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

THE MONTHLY AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN

1st – 31st May 2020



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ABOUT AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN

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

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

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

SUMMARY

General Situation. The reporting period, 1st to 31st May 2020 recorded a higher number of attacks compared to the period 1st to 30th April 2020. At the end of May 2020 there were 153 terrorist attacks compared to 101 for the period of 1st to 30th April 2020, representing a 51% increase. With respect to casualties, there was also an increase in the number of deaths from terrorist attacks. While there were 530 deaths recorded in April 2020, 718 deaths were recorded in May 2020, representing 35% increase.

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

Target of Terrorist Attacks. While 88 out of the 153 terrorist attacks were launched against Civilians, 62 targeted Military/Security Forces. Three attacks targeted International Organisations. The attacks by ADF and ISWAP were mainly against Civilians, whilst Al-Shabaab, JNIM and IS affiliates mostly targeted Military/Security Forces. Boko Haram targeted Civilians and Military/Security Forces in equal proportion.

Weapons Used. The terrorist groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) in 124 out of the 153 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 22 of the attacks and Mixed of SALWs and IEDs were used only once.

Deaths from Terrorists Attacks. 718 deaths were recorded during the period: 508 civilians, 75 Military/Security personnel and 135 terrorists.

Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist Groups. Boko Haram killed 54 persons (35 civilians, 19 Military/Security Forces); Al-Shabaab killed 43 persons (30 civilians, 13 Military/Security Forces); JNIM killed 7 persons (2 Military/Security Forces and 5 civilians); ADF killed 76 persons (all civilian); ISWAP killed 28 persons (8 Military/Security Forces, 20 civilians); Mai-Mai killed 6 civilians; ISGS killed 7 civilians; other IS affiliates killed 1 Military/Security Force and unidentified/other groups killed 361 persons (329 civilians, 32 Military/Security Forces).

Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups.

Boko Haram suffered the highest number of casualties during the period. Military/Security forces killed 231 Boko Haram terrorists. ISWAP followed with 83 terrorists killed, Al-Shabaab lost 73 terrorists, ISGS lost 30 elements, other IS affiliates lost 3 and 609 terrorists from unidentified/other groups were also killed.

Kidnapping. Six cases of kidnapping were recorded and a total of 70 persons were taken hostage in Nigeria, Burkina Faso, DRC and CAR during the period.

Focus on Epicentres. Out of the 153 terrorist attacks, the Sahel region accounted for 54 and 162 deaths, Central Africa epicenter (DRC) recorded 22 with 146 deaths, and the Horn of Africa recorded 31 attacks with 74 deaths during the period.

High Profile Attacks. **11 May, Kankanfougouol Village, Yagha province, Burkina Faso.** Unidentified terrorists ambushed Burkinabe soldiers killing eight soldiers. A counter attack by the military killed 20 assailants. **27 May, Tikamaibo village, Ituri province, DRC.** Suspected ADF militants carried out an attack in Tikamaibo and killed 26 civilians. **28 May, Garki & Kuzari villages, Sabon Birni LGA, Sokoto State, Nigeria.** Two separate attacks by unidentified terrorists left 25 people in each of the villages dead. **30 May, Kompiembiga, Kompienga province, Burkina Faso.** Unidentified gunmen attacked a livestock market killing 25 people. Many others were injured.

Counter-Terrorism Response. CT operations resulted in neutralizing 894 terrorists. 10 Military/Security Forces died during those operations.

Conclusions/Recommendations. The Sahel Belt of West Africa continues to experience a devastating surge due to the increasing threat of terrorism in the region. The evolving trend of the region being the leading terrorism epicentre in the Continent since beginning of the year continues, with Mali and the Burkina Faso being the most affected countries. Meanwhile Military campaigns against the Boko Haram in the LCB have recorded successes against the group. Boko Haram has suffered the highest number of casualties in the last two months among the terrorist groups in the Continent. However, it will be perilous to conclude that the group's activities will be diminishing. Boko Haram remains a major security challenge in the LCB. During the period under review, CT operations, particularly in Mozambique and Egypt commendably eliminated high numbers of armed elements. In Southern Africa, the SADC meeting held in Zimbabwe on 19 May, to discuss the deteriorating security situation in Northern Mozambique is a step in the right direction. Although the meeting urged SADC Member States to support Mozambique in fighting terrorists, it did not specify what type of assistance should be offered. There is therefore the need for SADC MS to map out a strategy on how to assist Mozambique to contain the growing insecurity in its northern territories.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Objective: The objective of the Africa Terrorism Bulletin is to provide a fortnight assessment of terrorism and violent extremism situation and trends on the continent. This is aimed at providing African Union Member States up to date information on terrorism incidents and its related activities. The data for the analysis of this Bulletin, is limited to information stored in the ACSRT Database, collected in conformity with the definition of terrorist acts as defined by the 1999 OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.

Database: The ACSRT maintains a robust database that stores information on terrorism, more specifically, on terrorist groups, their leaders and members, and activities and avails this information to the African Union Commission, the African Union Member States, Regional Economic Communities and Regional Mechanisms. In the framework of its Continental Counter-Terrorism Early Warning System (ACSRT CT-CEWS), information for the Database is collected by the ACSRT Situation-Room using the Africa Media Monitor (AMM) developed in collaboration with the African Union Continental Early Warning System (CEWS) Situation-Room in the AU Commission and the European Union Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) for advanced web mining and information extraction. With the AMM, the ACSRT Situation Room scans and accesses over 1400 websites 24/7 and retrieves real time information on terrorist incidents. The Centre also stores terrorism-related information received from Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and Regional Mechanisms (RMs) based on existing cooperation. The AU Continental Early Warning Situation-Room and reports from AU Field Missions and other field missions are also sources of information for the bulletin.

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

THREAT UPDATE

The drastic decline in both terrorist attacks and deaths recorded in April 2020, was not sustained in the succeeding month of May resulting in a return to the ominous statistics from January to March where there were persistent increases in attacks and casualties. The period under review **1st to 31st May 2020**, recorded an increase in both the number of terrorist attacks and deaths in the Continent compared to the preceding period of April 2020. While there were 101 terrorist attacks in April that resulted in 530 deaths across the Continent, the month of May recorded 153 terrorist attacks and 718 deaths. This represented 51% and 35% increase in attacks and deaths respectively. Of the 718 deaths recorded during the period, 508 were civilians, 75 constituted Military/Security personnel while 135 were terrorists. The five most affected countries by terrorist activities during the period remained unchanged from the previous reporting period. This comprises Mali, Nigeria, DRC, Burkina Faso and Somalia.

The ADF was the deadliest terrorist group during the period as they were responsible for the deaths of 76 civilians. Boko Haram remained the terrorist group that suffered the highest number of casualties by CT operations with the killing of 231 of its fighters. Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) remained the weapon of choice for the terrorist from January through to May. During the period, SALWs were used in 124 out of the 153 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 22 of the attacks and complex operations involving both SALWs and IEDs were used in one attack. There were six cases of kidnapping where 70 people were abducted in Nigeria, Burkina Faso, DRC and CAR.

Sahel Belt of West Africa.

The region recorded an increase in both number of terrorist attacks and deaths compared to the preceding period of April, and also maintained its unenviable record of registering the highest number of both terrorist attacks and deaths in the Continent. Of the 153 attacks and 718 deaths recorded continentally in May, the region alone recorded 30 attacks, representing 20% of total attacks, and 182 deaths, representing 25% of total deaths. **Mali** was the most affected country in the region with 31 attacks that led to 38 deaths. A high profile attack of the region was recorded on 11 May, in Kankanfougouol Village, Yagha Province, Burkina Faso when unidentified terrorists ambushed Burkinabe soldiers and killed eight of them. The ISGS was the most active group in the region during the period.

Central Africa.

The Central Africa also recorded an increase in both number of terrorist attacks and deaths. The region recorded 32 terrorist attacks resulting in 194 deaths whereas the preceding period reported 19 attacks and 160 deaths. Out of 194 deaths, 150 were civilians, 11 were Military/Security while 33 were terrorists. Already fraught with several armed groups, the DRC which has become the epicentre of terrorists activities in the region saw the activities of yet another militia group, called Kyini ya kilima, “Force Patriotique et Integrationniste du Congo” (FPIC) which attacked the camp of the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC) in Marabo, Ituri Province on 04 May leading to the killing of four soldiers. In addition to other militia groups and the fairly new but active Cooperative for the Development of Congo (CODECO) movement, the security situation in Ituri Province appears to be getting worse in spite of operations being conducted by the FARDC.

Lake Chad Basin.

The region recorded an increase in the number of terrorist attacks and a decline in casualties compared to April. A total of 18 attacks that resulted in 95 deaths were recorded during the review period compared to 13 attacks and 248 deaths in April. Of the number of deaths, civilians constituted 33 while Military/Security forces accounted for 24. The rest were terrorists. As in the previous month, counter terrorism operations conducted by the various security services in the Lake Chad Basin led to the region recording the highest number of casualties inflicted on terrorist groups. Boko Haram suffered the highest number of deaths among the terrorist groups across the Continent followed by ISWAP both of which are the dominant terrorist groups in the region. While Boko Haram lost 231 fighters, 83 ISWAP terrorists were eliminated.

East and Horn of Africa.

As in the other three regions above, the East and Horn of Africa also witnessed a surge in the number of terrorist attacks and resultant deaths. In May, 2020, the region witnessed 31 attacks and 74 deaths while the previous month recorded 16 terrorist attacks that resulted in 45 deaths. Of the 74 deaths recorded 39 were civilians, 15 military and 20 terrorists. Somalia remains the epicentre of terrorist attacks in the region, recording 28 of the attacks. Al-Shabaab by far remains the most active terrorist group in the region. Although the group has suffered losses through joint operations conducted by the Somali National Army (SNA), the U.S. Africom and the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM), the group remains resolute in its quest to destabilize the region particularly in Somalia and Kenya.

Southern Africa.

Mozambique is the only country in Southern Africa that has been experiencing terrorism since October 2017, and May was not an exception. The country has been reeling from terrorist activities persistently since January. During the reporting period, there was a marginal increase in the number of attacks from two in April to three in May. However, with respect to deaths, there were none among either the civilian population or the security forces. A phenomenal decrease from 57 in April. Two attempted attacks foiled by the Mozambique Defence Armed Forces (FADM) led to the killing of 50 terrorists. In one such incident on 13 May, as many as 42 militants were killed, in Cuamacua, Mocimboa da Praia district in Cabo Delgado Province when the FADM intercepted a convoy of militants.

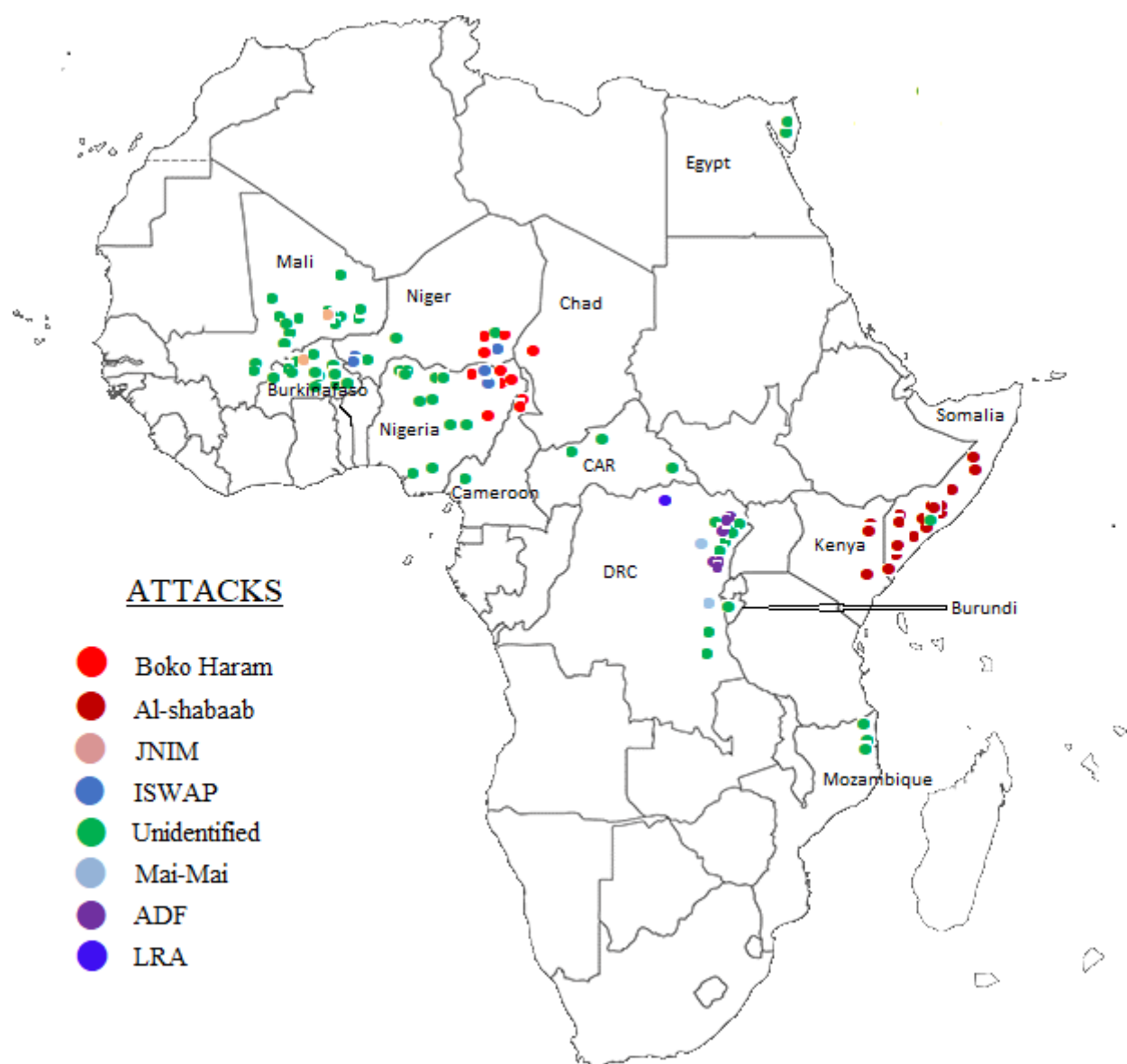
Meanwhile on 19 May, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Organ Troika (Troika for the Organ on Politics, Defence and Security Cooperation), consisting of Zimbabwe (Chair), Botswana (Incoming Chair) and Zambia (Outgoing Chair) met in Zimbabwe's capital, Harare, to discuss the mounting terrorism threat to civilians in Mozambique's northern Cabo Delgado Province. The meeting was attended by four Heads of State including Emmerson Mnangagwa of Zimbabwe, Mokgweetsi Masisi of Botswana, Edgar Lungu of Zambia, as well as the president of Mozambique, Filipe Nyusi. The meeting called for mapping out a strategy to better protect civilians in Cabo Delgado and urged SADC Member States to support Mozambique in the fight against terrorism.

North Africa and the Maghreb.

North Africa remained largely stable during the period under review. There were two incidents in Egypt where on 15 May, in Qabir Omair, Sheikh Zuweid, Sinai Province, a group of gunmen attacked the village and killed four civilians while injuring 13 others. In another incident on 29 May, in Al-Ajra area, also in Sinai Province two local men were killed by a landmine explosion. Although marginal, the incidents represent an increase in terrorist activity compared to the previous month where there was only one attack and no casualties. Counter-terrorism operations continued in Algeria and Egypt, killing a total of 67 terrorists with Egyptian security forces taking out 65 of those killed while the remaining two were eliminated in Algeria.

GENERAL TREND: TERRORISTS ATTACKS AND DEATHS

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



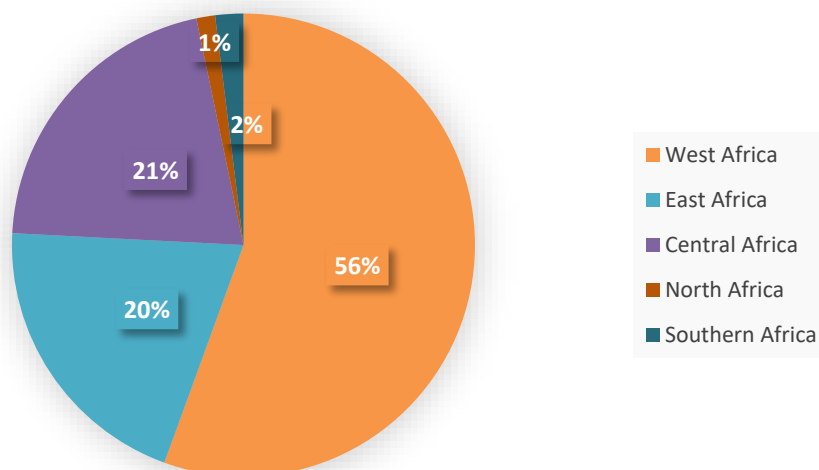
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

1. Total Number of Terrorist Attacks:

A total of 153 terrorism incidents including 6 cases of kidnapping were recorded from 1st to 31st May.

2. Terrorist Attacks by Region

Figure 1: Percentage per Region



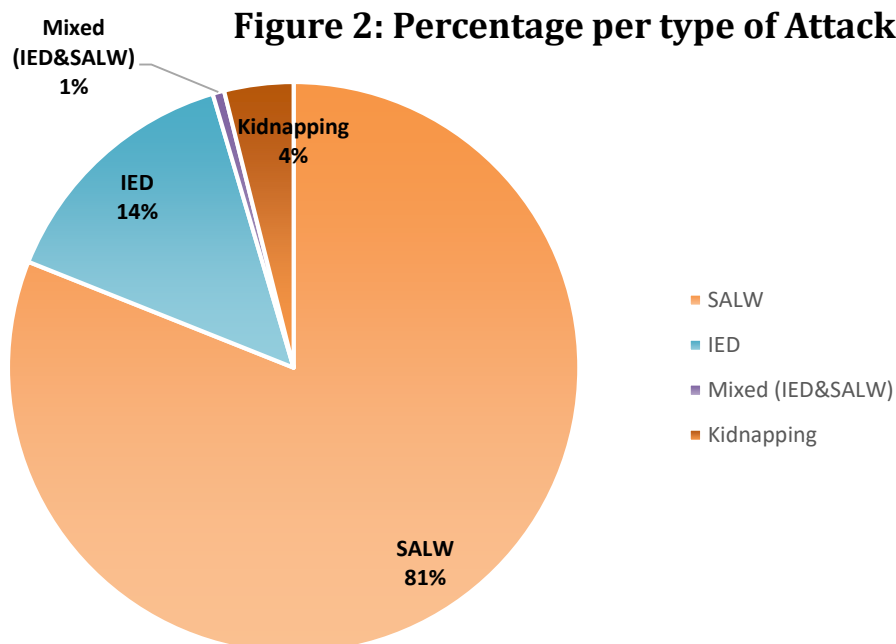
Number of Attacks per Region:

- West Africa: **85**
- Central Africa: **32**
- East Africa: **31**
- Southern Africa: **3**
- North Africa: **2**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

3. Types of Attack

Figure 2: Percentage per type of Attacks



Number of Attacks per Type:

- SALWs: **124**
- IEDs: **22**
- Mixed (IED&SALW): **1**
- Kidnapping: **6**

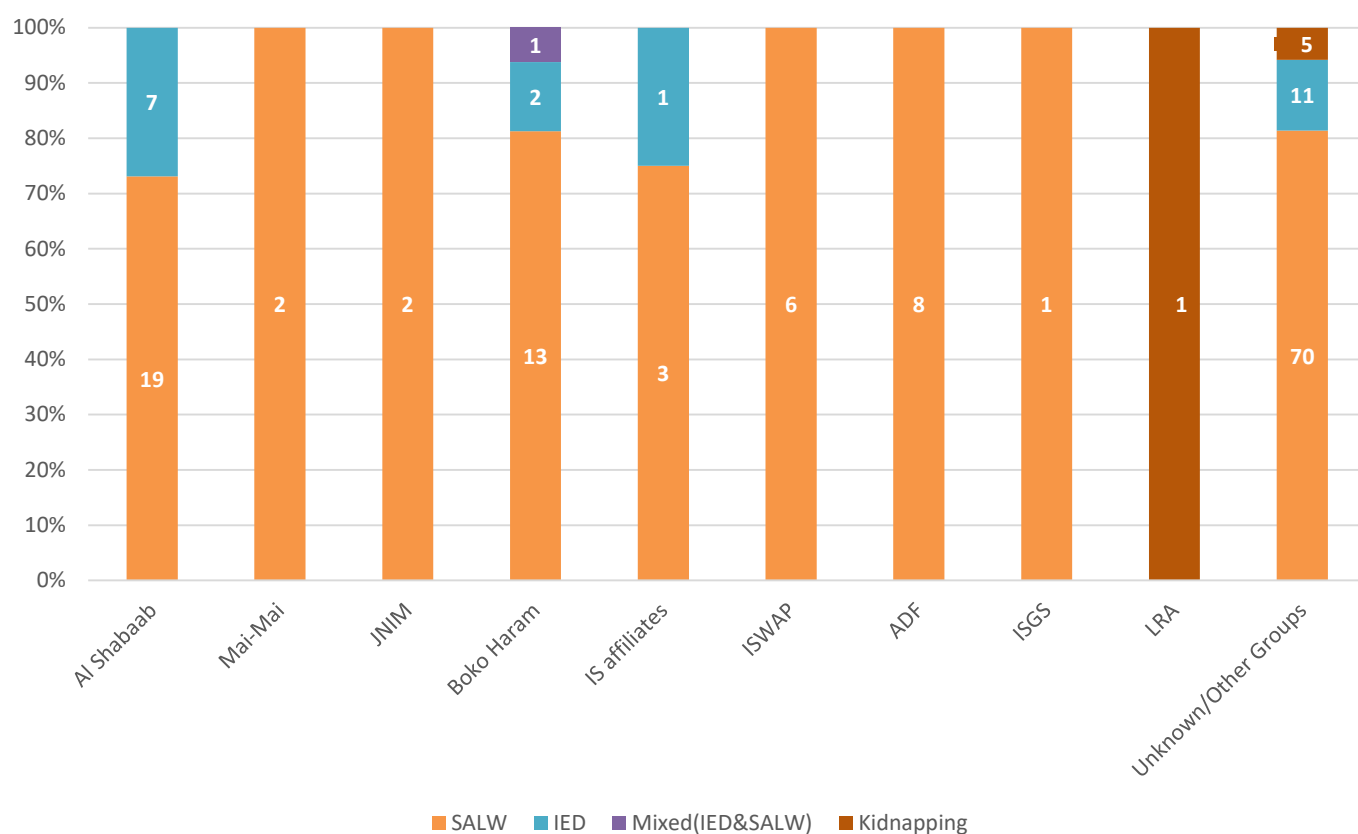
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Table 1: Types of Attacks by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	SALW	IED	Mixed	Kidnapping	Comments
Al-Shabaab	19	7	-	-	In a total of 26 attacks by the group, 19 involved SALWs and seven were IEDs.
ADF	8	-	-	-	ADF carried out eight attacks using SALWs.
Boko Haram	13	2	1	-	Boko Haram carried out 16 attacks. 13 involved SALWs and two were IEDs. One attack was mixed (IEDs & SALW).
ISWAP	6	1	-	-	ISWAP carried out six attacks using SALW. One attack was carried out using IEDs.
JNIM	2	-	-	-	JNIM used SALWs to carry out two attacks.
ISGS	1	-	-	-	ISGS carried out a single attack using SALWs.
IS affiliates	3	1	-	-	IS affiliates carried out three attacks using SALWs and one attack using IEDs.
LRA	-	-	-	1	LRA was responsible for one case of kidnapping
Mai-Mai	2	-	-	-	Mai-Mai carried out two attacks using SALWs.
Unknown/ Other Groups	70	11	-	5	Unknown/Other Groups used SALWs in majority of the attacks. In 70 out of 86 attacks by these groups, SALWs were used. They used IEDs in 11 attacks. They were also responsible for five cases of kidnapping.
TOTAL	124	22	1	6	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

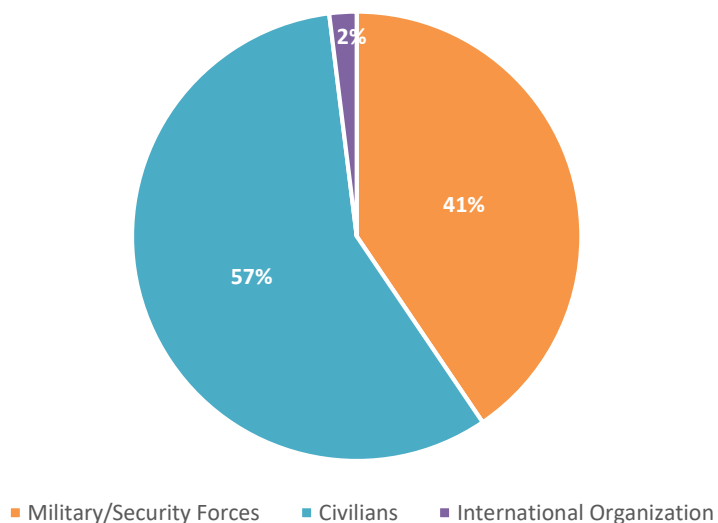
Figure 3: Percentage of Means employed by terrorist groups



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

4. Primary Targets

Figure 4: Primary Targets



Primary Targets

- Civilians: **88**
- Military/Security Forces: **62**
- International Organization: **3**
- **88** of the attacks representing **57%** targeted civilians.
- **62** attacks representing **41%** targeted Security/Military personnel.
- International Organization were targeted three time representing **2%** of the targets

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

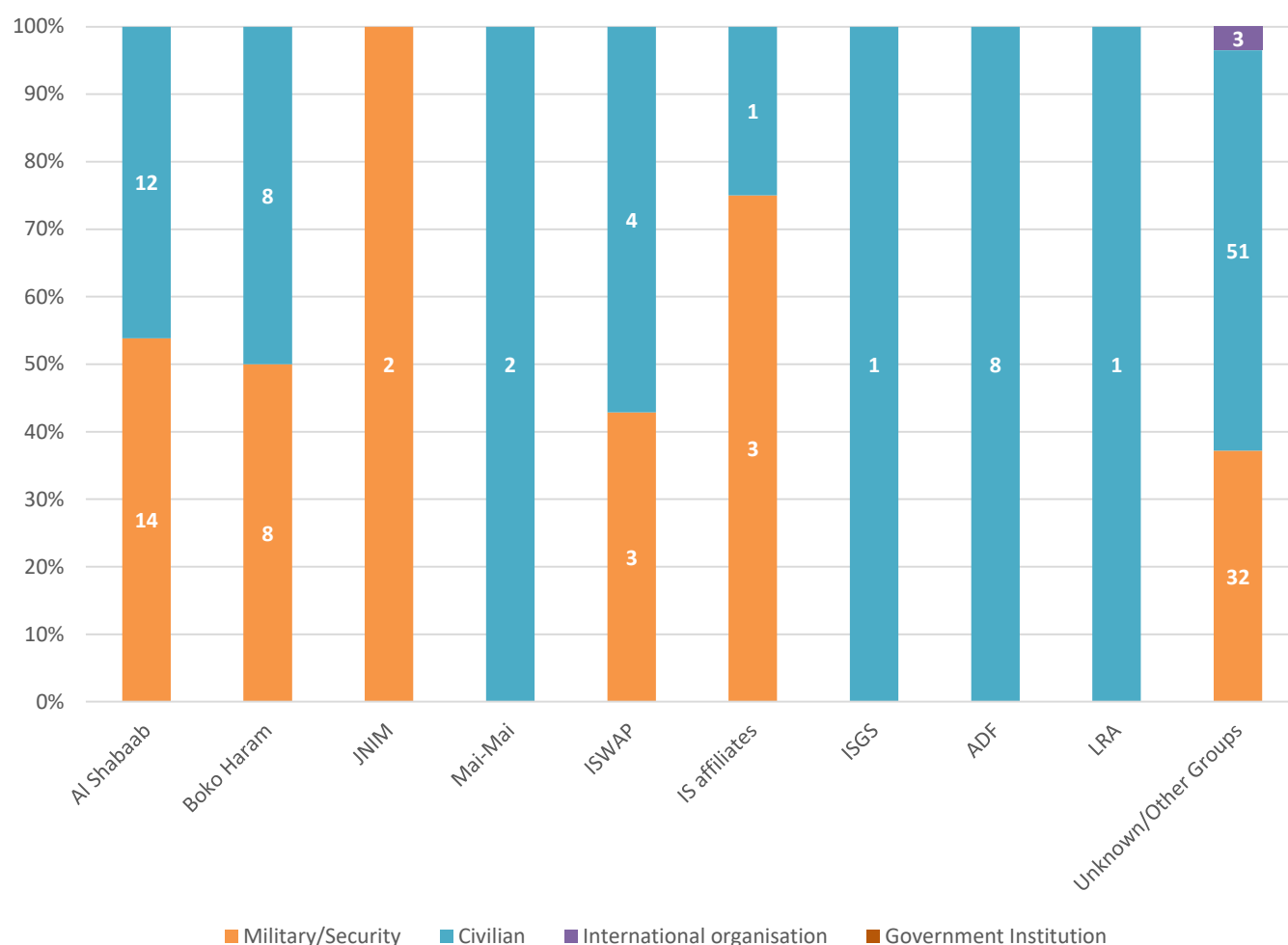
5. Terrorist Groups and their Primary Targets

Table 2: Details of Terrorist Groups and their Primary Targets

Terrorist Groups	Military / Security	Civilians	Int. Org.	Gov't Inst.	Comments
Al-Shabaab	14	12	-	-	Al-Shabaab carried out 14 attacks against Military/Security Forces and 12 attacks against civilians.
Boko Haram	8	8	-	-	Boko Haram carried out eight attacks against civilians and eight attacks Military/Security Forces.
ISWAP	3	4	-	-	ISWAP terrorists carried out three attacks against Military/Security Forces and four attacks against civilians.
IS affiliates	3	1	-	-	IS affiliates carried out a single attack against civilians and three attacks against Military/Security Forces.
JNIM	2	-	-	-	JNIM carried out two attacks against Military/Security Forces.
ADF	-	8	-	-	ADF targeted civilians with eight attacks.
LRA	-	1	-	-	LRA targeted civilians with one attack.
Mai-Mai	-	2	-	-	Mai-Mai carried out two attacks against civilians.
ISGS		1			ISGS targeted civilians with one attack
Unknown/ Other Groups	32	51	3	-	Attacks for which no group claimed responsibility mostly targeted civilians. 51 out of 86 attacks targeted civilians; 32 targeted Military/Security Forces, three targeted International Organizations.
TOTAL	62	88	3	-	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

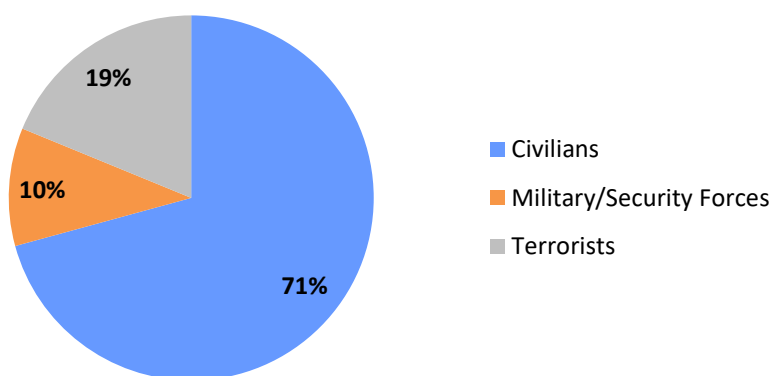
Figure 5: Percentage of Target per Group



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

6. Total Terrorism Deaths

Figure 6: Total Deaths



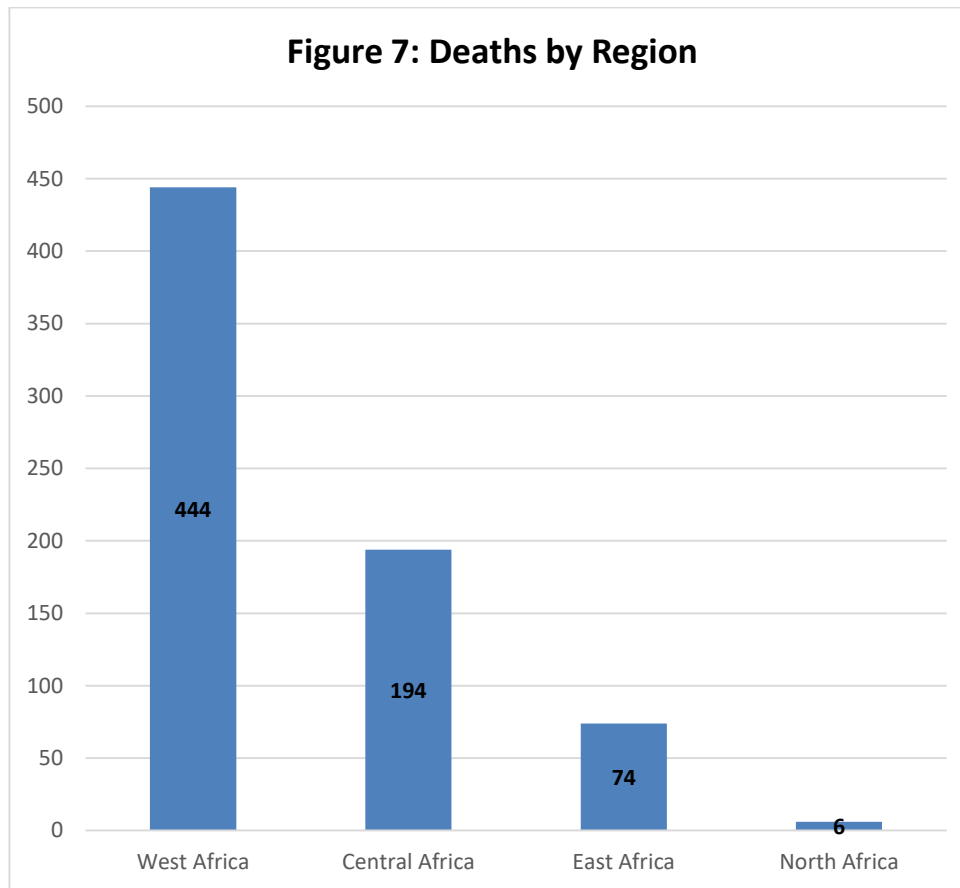
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Total Deaths: 718

- Civilians: **508**
- Military/Security Forces: **75**
- Terrorists: **135**

- A total of **718** deaths were recorded within the period under review.
- Out of the number, **71%** were civilians, **10%** were Military/Security Forces killed by terrorist groups and **19%** were terrorists killed by Security Forces.

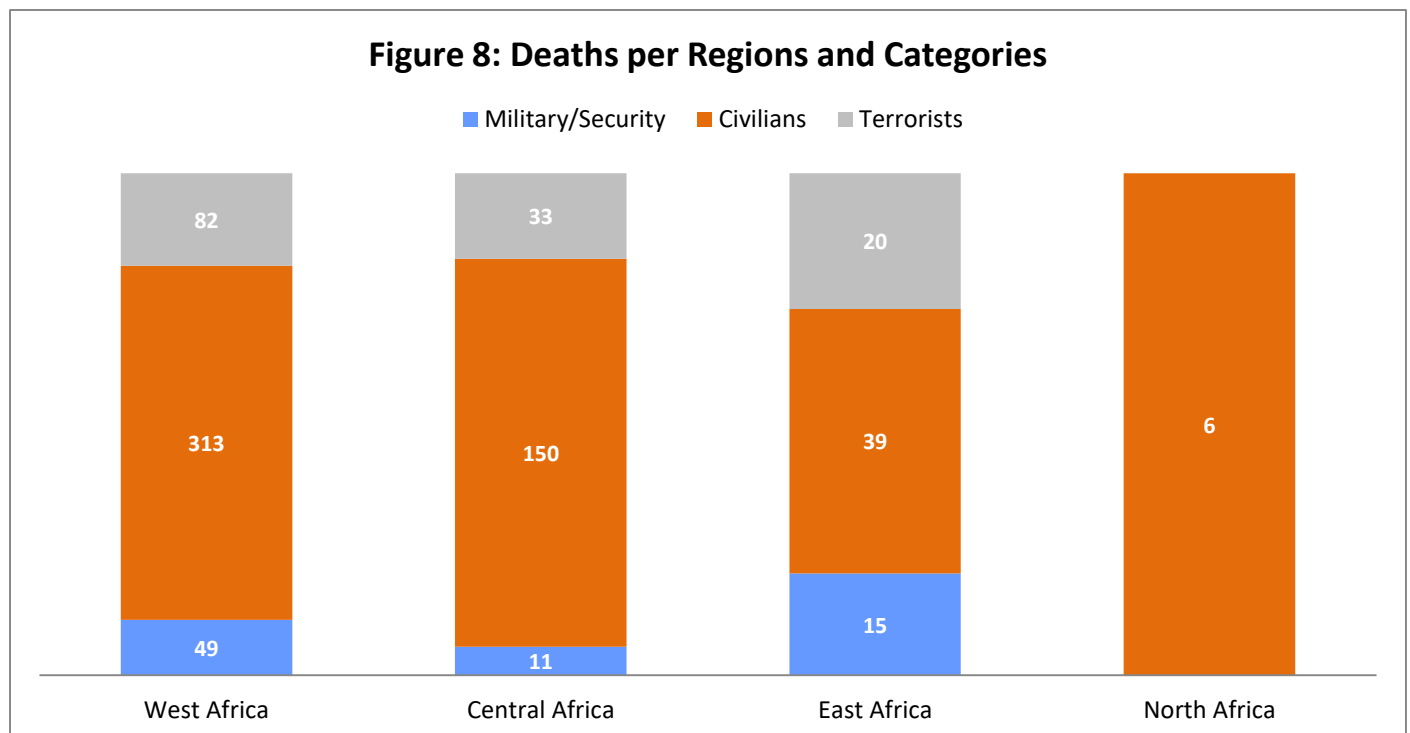
7. Terrorism Deaths Per Region



Deaths per Region

- **West Africa** recorded the highest number of deaths accounting for **62%** of total deaths.
- **Central Africa** recorded **27%** of deaths.
- **Northern Africa** recorded **1%** of deaths.
- **10%** of all terrorism deaths within the period occurred in **East Africa**.

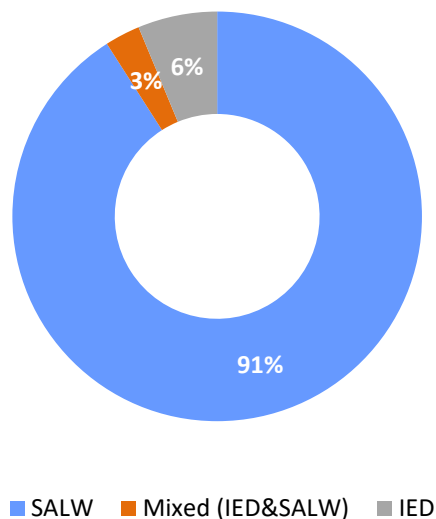
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Deaths per Types of Attacks

Figure 9: Deaths per Types of Attacks



Deaths by Types of Attacks

- SALWs: **653**
- IEDs: **45**
- Mixed (IED&SALW): **20**
 - **SALWs** accounted for **91%** of the deaths occasioned by terrorist attacks.
 - **6%** accounted for **IED**.
 - **3%** accounted for **Mixed (IED&SALW)**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

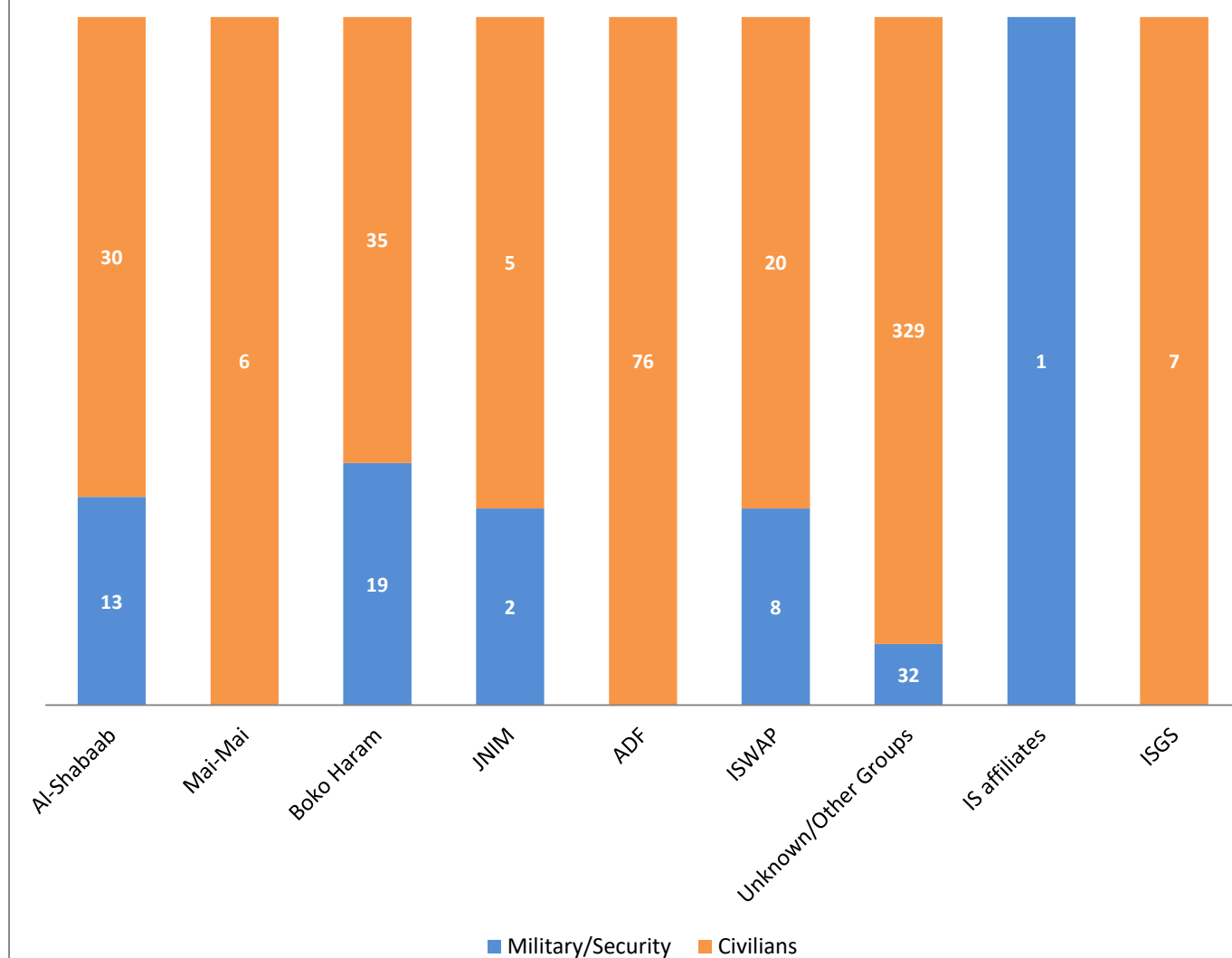
8. Attacks by Terrorist Groups and Casualties Inflicted

Table 3: Attacks and Casualties by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	Number of Attacks	Number of Deaths	Comments
Al-Shabaab	26	43	Al-Shabaab carried out 26 attacks, killing 43 persons.
Boko Haram	16	54	Boko Haram carried out 16 attacks, killing 54 persons.
ADF	8	76	ADF carried out eight attacks, killing 76 persons.
ISWAP	7	28	ISWAP carried out seven attacks, killing 28 persons.
IS affiliates	4	1	IS affiliates carried out four attacks, killing one person.
Mai-Mai	2	6	Mai-Mai carried out two attacks, killing six persons.
JNIM	2	7	JNIM carried out two attacks, killing seven persons.
ISGS	1	7	ISGS carried out one attack, killing seven persons
LRA	1	0	LRA carried out one attack without killing
Unknown/Other Groups	86	361	86 attacks were carried out by Unknown/Other Groups. These attacks added up to 361 deaths.
TOTAL	153	583	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Figure 10: Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist Groups



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

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

Table 4: Details of Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	Number Killed	Comments
Boko Haram	231	A total of 231 terrorists killed were from Boko Haram group.
ISWAP	83	83 terrorists of ISWAP group were killed.
Al-Shabaab	73	73 Al-Shabaab members were killed.
ISGS	30	30 ISGS militants were killed.
IS Affiliates	3	Three IS Affiliates were killed
Unknown/Other Groups	609	A total of 609 terrorists killed were from Unknown/Other Groups.
TOTAL	1029	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

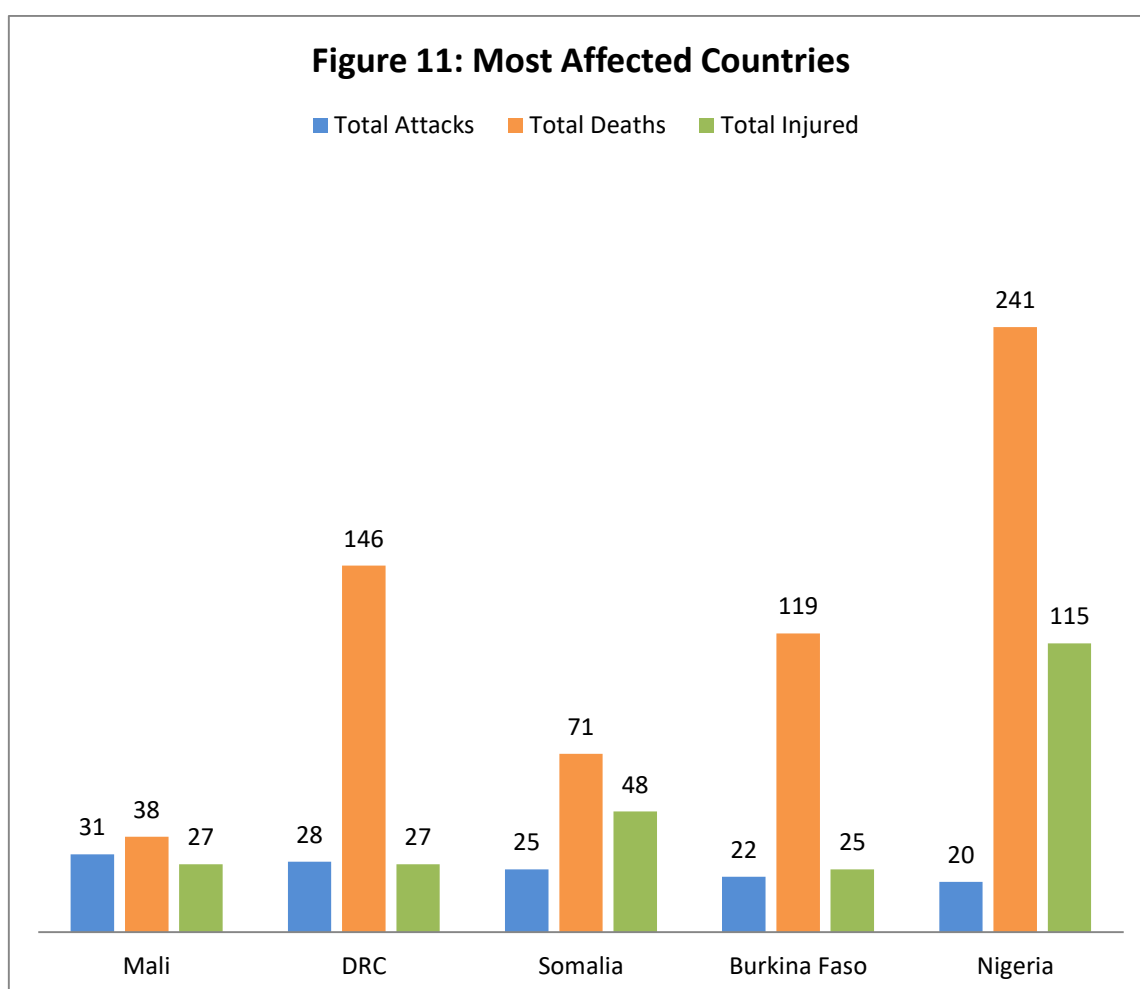
10. The Five Most Affected Countries

Table 5: Five Countries Most Affected

Country	Total Attacks	Total Deaths	Total injured
Mali	31	38	27
DRC	28	146	27
Somalia	25	71	48
Burkina Faso	22	119	25
Nigeria	20	241	115
TOTAL	126	615	242

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

- **Mali** recorded the highest number of **attacks (31)** resulting in **38** deaths.
- **DRC** recorded the second highest number of **attacks (28)** resulting in the **146** deaths.
- **Somalia** recorded **25 attacks** resulting in **71** deaths.
- **Burkina Faso** recorded **22 attacks** resulting in **119** deaths.
- **Nigeria** recorded the lowest number of attacks (**20**) resulting in **241** deaths.



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

11. High Profile Attacks

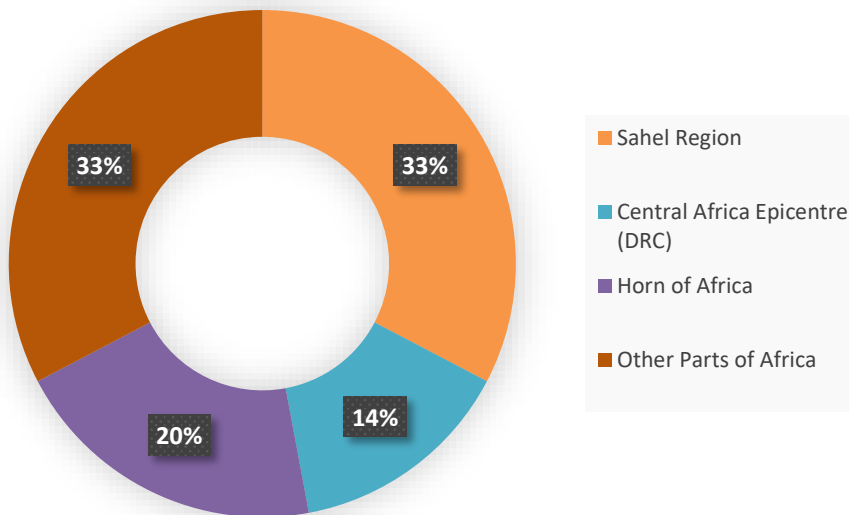
Table 6: List of high-Profile Attacks

No	Country	Place	Date	Group	Deaths	Description
1	Burkina Faso	Yagha Province	11/05/2020	Unknown group	28	Unidentified terrorists ambushed Burkinabe soldiers killing eight soldiers. A counter attack by the military killed 20 assailants.
2	DRC	Tikamaibo	27/05/2020	ADF	26	Suspected ADF carried out an attack in the village and killed 26 civilians.
3	Nigeria	Garki village	28/05/2020	Unknown group	25	An attack by unidentified terrorists left 25 people dead.
4	Burkina Faso	Kompiembi ga	30/05/2020	Unknown group	25	Unidentified gunmen attacked a livestock market killing 25 people and injuring many others.
5	Nigeria	Kuzari village	28/05/2020	Unknown group	25	An attack by unknown terrorists left 25 people dead.
6	CAR	Ndele	01/05/2020	Unknown group	25	Clashes between unidentified groups caused the deaths of 25 people and the injury of 51 civilians.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Attacks in Epicentres

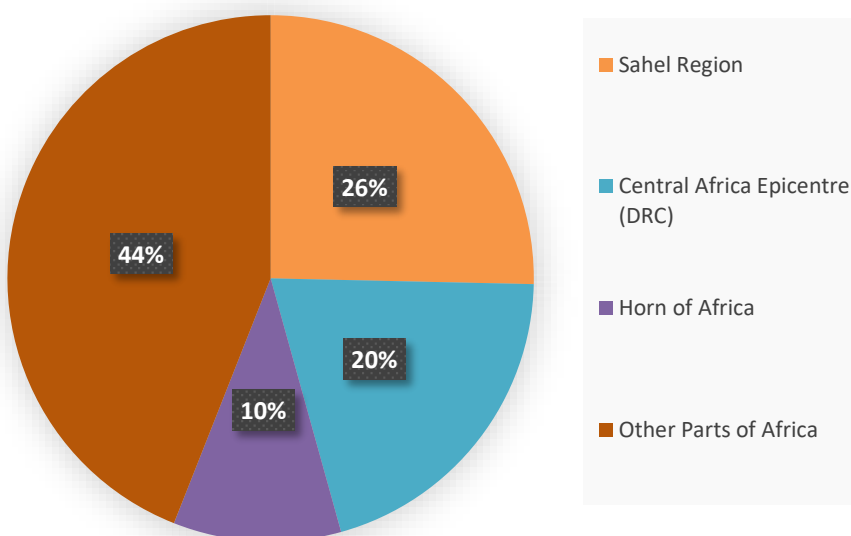
Figure 12: Attacks in Epicentres



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

12. Total Deaths Recorded in Epicentres

Figure 13: Deaths in Epicentres



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Total Attacks in Africa: 153

- Sahel region: **50**
- Central Africa (DRC): **22**
- Horn of Africa: **31**
- Other parts of Africa: **50**
- Within the period under review, the **Sahel** (Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger) recorded **33%**;
- **Central Africa (DRC) Epicenter** recorded **14%**;
- **The Horn of Africa** recorded **20%** of all the attacks in Africa.
- The **Other Parts of Africa** recorded **33%** of all the attacks.

Total Deaths in Africa: 718

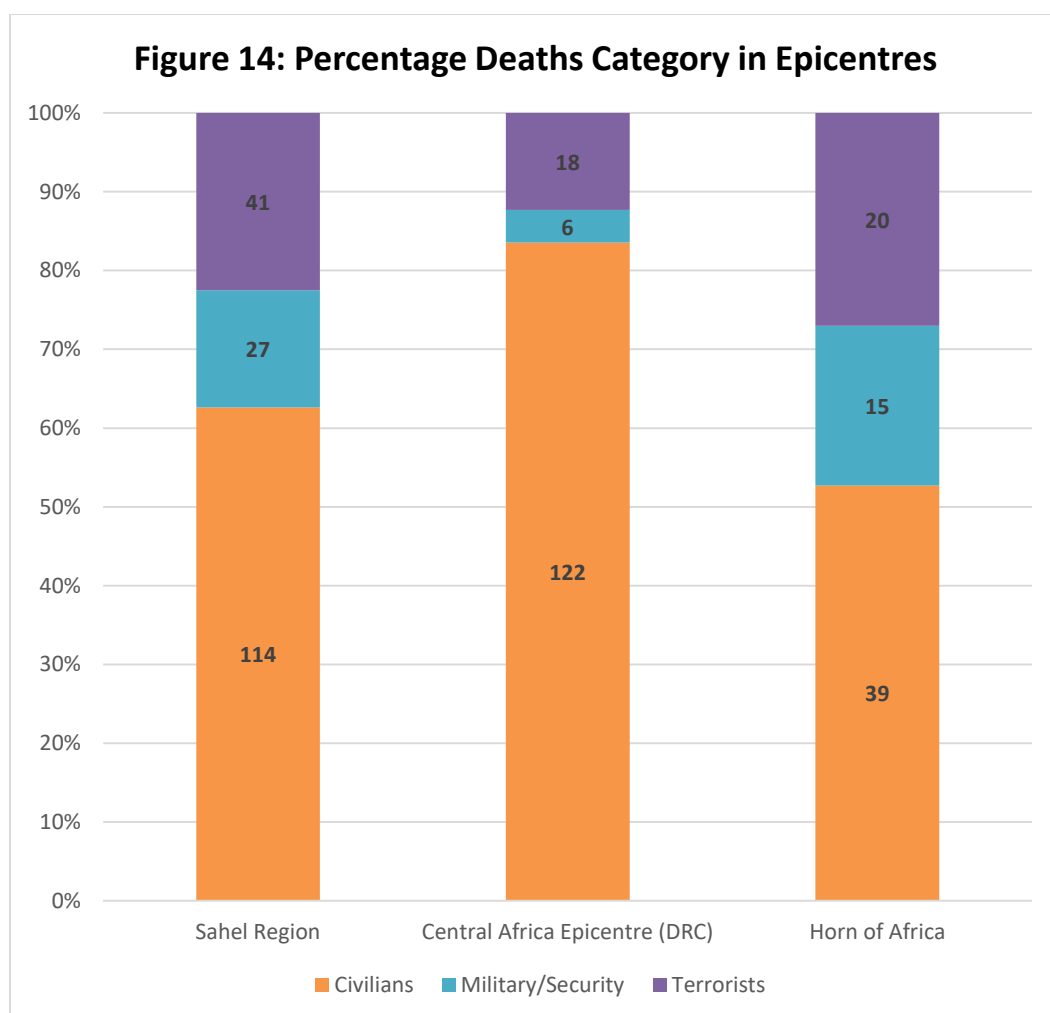
- Sahel Region: **182**
- Central Africa (DRC): **146**
- Horn of Africa: **74**
- Other parts of Africa: **316**
- **26%** of the deaths recorded in the **Sahel Region**.
- **20% and 10%** of the deaths occurred respectively in the **Central Africa (DRC)** and in the **Horn of Africa**.
- **44%** of the deaths recorded within the period under review occurred in the **Other Parts of Africa**.

13. Deaths by Category in Epicentres

Table 7: Category of Deaths in Epicentres

Epicentre	Civilian	Military	Terrorists	Comments
Sahel Region	114	27	41	The Sahel region recorded the highest number of deaths against Military/Security Forces among the epicentres.
Central Africa Epicentre (DRC)	122	6	18	The Central Africa region (DRC) recorded the highest number of deaths against Civilians among the epicentres.
Horn of Africa	39	15	20	The Horn of Africa recorded the lowest number of deaths among Civilians within the epicentres.
TOTAL	275	48	79	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

CONCLUSION

The Sahel Belt of West Africa continues to experience a devastating surge of terrorism in the region. The evolving trend of the region being the leading terrorism epicentre in the Continent since beginning of the year continues, with Mali and the Burkina Faso being the most affected.

In Central Africa, violence continues to plunge eastern DRC deeper into instability. This is due to ADF's increased attacks against civilians that have positioned the group as the deadliest in the Continent during the month of May. Despite FARDC launched offensive in January targeting militia operating in the gold-rich Ituri Province, the fairly new militia groups sprawling in the eastern DRC, particularly the Kyini ya Kilima and CODECO, appear to be growing in strength and tactics. This escalating violence in the DRC is taking place in spite of the presence of United Nations Stabilization Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO), whose mandate include limited offensive operations against armed elements. In the face of the deteriorating security situation in the DRC, the UN together with the AU need to outline and implement a workable solution to the DRC security challenges.

The Military campaigns against the Boko Haram by the Chadian and Nigerian armies, have indisputably recorded successes against the group. Boko Haram has consecutively suffered the highest number of casualties in the last two months compared to other terrorist groups in the Africa. However, it will be perilous to conclude that the lethality of the group is diminishing. Boko Haram remains a major security challenge in the Lake Chad Basin.

Despite the recent effort made by the United Nations Security Council in imposing a ban on components used for manufacturing IEDs in an effort to assist Somali government fight the scourge of terrorism and violent extremism, Al-Shabaab remains the most active group in the region. The group is continuing to use IEDs to carry out its attacks. As of May 2020, the impact of the ban is yet to be felt.

During the period counter-terrorism operations, particularly in Mozambique and Egypt commendably eliminated high numbers of armed elements. The SADC meeting held in Zimbabwe to discuss the deteriorating security situation in Northern Mozambique is a step in the right direction. Although the meeting urged SADC Member States to support Mozambique in fighting terrorists, it did not specify what type of assistance should be offered. There is the need for SADC to map out a strategy on how to assist Mozambique to contain the growing insecurity in its northern territories.

FORECAST FOR NEXT EDITION

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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PROFILE OF ACSRT/CAERT

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



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APPENDIX 1: SYNTHESIS TABLE OF TERRORISM ATTACKS AND CT OPERATIONS IN AFRICA

No	Country/ Regions:	Type and total of attacks				Terrorists Groups Clashes	Total Dead			Total Wounded			Hostages	Hostages Released	Arrested Terrorists	Primary Targets			
		Small Arms and light weapons (SALW)	Explosives (IED)	Mixed (IED and SALW)	Kidnapping		Security/Military	Civilians	Terrorists	Security/Military	Civilians	Terrorists				Security/Military	Civilians	Government officials or institutions	International Organizations
Central Africa	Burundi	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Cameroon	4	1	0	0	0	3	3	34	20	3	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
	CAR	2	0	0	1	0	0	25	10	0	51	0	6	0	0	0	2	0	1
	Chad	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	DRC	21	0	0	1	0	6	122	41	25	2	0	55	0	23	4	18	0	0
East Africa	Kenya	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
	Somalia	19	9	0	0	0	15	39	73	7	37	12	0	0	1	16	12	0	0
North Africa	Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Egypt	1	1	0	0	0	5	6	65	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Africa	Mozambique	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
	Burkina Faso	19	0	0	1	0	23	61	102	6	24	0	3	0	38	14	6	0	0
	Mali	18	7	0	0	1	7	28	93	20	8	2	0	1	22	14	9	0	2
	Niger	9	0	0	0	0	14	25	106	13	1	0	1	0	0	4	5	0	0
	Nigeria	24	3	1	3	0	10	199	450	17	107	1	17	317	61	3	28	0	0
Sub-Total		124	22	1	6	1	85	508	1029	110	258	15	82	318	146	62	88	0	3
General Total		153				1	1622			383			82	318	146	153			

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

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

APPENDIX 2: KIDNAPPINGS

Six cases of kidnappings were recorded and a total of 70 persons were taken hostage in Nigeria, Burkina Faso, DRC and CAR during the period.

- **01 May, Lafia LGA, Nasarawa State, Nigeria.** Unknown gunmen kidnapped a Chief from Lafia village.
- **11 May, Kompienga province, Burkina Faso.** Three agents from a local mobile phone company were kidnapped by unidentified gunmen.
- **18 May, Bas-Uele, DRC.** Suspected LRA elements kidnapped 55 people during a double incursion in the town.
- **25 May, Batangafo, Central African Republic.** Six aid workers of an NGO were kidnapped by unknown armed men.
- **27 May, Bukan Sidi village, Lafia LGA, Nasarawa State.** Unknown gunmen kidnapped the state chapter chairman of the Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN)
- **29 May, Boji-Boji Owa Community, Ika LGA, Delta State.** Unknown gunmen attack led to the kidnaping of four people

APPENDIX 3: TERRORIST ATTACKS RECORDED BY REGION

CENTRAL AFRICA

BURUNDI

10 May, Kamenge Quarter, Bujumbura. A grenade attack by unidentified group injured 12 people.

CAMEROON

05 May, Kumche, Far North. Boko Haram terrorists attacked and killed a soldier. 10 military personnel were also injured.

07 May, Mamfe, South-West region. Unidentified gunmen ambushed a military convoy escorting the Mayor of Mamfe leading to exchange of fire that killed the Mayor and injured three soldiers.

14 May, Majague locality, Mayo-Tsanaga, Far North. Two civilians were killed and three others injured during an incursion by Boko Haram.

26 May, Fotokol, Logone and Chari, Far North. Boko Haram militants attacked and killed two Cameroonian soldiers. Five terrorists were also killed during the attack.

27 May, Fotokol, Logone and Chari, Far North. At least seven soldiers were injured by the explosion of a landmine. ISWAP militants claimed responsibility for the attack.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

01 May, Ndele, North-Eastern region. Clashes between unidentified groups caused the deaths of 25 people and the injury of 51 civilians.

20 May, Obo, South-East. The Central African Army and the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) repelled an offensive by the Union for Peace in the Central African Republic (UPC) armed group and killed 10 men of the group.

25 May, Batangafo. Six aid workers of the “humanitaire DRC” NGO were kidnapped by unknown armed men.

CHAD

09 May, Lake Chad region. Boko Haram released a video of the execution of two Chadian soldiers, taken prisoner during an attack.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

01 May, Djugu, Ituri. The Cooperative for the Development of Congo (CODECO) militiamen attacked and killed five people.

02 May, Muchacha, Mambassa, Ituri. Mai-Mai militiamen attacked a mining site and killed three soldiers.

04 May, Marabo, Ituri. Militiamen from a new-armed group called Kyini ya kilima, “Force Patriotique et Integrationniste du Congo” (FPIC) attacked a camp of the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC). Four soldiers were killed and two wounded. Eight assailants were neutralized, six were wounded and two were captured. The FARDC seized some weapons, including four AK-47.

07 May 2020, Mbingi village, Ituri region. Three civilians were beheaded in an attack by the Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) fighters.

10 May, Djugu, Ituri. In an encounter between FARDC and CODECO militia men, 13 FARDC soldiers were injured.

11 May, Mahagi, Djugu. Six People including two children were killed by CODECO armed men.

12 May, Mama Neema Beni region. FARDC repelled an attack by ADF. Three civilians were killed and two people injured, including a soldier.

12 May, Musubi, Tangayinka. Armed men attacked the village. One person was injured.

17 May, Mahagi, Ituri. The armed group CODECO attacked the village and killed three people. They burnt more than 400 houses.

14 May, Kokola, Beni, North-Kivu. Seven people were killed and nine others were missing following an attack by unknown assailants.

13 May, Eringeti, Baungachu-Luna. ADF attacked the town killing four people. A child was also missing.

18 May, Bas-Uele. Suspected Lord Resistance Army (LRA) elements kidnapped 55 people during a double incursion in the town.

18 May, Djugu, Ituri. In a clash between the FARDC and the militiamen of CODECO, FARDC killed six militiamen and lost two of its soldiers.

21 May, Beni, Eastern region. Nine civilians were killed in an attack blamed on ADF militia.

24 May, Loselose, Beni. Seven civilians were killed in an attack attributed to the ADF.

25 May, North Kivu, Ituri Province. 10 people were killed by the ADF during an incursion on the night of Sunday May 24 to Monday May 25.

25 May, Makutano, Ituri Province. Suspected terrorist fighters killed 17 people.

25 May, Buba, Djugu, Ituri Province. Four elements of CODECO militia were neutralized in the fighting between the FARDC and the armed group. Five FARDC soldiers were injured.

26 May, Nyunzu. Two people died and several others injured during an attack carried out by Twa combatants associated with the Mai-Mai.

26 May, Samboko village, Ituri province. Suspected ADF terrorists carried out an attack in the village and killed 14 civilians.

27 May, Tikamaibo village, Ituri province. Suspected ADF carried out an attack in the village and killed 26 civilians.

28 May, Mikenge, Mwenga, South-Kivu. Mai-Mai militia men attacked and killed three people.

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

16 May, Khrof Arar, Wajir, North-Eastern region. Al-Shabaab militants raided a police camp. The police overpowered the terrorists and killed three militants.

16 May, Khrof Arar, Wajir, North-Eastern region. Al-Shabaab militants destroyed a Safaricom communications mast.

18 May, Bura East-Garissa, North-Eastern region. Al-Shabaab targeted police officers on patrol with a homemade bomb that was planted on the road. The militants also engaged the police in a shootout with no casualties.

SOMALIA

03 May, Ceel-Salini, Lower Shabelle. Somali National Army (SNA) killed 10 Al-Shabaab militants and injured several others, after Al-Shabaab attacked their bases.

03 May, Adan Yabal district, Middle Shabelle. Al-Shabaab publicly executed a man accused of spying for SNA and U.S. forces.

04 May, Mogadishu. Unknown assailants assassinated a London-based television journalist, by stabbing him with a sharp object.

05 May, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab assassinated two government officials.

09 May, Boosaaso, Bari region. Puntland State security forces foiled an attack by the Islamic State in Somalia (ISS), killing two militants.

13 May, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab assailants claimed responsibility for a hand grenade attack that targeted a security checkpoint, killing four security officers and injuring two civilians.

15 May, Bilis Qoo-qani town, Afmadow district, Lower Juba region. 20 Al-Shabaab militants attacked an SNA camp. Five militants were killed by Kenyan soldiers under the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM), who also seized five AK-47 rifles and several ammunitions from the militants.

17 May, Galkayo city, Mudug region. Al-Shabaab killed the governor of the Mudug region together with three of his bodyguards in a suicide car bombing.

19 May, Mogadishu. ISS attacked SNA soldiers with an IED-laden vehicle. No casualties reported.

20 May, Mogadishu. A roadside explosion targeting a Somali police vehicle killed one officer and injured three others. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

22 May, Kolbio, Lower Juba region. Al-Shabaab attacked the Forward Operating Base manned by Somali Armed Forces and the Kenya Defense Forces. No casualties reported.

22 May, Hosingo, Lower Juba region. Al-Shabaab militants unsuccessfully attempted to stage an attack on Forward Operating Base using PKMs.

22 May, Mogadishu. ISS killed one police officer and wounded another in an assassination attack.

24 May, Wardiile, Bay region. Al-Shabaab fighters ambushed a group of men transporting Khat, killing one person and injuring two others.

24 May, Baidoa, Bay region. A bomb explosion perpetrated by Al-Shabaab left five people dead and injured more than 20 others.

24 May, Bulo Hawo Village, Gedo region. An IED explosion perpetrated by Al-Shabaab killed a Deputy Commander of South West forces.

24 May, Elbur, Galgudud region. Al-Shabaab militants publicly executed a Somali man accused of murdering another man.

25 May, Muku Dhere, Middle Shabelle region. Al-Shabaab raided a water well, killed the owner and abducted his sons.

25 May, Dhobley town, Lower Jubba region. About 20 Al-Shabaab militants attacked Jubaland Security Forces' (JSF) recruits training camp. One recruit was slightly injured and four terrorists killed.

26 May, Bal'ad, Middle Shabelle region. Armed Al-Shabaab militias attacked a camp and killed two military personnel.

26 May, Bal'ad, Middle Shabelle region. A roadside explosion targeted at SNA military vehicle killed five soldiers.

28 May, Mogadishu. A car bomb explosion killed a police officer and a civilian passenger.

28 May, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab gunmen shot and killed a prominent tribal elder and his bodyguard.

28 May, Gololey village, Middle Shabelle region. Nine health care workers were killed and their bodies dumped along a highway. No group claimed responsibility.

28 May, Burahache town, Gedo region. Al-Shabaab militants threw a hand grenade targeting SNA soldiers, injuring two.

29 May, Qoryoley, Lower Shabelle region. Al-Shabaab executed a 50-year old sorcerer.

31 May, Afgoye, Lower Shebelle region. 10 people were killed and 13 others injured when a minibus struck a roadside bomb.

NORTH AFRICA

EGYPT

15 May, Qabir Omair, Sheikh Zuweid, Sinai province. A group of gunmen attacked the village killing four civilians and injuring 13 others.

29 May, Al-Ajra Area, Sinai province. Two tribesmen were killed by a landmine explosion.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

04 May, Nengande, Nangande district, Cabo Delgado. Militants launched an attack on the village of Nangade. No casualties reported.

24 May, Koko village, Macomia district, Cabo Delgado. IS affiliated militants attacked the village, setting houses on fire and looting food and other items.

25 May, Machova and Bangala villages, Macomia district, Cabo Delgado. Three suspected militants were reportedly captured by residents and handed over to a unit of the Defense and Security Forces (FDS) in Macomia.

28 May, Macomia town, Cabo Delgado. Unidentified militants attacked the town of Macomia, burnt houses and the health centre. They also hoisted IS flag. Unknown number of casualties.

BURKINA FASO

02 May, Djibo-Bourzanga axis, Pobé-Mengao Commune, Soum province. Four gendarmes were ambushed by unidentified gunmen. One gendarme was killed, while another was missing.

03 May, Toudeni village, Gourma province. Unidentified attackers killed five civilians. A counter-attack by volunteers eliminated four terrorists and injured many others.

11 May, Kompienga province. Three agents from a local mobile phone company were kidnapped by unidentified gunmen.

11 May, Kankanfougouol Village, Yagha province. Unidentified terrorists ambushed Burkinabe soldiers killing eight soldiers. A counter attack by the military killed 20 assailants.

14 May, Banh Commune, Loroum province. An ambush on Burkinabe forces and defense volunteers killed two volunteers, injured three others with one missing.

17 May, Pobé Mengao, Djibo, Soum province. A group of unidentified armed men attacked Volunteers for the Defense of the Motherland. Two volunteers were killed and another was injured.

18 May, Banh Commune, Loroum province. JNIM militants ambushed military on patrol, two soldiers and five civilian defense volunteers were killed.

22 May, Mani, Gnagna province. Unidentified armed fighters ambushed a joint counter-terrorism team killing three people, including a soldier and two Volunteers for the Defense of the Motherland.

22 May, Kiemna-Yarce, Pissila, Sanmatenga province. Unidentified armed men ambushed soldiers and Volunteers for the Defense of the Motherland who were patrol. No casualties reported.

23 May, Barsalogho-Pissila, Sanmatenga province. Unidentified armed men ambushed soldiers and Volunteers for the Defense of the Motherland killing several of them. Three terrorists were also killed.

23 May, Gasseliki, Soum province. Burkinabe soldiers on patrol were attacked by unknown gunmen. The soldiers repelled the attack and killed 13 attackers.

23 May, Ouagadougou, Kadiogo province. Burkinabe Armed forces football team goalkeeper was killed by terrorists in an attack.

24 May, Faramana, Houet Province. A police station was attacked by unknown gunmen. Two soldiers were killed with one other missing. The police station was burnt.

24 May, Madouba, Kossi province. The border police station was attacked by armed individuals. No casualty was recorded.

24 May, Djibasso commune, Djibasso Department, Kossi province. Unidentified gunmen attacked a military checkpoint killing one soldier and injuring another.

25 May, Tansarga, Tapoa province. Unidentified armed individuals burnt down the Customs station and two service vehicles. They also seized motorcycles parked inside the Customs post.

25 May, Solle, Loroum province. Unidentified armed men attacked the military detachment of the town. No death recorded.

29 May, Dougouma-Ingane axis, Loroum province. Armed Terrorist Group (GAT) attack on a convoy of mainly shopkeepers escorted by a local self-defence unit led to the deaths 15 civilians. Some others were reported wounded or missing.

30 May, Kompiembiga, Kompienga province. Unidentified gunmen attacked a livestock market killing 25 people and injuring many others.

30 May, Foube Town, Barsalogho Department, Sanmatenga province. Unidentified gunmen attacked a humanitarian convoy killing five civilians and five soldiers. 20 other people were injured.

MALI

01 May, Bamako region. A French Operation Barkhane soldier who was injured by and IED explosion on 23/04/2020 died from his injuries.

01 May, Sienso, San Circle, Segou region. A tollbooth was attacked by six armed men on motorbikes, significantly damaging the tollbooth.

01 May, Bara Commune, Ansongo circle, Mopti region. A civilian truck hit an explosive device near Bara. Four civilians were injured.

02 May, Intamedhe village, Gao region. Suspected members of Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) killed seven civilians.

03 May, Dire town, Dire circle, Tombuoktu region. A police station was attacked by unknown gunmen, three officers were injured.

05 May, Goundam Town, Goundam circle, Tombuoktu region. Unidentified armed men attacked a military checkpoint and injured an officer. The military confiscated a motorcycle and an automatic rifle.

05 May, Dinangourou Village, Koro circle, Mopti region. A vehicle of FAMa hit an IED resulting in injury to a soldier.

05 May, Mindoli, Bandiagara circle, Mopti region. Unidentified terrorists attacked a military post killing a civilian, injuring a soldier and three villagers. The military retaliated killing three terrorists.

07 May, In-Tillit commune, Gao circle, Gao region. Power tussle between Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM) and ISGS members led to the killing of several ISGS combatants.

08 May, near Diallo village, Bandiagara circle, Mopti region. Suspected extremists ambushed Malian Defense and Security Forces (MDSF) on patrol. One soldier was injured.

08 May, Lellehoye-Gourma village, Ansongo circle, Mopti region. An attack on a FAMa convoy by unknown gunmen was repelled resulting in the death of an attacker and injury to another.

10 May, Sobangouma village, Koro circle, Mopti region. Two civilian men on motorbikes hit an IED leading to the death of one and injury to the other.

10 May, Aguelhok, Kidal region. A MINUSMA patrol van hit an IED. Three peacekeepers died and four others injured.

10 May, near Omo village, Koro circle, Mopti region. A vehicle of the National Guard hit an IED resulting in injuries to four soldiers and a damaged to the vehicle.

12 May, Temera, Bourem circle, Gao region. An ambulance was attacked by unidentified armed men. No death was recorded.

13 May, Menaka Region. A MINUSMA vehicle on patrol hit an IED and came under fire from unidentified gunmen. Three peacekeepers were injured and the vehicle was damaged.

15 May, Tabangout, Menaka region. Armed bandits intercepted a policeman and confiscated his motorcycle and gun. No casualty was recorded.

17 May, Menaka city, Menaka region. Armed gunmen attack on a self-defense group was foiled and one attacker was arrested.

20 May, Doma village, Koro Circle, Mopti region. Unidentified armed men killed four civilians and one person missing.

22 May, Menaka town, Menaka region. JNIM terrorists attacked MINUSMA and FAMa camps with rockets causing damage to the camps but no casualties.

24 May, Koury commune, Yorosso Circle, Sikasso region. An attack by gunmen on a military checkpoint left one soldier injured and material damage to the checkpoint.

24 May, Bandiagara circle, Mopti region. A fight between Dozo hunters and terrorists led to the death of 10 people from both sides.

27 May, Am village, Koro circle, Mopti region. An attack perpetrated by unidentified gunmen led to the death of four civilians.

29 May, Taama village, Bankass Circle, Mopti region. An armed attack left 11 people dead and many others missing.

29 May, Tombouctou, Tombouctou circle. Unidentified gunmen attacked a National Guard vehicle killing two guards.

31 May, Mondoro village, Douentza circle, Mopti region. An attack by unknown gunmen was repelled by FAMa. No loss of life or material damage on FAMa's side.

NIGER

03 May, Diffa region. Islamic State in West Africa (ISWAP) terrorists attacked Nigerien Army, killing two soldiers and injuring three others.

05 May, Gaigorou, Dessa commune, Tillaberi region. Armed men on motorcycles attacked the village, killing two civilians and injuring one.

08 May, Gadbo village, Anzourou Commune, Tillaberi region. ISWAP terrorists attack killed 10 civilians. They also looted cereals and rusticated cattle.

08 May, Zibane Koira-Zeno village, Anzourou Commune, Tillaberi region. ISWAP terrorists attack killed seven civilians. They also looted cereals and rusticated cattle.

08 May, Zibane Koira-Tegui village, Anzourou Commune, Tillaberi region. ISWAP terrorists attack led to the deaths of three civilians. They also looted cereals and rusticated cattle.

09 May, Doutchi Bridge, Diffa region. Boko Haram attack was repelled by the Nigerien military. No death was recorded.

16 May, Doutchi Bridge, Diffa region. Suspected Boko Haram militants targeted Nigerien military positions with rockets. The army responded with four artillery rounds. No casualties were reported.

18 May, Blabrine village, Diffa region. An attack on a military outpost by Boko Haram killed twelve soldiers and injured 10 others. A counter-attack by the military killed seven terrorists.

31 May, Intikane camp, Tahoua region. About 50 fighters on motorbikes killed three local leaders, abducted a guard, destroyed communication antennas, and sabotaged the water supply in a coordinated attack.

NIGERIA

01 May, Lafia LGA, Nasarawa State. Unknown gunmen kidnapped a Chief from Lafia village.

03 May, Ivo LGA, Ebonyi State. An attack by unknown armed men resulted in the deaths of 10 civilians.

03 May, Buruku village, Chikun LGA, Kaduna State. Unknown gunmen ambushed the community vigilante group killing four vigilantes and injuring two others. Six others were also kidnapped.

08 May, Dumankara community, Madagali, Adamawa State. Boko Haram fighters in an overnight raid on the community killed two civilians.

10 May, Bama town, Borno State. An IED attack followed by heavy gunshots by Boko Haram militants on Nigerian troops was repelled. 20 Boko Haram militants were killed following the gunfight.

13 May, Mainok, Kaga LGA, Borno State. ISWAP militants attacked Nigerian Army base killing five soldiers and injuring two others.

13 May, Safana, Dutsinma, Batsari and Faskari LGAs, Katsina States. An attack in the four Local Government Areas (LGAs) by unknown gunmen killed 16 persons, injured one and the kidnapping of four others.

17 May, Gajiganna Village, Magumeri LGA, Borno State. Boko Haram terrorists killed 20 civilians and injured 14 others.

18 May, Dapchi, Yobe State. Suspected ISWAP fighters stormed the town, leading to a fight with troops. A soldier and five terrorists were killed. Three other soldiers were injured.

18 May, Konduga, Borno State. Two female suicide bombers suspected to be from Boko Haram sneaked into the town and detonated their explosives, killing two civilians.

18 May, Kautikeri, Borno State. Boko Haram terrorists stormed the village and beheaded a local resident. They also abducted a herder and rusticated 150 of his cattle.

18 May, Gujba, Yobe State. Boko Haram ambush targeted troops with multiple IEDs. Two soldiers were killed and three other injuries. Three terrorists were also killed and unconfirmed number escaped with injuries.

22 May, Kallah, Libere. Gefe towns, Kajuru LGA, Kaduna State. GAT attack resulted in the deaths of over 20 persons, 78 injuries and 51 others missing. They also destroyed 607 houses and rustled 231 cows.

25 May, Debiro village, Biu LGA, Borno State. Suspected Boko Haram terrorists killed one civilian. 90 residential houses, a Church, clinic, nine shops and other properties were burnt. A counter-attack by local hunters killed three attackers.

27 May, Bukan Sidi village, Lafia LGA, Nasarawa State. Unknown gunmen kidnapped the state chapter chairman of the Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN).

28 May, Garki village, Sabon Birni LGA, Sokoto State. An attack by unidentified terrorists left 25 people dead.

28 May, Dan Aduwa village, Sabon Birni LGA, Sokoto State. An attack by unidentified terrorists left 13 people dead.

28 May, Kuzari village, Sabon Birni LGA, Sokoto State. An attack by unknown terrorists left 25 people dead.

28 May, Katuma village, Sabon Birni LGA, Sokoto State. An attack by unknown terrorists left seven people dead.

28 May, Masawa village, Sabon Birni LGA, Sokoto State. An attack by unidentified terrorists left four people dead.

28 May, Miango community, Bassa Ome LGA, Plateau State. Unknown gunmen attack led to the deaths of five people.

29 May, Faskari LGA, Katsina State. Armed men attack on the village killed 15 people including women and children. Animals were also rustled.

29 May, Boji-Boji Owa Community, Ika LGA, Delta State. Unknown gunmen attack led to the kidnaping of four people.

30 May, Askira-Uba LGA, Borno State. Two civilians were killed when suspected members of Boko Haram invaded the village.

30 May, Yan Nasarawa, Village, Faskari LGA, Kastina State. Unknown gunmen killed three people and injured six others. Many animals were also rustled.

31 May, Konduga LGA, Borno State. A female suicide bomber detonated her IED killing herself and injuring three civilians.

31 May, Sabon Garin Village, Batsari LGA, Katsina State. Unknown gunmen killed LGA chairman and 18 other civilians.

31 May, Kondori Village, Konduga LGA, Borno State. Boko Haram fighters killed five civilians and injured three others.

APPENDIX 4: COUNTER-TERRORISM RESPONSE

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

01 May, Bamenda, North-West region. Cameroonian troops killed seven rebels during raids on camps.

01 May, Bafut, North-West region. Cameroonian troops killed 22 rebels during an operation, including "General Aladji," who in 2018 kidnapped dozens of schoolchildren.

DRC

7 May, Djugu, Ituri Province. The FARDC regained control of four villages once occupied by CODECO militiamen as part of “Operation Zaruba ya Ituri”, which is taking place in the area. The operation resulted in the killing of 23 militiamen, the capture of 12 others and seizure of seven AK 47 weapons and recuperated knives.

10 May, Beni, North-Kivu region. Congolese national police arrested 20 alleged fighters.

25 May, Kabare Territory, South Kivu. A militia chief was arrested by FARDC.

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

17 May, Kenya-Somalia border. Kenya Defence Forces launched an air strike targeting Al-Shabaab hideouts. No casualties reported.

SOMALIA

06 May, Qoryoley, Lower Shabelle region. Somali National Army killed six Al-Shabaab militants.

11 May, Bossaso, Bari region. Puntland security forces killed an ISS fighter and arrested another after the troops engaged the terrorists in a gunfight.

11 May, Lower Shabelle region. Two raids targeted Al-Shabaab strongholds. Two mid-level Al-Shabaab commanders were killed, among several other militants.

11 May, Jamame and Haway, Lower Jubba region. Series of raids targeted Al-Shabaab strongholds, killing several militants.

12 May, Buale, Middle Jubba region. Somali Special Forces known as Danab conducted operations that killed three Al-Shabaab militants including an Al-Shabaab's Elite Force Commander of Malian descent.

16 May, Meeri, Lower Jubba region. An airstrike killed 13 Al-Shabaab militants and destroyed a technical vehicle.

16 May, Lafa-Geri, Lower Jubba region. Nine Al-Shabaab militants were killed and a camp destroyed by an airstrike.

17 May, Dec curbes, Gedo region. An airstrike killed seven Al-Shabaab militants and injured eight others.

17 May, Qunyo Barrow, Middle Jubba region. In coordination with the SNA, the U.S. Africa Command (U.S. AFRICOM) conducted an airstrike targeting Al-Shabaab that killed two terrorists.

20 May, War-Galo Town, Mudug region. Somalia's elite Danab forces arrested several Al-Shabaab militants during an operation and seized explosives and other sophisticated weapons.

25 May, Bari region. Several ISS members were arrested following a series of operations.

26 May, Hiran region. SNA killed seven Al-Shabaab terrorists in an operation.

27 May, Dinsor, Bay region. Somali security forces backed by Southwestern State army killed six Al-Shabaab fighters in an operation.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

13 May, Cuamacua, Mocimboa da Praia district, Cabo Delgado. Mozambique Defence Armed Forces (FADM) intercepted a convoy of militants, destroying their vehicles and killing 42 of them.

14 May, Quissanga district, Cabo Delgado. FADM killed eight militants during an attempted assault.

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

01 May, Tamanrasset province. An armed terrorist surrendered to the Military authorities.

12 May, Ain Defla province. The National People's Army (ANP) offensive killed a terrorist leader. A submachine gun, a pair of binoculars, and three mobile phones were seized.

15 May, Ain Defla province. The ANP in a counter-terror operation killed a terrorist.

EGYPT

03 May, Bir al-Abed Town, Sinai Peninsula, Sinai governorate. The police forces raided militant hideout and killed 18 militants. Three explosive devices and two explosives belts were confiscated.

15 May, Sinai Peninsula, Sinai governorate. Egyptian military killed seven terrorists. A vehicle, three motorcycles, seven guns, ammunition and 16 communication devices were seized. A number of bombs and explosive belts were destroyed.

23 May, Sinai Peninsula, Sinai governorate. A raid on terrorist hideouts by the Police killed 21 terrorists and injured two officers.

31 May, Bir al-Abed, Sinai governorate. Egyptian Military on an anti-terror operation killed 19 militants. Five soldiers were also killed. Explosives, automatic rifles, and RPG rocket launchers were confiscated.

TUNISIA

10 May, Sfax Area, Kairouan region. National Security forces dismantled a terrorist cell and arrested one terrorist during an operation

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

18 May, Waribere area, Kossi province. Burkinabe security forces killed 47 terrorists and destroyed two of their bases. Two soldiers died and three others were injured. 21 motorcycles, weapons and ammunition, and Indian hemp were confiscated.

24 May, Alidougou, Comoe province. Soldiers from Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso conducted a joint operation against terrorists operating near their shared border. Eight suspected terrorists were killed and 38 others arrested. A Burkinabe soldier was injured.

28 May, Worou commune, Sourou province. Burkinabe Armed Forces killed 10 terrorists and recovered weapons and motorcycles during an operation. A soldier was injured.

MALI

04 May, Gao region. During operations against Armed Terrorist Groups (GAT), FAMa and Barkhane Soldiers killed two terrorists. A French Barkhane Soldier was also killed during the operation.

12 May, Diallo and Sibombo villages, Bandiagara Circle, Mopti region. Following an operation by the Malian army, several armed individuals affiliated with terrorist organizations were dislodged from an area considered to be their stronghold. A soldier was injured during the operation.

14 May, Koro circle, Mopti region. FAMa operation led to the killing of six terrorists, recovered four weapons, a large quantity of ammunition, a walkie talkie and medicines. Twenty terrorists motorcycles were also destroyed.

14 May, Mali & Burkina Faso Border. A FAMa operation killed 30 terrorists. 25 motorcycles and other materials and equipment were recovered.

14 May, Gourma-Rharous circle, Tombuoctu region. An offensive launched by Operation Barkhane forces against ISGS killed 30 terrorists. They also destroyed 40 motorcycles, a pickup truck, 30 AK 47, one rocket launcher and a machine gun.

19 May, Sahona village, Kouakourou circle, Mopti region. The FAMa rescued a woman held as a sex slave by GAT.

20 May, Youwarou village, Youwarou circle, Mopti region. The FAMa arrested a terrorist. Three weapons and two motorcycles were also confiscated.

26 May, Tounto commune, Segou region. The FAMa apprehended 14 people in hunter outfits after a gun battle. One bandit was injured and another killed. Five shotguns, five telephones, six knives and other items were seized.

26 May, Kouakourou village, Djenne circle, Mopti region. The FAMa operation killed 30 terrorists. 25 motorcycles, among others items were confiscated.

26 May, Kamaka Sebe, Mopti region. The FAMa arrested six suspected terrorists.

NIGER

11 May, Komadougou, Diffa region. An operation by the Nigerien Army killed 25 terrorists. Two soldiers were injured.

13 May, Liwur village, Diffa region. The Nigerien military during an operation killed 74 Boko Haram insurgents.

NIGERIA

01 May, Buk, Damboa LGA, Borno State. Nigerian troops killed 56 Boko Haram terrorists and arrested 16 informants.

02 May, Timbuktu Triangle, Borno State. Nigerian soldiers during an operation killed 78 ISWAP terrorists.

05 May, Lake Chad Axis, Borno State. The Nigerian military arrested 28 spies suspected of leaking operational secrets to Boko Haram and ISWAP group.

07 May, Zaki Biam, Ukum LGA, Benue State. Nigerian Army in an offensive killed a wanted militia leader.

12 May, Yobe State. The Nigerian Army in an operation killed 18 Boko Haram terrorists and rescued 72 women and children. Two soldiers were killed in the operation.

13 May, Lake Chad Region, Borno State. The Nigerien army killed 50 terrorists during an operation.

13 May, Mainok, Kaga LGA, Borno State. Nigerian soldiers ambushed Boko Haram fighters, killing nine of them.

14 May, Nahuta-Doumborou Corridor, Katsina and Zamfara States. The Nigerian Air Force eliminated 27 bandits and destroyed some of their dwellings.

17 May, Kpelebewa Village, Doma LGA, Nasarawa State. Nigerian Army raided a militia camp and apprehended seven terrorists. 14 guns, ammunition, a dagger, bow and arrows, desert camouflage, head gears and pouch, six phones and some charms were confiscated.

17 May, Mtan Village, Katsina-Ala LGA, Benue State. The Nigerian troops in an operation killed two militia members and injured the leader.

17 May, Baga Town, Borno State. The Nigerian troops killed 20 Boko Haram terrorists. Six AK 47 Rifles, 520 rounds of 7.62mm special ammunition and five 36 hand grenades were confiscated. Nine soldiers were injured.

22 May, Jibia, Katsina State. Air raids by the Nigerian Air Force killed 135 bandits.

27 May, Sabon Gari, Ungogo LGA, Kano State. Department of State Security (DSS) rescued the grandson of a renowned Islamic Scholar kidnapped on 22/05/2020. They also apprehended the kidnappers and recovered the paid ransom.

27 May, Fasada village, Dutsin-Ma LGA, Katsina State. Nigerian Police killed two suspected kidnappers and arrested six bandits in an operation. They also recovered 130 rustled cows.

28 May, Gamboru city, Ngala LGA, Borno State. Nigerian troops rescued 241 hostages comprising 136 children and 105 women, abducted by Boko Haram terrorist group. No information about when the hostages were abducted was disclosed. The troops also killed 14 terrorists and seized large quantity of ammunition.

29 May, Abakpa Nike, Enugu East LGA, Enugu State. The Nigerian Police on an operation rescued three kidnap victims.

30 May, Borno State. A top Boko Haram commander surrendered to the Nigerian security forces with his wife and child.

31 May, Birnin Kogo LGA, Zamfara State. Nigerian military anti-terror airstrikes led to the deaths of four gunmen.

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