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**ACSRT/CAERT**

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

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# THE MONTHLY AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN

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1<sup>st</sup> – 31<sup>st</sup> July 2020



Edition No: 07

## ABOUT AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN

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

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

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

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## ABBREVIATIONS

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

# SUMMARY

**General Situation.** The reporting period, 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> July 2020 recorded a higher number of terrorist attacks compared to the period 1<sup>st</sup> to 30 June 2020. At the end of July 2020 there were 288 terrorist attacks compared to 209 for the period of 1<sup>st</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> June 2020, representing a 38% increase. With respect to casualties, there was also an increase in the number of deaths from terrorist attacks. While there were 926 deaths recorded in June 2020, 1035 deaths were recorded in July 2020, representing 12% increase.

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

**Target of Terrorist and VE Attacks.** While 168 out of the 288 terrorist attacks were launched against Civilians, 92 targeted Military/Security Forces. 13 attacks targeted International Organisations and 15 attacks targeted Governmental Institutions/Officials. The attacks by Mai-Mai groups and ADF were mainly against Civilians, whilst Al-Shabaab and Boko Haram mostly targeted Military/Security Forces.

**Weapons Used.** The terrorist groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) in 212 out of the 288 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 35 of the attacks.

**Deaths from Terrorists and VE Attacks.** 1035 deaths were recorded during the period: 500 civilians, 283 Military/Security personnel and 252 terrorists.

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

Mai-Mai groups killed 251 persons (214 civilians and 37 Military/Security Forces); Unknown groups killed 201 persons (124 civilians, 77 Military/Security Forces); Boko Haram killed 103 persons (36 civilians, 72 Military/Security Forces); ADF killed 92 persons (74 civilians, 18 Military/Security Forces); Al-Shabaab killed 46 persons (seven civilians, 39 Military/Security Forces); ISWAP killed 44 persons (18 civilians and 26 Military/Security Forces); Other VE groups killed 41 persons (23 civilians and 18 Military/Security Forces); ASWJ killed eight persons (all civilians); JNIM killed two persons (one civilian and one Military/Security Force). LRA killed two persons (all civilians); and Other IS Affiliates killed two Military/Security Force during CT operation;

**Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups.** Boko Haram; Mai-Mai groups and Al-Shabaab suffered highest number of casualties during the period. Military/Security forces killed 75 Violent Extremists of Mai-Mai groups, 47 members of Boko Haram and 27 of

Shabaab fighters. IS Affiliates and ISWAP suffered 18 and 17 casualties respectively. 143 members from unknown Violent Extremist groups and 137 members of Other VE groups were also killed during the period.

**Kidnapping.** 41 cases of kidnappings were recorded.

A total of 421 persons were taken hostage in DRC, Cameroon, Nigeria, CAR, Mali, Niger, Chad Mozambique and Burkina Faso while 51 captives were released during the same period.

**Focus on Epicentres.** Out of the 288 terrorist attacks, the Great Lakes region recorded 146 attacks with 583 deaths, the Sahel region accounted for 42 attacks and 122 deaths, the Horn of Africa recorded 36 attacks with 79 deaths and Lake Chad Basin accounted 25 attacks with 191 deaths during the period.

## **High Profile Attacks.**

**08 July, Ituri Province, DRC.** 37 people were killed in an attack by Mai-Mai -CODECO militiamen. **09 July, Ituri Province, DRC.** An attack by Mai-Mai-CODECO militiamen killed 35 civilians and two FARDC soldiers. The militiamen took four weapons, three AK-47s and a PKM. **16 July, South Kivu Province, DRC.** An incursion by militiamen from the TWIRIGWANEHO, NGOMINO and RED-TABARA coalition led to the killing of 36 people including 25 civilians and 11 militiamen. Several houses were burnt down and more than 250 cows carried away. **21 July, North Kivu Province, DRC.** A clash between the militiamen of the NDC/R of GUIDON and those of the NDC/R BWIRA Mai Mai groups as well as the FARDC resulted in the deaths of 32 people including 17 GUIDON rebels, 10 BWIRA rebels and five FARDC soldiers. Nine FARDC soldiers got injured. **18 July, Katsina State, Nigeria.** Unknown elements ambushed the Nigerian Army and killed 16 soldiers and injured 28 others. A counter-attack led to the killing of 17 bandits and injury to two others. The soldiers recovered five AK 47 Rifles, three Dane guns, two AK 47 Rifle magazines, 152 rounds of 7.62mm Special ammunition and seven motorcycles. **07 July, Borno State, Nigeria.** The Nigerian Military on an anti-terror operation hit an IED planted by ISWAP that killed 11 soldiers. A counter-attack killed 17 ISWAP terrorists. Two additional soldiers lost their lives in the attack.

**10 July, Kaduna State, Nigeria.** Militia attacks in communities in the State led to the deaths of 30 people.

**Counter-Terrorism Response.** CT operations resulted in neutralizing 227 terrorists. Seven Military/Security Forces died during those operations.

## **Conclusions/Recommendations.**

The month of July 2020 recorded the highest number of terrorist attacks and death since the beginning of the year. The mushrooming of several small-scale Mai-Mai groups in the DRC greatly contributes to the devastating security situation in the country as well as ushering an influx of internally displaced persons. In Nigeria, the

emerging violence engulfing new areas in Nigeria, particularly the recent series of deadly attacks in North West and North Central States perpetrated by unknown armed bandits, are creating a fertile ground for terrorism and violent extremism to gain foothold in these regions. While there is a need to meet the growing threat of terrorism and violent extremism through counter-terrorism operations, a multi-stakeholder involvement approach is also needed to effectively counter terrorism.

## 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

With the exception of April 2020, where there was a marked decrease in both number of terrorist attacks and related casualties, there have been persistent increases in either the number of attacks and deaths month after month or increases in either attacks or deaths since the beginning of the year. While June recorded the highest number of terrorist attacks and deaths at the end of the first half of the year, the incidents at the beginning of the second half of the year have unfortunately followed the same pattern of continuous increases in attacks and deaths.

While there were 209 terrorist attacks and 926 deaths at the end of June, July recorded 288 and 1035 attacks and deaths respectively. This represents a phenomenal 38% and 12% increase in both attacks and deaths in just one month. Out of the 1035 deaths were recorded during the period, 500 civilians, 283 Military/Security personnel and 252 terrorists. The five countries most affected by terrorism during the period were Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Nigeria, Somalia, Mali and Burkina Faso.

During the period, 470 terrorists were neutralized in both ripostes to terrorist attacks and counter terrorism operations. Mai-Mai groups, Boko Haram, and Al-Shabaab suffered highest number of casualties. Security forces killed 75 Violent Extremists of Mai-Mai groups, 47 members of Boko Haram and 27 terrorists of and 27 of Al-Shabaab fighters.

The most common means of attacks by terrorists and violent extremist groups continues to be Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs). Out of 288 attacks recorded during the period, 212 involved the use of SALWs while in 35 cases, Improvised Explosive devices (IEDs) were used. Additionally, 41 kidnapping cases were also recorded.

### **Great Lakes Region.**

As in the preceding month, the Great Lakes region recorded the highest number of terrorist and violent extremist attacks during the month under review. The region documented 146 terrorist and violent extremist attacks that resulted in 583 deaths. The incidents represented a drastic increase in both number of attacks and deaths compared to May where there were 32 attacks and 194 deaths, and June where there were 106 attacks and 370 deaths.

In comparison to June, there was a 38% and 58% increase in both attacks and casualties respectively. Out of 6583 deaths, 326 were civilians, 78 military/security personnel and 179 terrorists. The increasing number of attacks in the region, which largely occurs in the DRC, is attributed to the plethora of armed terrorist and violent extremist groups mainly operating in the country's three Eastern provinces comprising Ituri, North-Kivu and South-Kivu.

### **East and Horn of Africa.**

During the period under review the region recorded a decrease in both number of attacks and deaths compared to June. While there were 41 attacks that resulted in 131 deaths in June, July recorded 36 terrorist attacks that led to 79 deaths, representing a decrease of 12% and 40% respectively. Somalia continues to be the most affected country in region recording 32 attacks that led to 72 deaths. The deceased comprised of 13 civilians, 59 military/security and seven terrorists. Al-Shabaab remains the dominant terrorist group in the region carrying out 26 attacks that resulted in 46 deaths. More than 50% of its attacks were targeted at military/security establishments and personnel.

### **Sahel Belt of West Africa.**

Although the number of attacks and deaths in the region has been declining steadily in recent months with June recording the lowest number of attacks and deaths since the beginning of the year, July has recorded an increase in both attacks and deaths. While there were 24 attacks that led to 99 deaths in June, 42 terrorist attacks and 122 deaths representing 75% and 23% increases respectively in attacks and deaths were witnessed during the current review period. The 122 deaths comprised 65 civilians, 25 military/security and 32 terrorists. Mali was the country most affected by violent activities in the region during the period. It recorded 29 attacks that resulted in 86 deaths. Even though the dominant terrorist groups in the region, the



JNIM and ISGS, did not appear to have been active during the period, it is possible that both groups particularly the JNIM could be responsible for some of the attacks for which no group claimed responsibility. The group is known to claim responsibility for some of its attacks at later dates.

### **Lake Chad Basin.**

In comparison to the previous month, the region recorded an increase in number of terrorist attacks and a decrease in the number of deaths. This is a flip of what was observed in June where there was a decline in attacks and a surge in deaths. While 10 attacks conducted in June resulted in 210 fatalities, there were 25 attacks that led to 191 deaths. Of 191 deaths, 49 were civilian, 118 military/security and 24 terrorists. During the period, Nigeria was the most affected country. It accounted for 34 number of attacks that led to the loss of lives of 36 civilians and 88 military personnel.

While Nigeria is battling with terrorist and violent extremist groups in the North Eastern parts of the country, attacks by bandits are gaining grounds in North West and North Central states of Kaduna, Katsina, Kano, Sokoto, Zamfara, Benue, Kogi and Plateau. The casualties resulting from these attacks over the last three months, have surpassed those attributed to Boko Haram and ISWAP leading many to wonder who are behind these bandits and what are their motives. Some military personnel and resources that should have been directed towards combatting Boko Haram and ISWAP are now redirected to cover these areas thereby affecting the effectiveness of the counter terrorism agenda.

Meanwhile in Niger, the reported incident on 01 July where Boko Haram terrorists entered the village of Balangouri, Diffa region, with the names of young men who had applied to join the national army but could not succeed lends credence to widely held speculations that the military could be infiltrated or the militants have informants within the ranks. Incidents like these undermine confidence between the security services and local communities. It therefore requires a thorough investigation to be conducted to unearth the circumstances under which members of Boko Haram came by the list of persons desirous of joining the army.

### **Southern Africa.**

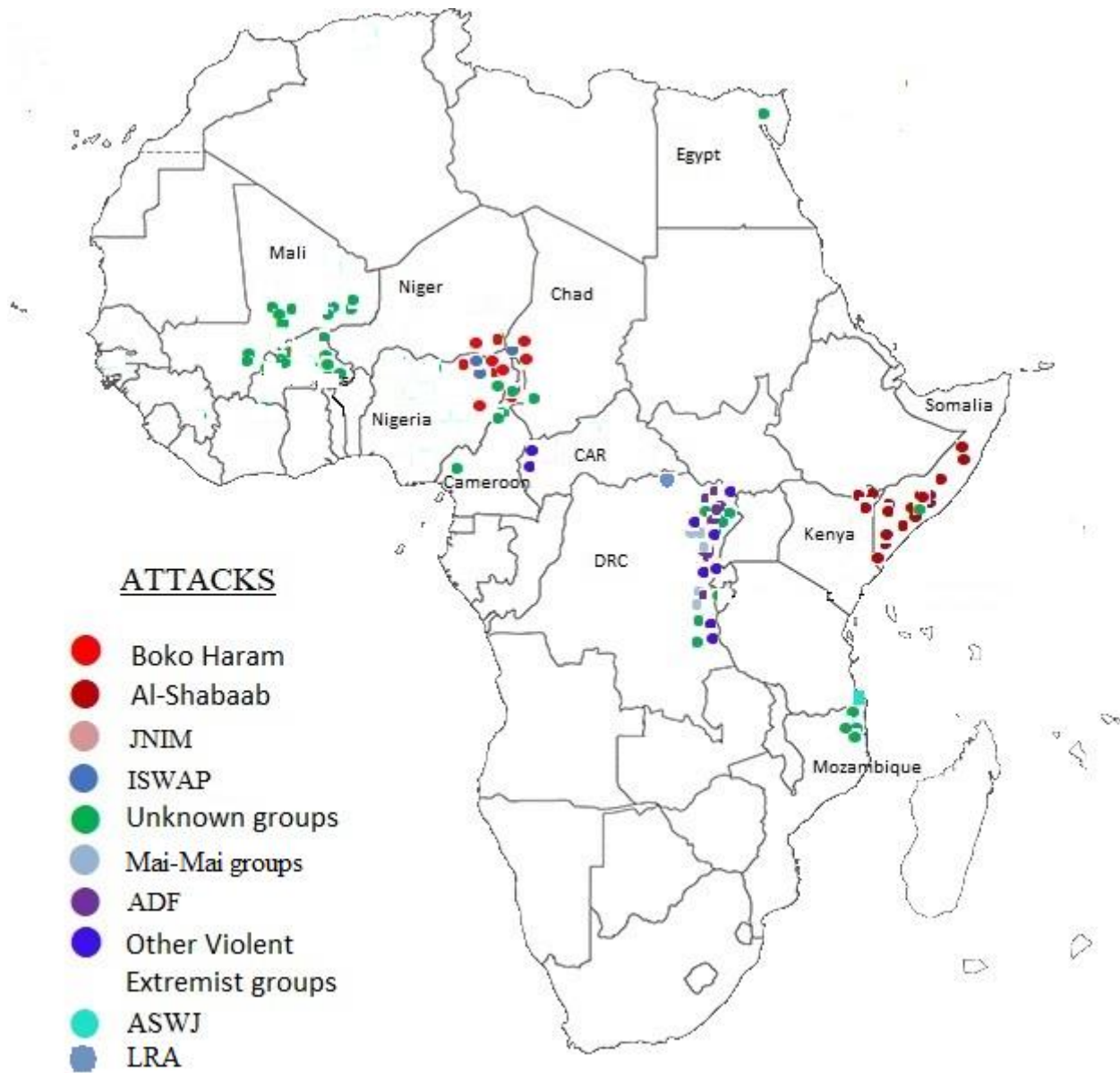
While terrorism in the region is marked by the activities of Al Sunnah Wa Jummah (ASWJ) in northern Mozambique, two incidents in South Africa that occurred during the period raises cause for concern. On 25 July at the Beitbridge Border Post near Johannesburg, a Zimbabwean man was arrested by the police for attempting to smuggle explosives into South Africa. Later on 30 July, five foreign nationals were arrested in Johannesburg for kidnapping and having links to the Islamic State (IS) terrorist group. Although there have been no established links, as at yet, between the two incidents and the terrorist activities in Mozambique, they nonetheless feeds into [the ACSRT's assertion](#) that if the insurgent activities in Mozambique are not addressed soon and comprehensively, they could either spill over into the neighbouring countries or embolden other groups elsewhere in the region to resort to terrorism. With respect to terrorist attacks during the period under review, all the incidents occurred in Mozambique's northern province of Cabo Delgado. The country recorded seven attacks and 39 deaths, representing a 36% decrease in attacks and increase with 39 fatalities compared to June when there were 11 attacks with no reported fatalities.

### **North Africa and the Maghreb.**

As in the previous reporting period, North Africa did not register any terrorist attacks during the period under review. However counter terrorism operations continued in Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia. In Algeria, security forces through different operations in Tamanrasset, Médéa and Aïn Defla Provinces killed two suspected terrorists and arrested three others. They also recovered a quantity of arms and ammunition and destroyed two homemade bombs. In Egypt, counter terrorism forces killed 18 suspected terrorists in North Sinai Province while Tunisian Military arrested a suspected IS member and another extremist who was planning an attack against a security establishment. These incidents indicate that terrorist cells are still active in the region and intent on causing harm. The security services therefore need to remain vigilant at all times in order forestall any incident from taking place.

## General Trend: Terrorism and Violent Extremist Groups Deaths (Attacks and Deaths)

Map 1: Map of Terrorism and Violent Extremism Attacks from 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> July 2020



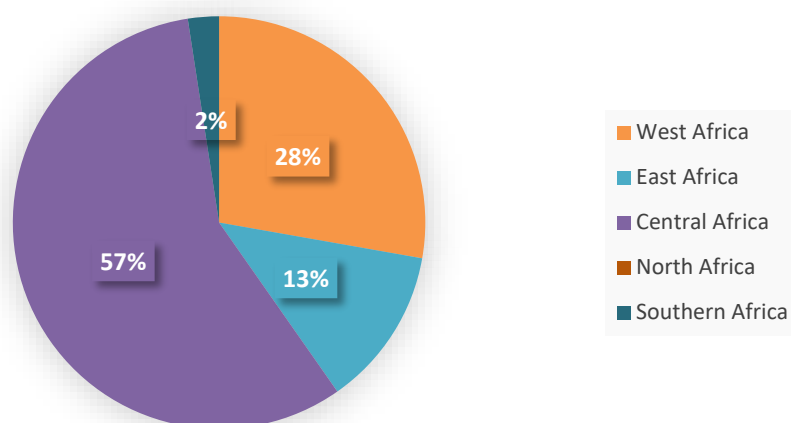
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

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

A total of 288 terrorism and violent extremism incidents including 41 cases of kidnapping were recorded from 1<sup>st</sup> to 31<sup>st</sup> July.

## 2. Terrorist and Violent Extremist Attacks by Region

**Figure 1: Percentage per Region**



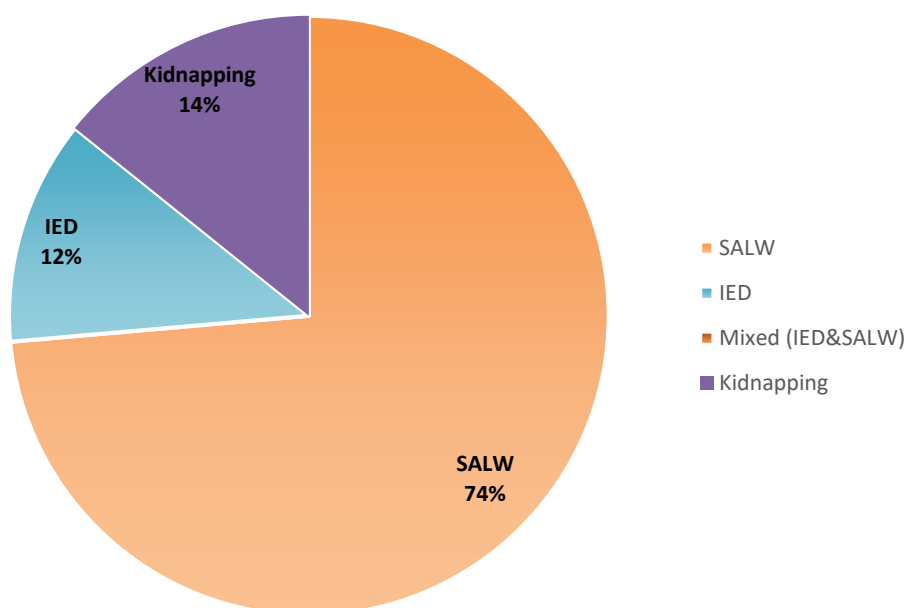
### Number of Attacks per Region:

- Central Africa: **165**
- West Africa: **121**
- East Africa: **36**
- Southern Africa: **7**
- North Africa: **0**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## 3. Type of Attacks

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



### Type of Attacks:

- SALWs: **212**
- IEDs: **35**
- Mixed (IED&SALW): **0**
- Kidnapping: **41**

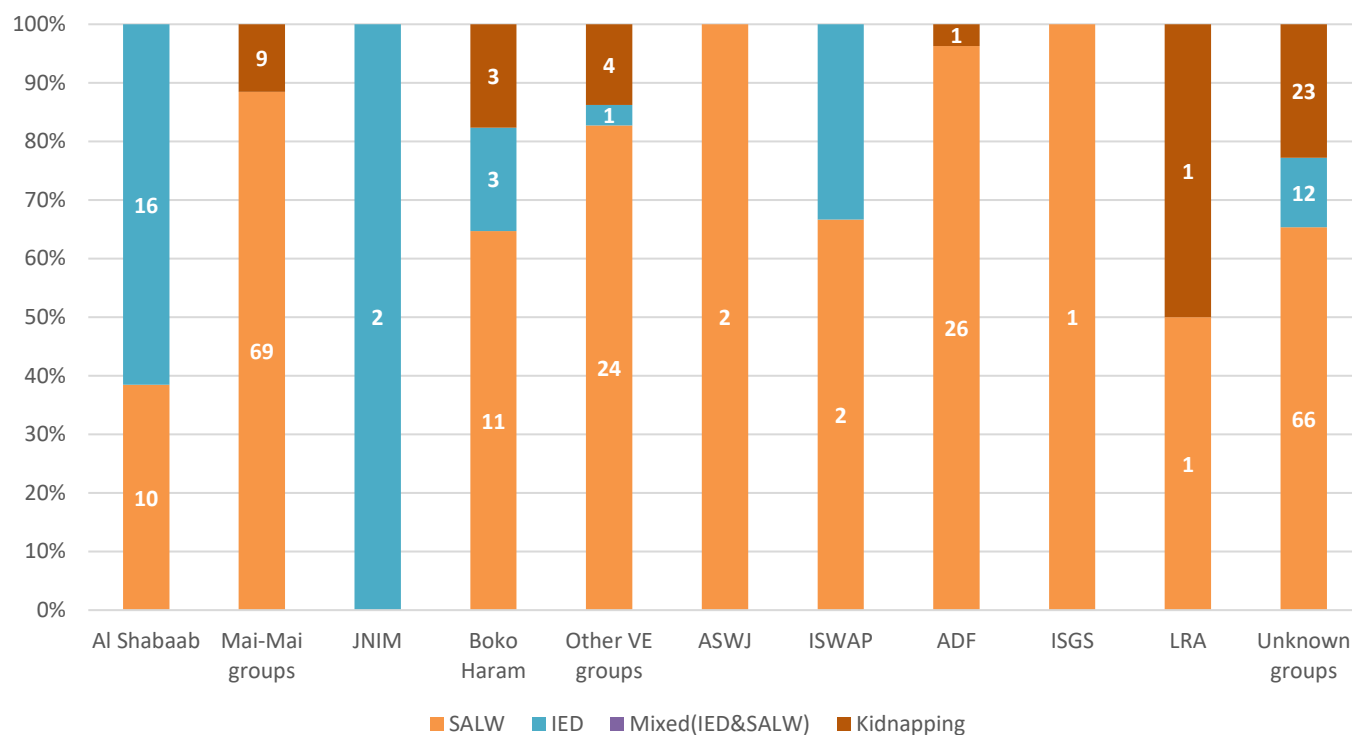
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

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

<b>Terrorist Group</b>	<b>SALW</b>	<b>IED</b>	<b>Mixed</b>	<b>Kidnapping</b>	<b>Comments</b>
<b>ADF</b>	26	-	-	1	ADF carried out 26 attacks using SALWs and carried out one kidnapping.
<b>Boko Haram</b>	11	3	-	3	Boko Haram carried out 18 attacks. 12 involved SALWs, three involved IED and three others involved kidnapping.
<b>Al-Shabaab</b>	10	16	-	-	In a total of 26 attacks by the group, 10 involved SALWs and 16 were IEDs.
<b>ISWAP</b>	2	1	-	-	ISWAP carried out two attacks using SALWs and one attack using IED.
<b>ASWJ</b>	2				ASWJ carried out two attacks using SALWs.
<b>LRA</b>	1	-	-	1	LRA used SALWs to carry out an attack and was responsible for one kidnapping.
<b>JNIM</b>	-	2	-	-	JNIM used IED to carry out two attacks.
<b>ISGS</b>	1	-	-	-	ISGS used SALWs to carry out one attack.
<b>Mai-Mai groups</b>	69	-	-	9	Mai-Mai groups carried out 69 attacks using SALWs and was also responsible for nine kidnappings.
<b>Other VE groups</b>	24	1	-	4	Other VE groups carried out 24 attacks using SALW and one attack using IED. They were also responsible of four kidnapping.
<b>Unknown groups</b>	66	12	-	23	Unknown groups used SALWs in majority of the attacks. In 66 out of 130 attacks by these groups, SALWs were used. They used IEDs in 12 attacks. They were also responsible for 23 cases of kidnapping.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>41</b>	

*Source: ACSRT Database, 2020*

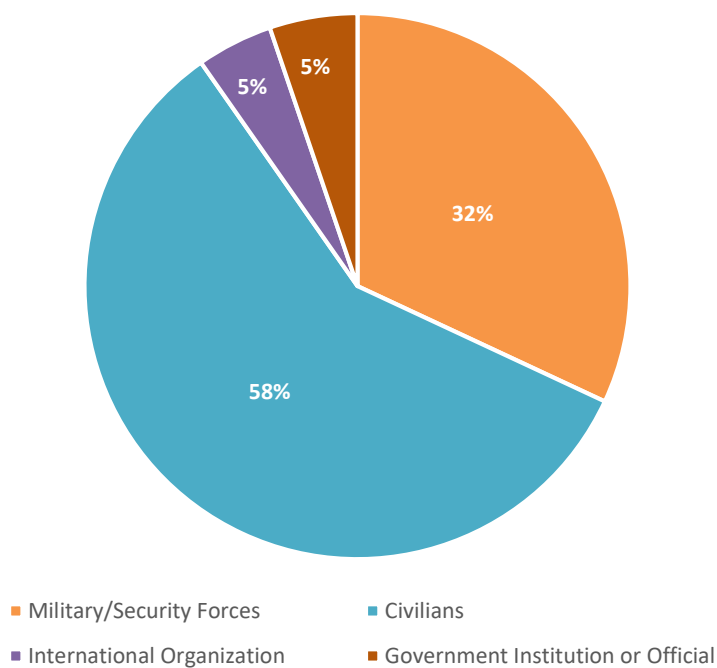
**Figure 3: Types of Attacks by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups (Percentage)**



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

#### 4. Primary Targets

**Figure 4: Primary Targets**



#### Primary Targets

- Civilians: **168**
- Military/Security Forces: **92**
- Government Institutions/Officials: **15**
- International Organization: **13**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

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

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

Terrorist Groups	Civilians	Military/ Security	Gov't Inst./ Of.	Int. Org.	Comments
ADF	18	8	-	1	ADF targeted civilians with 18 attacks and eight attacks on Military/Security Forces. A single attack targeted International Organisation.
Boko Haram	8	9	-	-	Boko Haram carried out eight attacks against civilians and nine attacks against Military/Security Forces.
Al-Shabaab	4	15	2	5	Al-Shabaab carried out four attacks against civilians, 15 attacks against Military/Security Forces and five attacks against International organisations. They were responsible for two other attacks on government institutions/officials.
ISWAP	1	2	-	-	ISWAP terrorists carried out one attack against civilians and two attacks against Military/Security Forces.
ASWJ	2	-	-	-	ASWJ was responsible of two attacks against civilians.
JNIM	-	-	-	2	JNIM carried out two attacks against international organisations.
LRA	2	-	-	-	LRA targeted civilians with two attacks.
ISGS	1	-	-	-	ISGS carried out one attack against civilians
Mai-Mai groups	57	21	-	-	Mai-Mai groups carried out 57 attacks against civilians and 21 attacks against Military/Security Forces.
Other VE groups	17	10	-	2	Other VE groups carried 17 attacks against civilians; 10 targeted Military/Security Forces and two targeted International Organizations.
Unknown groups	58	27	13	3	Attacks for which no groups claimed responsibility mostly targeted civilians. 58 out of 101 attacks targeted civilians; 27 targeted Military/Security Forces, 13 targeted government Institutions/Officials and three targeted International Organizations.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>13</b>	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

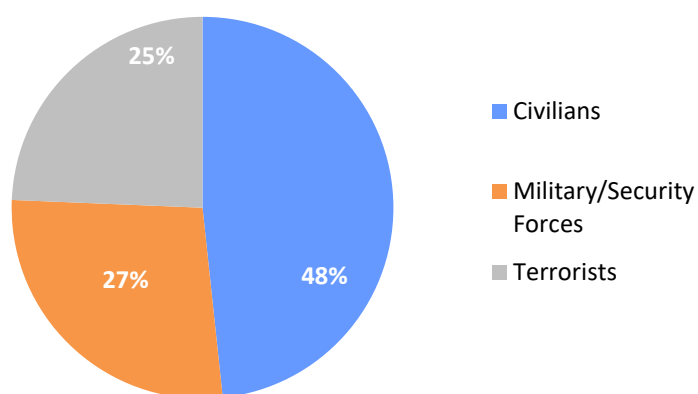
**Figure 5: Percentage of Target per Group**



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## 6. Total Deaths

**Figure 6: Total Deaths**



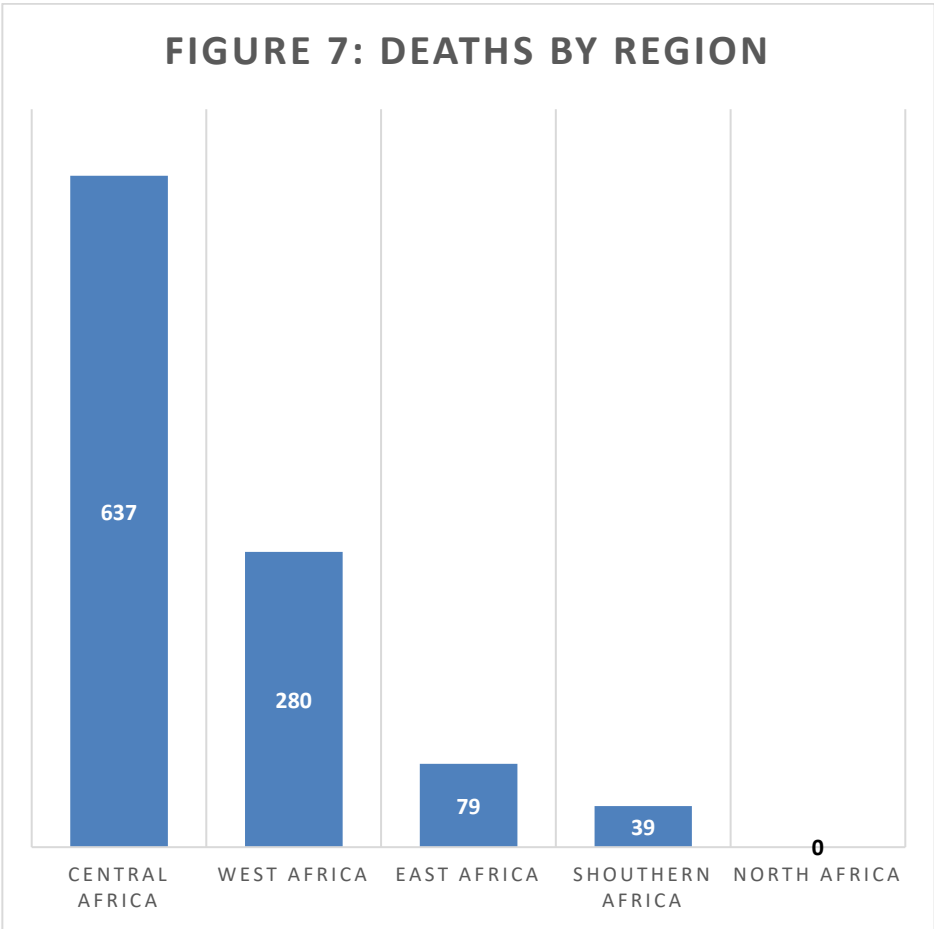
**Total Deaths: 1035**

- Civilians: **500**
- Military/Security Forces: **283**
- Terrorists: **252**



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

7. Deaths Per Region



Deaths per Region

- **Central Africa** recorded the highest number of deaths accounting for **52%**.
- **West Africa** recorded **39%** of deaths.
- **East Africa** recorded **6%**
- **Southern Africa** recorded **3%** of deaths.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

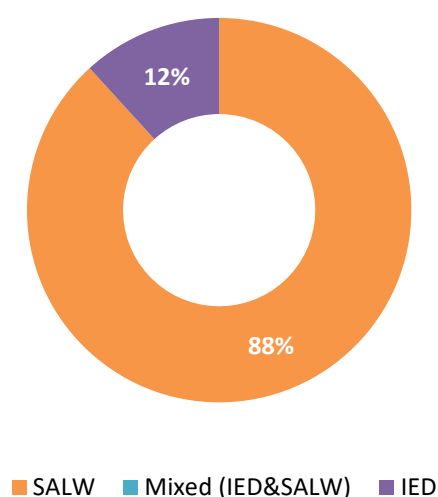
**Figure 8: Deaths per Region and Categories**



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## 8. Deaths per Types of Attacks

**Figure 9: Deaths per Types of Attacks**



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

### Deaths by Types of Attacks

- SALWs: **907**
  - IEDs: **121**
  - Mixed (IED&SALW): **0**
- **SALWs** accounted for **88%** of the deaths occasioned by terrorist attacks.
  - **12%** accounted for **IED**.

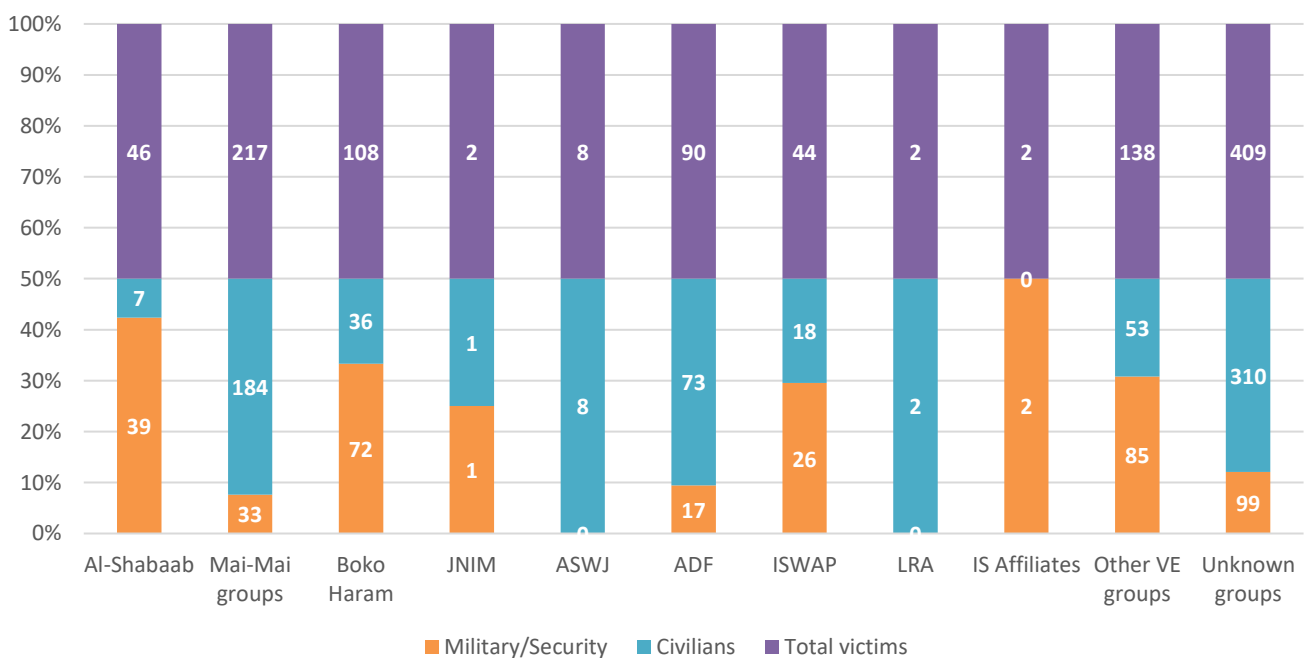
## 9. Attacks and Casualties Inflicted per Terrorists and Violent Extremist Groups

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

Terrorist Group	Number of Attacks	Number of Deaths	Comments
Al-Shabaab	26	46	Al-Shabaab carried out 26 attacks, killing 46 persons.
ADF	27	92	ADF carried out 27 attacks, killing 92 persons.
Mai-Mai groups	78	251	Mai-Mai groups carried out 78 attacks, killing 251 persons.
Boko Haram	17	103	Boko Haram carried out 17 attacks, killing 103 persons.
ISWAP	3	44	ISWAP carried out three attacks, killing 44 persons
ASWJ	2	8	ASWJ carried out two attacks, killing eight persons.
JNIM	2	2	JNIM carried out two attacks, killing two persons.
LRA	2	2	Two attacks were carried out by LRA resulting in two deaths
ISGS	1	0	ISGS carried out a single attack with no casualty
IS Affiliates	0	2	During a CT operation in the Sinai province, IS Affiliates killed two persons.
Other VE groups	29	41	VE groups were responsible of 29 attacks killing 41persons.
Unknown groups	101	201	101 attacks were carried out by Unknown groups. These attacks added up to 242 deaths.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>792</b>	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Figure 10: Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist and Violent Extremist Groups



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## 10. Members of Terrorist and Violent Extremist groups Killed (In Attacks and CT Operations)

Table 4: Details of Casualties Sustained by Terrorist and Violent Extremist groups

Terrorist Group	Number Killed	Comments
<b>Mai-Mai groups</b>	75	75 members of Mai-Mai groups were killed
<b>Boko Haram</b>	47	47 terrorists killed were from Boko Haram group.
<b>Al-Shabaab</b>	27	27 Al-Shabaab members were killed.
<b>ADF</b>	6	Six ADF members were killed
<b>ISWAP</b>	17	ISWAP lost 17 persons
<b>Other IS Affiliates</b>	18	Other IS Affiliates in the Sinai lost 18 persons
<b>Other VE groups</b>	137	137 members of Other VE groups were killed.
<b>Unknown groups</b>	143	A total of 143 terrorists killed were from Unknown groups.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>470</b>	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## 11. The Five Most Affected Countries

Table 5: Five Countries Most Affected

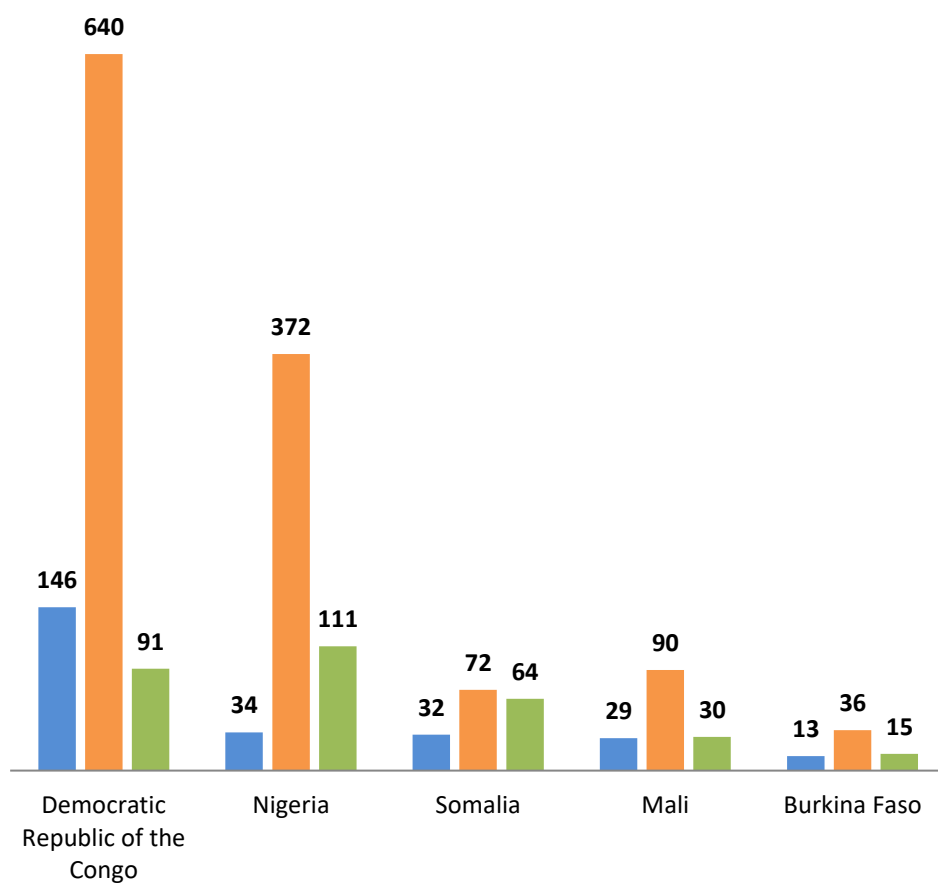
Country	Total Attacks	Total Deaths	Total injured
<b>DRC</b>	146	583	87
<b>Nigeria</b>	34	148	41
<b>Somalia</b>	32	72	64
<b>Mali</b>	29	86	30
<b>Burkina Faso</b>	13	36	15
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>237</b>

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

- **DRC** recorded the highest number of **attacks (146)** resulting in 583 deaths.
- **Nigeria** recorded the second highest number of **attacks (34)** resulting in the **148** deaths.
- **Somalia** recorded **32 attacks** resulting in **72** deaths.
- **Mali** recorded **29 attacks** resulting in **86** deaths.
- **Burkina Faso** recorded the lowest number of attacks among the countries most affected (**13**) resulting in **36** deaths.

**Figure 11: Most Affected Countries**

■ Total Attacks ■ Total Deaths ■ Total Injured



*Source: ACSRT Database, 2020*

## 12. High Profile Attacks

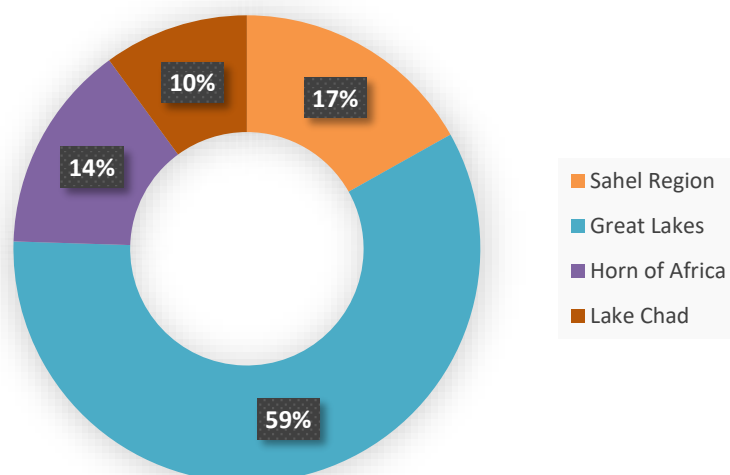
Table 6: List of high-Profile Attacks

No	Country	Place	Date	Group	Deaths	Description
1	DRC	Ituri Province	08/07/2020	CODECO	37	37 people died in an attack by Mai-Mai-CODECO militiamen
2	DRC	Ituri Province	09/07/2020	CODECO	37	An incursion by Mai-Mai-CODECO militiamen killed 35 civilians and two FARDC soldiers. The militiamen took four weapons, three AK-47s and a PKM.
3	DRC	South Kivu Province	16/07/2020	TWIRIG WANEH O, NGOMIN O and RED-TABARA coalition	36	An incursion by militiamen from the TWIRIGWANEHO, NGOMINO and RED-TABARA coalition led to the killing of 36 people including 25 civilians and 11 militiamen. Several houses burnt down and more than 250 cows carried away.
4	Nigeria	Katsina State	18/07/2020	Unknown	33	Unknown elements ambushed the Nigerian Army, killed 16 soldiers and injured 28 others. A counter-attack killed 17 bandits and injured two others. The soldiers recovered five AK 47 Rifles, three Dane guns, two AK 47 Rifle magazines, 152 rounds of 7.62mm Special ammunition and seven motorcycles.
5	DRC	North Kivu Province	21/07/2020	NDC/R group of GUIDON and those of the NDC/R BWIRA	32	A clash between the militiamen of the NDC/R group of GUIDON and those of the NDC/R BWIRA as well as the FARDC resulted in 32 deaths, including 17 GUIDON rebels, 10 BWIRA rebels and five FARDC soldiers. Nine FARDC soldiers got injured.
6	Nigeria	Borno State	07/07/2020	ISWAP	30	The Nigerian Military on an anti-terror operation hit an IED planted by ISWAP that killed 11 soldiers. A counter-attack killed 17 ISWAP terrorists. Two soldiers died in the offensive.
7	Nigeria	Kaduna State	10/07/2020	Unknown	30	Militia attacks in some communities in the State led to the deaths of 30 people.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## Attacks in Epicentres

Figure 12: Attacks in Epicentres



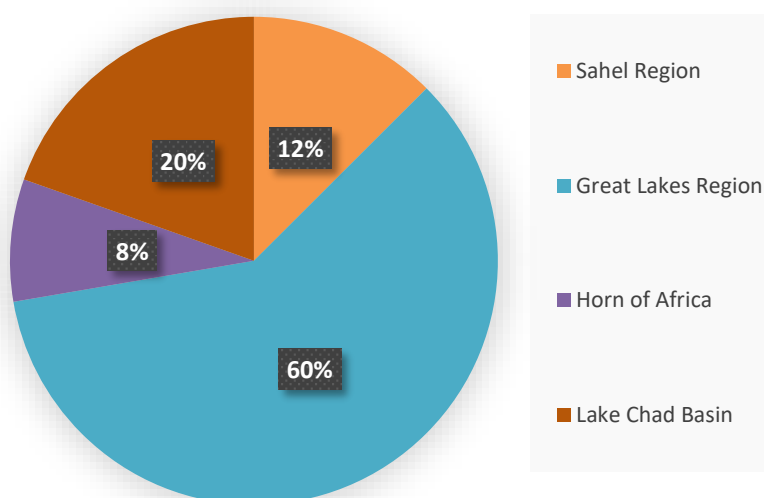
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## Total Attacks in Epicentres: 249

- **Great Lakes (DRC): 146**
  - **Sahel region: 42**
  - **Horn of Africa: 36**
  - **Lake Chad basin: 25**
- Within the period under review, the **Great lakes** region accounted for **59%** of attacks.
  - **Sahel region** accounted for **17%**.
  - **The Horn of Africa** accounted for **14%**.
  - The **Lake Chad Basin** accounted for **10%** of all the attacks in the continent.

## 13. Deaths Recorded in Epicentres

Figure 13: Deaths in Epicentres



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## Total Deaths in Epicentres: 975

- **Great Lakes: 583**
  - **Lake Chad Basin: 191**
  - **Sahel Region: 122**
  - **Horn of Africa: 79**
- **60%** of the deaths were recorded in the **Great Lake Region**.
  - **20%** of the deaths were recorded in the **Lake Chad Basin**.
  - **12%** of the deaths occurred in the **Sahel**.
  - **8%** of the deaths recorded within the period under review occurred in the **Horn of Africa**.

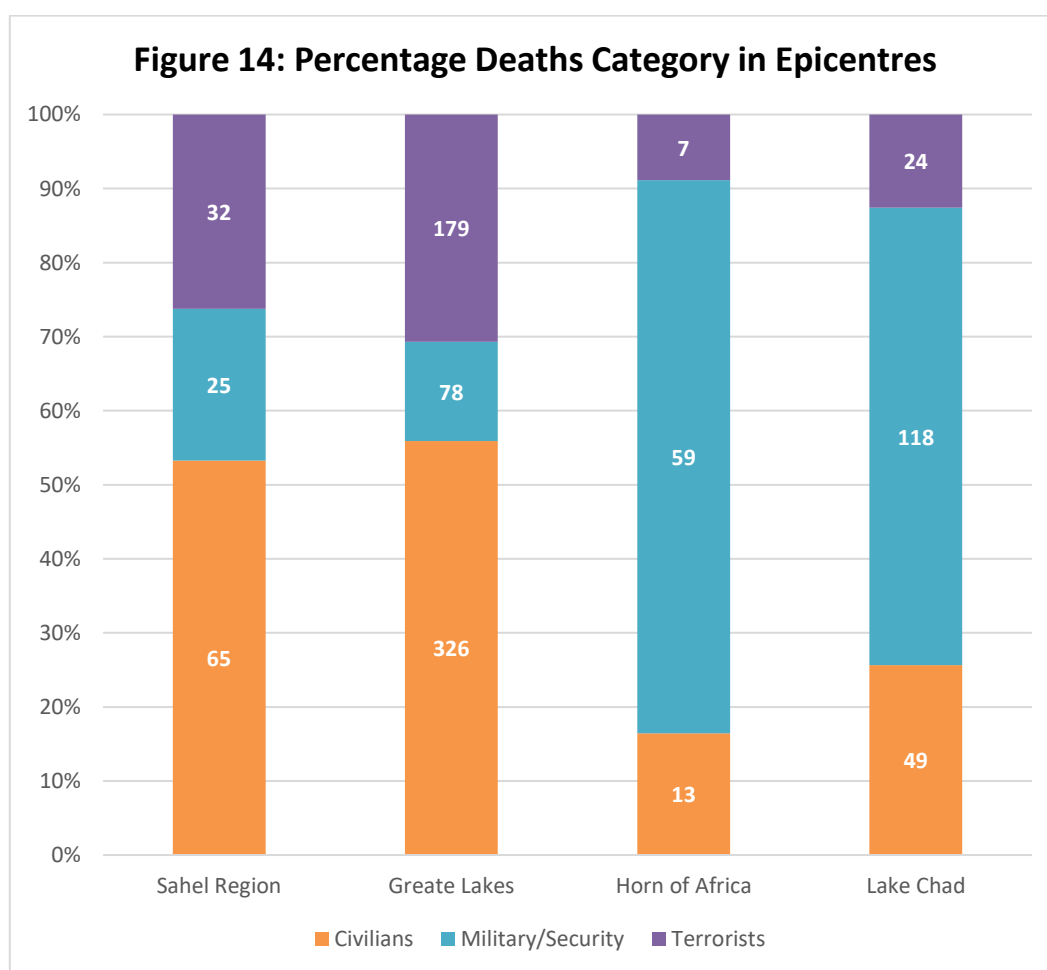


## 14. Deaths by Category in Epicentres

Table 7: Category of Deaths in Epicentres

Epicentre	Civilian	Military	Terrorists /VE	Comments
<b>Great Lake Region</b>	326	78	179	The Great Lakes region recorded the highest number of deaths of both Civilians and Terrorists/VE among the epicentres.
<b>Sahel Region</b>	65	25	32	The Sahel region recorded the second highest number of deaths of Civilians and the lowest number of deaths of Military/Security Forces among the epicentres.
<b>The Lake Chad Basin</b>	49	118	24	The Lake Chad Basin recorded the highest number of deaths of Military/Security Forces among the epicentres.
<b>The Horn of Africa</b>	13	59	7	The Horn of Africa recorded the lowest number of deaths of both Civilians and Terrorists/VE among the epicentres.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>242</b>	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## CONCLUSION

The continent witnessed an increase of 38% in number of terrorist attacks and 12% in deaths during the month of July 2020 compared to the preceding reporting period of June 2020. This also presents the highest number, in both attacks and deaths in a month, ever recorded since the beginning of the year. The Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria were most affected in the continent.

The mushrooming of several small-scale Mai-Mai groups in the DRC greatly contributes to the devastating security situation in the country as well as ushering an influx of internally displaced persons. Some residents also reportedly flee violence to neighbouring Uganda. Amid escalating violence, Ebola outbreak and COVID-19 has also contributed to the worsening humanitarian situation.

In Nigeria, 34 attacks led to 148 deaths during the period. The emerging violence engulfing new areas in Nigeria, particularly the recent series of deadly attacks in North West and North Central States perpetrated by unknown armed bandits, are creating a fertile ground for terrorism and violent extremism to gain foothold in these regions. Given the many years of Boko Haram turmoil, Nigeria cannot afford to engage in another battlefield, therefore the Federal and States governments need to take appropriate steps to address the violence so as to permit the security services to focus on tackling the Boko Haram and ISWAP menace, as well as emerging menace from banditry in the central and north-western parts of the country.

Violence perpetuated by terrorist and violent extremist groups in Africa is growing at an alarming rate. Throughout ACSRT reporting on terrorism and violent extremism in the continent, Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) have been the most used type of weapons in terrorist and violent extremist attacks compared to Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and other unconventional weapons. The effects of proliferation of SALWs on the continent manifest through increased armed conflicts particularly terrorism and violent extremism. It is critical that countries, regional organizations and the African Union intensify efforts to curtail arms proliferation and impose strict measures to control acquisition and circulation of weapons. There is also need for increased humanitarian aid to alleviate the crisis.

Efforts to meet the growing threat of terrorism and violent extremism through counter-terrorism operations are becoming more pronounced across the continent. A total of 470 terrorists and violent extremists were eliminated during the month of July 2020. However, the military efforts alone cannot effect real changes. There is therefore the need for a multi-stake holder involvement approach in the counter terrorism effort.

## FORECAST FOR NEXT EDITION

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

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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## PROFILE OF ACSRT/CAERT

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



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

No	Country/ Regions:	Type and total of attacks				Total Dead			Total Wounded			Hostages	Hostages Released	Arrested Terrorists	Primary Targets			
		Small Arms and light weapons (SALW)	Explosives (IED)	Mixed (IED and SALW)	Kidnapping	Security/Military	Civilians	Terrorists	Security/Military	Civilians	Terrorists				Security/Military	Civilians	Government officials or institutions	International Organizations
Central Africa	Cameroon	7	1	0	3	2	3	24	7	3	0	76	7	7	2	7	0	2
	CAR	2	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	40	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Chad	2	2	0	1	29	10	0	20	0	0	10	0	0	3	2	0	0
	DRC	130	0	0	16	82	328	189	50	34	10	200	39	534	41	103	1	1
East Africa	Kenya	3	1	0	0	1	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
	Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	0
	Somalia	9	23	0	0	58	13	29	21	43	6	0	0	2	21	4	2	5
North Africa	Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
	Egypt	0	0	0	0	2	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Southern Africa	Mozambique	7	0	0	0	1	38	100	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	6	0	0
	South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
West Africa	Burkina Faso	10	2	0	1	9	10	20	14	1	0	1	0	0	3	4	6	0
	Mali	19	3	0	7	16	55	15	13	17	0	23	2	15	7	15	4	3
	Niger	2	0	0	2	1	9	0	0	2	0	10	1	0	1	3	0	0
	Nigeria	21	3	0	10	88	36	64	0	41	0	58	2	166	11	21	2	0
Sub-Total		212	35	-	41	290	502	470	134	141	16	421	51	729	92	168	15	13
General Total		288				1262			291			421	51	729	288			

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

## APPENDIX 2: KIDNAPPINGS

**01 July, Balangouri, Diffa Region.** Elements of Boko Haram kidnapped five young people in the village. The armed group went to the village with a list of unsuccessful candidates for military recruitment, before kidnapping the young people. This gives an indication that group had some informants within the Nigerien army.

**02 July, Diebo village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province, DRC.** LRA launched an incursion into the village and kidnapped 20 people. The captives were released later in the evening.

**03 July, Bashali Mukoto, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC.** Nyatura militiamen kidnapped one civilian and took one AK-47 weapon away after an incursion. They also killed one Congolese National Police (PNC) commander during the raid.

**06 July, Cité Misisi, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province, DRC.** YAKOTUMBA militiamen kidnapped three people after an incursion.

**07 July, Boloro, Lac-Léré Department, Region of Mayo-Kebbi West, Chad.** Kidnappers took three people hostage.

**07 July, Kanioume Village, Douentza Circle, Mopti Region.** Unknown assailants at a weekly fair abducted one man. They assaulted several persons and burned cigarettes and other tobacco products being sold in the market.

**08 July, Busiyo village, Banyali Tchabi, Irumu Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC.** The ADF/MTM kidnapped 21 people and the looted three shops and a pharmacy.

**08 July, Lac Edouard, Lubero Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC.** 10 fishermen were kidnapped and 26 outboard motors destroyed after an incursion by the Mai-Mai KADIMA.

**09 July, Okeikpe Village, Ukwa West LGA, Abia State, Nigeria.** Unknown gunmen kidnapped a former customary court Judge.

**10 July, Kyiaboya, Boga Sector, Ituri Province, DRC.** Unidentified group kidnapped 20 people and rustled 285 cows and 177 goats. The militiamen looted five shops and the Mungwanga health center.

**12 July, Kumba, South West region, Cameroon.** A Humanitarian organization, MSF, staff who was kidnapped in Kumba on 9<sup>th</sup> July 2020, were killed.

**12 July, Kahedwa village, Lukuga, Tanganyika Province, DRC.** APA NA PALE militiamen kidnapped ten people after an attack on a FARDC position.

**13 July, Garbakoira Commune, Diré Circle, Timbucktu Region, Mali.** The mayor of the rural commune was kidnapped by unidentified armed men.

**13 July, Mmouck Leteh locality, Lebialem Department, South-West Region, Cameroon.** Armed extremists kidnapped 63 civilians.

**14 July, Karim Lamido Town, Karim Lamido LGA, Taraba State, Nigeria.** Armed men attacked and kidnapped an ex-Senator of the State.

**14 July, Sabongari Town, Jalingo LGA, Taraba State, Nigeria.** Unknown gunmen kidnapped a police officer.

**14 July, Borno-Kurukuru Village, Gassol LGA, Taraba State, Nigeria.** Gunmen attack resulted in the kidnapping of three businessmen and two motorcyclists.

**14 July, South West region, Cameroon.** 63 people were kidnapped by unidentified armed group.

**15 July, Balangouri, Diffa Region, Niger.** Four of the five young people kidnapped in the village on the 1st July, were killed by armed elements of Boko Haram. The fifth person escaped.

**17 July, Katanga Locality, Mambasa Territory, Ituri Province, DRC.** An unidentified armed group kidnapped Mr. MBALE alias PASTEUR, leader of a Mai-Mai group.

**17 July, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC.** A man was kidnapped by unidentified armed men.

**17 July, Kibwana village, Kasongo Territory, Maniema Province, DRC.** The village chief and a school director were kidnapped by Mai-Mai MALAIKA militias.

**17 July, Matshapano village, Kabambare Territory, Maniema Province, DRC.** The Mai-Mai MALAIKA militiamen kidnapped 16 women who were going about their field work.

**18 July, Kabba Town, Kabba/Bunu LGA, Kogi State, Nigeria.** Unidentified attackers abducted the wife of an Edo State House of Assembly Speaker and her driver. Both of them were released later the same day.

**18 July, Kaku Locality, Gisigari, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province, DRC.** FDLR combatants kidnapped four people.

**18 July, Janruwa Community, Chikun LGA, Kaduna State, Nigeria.** Unknown gunmen abducted six people comprising a policewoman, two young female teenagers, two young men, and a male adult.

**19 July, Kore Village, Dambatta LGA, Kano State Nigeria.** Gunmen abducted a 17-year-old daughter of a lawmaker in the Kano State House of Assembly.

**21 July, Matchapano Locality, Kabambare Territory, Maniema Province, DRC.** Mai-Mai MALAIKA militiamen released 19 women whom they kidnapped the day before.

**21 July, Misisi Locality, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province, DRC.** Two civilians were kidnapped after an incursion by YAKUTUMBA militiamen.

**21 July, Dangol Boré Commune, Douentza Circle, Mopti Region, Mali.** An attack by suspected kidnappers led to the abduction of three People. One of the hostages was later released.

**21 July, Douentza Town, Douentza Circle, Mopti Region.** An ambush on the vehicle of an NGO by suspected extremists led to the abduction one employee of the NGO.

**21 July, Ngbama village, Ouham-Péndé Prefecture, Central Africa Republic.** More than 40 traders and aid workers were held hostage by the 3R rebels who extorted over fifty million FCFA from the captives.

**23 July, Jada Town, Jada LGA Adamawa State, Nigeria.** Unidentified kidnappers abducted five people.

**24 July, Koma Community, Jada LGA, Adamawa State, Nigeria.** Unknown gunmen abducted six people comprising a police inspector, a councillor, two women and two other identified persons.

**25 July, Tonka Diré Circle, Timbuktu Region, Mali.** The Mayor of Garba-Koïra Town kidnapped on 15<sup>th</sup> July 2020 was found dead with bullet wounds.

**26 July, Intillit Town, Gao Circle, Gao Region.** A terrorist attack led to the kidnapping of 12 young girls between 15 and 17 years old.

**26 July, Lanfiera, Sourou Province, Burkina Faso.** The first deputy mayor of Lanfiera was kidnapped by a dozen of assailants during an attack of the town.

**27 July, Konna and Boré axis, Douentza Circle, Mopti Region, Mali.** An artist musician from Gao was kidnapped by suspected terrorists.

**27 July, Kordo, Far North, Cameroon.** Five women and two children kidnapped by Boko Haram were released. Six other people, mostly men who were taken hostage along with them, remain in captivity.

**29 July, Nyamara village, Tanganyika, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province, DRC.** BANYAMULENGE militiamen kidnap three women.

**29 July, Chaza Community, Suleja LGA, Niger State.** Unknown attackers abducted four people.

**30 July, Walendu Pitsi, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province, DRC.** A FARDC soldier was kidnapped by Mai-Mai-CODECO militiamen.



## APPENDIX 3: TERRORIST and VIOLENT EXTREMIST GROUPS ATTACKS RECORDED by REGION

### CENTRAL AFRICA

#### CAMEROON

**02 July, Yaounde.** Homemade bomb blast by unidentified group injured three people. The bomb was made from a motorcycle battery, a pressure cooker and nails.

**07 July, North West and South West regions.** Violent extremists burned a Cameroon brewery truck.

**11 July, North West Region.** A Cameroonian policeman was killed and four others injured in an attack carried out overnight by unknown assailants.

**12 July, Bamenda, North West Region.** Violent extremists ambushed Police and riddled their vehicle with bullets leading to the death of one police officer.

**30 July, Bamenda, North West Region.** A carpenter died after gunfire between Cameroonian soldiers and extremists.

**30 July, Santa, Mezam Department, North West Region.** Armed men stormed the Santa police station and was repelled by the soldiers. Three militiamen were killed.

**31 July, Southwest region.** Four people were killed in clashes between two rival armed groups.

#### CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**13 July, Gedze, Nana-Mambéré Prefecture.** A Rwandan Defense Force (RDF) peacekeeper of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MUNUSCA) was killed and two others injured in an attack carried out by the armed group 3R (Return, Reclamation and Rehabilitation).

**23 July, Gedze, Nana-Mambéré Prefecture.** RDF peacekeepers of MUNUSCA repulsed an attack by the 3R militia group and killed three elements. The

Rwandan contingent recovered ammunition and weapons, including an AK 47 and five RPG rockets.

## **CHAD**

**01 July, Kalam, Lake-Chad Region.** A mine explosion targeting Chadian army vehicle killed 10 soldiers and injured 20 others.

**09 July, Kalam, Lake Chad Region.** An army vehicle hit an artisanal mine, killing eight Chadian soldiers in an attack attributed to Boko Haram.

**11 July, Kaiga and Ngouboua, Lake Chad Region.** The Islamic State in West Africa (ISWAP) terrorist group claimed to have ambushed Chadian troops, killing 11 of them and setting fire to two vehicles.

**30 July, Tenana Village, Lake Chad Region.** Boko Haram fighters killed two women and eight men. They also kidnapped seven men and looted goods before burning the village and withdrew.

## **DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

**02 July, Mugunga, Nyunzu Territory, Tangayinka Province.** 12 people were killed and six wounded with arrows after the attack lead by the Twa militia called “Apa na Pale”.

**02 July, Libi, Pitsi Sector, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** An attack by FULCON/CODECO militiamen against the FARDC caused injury to a FARDC officer. The militiamen took an AK-47 weapon with them.

**02 July, Mbala locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** A clash between FULCON/CODECO militiamen and FARDC troops on patrol resulted in the death of seven CODECO militiamen and one FARDC soldier. The FARDC recovered an AK-47 weapon and a telephone.

**03 July, Bashali Mukoto, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** Nyatura militiamen kidnapped one civilian and took one AK-47 weapon away after an incursion. They also killed one Congolese National Police (PNC) commander during the raid.

**03 July, Kamombo village, Balala-Nord, Tanganyika Sector, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province.** A clash between Mai-Mai Biloze Bishambuke and Banyamulenge Twirigwaneho militiamen resulted in 11 deaths including nine Twirigwaneho militiamen and two Mai-Mai Biloze Bishambuke militiamen as well as three Mai-Mai militiamen wounded.

**03 July, Mayisafi, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** An ambush by ADF/MTM terrorists against a Minibus resulted in the death of one person and

injured five others, a FARDC soldier and four civilians.

**03 July, Mukoko village, Beni Territory, Province of North Kivu.** An incursion by ADF/MTM militiamen resulted in the death of three people, comprising one terrorist, one FARDC soldier and a civilian.

**03 July, Lahe and Kididiwe Localities, North Kivu Province.** Two ambushes set separately by ADF/MTM terrorists against FARDC killed one soldier and injured two others.

**03 July, Tuwe Tuwe locality, Bilala Nord, Fizi Territory, South Kivu.** An attack by Mai-Mai Mekanika militiamen against a FARDC position resulted in the death of six FARDC soldiers, 18 Mai-Mai militiamen and two civilians. Two FARDC soldiers got wounded. A PKM weapon and two RPG7 weapons are recovered by the FARDC.

**03 July, Djakda, Babelbe, Ituri Province.** In an incursion by FPIC militiamen three civilians were killed. Houses and shops were set on fire.

**04 July, Kimautu, Epanza and Kazaroho Localities, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** Six people including five civilians and one FARDC officer were killed in fighting that lasted three days between loyalist forces and Mai-Mai.

**04 July, Matete, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** Two vehicles coming from Bunia, the capital of Ituri province, were attacked. 11 people were killed including the deputy territorial administrator in charge of economy and finance, three policemen and four soldiers.

**04 July, South-Kivu, Eastern Congo.** Six FARDC soldiers and two women were killed and nine injured after an attack by three armed groups. The army accuses a coalition of three armed groups active in the Fizi region, Mwenga and Uvira of carrying out the attack.

**04 July, Bassa village, Bahema Badjere, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO militiamen set fire to thirty houses and two motorcycles. The militiamen looted three shops and took away a motorcycle.

**04 July, Ndefu Locality, Walendu Pitsi, Mahagi Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO militiamen set fire to the locality. No casualties reported.

**04 July, Basani, Walendu Pitsi, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO militiamen attacked a FARDC position. Two soldiers and five militiamen were killed and three FARDC soldiers were injured.

**04 July, between Pimbo and Gina Localities, Walendu-Djatsi, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO militiamen ambushed a vehicle, killing 20 people including 15 civilians, two FARDC soldiers and three police officers.

**04 July, Milara village, Aru Territory, Ituri Province.** SPLA militiamen from South Sudan carried out attacks with casualties unknown.

**05 July, Bakonde Locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO militiamen killed two people in an attack.

**06 July, Bas-Sud, Bakisi, Shabunda Territory, South Kivu Province.** The militiamen of the RAÏA MUTOMBOKI group looted several people's property during an incursion.

**06 July, Bitoyi village, Ufamando, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** UPDC and MAHANGA armed group ambushed FARDC killing one soldier and injuring three others.

**07 July, Bapfuna, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** NYATURA militiamen attacked FARDC position. The Commander of the militia group, Mr. Ntuye alias Tapis Rouge, was killed.

**07 July, Gali, Bahema-Badjere, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO militiamen burned down several houses after an incursion.

**07 July, Luguba village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO militiamen took 23 goats and killed one person during an organized looting.

**07 July, Batanga village, Tondoli, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** LENDU/CODECO militiamen killed two people and kidnapped 15 people.

**07 July, Ndenge Locality, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** An ambush by FPIC militiamen left one person injured.

**07 July, Kalabula Locality, Kabambare Territory, Maniema Province.** Mai-Mai militiamen from the JEAN MUSOBWA group killed a biker.

**08 July, Bunzezele village, Babelbe, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion by FULCON/CODECO militiamen killed 25 people and three others were injured, including a FARDC soldier. Several people were also displaced.

**08 July, Savon, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** One person was injured and three others missing after an incursion by FULCON/CODECO militiamen.

**08 July, Busiyo, Kyamata and Zunguluka villages, Irumu Territory, North Kivu Province.** An incursion by ADF/MTM militias caused a massive displacement of the population towards Boga and Bukiringi. The militiamen carried out a massive looting of the property of the population.

**08 July, Bounzenzele, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** 37 people died in an attack by CODECO militiamen.

**08 July, Batali, Shabunda Territory, South Kivu Province.** Members of the Mai-Mai group Raia Mutomboki raped nine women, looted all valuables found in the surrounding houses.

**08 July, Maimoya and Nyombe villages, Shabunda Territory, South Kivu Province.** Elements of the Mai-Mai group Raia Mutomboki attacked 10 motorcycles.

**09 July, Lenga village, Bahema Badjere, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** FULCON/CODECO militiamen set fire to several houses, forcing the population to flee.

**09 July, Bunzenzele village, Banyali-Kilo, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion by CODECO militiamen killed 35 civilians and two FARDC

soldiers. The militiamen took four weapons, three AK-47s and a PKM.

**11 July, Mangazi locality, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** In an incursion by KYANDENGA and ADF/MTM coalition one ADF/MTM militiaman, and two civilians were killed, and another civilian was injured. Three houses were set on fire.

**11 July, Bwanda Handa village, Kabare Territory, South Kivu Province.** An incursion by unidentified men resulted in the death of one person.

**12 July, Bigega Locality, Bwisha, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province.** Armed men attacked FARDC position, two soldiers were injured.

**12 July, Malibongo Locality, Irumus Territory, Ituri Province.** Four people were killed in an attack orchestrated by unidentified men.

**12 July, Kihaze Kirumbu Locality, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** Unidentified men killed one person.

**12 July, Kiziba 2 village, Mudja, Bukumu, Nyiragongo Territory.** Unidentified men looted the village with no casualties recorded.

**12 July, Biangolo village, Ruwenzori, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** An attack by ADF/MTM terrorists against the FARDC resulted in the injury of two FARDC soldiers.

**12 July, Mwenda Locality, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** One ADF/MTM terrorist killed and three FARDC soldiers wounded after an ambush by the ADF/MTM terrorists against the FARDC.

**12 July, Kambamoya, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion by ADF/MTM terrorists resulted in the deaths of five people.

**12 July, Balibongo village, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** Four civilians lost their lives after an incursion by unidentified gunmen.

**12 July, Abembi village, Walesse Vonkutu, Ituri Province.** ADF rebels killed six people including three members of the local Red Cross.

**13 July, Ruwenzori, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** An ambush by ADF/MTM terrorists against the FARDC resulted in the injury to three FARDC soldiers and one ADF/MTM terrorist.

**13 July, Abembi village, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** ADF/MTM terrorists killed five civilians during organized looting where several houses were set on fire.

**13 July, Lutika Locality, Bakisi, Shabunda Territory, South Kivu Province.** An attack by militiamen from the MABALA armed group against a position of FARDC resulted in the death of two militiamen. The FARDC recovered two AK-47 weapons.

**13 July, Wazobo, Banyali Kilo, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO militiamen killed two civilians during an incursion.

**13 July, Kalingi Locality, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province.** An attack by MAKANIKA militiamen against a FARDC position resulted in injury to two FARDC soldiers and six militiamen.

**13 July, Mbetshi village, Bahema-Sud, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** A shop was looted during an incursion by CODECO militiamen.

**14 July, Mamove Locality, Batangi-Mbau, Beni Territory; North Kivu Province.** Seven people killed during an incursion by ADF/MTM elements.

**14 July, Fataki and Libi Localities, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** Two people were killed in an ambush by FULCON/CODECO militiamen.

**14 July, Saïo District, Mongwalu, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO/FULCON militiamen attacked FARDC position and killed a soldier, they also took away his weapon.

**14 July, Reya Locality, Nzeba, Mahagi Territory, Ituri Province.** FULCON/CODECO militiamen torched 87 houses in an orchestrated incursion.

**14 July, Loki village, Fataki, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** FULCON/CODECO militiamen ambushed two motorcyclists which resulted in the death of one and the injury of the other.

**14 July, Banyali-Tchabi, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** 27 people were killed by ADF militia and more than 45 others taken hostage in the space of three weeks.

**15 July, Bashali Mukoto, Masisi Territory, South Kivu Province.** Unidentified armed men killed a policeman. The militiamen took away a gun.

**15 July, Bukucha Locality, Usala Group, Walikale Territory, North Kivu Province.** A clash between militiamen from two NDC/R factions, the PRO-GUIDON and those from BWIRA killed four and several were wounded on the GUIDON side.

**16 July, Lubero Territory, North Kivu Province.** In an attack by FPP-AP and UDPDI/MAZEMBE coalition against FARDC, one soldier and three militiamen were killed. A FARDC soldier was also injured and his weapon taken away by the militia.

**16 July, Kipupu village, Mwenga Territory, South Kivu Province.** 10 people were killed and several houses burnt down after a clash between the Mai-Mai and the militiamen of the NGUMINO-TWIRIGWANEHO-RED TABARA coalition.

**16 July, Belu village, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** Two civilians were killed after an incursion by ADF/MTM militiamen.

**16 July, Kipupu village, Itombwe, Mwengo Territory, South Kivu Province.** An incursion by militiamen from the TWIRIGWANEHO, NGOMINO and RED-TABARA coalition led to the killing of 36 people including 25 civilians and 11 militiamen, several houses burnt down and more than 250 cows carried away.

**17 July, Banjeina Locality, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** An attack by FPIC militiamen against a position of FARDC resulted in the death of four FARDC soldiers and three others wounded.

**17 July, Mobala chieftdom, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** An ambush by BIRA militiamen against FARDC resulted in the death of six militiamen and

four soldiers. Five soldiers were wounded and one weapon recovered by the FARDC.

**17 July, Kiseguru Locality, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province.** An incursion by Mai-Mai militiamen resulted in the death of one person.

**17 July, Ako and Kakela Localities, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province.** An attack by Mai-Mai militiamen against an FARDC position killed one FARDC soldier and a civilian.

**17 July, Fataki, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** Three people were killed and several properties of the population looted after an incursion by CODECO militiamen.

**17 July, Nizi Locality, Mambisa, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** An incursion by CODECO militiamen resulted in the death of three civilians.

**18 July, Musezero, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province.** Unidentified men injured one person and killed seven goats.

**18 July, Kabati, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** An unidentified group of men carried out an incursion in which a civilian was killed.

**18 July, Bakongolo District, Bunia, North Kivu Province.** An incursion by unidentified armed men resulted in the death of a policeman in the precincts of the Anglican Church.

**18 July, Kiseguro Locality, Bwisha Chiefdom, Rutshuru Territory.** Mai-Mai NYATURA militiamen killed one person during an incursion.

**18 July, Bahema Baguru, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** Five people were killed and seven women raped in attacks on several villages in the sectors by CODECO militiamen.

**18 July, Kabati, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** An unidentified group carried out an incursion in which a civilian was killed.

**18 July, Bakongolo District, Bunia, North Kivu Province.** An incursion by unidentified armed men resulted in the death of a policeman in the precincts of the Anglican Church.

**18 July, Kiseguro Locality, Bwisha Chiefdom, Rutshuru Territory.** Mai-Mai NYATURA militiamen killed one person during an incursion.

**18 July, Bahema Baguru, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** Five people were killed and seven women raped in attacks on several villages by CODECO militiamen.

**19 July, Ntoma and CEAC villages, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** ADF/MTM terrorists killed two motorcyclists in an ambush.

**19 July, Ngadi District, Ruwenzori, North Kivu Province.** An incursion by ADF/MTM militiamen resulted in the death of two people and the injury of another. Several belongings of the population were looted by the militia.

**19 July, Mayangose District, North Kivu Province.** An incursion by ADF/MTM militiamen resulted in the death of two people and the injury of another.



**20 July, Bwakadi Locality, Banyali Tchabi, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** Mai-Mai militiamen attacked FARDC position killing one FARDC soldier.

**20 July, Ndombi Locality, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** ADF/MTM terrorists killed a person and burned a motorcycle.

**20 July, Bwakadi Locality, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** ADF/MTM terrorists wound a FARDC soldier after attacking a military post.

**20 July, Kaseke, Walikale Territory, North Kivu Province.** Two civilians died during clashes between the two factions NDC/R GUIDON and BWIRA militias.

**20 July, Musitu, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province.** A FARDC soldier died after an attack by Mai-Mai NYATURA against FARDC soldiers.

**20 July, Katanga, Walikale Territory, North Kivu Province.** A clash between rival NDC/R GUIDON and NDC/R BWIRA resulted in the death of 37 NDC/R GUIDON members and 15 NDC/R BWIRA.

**21 July, Kisigari, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province.** M23 militiamen attacked a position of FARDC. The militiamen wounded a FARDC soldier and took away an RPG7 weapon and ammunition.

**21 July, Simbi Locality, Mutambala, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province.** Two people were killed after an incursion by militiamen from the Mai-Mai KUBIKILA group.

**21 July, Murubi locality, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** FPIC militiamen set fire to houses and looted property after an incursion.

**21 July, Mayolo Locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** FULCON/CODECO militiamen killed one person and abducted three others.

**21 July, Katanga Locality, Walikale Territory, North Kivu Province.** A clash between the militiamen of the NDC/R group of GUIDON and those of the NDC/R BWIRA as well as the FARDC killed 32, including 17 GUIDON rebels, 10 BWIRA rebels and five soldiers. Nine FARDC soldiers got injured.

**21 July, Kaku Locality, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province.** The FDLR rebels killed one person and kidnapped three others.

**21 July, Mayolo and Andasia villages, Banyali Kilo, Ituri Province.** 12 people died during two attacks attributed to CODECO militia.

**21 July, Mabuo Village, Lubero Territory, North Kivu Province.** The village was occupied by a new armed group, "Union des Patriotes pour la Liberation et le Développement" (UPLD).

**21 July, Masisi and Walikale Territories, North Kivu Province.** Nine people were killed following clashes between two factions of NDC rebel group.

**22 July, Tsotso village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO militiamen injured four civilians and burned four houses.

**22 July, Bikenge village, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province.** The ex-M23 militiamen wounded a FARDC soldier and took away three weapons, including an RPG, a PKM and an AK-47 after an attack by the militiamen against a FARDC position.

**23 July, Masambo Hululu village, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** ADF/MTM terrorists took 13 cattle from herdsman.

**23 July, Kakuka Locality, Banyali-Tchabi, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** ADF/MTM terrorists killed three civilians during an incursion.

**23 July, Kaynama village, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** ADF/MTM terrorists killed three people during an incursion.

**23 July, Iga village, North Kivu Province.** CODECO militiamen killed two people during an incursion.

**23 July, Ruhanga and Nyessi villages, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province.** Clashes between the NYATURA MAMBA and JANVIER factions resulted in the death of a civilian.

**23 July, Tcholobera Locality, Kalehe territory, South Kivu Province.** An attack by the militiamen of the RAÏA-MUTOMBOKI armed group resulted in the death of one person.

**23 July, Kivumu Locality, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province.** An attack by TWIRIGWANEHO militiamen against FARDC resulted in the death of two militiamen and the injury of one FARDC soldier. Government forces recovered an AKA47.

**23 July, Huma Saliboko village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO militiamen killed two people after an incursion.

**23 July, Tsale village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO militiamen attacked a FARDC position, killing one soldier and injuring another.

**23 July, Kikuka village, Banande-Kainama, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** Three civilians being members of the same family were killed in an incursion by ADF armed men.

**24 July, Matete Locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO militiamen attacked FARDC position. Two militiamen and one soldier were killed, two militiamen were captured and AK-weapon retrieved.

**24 July, Kabarole Locality, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** An attack by militiamen of the FPIC armed group against FARDC position resulted in the death of two militiamen and the capture of two others.

**24 July, Saikpa village, Bahema-Banywali , Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO militiamen stole 150 cows.

**24 July, Kabarole village, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** FPIC militiamen kill three people during an incursion that caused the massive displacement of populations.

**24 July, Mutongo Locality, Walikale Territory, North Kivu Province.** Three people were killed during a clash between NDC/R GUIDON and NDC/R BWIRA militiamen.

**24 July, Banda Locality, Bondo Territory, Bas-Uélé Province.** LRA rebels ambushed a vehicle carrying DGM-DGRBU team, two people were killed.

**24 July, Lusambo Locality, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province.** One Mai-Mai militiaman Mayele, was killed and two others captured while trying to carry out attacks.

**25 July, Jitso village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO militiamen set fire to a truck carrying goods that had broken down for three days.

**25 July, Kunda village, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** FPIC militiamen attacked FARDC position, seven militiamen and one civilian were killed. An AK47 weapon recovered by the FARDC.

**25 July, Saikpa village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO militiamen rustled 500 cows during an incursion.

**26 July, Tchudja, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** In an ambush FULCON/CODECO militiamen killed a FARDC soldier and took away his AK-47 weapon.

**26 July, Dhema village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** CODECO militiamen killed one person after an incursion.

**27 July, Mongbwalu, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** An ambush by CODECO militiamen resulted in the death of one person and the injury of another.

**27 July, Bashali-Munkoto, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** NDCR BWIRA militiamen attacked the police, one militiaman was killed and another injured.

**27 July, Kobu Locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** An ambush by CODECO militiamen resulted in the death of five civilians.

**28 July, Lahe-Mailingi, Mayangose, North Kivu Province.** An attack by ADF/MTM terrorists against FARDC positions resulted in the death of nine FARDC soldiers and six AK-47 weapons carried away.

**29 July, Tsotsora and Kanana Localities, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** FARDC counter offensive during an incursion by ADF/MTM terrorists resulted in the deaths of a FARDC soldier and one militiaman.

**29 July, Dhera Locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** 15 houses and eight class rooms in primary and secondary schools were burned down by FULCON/CODECO militiamen.

**29 July, Fataki, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** FULCON/CODECO militiamen stole 35 cows.

**29 July, Gali Locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** FULCON/CODECO militiamen killed a woman and injured three others. Several houses were set on fire.

**29 July, Mutido Locality, North Kivu Province.** An attack by ADF/MTM terrorists against the FARDC resulted in the death toll of nine, including three ADF/MTM terrorists and six civilians.

**29 July, Yalala, Walendu Djatsi, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** An ambush by CODECO militiamen against FARDC resulted in the death of one soldier.

**29 July, Bududia and Isange villages, Bapere, North Kivu Province.** The Mai-Mai of the UPLD group of leader Luc Yabili, occupied the aforementioned villages.

**30 July, Bundiza village, Mwenga Territory, South Kivu Province.** Unidentified armed group tortured five people and extorted large sums of money.

**30 July, Lubero Prison, North Kivu Province.** The FARDC repelled an attack by the Mai-Mai militiamen MAZEMBE. One police officer disappeared with a weapon while a rocket launcher was recovered by the FARDC.

**30 July, Bukima Locality, Rutshuru Territory, North Kivu Province.** Two FARDC soldiers were killed during an attack by NYATURA SHAMAMBA militiamen against a position of FARDC elements.

**30 July, Kamubuya village, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** ADF/MTM terrorists killed four civilians and injured another during an incursion.

## EAST AFRICA

### KENYA

**09 July, Garissa, North-Eastern Region.** Al-Shabaab militants attacked and destroyed a communication mast.

**13 July, Mandera, North-Eastern Region.** Al-Shabaab terrorist killed by a bomb he was assembling to carry out roadside attack.

**20 July, Garissa, North-Eastern Region.** Al-Shabaab fighters attacked Yumbis police camp but encountered stiff resistance leading to some of its fighters sustaining injuries.

**22 July, Garissa, North-Eastern Region.** Five Al-Shabaab militants killed and several others injured in a foiled attack on a police camp. A police officer was killed and three others were injured.

### SOMALIA

**01 July, Baidoa, Bay Region.** Al-Shabaab claimed to have shot and killed a security and intelligence officer.

**04 July, Baidoa, Bay Region.** Five people were killed and 10 others injured following a bomb attack.

**04 July, Mogadishu.** Seven people were injured following a huge blast caused by a suicide car bomber at a seaport in the restive capital. The security forces opened fire at the car, killing the bomber.

**05 July, Bal'ad, Middle Shabelle Region.** Al-Shabaab militants killed a regional Somali lawmaker.

**05 July, Janale, Lower Shabelle Region.** Two children and their mother were wounded in a deadly mortar attack claimed by Al-Shabaab.

**06 July, Jowhar and Bal'ad Town, Middle Shabelle Region.** Al-Shabaab claimed a roadside bomb attack on a convoy of Burundian troops of AMISOM. Three soldiers were killed and some trucks destroyed in the explosion.

**06 July, Elasha Biyaha, Lower Shabelle Region.** Al-Shabaab claimed a mortar attack on AMISOM base operated by Ugandan troops. Four AMISOM soldiers were killed in the attack.

**07 July, Mogadishu.** Al-Shabaab's IED explosion targeted the vehicle of AMISOM troops killing four.

**08 July, Mogadishu.** A landmine blast hit a police vehicle with no casualties reported.

**08 July, Mogadishu.** An unidentified man opened fire indiscriminately leaving four people dead and five others injured.

**08 July, Hodan District, Mogadishu.** Two police personnel were killed and several others injured following a roadside explosion.

**12 July, Bula Guduud, Lower Shabelle.** Al-Shabaab militants killed 10 Jubaland Security Forces (JSF) with an IED explosion.

**13 July, Mogadishu.** Somalia's Army Chief, General Odowa Yusuf Rage survived a suicide bomb attack claimed by al-Shabaab.

**13 July, Bula Gaduud town, Lower Juba.** A roadside bomb killed 10 Somali soldiers and wounded several others.

**17 July, Bula Burde Town, Hiiran.** Al-Shabaab militants targeted and killed a Somali government intelligence officer.

**18 July, Mogadishu.** A massive roadside bomb killed four people.

**18 July, Marka Town, Lower Shabelle.** Al-Shabaab targeted SNA soldiers in a grenade attack injuring three soldiers.

**19 July, Burane Town, Middle Shabelle.** Al-Shabaab fighters attacked AMISOM troops' convoy with an IED explosion that killed two Burundian peacekeepers.

**19 July, Mogadishu.** A mass shooting incident by unknown attackers left two people dead and 10 others wounded.

**20 July, Burhakaba town, Bay region.** One Somali government soldier was killed and two others wounded in a roadside bomb explosion.

**22 July, Wardhigley, Banadir.** A suicide bomber detonated his explosives at a security checkpoint killing two Somali police officers.

**22 July, Janale, Lower Shabelle.** Al-Shabaab raid on a Somali National Army (SNA) base resulted in the death of two officers and injury to three others.

**24 July, Mogadishu.** Islamic State in Somalia (ISS) militants hauled grenades at a police checkpoint that left four policemen and several other civilians injured.

**24 July, Mogadishu.** Al-Shabaab militants planted an IED in an armoured vehicle resulting in an explosion that killed a Somali Special Forces' soldier.

**25 July, Hoosingo and Kolbio Towns, Lower Juba region.** Al-Shabaab claimed attacks on AMISOM's bases. One soldier was killed and two others wounded.

**25 July, Bardale, Bay.** Al-Shabaab claimed an ambush assault on a convoy of Somali government soldiers. One SNA soldier was killed and one other wounded.

**26 July, Jaljala Town, Puntland.** Al-Shabaab assailants launched an IED attack against Puntland soldiers killing two of them and wounding two others. A military pickup vehicle was also destroyed.

**26 July, Kismayo, Lower Juba.** Al-Shabaab IED explosion targeted SNA convoy. One government soldier was killed and another wounded.

**26 July, Mogadishu.** A Somali police chief and his two bodyguards were wounded in IED explosion.

**26 July, Mogadishu.** A suicide bomber struck killing two police officers and wounding three others.

**27 July, Mogadishu.** Al-Shabaab assassins shot dead a Somali police officer.

**27 July, Wajid, Bay.** Al-Shabaab assassinates a government official.

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### MOZAMBIQUE

**06 July, Mocimboa da Praia, Cabo Delgado.** Suspected ASWJ terrorists attacked the town. A significant number of the terrorists were reportedly killed by security forces who repelled the attack.

**06 July, Mocimboa da Praia, Cabo Delgado.** Gunmen ambushed and killed eight employees of a private construction firm working on a gas project. Three of the 14 occupants in the vehicle survived and another three were reported missing.

**14 July, Litamanda and Chai Villages, Macomia District, Cabo Delgado.** Insurgents raided the villages killing one civilian and burned five homes in Litamanda, while in Chai they looted extensively without causing any casualties.

**15 July, Mungue Village, bordering Mocimboa da Praia and Muidumbe Districts, Cabo Delgado.** Terrorists raided the village and killed 20 civilians.

**17 July, Muagamula, Macomia District, Cabo Delgado.** A man, who was a security guard at a gospel radio station, was found dead. It is suspected he was

attacked by insurgents.

**28 July, Mocimboa da Praia District, Cabo Delgado.** Militants attacked the district killing one civilian at a flourmill before seizing food and livestock.

**29 July, Tandacua village, Macomia District, Cabo Delgado.** Suspected ASWJ raided the village and beheaded eight civilians.

## WEST AFRICA

### BURKINA FASO

**04 July, Tankwoalou Town, Komondjoari Province.** An ambush on a military detachment led to the death of one soldier and injury to five others. In a counter-attack, three terrorists were killed.

**06 July, Pensa Town, Bam Province.** Unknown gunmen ambushed a convoy of the Mayor of the town killing the Mayor, six Burkinabe soldiers and three defense volunteers.

**09 July, Sollobo, Titao, Loroum Province.** A clash between a patrol of volunteers for the defense of the fatherland (VDP) and members of a terrorist group led to the death of 10 terrorists. One VDP was injured and another was reported missing.

**12 July, Kantchari Town, Tapoa Province.** The convoy of the President of the Superior Council of Communication of Burkina Faso hit IED before being attacked by armed men. Four soldiers were injured.

**17 July, Banh-Desse axis, Banh Department, Loroum Province.** Unidentified armed men ambushed members of the VDP on the Banh-Desse axis. No casualties were reported.

**18 July, Kpenchangou, Komondjoari Province.** A municipal councillor was killed with another person accompanying him during an ambush by unidentified armed men.

**19 July, Namsiguia town, Bam Province.** The Road Safety Post (PSR) of the town was attacked by unidentified armed. The attack was repelled by the gendarmes. No casualties were recorded.

**19 July, Posso village, Loroum Province.** An attack by unidentified armed men on the village led to the death of VDP member. Four terrorists were also killed



by the volunteers.

**20 July, Tankoualou, Foutouri department, Komondjari Province.** An attack by unidentified men of the military detachment of the town led to the death of two soldiers and injury to five others.

**23 July, Nataboni town, Kompienga Province, Eastern Region.** Three members of the same family travelling in a cart were killed when the cart exploded after running over an IED.

**26 July, Bodiaga, Tapoa Province, Eastern Region.** Unidentified armed men set fire to a school in the town.

**26 July, Malpao, Tapoa Province, Eastern Region.** Unidentified gunmen set fire to the local school.

## **MALI**

**01 July, Gouari village, Bankass Circle, Mopti Region.** Unknown armed men attack in the farming village led to the deaths of 16 civilians.

**01 July, Djimdo village, Bankass Circle, Mopti Region.** Unknown armed men attacked the village and killed 15 civilians.

**01 July, Pangadougou, Bankass Circle, Mopti Region.** Armed terrorists attacked the farming village, killing two people and wounding five others.

**02 July, Gouari, Bankass Circle, Mopti Region.** Unknown armed men killed nine soldiers during an ambush against the Malian army convoy. Six other soldiers were injured and three reported missing. Four military vehicles were burnt and one stolen.

**05 July, Bandiagara Town, Bandiagara Circle, Mopti Region.** Unknown gunmen attacked a minibus killing four people and injuring one. Four other people were missing.

**05 July, Haroum Village, Ansango Circle, Gao Region.** Suspected fighters of the Islamic State organization in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) attacked the village, set houses and vehicles on fire before kidnapping three residents, including two sons of the village chief.

**06 July, Kidal City, Kidal Circle, Kidal Region.** A United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) vehicle hit an IED. Three peacekeepers were injured. Jama'a Nusrat ul-Islam wa al-Muslimin (JNIM) claimed responsibility for the attack.

**07 July, Bankass Circle, Mopti Region.** Terrorists destroyed a bridge linking Bankass and Koro using a dynamite.

**07 July, Douentza Town, Douentza Circle, Mopti Region.** A fuel tanker hit an IED resulting in injuries to two persons and damage to the vehicle.

**11 July, Diré, Tombouctou Region.** The gendarmerie was attacked in the evening by unidentified armed individuals. One vehicle plus two motorcycles, computer equipment and a television set were taken away by the attackers. No death was recorded.



**14 July, Moniboro Village, Bandiagara Circle, Mopti Region.** An attack by armed men led to the deaths of four people and huge material damage.

**14 July, Madougou Town, Koro Circle, Mopti Region.** Armed men attack led to the deaths of four people.

**19 July, Tori Commune, Bankass Circle, Mopti Region.** A clash between extremists and unidentified armed men led to the death of an armed Fulani man.

**21 July, Gao Region.** An attack by armed men led to the deaths of two soldiers.

**22 July, Sienso Village San Town, Ségou Region.** An attack on a military post by suspected terrorists led to injuries to two officers (one gendarme and one customs officer). The post was partially damaged and three firearms were stolen.

**23 July, Ouou Village, Bandigara Circle, Mopti Region.** An attack by suspected terrorists on a gendarmerie post led to the deaths of three gendarmes.

**24 July, Douentza Town, Douentza Circle, Mopti Region.** An attack by presumed terrorists on a military patrol was repelled. Five assailants were killed.

**25 July, Massigui Town, Dioila Circle, Koulikoro Region.** An attack by unidentified armed men on a military post led to the death of a soldier and an injury to a civilian.

**25 July, Tanouwa village, Youdiou commune, Koro Circle.** An attack perpetrated against the village led to the deaths of five peasants.

**26 July, Ansongo Commune, Gao Circle, Gao Region.** Suspected JNIM terrorists clash with ISGS led to 10 ISGS militants sustaining injuries.

**28 July, Dogon Village, Pignari Bana Commune, Bandigara Circle, Mopti Region.** Suspected militants attacked Dozo members killing two of them and injuring two others. A counter attack by Dozo members led to the deaths of 10 extremists.

**28 July, Tessit commune, Gao Region.** JNIM terrorists clashed with ISGS leading to the deaths of 14 ISGS combatants and four others abducted.

**28 July, Tonou, Dinangourou town, Koro Circle.** Unknown armed men destroyed the school in the locality with homemade bombs.

**31 July, N'goutjina, Koutiala district.** An attack by unidentified armed men led to the death of a civilian and injuring three of others.

## **NIGER**

**02 July, Ngarwa Gana village, Gueskérou Commune, Diffa Region.** Five civilians were killed and two others injured in an attack by Boko Haram terrorists. Shops were also set on fire by the attackers.

**26 July, Diffa, Diffa Region.** Boko Haram attacked a police station at the southern entrance of the town. A policeman was killed in the attack.

## **NIGERIA**

**02 July, Damasak Town, Mobbar LGA, Borno State.** An attack by Boko Haram was repelled by the Nigerian army leading to the killing of seven terrorists. Three Nigerian soldiers also died during the attack.

**06 July, Kaga, Borno, Borno State.** A Nigerian soldier died in an explosion caused by Boko Haram IED

**07 July, Bulabulin Village, Damboa LGA, Borno State.** The Nigerian Military on an anti-terror operation hit an IED that killed 11 soldiers. A counter-attack killed 17 Islamic State's West Africa Province (ISWAP) terrorists. Two additional soldiers died during the gun fight.

**10 July, Baga Town, Kukawa LGA, Borno State.** Boko Haram terrorists attacked the Nigerian troops and killed 20 soldiers.

**10 July, Gada Blu, Ngala LGA, Borno State.** Boko Haram terrorists attacked a military convoy and killed 15 soldiers.

**14 July, Kongiri Village, Kaga LGA, Borno State.** Suspected Boko Haram insurgents ambushed a military convoy and killed four soldiers. They burnt military operation vehicles and carted away some ammunition.

**14 July, Kumulla village, Ngala LGA, Borno State.** Terrorists attack on a military convoy led to the deaths of eight soldiers.

**14 July, Kolore village, Ngala LGA, Borno State.** An attack by terrorists on a military convoy led to the deaths of two soldiers.

**18 July, Boftari, Chibok local government area, Borno state.** Suspected Boko Haram militants launched an attack on the village. The militants looted shops and razed several homes while shooting sporadically at the villagers. Three farmers were killed while ten others were wounded.

**25 July, Maiduguri-Damboa Highway, Domboa, Borno State.** Suspected Boko Haram militants killed 10 Nigerian soldiers in an ambush which targeted a patrol returning from counter-insurgency operations.

**29 July, Baga Town, Monguno LGA, Borno State.** Boko Haram terrorists ambush on the convoy of the State Governor was repelled by security agencies, 15 people were injured.

**29 July, Bama Town, Bama LGA, Borno State.** Boko Haram attack on a military post led to the deaths of 10 soldiers.

**30 July, Maiduguri Town, Maiduguri LGA, Borno State.** Multiple explosions from IEDs by Boko Haram led to the deaths of seven people and injuries to 16 others.

**31 July, Tudun Woulgo Village, Marte LGA, Borno State.** ISWAP executed 20 prisoners including an Islamic Scholar, two Nigerian Army soldiers and 17 others.

### CENTRAL AFRICA

#### CAMEROON

**04 July, North West Region.** An operation called Ngokebui launched by the Cameroonian military resulted in the killing of 17 extremists with several others wounded. One soldier died and three wounded during the operation.

**17 July, Kolofata Town, Mayo-Sava Department, Far North Province.** A counter-terror mission by the Nigerian Army under the MNJTF led to the deaths of six Boko Haram terrorists. They recovered three AK 47 rifles, Magazine with 48 rounds of 7.62mm ammunition, one Honda Salon Car, one Motorcycle, eight Bicycles, three Phones with multiple Sims and Memory Cards and five copies of the Holy Qur'an, among others.

**27 July, Kordo, Far North.** Five women and two children kidnapped by Boko Haram were released. Six other people, mostly men who were taken hostage along with them, remain in captivity.

#### DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

**01 July, Liboyo, Lubero Territory, North Kivu.** Mai Mai Dragon, leader of the “Congo ebebi” group laid down his arms and surrendered to the FARDC with several of his men pending their relocation to the disarmament site.

**02 July, Bogoro Sector, Mobayi-Mbongo Territory, Nord-Ubangi Province.** The FARDC recovered the islets occupied by the anti-Balaka rebels as well as a Motorola device during an operation.

**03 July, Lwusankuku Locality, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** A FARDC attack on Twirigwaneho militiamen caused the death of one FARDC and two civilian women.

**04 July, Lukole Locality, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** FARDC operation against the BAHOZI militiamen killed two militiamen. Government forces also recovered two AK-47 weapons.

**04 July, Butondo Locality, Nyunzi Territory, Tanganyika Province.** The FARDC killed two people and captured two others during an operation against unidentified armed men.

**05 July, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** Two FULCON/CODECO militiamen of Mai-Mai were arrested by the FARDC.

**07 July, Mogulumoya Locality, Babelobe, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** The FARDC arrested six Mai-Mai-CODECO militiamen and killed another.

**07 July, Kambo locality, North Kivu Province.** The security forces arrested an element of the ADF/MTM.

**07 July, Kwamirongo Locality, Uvira Territory, South Kivu Province.** The FARDC captured five militiamen, including one Ugandan national, and seized two AK-47 and FAL weapons during an anti-terrorist operation.

**07 July, Buhinga, Muhangi, Vusamba Localities, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** Mr. Mumbere Mayani, a militiaman from the FPP/AP armed group, surrendered to the authorities with an AK-47 weapon.

**08 July, Makoko, Lubero Territory, North Kivu Province.** A FARDC offensive dislodged the FPP/AP militiamen. Two FARDC soldiers were injured and 17 PKM ammunition recovered by government forces.

**08 July, Kalunguta, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** The child protection section of MONUSCO extracted 53 children from the Mai-Mai group Union des patriotes pour la liberation du Congo (UPLC) operating in Beni territory. Among the children were 41 boys and 12 girls between the ages of 14 and 17.

**09 July, Kashuga, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** Six NDCR militiamen surrendered with five AK-47 weapons.

**09 July, Tushungute, Kalehe Territory, South Kivu Province.** 60 Mai-Mai militiamen surrendered to government forces.

**09 July, Mitembo, Ituri Province.** A FARDC operation against ADF/MTM militiamen resulted in the recovery of two cows that the militiamen had stolen during an incursion.

**09 July, Libi village, Walendu Pitsi, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** The FARDC arrested two Mai-Mai-CODECO militiamen in possession of two AK-47 weapons.

**10 July, Jitso village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** With the support of the PNC and Uruguayan peacekeepers from MONUSCO, the FARDC thwarted a Mai-Mai-CODECO militia attack against a large convoy of civilian vehicles.

**11 July, Kichanga, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** 73 fighters surrendered with 47 AK-47 weapons, three PKMs and one RPG7.

**12 July, Rubaya, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** Seven NDCR militiamen surrendered to the FARDC.

**12 July, Lovi, Dhendo, Walendu-Pitsi, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** A Mai-Mai-CODECO militiaman surrendered to the FARDC.

**12 July, Lutambi Locality, Lubero Territory, North Kivu Province.** Mr. Kakule Kaghuka of Mai-Mai militiaman of the FPP/AP armed group was arrested by FARDC.

**13 July, Mungamba village, Irumu Territory, Ituri Province.** Seven Mai-Mai YIRA KYANDENGA militiamen were killed, three AK-47 weapons and eight rocket launchers were recovered by the FARDC after an offensive against elements of the armed group.

**13 July, Busasamana and Karambi, Zirola, Kalehe Territory, South Kivu Province.** The elements of the National Council for Renaissance and Democracy (CNRD) group, Colonel BOLINGO Augustin and his bodyguard were arrested with AK-47 weapons with ammunition by the FARDC.

**14 July, Commune of Karisimbi, Goma, North Kivu Province.** Mr. Simba Gine Salomon, self-proclaimed Colonel of FDLR and Chief of Security of MUDACHUMURA was arrested by elements of the security forces.

**16 July, Reya Locality, Mahagi Territory, Ituri Province.** The population arrested two Mai-Mai-CODECO militiamen and handed them over to FARDC forces.

**17 July, Kitunda Locality, North Kivu Province.** Three NDCR militiamen surrendered with two AK-47 weapons to FARDC.

**17 July, Kanyabayonga, Lubero Territory, North Kivu Province.** 24 militiamen surrendered with nine AK-47 weapons as well as a rocket launcher to the FARDC.

**18 July, Luofu, Lubero Territory, North Kivu.** The FARDC arrested a militiaman named Mr. Katoto from the UPDI/MAZEMBE armed group.

**18 July, Kanyabayonga, Lubero Territory, North Kivu Province.** 57 FPP/AP militiamen were killed during counter terrorism operation by FARDC.

**19 July, Kabulongo Locality, Shabunda Territory, South Kivu Province.** Mr. Zakumba Musombo, militiaman of the RAÏA MUTOMBOKI FPP group was arrested by the FARDC.

**20 July, Kibua, Luvungi and Kashebere, Walikale Territory, North Kivu Province.** 19 militiamen who did not rally to either GUIDON or BWIRA surrendered with 12 AK-47 weapons to the FARDC.

**20 July, Mukono locality, Mwenga Territory, South Kivu Province.** A FARDC offensive against the militia of the TWIRIGWANEHO and BILOZE BISHAMBUKE coalition led to the recovery of two AK-47 weapons.

**20 July, Karambi locality, Kalehe Territory, South Kivu Province.** An FARDC offensive against NDCR militiamen resulted in the recovery of an AK-47 weapon.

**21 July, Pinga Locality, Ihana, Walikale Territory, North Kivu Province.** Eight Mai-Mai NDC/R BWIRA militiamen surrendered with five AK-47 weapons to the FARDC.

**21 July, Jiba village, Djugu Territory, Ituri Province.** 10 militiamen surrendered with four AK-47 to the FARDC.

**23 July, Kwumu Locality, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province.** A FARDC offensive against MAKANIKA militiamen killed two militiamen. A weapon was recovered by government forces.

**23 July, Makako-Kilo and Matete villages, Ituri Province.** The FARDC killed two Mai-Mai-CODECO militiamen and captured two others during a combat with the militias.

**24 July, Kigoma group, Uvira Territory, South Kivu Province.** A FARDC offensive against FNL coalition militiamen and Mai-Mai KIJANGALA resulted in the death of a militiaman and injury to two soldiers.

**24 July, Mulima Locality, Fizi Territory, South Kivu Province.** The FARDC intercepted 702 AK-47 ammunition, eleven spades and five scoops intended for the Mai-Mai KIBUKILA militiamen.

**24 July, Kanga locality, Uvira Territory, South Kivu Province.** The FARDC lost two soldiers and killed a militiaman during an offensive against the positions of the Mai-Mai KIJANGALA coalition militiamen and the Burundian FNL rebels.

**25 July, Kaharawe Locality, Kalehe Territory, South Kivu Province.** The FARDC captured a person in possession of an AK-47 weapon after an exchange of fire with the unidentified men.

**26 July, Vemba Mayangose, Beni Territory, North Kivu Province.** The FARDC arrested Mr. Mbusa Elias, an activist ADF/MTM.CT.

**26 July, Nyabyondo Locality, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** 95 NDCR militiamen from the BWIRA faction surrendered with 89 AK-47 weapons and two PKMs to the FARDC.

**26 July, Masisi, North Kivu Province.** 44 NDCR GUIDON militiamen surrendered with five AK-47 weapons to the FARDC.

**26 July, Pinga, North Kivu province.** Nine NDCR BWIRA militiamen surrendered with three AK-47 weapons to the FARDC.

**27 July, Nyabiondo, Masisi Territory, North Kivu Province.** 14 NDCR BWIRA militiamen, led by BUSHU alias TONDEUSE surrendered with 13 AK-47 weapons.

**30 July, Kakanga Locality, Mwenga Territory, South Kivu Province.** A FARDC offensive against CNRD militiamen resulted in the death of one militiaman and the capture of seven others.

## EAST AFRICA

### RWANDA

**17 July, Kigali.** 57 suspected rebels captured by the FARDC in the jungles were paraded on the streets. They are accused of terrorism and formation of armed groups to destabilize Rwanda.

### SOMALIA

**10 July, Janale, Lower Shabelle, Somalia.** Two senior members of Al-Shabaab were killed by the SNA during an offensive.

**11 July, Bardale, Bay region, Somalia.** Somali security forces in cooperation with the Southwest State army killed seven Al-Shabaab fighters and injured five others.

**13 July, Hantiwadaag, Lower Shabelle, Somalia.** The US Africa Command (USAFRICOM) conducted an airstrike against Al-Shabaab militants and killed one terrorist.

**18 July, Kismayo, Lower Juba, Somalia.** Jubaland States security forces arrested two alleged Al-Shabaab militants during an operation.

**19 July, Wigli, Bay region.** SNA troops supported by the southwest State regional forces conducted a joint counterterrorism operation, killing four Al-Shabab fighters.

**19 July, Kismayo, Lower Juba, Somalia.** SNA backed by Jubaland State security forces killed six Al-Shabaab terrorists.

**21 July, Timirshe, Puntland region.** The US AFRICOM conducted an airstrike that killed seven ISS militants.

**26 July, Jilib, Lower Juba, Somalia.** The US AFRICOM conducted an airstrike that killed one Al-Shabaab militant and wounded one other.

## SOUTHERN AFRICA

### MOZAMBIQUE

**01 July, near Ntessa village, Quissanga District, Cabo Delgado.** Mozambican Security Forces raided insurgent base and reportedly killed over 100 terrorists.

### SOUTH AFRICA

**25 July, Beitbridge Border Post, Johannesburg.** A Zimbabwean man was arrested by the police for smuggling explosives.

**30 July, Kliprivier house, Johannesburg.** Five foreign nationals were arrested for kidnapping and having links with IS.

## NORTH AFRICA

### ALGERIA

**06 July, Tamanrasset City, Tamanrasset Province.** The National People's Army (ANP) on an anti-terror mission arrested two members of a terrorist group.

**12 July, Tamanrasset City, Tamanrasset Province.** The ANP on an anti-terror operation arrested one member of a terrorist group.

**25 July, Maghraoua Commune, Médéa City, Médéa Province.** The ANP on an anti-terror mission discovered and destroyed two homemade bombs.

**28 July, El- Hassinia Town, Aïn Defla Province.** The ANP on an anti-terror mission killed two terrorists and recovered quantity of arms and ammunition.

### EGYPT

**21 July, Rabi'a Village, North Sinai Province.** The Egyptian military on a counter-terror mission killed 18 suspected terrorists. Two military personnel were died and four others injured in the operation. The Military also destroyed four cars including three that were packed with explosives.



## **TUNISIA**

**19 July, Tunis, Tunis Governorate.** The Tunisian Intelligence Unit on an anti-terror mission arrested an extremist who was planning an attack against a security unit.

**27 July, Ariana City, Tunis Governorate.** The Tunisian military arrested a suspected IS militant.

## **WEST AFRICA**

## **BURKINA FASO**

**21 July, Tankoualou, Foutouri Department, Komondjari Province.** During a counter-terrorism operation, the Burkinabè army killed three terrorists and recovered a batch of materials, weapons and money.

## **MALI**

**05 July, Kouroukanda Village, Bankass Circle, Mopti Region.** FAMa forces on a counter-terror operation arrested 15 terrorists, including local leaders, involved in the attack of 01/07/2020 in four villages.

**07 July, Ansongo, Gao Region.** Two agents of an NGO kidnapped on 6 July were released by their captors. The information was confirmed by officials of the NGO.

**18 July, Bara Sara Commune, Bandagara Circle, Mopti Region.** The FAMa discovered two explosive devices and neutralized them.

**23 July, Gossi Town, Gourma-Rharous Circle, Tombouctou Region.** The Barkhane Forces vehicle on an anti-terror mission hit an IED leading to the death of a French paratrooper and injury to two soldiers. A four year old girl was also killed and three other civilians were injured. JNIM claimed responsibility for the attack.

## **NIGERIA**

**02 July, Mainyakare City, Bama LGA, Borno State.** The Nigerian Air force on a counter-terror mission destroyed a Boko Haram meeting venue.

**03 July, Mina Town, Bama LGA, Borno State.** The Nigerian air force troops on a counter-terror operation killed 40 Boko Haram militants in air strikes.

**20 July, Toungo Town, Toungo LGA Adamawa State.** The NPF on an anti-terror mission arrested 61 suspected terrorists. They recovered five AK 47 rifles, one revolver, one single barrel gun, a human eye and 328 ammunition, 10 cartridges, a Toyota vehicle, N58,000 cash and a tricycle.

**20 July, Fufore, Maiha, Ganye, Gombi Mubi-North and Yola-North LGAs, Adamawa State.** The NPF on a counter-terror mission arrested 58 terror suspects for kidnapping activities.

**23 July, Nigeria.** The Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) disclosed that 47 Boko Haram/ISWAP terrorists have surrendered.

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