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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 – 29th February 2020



Edition No: 02

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 Battalion
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 29th February 2020 recorded a higher number of attacks compared to the period 1st to 31st January 2020. At the end of February 2020 there were 139 terrorist attacks compared to 122 for the period of 1st to 31st January 2020. With respect to casualties, there was a marginal increase in the number of deaths from terrorist attacks. While there were 715 deaths recorded in January 2020, 748 deaths were recorded in February 2020, representing 5% increase.

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

Target of Terrorist Attacks. While 89 out of the 139 terrorist attacks were launched against Civilian targets, 47 targeted Military/Security Forces. Three attacks targeted Government Institutions/Officials. The attacks by Al-Shabaab and ISWAP were mainly against Military/Security Forces, whilst Boko Haram and unknown/other groups mostly targeted civilians.

Weapons Used. The terrorist groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALW) in 117 out of the 139 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 11 of the attacks and IEDs & SALW were used in two attacks.

Deaths from Terrorists Attacks. 748 deaths were recorded during the period: 456 civilians, 126 Military/Security personnel and 166 terrorists.

Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist Groups. Al-Shabaab killed 34 persons (6 civilians, 28 Military/Security Forces); Boko Haram killed 18 persons (16 civilians, 2 Military/Security Forces); ISWAP killed 43 persons (35 civilians, 8 Military/Security Forces); ISGS killed one civilian; ADF killed 30 persons (29 civilians, 1 Military/Security Forces); IS Affiliates killed one Military/Security Forces; and unknown/other groups killed 467 persons (376 civilians, 91 Military/Security Forces).

Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups. Ansaru suffered the highest number of casualties during the period. Military/Security forces killed 250 Ansaru terrorists. Al-Shabaab followed with 57 terrorists killed, ISWAP lost five terrorists, Boko Haram lost 3 elements, and 397 terrorists from unknown/other groups were also killed.

Kidnapping. Nine cases of kidnapping were recorded and a total of 20 persons were taken hostage in Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Mali and Niger during the period. Eight captives were killed and six were released. Six of the 20 people kidnapped remain in hostage.

Focus on Epicentres. Out of the total of 139 terrorist attacks, the Sahel region accounted for 65 and 268 deaths, Lake Chad Basin recorded 15 with 62 deaths, and the Horn of Africa recorded 14 attacks with 68 deaths during the period.

High Profile Attacks. 01 February, in Eastern DRC terrorists killed at least 62 civilians in a series of attacks. 19 February, Tibesti Region, Chad. 50 members of the CCMSR terrorist were killed by Chadian security forces during an ambush. 14 February, in Mopti Region, Mali unidentified gunmen attacked and killed 31 civilians. 09 February, in Auno Town, Borno State, Nigeria, Boko Haram militia attacked and killed 30 civilians and destroyed 18 vehicles.

Counter-Terrorism Response. CT operations resulted in neutralizing 559 terrorists of terrorist groups. Five Military/Security Forces died during those operations.

Conclusions/Recommendations. The spate of terrorist attacks across the continent with their resultant number of deaths continue to be a source of concern. There was a 5% increase in the number of terrorist attacks in February 2020 compared to the previous month. All the regions of the continent recorded incidents of terrorism and violent extremist activities that claimed the lives of 748 people. The continued use of SALW by terrorist and violent extremist groups indicates the availability of such weapons and the ease with which these groups are able to access them. As part of efforts to address the phenomenon, efforts have to be made by Member States in conjunction with RECs and the AU to prevent the proliferation of SAWL in the continent and the ease with which they are moved from one region to another and from one country to the other.

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 Period under review, 01 to 29 February 2020, recorded a higher number of both terrorist attacks (14% increase) and deaths (5% increase) compared to the previous month of January. While 122 attacks and 715 deaths were recorded in January, the period under review recorded 139 terrorist attacks that resulted in 748 deaths. Out of 139 terrorist attacks, 89 were against civilian targets, 47 against military/security establishments and three targeted government institutions. From the 748 deaths recorded, 456 were civilians, 126 military/security while 166 were terrorists. Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) were the most used means of attack. Out of 139 recorded attacks, SALW were used in 117 attacks, 11 attacks were conducted using Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and in three attacks, both SALWs and IEDs were used. During the period under review, 559 terrorists were eliminated in Counter Terrorism operations. Five military/security personnel lost their lives during those operations.

Sahel. The region recorded the highest number of both terrorist attacks and casualties compared to other regions during the period. A total of 64 terrorist attacks resulting in 268 deaths were registered. Out of 268 deaths, 179 were civilians, 45 military/security personnel and 44 terrorists were killed. Compared to preceding reporting period, the region witnessed an increase in number of attacks from 45 to 64 attacks (42% increase) while there was a decrease in the number of deaths from 355 to 268 (25% decrease). Although Mali recorded the highest number of attacks with 37, Burkina Faso suffered the highest casualties with 168 deaths. One of the high profile attacks was recorded in Mopti region of Mali on 19th February, where unidentified gunmen attacked Ogossagou village and killed 31 civilians. In Tillaberi region of Niger there were four attacks that resulted in eight deaths. The country recorded a significant decline in the number of deaths compared to the preceding reporting period when it recorded the highest number of deaths in the region at 166, from just seven terrorist attacks. ISGS was the active terrorist group in the region during the period.

Lake Chad Basin. A total of 15 attacks that resulted in 62 deaths were recorded in Lake Chad region during the period. 52 civilians, eight military/security personnel and two terrorists were killed. Boko Haram and ISWAP were the most active groups operating in the area. Boko Haram attacks represented 33% of the total attacks that targeted civilians only. On the other hand, ISWAP attacks that represented 40% of the total attacks in the region mostly targeting military/security establishments. Nigeria recorded the highest number of deaths at 46 resulting from seven attacks. In one of the deadliest attacks in the country, Boko Haram attacked Auno town in Borno State killing civilians, most of whom were women and children.

East and Horn of Africa. East Africa region recorded a total of 14 attacks and 68 deaths during the period. Compared to the previous reporting period, the region recorded a decrease in the number of attacks from 22 in January to 14 in February. However, the number of deaths for both January and February were the same at 68. Somalia continues to be the most terrorist affected country in the region during the period with Mogadishu and Lower Shabelle region being the epicentres. The country recorded 10 attacks and 64 deaths while Kenya registered three attacks that resulted in four deaths. Ethiopia recorded one attack with no deaths. Approximately 62% of Al-Shabaab's attacks were against military/security targets.

Central Africa. There were 18 attacks in the region resulting in 220 deaths. While there was a significant decline in the number of attacks compared to 31 in January, the number of deaths increased from 192 to 220. In spite of the decline in the number of terrorist attacks in the region the security situation continues to deteriorate in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), particularly in areas around Beni territory in North Kivu province. On 1st February, in the eastern region of DRC suspected ADF terrorists launched a series of attacks targeting villages, resulting in the deaths of 62 civilians. The continuous violence undermines the efforts of the ongoing counter-insurgency operations by Armed Forces of DRC (FARDC).

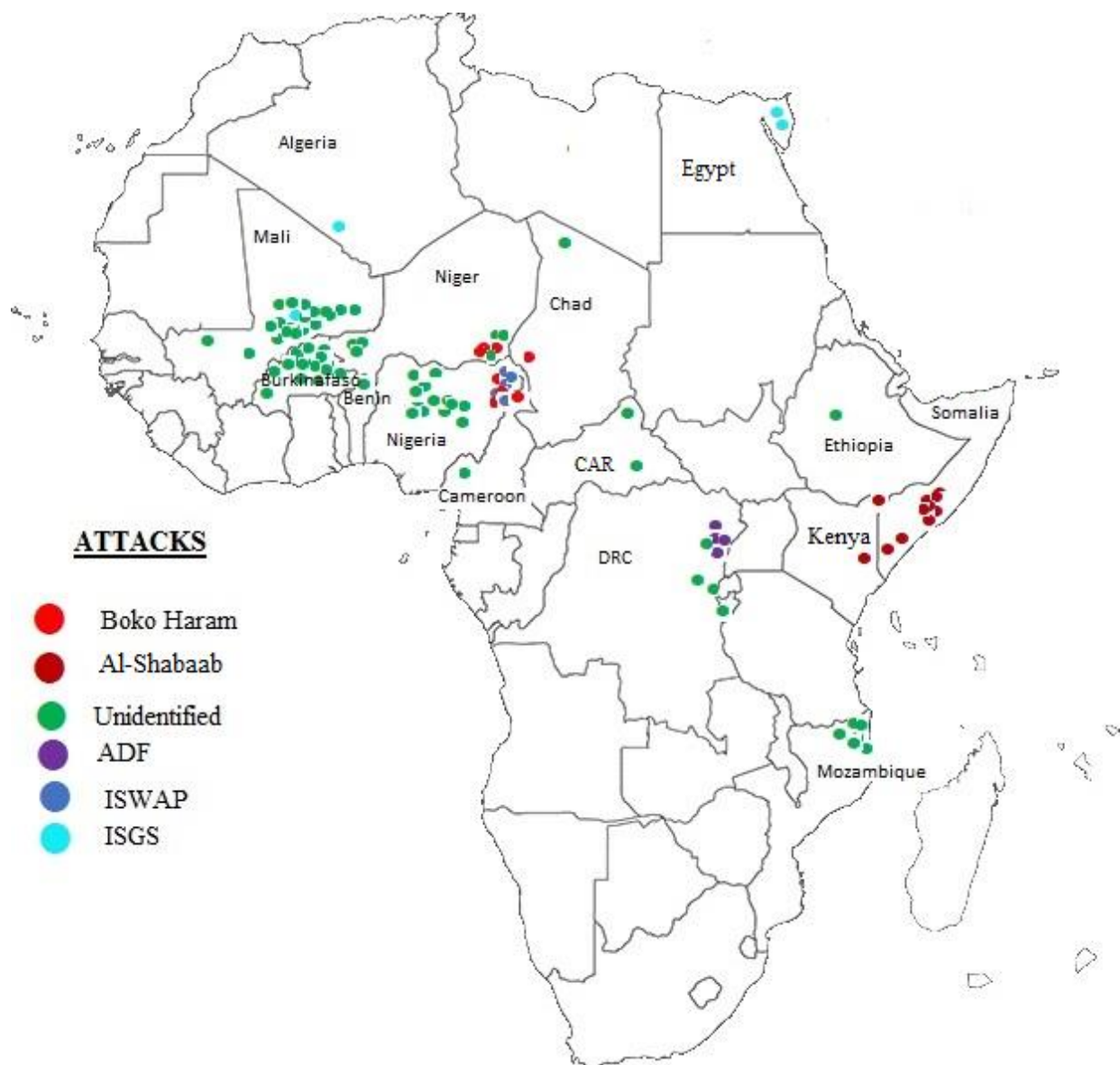
Southern Africa. The region recorded a total of seven attacks and 41 deaths. Of the 41 deaths, 24 were civilians, 17 military/security personnel and eight terrorists. This was a significant increase compared to the previous month of January where the region recorded four attacks and 22 deaths. All the attacks were in Mozambique. The security situation in Cabo Delgado province of northern Mozambique continues to worsen.

The deadliest attack was on 20th February when insurgents attacked a military post in Mocimboa da Praia district killing 17 soldiers. IS later claimed responsibility for the attack. The ability of the terrorists to launch successful attacks against high profile targets indicates their growing capability and combat strategy to destabilize the country. Appropriate measures need to be taken immediately to contain the growing threat.

North Africa and the Maghreb. During the period under review, the region recorded four attacks that resulted in 19 deaths. This shows an increase compared to the preceding reporting period where there were no recorded terrorist attacks. On 7th February, in the Adrar Province of Algeria, a suicide bomber belonging to the IS group attacked a military barracks that resulted in the death of a soldier. Meanwhile, security forces in the region continue to conduct counter terrorism operations aimed at neutralizing terrorists. On 7th February security forces destroyed a terrorist camp and recovered explosive materials.

GENERAL TREND: TERRORISTS ATTACKS AND DEATHS

Map 1: Map of Terrorism Attacks from 1st to 29th February 2020



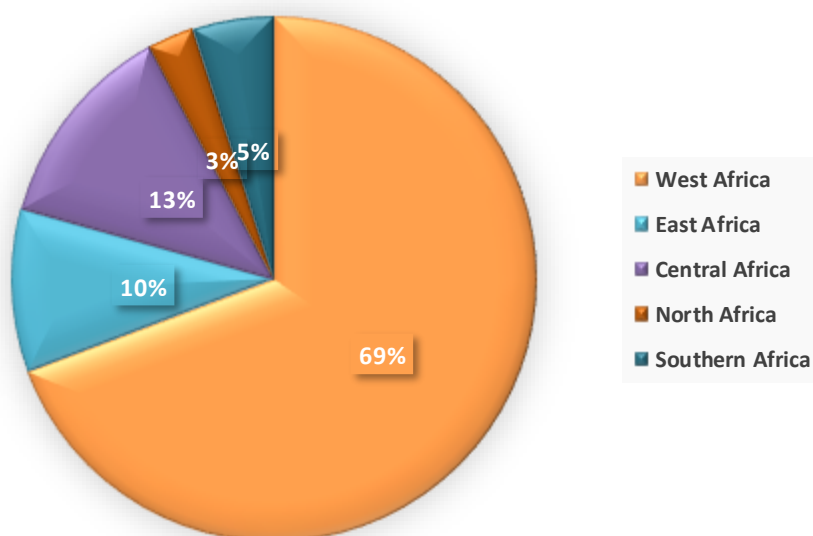
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

1. Total Number of Terrorist Attacks:

A total of 139 terrorism incidents including nine cases of kidnapping were recorded from 1st to 29th February.

2. Terrorists Attacks by Region

Figure 1: Percentage per Regions



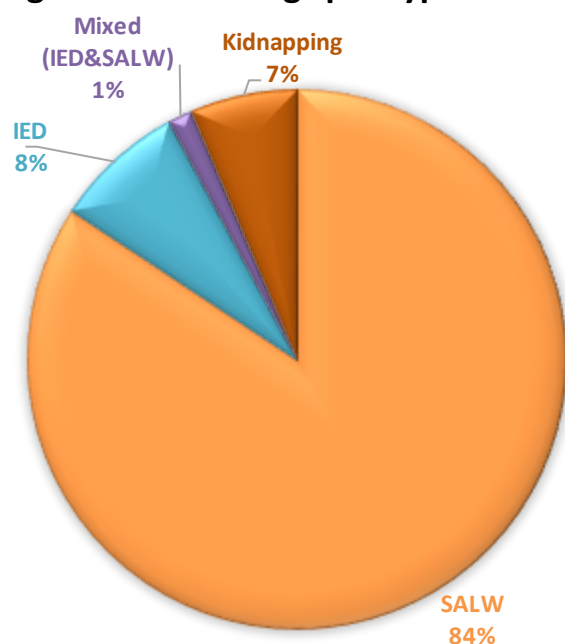
Number of Attacks per Region:

- West Africa: **96**
- Central Africa: **18**
- East Africa: **14**
- Southern Africa: **7**
- North Africa: **4**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

3. Types of Attack

Figure 2: Percentage per Types of Attacks



Number of Attacks per Type:

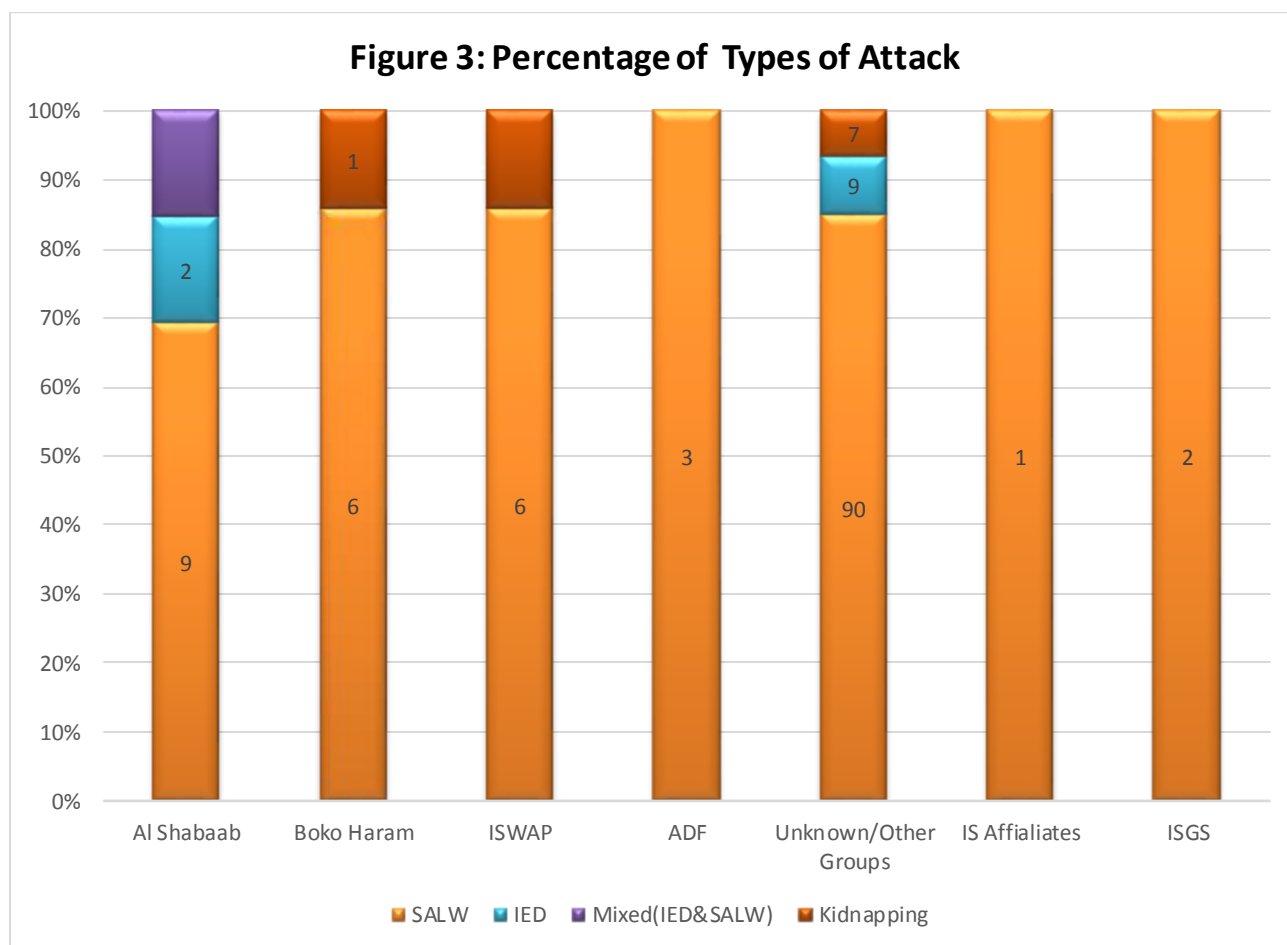
- SALW: **117**
- IEDs: **11**
- Kidnapping: **9**
- Mixed (IEDs & SALW): **2**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Table 1: Types of Attacks by Terrorist Groups

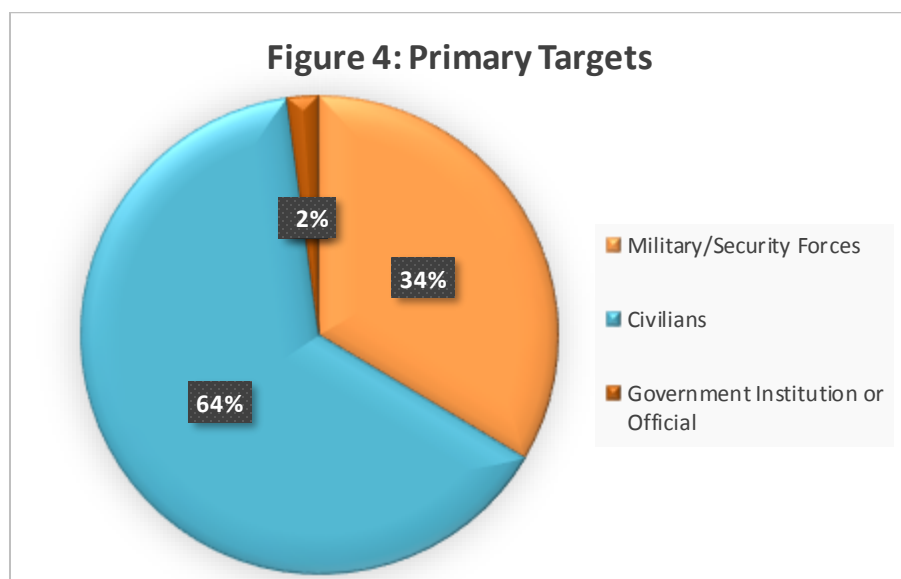
Terrorist Group	SALW	IED	Mixed	Kidnapping	Comments
Al-Shabaab	9	2	2	-	13 attacks by the group involved nine SALW, two IEDs and two other attacks involved Mixed.
Boko Haram	6	-	-	1	Boko Haram carried out seven attacks using six SALW and one kidnapping.
ISWAP	6	-	-	1	ISWAP carried out six attacks using SALW and a single attack using kidnapping.
ADF	3	-	-	-	ADF carried out three attacks using SALW.
ISGS	2	-	-	-	ISGS carried out two attacks using SALW.
IS Affiliates	1	-	-	-	IS Affiliates carried out a single attack using SALW.
Unknown/ Other Groups	90	9	-	7	Unknown/Other Groups used SALW in majority of the attacks. In 90 out of 106 attacks by these groups, SALW were used. They used IEDs in nine attacks. They were responsible for seven cases of kidnapping.
TOTAL	117	11	2	9	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

4. Primary Targets



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Primary Targets

- Civilians: **89**
 - Military/Security Forces: **47**
 - Government Institution or Officials: **3**
- **89** of the attacks representing **64%** targeted civilians.
 - **47** attacks representing **34 %** targeted Security/Military personnel.
 - **3** Government Institution or Official targeted less than **2%**

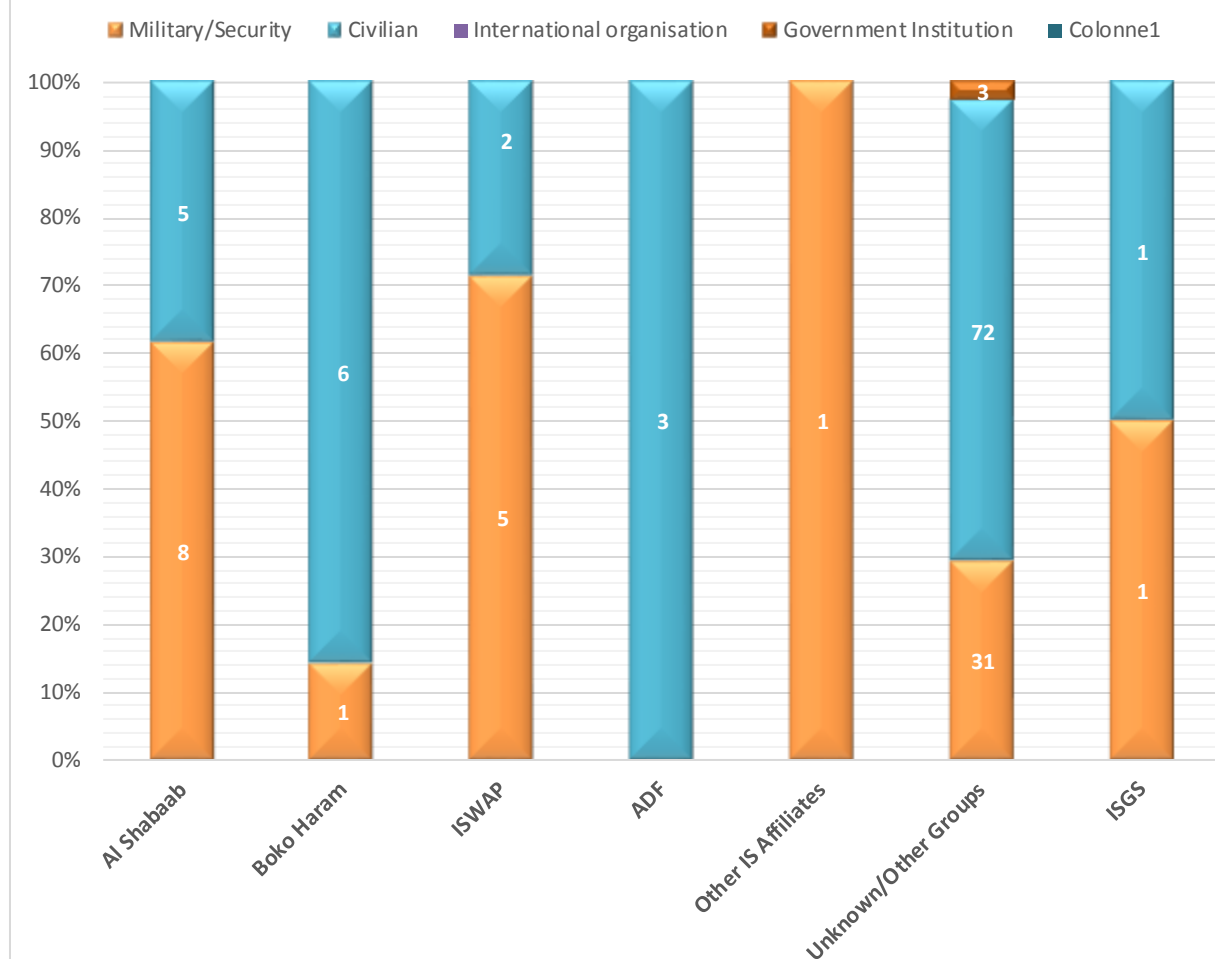
5. Terrorist Groups and their Primary Targets

Table 2: Details of Terrorist Groups and their Primary Target

Terrorist Groups	Military/ Security	Civilians	Int. Org.	Gov't Inst.	Comments
Al-Shabaab	8	5	-	-	Al-Shabaab carried out eight attacks against Military/Security Forces and five attacks against civilians.
Boko Haram	1	6	-	-	Boko Haram carried out one attack against Military/Security Forces and six attacks against civilians.
ISWAP	5	2	-	-	ISWAP targeted Military/Security Forces with five attacks and two attacks against civilians
ISGS	1	1	-	-	ISGS targeted Military/Security Forces with a single attack and another single attack against civilians.
ADF	-	3	-	-	ADF carried out three attacks against civilians.
IS Affiliates	1	-	-	-	IS Affiliates targeted one Military/Security Forces.
Unknown/ Other Groups	31	72	-	3	Attacks for which no group claimed responsibility mostly targeted civilians. 72 out of 106 attacks targeted civilians; 31 targeted Military/Security Forces and three attacks targeted Government Institution or Official.
TOTAL	47	89	0	3	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

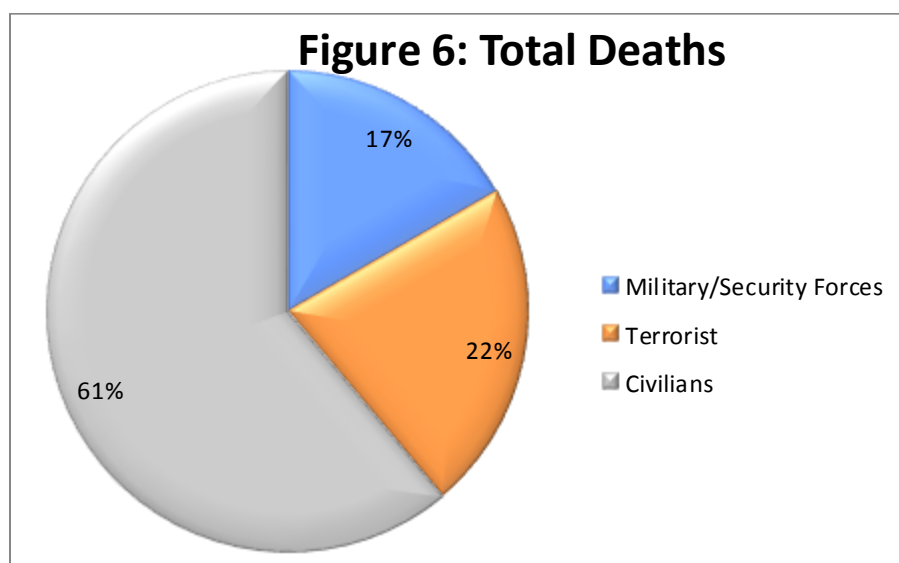
Figure 5: Percentage of Target per Group



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

6. Total Terrorism Deaths

Figure 6: Total Deaths



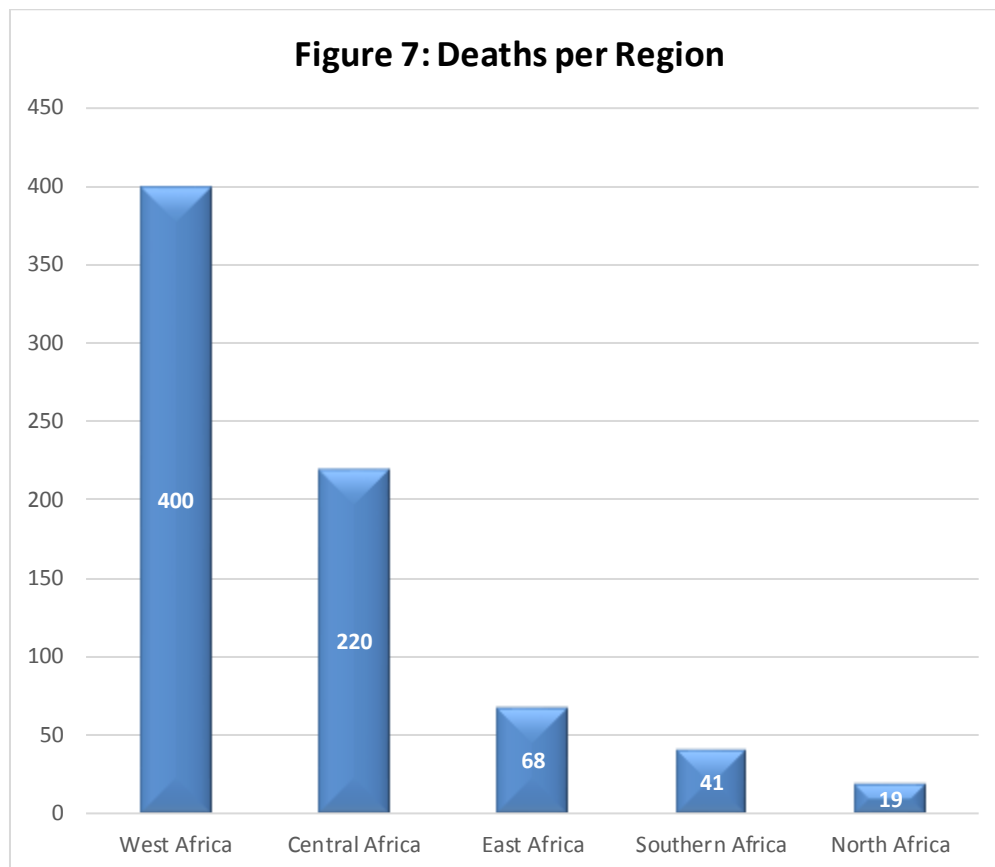
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Total Deaths: 748

- Civilians: **456**
- Terrorists: **166**
- Military/Security Forces: **126**

- A total of **748** deaths were recorded within the period under review.
- Out of the number, **61%** were civilians, **22%** were terrorists killed by Security Forces and **17%** Military/Security Forces were killed by terrorist groups.

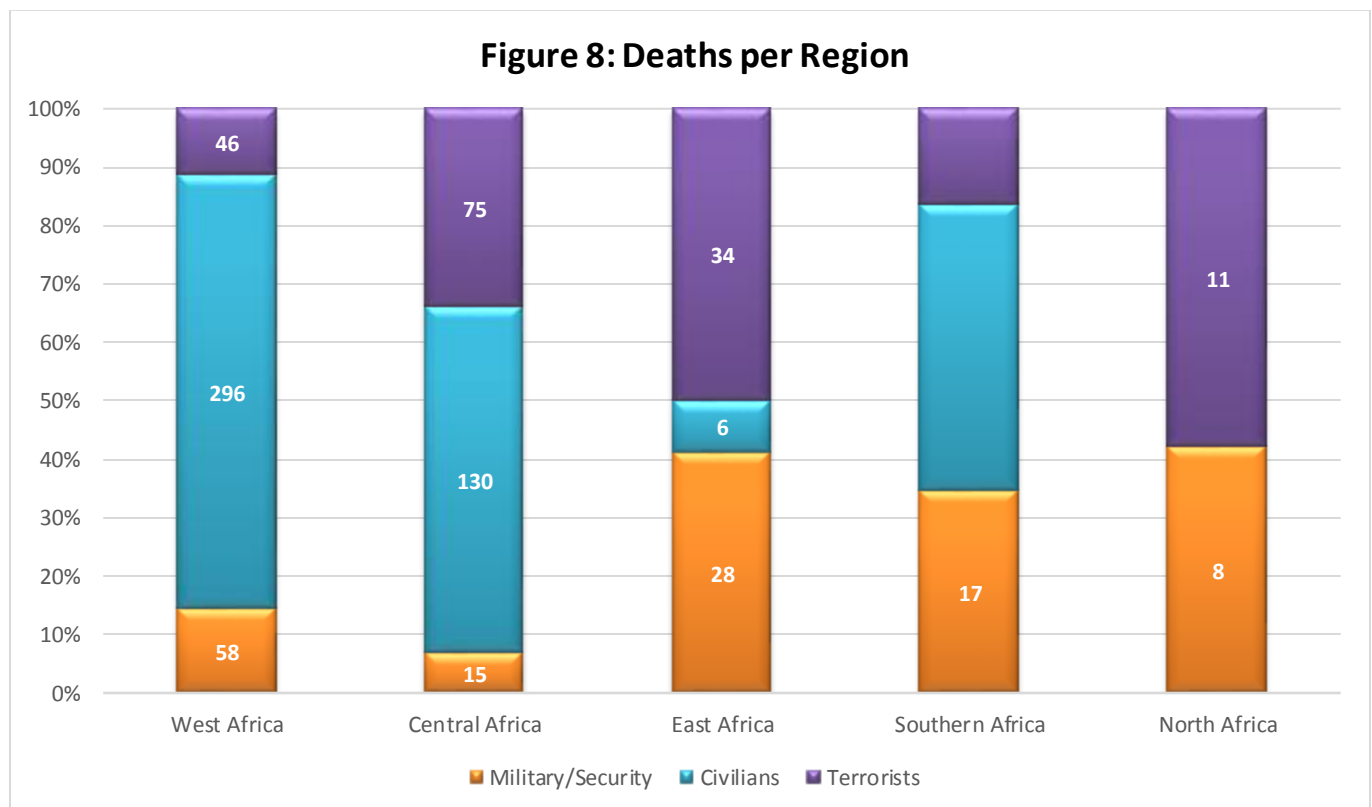
7. Terrorism Deaths Per Region



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Deaths per Region

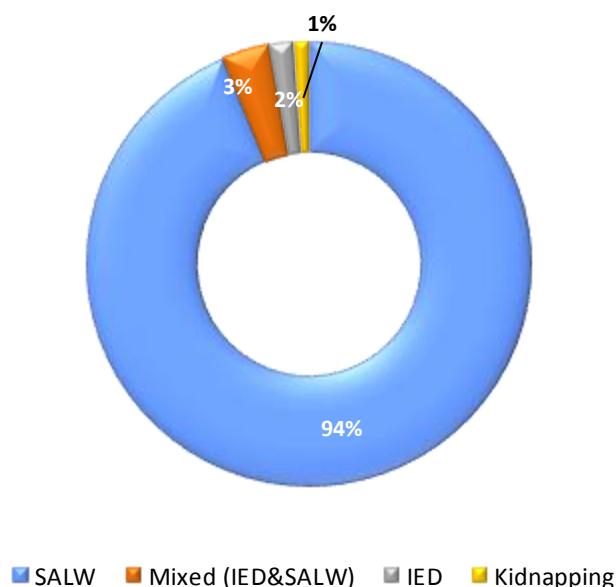
- **West Africa** recorded the highest number of deaths accounting for **54%** of total deaths.
- **Central Africa** recorded **29%** of deaths.
- **East Africa** recorded **9%** of deaths.
- **5%** and less than **3%** of all terrorism deaths within the period occurred in **Southern Africa** and **North Africa** regions respectively.



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

8. Deaths by Types of Attacks

Figure 9: Deaths per Types of Attacks



Deaths by Types of Attacks

- SALW: **701**
 - IEDs: **13**
 - Mixed (IED & SALW): **26**
 - Kidnapping: **8**
- **SALW** accounted for **94%** of the deaths occasioned by terrorist attacks.
 - **Mixed** accounted for **3%** of deaths.
 - **2%** and **1%** accounted respectfully for **IED** and **Kidnapping**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

9. 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	13	34	Al-Shabaab carried out 13 attacks, killing 34 persons.
ISWAP	7	43	ISWAP carried out seven attacks, killing 43 persons.
Boko Haram	7	18	Boko Haram carried out seven attacks, killing 18 persons.
IS Affiliates	1	1	IS Affiliates carried a single attack killing one Security personnel.
ADF	3	30	ADF carried out three attacks, killing 30 persons
ISGS	2	1	ISGS carried out two attacks, killing one person
Unknown/Other Groups	106	467	106 attacks were carried out by Unknown/Other Groups. These attacks added up to 467 deaths.
TOTAL	139	594	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Figure 10: Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist Groups



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

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

Table 4: Details of Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	Number Killed	Comments
Ansaru	250	A total of 250 terrorists killed were from Ansaru group.
Al-Shabaab	57	57terrorists of the group were killed.
ISWAP	5	Five ISWAP terrorists were killed.
Boko Haram	3	Three Boko Haram terrorists were killed.
IS Affiliates	1	One terrorist was killed.
Unknown/Other Groups	397	A total of 397 terrorists killed were from Unknown/Other Groups.
TOTAL	713	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

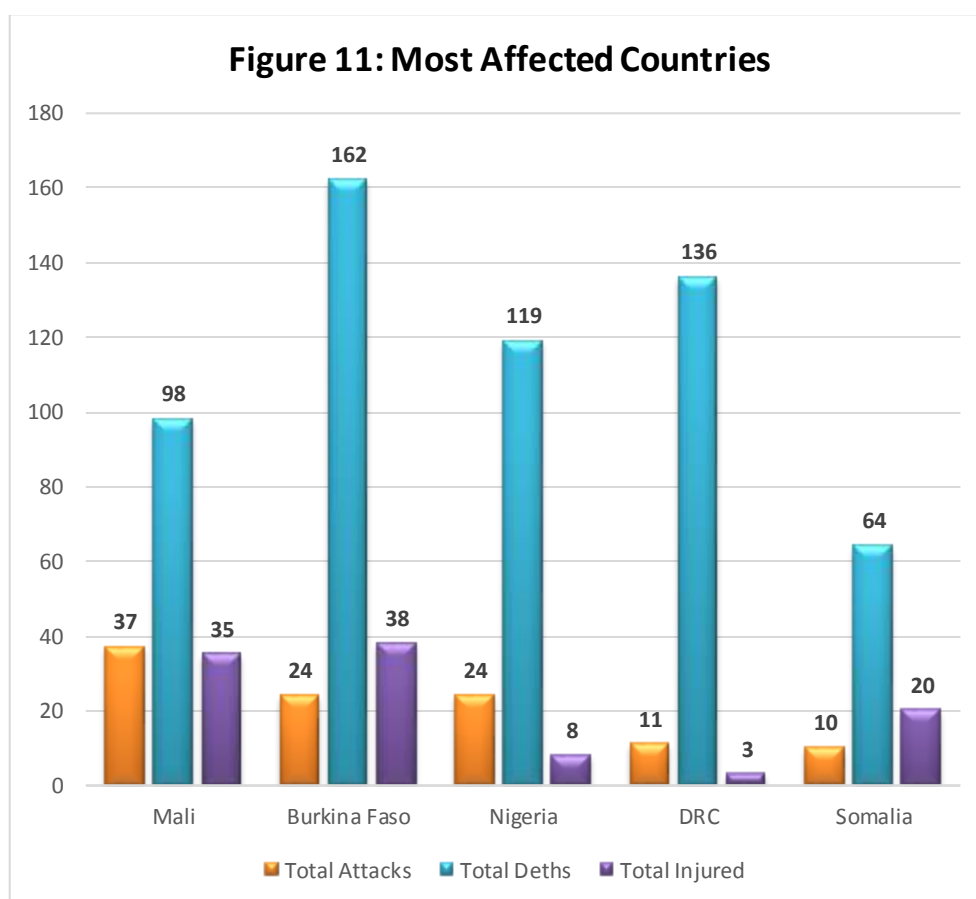
11. The Five Most Affected Countries

Table 5: Five Countries Most Affected

Country	Total Attacks	Total Deaths	Total injured
Mali	37	98	35
Burkina Faso	24	162	38
Nigeria	24	119	8
DRC	11	136	3
Somalia	10	64	20
TOTAL	106	579	104

- **Mali** recorded the highest number of **attacks (37)** resulting in **98** deaths.
- **Burkina Faso** and **Nigeria** recorded both the second highest number of **attacks (24)** resulting respectively in **162** and **119** deaths.
- **DRC** recorded **11** number of **attacks** resulting in **136** deaths.
- **Somalia** recorded the lowest number of **attacks (10)** resulting in **64** deaths.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

12. High Profile Attacks

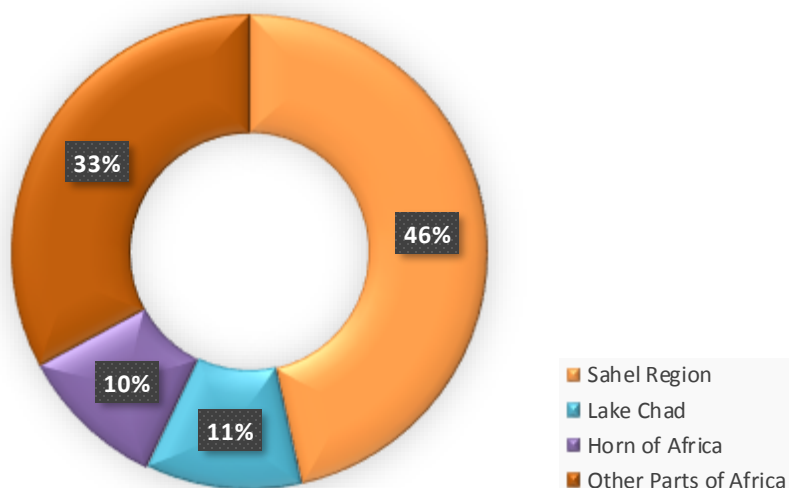
Table 6: List of high-Profile Attacks

No	Country	Place	Date	Group	Deaths	Description
1	DRC	Eastern Region	01/02/2020	Unknown group	62	Suspected Islamist terrorists killed at least 62 civilians in a series of attacks in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo, where the army is waging a counter-insurgency campaign against the rebels.
2	Chad	Tibesti	19/02/2020	Unknown group	50	Members of the Military Command Council for the Salvation of the Republic (CCMSR) terrorist group ambushed an army position in Tibesti region. Soldiers repelled the attack, killing at least 50 terrorists and wounding 38 others.
3	Mali	Ogossagou	14/02/2020	Unknown group	31	Unidentified gunmen attacked and killed 31 civilians. Huts and crops were burnt while livestock was taken away.
4	Nigeria	Auno Town	09/02/2020	Boko Haram	30	Boko Haram militia attacked and killed 30 civilians and destroyed 18 vehicles. Many women and children were abducted.
5	Burkina Faso	Pansi	16/02/2020	Unknown group	24	A terrorist attack left 24 people dead and 18 others wounded.
6	Burkina Faso	Dablo commune	22/02/2020	Unknown group	23	An attack on an army station by unidentified armed men resulted in the deaths of three civilians. A counterattack by the army resulted in the deaths of 20 of the assailants

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

13. Attacks in Epicentres

Figure 12: Attacks in Epicentres



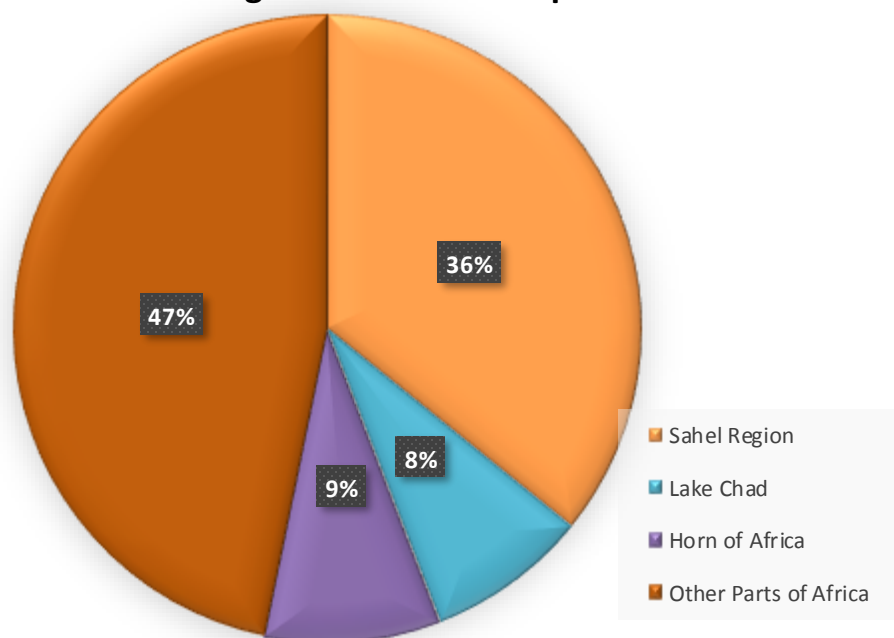
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Total Attacks in Africa: 139

- Sahel region: **64**
- Lake Chad Basin: **15**
- Horn of Africa: **14**
- Other parts of Africa: **46**
- Within the period under review, the **Sahel** (Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger) recorded **46%**;
- **Other part of Africa** recorded **33%**.
- **Lake Chad Basin** (Northeastern Nigeria, South-West Chad, Niger-Diffa region and Far North Cameroon) recorded **11%** and
- **The Horn of Africa** recorded the same number of Attacks representing each **10%** of all the attacks in Africa.

14. Total Deaths Recorded in Epicentres

Figure 13: Deaths in Epicentres



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Total Deaths in Africa: 748

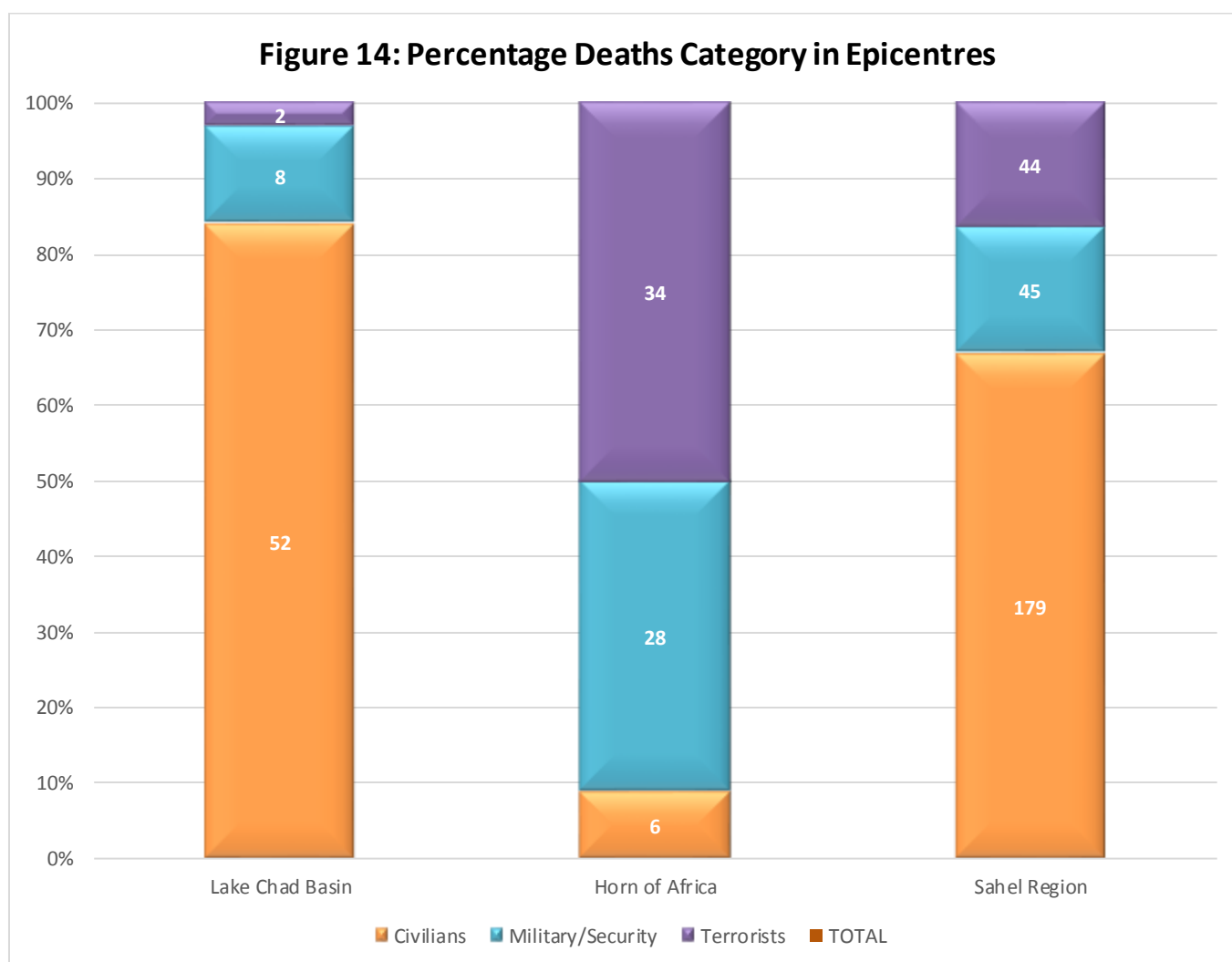
- Sahel Region: **268**
- Horn of Africa: **68**
- Lake Chad Basin: **62**
- **Other parts of Africa: 350**
- **47%** of the deaths recorded within the period under review occurred in the **Other Parts of Africa**.
- **36%** of the deaths recorded in the **Sahel Region**.
- **9% and 8%** of the deaths occurred respectively in the **Horn of Africa and Lake Chad Basin**.

15. Deaths by Category in Epicentres

Table 7: Category of Deaths in Epicentres

Epicentre	Civilian	Military	Terrorists	Comments
Sahel Region	179	45	44	The Sahel region recorded highest numbers of deaths against Civilians and Military/Security Forces among the epicentres.
Horn of Africa	6	28	34	The Horn of Africa recorded the second highest number of deaths against the Military/Security Forces and the lowest among civilians within the epicentres.
Lake Chad Basin	52	8	2	The Lake Chad Basin recorded the second highest numbers of deaths against civilians and the lowest number of deaths against Military/Security Forces among the epicentres.
TOTAL	237	81	80	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

KIDNAPPINGS

Nine cases of kidnapping were recorded and a total of 20 persons were taken hostage in Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Mali and Niger during the period. Eight captives were killed and six were released. Six of the 20 people kidnapped remain in hostage.

- **01 February, Kaduna, Kaduna State.** A Catholic seminarian was abducted along with three other seminarians by men dressed in military fatigues. The seminarian was murdered by his captors on 8th February. The three others were released.
- **05 February, Gourma Region.** A shepherd, Sadou Yehia was kidnapped by terrorists and found dead on 8th February. He was accused of providing information to French television channel France24 on 12th December 2019, about racketeering by the terrorist groups on the borders of the Gourma region
- **13 February, Sebba, Yagha Province, Sahel Region.** Five people who were part of seven civilians kidnapped on 02/10/2020 by unknown terrorist group were found dead. Two women were however released unhurt.
- **14 February, Bambambou, Partiaga, Tapoa, Eastern Region.** Kidnapped on 12th February by a group of unidentified gunmen, a former village adviser was executed by firearm by his captors.
- **15 February, Set Seré, Gorom-Gorom, Sahel Region.** The town councillor of Set Sere village was abducted by unidentified armed men at his home and taken to an unknown destination.
- **16 February, Gayari, Gummi LGA, Zamfara State.** The son of a district head who was kidnapped was released after the kidnappers collected a motorcycle as ransom.
- **19 February, Madaka community, Rafi LGA.** Armed bandits invaded the community, kidnapped several villagers and rustled over 100 cattle.
- **26 February, Rimi Chateau, N'Guigmi, Diffa Region.** Boko Haram made an incursion into the village and abducted 14 people (10 men and 4 women) before returning to their base.
- **26 February, Bambula Community, Chibok LGA, Borno State.** The head of the civilian joint task force (JTF) was among several others abducted by suspected members of ISWAP. They also burnt down property including a vehicle belonging to the community head.

CONCLUSION

The spate of terrorist attacks across the Continent with their resultant number of deaths continue to be a source of concern. There was a 5% increase in the number of terrorist attacks in February 2020 compared to the month of January. All the regions of the Continent recorded incidents of terrorism and violent extremism activities that claimed the lives of 748 people.

The continued use of SALW by terrorist and violent extremist groups indicates the availability of such weapons and the ease with which these groups are able to access them. As part of efforts to address the phenomenon, efforts have to be made by Member States in conjunction with RECs and the AU to prevent the proliferation of SALW in the continent and the ease with which they are moved from one region to another and from one country the other.

In this regard, national and regional efforts should be geared towards achieving the AU goal of silencing the guns this year as silencing the guns will lead to silencing of terrorist activities across the length and breadth of the continent.

FORECAST FOR NEXT EDITION

The next edition of the Africa Terrorism Bulletin will cover terrorism incidents from 1st – 31st March 2020.

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PROFILE OF ACSRT/CAERT

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



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

No	Country/ Regions:	Type and total of attacks				Terrorists Groups Clashes	Total Dead			Total Wounded			Hostages	Hostages Released	Arrested Terrorists	Primary Targets			
		Small Arms and light weapons (SALW)	Explosives (IED)	Mixed (IED and SALW)	Kidnapping		Security/Military	Civilians	Terrorists	Security/Military	Civilians	Terrorists				Security/Military	Civilians	Government officials or institutions	International Organizations
Central Africa	Cameroon	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Chad	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	38		0	2	1	0	0	0
	CAR	5	0	0	0	2	5	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
	DRC	11	0	0	0	0	10	126	0	0	3	0	20	15	374	3	7	1	0
East Africa	Burundi	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Ethiopia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Kenya	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
	Somalia	6	2	2	0	0	28	2	57	5	0	17	0	0	0	8	2	0	0
North Africa	Algeria	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
	Egypt	1	2	0	0	0	7	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
	Libya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
	Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Southern Africa	Mozambique	7	0	0	0	0	17	24	8	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	6	0	0
West Africa	Benin	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0		0	0	1	0	0	0
	Burkina Faso	18	2	0	3	0	23	104	87	6	32	0	11	2	1	9	14	0	0
	Mali	35	1	0	1	2	22	77	55	37	3	0	27	0	21	12	24	1	0
	Niger	8	2	0	1	0	3	17	120	1	4	0	16	0	0	2	9	0	0
	Nigeria	19	1	0	4	0	12	105	271	4	6	0	20	4	26	7	17	0	0
Sub-Total		117	11	2	9	4	131	463	713	54	83	55	94	21	441	47	89	3	0
General Total		139				4	1307			192			94	21		139			

Source: ACSRTDatabase,2020

NB: The colour codes show countries in regions where incidents were recorded CAR: Central African Republic

DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo

APPENDIX 2: TERRORIST ATTACKS RECORDED BY REGION

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

09 February, Dzamazaf and Tagawain Far North. Four people were killed in the night from Saturday to Sunday in the Cameroon's Far North region, during two simultaneous attacks attributed to Boko Haram.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

04 February, Gula Villagers, Mbomou and Haute-Kotto. The ethnic Runga led rebel group Popular Front for the Central African Renaissance (FRPC) attacked the villagers. No casualties were reported.

07 February, Gula Village, Mbomou and Haute-Kotto. FRPC attacked the village killing five people.

13 February, Birao Town. Fighting between ethnic Kara armed group Movement of Central African Liberators for Justice (MLCJ) and FPRC resulted in the deaths of 10 FPRC fighters.

18 February, Nana Mambere Prefecture. Self-defence group clashed with armed group Return, Restitution and Rehabilitation (3R), leaving three 3R fighters dead.

19 February 2020, Birao Town, Vakaga Prefecture. Heavily armed FPRC fighters entered the town before being pushed back by UN forces. 12 FPRC rebels were killed.

CHAD

19 February, Tibesti Region. Members of the Military Command Council for the Salvation of the Republic (CCMSR) terrorist group ambushed an army position in Tibesti region. Soldiers repelled the attack, killing at least 50 terrorists and wounding 38 others.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

01 February, Eastern Region. Suspected Islamist terrorists killed at least 62 civilians in a series of attacks in eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), where the army is waging a counter-insurgency campaign against the rebels.

04 February, Butembo, North Kivu. Unidentified gun men attacked security forces killing two soldiers.

09 February, Makeke and Lukaya Villages, Mambasa, Ituri Province. An incursion of suspected ADF rebels resulted in the deaths of 11 civilians and injury of two others.

09 February, Manguina, Beni Region. 12 bodies were discovered in the town of Manguina, Beni region.

09 February Makusa Village, Mambasa Territory, Ituri Province. The population discovered six bodies of people that were killed by suspected ADF rebels.

17 February, Alungupa, Beni. ADF rebels killed 12 civilians and a soldier in an attack.

19 February, Sezabo Village. Armed group Patriotic and Integrationist Front of Congo (FPIC) and the soldiers of FARDC clashed leaving nine militia and one soldier dead.

20 February, Kashanja, Walungu Territory, South Kivu. Unidentified gunmen attacked a provincial deputy's vehicle, killing one person and wounding another.

20 February, Mwaro Village. An attack by unidentified gunmen killed six soldiers.

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

23 February, Ambo, West Addis-Ababa. A bomb attack at a rally in support of Ethiopian Prime Minister Abiy Ahmed injured nearly 30 people.

KENYA

7 February, Ijara, Garissa County. Suspected Al-Shabaab terrorists killed an 80-year-old man in Ijara, Garissa County.

13 February, Garissa, North-Eastern Region. Al-Shabaab terrorists torched shops and three homes belonging to National Police Reservists.

19 February, Mandera, North-Eastern Region. Al-Shabaab assailants launched an attack against a bus, killed three persons and injured five others.

SOMALIA

01 February, Mogadishu. The explosion of an IED killed three soldiers and injured many others.

02February, Qalimow, Middle Shebelle. Al-Shabaab assailants launched an attack against the Somali National Army (SNA) and African Union peacekeeping mission (AMISOM) troop bases. 18 people, including eight SNA soldiers and 10 Al-Shabaab terrorists were killed. 13 other terrorists were injured.

04 February, Bosaso, North-Eastern Somalia. Two policemen were attacked by unknown gunmen. One was killed and the other was wounded.

14 February, Mogadishu. Unknown gunmen thought shot and killed a military officer.

16 February, Afgoye, Lower Shebelle. Al-Shabaab shot dead a freelance journalist.

16 February, Mogadishu. A roadside bomb killed three soldiers and injured four others.

18 February, Qoryooley, South Mogadishu. terrorists used an explosives-laden vehicle driven by a suicide bomber to target a military base. 10 terrorists and six fighters belonging to the pro-government militia were killed during the battle.

18 February, Elsalini, Southwest Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab launched a dawn attack on a military base when a suicide bomber detonated a vehicle containing explosives at the main gate of the base before gunmen stormed the premises. Four government soldiers and at least six terrorists were killed.

20 February, Qooqaani Village, Dhobley, Jubbah and Region. Al-Shabaab launched an attack on a military convoy belonging to Jubbah and state forces. Eight al-Shabaab terrorists were killed and two others were injured. Two soldiers of the state force were also killed.

25 February, Jilib, Middle Juba. A local manager of Hormuud, Somalia's largest telecom company, was killed when two missiles struck his farm on the outskirts of the rebel-held town of Jilib.

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

07 February, Bordj Baji Mokhtar District, Adrar Province. A suicide bomber of the Islamic State (IS) group attacked a military barracks. One soldier and the bomber were killed.

EGYPT

01 February, East of Sheikh Zuweid, North Sinai. Suspected terrorists attacked Egyptian army bulldozer using IEDs. The bulldozer was damaged, and the passengers were wounded.

02 February, East of Bir al-Abd, North Sinai. Six suspected terrorists used IEDs to attack a gas pipeline in northern Sinai used for the transmission of natural gas from Israel to Egypt.

07 February, North Sinai. Egypt military forces repelled a terrorist attack targeting security infrastructure. Seven soldiers and 10 terrorists were killed.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

03 February, Mianguelua, Muidumbe District, Cabo Delgado Province. Terrorists attacked the Mianguelua village. No casualties were recorded.

03 February, Quissanga District, Cabo Delgado Province. Assaultants attacked five villages, burnt down a health centre and killed seven people.

08 February, Mahate, Quissanga District, Cabo Delgado Province. Terrorist killed five civilians in the town.

14 February, Nagande District, Cabo Delgado. Terrorists attacked and killed three civilians in the town.

18 February, Nkomangano Village, Mocimboa da Praia District, Cabo Delgado Province. Terrorists attacked and killed six civilians in the town.

20 February, Chiculua and Nanquidinga Villages, Mocimboa da Praia district, Cabo Delgado Province. IS claimed its affiliate carried out attacks on military posts that killed 17 soldiers.

21 February, Imbada Village, border between Macomia and Quisanga Districts, Cabo Delgado. Attack by terrorists left three civilians dead.

WEST AFRICA

BENIN

09 February, Keremou, Banikoara Town, Alibori Department, Northeast. Armed men attack at the Keremou police station resulted in the death of one policeman and injury to another. A building was set on fire.

BURKINA FASO

02 February, Lamdamol, Séno Province, Sahel Region. Unidentified armed individuals on motorcycles attacked the village, leaving 20 civilians dead.

07 February, Siewali, Kossi Province, Western Region. Armed men attacked and killed 11 civilians. They also looted stores and ransacked property.

07 February, Yelimbou, Mantchangou, Tapoa Province. Unidentified armed men attacked the village and killed three people. A shop was also burnt down.

08 February, Inata, Tongomayel Commune, Soum Province. Two gendarmes died when their water supply vehicle run over an IED.

09 February, Nagnounbougou, Eastern Region. Unidentified armed individuals attacked a church and killed two civilians.

10 February, Tanwalbougou, Gourma Province, Eastern Region. A terrorist attack on a gendarmerie post resulted in injury of 14 passengers in a bus. The Defense and Security Forces (SDF) repelled the attack, killed eight terrorists and captured one.

10 February, Sebba, Yagha Province, Sahel Region. Armed Terrorist Group (GAT) attacked two homes, killed one person, abducted seven others, and took away a vehicle and various materials.

11 February, Basse, Nafo, Abra and Tebra, Bam Province, Centre-North Region. An attack by unidentified armed men was repelled by the community, resulting in death of two militias and two civilians. The volunteer militia unit, which responded to the attackers, killed 14 terrorists.

16 February, Pansi, Yagha Province, Sahel Region. A terrorist attack left 24 people dead and 18 others wounded.

16 February, Banh, Loroum Province, Northern Region. A vehicle of Burkinabe Military vehicle hit an IED, resulting in the deaths of five soldiers.

17 February, Nioumbila, Bourzange, Bam Province. Unidentified gunmen burst into the market shortly after 5 p.m. Attackers opened fire, killing six people. Several shops were looted by the armed men.

18 February, Kelbo Commune, Soum Province, Sahel Region. Unknown armed men attacked a military post, killed three soldiers and damaged military equipment.

19 February, Ouangolodougou, Niangoloko, Comoe Province. Unidentified armed individuals attacked a military post. There were no casualties, but the attackers carried away security equipment and burned those they couldn't carry.

19 February, Kel-Tamisgueit, Tin Akoff, Oudalan Province, Sahel region. Unidentified gunmen hijacked an ambulance and drove it away. The three occupants of the vehicle were released unharmed.

21 February, Diamondji, Foutouri, Komandjari Province. 11 people were killed in an attack on the village by unidentified armed individuals. They also ransacked property of villagers.

22 February, Dablo commune, Sanmatenga Province. An attack on an army station by unidentified armed men resulted in the deaths of three civilians. A counterattack by the army resulted in the deaths of 20 of the assailants

24 February, Pissila, Sanmantenga Province. A team in the Polyvalent Intervention Unit of the National Police (UIP-PN) was ambushed by unidentified armed individuals. Three police officers and one civilian were killed. Five other officers were injured.

25 February, Gogo City, Zoundwéogo Province. A terrorist attack left five civilians dead. No terrorist group claimed responsibility for the attack.

26 February, Tin Akoff, Oudalan Province, Sahel region. The gendarmerie station was attacked by armed men. One gendarme died and another was injured.

29 February, Sebba, Yagha Province. The Burkinabe Military and Security Forces were attacked by unidentified armed men, killing nine police and gendarmes. In addition, a large quantity of weapons was carried by the attackers.

MALI

02 February, Bana, Koro Circle, Mopti Region. An attack by unidentified gunmen led to the deaths of four civilians and injury to many others.

04 February, Sévaré, Mopti Region. Unidentified armed men attacked the local Thy security post. A motorcycle was burnt and two others were taken away by the attackers.

06 February, Dinangourou, Koro Circle, Mopti Region. A terrorist attack on a military post was repelled by FAMa. Six FAMa soldiers were wounded and two of their devices destroyed, while several of the attackers were killed and 20 of their motorcycles destroyed.

06 February, Tagaran village, northeast of Ansongo, Tin Hama Commune. Suspected terrorists stormed Tagaran village to collect Zakat (Islamic tax) and abducted two villagers.

06 February, Ouatagouna City, Ansongo Circle. Armed assailants broke into the city hall of Ouatagouna, intercepted and killed an advisor to the village chief

and the high school principal of Ouatagouna.

07 February, Ouatagouna village, Ouatagouna Commune, Ansongo Circle. Armed assailants stormed the Goura radio station in Ouatagouna and damaged radio material.

07 February, Ouatagouna village, Ouatagouna Commune, Ansongo Circle. Armed assailants attacked a settlement camp located about one km from Ouatagouna village, killed two villagers, injured several others and burned two buildings.

07 February, Seyna-Sonray Village, Ansongo, Ansongo Circle. Assailants assaulted the village chief for not complying to their request to pay Zakat.

08 February, Tin Azir village, Ouatagouna Commune, Ansongo Circle. Armed assailants stormed the village and killed two villagers while looking for the second deputy mayor of Ouatagouna.

08 February, Abanguire village, Ouatagouna Commune, Ansongo Circle. Unidentified armed elements stormed Abanguire and shot two villagers.

08 February, Lellehoye, Ansongo Region. The Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) executed a respectable man from the village.

08 February, Hombori-Wami axis, Douentza Circle, Mopti Region. ISGS terrorists ambushed the FAMa on escort mission. Two FAMa personnel were injured.

09 February, Bagou camp, Ouatagouna commune, Ansongo Circle. Suspected terrorists stormed Ta Bagou camp mostly inhabited by ethnic Tuaregs and killed two persons.

09 February, between Gao and Ansongo Regions. Unidentified gunmen assassinated Yoro Ould Daha, a military chief of a coalition of pro-government armed groups.

09 February, Diabaly village, Diabaly commune, Niono circle, Ségou Region. Assailants attacked a Military/Security Forces post located between Altouna and Diabaly camp. Three gendarmes were killed and three FAMa soldiers were wounded. The post was burnt and two armed military vehicles, which were taken away by the assailants, were later destroyed in an aerial strike by FAMa against the retreating assailants.

09 February, Lellehoye-Gourma village, Bourra commune, Ansongo Cercle. Armed assailants attacked Lellehoye-Gourma and stole all the medicines in the facility.

10 February, Diema, Kayes Region. Unidentified terrorists attacked a Malian military post killing one soldier and injuring two others. A counter-attack by FAMa resulted in the deaths of two terrorists.

12 February, Tinhama, Ansongo Circle, Gao Region. Unidentified gunmen on motorcycles burned some administrative documents from a school and those from the town hall. A community radio station was also burned down.

12 February, Simerou, Madougou Commune, Koro Circle, Mopti Region. Unidentified armed men attacked the village and killed four persons. Animals were also taken away.

13 February, Fafa Gourma, Ansongo Circle, Gao Region. Armed motorcycle gangs abducted herds belonging to pastoralists from the village when they were chased by elements of Ganda-izoself-defense movement. Nine elements of the self-defense movement were ambushed and killed.

14 February, Ogossagou, Bankass Circle, Mopti Region. Unidentified gunmen attacked and killed 31 civilians. Huts and crops were burnt while livestock was taken away.

14 February, Bintia, Outagouna Commune, Gao Region. Unknown armed elements ambushed Malian soldiers and killed eight of them. Four others were injured.

14 February, Mondoro, Douentza Circle, Mopti Region. Terrorists attacked the town, killing one soldier and injuring three others.

16 February, Sondagara, Bankass Circle, Mopti Region. Unidentified armed men attacked a village and killed four civilians. Homes were burnt and many animals taken away.

17 February, Guemeto-Terely, Bandiagara Circle, Mopti Region. An attack by unidentified armed men left five civilians dead and 20 others missing. Grains and cattle were stolen.

17 February, Bla, Segou Region. Four unidentified armed bandits on motorcycles attacked a toll booth on the road from Blato Koutiala. One gendarme was killed and one toll operator seriously injured.

17 February, Menaka, Gao Region. The Menaka super camp was the target of five mortar shells. No casualties were recorded.

18 February, Ansongo, Ansongo Circle, Gao Region. An ambulance carrying a patient to Gao was riddled with bullets by two armed bandits on motorbikes. No casualties were reported.

19 February, Tanoussogou, Koulogon Commune, Mopti Region. Armed men on motorcycles attacked the village but were repelled by organized groups. No casualties were recorded.

21 February, Anagadia, Koro Circle, Mopti Region. Unidentified armed men attacked the village, killing one person and injuring another.

23 February, Bambara-Maoudé, Timbuktu Region. An attack on a FAMa camp by suspected terrorists left four soldiers dead and eight others injured.

24 February, Gao City, Gao Region. Three Irish Army Rangers on a patrol mission were injured when a roadside bomb blast hit their vehicle.

24 February, Garou Village, Youvarou Circle, Mopti Region. Unidentified armed individuals attacked the village and killed six people.

24 February, Tonka, Goundam Circle, Timbuktu Region. Unidentified armed bandits set fire to the village school.

27 February, Ouatagouna, Ansongo Circle, Gao Region. A fairground truck was riddled with bullets by unidentified individuals, killing one person.

NIGER

01 February, Sabon-Carre, N'Guigmi Commune, Diffa Region. A group of armed men broke into the private home of a merchant and attempted to abduct him. The armed men shot him three times before retreating to unknown destination. The man survived the attack.

03 February, Makintari and Kangouri, Diffa Region. Suspected elements of Boko Haram attacked the two hamlets. Three civilians were killed, and two others kidnapped.

- 06 February, Molia Village, Tillaberi Region.** Four armed men on two motorbikes opened fire on workers in the village of Molia, killing four people.
- 07 February, Bosso District, Diffa Region.** Members of the Boko Haram carried out an attack in the district and killed five people.
- 10 February, Ayorou, Tillaberi Region.** An attack on a police station by unidentified armed men resulted in the deaths of two police officers and serious injury to another.
- 15 February, Tagantessoum, Tillaberi Region.** An attack by unknown gunmen left one civilian dead and a vehicle burnt.
- 16 February, Ayerou, Tillaberi Region.** An attack on a police station by unknown gunmen left one policeman dead.
- 19 February, Gueskerou, Diffa Region.** An explosive device buried in the city, near the premises of the town hall exploded and killed two people.
- 21 February, Kouble Gourtoua, Chetimari, Diffa Region.** Armed elements belonging to Boko Haram made an incursion into an IDP camp in the village and killed two persons.
- 25 February, Bosso Commune, Diffa Region.** A public transport vehicle run over an IED at the entrance to the town causing three injuries.

NIGERIA

- 01 February, Askira District, Askira/Uba LGA, Borno State.** The Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) attacked Nigerian soldiers leading to clashes that left three Nigerian soldiers and five civilians dead and two military vehicles confiscated.
- 02 February, Sabon Tasha, Chikun LGA, Kaduna State.** A suspected male suicide bomber with an IED was arrested by security personnel of a church.
- 02 February, Wukari, Wukari LGA, Taraba State.** Suspected armed militia attacked and beheaded two farmers.
- 05 February, Madagali, Adamawa State.** A man and woman were shot dead when Boko Haram invaded the farming community. A woman was also injured.
- 05 February, Maiduguri, Borno State.** ISWAP terrorists attacked a Nigerian army camp near Maiduguri. The forces exchanged fire. Several soldiers were killed or wounded.
- 08 February, Gurmana, old Gurmana and Ashirika communities, Shiroro LGA, Niger State.** Unidentified gunmen attack resulted in the death of two civilians and injury to four others. More than 200 cows were rustled.
- 09 February, Auno Town, Konduga LGA, Borno State.** Boko Haram militia attacked and killed 30 civilians and destroyed 18 vehicles. Many women and children were abducted.
- 09 February, Mashegu LGA, Niger State.** Unidentified gunmen attacked and killed one civilian and injured many others.
- 09 February, Tyana Village, Riyom Council Area, Plateau State.** Gunmen invaded the village and shot three youths, while one other person sustained severe injuries. Farms and crops were set ablaze before the attackers left.
- 10 February, Gajiganna, Maiduguri LGA, Borno State.** ISWAP terrorists attacked military troops and killed one soldier and seized a gun truck.

10 February, Tungushe, Maiduguri LGA, Borno State. An attack on a military post by ISWAP resulted in the death of one soldier and injury to another. A counter offense by the Nigerian Military led to the deaths of two insurgents. A gun truck with weapons was recovered.

10 February, Rann, Kala Balge LGA, Borno State. ISWAP terrorists attacked security forces and killed three members of civil militias.

11 February, Bakali, Giwa LGA, Kaduna State. Unidentified armed men invaded the village and burned 21 people alive, including 16 members of the same family. Many bags of grains, vehicles and motorcycles were burnt.

12 February, Maro, Kajuru, LGA, Kaduna State. Unknown gunmen attacked the village market and killed seven civilians and injured many others.

14 February, Malul Village, Daffo district, Plateau State. Armed men attacked the village. Many people were injured.

14 February, Tsauwa and Dankar, Batsari LGA, Katsina State. Unknown gunmen attacked the two villages and killed 30 people (21 and nine people respectively). Homes, livestock and food supplies were also burnt.

16 February, Gindin Akwati, Barikin Ladi LGA, Plateau State. Unknown gunmen attacked members of the National Police Force, killing two officers.

19 February, Bang Village, Adamawa State. Armed terrorists arrived at the village and began to fire sporadic gunshots. They killed an old man with machetes and injured another. They also seized two motorbikes belonging to local villagers.

21 February, Garkida Community, Gombi LGA, Adamawa State. Boko Haram terrorists attacked the community, burnt down a police station, church and several houses. Two soldiers were killed. A counter-attack resulted in the death of many terrorists. One soldier was also injured.

APPENDIX 3: COUNTER-TERRORISM RESPONSE

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

09 February, Bangem, Southwest. Seven armed separatists were killed by National Army during their attempted arson attack on polling stations.

CHAD

01 February, Baga Sola, Lake Chad Region. Boko Haram elements aboard a canoe were ambushed by Chadian soldiers. The soldiers destroyed the canoe which ended up capsizing. Chadian forces captured two elements of Boko Haram holding guns.

DRC

03 February, Saki, Massisi Territory, North Kivu. After 20 years in the bush, rebel leader Bilikoliko Minyenga surrendered to the FARDC with 290 members of his militia.

05 February, Eringeti, Beni Territory, North Kivu Region. An ADF rebel of 21 years old surrendered to the FARDC.

07 February, Oicha, Beni Territory, North Kivu Region. The FARDC captured an ADF rebel who affirmed that the rebels are paid 60 US Dollars weekly to kill civilians.

09 February Makeke Village, Mambasa Territory, Ituri Province. A joint military operation by MONUSCO and FARDC resulted in the capture of 40 ADF rebels.

11 February, Graben of Karuruma Territory, Butembo, North Kivu. A counterterrorism operation by FARDC against ADF rebels resulted in the rescue of 15 civilians and recovery of 167 stolen cows.

11 February, Lumbishi, Kalehe Territorry in South Kivu. FARDC forces collected 19 weapons from 41 ADF Nyatura rebels who surrendered.

EAST AFRICA

BURUNDI

23 February, Bujumbura-rural West. A Police operation against armed bandits let to the killing of 22 of the bandits. Two police officers died during the operation.

SOMALIA

02 February, Jilib, Middle Juba. The Somali government forces in cooperation with USAFRICOM conducted an airstrike against al-Shabaab and killed one terrorist.

04 February, Beer Xani, Lower Juba. The Somali government in cooperation with USAFRICOM conducted an airstrike against al-Shabaab and killed one terrorist.

08 February, Around Jilib, Middle Juba. The Somali government in cooperation with USAFRICOM conducted an airstrike against al-Shabaab. One terrorist was killed, two others injured. Their camp was destroyed.

17 February, Leego, Mogadishu. Danab Special Forces attacked and killed 13 al-Shabaab terrorists.

17 February, Jilib, Middle Juba. In coordination with Somalia forces, USAFRICOM conducted an airstrike that destroyed an al-Shabaab compound.

20 February, Wadajir District, Mogadishu. Somali forces and USAFRICOM conducted a targeted airstrike killing three al-Shabaab terrorists.

22 February, Middle Shebelle. SNA forces carried out an operation against al-Shabaab and killed two ring leaders of the group.

22 February, Saakow District, Middle Jubba Region. USAFRICOM in coordination with Somali forces conducted an airstrike targeting an al-Shabaab compound. Two terrorists were killed.

23 February, Vicinity of Dujuma, Middle Jubba Region. USAFRICOM in coordination with Somali forces conducted an airstrike targeting an al-Shabaab compound. No casualties were reported.

24 February, Jilib, Middle Jubba Region. USAFRICOM in coordination with Somali forces conducted an airstrike against al-Shabaab, killing one terrorist.

28 February, Qunyo Barrow, Lower Shebelle, Region, Somalia. USAFRICOM in coordination with Somali forces conducted two airstrikes targeting al-Shabaab terrorists. No casualties reported.

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

02 February, Tipaza, Tipaza Province and Sidi-Bel-Abbes, Sidi-Bel-Abbes Province. During a counter terrorism mission, two homemade bombs were discovered and destroyed by the Algerian People's National Army (ANP).

03 February, Tipaza, Tipaza Province. A counter terrorism operation led by the ANP resulted in the destruction of terrorists' pillbox, a home-made bomb and the seizure of a hunting rifle, detonation tools and other objects.

07 February, Medea, Medea Province and Khenchela, Khenchela Province. The ANP during a counter terrorism mission arrested two suspected terrorists.

07 February, Ain Djefla, Djelfa Province. The ANP discovered and destroyed five terrorist pillboxes and three homemade bombs.

LIBYA

11 February, Benghazi, Cyrenaica Province. Military police in the Libyan city of Benghazi detained a terrorist named Mohamed Sobhi, who holds Egyptian citizenship and said to be a former officer of IS in the al-Naqleya district.

TUNISIA

04 February, Sbeitla, West-Central Tunisia. The Tunisian security personnel arrested a 28-year-old terrorist suspect.

07 February, Tunis. The Jendouba National Guard anti-terrorism unit arrested an individual suspected of belonging to a terrorist organization.

07 February, at Mount Semmama, Kasserine Governorate. The Counter Terrorism Brigade, and other national agencies, during an operation discovered a terrorist camp. Various mines and explosive materials were seized.

11 February, Manouba, Manouba Governorate. The Tunisian National Guard arrested an individual suspected of links to terrorism.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

12 February, Mecula District, Niassa Province. Security forces killed eight suspected terrorists and captured four others.

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

01 February, Djibo, Soum Province, Sahel Region. Djibo Special Deployment Forces (SDS) killed two suspected terrorists who resisted arrest at the village market.

07 February, Gargaboule, Debere and Kandarfo, Soum Province. The voluntary security unit killed 22 terrorists during the operation against armed groups.

12 February, Bapilinga, Pensa, Sanmatenga Province. 17 members of armed groups were neutralized by the Military and Security Forces.

29 February, Ambara, Bouroum, Namentenga Province. Three terrorists were killed by the Military and Security Forces during a sweeping mission. Five of the volunteers accompanying the Military and Security Forces and two civilians also died.

NIGER

01-20 February, triangle Inates & Tongo Tongo & Tilowa, Tilaberi region. An operation by state security forces in collaboration with Barkhane force resulted

in 120 terrorists being neutralised. Ten motorcycles and various equipment used for making IEDs and for observation were seized and destroyed.

NIGERIA

04 February, Kuduru Forest, Birnin-Gwari LGA, Kaduna State. The Nigeria Police Force (NPF) during a counter terrorism mission attacked an operation camp of the Ansaru terrorist group and killed 250 bandits and terrorists. Two NPF pilots were injured.

09 February, Kuduru Forest, Birnin-Gwari LGA, Kaduna State. The NPF during a counter terrorism mission at the operational bases of Ansaru terrorist group arrested three members of the group.

19 February, Jubillaram and Alinwa Borno State. The Nigerian army killed three top commanders of ISWAP during an aerial counter terrorism operation.

22 February, Hadarin Daji, Zamfara State. The Nigerian Army troops on a counter terrorism operation killed 13 bandits and arrested eight others.

24 February, Sambisa forest, Adamawa State. The Nigerian military conducted a counter terrorism airstrike that led to the deaths of unknown number of Boko Haram fighters linked to the recent deadly attack on the Garkida community on 21st February.

27 February, Borno State. The Nigerian Army in its counter terrorism attack killed three terrorists and captured 23 Boko Haram members. They recovered several AK 47 rifles and ammunition and rescued 143 captives made up of elderly men, women and children.

MALI

06 February, Mahmoud, Timbuktu, Timbuktu Province. FAMa intercepted a vehicle with military weapons.

07 February, Gourma and Liptako Regions. The Operation Barkhane taskforce during a counter terrorism operation killed twenty and ten Islamist terrorists in Gourma and Liptako villages respectively.

07 February, Massabougou, Diabaly Sector, Niono Circle, Ségou Region. During a counter terrorism patrol, FAMa arrested 16 suspected terrorists.

08 February, Hombori, Douentza Circle, Mopti Region. The FAMa, during a raid against the GAT, killed one and captured one terrorist. Military equipment and a motorcycle were recovered.

16 February, Ogossagou, Mopti Region. A counter terrorist operation conducted by FAMa resulted in the arrest of an armed assailant.

18 February, Somadougou Sector, Mopti Region. FAMa captured three foreign terrorist leaders, killed several other terrorists and destroyed abandoned weapons during a counter terrorism operation.

19 February, Ogossagou City, Mopti Region. The FAMa conducted a counter terrorism operation and killed 12 terrorists. Three soldiers died and five others were injured in the offensive.

25 February, Tin-Tidhane, Gourma Rharous Circle, Timbuktu Region. A counter terrorism operation by FAMa led to the neutralization of a terrorist group and destruction of military vehicles.

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