka, assaulted Bouca, a city located in Bossangoa area at about 250 Km north of Bangui, killing at least 42 Muslims and destroying 250 houses.
<b>09-10/09</b>	<b>BOUCA</b>	<b>SELEKA</b>	In retaliation for the killings earlier committed by Anti Balaka, some Seleka gunmen, backed by a group of young Muslims, a newly created militia that vows to protect "Muslims from Christians,



			stormed the city, killing at least 30 Christians and destroying about 300 houses a ”,.
<b>18/09</b>	<b>KAGA BANDORO</b>	<b>SELEKA</b>	The local population held a great demonstration in the main squares of the city after a dead body of a young man, previously arrested by Seleka, was found considerably marked by many signs of torture.
<b>DRC</b>			
<b>01/09</b>	<b>GOMA</b>	<b>FARDC/M23</b>	At least 5 civilians were killed and 62 others injured by side effects of shells fired by the belligerent forces at Kibati, in the Goma vicinity.
<b>26/09</b>	<b>NORTH KIVU</b>	<b>FARDC/M23</b>	Fighting resumed briefly in the morning, resulting in the death of 2 M23 soldiers. M23 accused FARDC of destabilizing the ongoing negotiations in Kampala, while FARDC considers the clash as a small incident.



### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>				<u>Total Wounded</u>				<u>Primary Targets</u>		
09					122				NTR				<u>Govern</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	02	NTR	07
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnap-ping</u>	<u>Others</u>											
NTR	9	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	120	NTR	02	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- The political violence is increasingly turning into inert faith clashes
- A new militia has appeared and declared to fight against Seleka
- Armed conflict in DRC has escalated due to the split between rebel forces and the fighting between the national army and the local militias



## October 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>CAMEROON</b>			
<b>08/10</b>	<b>MAYO SAVA AREA</b>	<b>DSF</b>	An armed clash between DSF and gunmen, alleged to belong to Boko Haram that occurred while Cameroon security authorities tried to repatriate 111 Nigerians unlawfully living in the area, left at least 15 people dead. All the people killed were Nigerian citizens that died in the exchange of fire.
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>			
<b>01/10</b>	<b>BANGASSOU</b>	<b>SELEKA/ UNIDENTIFIED GROUP</b>	At least 14 people were killed in the latest violence in the remote eastern city of Bangassou; a city located 750km east of Bangui, causing thousands to flee the area in search of refuge. The violence erupted when Christians took the streets to protest against the abuse by the Muslim majority Seleka rebels, who took position in the city. Muslim residents and the rebels attempted to block the rally, sparking clashes that left 7 dead on each side.
<b>06/10</b>	<b>MONGOUMBA</b>	<b>DSF/UNIDENTIFIED GROUP</b>	An armed clash occurred between DSF and a new created militia, following the killing by Militiamen of 2 Muslim traders in Bangui Bouchia, a locality of Mongoumba area, in the southern part of the country. The militia, whose members call themselves 'self-defense group', is accused of harassing civilians, targeting exclusively the Muslim population that is assimilated with Seleka. The armed clash left 6 people dead, amongst whom 4 Militiamen and 2 DSF.
<b>08/10</b>	<b>GARGA</b>	<b>SELEKA/UNIDENTIFIED GROUP</b>	Clashes between local militias and the disbanded SELEKA rebel group that backed the president of the Central African Republic left at least 60 people dead. The fighting between the militias and the former Seleka rebels erupted early Tuesday in a remote village (Gaga) in CAR's northwestern region. There was no immediate word on what triggered the unrests or who started the fighting.
<b>13/10</b>	<b>EASTERN REGION</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	A clash that occurred between the population of a remote village and herders transiting through the village left 5 people dead. The reasons that sparked off the clash are not yet known.



<b>26/10</b>	<b>BOUAR</b>	<b>BOUAR/ANTI BALAKA</b>	Clashes between Anti Balaka local militias and the disbanded SELEKA rebel group that backed the president of the Central African Republic left at least 17 people dead, including 8 Seleka and 9 Anti Balaka. Side effects of the clashes also left 23 Civilians dead and 12 others injured.
<b>DRC</b>			
<b>01/10</b>	<b>GOMA</b>	<b>APCLS/SHEKA</b>	Fighting between the APCLS (Alliance of Patriots for a Free and Sovereign Congo) and elements of the Sheka; two rival militia forces killed at least 10 people in the Masisi territory. The people killed included 5 civilians, 3 Sheka Mai-Mai and 2 APCLS fighters” and 7 people wounded.
<b>02/10</b>	<b>EASTERN PROVINCE</b>	<b>LRA</b>	32 people were abducted at Nzanzili in Ango area, about 8kilometers from the CAR border post of Zebyo, by alleged members of the LRA.
<b>04/10</b>	<b>EASTERN PROVINCE</b>	<b>LRA</b>	35 people were abducted at Sukadi in Ango area, near the CAR border, by alleged members of the LRA.
<b>15/10</b>	<b>GOMA</b>	<b>DSF/M23</b>	Government forces and M23 rebels fought early in the morning in clashes that killed at least 1 rebel fighter and forced others to retreat farther south from the provincial capital of Goma. The Congolese army launched a ground assault on rebel positions in the Kanyamahoro area, about 20 kilometers (12.43 miles) from Goma, around 2 a.m. The rebels fought back in the attack that killed 1 rebel fighter and wounded 2 others,
<b>18/10</b>	<b>NORTH KIVU</b>	<b>M23</b>	A new attack by the M23 against an unarmed MONUSCO helicopter, the second in less than a week, occurred this morning when the helicopter came under direct fire from positions held by the M23 rebel movement over Kibumba, Rutshuru.
<b>25/10</b>	<b>GOMA</b>	<b>M23</b>	Armed clashes between M23 troops and Governmental forces backed by UN troops that occurred in Kiwanja, Kanyamahoro, Rutshuru, Burai, Bunagana, Kibumba (Nyiragongo Territory) as well as Kahunga, Kalengera, Rumangabo and Rugari (Rutshuru territory), left at least 17 people dead, including 1 Tanzanian peacekeeper, 2 civilians; 3 governmental soldiers and 11 M23.





### Synthesis table

Total attacks					Total Dead				Total Wounded				Primary Targets		
12					170				NTR				Govern	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	3	1	6
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnap-ping	Others											
NTR	10	NTR	02	NTR											

### Preliminary remarks

- Armed clashes are repeatedly occurring at the border between Cameroon and Nigeria.
- Militias in CAR are trying to turn political antagonisms into a religious war.
- LRA activity is reduced, but not stopped. It mainly consists in looting and terrorizing remote villages by kidnapping people for 3 main purposes: recruitment, to serve as goods carriers and for ransom.
- DRC DSF backed by UN troops are gaining on M23

### November 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
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		INVOLVED	
<b>CAMEROON</b>			
<b>13/11</b>	<b>MAROUA AREA</b>	<b>BOKO HARAM</b>	The Rev. Georges VANDENBEUSCH was taken hostage after presiding over mass at his parish church in NGUETCHEWE, about 30 Kms from Nigerian border.
<b>16/11</b>	<b>EAST REGION</b>		Assailants from the Central African Republic raided Gbiti, a village in eastern Cameroon but the army repulsed the attack, killing 5 gunmen. 1 Cameroonian soldier and 2 villagers died in the fighting after the army deployed troops to the Kadei Division of the East Region. 1 attacker was also captured..The attackers intention could have been to plunder the village, since this was the day of the weekly market.
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>			
<b>04/11</b>	<b>VACAP/YANGORO</b>	<b>SELEKA</b>	Early in the morning, Seleka gunmen had carried out an attack of the villages of VACAP and YANGORO, located in the western part of the country, pursuing a marabou that was allegedly strengthening the military capacity of Anti Balaka, by providing them with some mysterious stuff that supposedly turns them into bulletproof warriors. As result of the assault, both villages were completely pillaged, destroyed and burned.
<b>10/11</b>	<b>CAMP BANGUI</b>	<b>SELEKA</b>	Seleka gunmen assaulted the small city of Camp Bangui, located in Gaga area in Ombella Mpoko province, early in the morning. The attack was carried out in order to pursue some Anti Balaka, supposedly hiding t amongst the civil population. The attack resulted in the killing of 5 civilians and the destruction of about 200 houses. The attack was carried out under the control of General Abdallah HAMAT, the provincial military commander.
<b>11/11</b>	<b>BANGUI</b>	<b>SELEKA</b>	The city of Bangui was in tension after an ex- presidential guard was killed on Sunday by fighters allied to Seleka, the ex-rebels who took over power in March. Tanguy Touaboy, former guard of the deposed president Francois Bozize, died after being shot by ex-Seleka fighters, with whom he had disagreed at a local bar in the capital's Miskine zone. His body was discovered near the residence of the president of the National Transition Council (NTC, the transitional legislative organ), Alexandre Ferdinand Nguendet.
<b>12/11</b>	<b>BANGUI</b>	<b>SELEKA</b>	After having stolen 2 motorcycles, 2 Seleka, pursued by a crowd of civilians hid themselves in a house, located in Castor area. The house was then surrounded by the population that tried to dislodge the two men.



			One of them threw a grenade amongst the population, and they took advantage of the confusion that followed the explosion to run away. As result, 2 civilians were killed and several others wounded.
<b>16/11</b>	<b>BANGUI</b>	<b>SELEKA</b>	Former members of the Seleka rebel group shot dead a Central African Republic judge Magistrate Modeste Martineau Bria and his assistant. The two men were killed in cold blood in central Bangui.-Seleka members sped up to them on a motorbike and opened fire. The motive for the killing is not yet known. Panic swept through the city. The rebels also attacked young men in the city's Sica and Benz-vi neighbourhoods who had set up barricades to protect their families after the two judicial officials were killed. The residents frantically left their workplaces and picked up their children from school to seek safety in their homes.
<b>DRC</b>			
<b>04/11</b>	<b>BUNAGANA</b>	<b>FARDC/M23</b>	Congolese troops and M23 rebels bombed each other near the Ugandan border. Congolese authorities accused the rebels of shelling the frontier town of Bunagana and said it showed M23's weekend ceasefire declaration was worthless. The rebels said they were ready to sign a peace deal but that they had been attacked. Thousands fled into Uganda to escape the fighting but some were wounded by a shell fired across the border.
<b>1-16/11</b>	<b>Haut and Bas UELE</b>	<b>LRA</b>	The area between Bangadi (Haut-Uele) and the axis Sukadi – Gwane (Bas-Uele) was especially targeted by the LRA during the period from 1 to 18 November. At least 13 incidents were recorded. In Haut Uele, 4 people were killed and 8 others abducted. The main attacks were carried out in the area that includes the localities of Gangala, Naparka, Mont Buluku (5 km E Naparka), Bangangai (7 km N of Doruma) and Nanzinga 10 km SE of Bangalu (75 km NO. of Doruma). In Bas-Uélé, LRA abducted 15 people, including a child of 12 years, and 3 other people killed. These incidents took place in the area surrounding Bilikwa (155 km) and Babile (30 km) North of Banda.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total attacks</u>	<u>Total Dead</u>	<u>Total Wounded</u>	<u>Primary Targets</u>
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9					25				NTR				Govern	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	02	NTR	7
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnap-ping	Others											
NTR	06	NTR	03	NTR	1	19	NTR	05	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- Cameroon directly suffers Boko Haram and CAR rebel threat.
- LRA is still active. Its activity is reduced and mainly consists in looting, abducting and terrorizing remote villages

### December 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENTS DETAILS
<b>CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC</b>			
01/12	DAMARA	ANTI BALAKA/SELEKA	At least 4 people were killed and a dozen of them injured in a clash between Seleka and Anti Balaka in the surrounding area of Gbago, located in the Damara area (75 km north of Bangui).
02/12	BOALI	ANTI BALAKA/SELEKA	During the night, Anti Balaka members attacked an improvised camp of Peulhs Mbororo herders in the vicinity of the city of Boali located 80 km north of Bangui, killing 12 of them, amongst whom a kid and a pregnant woman. In retaliation, Seleka carried out a raid on a Christian village and killed 15 civilians.
05/12	BANGUI	ANTI BALAKA/SELEKA	Both militia groups involved themselves in a cycle of reprisals targeting civilians, selected on the basis of their religions. As result, 60 Muslims were killed by Anti Balaka and 92 Christians by Seleka. The final total



			of Muslims and Christian civilians killed rose to 1000 on 18 December.
<b>09/12</b>	<b>BANGUI</b>	<b>SELEKA</b>	2 French soldiers were killed by Seleka Militiamen during a 238 disarmament operation.
<b>20/12</b>	<b>BANGUI</b>	<b>ANTI BALAKA/SELEKA</b>	Christian militia attacked Muslim neighbourhoods in the city. At least 29 bodies from northern neighbourhoods of Bangui following the clashes, which began late on 19. The seizure of power by Seleka rebels in March unleashed a wave of looting, rapes and massacres by the Muslim gunmen, sparking reprisals from Christian self-defence militia known as anti-balaka
<b>22/12</b>	<b>BANGUI</b>	<b>SANGARIS/SELEKA</b>	3 Seleka members were killed during an operation that aimed to disarm people in Yangato area, located near the international airport. The killing led to the carrying out, by the Seleka and the Muslim community, of a great demonstration on the main road of the city.
<b>23/12</b>	<b>BOSSANGO</b>	<b>UNKNOWN</b>	A peacekeeper from the Republic of Congo was killed in clashes in the town. The deceased soldier was a peacekeeper for the African Union force deployed to the country
<b>23/12</b>	<b>BANGUI</b>	<b>MISCA</b>	At least 1 person was killed when African Union troops fired on demonstrators. Several hundred Christian protesters had gathered near Bangui's airport to call on President Michel Djotodia to step down. The protesters allegedly threw rocks at AU troops when they approached, and the soldiers fired into the air and toward the crowd.
<b>REPUBLIC OF CONGO</b>			
<b>16/12</b>	<b>BRAZZAVILLE</b>	<b>DSF/UNDEFINED ARMED PEOPLE</b>	At least 22 people were killed when security forces raided the house of Republic of Congo's former deputy intelligence chief and clashed with his security guards and other armed people present there.
<b>DRC</b>			
<b>13/12</b>	<b>MUSUKU/MWENDA</b>	<b>ADF-NALU</b>	At least 21 civilians were killed in Mwenda and Musuku, the southern entry point to Kamango area in an attack carried out by unidentified armed people. The victims, composed mainly of women and children, were all stabbed to death..



<b>25/12</b>	<b>KAMANGO</b>	<b>ADF-NALU</b>	ADF-NALU attacked Kamango, a city located in Beni area killing 7 civilians and leading to new movement of already displaced populations to Nobili (Border post with Uganda).
<b>26/12</b>	<b>KAMANGO</b>	<b>MONUSCO/ADF-NALU</b>	MONUSCO combat helicopters targeted ADF-NALU positions in Bwisegha and Kamango, while on the ground FARDC regained control of Kamango town. 29 killed (20 civilians, 9 ADF-NALU members) and many houses burned by rebels. ADF-Nalu fighters moved East towards the Ugandan border, arriving late that day a few kilometers from Nobili (border post) where a significant number of displaced had taken refuge for several months. This led a number of IDPs to attempt to cross into Uganda. In the morning the border was closed, with a significant number of UPDF deployed along the Ugandan side. In the afternoon crossing was permitted on the condition that Congolese refugees went to the transit site in Bubukwanga, then to Tchangwali camp. Ugandan authorities report that 421 people were transported by truck to the transit site, and about 2,000 crossed into Uganda.
<b>29/12</b>	<b>SOUTH IRUMU</b>	<b>FRPI</b>	FRPI militias attacked Soke locality, located 50 km from Bunia, killing 9 people, including 8 civilians and 1 FARDC. The 30,000 IDPs of that city fled to the forest. An atmosphere of permanent insecurity prevents returns.
<b>30/12</b>	<b>KINSHASA-LUBUMBASHI-KINDU</b>	<b>RELIGIOUS SECT</b>	Coordinated attacks were carried out against key installations in Kinshasa (including the national television station (RTNC), Ndjili Airport, and a military camp), and in Kindu and Lubumbashi. Although security forces restored order by the end of the day, international flights to and from the country were cancelled and over 100 people were killed, mostly members of a religious group led by pastor Joseph Mukungubila which is alleged to have carried out the attacks.



### Synthesis table

Total attacks					Total Dead				Total Wounded				Primary Targets		
14					1255				NTR				Govern	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	06	NTR	08
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnap-ping	Others											
NTR	14	NTR	00	00	04	1090	NTR	161	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- First armed incidents between international forces and militias in CAR
- The conflict is still political despite the fact some forces wanted to turn it into a religious conflict.
- Armed conflict in DRC continues to target mainly civilians.
- ADF resumes criminal activities on Congolese population.



## Eastern Africa Terrorism Situation Report

January 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SOUTH SUDAN</b>			
29 January 2013	Pibor, Yonglei state.	4 civilians killed	A gunfight between South Sudanese soldiers and a former rebel commander's guards killed four people in a small eastern town. Symptomatic of the disorder that has plagued some parts of the south since it split from Sudan after decades of civil war; the fighting in <i>Jonglei</i> state's <i>Pibor</i> broke out between soldiers on patrol and bodyguards of <i>James Kuberin</i> . <i>Kuberin</i> was commander of a group led by <i>David Yau Yau</i> , one of several militias fighting the army. One soldier, two civilians and a former rebel were killed. In <i>Jonglei</i> , there has been a cycle of revenge killings between the <i>Murle</i> and <i>Lou Nuer</i> tribes, often provoked by cattle raids. More than 1,500 people were killed in the clashes since South Sudan's independence due to these tribal clashes.
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
3 January 2013	Bosaso near Galgala mountains, Puntland province.	1 soldier killed, 3 terrorists killed, 5 terrorists injured, Al-Shabaab.	<i>Puntland</i> government forces repelled an attack by <i>Al-Shabaab</i> terrorist group where government forces killed 3 <i>Al-Shabaab</i> / <i>Al Qaeda</i> terrorists and wounded 5 other attackers. The attack occurred around 10:30pm at a location approximately 40km southwest of <i>Bossaso</i> , where <i>Puntland</i> government forces manning a remote outpost near the <i>Galgala</i> Mountains successfully repelled the attack and chased the fleeing attackers into the mountains. One <i>Puntland</i> government soldier was killed during the attack.
6 January 2013	Gedo region, south Somalia.	3 soldiers killed, 6 terrorists killed, Al-Shabaab.	Three soldiers and six terrorists died in clashes between <i>Al Qaida-linked</i> Islamist rebels and Somali government forces and their Ethiopian allies. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> fighters ambushed a convoy of several hundred Somali and Ethiopian troops that was advancing on two towns in the southern <i>Gedo</i> region still controlled by <i>Al-Shabaab-Bardhere</i> and <i>Burhdubo</i> militia. The ambush took place between <i>Luq</i> and <i>Garbaharey</i> , two towns lying within a radius of 100km from both the Kenyan and Ethiopian borders
13 January 2013	Southern Somalia.	2 soldiers killed, Al-Shabaab.	A French intelligence officer, <i>Dennis Alex</i> , held hostage in Somalia since 2009 was killed along with at least one other French soldier during a rescue attempt by French troops in south Somalia. <i>Dennis</i>





			<i>Alex</i> was one of two officers from France's <i>DGCE</i> intelligence agency kidnapped by <i>Al-Shabaab</i> three-and-a-half years ago in the capital Mogadishu. His colleague <i>Marc Aubriere</i> escaped a month later.
18 January 2013	Wadajir district, Mogadishu	1 civilian killed	Journalist, <i>Abdihared Osman</i> was killed in <i>Wadajir</i> district by <i>Al-Shabaab</i> .
29 January 2013	Mogadishu	3 soldier killed, 2 soldiers wounded, 1 terrorist killed; 3 civilians killed, <i>Al-Shabaab</i> .	A suicide bomber blew him up near the Somali presidential palace killing at least three soldiers and wounding two others and injuring 3 civilians in a strike apparently aimed at the country's leadership. Somali President <i>Hassan Sheikh Mohamud</i> was abroad at the time of the blast as well as the country's prime minister, near whose house the explosion took place.
29 January 2013	Mogadishu	2 soldiers killed, 1 terrorist killed, <i>Al-Shabaab</i>	A suicide bomber killed two soldiers and himself at <i>The Village restaurant</i> in <i>Mogadishu</i> . <i>Al-Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
<b>KENYA</b>			
5 January 2013	Isiolo, northern Kenya.	2 civilians killed.	Two people were killed on Friday by a hand grenade thrown at men chewing narcotic leaf inside the world's largest refugee camp near Kenya's border with Somalia.
16 January 2013	Garissa	5 civilians killed, 3 civilians injured, <i>Al-Shabaab</i> .	Gunmen suspected to belong to <i>Somalia's al-Qaida-linked</i> rebels shot dead five people and seriously wounded three others at <i>The Dune restaurant</i> in eastern Kenya.
16 January 2013	Isiolo, northern Kenya.	1 civilian killed.	A British police officer on holiday in Kenya was shot and killed by bandits in an ambush near the border with Ethiopia while other passengers on the truck he was travelling with were unharmed. <i>Jamal Moghe</i> , an officer with London's Metropolitan Police, was fatally shot while riding in the cabin of a truck carrying at least 30 passengers and cargo. Relatives said he was struck by a bullet in the abdomen.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>	<u>Total Dead</u>	<u>Total Wounded</u>	<u>Primary Targets</u>		
10	38	10	<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>



Type of Attacks					Security	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorist	Others	Security	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	5	0	5
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others	& Military					& Military							
3	5	2	NTR	NTR	11	16	NTR	11	NTR	2	3	NTR	5	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

1. *Al-Shabaab* remains primary threat in the region.
2. Type of weaponry used in attacks (mix of explosives and guns remain stable)
3. Military offensive by AMISOM, TFG increased to areas outside Mogadishu.
4. Urban attacks in the form of suicide attacks and improvised explosive devices (IED) against military and civilian targets decreased when compared with months of November and December 2012. However, *Al-Shabaab* still has a presence in major city centers in form of sleeper cells and the presence of *Al-Shabaab* terrorists in rural areas of Somalia is still a real threat to security.
5. The ongoing clashes between armed forces and militia in Sudan have the potential of becoming a security threat in Sudan.
6. Asymmetrical attacks in Kenya have decreased since December 2012.



## February 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
1 February 2013	Beledweyne, Hiraan region	12 terrorists killed. Al-Shabaab.	<i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants attacked a Somali and AMISOM military base in <i>Beledweyne</i> , <i>Hiraan</i> region. Twelve <i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants were killed in the attack
1 February 2013	Luq Jelow, Baar, Beledwyne/Hiraan region	Casualties not confirmed.	Somali and AMISOM troops captured the towns of <i>Luq Jelow</i> and <i>Baar</i> , 30 km from <i>Beledweyne</i> , <i>Hiraan</i> region.
1 February 2013	Hudur, Bakool region. Beledweyne, Hiraan region.	6 soldiers killed. Al-Shabaab.	<i>Al-Shabaab</i> clashed in a battle with Ethiopian soldiers that occurred in the town of <i>Hudur</i> , <i>Bakool</i> region. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> also clashed with Djiboutian troops during an attack that occurred in <i>Beledweyne</i> , <i>Hiraan</i> region, killing six Djiboutian soldiers.
1 February 2013	Mogadishu	2 police injured. One civilian injured.	Unknown attackers threw grenades at a police station in <i>Mogadishu</i> . Two police officers and one civilian were injured in the attack.
2 February 2013	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed. 1 civilian injured. Al-Shabaab.	<i>Al-Shabaab</i> launched mortar attacks in <i>Mogadishu</i> , killing one man and critically injuring one woman.
4 February 2013	Mogadishu	No known casualties	A grenade attack at the <i>Medina Hotel</i> in <i>Hamar Jabjab</i> district, <i>Mogadishu</i> took place on February 4. No one was injured in the attack but several Ministers of Parliament reside in the hotel
4 February 2013	Bosaaso, Bari province.	1 civilian killed.	Unknown gunmen shot and killed a traditional elder in <i>Boosaaso</i> , <i>Bari</i> region. <i>Puntland</i> authorities are investigating the incident but no group has claimed responsibility for the killing.
4 February 2013	Mogadishu	1 soldier killed. Al-Shabaab.	An improvised explosive roadside bomb killed an African Union soldier. <i>Floribert Biyereke</i> , a soldier from Burundi. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
5 February 2013	Mogadishu	1 soldier killed.	An improvised explosive device (IED) detonated and killed one AMISOM soldier in



		Al-Shabaab.	<i>Mogadishu</i> . The Burundian soldier was helping protect workers who were building a fence around the <i>Siad Barre</i> Military Academy when the remotely controlled IED exploded. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
6 February 2013	Kismayo, Lower Jubba region.	1 soldier killed. 1 civilian killed. Al-Shabaab.	An explosion targeted a military convoy in <i>Kismayo, Lower Jubba</i> region. One soldier in the vehicle and one civilian were killed in the attack. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
7 February 2013	Mudale, Gedo region	No known casualties	Somali and AMISOM troops attacked an <i>Al-Shabaab</i> checkpoint in <i>Mudale, Gedo</i> region. AMISOM officials said that they inflicted many <i>Al-Shabaab</i> casualties, confiscated four AK-47s, a vehicle and communication equipment.
7 February 2013	Yed, Bakool region	No known casualties	<i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants ambushed an Ethiopian convoy near <i>Yed, Bakool</i> region. The Ethiopian troops were traveling from <i>El Barde</i> to their base in Hudur .
7 February 2013	Baidoa, Bay region	2 soldiers killed. Al-Shabaab.	An improvised explosive device (IED) detonated and hit an Ethiopian convoy in <i>Baidoa, Bay</i> region. At least two Ethiopian soldiers were killed in the attack.
10 February 2013	Shibis district, Mogadishu	1 police officer killed. Al-Shabaab.	<i>Al-Shabaab</i> shot and killed a Somali security officer in <i>Shibis</i> district, <i>Mogadishu</i>
10 February 2013	Mogadishu	No known casualties	A grenade was thrown at the home of Member of the Somali Parliament <i>Abdiwali Ibrahim Modey</i> in <i>Mogadishu</i> . <i>Al-Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
11 February 2013	Galkayo, Mudug province	9 police injured. 10 civilians killed. 1 terrorist killed. Al-Shabaab.	A vehicle borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) rammed the vehicle of the Deputy Police Chief of <i>Puntland</i> province in <i>Galkayo, Mudug</i> province. 9 police officers were injured and ten civilians were killed as well as the terrorist driving the car. The Deputy police Chief, <i>Muyadin Ahmed Muse</i> , was not injured. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility for the attack.
11 February 2013	Galkayo, Mudug province	6 soldiers injured. 14 civilians injured. Al-Shabaab.	A suicide car bomber in central Somalia set off a blast targeting a senior police official. The attack Monday in <i>Galkayo</i> wounded the deputy police commissioner of Somalia's <i>Puntland</i> region and at least 13 other people, including 6 soldiers and 7 civilians. The Somali insurgent group <i>Al-Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility for the bombing



15 February 2013	Garowe, Nugaal province	1 civilian killed. 2 civilians injured. Al-Shabaab.	An Islamist scholar, Sheikh <i>Abdulkadir Nur Farah</i> , was shot and killed during prayer in a mosque in <i>Garowe, Nugaal</i> region. Two additional people were injured in the attack but those in the mosque. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
16 February 2013	Mogadishu	2 civilians killed. 3 civilians injured. Al-Shabaab.	A remote-controlled car bomb detonated outside a restaurant in the <i>Lido area</i> of <i>Mogadishu</i> . Two people were killed and three others were injured in the explosion
18 February 2013	Dhusamareb, Galgudud region	1 civilian killed	Unknown gunmen shot and killed a traditional elder in <i>Dhusamareb, Galgudud</i> region.
19 February 2013	Janale, Lower Shabelle region	3 terrorists killed	Somali forces clashed with <i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants outside of <i>Janale, Lower Shabelle</i> region. Three <i>Al-Shabaab</i> fighters were killed during the skirmish
21 February 2013	Mogadishu	1 police injured. 5 civilians injured. Al-Shabaab.	A grenade attack targeted the <i>Bakara</i> Market in <i>Mogadishu</i> . A Somali security officer and five civilians were injured in the explosion. A suspected member of <i>Al-Shabaab</i> was arrested.
24 February 2013	Dugage, Hiraan region	1 civilian killed. Al-Shabaab.	<i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants beheaded a man in <i>Duqaqe, Hiraan</i> region.
25 February 2013	Busar, Gedo region	1 civilian killed. Al-Shabaab.	<i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants shot and killed the <i>Busar</i> deputy administration officer and the head of social affairs at a restaurant in <i>Busar, Gedo</i> region.
27 February 2013	Awdiinle, Bay region	3 terrorists killed. 2 terrorists captured.	Somali Army troops clashed with <i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants in <i>Awdiinle, Bay</i> region. Three <i>Al-Shabaab</i> fighters were killed and two were captured
28 February 2013	Baidoa, Bay region	1 civilian killed. 2 civilians injured.	Unknown attackers threw a grenade at the home of a government official in <i>Baidoa, Bay</i> region. The official was killed and two of his children were injured in the blast.
28 February 2013	Janaale, Lower Shabelle region	4 terrorists captured	<i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants attacked a Somali and AMISOM base in <i>Janaale, Lower Shabelle</i> region. Four <i>Al-Shabaab</i> fighters were taken into custody after the attack
<b>KENYA</b>			
1 February 2013	Dadaab, northern Kenya	3 police injured	An unknown blast targeted a Kenyan police vehicle at <i>Dadaab</i> Refugee Camp, Kenya. Three officers were injured in the explosion.



1 February 2013	Dadaab refugee camp, northern Kenya	1 terrorist arrested	Kenyan police recovered two grenades in <i>Dadaab</i> Refugee Camp, Kenya. The owner of the grenades was arrested
2 February 2013	Wajir	1 soldier killed. 2 police injured. 1 civilian injured.	An unknown attacker threw a grenade at a Kenyan soldier in Wajir, Kenya. The soldier was killed in the attack. Two police officers and the soldier's girlfriend were also injured in the explosion.
5 February 2013	Garissa	1 police killed	Four unknown gunmen shot and killed a Kenyan police officer in <i>Garissa</i> , Kenya.
7 February 2013	Garissa	1 civilian killed. 2 civilians injured.	Unknown gunmen opened fire on a car full of civilians in <i>Garissa</i> , Kenya. One civilian was killed and two others were injured
12 February 2013	Mandera	1 police killed	A Kenyan police officer was shot and killed in <i>Mandera</i> , Kenya. Unknown gunmen shot the victim and were able to flee the scene
16 February 2013	Garissa	1 terrorist killed	A potential bomber accidentally blew himself up in <i>Garissa</i> , Kenya. Police found the remnants of one body and two pistols at the scene of the explosion
21 February 2013	Malele, near Dadaab refugee camp	7 civilians killed.	Unknown gunmen shot and killed seven people at a mosque in <i>Malele</i> , Kenya, near the <i>Dadaab</i> refugee camp. Two women were shot outside the mosque and five men were shot inside. Several people were claimed missing after the attack. The shooters burned down nearby buildings. Some sources are reporting 20 gunmen were involved. The reason behind the attack is unknown and no group claimed responsibility.
<b>BOTSWANA</b>			
20 February 2013	Francistown, Dukwi-northeastern Botswana	Al-Shabaab suspects arrested.	Botswana security agents arrested 28 people suspected of having links to <i>Al-Shabaab</i> in <i>Francistown</i> and <i>Dukwi</i> . Several of those arrested have confessed to being illegal immigrants and others have said that they are tied to <i>Al-Shabaab</i> .

### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>	<u>Total Dead</u>	<u>Total Wounded</u>	<u>Primary Targets</u>		
35	54	54	<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>



Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorist	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	21	0	14
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
17	7	8	NTR	NTR	16	28	NTR	20	NTR	23	31	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- Al-Shabaab attacks show an increase in urban-style warfare characterized by grenade attacks, and improvised explosive devices
- Al-Shabaab targets remain a mixture between civilian and military targets, although there seem to be an increase in the targeting of officials of the new Somali government.
- AMISOM forces and Somali Forces continue to pressurize Al-Shabaab in areas outside the key cities as is evident from the increased northwards movement of Al-Shabaab forces to the Golis/Al Madow Mountains (Karkaar mountain range) and Puntland province. With its proximity to the Gulf of Aden, Al-Shabaab is able to attain weapons, medicine, supplies, food from smugglers operating in the Gulf.
- The attacks on civilian and military targets particularly around Dadaab refugee camp and Garissa in northern Kenya show that Al-Shabaab is using the refugee camp to infiltrate operatives into Kenya to launch attacks in the country.



## March 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
1 March	Mogadishu	2 terrorists killed 2 security guards killed 9 civilians injured	Two suicide bombers targeted a restaurant at <i>Lido</i> beach, Mogadishu. The first suicide bomber drove his car into the gate of the restaurant, and as a crowd gathered around the explosion site, the second suicide bomber wearing an explosive vest blew him up. Two security guards are reportedly dead and nine people were injured in the explosions. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.
3 March	Karkaar, Puntland province	1 civilian killed 1 civilian injured	A Puntland convoy of government officials, led by <i>Puntland</i> Finance Minister <i>Abdullahi Ahmed</i> , was attacked in <i>Karkaar</i> on March 3. One person was killed and another was injured. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.
3 March	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed	Two unknown gunmen shot and killed a female university student in Mogadishu.
4 March	Bulo Burto, Bay region	4 terrorists killed	A bomb accidentally detonated inside an <i>Al-Shabaab</i> hideout and killed at least ten militants in <i>Bulo Burto</i> , Bay region. It is suspected that the men were working on an improvised explosive device (IED) when the explosion occurred.
4 March	Nasteho, Mogadishu	1 civilian killed	Unknown gunmen shot and killed a woman in the <i>Nasteho</i> neighborhood of Mogadishu.
4 March	Baidoa, Bay region	No casualties	A grenade attack targeted a radio station in <i>Baidoa</i> , Bay region. No group has claimed responsibility.
6 March	Garsale, Hiraan region	1 civilian killed	Unknown gunmen ambushed a vehicle traveling outside <i>Garsale</i> , Hiraan region. One woman was killed in the attack and the shooters were able to flee the scene.
13 March	Kismayo, Lower Jubba region	2 terrorists killed	Two suspected <i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants accidentally detonated their explosives and died, near the location of <i>the Jubbaland conference</i> in <i>Kismayo</i> , Lower Jubba. The militants are believed to have been assembling an improvised explosive device (IED).
13 March	Kismayo, Lower	1 civilian killed	A roadside IED, targeting a Somali army vehicle, detonated in <i>Kismayo</i> , Lower Jubba region. One girl was





	Jubba region		killed in the explosion. Somali and AMISOM troops arrested six people in connection with the blast.
13 March	Mogadishu	1 soldier killed	Unknown gunmen shot and killed a Somali Navy officer in <i>Mogadishu</i> . The officer was shot while leaving his mosque after evening prayers. No group has claimed responsibility and the reason behind the attack is not known.
14 March	Waberi district, Mogadishu	5 civilians injured 1 terrorist injured	An unknown attacker threw a grenade at the house of the <i>Waberi</i> district commissioner in Mogadishu. The grenade was aimed at the house's security guards and injured five civilians. The attacker, who was also injured in the blast, was apprehended at the scene.
18 March	Mogadishu	7 civilians killed 3 security officers killed 1 terrorist killed	A suicide car bomb detonated near the presidential palace in Mogadishu. The bomber was targeting Somali National Intelligence and Security Agency Chief <i>Khalif Ahmed Ileg</i> , who was in a car close to the bomb. <i>Ileg</i> was unharmed in the explosion but a nearby minibus and several tea shops exploded from the blast, killing seven civilians and three national security officers. The terrorist group Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for the attack.
18 March	Hudur, Bakool province	2 civilians killed	<i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants killed two civilians in recently captured <i>Hudur, Bakool</i> region on March 18.
20 March	Dinsor, Bay region	4 terrorists killed 9 terrorists injured	An IED accidentally detonated in an <i>Al-Shabaab</i> military base in <i>Dinsor, Bay</i> region. Four militants were killed in the blast and nine others were injured.
21 March	Kismayo	2 security guards killed	Two security guards, working for the interim <i>Kismayo</i> administration, were shot and killed in <i>Kismayo, Lower Jubba</i> .
21 March	Bakara market, Mogadishu	3 civilians injured 1 terrorist killed	A man wearing a suicide vest targeted a police post near the <i>Bakara</i> Market in <i>Mogadishu</i> . Somali police were able to shoot the man before he entered the police post, but three civilians were injured when the suicide vest detonated. No group has claimed responsibility for the attack.
23 March	Herale, Galgudud region	4 civilians killed 1 civilian injured	An improvised explosive device (IED) detonated at school in Herale, Galgudud region, killing four children and injuring one. The children were playing with the IED when it detonated. Two kids were killed instantly and two others later died from their injuries
23 March	Dharkenley, Mogadishu	1 civilian killed	A woman working for a humanitarian agency was shot and killed in the <i>Dharkenley</i> district of <i>Mogadishu</i> . No group claimed responsibility.



24 March	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed	A female worker at a radio station was shot and killed in Mogadishu. No group claimed responsibility.
25 March	Kismayo, Lower Jubba region	No known casualties.	Two bombs exploded at the presidential palace, now a <i>Ras Kamboni</i> base, in <i>Kismayo, Lower Jubba</i> region. A first remote-controlled improvised explosive device (IED) detonated outside the base, and a second detonated after a crowd gathered around the first blast site. Somali and AMISOM troops later arrested a man who was driving a mini-bus full of explosives, and is believed to be connected to the attack.
<b>KENYA</b>			
4 March	Mombasa, and Kilifi	2 police killed 15 civilians killed	Armed men, believed to be linked to the Mombasa Republican Council (MRC), attacked a police post in <i>Mombasa</i> , killing ten people including two policemen. In <i>Kilifi</i> , a town outside <i>Mombasa</i> , five people were killed in an attack linked to the MRC.
4 March	Mandera and Garissa	2 civilians killed 4 civilians injured	Two bombs exploded in <i>Mandera</i> wounding four people and unknown gunmen shot and killed a state official and a civilian in <i>Garissa</i> . No group claimed responsibility.
4 March	Eastleigh, Nairobi	1 civilian injured	Two, blasts were reported in <i>Eastleigh</i> , Nairobi. A grenade was thrown into a kiosk, injuring a woman inside.
5 March	Wajir, north Kenya	1 police injured	Unknown attackers threw a grenade at police officers guarding a polling station in <i>Wajir</i> , Kenya injuring one of the officers.
6 March	Dadaab refugee camp, north Kenya	1 police killed 2 terrorists injured	Unknown gunmen, thought to be linked to <i>Al-Shabaab</i> , shot and killed a Kenyan police officer in <i>Dadaab</i> Refugee Camp. Local police pursued the shooters, and after a brief firefight, apprehended two suspects. One of the captured shooters was seriously wounded.
19 March	Mandera	1 police killed 2 police injured	An improvised explosive device (IED) exploded in <i>Mandera</i> , Kenya, killing one Kenyan police officer and injuring two others. The IED detonated when one of the officers stepped on it. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>	<u>Total Dead</u>	<u>Total Wounded</u>	<u>Primary Targets</u>		
33	64	37	<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int.</u>	<u>Civil</u>



Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	15	0	18
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
14	13	6	NTR	NTR	12	38	NTR	14	NTR	3	23	NTR	11	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- Al-Shabaab is continuously using urban warfare and asymmetrical tactics against government and civilian targets alike.
- There are indications of the increased use of suicide bombings and IED's.
- The increase in attacks in urban areas may indicate that Al-Shabaab is using the Amniyat sleeper cells they left in the cities in Somalia after their withdrawal from the major cities. It is these Amniyat units that are now initiating urban warfare in the cities.
- The increase in attacks by unknown attackers on particularly civilians may indicate that the criminal element in the cities and rural areas in Somalia is taking advantage from the not -yet totally stable security situation.
- However, the attacks by unknown gunmen can also be the result of clan infighting.
- In Kenya, the pattern of attack is characteristic of urban warfare with civilian targets being the preferred target and IED's the preferred method of attack.



## April 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
2 April 2013	Mogadishu	2 civilians injured; Al-Shabaab	Two persons were injured after a remotely controlled explosive device (IED) exploded outside the Mogadishu branch of the biggest Somali bank. The <i>Dahabshil</i> Bank is used by Somalis in the diaspora to transfer money to their family members in the horn of Africa nation. The bank was closed for the day at the time of the attack. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility for the attack. This is the first time a financial institution has been attacked in Somalia.
2 April 2013	Mogadishu	4 civilians injured 2 civilians killed	Two explosions caused by improvised explosive devices occurred at the ministry of defense offices in Mogadishu. The blasts which were made from land mines were set off remotely, caused havoc at the road near the ministry offices. No group claimed responsibility.
6 April 2013	Afgoye, northwest Somalia	3 civilians injured	A remote-controlled explosion hit a convoy carrying Somali government troops in the agricultural town of <i>Afgoye</i> , 30km northwest of Mogadishu. The blast occurred at a marketplace, wounding at least three persons, including a female shopkeeper. No group claimed responsibility.
15 April 2013	Mogadishu	34 civilians killed, 11 terrorists killed, 58 civilians injured, Al-Shabaab	Thirty four people, including ten attackers, died after gunmen stormed the city's main court buildings. Of the civilians killed were a judge and two lawyers. Later a car bomb was detonated on the road to the airport, killing three; including two Turkish aid workers and the attacker. The Islamist militant group <i>Al-Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility. A Canadian citizen, <i>Mahad Ali Dhere</i> , organized the assault by nine terrorists wearing police or army uniforms. Three of them blew themselves up to clear the way for the seven others, who took hostages and started battling the Somali and African Union troops guarding the courthouse. The gunfight lasted for several hours. All ten of the terrorists were killed. This is the first attack by <i>Al-Shabaab</i> on a judicial institution.
22 April 2013	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed,	A Somali journalist working for the government broadcaster was shot dead outside his home in the capital Mogadishu, the fourth reporter to be murdered in the country this year.



			<i>Mohamed Ibrahim Rageh</i> , who worked for Somali National Television and Radio Mogadishu, was killed by unknown assailants as he returned home after work.
22 April 2013	Hudur, Bakool region	6 civilians killed, 5 soldiers killed, 5 terrorists killed. Al-Shabaab.	6 people died and many others were injured in heavy clashes between <i>Al-Shabaab</i> and Somali government forces at a village near <i>Hudur</i> which was vacated by Ethiopian and Somali troops last month. The heavy clashes reportedly lasted overnight after Somali government forces launched an attack on an <i>Al-Shabaab</i> camp near <i>Hudur</i> in <i>Bakool</i> region. Heavy artillery and gunfire could be heard throughout the area. Five soldiers and five terrorists were also killed in the fighting.
22 April 2013	Mogadishu	1 terrorist killed.	A suspected <i>Al-Shabaab</i> militant was killed trying to plant a bomb in a busy district of the Somali capital.
25 April 2013	Hoosingo, southern Somalia	6 terrorists killed, 1 soldier injured, Al-Shabaab.	AMISOM troops dismantled a terrorist ambush point near <i>Hoosingo</i> in southern Somalia after a convoy transporting logistics supplies from <i>Dobley</i> to <i>Hoosingo</i> , was attacked by militants from the <i>al Qaeda</i> -affiliated group, <i>Al-Shabaab</i> . A thirty minute fire exchange ensued during which six of the militants were killed and one AMISOM soldier was slightly wounded while an assortment of weapons and equipment were recovered from the scene.
25 April 2013	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed, Al-Shabaab.	Gunmen armed with pistols killed the deputy Attorney General of the Somali government, <i>Ahmed Malim Sheikh Nur</i> . He is the most senior official killed in the capital since a new government took office last year
30 April 2013	Bosaso, Puntland province	13 terrorists killed; Al-Shabaab	Somalia's northern <i>Puntland</i> province executed 13 <i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants. Driven out of their strongholds in southern and central Somalia by a military offensive, <i>Al-Shabaab</i> rebels have slowly infiltrated Puntland, a semi-autonomous region that had largely avoided being caught up in successive Islamist insurgencies
<b>SOUTH SUDAN</b>			
10 April 2013	Jonglei state, South Sudan	5 soldiers killed, 7 civilians killed, 9 civilians injured	Five Indian peacekeepers escorting a UN convoy in South Sudan were killed in an ambush by rebels. The peacekeepers were serving with the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan ( <i>Unmiss</i> ). Two <i>Unmiss</i> national staff and five civilian staff contractors were also killed in the attack. Nine others were injured, some seriously. The violence happened in <i>Jonglei</i> state, a



			haven for armed groups.
<b>SUDAN</b>			
19 April 2013	Muhajeria, Darfur	1 soldier killed, 2 soldiers injured.	According to the African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), “In the early morning hours of 19 April, one peacekeeper of the African Union-United Nations Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) was shot dead and two others injured in an attack by unidentified assailants on the mission's team site near Muhajeria.
<b>KENYA</b>			
19 April 2013	Garissa, northern Kenya	8 civilians killed, 4 civilians injured	Eight people were killed when gunmen attacked a restaurant, <i>Kwa Chege</i> , in <i>Garissa</i> town, wounding four more. No group claimed responsibility.



### Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Total Wounded					Primary Targets		
14					106					83					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	8	0	6
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
6	3	5	NTR	NTR	11	59	NTR	36	NTR	3	80	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- *Al-Shabaab* attacks show a perpetuation of urban warfare characterized by grenade attacks, assassinations and improvised explosive devices
- *Al-Shabaab* targets remain a combination of civilian and military targets, although there seem to be an increase in the targeting of officials of the new Somali government, as can be seen by the attack on the judicial court and the murder of the deputy Attorney General of the Somali government.
- *Al-Shabaab* is also continuing their assassination of journalists, with the murder of *Mohammed Ibrahim Rageh*, being the fourth journalist murdered this year.
- Although the attacks on civilian targets were lower in number, compared to military/government targets, the casualty rate among civilians is higher due to the susceptibility of civilians and the type of weapons being used in the attacks i.e grenades; improvised explosive devices; car bombs; suicide bombings.



- It is likely that most of the attacks by *Al-Shabaab* being perpetrated in the cities now are the work of the *Amniyat* (*Al-Shabaab* sleeper cells specially trained for assassinations; suicide bombings and IED attacks).
- The attacks by *Al-Shabaab* on AMISOM and Somali Army forces indicate that pockets of *Al-Shabaab* resistance still remain in the rural areas, and the *Al-Shabaab* is making use of hit-and-run attacks on convoys and remote army posts rather than taking on the AMISOM/Somali Army units in a conventional battle.
- In Mozambique, the attack by *RENAMO* forces on police, in *Sofala* province, may signify the commencement of more analogous attacks by *RENAMO* (former guerilla group who fought the government during the 1980's). Nonetheless, *RENAMO*, does not have extensive support among the general population, and it can be surmised that their attacks would be restricted and thus not have a serious consequence on security in Mozambique.





## May 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
1 May 2013	Kismaayo	1 terrorist arrested	The joint forces of AMISOM and the Somali Defense Force, apprehended a woman carrying explosives as she attempted to access the <i>Kismayu University</i> , where delegates are participating in the ongoing <i>Jubaland</i> process. The woman, a casual laborer at the University, was found to be carrying a grenade and Improvised Explosive Device. No group claimed responsibility.
5 May 2013	Mogadishu	10 civilians killed, Al-Shabaab	The <i>Al-Qaeda</i> linked Somali radical group of <i>Al-Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility for a suicide car bomb assault, which killed 10 people and injured several others. The death toll from the blast at the busy main <i>K4</i> intersection in the capital Mogadishu rose to 10 and several others, mostly civilians, sustained injuries.
5 May 2013	Mogadishu	11 civilians killed, 18 civilians injured, 1 terrorist killed Al-Shabaab	11 people were killed, and 18 civilians injured in Somalia's capital when a suicide attacker rammed a car laden with explosives into a government convoy carrying officials from <i>Qatar</i> . Four government officials visiting from <i>Qatar</i> were travelling in armored vehicles belonging to the interior ministry when the convoy was attacked, but were unharmed. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
8 May 2013	Galkayo	1 police killed, 3 police injured. Al-Shabaab.	An explosion at a police station in <i>Galkayo</i> killed one police officer and injured others. The attack was a grenade attack followed by a gunfight with police officers at the <i>Miir</i> police station in north <i>Galkayo</i> . One officer died from his injuries while 3 other police officers were injured. Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility.
15 May 2013	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed, 1 civilian injured. Al-Shabaab.	At KPP junction in <i>Mogadishu</i> a large explosion occurred. The explosion which was targeting <i>Abdi Liman Sharmake</i> , the brother of the deceased <i>Ali Liman Sharmake</i> who was the director of <i>Horn Afrika</i> radio escaped with injuries. It is believed that explosive devices were attached to his car by unknown men. One person is confirmed dead.



24 May 2013	Beledweyne, Hiran region.	3 soldiers injured, Al-Shabaab.	An explosion targeting Ethiopian troops occurred inside the town of <i>Beledweyne</i> . The land mine was remotely controlled and targeted the troops while they passed <i>Irid Amin</i> suburbs in <i>Beledweyne</i> town. 3 Ethiopian soldiers sustained heavy injuries. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
25 May 2013	Baidoa, Bay region	1 civilian killed, 14 civilians injured.	An explosion in <i>Baidoa's</i> busy market killed 1 person and injured 14 civilians. The explosion occurred Saturday morning after a grenade was hurled at an Ethiopian military vehicle in the market in <i>Baidoa</i> , capital of <i>Bay</i> region. No group claimed responsibility.
25 May 2013	Beledweyne, Hiran region	12 terrorists killed, Al-Shabaab.	Heavy fighting erupted in central Somalia after <i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants attacked nomadic communities. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants killed an unknown number of nomads in a village approximately 50km west of <i>Beledweyne</i> , capital of <i>Hiran</i> region, after a dispute as <i>Al-Shabaab</i> wanted to collect some of the nomad's livestock as "payment". However, nomadic communities organized themselves and launched a counter-attack against <i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants and killed 12 terrorists.
30 May 2013	Kismaayo	1 civilian injured.	Gunmen shot and seriously wounded a Somali journalist in <i>Kismaayo</i> , officials and colleagues said on Thursday, the latest in a string of attacks against the media. Unidentified attackers shot <i>Abdikadir Abdirasak Sofo</i> - also known by his nickname " <i>Jijile</i> ", a reporter for London-based Royal TV - as he walked home after work late on Wednesday.
<b>SUDAN</b>			
1 May 2013	North Kordofan province	9 police killed.	<i>SRF</i> rebels launched a surprise attack on <i>Um Rawaba</i> , storming the town utilizing 150 vehicles and killing nine policemen. <i>SRF</i> is an alliance between Sudanese factions opposed to the government led by president <i>Omer Hassan al-Bashir</i> and brings together the <i>Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)</i> and the two main factions of the <i>Sudan Liberation Movement</i> , all of which remain active in <i>Darfur</i> , as well as the <i>SPLM-N</i> . The <i>SPLM-N</i> fought alongside its South Sudanese allies during the protracted north-south civil war and has led an insurgency against the Khartoum government since 2011 in the Sudanese border states of <i>South Kordofan</i> and <i>Blue Nile</i>
5 May 2013	Abyei area	2 civilians killed.	The <i>Ngok Dinka Paramount Chief Dengkuol Deng</i> and a UNISFA peacekeeper were killed in an attack by a <i>Misseriya</i> assailant on a UNISFA convoy in the <i>Abyei</i> Area.



18 May 2013	North Darfur	3 hostages taken, JEM.	Three people, including a policeman, were kidnapped at <i>Al-Kuma</i> town in Sudan's <i>North Darfur</i> state. An armed group belonging to the rebel <i>Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)/Jibril Ibrahim faction</i> claimed responsibility for the abduction.
21 may 2013	Jonglei state	20 militants killed, 4 soldiers killed.	Twenty-four people have died in a battle between South Sudan's military and rebel fighters.
<b>TANZANIA</b>			
5 May 2013	Arusha	1 civilian killed, 30 civilians injured.	A bomb blast hit a Catholic church on Sunday in <i>Arusha</i> in northern Tanzania, killing one child and injuring 30 people. The dead were among the church followers who were gathering for Sunday prayers. The church located in <i>Arusha's Olasiti</i> suburb was bombed just before a mass in the presence of Bishop <i>Josaphat Louis Lebulu</i> of <i>Arusha Diocese</i> , who was accompanied by a representative of the <i>Pope of Vatican</i> . No group claimed responsibility.
<b>KENYA</b>			
14 May 2013	Garissa	1 terrorist killed.	An explosion killed one person in a Kenyan frontier town where a presidential hopeful in the country's upcoming elections was due to hold a rally. Residents heard a huge blast late on Saturday night in the eastern town of <i>Garissa</i> but police only managed to pin down the site of the explosion to a primary school field. It was caused by an improvised explosive device (IED). <i>Martha Karua</i> , the only female presidential candidate in the March 4 vote and among the lower-ranked candidates by most polls, had been expected to speak at the grounds on Sunday afternoon. 'Our initial assessment reveals the man was trying to set up an IED near the dais, but killed himself as the device exploded, according to police reports. No group claimed responsibility.
17 May 2013	Mandera	3 civilians killed. Unknown militia.	Suspected militia from Ethiopia killed three local people in the latest attack since the government ordered security crackdown in the restive t oDn of <i>Mandera</i> . Regional deputy police commander, <i>Noor Gabow</i> confirmed the incident on Friday, saying the armed militia attacked <i>Malkamari</i> village near the border with Ethiopia and shot dead two men and a woman.



17 May 2013	Baidoa	5 terrorists killed, Al-Shabaab.	5 persons were killed during clashes in <i>Bakool</i> region, of southwestern Somalia. The fighting erupted Thursday night around 11:30pm local time in <i>El Barde</i> town of <i>Bakool</i> region, near the Somali-Ethiopian border. All the dead and wounded was <i>Al-Shabaab</i> . <i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants also attacked Somali government forces stationed at <i>El Barde</i> , but no casualties were reported.
19 May 2013	Nairobi	2 terrorists killed, 5 police injured, Al-Shabaab.	Police shot dead a couple suspected to be terrorists after they threw four grenades, wounding five officers in an overnight stand-off. Following a tip off, investigators raided the apartment where the couple was staying in the Githurai Kimbo area on the outskirts of Nairobi. The couple refused to surrender, threw grenades at the police. The man killed was a Kenyan national <i>Felix Otuko</i> , who was suspected of carrying out two grenade attacks in October 2011 and who has ties with <i>Al-Shabaab</i> .
19 May 2013	Wajir, northern Kenya.	1 security officer killed, Al-Shabaab	<i>Al-Shabaab</i> gunmen shot dead an officer with a paramilitary security unit in northeastern Kenya. The officer, <i>Mohamed Mohamud</i> , was ambushed in the town of <i>Wajir</i>
27 May 2013	Mombassa	1 terrorist killed, Al-Shabaab.	A Muslim cleric accused of possessing explosives and radicalizing Kenyan youths into joining the Somali jihadist group, <i>Al-Shabaab</i> was killed in a shootout with police. Police said <i>Khalid Ahmed</i> , a Somali with a Kenyan passport, had been a close friend of <i>Aboud Rogo</i> , a slain Muslim cleric whom the Kenyan government and the United States accused of helping al Qaeda-linked Islamist militants in Somalia. <i>Rogo</i> was killed in September 2012 by unknown gunmen in <i>Mombassa</i> . <i>Khalid Ahmed</i> was killed in an exchange of gunfire with police at his family home in the Indian Ocean port city of <i>Mombasa</i> . Two policemen were wounded, and a hand grenade, two gun magazines and 68 rounds of ammunition were recovered from the house of <i>Ahmed</i> .
28 May 2013	Damajale, Dadaab region	2 police killed, 2 police injured, 1 civilian killed, 2 civilians kidnapped, Al-Shabaab.	The Somali jihadist group, <i>Al-Shabaab</i> killed 2 policemen, 1 civilian and injured 2 policemen in an attack on a police station in <i>Damajale, Dadaab</i> region. Two civilians were also kidnapped by <i>Al-Shabaab</i> and taken into Somalia. The whereabouts of the kidnapped persons is still unknown.



### Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Total Wounded					Primary Targets		
22					89					77					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	12	3	7
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
9	9	3	1 (5 Hostages taken)	NTR	16	31	NTR	42	NTR	13	64	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- In Somalia, the type of attack by *Al-Shabaab* is incessantly characterized by vehicle-borne suicide bombings, grenade attacks, and Improvised explosive device attacks. The majority of the targets selected are military in nature, but because of the locality of the targets among the civilian population, more civilian casualties than military victims are recorded. The selection of targets among the civilian populace may well possibly also be part of the tactic of *Al-Shabaab* to create fear, and chaos among civilians and generate the idea that the powers that be are unable to shield them from attacks.
- Moreover the assassination of journalists by Al-Shabaab is ongoing as part of the latter's strategy to limit the media's capability to report objectively on the destabilizing actions of Al-Shabaab.
- In Sudan, the attacks this month were characterized by clashes between government forces and various militia/rebel groups in *Darfur, Yonglei* and *Kordofan* areas. A good number of the attacks were launched by the *Justice and Equality Movement (JEM)*, *Sudanese people's Liberation Movement-North (SPLM-N)* and the *Sudanese Revolutionary Forces (SRF)* who have formed an alliance



against the Sudanese government whom they want to overthrow. The attacks by the rebel groups on UNISFA also continue with another peacekeeper being killed in the *Abyei* area.

- In Tanzania, the bomb explosion at the church in *Arusha* is the first attack of its kind in *Arusha*. Although no group has claimed responsibility for the attack, one Tanzanian man has been charged with the attack, but he has indicated no affiliation to any known terrorist group. Earlier in 2013, in March there was an attack on a Christian church in *Mombassa* by Muslims and a similar attack on a mosque by Christians. So, it is likely that the attack on the church in Arusha is yet another incident of sectarian violence between Christian and Muslim groups in Tanzania.
- In Kenya, *Al-Shabaab* is continuing their attack with IED's and grenades against civilians and government targets alike in the cities and northern Kenya frontier towns.
- The killing of a Muslim cleric associated with Al-Shabaab in Mombassa by police, and the discovery of weapons and explosives in his house, is indicative that Al-Shabaab is activating more sleeper cells in cities such as Mombassa, perhaps with the intention of gaining more support from the large Muslim population in the city for their cause.
- In relation to Data of April 2013 there were more attacks (15 in April to 21 in May), but the casualty rate was lower for May (89 killed versus 113 in April, 77 injured versus 83 in April). This data can be indicative that the security forces are becoming more successful in their counter terrorism operations.



## June 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
4 June 2013	Bosaso, Puntland province	1 terrorist arrested. 1 civilian killed. Al-Shabaab.	<i>Puntland</i> authorities wounded and arrested an alleged <i>Al-Shabaab</i> agent in <i>Bossaso</i> after a gunfight that killed a civilian on Tuesday.
4 June 2013	Gof Guduud, Bay region	7 terrorists killed, 3 soldiers killed. Al-Shabaab.	10 people died after <i>Al-Shabaab</i> and Somali government forces backed by IGAD clashed on 4 June, 27 kilometers outside of <i>Baidoa</i> in south-central Somalia. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> fighters ambushed the allied forces near <i>Gof Guduud</i> outside of <i>Baidoa</i> the capital of <i>Bay</i> region. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> still control large areas in the <i>Bay</i> and <i>Bakool</i> region
5 June 2013	Bosaso, Puntland region	1 terrorist captured, 1 soldier killed, Al-Shabaab.	<i>Puntland's</i> Security Minister, <i>Khalif Isse</i> , said <i>Abdikafi Mohamed Ali</i> , the head of <i>Al-Shabaab</i> in Somalia's north-eastern region of <i>Puntland</i> was wounded and captured in a raid at a militant safe house in the port city of <i>Bossaso</i> . A soldier was killed in the operation.
6 June 2013	Baidoa, Bay region	1 civilian killed, 1 civilian injured, Al-Shabaab.	<i>Mahad Abdirahman Adan</i> , the security chief of the south-central Bay region, was ambushed by <i>Al-Shabaab</i> fighters on his way from the city of <i>Baidoa</i> to <i>Mogadishu</i> . His driver was killed and <i>Adan</i> was wounded.
7 June 2013	Kismaayo	3 civilians killed, 4 terrorists killed, Al-Shabaab	Seven people died in <i>Kismayo</i> in fighting between two self-declared leaders in the city. Fighting ensued on 7 June when fighters loyal to <i>Ahmed Godane</i> stopped his rival <i>Istin Hassan</i> from meeting Mr. <i>Ibrahim</i> who was staying in a hotel in <i>Kismayo</i> .
7 June 2013	Mogadishu	2 civilians killed, Al-Shabaab.	<i>Al-Shabaab</i> terrorists killed two men by firing squad for allegedly spying for the Somali government and the African Union military force (AMISONUPhRxqB9'98G8xxP h-x8qBPehéxqRG8xxPdh'q



10 June 2013	Coast of Somalia	3 pirates killed	A US merchant vessel captain was freed from captivity and three Somali pirates shot dead in an operation in the Indian Ocean. Richard Phillips, the captain of the <i>Maersk Alabama</i> , was freed after an operation against the pirates by US naval Special Forces.
15 June 2013	Hosingow, Lower Jubba region	14 soldiers killed.	14 soldiers from different sides have been killed after a heavy fighting broke out between troops who fall under the Somali federal government and <i>Ras Kamboni</i> militia troops in <i>Hosingow</i> town in the lower <i>Jubba</i> region
16 June 2013	Wanlaweyn, Mogadishu	4 civilians killed, 3 soldiers killed, 12 civilians injured. Al-Shabaab.	Seven people, including three soldiers, were killed when a bomb exploded in a tea shop popular with government troops in the Somali town of Wanlaweyn on 16 June. Regional capitals and Western donors are nervous of any reversal of security gains made in Somalia by African Union peacekeepers in the fight against al Qaeda-linked militants, seen as a threat to stability in east Africa and beyond. The bomb killed seven people including civilians and soldiers and 12 others were seriously injured
19 June 2013	Mogadishu	6 civilians killed, 4 soldiers killed, 7 terrorists killed, Al-Shabaab	A suicide bomber and several gunmen of <i>Al-Shabaab</i> attacked an office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in the Somali capital <i>Mogadishu</i> . The attack began before midday on 19 June 2013, when three vehicles approached the UNDP compound. One vehicle exploded in the street outside the building, one vehicle exploded at the entry gate to the UNDP compound and then a suicide bomber drove the third vehicle into the compound premises and blew up the vehicle. Then several armed <i>Al-Shabaab</i> fighters (disguised in Somali armed forces uniforms and carrying Somali armed forced identity cards), went into the building and opened fire and threw grenades at the inhabitants of the building. The UNDP compound is several hundred meters from the city's fortified airport that serves as the main base for the African peacekeeping force battling <i>Al-Shabaab</i> in the Horn of Africa country. Four UN staff, four local guards, and two South Africans working for the de-mining company, MECHEM, were killed, as well as 7 terrorists'.
25 June 2013	Baidoa, Bay region	1 soldier killed, 9 soldiers injured. Al-Shabaab.	One government soldier was confirmed dead and 9 others sustained serious injuries after <i>Al-Shabaab</i> attacked a government troop convoy between <i>Qansax Dere</i> and <i>Awdinley</i> towns in <i>Bay</i> region. The clashes in <i>Baidoa</i> marks Al-Shabaab's continued insurgency in the region which was once the terror groups' main headquarters.





27 June 2013	Adado, Galguguud region	1 terrorist captured, Al-Shabaab.	<i>Hassan Dahir Aweys</i> , former leader of <i>Hizbul Islam</i> was captured by AMISOM forces in the state of <i>Himan and Heeb</i> . <i>Aweys</i> fled the southern port city of <i>Barawe</i> , an <i>Al-Shabaab</i> stronghold, after infighting with <i>Ahmed Abdi Godane</i> , leader of <i>Al-Shabaab</i> , that led to the deaths of <i>Al-Shabaab</i> fighters
30 June 2013	Mogadishu	2 terrorists killed, Al-Shabaab.	Two co-founders of the <i>Al-Shabaab</i> , including US-wanted <i>Ibrahim Haji Jama Mead</i> , better known by his nickname <i>Al-Afghani</i> -- "the Afghan" -- due to his training and fighting with Islamist guerrillas there, and <i>Abdul Hamid Hashi Olhayi</i> was killed on orders of <i>Ahmed Abdi Godane</i> . <i>Godane</i> also issued death warrants for several other <i>Al-Shabaab</i> fighters, including <i>Ahmed Robow</i> and <i>Omar Hammani</i> (also known as <i>Al Amriki</i> or the American). The deaths show the splits in the long-running insurgency to topple the Somali government, but also signal <i>Godane's</i> efforts to sweep away opposition to his command and cement his more radical leadership. <i>Ahmed Robow</i> has now fled to <i>Barawe</i> , and has headed towards <i>Hudur</i> in the southern <i>Bakool</i> region, a stronghold of his clan.
<b>SUDAN</b>			
14 June 2013	South Kordofan	1 soldier killed, 2 soldiers injured, SPLA-N	Shells hit a United Nations base in Sudan's south <i>Kordofan</i> state on Friday, killing one Ethiopian peacekeeper and wounding two others.
<b>CAR</b>			
16 June 2013	Bria, central CAR	12 civilians killed, 10 civilians injured, 4 terrorists killed, LRA.	LRA fighters attacked two villages in the central mining region of <i>Bria</i> on Thursday, initially killing six people and wounding 10 others as they looted houses. The rebels were pursued and caught by villagers armed with rifles, who killed four of the LRA. The LRA fighters responded with a fresh attack during which they killed six more people, whom they decapitated, placing their heads on tree trunks.
<b>KENYA</b>			
9 June 2013	Mombasa	7 civilians injured, Mombasa Republic	In the port city of <i>Mombasa</i> , attackers on a motorbike threw a homemade bomb into a church service, wounding seven civilians.



		Council (MRC)	
9 June 2013	Majengo, Eastleigh district, Nairobi	7 civilians injured, 1 terrorist killed. Al-Shabaab	In Nairobi, a grenade was thrown at a crowd within the <i>Majengo</i> area of <i>Eastleigh</i> , and three people were injured. A man believed to be the attacker, who lobbed a grenade at pedestrians injuring four people on 9 June, was shot dead by police in Nairobi's <i>Eastleigh</i> area.
12 June 2013	Mandera district, northern Kenya	6 civilians killed.	Six people, including two schoolchildren, were killed in an ambush near Kenya's border with Somalia. Unknown gunmen opened fire on the truck in which they were travelling in the north-eastern <i>Mandera</i> district
17 June 2013	Mombasa	3 terrorists killed, Al-Shabaab.	Kenyan police shot dead a suspected supporter of the Somali militant group <i>Al-Shabaab</i> during a gunfight in <i>Mombasa</i> . On the same day Kenya police killed suspected terrorist masterminds <i>Kassim Omolo</i> and <i>Salim Mohamed Nyiro</i> linked to the 7 November 1988 <i>Al-Shabaab</i> bombing of US embassies in Nairobi and Dar es Salaam.
<b>TANZANIA</b>			
15 June 2013	Arusha	3 civilians killed, 70 civilians injured.	Three people were killed and 70 injured on 15 June in a bomb explosion which hit a fully-packed political party rally in Tanzania's northern safari capital of <i>Arusha</i> . No group claimed responsibility, but <i>Al-Shabaab</i> <i>Amniyat</i> cells may be responsible.

### Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Total Wounded					Primary Targets		
26					114					120					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	9	1	16
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													



5	15	6	NTR	NTR	27	56	NTR	31	NTR	11	107	NTR	2	NTR			
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### Preliminary remarks

- Compared to previous months there is an increase in the combination use of guns and explosives, which may be due to the ready availability of small arms, fragmentation grenades, mortars. There was a lower incidence of suicide bombings and the use of IED's.
- The increase in attacks in urban areas indicates that Al-Shabaab is using the Amniyat sleeper cells they left in the cities in Somalia after their withdrawal from the major cities. It is these Amniyat units that are now initiating urban warfare in the cities, using a combination of gun and explosive attacks.
- In the rural areas of Somalia, where the presence of AMISOM and the Somali Armed Forces is not yet significant enough, Al-Shabaab elements concentrate their attacks on military convoys and government officials.
- A new phenomena that has come to the fore this month is the infighting between rival militia groups in Kismayo, and other areas of Somalia as these groups vie for control of the lucrative port and fertile hinterlands.
- Signs of tension within Al-Shabaab are also seen during this month with the split between the Godane faction and the Robow, Aweys faction with two top leaders of Al-Shabaab being assassinated by Ahmed Godane's group.
- The attack by Al-Shabaab on the United Nations compound in Mogadishu indicate that Al-Shabaab is widening their urban warfare campaign to include international organizations, and the style of this attack show that the Al-Shabaab elements in Mogadishu, especially is well-organized, well-trained and also has access to sophisticated forged documents since the attackers in this case carried well forged military identity cards to enable them to gain access to a high security area. Furthermore the attack style of Al-Shabaab show an increase in ambushes reinforced by IEDs, EFP, RCIEDs which is indicative of the knowledge foreign fighters is sharing with Al-Shabaab in terms of bomb-making techniques.



- The increase in attacks by unknown attackers on particularly civilians may indicate that the criminal element in the cities and rural areas in Somali is taking profit from the as yet not totally stable security situation. However, the attacks by unknown gunmen can also be the result of clan infighting, and rivalry between warlords.
- Villages and markets are mostly targeted amongst civil targets. However there was no destruction of schools this month.
- Al-Shabaab will continue with terrorism in Mogadishu and utilize guerilla tactics elsewhere in Somalia. There is also an increased risk of kidnapping of foreign nationals in Somaliland, Puntland and the area at the Ethiopia/Somalia border.
- In Kenya, the pattern of attack is characteristic of urban warfare with civilian targets being the preferred target and IED's, and grenades the preferred method of attack.
- In Mozambique, the attacks on civilians in road ambushes and attacks on Mozambique security forces continued since last month. It is surmised that the attackers are rogue elements of RENAMO (an official opposition political party, that was locked in a civil war with the ruling government during the 1980's). If the attacks continue or increase in intensity it may spell negative for economic development in the coal-rich north of the country, since most of the attacks so far have been in the north and central area of Mozambique.
- In Tanzania, yet another bomb attack killed several civilians in Arusha. Although no group claimed responsibility for the attack, it may be assumed that this can be the action of Al-Shabaab Amniyat cells that are in Tanzania.



## July 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
4 July 2013	<i>Elbarde</i> town, <i>Bakool</i> region.	10 terrorists killed. <i>Al-Shabaab</i>	Heavy clashes occurred on 4 July between <i>Al-Shabaab</i> and government forces at <i>El Barde</i> town in <i>Bakol</i> region. 10 terrorists were confirmed dead. A government official who is based in <i>Bakol</i> region told <i>Shabelle</i> radio station that <i>Al-Shabaab</i> attacked a government base 5 km away from <i>El Barde</i> town and they retaliated for <i>Al-Shabaab</i> to withdraw. He added that they (Government forces) are in control of the town and will extend their control to more towns in the region.
4 July 2013	<i>Galkayo</i> , border between <i>Puntland</i> region and <i>Galmudug</i> region.	1 civilian killed, Unknown gunmen. Possible <i>Al-Shabaab</i> .	A Somali journalist was shot dead by unidentified gunmen on Sunday, the fifth media worker to be killed in the conflict-ridden country this year. <i>Liban Abdulahi Farah</i> , also known as <i>Liban Qaran</i> , worked for the newly launched <i>Kalsan</i> satellite television station. He was attacked on his way home in the central town of <i>Galkayo</i> , on the border between the semi-autonomous region of <i>Puntland</i> and the region of <i>Galmudug</i>
9 July 2013	<i>Mogadishu</i>	5 police injured, <i>Al-Shabaab</i> .	Five policemen were wounded when their vehicle was blown up in the Somali capital <i>Mogadishu</i> , in <i>Bakara</i> market on Tuesday, in an attack claimed by the Islamist militant group <i>Al-Shabaab</i> . The attack shows the ease with which the terror group can still launch attacks in the cities of Somalia.
14 July 2013	<i>Mogadishu</i>	1 terrorist killed, 3 civilians killed, <i>Al-Shabaab</i> .	A suicide bomber in Somalia's capital detonated explosives near a convoy of African Union troops, killing him and three civilians. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
20 July 2013	<i>Mogadishu</i>	1 civilian killed, <i>Al-Shabaab</i> .	Sierra Leone troops under the mandate of AMISOM were targeted in a roadside bomb attack in the southern port city of <i>Kismayo</i> . The improvised explosive device (IED) targeted a Sierra Leonean military convoy that was traveling on a main road in <i>Kismayo</i> . It is unknown how many AMISOM casualties resulted in the blast, however one civilian was killed reportedly by an African Union forces' stray bullet. This is the fourth IED attack on AMISOM forces in <i>Kismayo</i> this month.
24 July 2013	<i>Mogadishu</i>	1 civilian killed, 7 civilians injured, <i>Al-Shabaab</i> .	One person was killed and seven were wounded when a car bomb exploded in Somalia's capital <i>Mogadishu</i> , the latest in a string of attacks. The blast targeted a car belonging to a member of parliament who was not hurt in the attack. "The bomb destroyed the car of lawmaker <i>Sheikh</i>



			<i>Adan Mader</i> but he escaped the attack unharmed," Somali police official <i>Mohamed Ali</i> said. "One civilian was killed and seven others injured." No one claimed responsibility for the attack, but <i>Al-Qaeda</i> -linked <i>Al-Shabaab</i> insurgents carried out a series of bombings, attacks in July.
27 July 2013	<i>Mogadishu</i>	3 civilians killed, 5 civilians injured, 3 terrorist killed, <i>Al-Shabaab</i> .	A suicide car bomb attack on an office housing Turkish diplomatic staff on Saturday in <i>Mogadishu</i> , left three dead and 5 injured. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> claimed responsibility.
<b>SUDAN</b>			
4 July 2013	<i>Nyala</i> , Darfur region	1 civilian killed, 8 civilians injured Unknown rebel groups.	An aid worker was killed during a grenade attack in <i>Nyala</i> , the largest city of Sudan's troubled Darfur region, a humanitarian source told <i>Agence France Presse</i> . "One killed and eight (wounded)," said the source, adding that the wounded were receiving treatment at the African Union-U.N. peacekeeping mission (UNAMID) hospital in <i>Nyala</i> city.
4 July 2013	Darfur	3 soldiers wounded, Unknown attackers	Attackers shot on an ambulance and wounded three UN soldiers during an ambush in Sudan's Darfur region.
13 July 2013	<i>Khor Abeche/Manawashi</i> , Darfur region	7 soldiers killed, 17 soldiers injured, Unknown gunmen.	(UNAMID) peacekeepers that were patrolling the area between <i>Khor Abeche</i> and <i>Manawashi</i> on 13 July 2013 were attacked by unknown gunmen in which seven Tanzanian peacekeepers were killed and 17 others were wounded.



### Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Total Wounded					Primary Targets		
10					31					45					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	6	3	1
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
6	3	1	NTR	NTR	7	10	NTR	14	NTR	25	20	NTR	0	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- Compared to statistics of July 2012, the month of July 2013 also show a lower incidence of attacks if compared with attacks in June 2013. The reason for this may be that the internal rivalry between the leaders of *Al-Shabaab Ahmed Godane* and *Robow* hampered the operational capabilities of the group this month, as they are regrouping and re-organizing under the two different factions of *Godane* and *Robow*.
- However, once, the leadership of *Al-Shabaab* is re-established, probably under the more radical *Godane*, it can be expected that *Al-Shabaab* will increase their attacks in the form of Improvised Explosive Devices, ambushes, attacks on AMISOM and Somali Defence Forces.
- The preferred method/type of attack is still Improvised Explosive Devices (IED), and recently more attacks in the form of Explosive Formed Projectile (EFP), which was a favorite IED used by the Taliban in Afghanistan and by Al Qaeda in Iraq, which reiterate the fact that foreign fighters are involved in training *Al-Shabaab* in more sophisticated bomb-making techniques.



## August 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
3 August 2013	Gobaanle , Lower Shabelle region	Al-Shabaab rival groups. Unknown casualties.	<i>Gobaanle</i> town in the lower <i>Shabelle</i> region confirm that there were renewed clashes between Al-Shabaab fighters in the region. It is reported that fighters loyal to Sheikh <i>Abu Mukhtar Abuu Zubeyr</i> clashed with fighters loyal to Sheikh <i>Mukhtar Abu Mansur</i> . The clashes started on Friday and after fierce fighting, fighters loyal to <i>Abu Mansur</i> took control of the town forcing <i>Abu Mukhtar's</i> men to flee to <i>El Adde</i> town
5 August 2013	Mogadishu	2 civilians injured. Al-Shabaab.	Al-Shabaab militants fired five mortar shells and hurled several grenades, wounding two women in Mogadishu.
6 August 2013	Wardheighly district, Mogadishu.	1 civilian killed, 1 civilian injured. Al-Shabaab.	Unidentified gunmen shot dead the Deputy Commissioner of Mogadishu's <i>Wardhigley</i> district <i>Mohamed Ahmed Tako</i> on Tuesday. <i>Tako</i> was killed at <i>Siney</i> junction in <i>Wardleigh</i> district.
8 August 2013	Afmadow, southern Somalia	24 terrorists killed. 2 soldiers killed. 4 soldiers injured. Al-Shabaab.	African union peacekeeping Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) said on Thursday that 24 militants were killed including three foreign fighters after its troops and local forces foiled Al-Shabaab attacks in the southern city of Afmadow. Joint forces captured weapons and ammunition including a rocket propelled grenade launcher, two light machine guns, nine AK 47 rifles and other assorted equipment. Two Somali soldiers died and four others were slightly injured.
15 August 2013	Mogadishu	4 civilians injured. Al-Shabaab.	At least four people were injured after a bomb explosion hit a vehicle outside a money transfer company in Mogadishu.
21 August 2013	Hulughu, Garissa region	20 terrorists killed. 4 police killed. Al-Shabaab.	Twenty Al-Shabaab terrorists were killed by the Kenya Defense Forces near the border town of <i>Hulughu</i> , <i>Garissa</i> , County Commissioner <i>Harun Rashid</i> confirmed. The militants were crossing the border to Somalia and are believed to be part of a group of 40 terrorists who attacked an administration police camp at <i>Galmagala</i> Friday evening killing four Administration Police Officers
27 August 2013	Yaqshid district,	5 soldiers killed.	Several bomb explosions targetting trucks carrying the Somali Federal Government soldiers in





	Mogadishu	Al-Shabaab.	<i>Yaqshid</i> district of <i>Mogadishu</i> . At least five soldiers died in the explosions which were landmine attacks on two separate convoys.
<b>SUDAN</b>			
14 August 2013	Heglig area	1 soldier killed.	A Sudanese soldier was killed on Monday in a border clash with South Sudanese forces in Sudan's main oil-producing region in Heglig.
27 August 2012	East Darfur	3 soldiers killed. Unknown militia.	Three peacekeepers have been shot and wounded in Sudan's East Darfur region, the mission said on Tuesday.

### Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Total Wounded					Primary Targets		
10					60					11					Govnt	Int. Org	Civ
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	6	3	1
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
4	3	3	NTR	NTR	15	1	NTR	44	NTR	4	7	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- Compared to previous months there is a balanced use of guns, conventional weapons and explosives, which may be due to the ready availability of small arms, fragmentation grenades, mortars.
- There was no incidence of suicide bombings, but the use of IED's, against military and civilian targets, continues.



- The attacks in urban areas continue, albeit at a lower incident rate compared to previous months, but still indicate that *Al-Shabaab* is using the *Amniyat* sleeper cells they left in the cities in Somalia after their withdrawal from the major cities. It is these *Amniyat* units that are now initiating urban warfare in the cities, using a combination of gun and explosive attacks.
- In the rural areas of Somalia, where the presence of AMISOM and the Somali Armed Forces is not yet significant enough, *Al-Shabaab* elements concentrate their attacks on military convoys and government officials.
- A new phenomena that has come to the fore this month is the infighting between rival militia groups in *Kismayo*, and other areas of Somalia as these groups vie for control of the lucrative port and fertile hinterlands.
- Signs of tension within *Al-Shabaab* factions, continued this month with clashes between the *Zubeyr* and *Mansur* factions who are all vying for control of territory in urban as well as rural areas, thus hoping to extend their influence among the different clans and tribal groups in Somalia.
- In Sudan, attacks by different militia groups on the UN peacekeeping troops and humanitarian groups continue, as part of these groups' strategy to keep areas in Sudan and south Sudan unstable and insecure.
- Overall, this month has seen fewer attacks than previous months, but the casualty rate of terrorists was higher, which can be an indication that the counterterrorism tactics of the armed forces in the region is showing tangible results.



## September 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
7 September 2013	Village restaurant, Mogadishu.	18 civilians killed. 2 terrorists killed. Al-Shabaab.	18 people were killed in the Somali capital <i>Mogadishu</i> Saturday when two blasts rocked a popular restaurant, the Village, in attacks claimed by <i>Al-Shabaab</i> . There were two heavy explosions at a parking lot near the National Theatre. The first blast was a car laden with explosives that was parked outside the <i>Village</i> , a restaurant close to the theatre that was targeted by suicide bombers in September 2012. The second blast, minutes later, was a suicide bomber who blew himself up in the crowd of civilians who rushed to the scene of the first attack. Attacks involving roadside bombs or improvised explosive devices that kill one or two people have become a commonplace occurrence in Mogadishu as part of <i>Al-Shabaab's Amniyat</i> groups' attack tactic. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> have retained strongholds in parts of rural southern and central Somalia, while another <i>Al-Shabaab</i> faction (under leadership of <i>Ahmed Godane</i> ) has entrenched itself into the remote and rugged <i>Golis</i> mountains in the northern, semi-autonomous <i>Puntland</i> region
12 September 2013	Kismayo	20 civilians killed. Al-Shabaab.	The incident occurred when a car loaded with explosives was detonated close to the convoy of the leader of the Jubba Interim Administration, <i>Ahmed Mohamed Islam (Madobe)</i> in <i>Arco Fanoole</i> district of <i>Kismayo</i> . <i>Madobe</i> is known as a moderate who wants to have peace talks with all clans in <i>Somalia</i> .
<b>MADAGASCAR</b>			
8 September 2013	Antananarivo	No casualties. Defenders of the Nation's Sovereignty.	A previously unknown group claimed responsibility for a bomb blast outside a hotel in Madagascar's capital, <i>Antananarivo</i> . A makeshift bomb exploded at the entrance of a hotel yesterday, causing no casualties. In an email, the group calling itself <i>Defenders of the Nation's Sovereignty</i> said it was behind the blast.
16 September 2013	Antananarivo	1 terrorist killed. Defenders of the Nation's Sovereignty.	A suspected bomb-maker was killed in Madagascar's capital <i>Antananarivo</i> on Monday when an explosive device he is believed to have been building blew up prematurely, police said. The former French colony has been mired in turmoil since President <i>Andry Rajoelina</i> seized power



			with military support in 2009
<b>RWANDA</b>			
15 September	Kigali	2 civilians killed. 22 civilians injured.	Two people were killed by two grenade blasts in the Rwandan capital <i>Kigali</i> . The first victim died in an initial attack on Friday in a marketplace in the city which also wounded 14 people. Another grenade detonated in the same area on Saturday, killing another person and injuring eight. Police say three people were arrested. No-one said that they carried out the attacks, which come ahead of a parliamentary vote on Monday.
<b>KENYA</b>			
22 September 2013	Westgate shopping mall, Nairobi	62 civilians killed. 6 police killed. 175 civilians injured. 5 terrorists killed. Al-Shabaab.	Kenyan troops and Somali militants were locked in a hostage stand-off inside an upmarket Nairobi shopping mall early Sunday, after the <i>Al-Shabaab</i> terrorists stormed the complex and massacred 68 people (including 6 police officers) and wounded 175. Kenyan officials said "major operations" were underway with police and soldiers engaged in an apparent final bid to put an end to the 17-hour-long battle. The Kenyan government said an unknown number of hostages were trapped in several locations in the Westgate. Foreigners including a French mother and daughter and two diplomats, from Canada and Ghana, were killed. The Ghanaian killed, <i>Kofi Awoonor</i> , was also a renowned poet. Other victims came from China and the Netherlands. Five Americans were wounded, and five were killed. Paris confirmed two French citizens were among those killed. Canada's Prime Minister Stephen Harper said two Canadians, one of them a diplomat, were among the dead, while official Chinese news agency Xinhua said one Chinese woman was killed and her child wounded. The assault was the biggest single attack in Kenya since al Qaeda's East Africa cell bombed the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi in 1998, killing more than 200 people. <i>Al-Shabaab's</i> siege underlined its ability to cause major disruptions with relatively limited resources, even after Kenyan and other African troops drove it from major Somali cities since 2011.
26 September 2013	Mandera, Wajir, northern Kenya/Somalia border.	3 police killed. 1 police injured. 1 civilian killed. 6 civilians injured. Al-Shabaab.	Kenya's security forces heightened security along its border with Somalia after twin blasts killed three people among them two police officers in the latest incident of insecurity in the East African nation. The two police officers and a civilian were killed and six others injured in two simultaneous terrorist attacks in northern Kenya bordering the war-torn Somalia. Several attacks



			believed to have been carried out by <i>Al-Shabaab</i> occurred in <i>Mandera</i> , <i>Wajir</i> , and <i>Garissa</i> and <i>Dadaab</i> districts of northern Kenya
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### Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Total Wounded					Primary Targets		
10					120					204					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	6	3	1
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
10	NTR	0	NTR	NTR													

### Preliminary remarks

- With the attack of *Al-Shabaab* terrorists on the Westgate shopping centre in Nairobi, the group has shown that they remain an extremely dangerous group which can adapt very successfully to a changed security environment. While the group has grown considerably weaker in terms of being able to wage a conventional war, it is now ever more capable of carrying out asymmetric warfare outside the borders of Somalia.
- *Al-Shabaab's* last big attack outside Somalia was a twin assault in Kampala, Uganda, targeting people watching the World Cup final on television in Kampala in 2010, killing 77 people.
- The attack on the Westgate shopping centre in Nairobi on 22 September 2013 -- as well as the UN and courthouse attacks in May and June 2013 in Mogadishu -- bore similarities to the 2008 Mumbai terror attacks. It very likely that this was calculated and well-planned attack to hit Kenya where it hurts the most by hitting the tourism sector and foreigners living in Nairobi.



- The success of AMISOM against *Al-Shabaab* in Somalia has weakened and fragmented the group in such a manner that the latter is now more likely to consider high-risk terrorism abroad using foreign fighters to a greater extent (it has been established that most of the attackers of the Westgate shopping centre were British-born Somalis and third generation Somalis from *St. Paul* in *Minneapolis* in the United States, where a large community of US-born Somalis live and work).
- The internal rivalry in *Al-Shabaab's* leadership has produced marginalized rivals and turned the terrorist group into more of a terror group than a Somali insurgency. This would entail that the group may in future follow the modus operandi of Al Qaeda by concentrating their attacks abroad, and thus turning *Al-Shabaab* into a regional threat.
- It's an extremely deadly organization, very well trained. And it's one of the only *al-Qaeda* affiliates which actually have actively recruited here in the United States, with at least 20 known foreign fighters in *Al-Shabaab* coming from the United States.



## October 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
2 October 2013	Mahaday, Middle Shabelle region	10 civilians killed. 2 terrorists killed. Al-Shabaab.	Ten people were killed in fierce clashes between Somali government forces backed by AMISOM peacekeepers and <i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants in Somalia's southern region of <i>Middle Shabelle</i> . The clashes erupted in <i>Mahaday</i> town, 30 kilometers north of agriculture-rich town and Middle Shabelle regional capital of <i>Jowhar</i> at 11:00 pm. Two terrorists were killed.
6 October 2013	Barawe, southern coast of Somalia	1 terrorist killed. Al-Shabaab.	US forces launched a pre-dawn raid against an <i>Al-Shabaab</i> leader's home in the southern Somali port of <i>Barawe</i> on Saturday, but failed to capture him, but killed one of his body guards. <i>Abdulkadir Mohamed Abdulkadir</i> , a Kenyan of Somali origin, who is a foreign fighter with <i>Al-Shabaab</i> and goes by the alias <i>Ikrima</i> , was the target of Saturday's assault on the southern Somali port of <i>Barawe</i> . The operation was the most significant US assault in Somalia since commandos killed key <i>Al-Qaeda</i> operative <i>Saleh Ali Saleh Nabhan</i> in the same area four years ago. The Kenyan, <i>Abdulkadir Mohamed Abdulkadir</i> aka <i>Ikrima</i> , is linked with two <i>Al-Qaeda</i> operatives, now deceased, who played major roles in the 1998 bombings of U.S. embassies in Kenya and Tanzania.
19 October 2013	Beladweyne, south-western Somalia	16 civilians killed. 33 civilians injured. 1 terrorist killed. Al-Shabaab.	A suicide bomber killed at least 16 people, and injured 33 more on Saturday in an attack on a cafe in a Somali town close to the Ethiopian border frequented by local and foreign soldiers fighting <i>al Qaeda</i> -linked rebels. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> said it carried out the bombing, in the town of <i>Beladweyne</i> ,
22 October 2013	Madina district, Mogadishu	1 civilian killed. AlShabaab.	A journalist was killed by <i>Al-Shabaab</i> gunmen on 22 October. The attack occurred in the <i>Madina</i> district of <i>Mogadishu</i> . According to reports, armed men in a car blocked the sedan of journalist <i>Mohamed Mohamud Tima'ade</i> , Mogadishu reporter of London-based Universal TV and fired at him several times, killing him.
29 October 2013	Middle Juba region	2 terrorists killed. Al-Shabaab.	A United States military drone strike hit a car carrying senior members of the <i>Al-Shabaab</i> armed group in Somalia, killing at least two people including the group's top explosives expert <i>Ibrahim</i>





			<i>Ali Abdi.</i>
<b>SUDAN</b>			
11 September 2013	El Fashir, north Darfur	1 soldier killed. Unknown militia.	A Zambian military observer was killed by unidentified assailants in Sudan's North Darfur state, UN officials said Saturday. The attack, which killed the member of the African Union-United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), occurred Friday in the city of <i>El Fasher</i> .
13 September 2013	El geneina, west Darfur.	3 soldiers killed. 1 soldier injured. Unknown militia.	An attack by armed militias in Darfur on an African Union-United Nations convoy resulted in the death of three Senegalese peacekeepers. According to the joint AU-UN Mission in Darfur (UNAMID), the Mission's formed police unit was escorting a water convoy from <i>El Geneina</i> town to the Mission's regional headquarters in West Darfur when it was ambushed by an unidentified armed group.
21 September 2013	Yonglei state, Sudan	44 civilians killed. 60 civilians injured. Yau Yau militia.	An attack by <i>Yau Yau</i> militias on two cattle camps in <i>Jonglei</i> state killed 44 people and injured 60 more.
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>			
13 October 2013	Bole district, Addis Ababa	2 terrorists killed. Al-Shabaab.	Two Somali nationals died on 13 October when a bomb they were making detonated in their home in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, as thousands gathered to watch a football match. The two deceased were in Ethiopia illegally and had rented a house in the Bole neighborhood near the airport where the bomb exploded. It was suspected that they planned to attack the international airport, according to police sources.
<b>UGANDA</b>			
2 October 2013	Yambio, Central African Republic,	8 terrorists killed LRA.	AU troops killed 8 LRA rebels in a Central African operation. At least eight rebel fighters of the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) were killed in an offensive by African Union troops based in South Sudan. The AU forces attacked LRA bases in the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic.



### Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Total Wounded					Primary Targets		
10					91					94					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	6	4	0
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
3	3	4	NTR	NTR	4	71	NTR	16	NTR	25	20	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- *Al-Shabaab's* asymmetrical warfare methodology against civilian and military targets continues. The terrorist group is expected to increase its tempo in the use of improvised explosive devices, grenade attacks, suicide bombings and gun attacks, instead of confronting the armed forces in Somalia in a conventional conflict. In using this method of attack, *Al-Shabaab* does not have to commit many fighters, and thus limit their losses.
- As was seen last month in the attack on the shopping centre in Nairobi, *Al-Shabaab* is expected to concentrate more on attacks targeting foreigners outside Somalia, using foreign fighters, particularly young Somalis from the United States, Canada, Britain and European countries.



- *Al-Shabaab*, under the leadership of *Ahmed Godane*, can be expected to become more violent in their attack style and would lean more toward choosing civilian targets to maximize casualties and get international media exposure which can enhance their image among disgruntled extremist Islamists internationally.
- More attacks can be expected on shopping centers, schools, churches, restaurants or any other area where civilians congregate.
- Although there were less attacks this month, the casualty rate among civilians remain high, which is characteristic of the target type of terrorist groups, in that they would always opt for soft targets.
- In Sudan, the attacks on UNAMID troops continue, perpetrated by the various armed militia operating in the area. But civilians also continue to be targets, not only of armed militia, but also of criminal gangs.
- In Ethiopia, signs are emerging that the *Amniyat* sleeper cells of *Al-Shabaab* is moving into the activation phase, and more terrorist attacks can be expected in the months to come.
- In Uganda and the surrounding countries, the fight against the LRA continues.



## November 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
17 November 2013	Mogadishu	15 civilians killed, 20 civilians injured, Unknown militia.	15 people were reportedly killed and 20 others were wounded in fighting between local militiamen and Somali government forces on Sunday afternoon. Fighting erupted in KM-50 and <i>Muri</i> vicinities between <i>Lower Shabelle</i> regional capital of <i>Marka</i> and <i>Afgoye</i> town after Somali government forces attacked vigilantes.
17 November 2013	Baladweyne	7 civilians killed, 11 police killed, 10 terrorists killed, Al-Shabaab.	<i>Al-Shabaab</i> terrorists rammed a car filled with explosives into a police compound north of Somalia's capital on Tuesday and opened fire on officers, causing the death of 28 people. <i>Al-Shabaab</i> - the al Qaeda-linked group that claimed responsibility for a deadly raid on a shopping mall in neighboring Kenya on 21 September 2013 – claimed responsibility for the attack on the police compound. Gunfire rang out at the police station in <i>Baladweyne</i> , near the border with Ethiopia, into the early afternoon as locals rushed for cover. African Union (AU) peacekeepers and Somali troops surrounded the compound and opened fire. Seven civilians, 10 militants and 11 police officers were killed, said Somali government spokesman <i>Abdirahman Osman</i> .
23 November 2013	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed, Unknown gunmen, possibly Al-Shabaab.	Unidentified assailants gunned down a top legal official in Mogadishu in the latest of a string of assassinations targeting Somali Government officials on Saturday morning. Federal Government of Somalia's Justice Minister <i>Abdullahi Abyan Nur</i> said that <i>Hassan Nur Mohamed</i> was killed on his way to the office in Mogadishu's <i>Huriwaa</i> district by masked attackers.
<b>SUDAN</b>			
1 November 2013	Darfur region	1 civilian killed, 1 civilian injured, 1 police injured, Unknown attackers.	Carjackers killed a Sudanese aid worker in the country's Darfur region, the UN said, bringing to four the number of humanitarian staff killed this year in the region's worsening unrest. The attack happened about 15 kilometres (nine miles) southwest of <i>Nyala</i> , Sudan's second largest city, the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) said. It said the head of the Sudanese <i>Al-Sugia Charity Organisation</i> , a non-governmental group, was killed by unidentified gunmen. "Another staff member of <i>Al-Sugia</i> on board the NGO vehicle and a police



			officer were injured. A 10-year-old rebellion continues in Sudan's western region of Darfur but an upsurge of violence this year is mainly due to inter-ethnic militia fighting, most of it Arab against Arab. Hundreds have been killed and hundreds of thousands displaced since January
16 November 2013	Darfur	100 civilians killed, Tribal warfare.	Heavy fighting in the border region of Sudan's Darfur between the <i>Misseriya</i> and <i>Salamat</i> tribes killed 100 civilians, and an unconfirmed number of Chadian soldiers were among the dead.
17 November 2013	Abu Zabad town, Kordofan region, Darfur.	1 terrorist killed	Sudan's army says it has repulsed an attack by Darfur rebels on a strategic town near the border with South Sudan and killed the group's deputy leader. Darfur's <i>Justice and Equality rebel group (JEM)</i> confirmed Sunday on its website that the group's deputy leader <i>Fidail Rahoooma</i> was killed in clashes with government forces in <i>Abu Zabad</i> town in the <i>Kordofan</i> region, which is situated along the borders of South Sudan and Sudan's troubled Darfur region
25 November 2013	Between Kabkabiya and Saraf Umra, North Darfur.	1 soldier killed, Unknown gunmen.	A Rwandan peacekeeper was shot when the convoy belonging to the mission (UNAMID) came under attack by unidentified armed assailants on the road from <i>Kabkabiya</i> to <i>Saraf Umra</i> in North Darfur. He later succumbed to his injuries in the mission's hospital in <i>Kabkabiya</i> . One of the UNAMID vehicles was hijacked by the attackers.
<b>KENYA</b>			
2 November 2013	Kolbio, near Kenya border.	30 terrorists killed, Al-Shabaab.	Thirty <i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants were killed over the weekend by the Somalia National Army at <i>Kolbio</i> , near the Kenyan border. Those killed by KDF were <i>Abdulahi Ali alias Ante Ante</i> , alongside his personal assistant <i>Abdi Fatah alias Ballah</i> in southern Somalia, an area controlled by Kenyan troops serving under African Union Mission, AMISOM.
12 November 2013	Garissa, northern Kenya.	2 soldiers killed, 8 soldiers injured,	Two military officers were killed and eight of their colleagues' sustained injuries after the vehicle they were traveling in, exploded in <i>Fafi</i> district, <i>Garissa</i> County in the northern region. A landmine explosion or IED is suspected.
<b>ETHIOPIA</b>			
6 November 2013	Western Ethiopia	4 civilians killed, Al-Shabaab.	Four people were killed when a bomb blast tore through a minibus in western Ethiopia late on Tuesday, at about the same time that the government warned of imminent attacks by militants. Addis Ababa put its security forces on heightened alert on Tuesday night after receiving strong evidence that Somalia's Islamist <i>Al-Shabaab</i> group was plotting assaults.





### Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Total Wounded					Primary Targets		
12					184					43					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	5	6	1
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
3	5	4	NTR	NTR	14	129	0	41	NTR	9	34	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- Compared to November 2012, there were more attacks, 12 compared to 8 in 2012.
- In relation to November 2012, there were more civilian casualties this month, 8 compared to 129, however, a large proportion of the 2013 casualties was due to inter-tribal clashes.
- There was an even number of attacks on civilian and military targets between November 2012 and November 2013. A new phenomena that has come to the fore this month is the infighting between rival militia groups in rural areas of Somalia as these groups vie for control of the lucrative port and fertile hinterlands.
- Signs of tension within *Al-Shabaab* factions, continued this month with clashes between the *Zubeyr* and *Mansur* factions who are all vying for control of territory in urban as well as rural areas, thus hoping to extend their influence among the different clans and tribal groups in Somalia.



- In Sudan, attacks by different militia groups on the UN peacekeeping troops and humanitarian groups continue, as part of these groups' strategy to keep areas in Sudan and south Sudan unstable and insecure.
- In Sudan there is an increase of violence between rival tribes resulting in high civilian casualties and exacerbating the already precarious security situation in the area.
- In Ethiopia, a further bomb attack on civilians, show that the attack this month by *Al-Shabaab amniyat* cells in Ethiopia, that launched attacks in Ethiopia in September 2013, can be expected to continue and even expand. It can be expected, given the urban warfare style of the *Amniyat* cells, that more civilian targets will be attacked.





## December 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>SOMALIA</b>			
4 December 2013	Mogadishu, El-Waq	3 people killed, 7 people injured, 2 terrorists killed, 2 terrorists captured, Al-Shabaab.	The gunmen Tuesday night targeted Intelligence and National Security Agency (NISA) base with anti-aircraft weapons and rocket-propelled grenades. Somali Government forces engaged in a firefight that lasted for nearly 30 minutes with the attackers. <i>Huriwaa</i> Commissioner <i>Omar Abdulle Jacfan</i> told the media that the armed militia was estimated to be 10 and is suspected to be from <i>Al-Shabaab</i> . The government forces were later reinforced and they killed two assailants and captured two others. <i>Al Qaeda</i> linked <i>Al-Shabaab</i> militants target Somali government officials and important structures, making the Mogadishu security situation extremely volatile. Also on 4 December 2013, two landmine explosions left 3 people including Somali government soldiers and civilians dead and seven others wounded on Tuesday evening in <i>El-Waq</i> town of southern Somalia. <i>El-Waq</i> district of <i>Gedo</i> region is located near Somalia-Kenya border and it has since been chronically unstable.
6 December 2013	Bosasso, Puntland	7 civilians killed, 37 civilians injured, Al-Shabaab.	Seven people were killed in a car bomb attack in northern Somalia on Thursday on an armed convoy escorting two foreigners. The blast happened in <i>Bosasso</i> , a coastal city in the semi-autonomous <i>Puntland</i> region which has escaped the worst of a seven-year insurgency fought by militants seeking to impose a strict interpretation of Sharia law on the country. 37 people were also injured in the car bomb attack.
8 December 2013	Mogadishu	1 civilian killed, Al-Shabaab.	A Somali lawmaker was killed in the capital Mogadishu on Friday when a bomb planted under his car exploded at the entrance to the heavily fortified compound of the presidential palace, a senior police official said. A senior police officer manning a roadblock at the entrance to the hilltop palace compound said <i>Warsame Faysal</i> had just returned to his vehicle after prayers when the bomb exploded.
27 December 2013	Mogadishu	6 soldiers killed, 5 civilians killed, Al-Shabaab.	11 people, including six soldiers, were killed by a remote-controlled bomb in a restaurant in the Somali capital, Mogadishu. The restaurant is near a military base, where salaries had just been paid
19 December 2013	Afgoye	6 civilians killed,	Al-Shabaab in Somalia shot dead three Syrian doctors and their three Somali colleagues Wednesday as



		Al-Shabaab.	they traveled to a hospital outside the capital Mogadishu. Their bullet-riddled bodies were carried into Mogadishu's Medina hospital after the attack on a road leading from the capital to <i>Afgoye</i> , a town some 30 kilometers northwest of the capital.
<b>SUDAN</b>			
22 December 2013	Bor, Yonglei state	4 soldiers injured, Unknown militia.	An American military aircraft was fired on by suspected rebels in South Sudan, leaving four service members wounded, with one of them in critical condition.
30 December 2013	Darfur	2 soldiers killed, Unknown militia.	Two peacekeepers - one from Senegal and one from Jordan - were killed in Sudan's Darfur region on Sunday when an unidentified armed group attacked their convoy.
<b>KENYA</b>			
10 December 2013	Liboi town, Aligabey area, north Kenya	5 police killed, 3 civilians killed, Al-Shabaab.	Gunmen killed eight Kenyans including five policemen Tuesday in an ambush in the troubled northeast border region close to war-torn Somalia, police said. Insurgents sprayed a police patrol with gunfire near the border town of <i>Liboi</i> , also leaving some officers badly wounded, in the latest in a string of attacks in the restive region. A police statement said late Tuesday "National Police Service Officers ... were ambushed nine kms (six miles) after <i>Liboi</i> town at an area known as <i>Aligabey</i> . The attack led to the death of four officers from the Administration Police Service, one officer from the Kenya Police Service and three civilians. The region along Kenya's 700-kilometre (400-mile) border with Somalia has seen a series of attacks, mainly on police but also against hotels and restaurants. <i>Liboi</i> , some 550 kilometers northeast from the capital Nairobi, hosts a military base and is used by the army as a staging point to supply troops fighting the Al-Shabaab as part of an African Union AMISOM force inside southern Somalia.
12 December 2013	Wajir, north Kenya	2 civilians killed, 17 civilians injured, Al-Shabaab	On Friday night, assailants hurled two hand grenades at <i>Mabuyu</i> shop and another at <i>ADC</i> market in <i>Wajir</i> town, northern Kenya. Two civilians were killed and 17 injured.
14 December 2013	.Eastleigh	4 civilians killed, 30 civilians injured, Al-Shabaab,	At least four people were killed and 30 injured by a grenade attack on a bus in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi. The blast hit the 32-seater bus near the <i>Eastleigh</i> suburb, which is home to thousands of ethnic Somalis.
17 December 2013	Eastleigh	6 civilians killed, Al-Shabaab	The death toll in a grenade attack on a minibus near a Somali-dominated area in Kenya's capital at the weekend rose to six after two more of the wounded died.



### Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Total Wounded					Primary Targets		
14					52					95					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	6	7	1
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
9	4	1	NTR	NTR	13	37	2	NTR	NTR	4	91	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- In Somalia *Al-Shabaab* continue with their asymmetrical, hit-and-run style of attack.
- The terrorist group continue to target a mix of civilians and armed forces wherever the opportunity presents itself, but this month has seen a higher fatality rate in civilian casualties for the obvious reason that civilian targets carry a higher chance of success with a lower ratio of fatalities on the side of the terrorists.
- Most of the attacks this month took place in Mogadishu, which once more prove that the *Amniyat* attack cells of *Al-Shabaab* are very active in the city.
- In Sudan, the new outbreak of hostilities between South Sudan and Sudan has heightened the risk for peacekeepers, workers of NGO's and civilians alike. This was evident in the attack on peacekeepers in the Darfur region and the attack on the United States Air force plane by militants.



- Most of the attacks this month, took place in Kenya, and was perpetrated by *Al-Shabaab* as a continuation of their stated policy that they would increase their attacks in Kenya.
- Civilians bore the brunt of the attacks in Kenya, although there was an attack on police in *Wajiir* on the border with Somalia during which 5 policemen died.
- *Eastleigh* neighborhood in Nairobi is becoming a target of choice for *Al-Shabaab* since it is easy for the attackers to blend in with the large Somali population residing in *Eastleigh*.



## Southern Africa Terrorism Situation Report

### February 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>BOTSWANA</b>			
20 February 2013	Francistown, Dukwi-northeastern Botswana	Al-Shabaab suspects arrested.	Botswana security agents arrested 28 people suspected of having links to <i>Al-Shabaab</i> in <i>Francistown</i> and <i>Dukwi</i> . Several of those arrested confessed to being illegal immigrants and others said that they were tied to <i>Al-Shabaab</i> .

### Synthesis table

<u>Total Attacks</u>					<u>Total Dead</u>					<u>Total Wounded</u>					<u>Primary Targets</u>		
NTR					NTR					NTR					<u>Govnt</u>	<u>Int. Org</u>	<u>Civil</u>
<u>Type of Attacks</u>					<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostage</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	<u>Security &amp; Military</u>	<u>Civilians</u>	<u>Hostages</u>	<u>Terrorists</u>	<u>Others</u>	NTR	NTR	NTR
<u>Explosives</u>	<u>Guns &amp; Conventional weapons</u>	<u>Mixed (Explosives &amp; guns)</u>	<u>Kidnapping</u>	<u>Others</u>													
NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- The arrest of al-Shabaab operatives might indicate willingness of this group to establish networks and safe havens in the region.



## April 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>			
5 April 2013	Muxungue, Sofala province	4 police killed, 3 civilians killed, RENAMO militia	Four Mozambican police were killed when armed members of the opposition <i>RENAMO</i> party raided a provincial police station to try and free more than a dozen colleagues. The clash at <i>Muxungue</i> in the central province of <i>Sofala</i> is one of the most serious outbreaks of political violence in a decade in the war-scarred, mineral-rich southern African nation.

### Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Total Wounded					Primary Targets		
1					7					NTR					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	1	0	0
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
NTR	1	NTR	NTR	NTR	4	3	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- In Mozambique, the attack by *RENAMO* forces on police, in *Sofala* province, may signify the commencement of more analogous attacks by *RENAMO* (former guerilla group that fought the government during the 1980's). Nonetheless, *RENAMO*, does not have extensive support among the general population, and it can be surmised that their attacks would be restricted and thus not have a serious consequence on security in Mozambique.



## June 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
MOZAMBIQUE			
19 June 2013	Savane, central Mozambique.		



### **Preliminary remarks**

- In Mozambique, the attacks on civilians in road ambushes and attacks on Mozambique security forces continued since last month. It is surmised that the attackers are rogue elements of RENAMO (an official opposition political party, that was locked in a civil war with the ruling government during the 1980"s). If the attacks continue or increase in intensity it may spell negative for economic development in the coal-rich north of the country, since most of the attacks so far have been in the north and central area of Mozambique.





## November 2013

DATE	PLACE	PERSONS INVOLVED	REPORTED INCIDENT DETAILS
<b>MOZAMBIQUE</b>			
1 November 2013	Nampula, Muxungue, northern Mozambique.	1 civilian killed, 13 civilians injured, 10 civilians abducted. RENAMO militants.	Four militants of the Mozambican opposition party <i>RENAMO</i> killed a driver and abducted 10 others after they attacked a truck in the northern province of <i>Nampula</i> state media reported. The truck, carrying 20 people, was ambushed some 45 km from the main city in <i>Nampula</i> Tuesday night. The attackers are thought to be members of <i>RENAMO's "presidential guard"</i> , whose job is to protect the party leader <i>Afonso Dhlakama</i> in <i>Nampula</i> . <i>RENAMO</i> has also continued to attack vehicles on the stretch of the main north- south highway between the <i>Save</i> river and the small town of <i>Muxungue</i> in which 13 people were injured, two of them critically..

### Synthesis table

Total Attacks					Total Dead					Total Wounded					Primary Targets		
1					1					13					Govnt	Int. Org	Civil
Type of Attacks					Security & Military	Civilians	Hostage	Terrorists	Others	Security & Military	Civilians	Hostages	Terrorists	Others	0	NTR	1
Explosives	Guns & Conventional weapons	Mixed (Explosives & guns)	Kidnapping	Others													
NTR	NTR	NTR	1	NTR	NTR	1	NTR	NTR	NTR	NTR	13	NTR	NTR	NTR			

### Preliminary remarks

- The continued attacks in Mozambique by RENAMO militia will most probably continue, albeit on small scale, since the group does not have widespread local support for their terror campaign. However, even small-scale attacks of an asymmetrical nature, and



in an area where Mozambique is experiencing economic development (due to coal and gas reserves being exploited in northern Mozambique) has the capacity to destabilize the area and limit foreign investment in the coal and oil/gas industry.



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