

AFRICAN UNION

الاتحاد الإفريقي



UNION AFRICAINE

UNIÃO AFRICANA

ACSRT/CAERT

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

THE MONTHLY AFRICA TERRORISM BULLETIN

1st – 30th April 2020



Edition No: 04

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.

© African Centre for the Study and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT) 2020.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without full attribution.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
About Africa Terrorism Bulletin	2
Table of Contents	3
Abbreviations	4
Summary	5
General Introduction	6
Threat Update	7
General Trend: Terrorism Incidents (Attacks and Deaths)	9
Terrorism Attacks Map	9
Total Number of Terrorist Attacks	10
Terrorists attacks by Region	10
Types of Attacks	10
Means Employed by Terrorist Groups for Attack	11
Primary Targets	12
Terrorist Groups and their Primary Targets	12
Total Terrorism Deaths	13
Terrorism Deaths per Region	13
Deaths by Types of Attack	14
Attacks by Terrorist Groups and Casualties Inflicted	15
Members of Terrorist Groups Killed	16
The Five Most Affected Countries	16
Most Fatal Terrorism Attacks	18
In Focus: Epicentres	19
Attacks in Epicentres	19
Deaths in Epicentres	19
Deaths by Category in Epicentres	20
Conclusion	21
Forecast for Next Edition	21
Acknowledgement	21
Profile of the ACSRT	22
Appendix 1: Synthesis Table of Terrorism Attacks	23
Appendix 2: Kidnapping	24
Appendix 3: Incidents recorded by Regions	25
Appendix 4: Counter-Terrorism Response	34

ABBREVIATIONS

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

SUMMARY

General Situation. The reporting period, 1st to 30th April 2020 recorded a lower number of terrorist attacks compared to the period 1st to 31st March 2020, curving the continuous increase witnessed from January to March. At the end of April 2020, there were 99 terrorist attacks compared to 153 for the period of 1st to 31st March 2020, representing a 35% decrease in attacks. With respect to casualties, there was also a decrease in the number of deaths from terrorist attacks. While there were 944 deaths recorded in March 2020, 529 deaths were recorded in April 2020, representing 44% decrease.

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

Target of Terrorist Attacks. While 62 out of the 99 terrorist attacks were launched against Civilians, 32 targeted Military/Security Forces. Five attacks targeted International Organizations. The attacks by Al-Shabaab and ISWAP targeted Military/Security forces while Boko Haram, ADF and other unknown groups mostly targeted civilians.

Weapons Used. The terrorist groups used Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) in 80 out of the 99 attacks. Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were used in 16 of the attacks.

Deaths Occasioned by Terrorist Attacks. 529 deaths were recorded during the period: 308 civilians, 76 Military/Security personnel and 145 terrorists.

Casualties Inflicted by Terrorist Groups. Boko Haram killed 77 persons (22 civilians, 55 Military/Security Forces); Al-Shabaab killed 34 persons (26 civilians, 8 Military/Security Forces); JNIM killed 25 Military/Security Forces; ISCAP/ASWJ killed 52 civilians; ADF killed 28 persons (26 civilians, 2 Military/Security Forces); ISWAP killed 5 Military/Security Forces; Mai-Mai killed 4 persons Military/Security Forces; LRA killed 3 civilians and unknown/other groups killed 219 persons (179 civilians, 40 Military/Security Forces).

Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups. Boko Haram suffered the highest number of casualties during the period. Military/Security forces killed 1257 Boko Haram terrorists. ISCAP/ASWJ followed with 128 terrorists killed, Al-Shabaab lost 67 terrorists, JNIM lost 12 elements, Mai-Mai lost eight and 239 terrorists from unknown/other groups were also killed.

Kidnapping. Three cases of kidnappings were recorded and a total of six persons were taken hostage in Burkina Faso and Mali during the period. Two captives were released and four abductees remain in hostage.

Focus on Epicentres. Out of the 99 terrorist attacks, the Sahel region accounted for 45 and 206 deaths, , the Central Africa epicentre (Eastern part of DRC) recorded 19 attacks with 160 deaths, and the Horn of Africa recorded 16 attacks with 45 deaths during the period.

High Profile Attacks. **02 April, in Tillaberi Region, Niger.** Unidentified armed group onboard motorcycles attacked a military position. 63 terrorists and four soldiers were killed. 19 soldiers were also injured. **07 April, in Xitaxi, Mozambique.** ASWJ terrorists killed 52 villagers after locals refused to be recruited to their ranks. **06 April, in Bamba Town, Mali.** An attack on a military base by JNIM terrorists led to the death of 25 soldiers and injury to six others. A counter-attack by FAMA led to the deaths of 12 terrorists. **13 April, Djugu territory, DRC.** Militants from the CODECO armed group attacked the village at night and killed 23 people. **24 April, Ngurai village, DRC.** CODECO militants killed 23 people and injured seven others, including a FARDC soldier during a terrorist attack.

Counter-Terrorism Response. CT operations resulted in neutralizing 1575 terrorists. 63 Military/Security Forces died during those operations.

Conclusions/Recommendations. The drastic fall in terrorist attacks and deaths recorded in April 2020, marks a shift from an ominous pattern of persistent monthly increases in number of terrorist attacks and casualties since the turn of the year. This is a reprieve from the pressure brought to bear on the countries most affected by the scourge of terrorism and violent extremism.

The fall has been attributed to robust counter-terrorism operations, infighting among armed terrorist groups and possible impact of the COVID-19 on terrorist movements. This positive development may, however, be temporal if Member States do not keep up the pressure on the terrorist groups by implementing sustainable developmental programmes to gain the trust of the people.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

THREAT UPDATE

The assessment period of **1st to 30th April 2020**, recorded a drastic decline in both terrorist attacks and deaths in the Continent compared to March 2020. 99 attacks were recorded that resulted in 529 deaths whereas the preceding month recorded 153 terrorist attacks and 944 deaths. This represented 35% and 44% decrease in attacks and deaths respectively. Of the 529 deaths encountered, 308 were civilians, 76 Military/Security while 145 were terrorists. Deliberate counter terrorism operations during the period resulted in the deaths of 1575 terrorists and 63 Military/security personnel. The five most affected countries during the period were Mali, DRC, Somalia, Burkina Faso and Nigeria, respectively.

While Boko Haram, during the period under review, inflicted the highest number of casualties by killing 77 persons, the group also suffered the highest number of casualties as 1257 of its fighters were neutralized. Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) were highly used by terrorist and violent extremist groups across the Continent. Of the 99 attacks, SALWs were used in 80 attacks while 16 attacks were carried out using Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs). In addition were the three cases of kidnapping where six people were abducted.

The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic in Africa and the apparent subsequent diversion of states' resources including, in some cases, the deployment of troops to contain the spread of the virus did not appear to have negatively impacted the security of the countries affected by terrorism and violent extremism. For the first time in the year, there was been a reduction in the both the number of terrorist attacks and deaths within the same month. This development could be attributed to a number of factors including increased counter-terrorism operations in the Lake Chad Basin (LCB) and the Sahel. While Chad led a massive CT onslaught in the LCB, the French led Operation Barkhane also intensified their offensive against terrorist groups in the Liptako-Gourma region of Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso. Clashes between the JNIM and the ISGS in Mali that led to several members of these groups, particularly the ISGS, being killed or seized might have also contributed to the reduced incidents and deaths.

Sahel Belt of West Africa.

While the region recorded a decline in both number of terrorist attacks and deaths compared to the preceding period of March, it remained the region the highest number of both terrorist attacks and deaths in the Continent. In March, 61 terrorist attacks that resulted in 153 attacks were registered. Of the 99 attacks and 529 deaths recorded continentally this month, 45 attacks, representing 45% of total attacks, and 206 deaths, representing 39% of total deaths, were recorded in the region. The deceased included 37 Civilians, 53 Military/Security and 116 terrorists. **Mali** was the most affected country in the region with 28 attacks that led to 84 deaths. A high profile attack of the region was recorded on 06 April, in Bamba Town, Mali. An attack on a military base by JNIM terrorists led to the death of 25 soldiers and injury to six others. A counter-attack by FAMA led to the deaths of 12 terrorists. JNIM was the most active group. The group carried out attacks against the Military/Security establishments and personnel all as ISGS.

Central Africa.

The Central Africa region recorded a major decline in both number of terrorist attacks and deaths. The region recorded total of 19 attacks resulting in 160 deaths, whereas the preceding period reported 29 attacks and 140 deaths, representing 34% reduction in attacks and 14% increase in deaths. Out of 160 deaths, 153 were civilians; two were Military/Security while five were terrorists. In DRC where most of the incidents were recorded, the Cooperative for the Development of Congo (CODECO), composed of mainly the Lendu ethnic community, has been actively operating in the Ituri province orchestrating high profile attacks against civilian targets. Ituri has witnessed the worst violence from various armed group and the CODECO armed group further thwarts security in the province. Out of 19 attacks in the region, nine attacks leading to 96 deaths were carried out by CODECO group.

Lake Chad Basin. The region recorded a drop in both terrorist attacks and casualties. A total of 11 attacks that resulted in 43 deaths were recorded while in March, 13 attacks and 284 deaths were recorded. However, the most prominent incident was an offensive launched by Chadian military on 31st March in a one-week counter-terrorism operation dubbed *Operation Anger of Boma*, in response to the 23rd March attack on Chadian military base in Boma Island, Lake Chad region that killed 98 soldiers. During the operation 1000 Boko Haram terrorists were killed and 70 others were captured. 52 Chadian soldiers died during the operation. All Boko Haram perpetrated attacks were

against civilian targets while ISWAP attacks all targeted the Military/Security establishments. Boko Haram and ISWAP remain the most active groups in the region during this period.

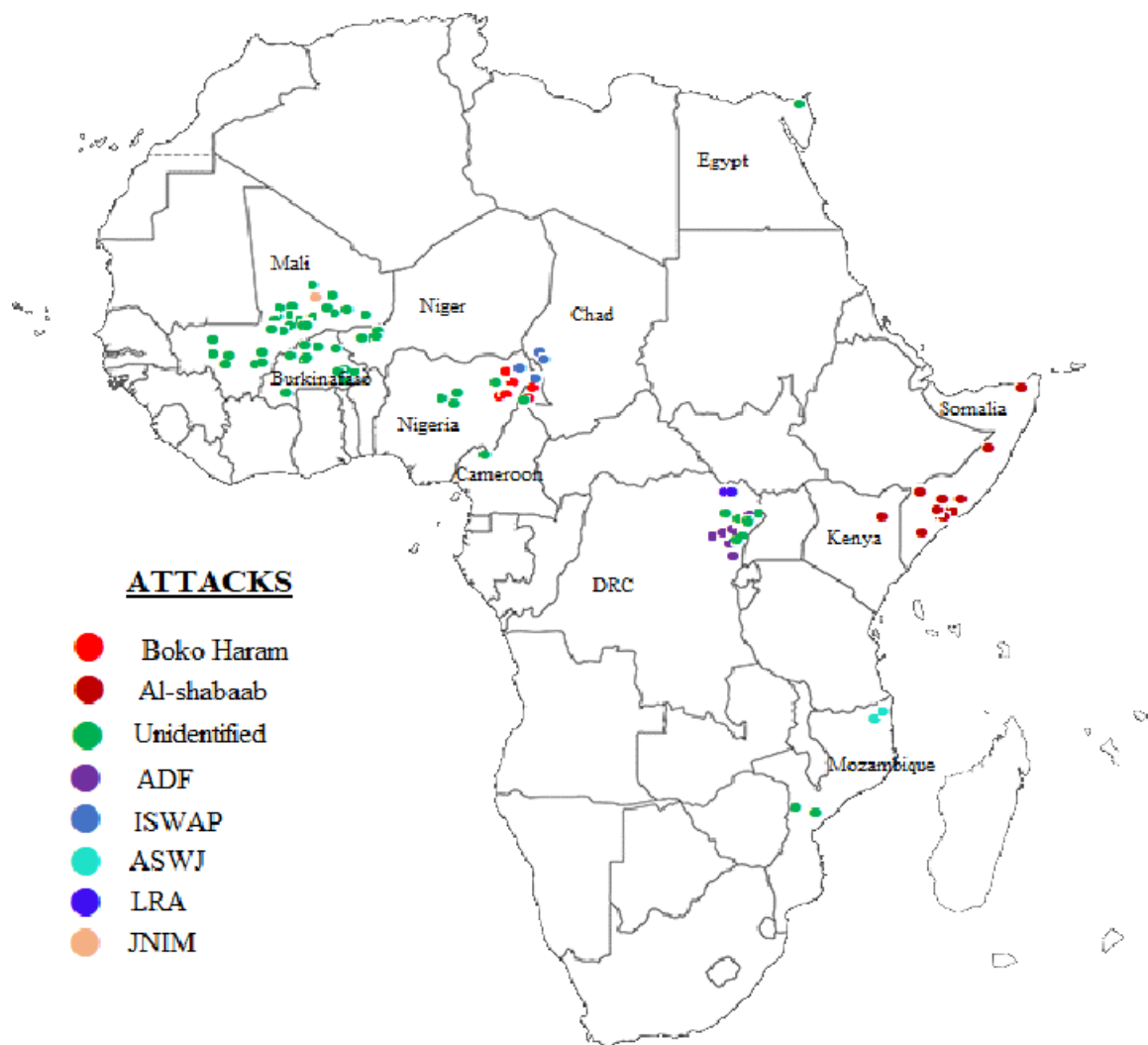
East and Horn of Africa. There were 16 terrorist attacks that resulted in 45 deaths during the period. As in the other regions during the month, this was a decrease of 36% and 27% in both number of attacks and deaths respectively compared to the previous month, which registered 25 attacks and 62 deaths. Of the 45 deaths recorded, 30 were civilians, eight military and seven terrorists. Somalia remains the epicentre of terrorist attacks, recording 15 out of the 16 attacks. Al-Shabaab was the most active in the region. Approximately 63% of its attacks were against civilian targets. Al-Shabaab's IED capabilities and ability to launch prominent attacks against international organizations persist. Half of the total number of attacks were carried out using IEDs and in one of its attacks the group fired mortar shells targeting the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) and Western diplomatic compound on **26 April** in Mogadishu, killing four people.

Southern Africa. The region recorded two attacks that led to 57 deaths. All the 57 deaths were civilians and the attacks were all carried out in Cabo Delgado province of Mozambique. There was a marginal decrease in number of attacks and a drastic increase in number of deaths compared to the previous month where three attacks and 33 deaths were recorded. In just one attack, insurgents killed 52 young men in Muidumbe district who refused to join their movement. Nine out of the 16 districts in Cabo Delgado province are affected by terrorist acts. Attacks are no longer concentrated around remote areas but are also targeting main centres of population within the province. The terrorists attempt to move southwards toward Pemba between **27 and 29 April** was halted by the security forces. Security forces also eliminated 128 terrorists in three separate counterterrorism operations during the period.

North Africa and the Maghreb. The North Africa region encountered a decline in both terrorist attacks and deaths compared to March 2020. A single IED attack on a military convoy in Sinai, Egypt on **30 April** was recorded with no casualties. In March, five attacks and 11 deaths were registered. Counter-terrorism operations continued in Algeria, Egypt and Tunisia, killing a total of 12 terrorists. In Tunisia security forces discovered and dismantled explosives manufacturing and drone assembly workshop in Manouba Governorate.

GENERAL TREND: TERRORISTS ATTACKS AND DEATHS

Map 1: Map of Terrorism Attacks from 1st to 30th April 2020

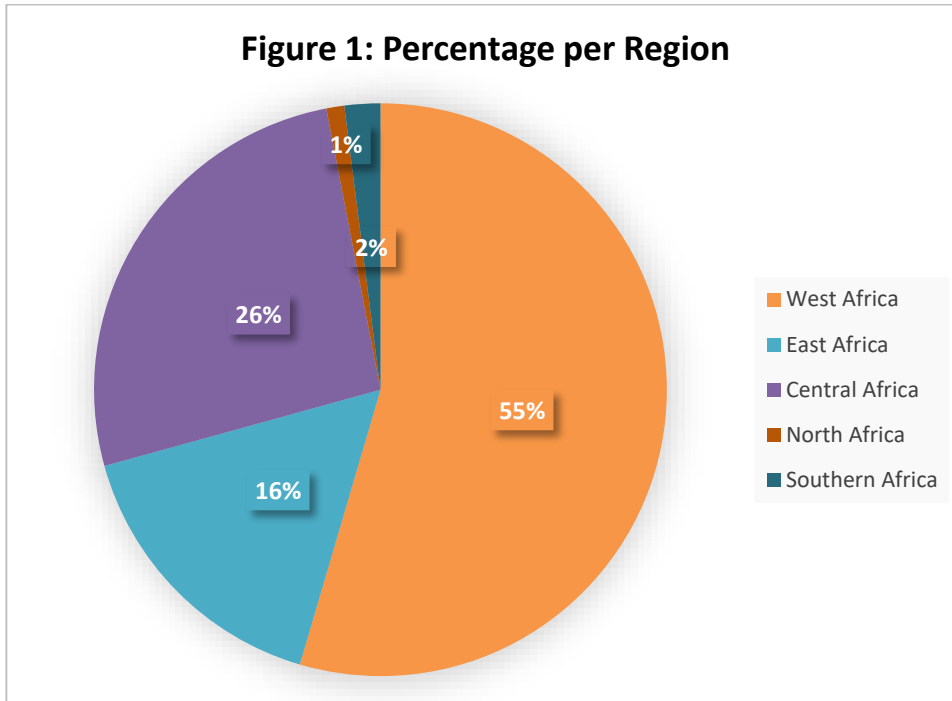


Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

1. Total Number of Terrorist Attacks:

A total of 99 terrorist incidents including 3 cases of kidnapping were recorded from 1st to 30th April.

2. Terrorist Attacks by Region

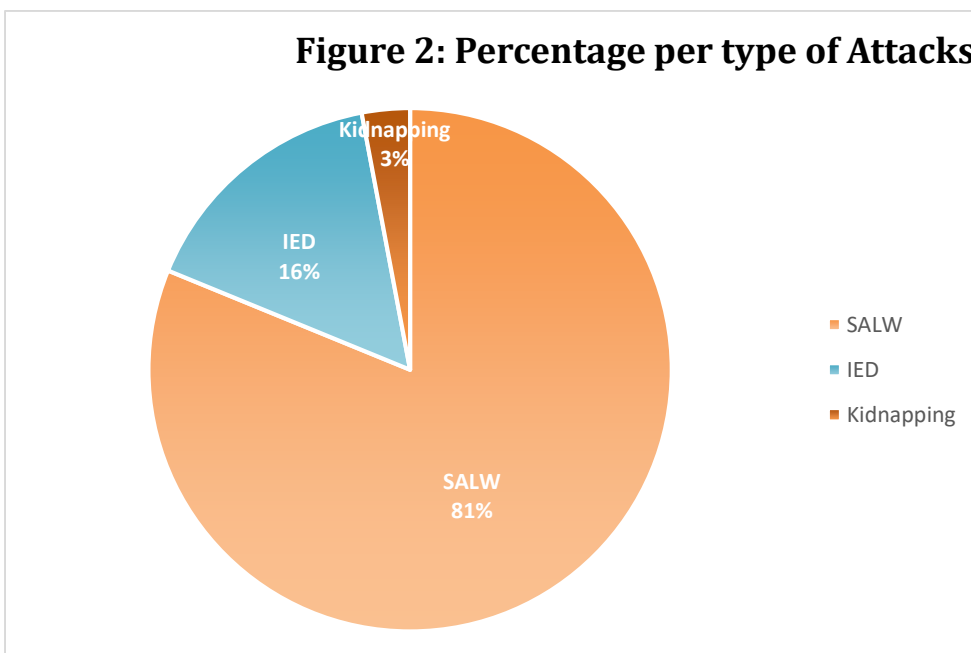


Number of Attacks per Region:

- West Africa: **54**
- Central Africa: **26**
- East Africa: **16**
- Southern Africa: **2**
- North Africa: **1**

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

3. Types of Attacks



Number of Attacks per Type:

- SALWs: **80**
- IEDs: **16**
- Kidnapping: **3**

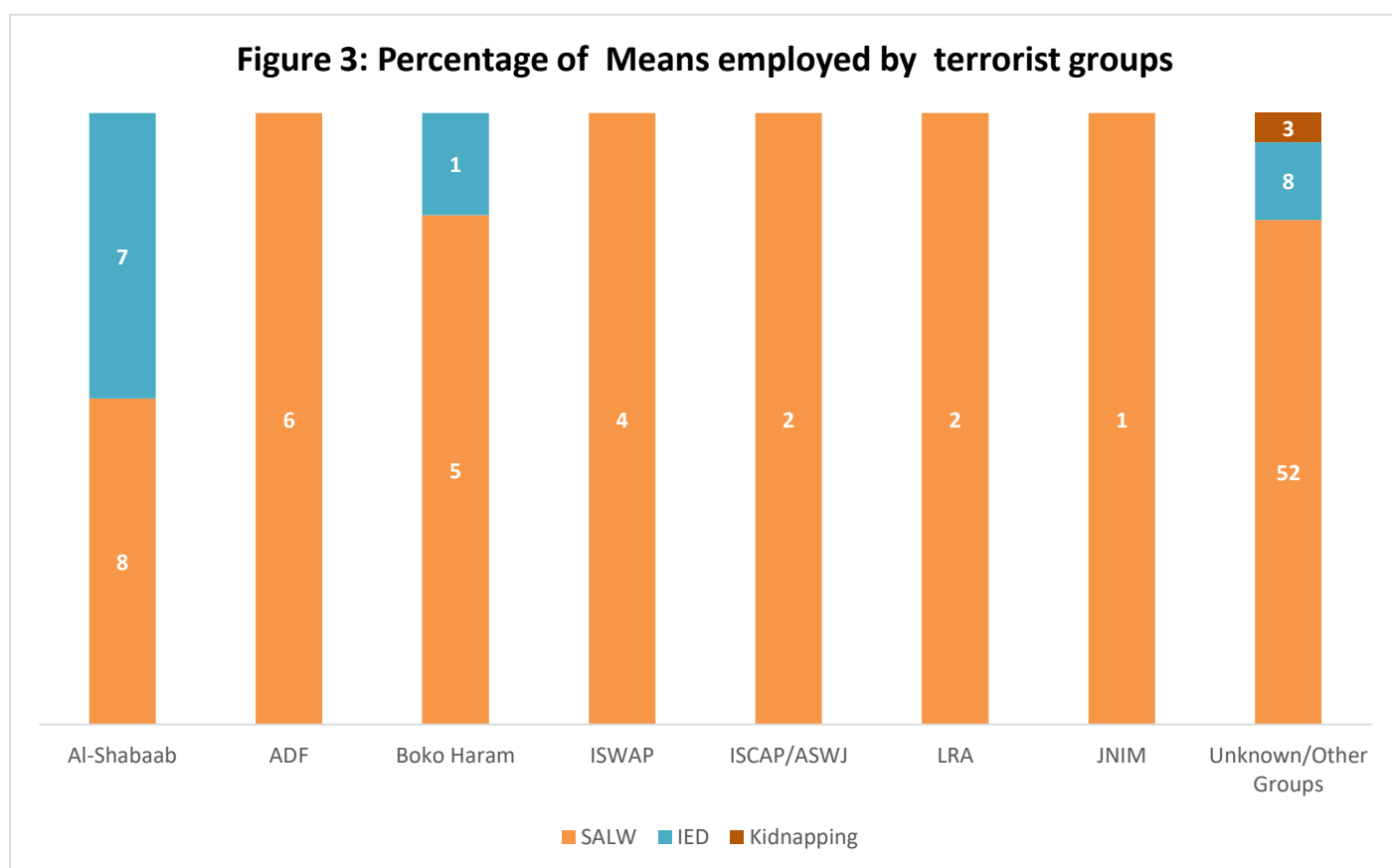
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Table 1: Types of Attacks by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	SALW	IED	Mixed	Kidnapping	Comments
Al-Shabaab	8	7	-	-	In a total of 15 attacks by the group, eight involved SALWs and seven were IEDs.
ADF	6	-	-	-	ADF carried out six using SALWs.
Boko Haram	5	1	-	-	Boko Haram carried out six attacks. Five involved SALWs and one was IEDs.
ISWAP	4	-	-	-	ISWAP carried out four attacks using SALW.
ISCAP/ASWJ	2	-	-	-	ASWJ used SALWs to carry out two attacks.
LRA	2	-	-	-	LRA carried out two attacks using SALWs.
JNIM	1	-	-	-	JNIM carried out a single attack using SALWs.
Unknown/ Other Groups	52	8	-	3	Unknown/Other Groups used SALWs in majority of the attacks. In 52 out of 80 attacks by these groups, SALWs were used. They used IEDs in eight attacks. They were also responsible for three cases of kidnapping.
TOTAL	80	16	-	3	

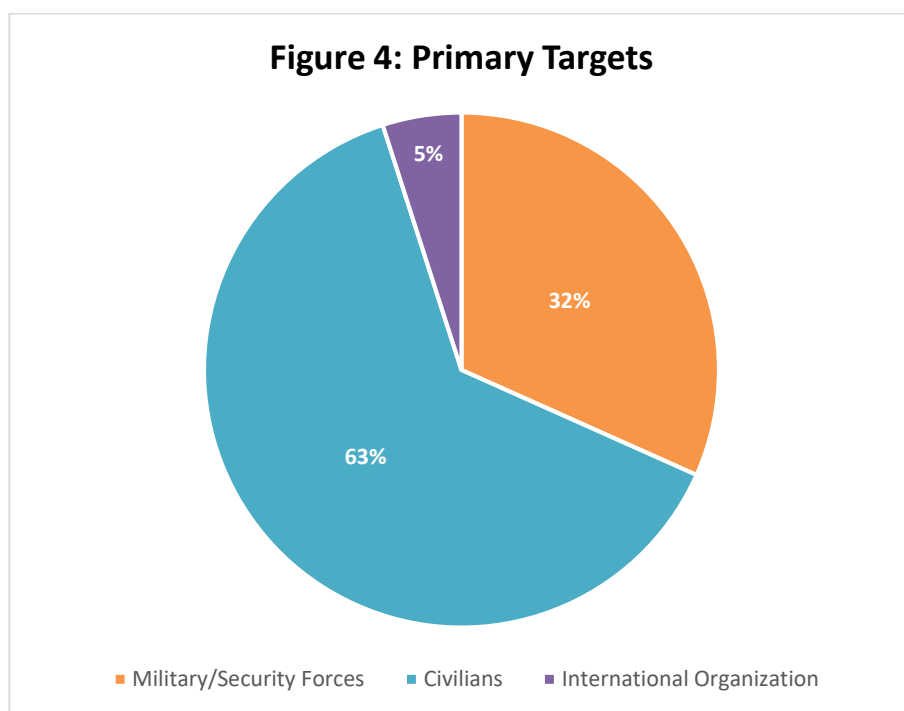
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Figure 3: Percentage of Means employed by terrorist groups



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

4. Primary Targets



Primary Targets

- Civilians: **62**
 - Military/Security Forces: **32**
 - International Organization: **5**
- **62** of the attacks representing **63%** targeted civilians.
 - **32** attacks representing **32%** targeted Security/Military personnel.
 - International Organization were targeted five time representing **5%** of the targets

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

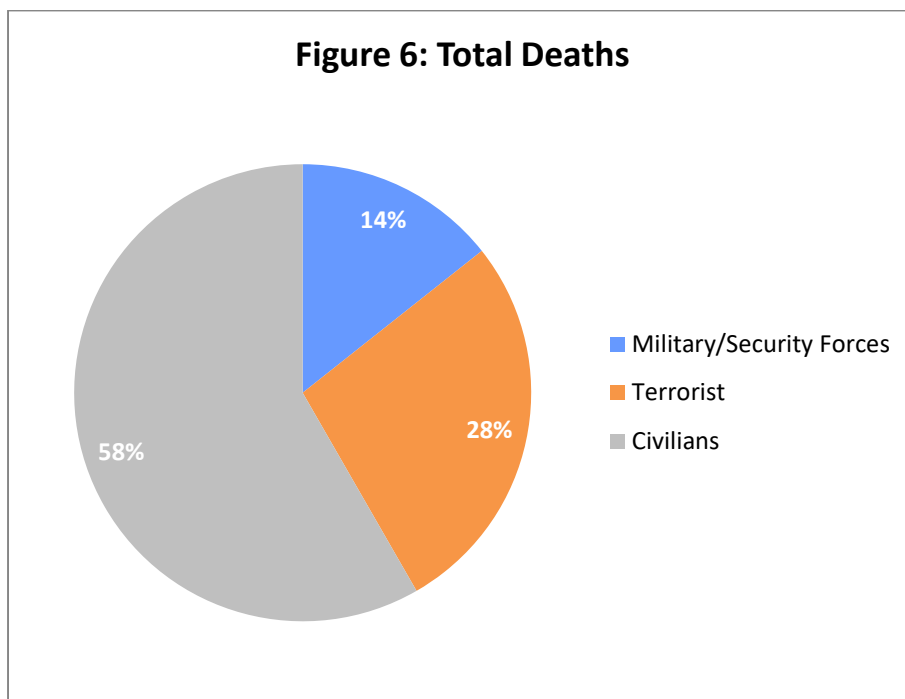
5. Terrorist Groups and their Primary Targets

Table 2: Details of Terrorist Groups and their Primary Target

Terrorist Groups	Civilians	Military/Security	Int. Org.	Gov't Inst.	Comments
Al-Shabaab	10	5	-	-	Al-Shabaab carried out 10 attacks against civilians and five attacks against Military/Security Forces.
ADF	6	-	-	-	ADF targeted civilians with six attacks.
Boko Haram	6	-	-	-	Boko Haram carried out six attacks against civilians.
ISCAP/ASWJ	2	-	-	-	ASWJ carried out two attacks against civilians.
LRA	2	-	-	-	LRA targeted civilians with two attacks.
ISWAP	-	4	-	-	ISWAP terrorists carried out four attacks against Military/Security Forces.
JNIM	-	1	-	-	JNIM carried out a single attack against Military/Security Forces.
Unknown/Other Groups	36	22	5	-	Attacks for which no group claimed responsibility mostly targeted civilians. 36 out of 62 attacks targeted civilians; 22 targeted Military/Security Forces and five targeted International Organizations.
TOTAL	62	32	5	-	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

6. Total Terrorism Deaths



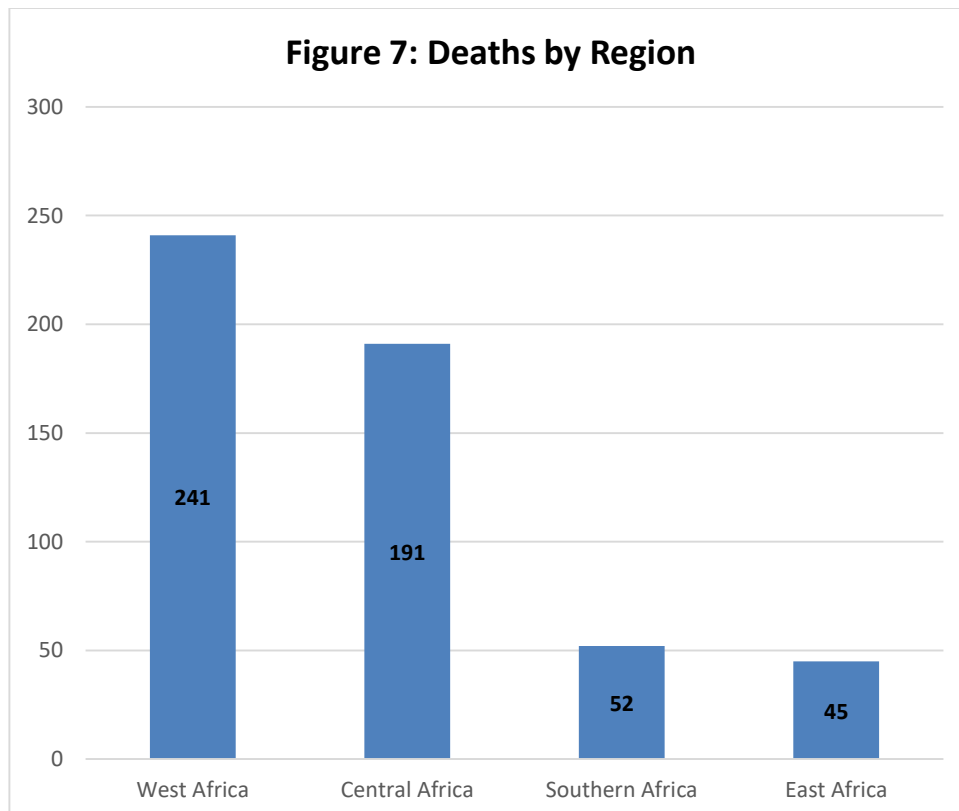
Total Deaths: 529

- Civilians: **308**
- Terrorists: **145**
- Military/Security Forces: **76**

- A total of **529** deaths were recorded within the period under review.
- Out of the number, **58%** were civilians, **28%** were terrorists killed in CT operations and **14%** were Military/Security Forces killed by terrorist groups.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

7. Terrorism Deaths Per Region

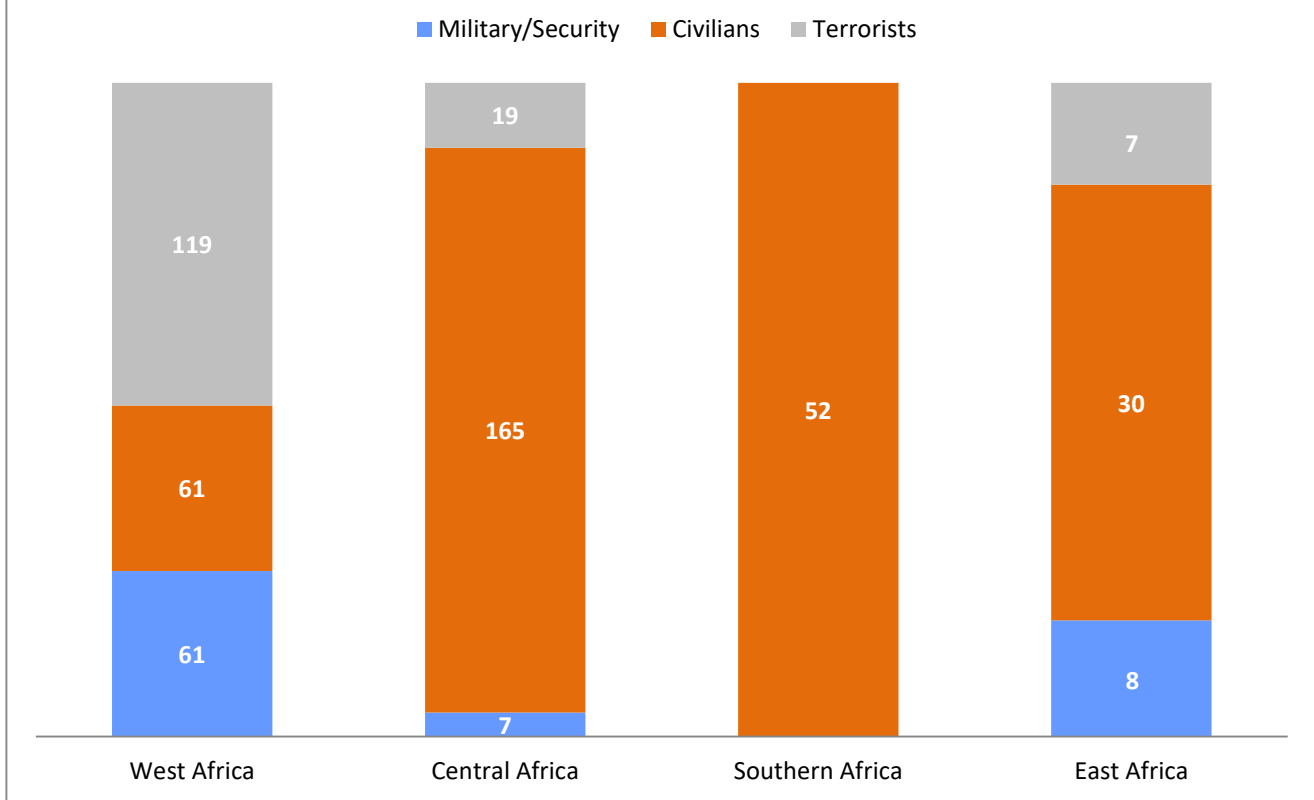


Deaths per Region

- **West Africa** recorded the highest number of deaths accounting for **46%** of total deaths.
- **Central Africa** recorded **36%** of deaths.
- **Southern Africa** recorded **10%** of deaths.
- **8%** of all terrorism deaths within the period occurred in **East Africa**.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

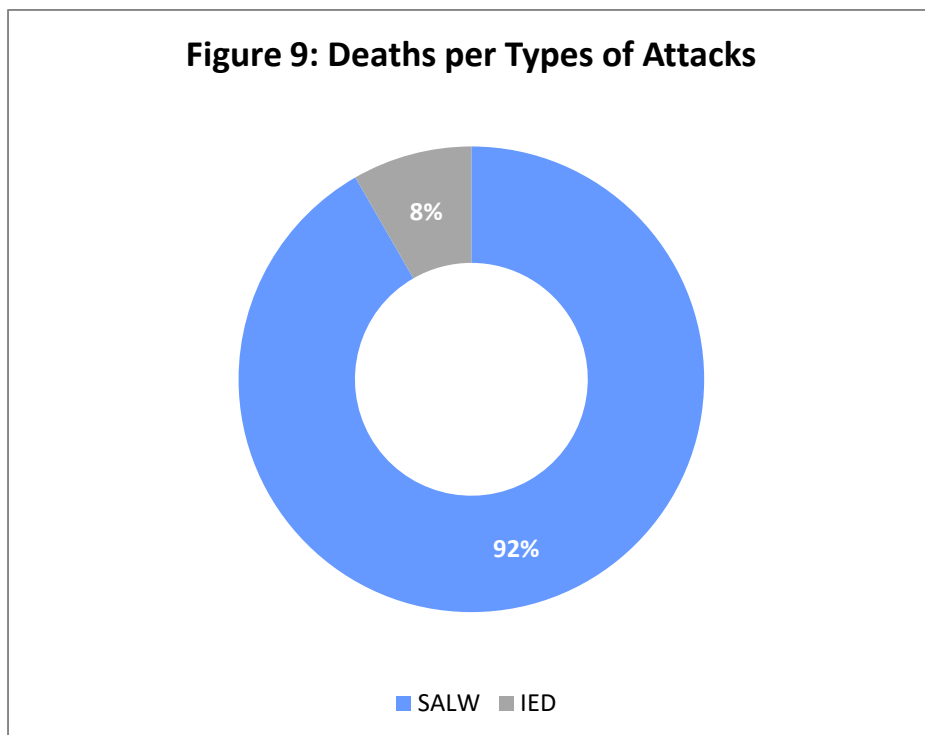
Figure 8: Deaths per Regions and Categories



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Deaths by Types of Attacks

Figure 9: Deaths per Types of Attacks



Deaths by Types of Attacks

- SALWs: **485**
- IEDs: **44**
 - **SALWs** accounted for **92%** of the deaths occasioned by terrorist attacks.
 - **8%** accounted for **IED**.

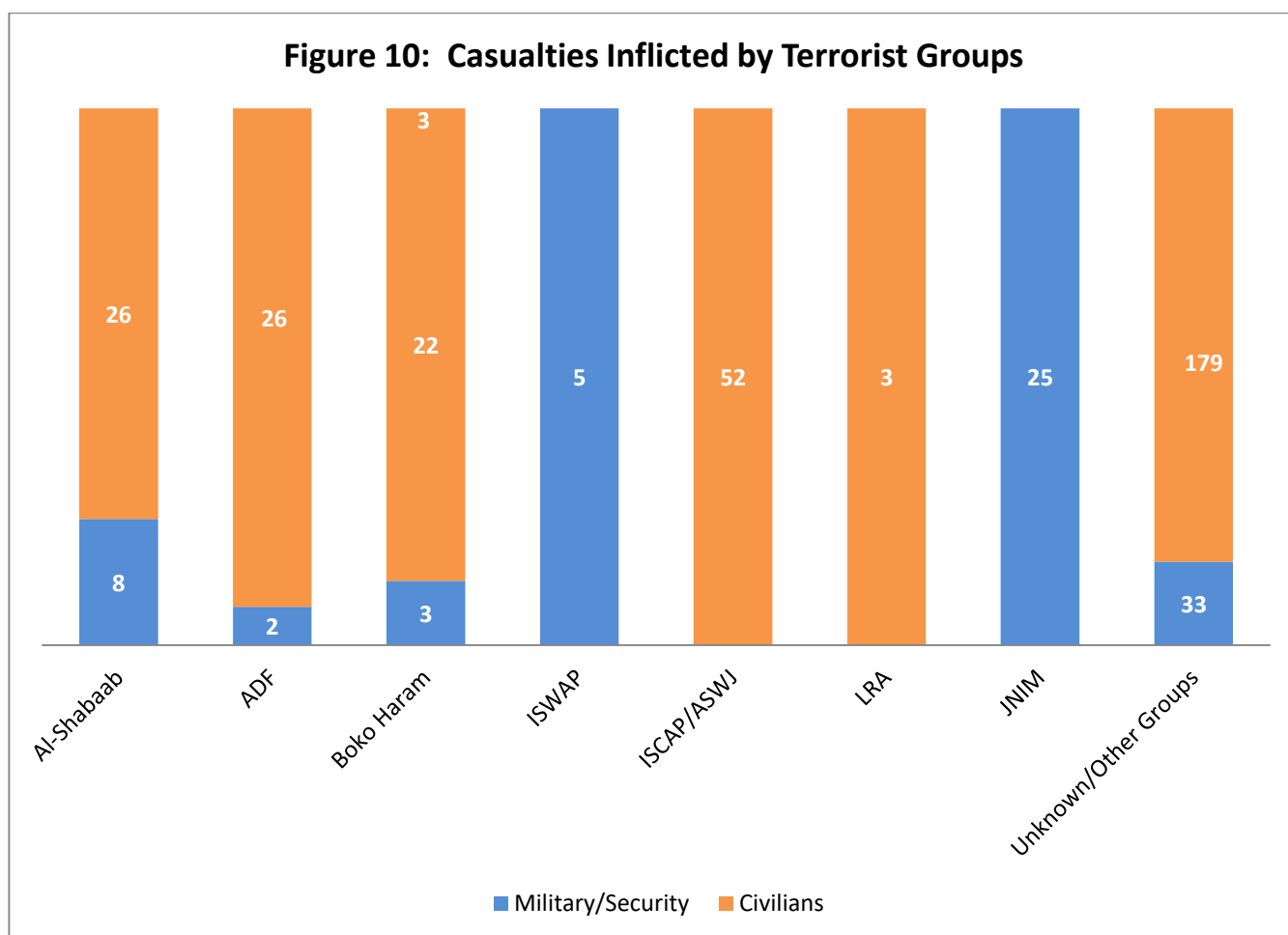
Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

8. Attacks by Terrorist Groups and Casualties Inflicted

Table 3: Attacks and Casualties by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	Number of Attacks	Number of Deaths	Comments
Al-Shabaab	15	34	Al-Shabaab carried out 15 attacks, killing 34 persons.
ADF	6	28	ADF carried out six attacks, killing 28 persons.
Boko Haram	6	28	Boko Haram carried out six attacks, killing 77 persons.
ISWAP	4	5	ISWAP carried out four attacks, killing five persons.
ISCAP/ASWJ	2	52	ASWJ carried out two attacks, killing 52 persons.
LRA	2	3	LRA carried out two attacks, killing three persons
JNIM	1	25	JNIM carried out a single attack, killing 25 persons.
Unknown/Other Groups	63	212	63 attacks were carried out by Unknown/Other Groups. These attacks led to 213 deaths.
TOTAL	99	385	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

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

Table 4: Details of Casualties Sustained by Terrorist Groups

Terrorist Group	Number Killed	Comments
Boko Haram	1257	A total of 1257 terrorists killed were from Boko Haram group.
ASWJ	128	128 terrorists of ASWJ group were killed.
Al-Shabaab	67	67 Al-Shabaab members were killed.
JNIM	12	12 JNIM militants were killed.
Mai-Mai	8	Eight Mai-Mai militants were killed
ADF	5	Five militants from ADF group were killed.
IS Affiliates	2	Two IS Affiliates were killed
ISWAP	2	Two ISWAP terrorists were killed
Unknown/Other Groups	239	239 terrorists killed were from Unknown/Other Groups.
TOTAL	1720	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

10. The Five Most Affected Countries

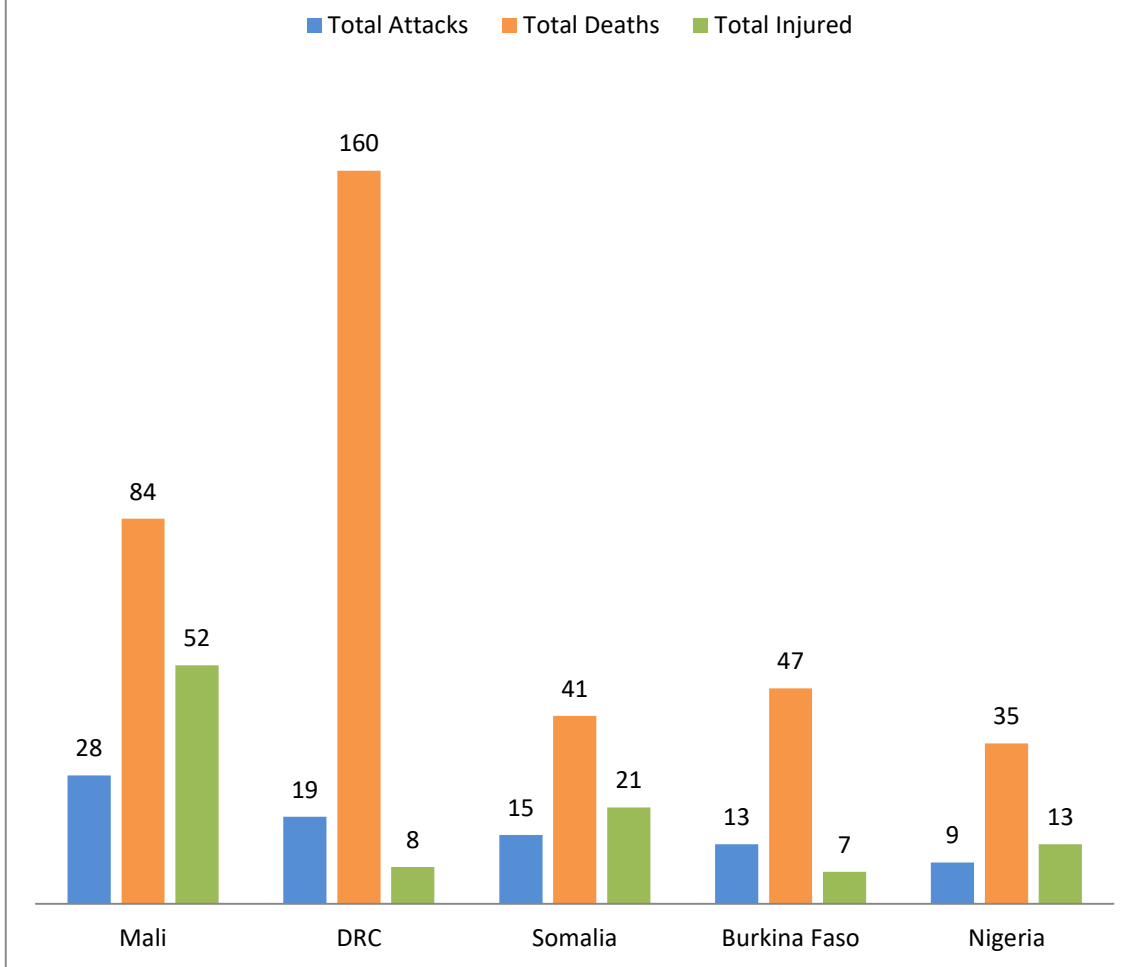
Table 5: Five Countries Most Affected

Country	Total Attacks	Total Deaths	Total injured
Mali	28	84	52
DRC	19	160	8
Somalia	15	41	21
Burkina Faso	13	47	7
Nigeria	9	35	13
TOTAL	84	367	101

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

- **Mali** recorded the highest number of **attacks (28)** resulting in **84** deaths.
- **DRC** recorded the second highest number of **attacks (19)** resulting in the **160** deaths.
- **Somalia** recorded **15 attacks** resulting in **41** deaths.
- **Burkina Faso** recorded **13 attacks** resulting in **47** deaths.
- **Nigeria** recorded the lowest number of attacks (**9**) resulting in **35** deaths.

Figure 11: Most Affected Countries



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

11. High Profile Attacks

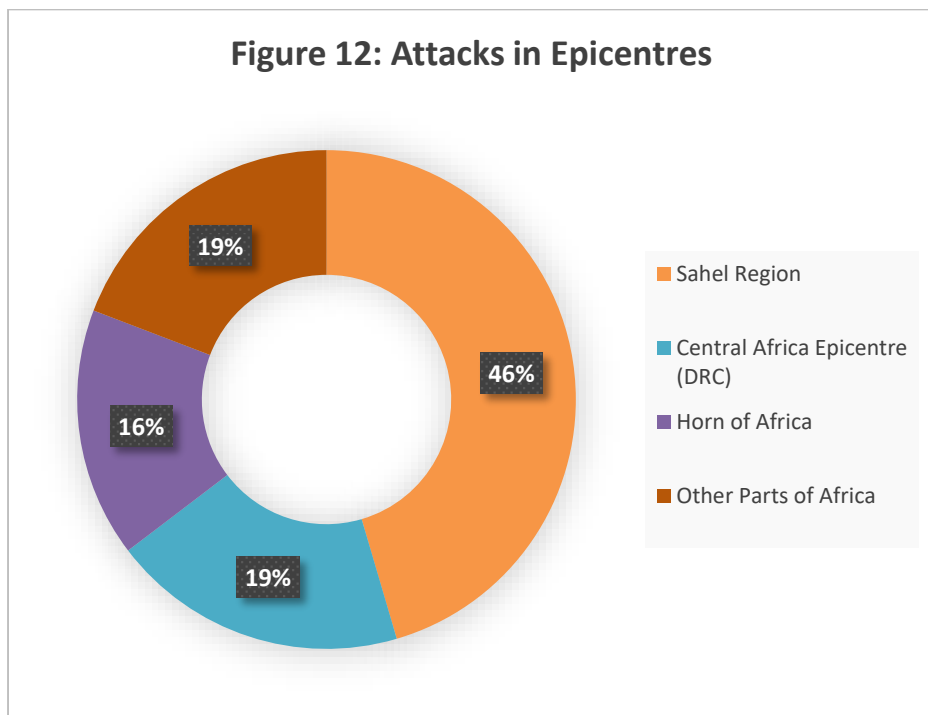
Table 6: List of high-Profile Attacks

No	Country	Place	Date	Group	Deaths	Description
1	Niger	Tillaberi	02/04/2020	Unknown group	67	Unidentified armed group onboard motorcycles attacked a military position. 63 terrorists and four soldiers were killed. 19 soldiers were also injured. The army recovered dozens of weapons and motorcycles from attackers.
2	Mozambique	Xitaxi	07/04/2020	ASWJ	52	ASWJ terrorists killed 52 villagers after locals refused to be recruited to their ranks.
3	Mali	Bamba	06/04/2020	JNIM	37	An attack on a military base by JNIM terrorists led to the death of 25 soldiers and injury to six others. A counter-attack by FAMA led to the deaths of 12 terrorists.
4	DRC	Ituri	13/04/2020	Unknown group	23	Militants from the CODECO armed group attacked the village at night and killed 23 people.
5	DRC	Ituri	24/04/2020	Unknown group	23	CODECO militants killed 23 people and injured seven others, including a FARDC soldier during an attack.

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

12. Attacks in Epicentres

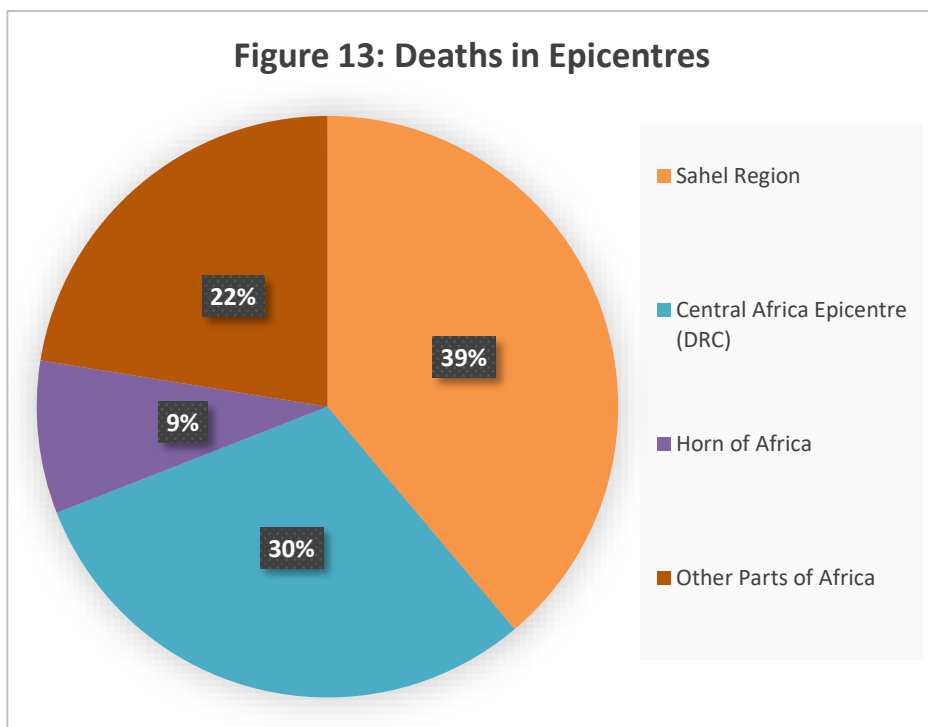
Figure 12: Attacks in Epicentres



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

13. Total Deaths Recorded in Epicentres

Figure 13: Deaths in Epicentres



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

Total Attacks in Africa: 99

- Sahel region: 45
- Central Africa (DRC): 19
- Horn of Africa: 16
- Other parts of Africa: 19

- Within the period under review, the **Sahel** (Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger) recorded **46%**;
- **Central Africa (DRC) Epicenter** recorded **19%**;
- **The Horn of Africa** recorded **16%** of all the attacks in Africa.
- The **Other Parts of Africa** recorded **19%** of all the attacks.

Total Deaths in Africa: 529

- Sahel Region: 206
- Central Africa Epicentre (DRC): 160
- Horn of Africa: 45
- Other parts of Africa: 118

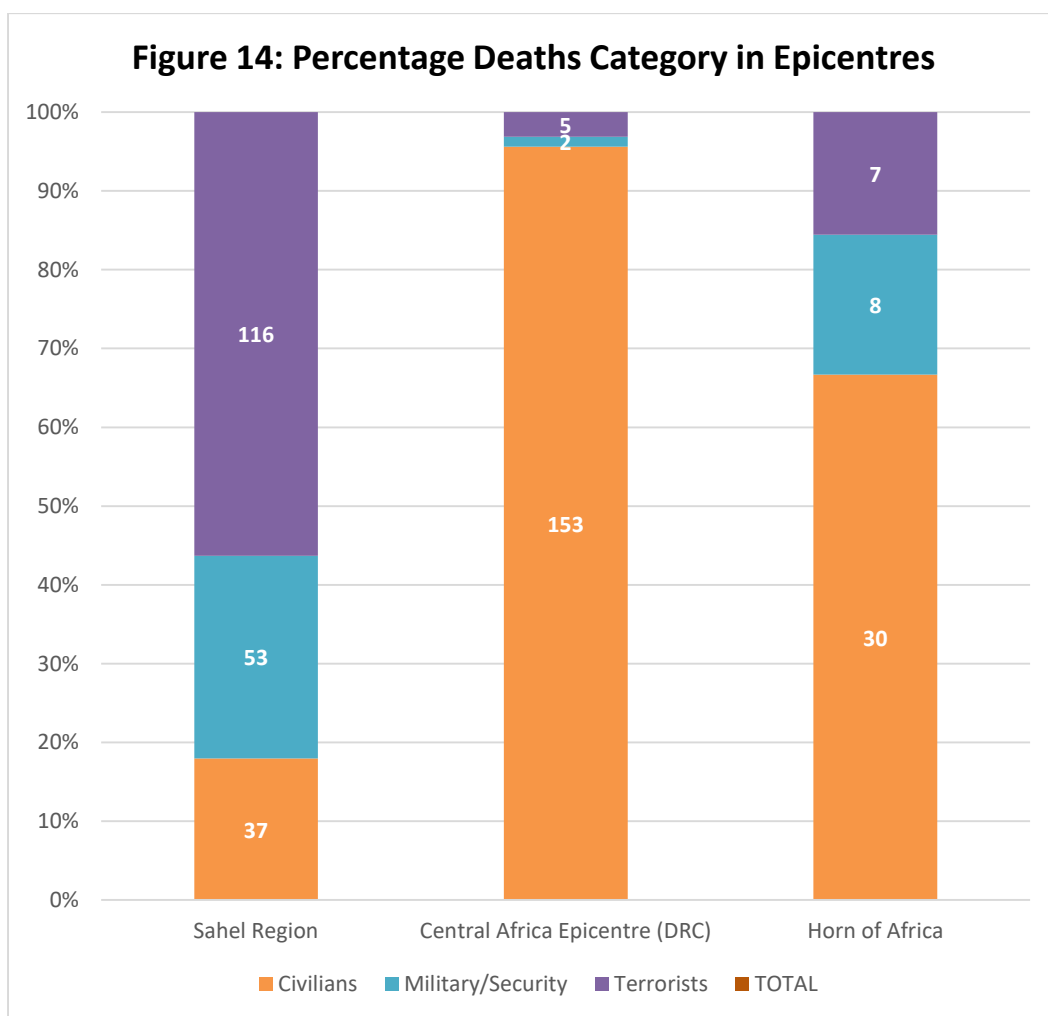
- **39%** of the deaths were recorded in the **Sahel Region**.
- **30% and 9%** of the deaths occurred respectively in the Central Africa epicenter (DRC) and in the **Horn of Africa**.
- **22%** of the deaths recorded within the period under review occurred in the **Other Parts of Africa**.

14. Deaths by Category in Epicentres

Table 7: Category of Deaths in Epicentres

Epicentre	Civilian	Military	Terrorists	Comments
Sahel Region	37	53	116	The Sahel region recorded the highest number of deaths against Military/Security Forces among the epicentres.
Central Africa Epicentre (DRC)	153	2	5	The Central Africa region (DRC) recorded the highest number of deaths against the Civilians and lowest against Military/Security Forces.
Horn of Africa	30	8	7	The Horn of Africa recorded the lowest number of deaths among Civilians within the epicentres.
TOTAL	220	63	128	

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020



Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

CONCLUSION

The drastic fall in terrorist attacks and deaths recorded in April 2020, marks a shift from an ominous pattern of persistent monthly increases in number of terrorist attacks and casualties since the turn of the year. This is a reprieve from the pressure brought to bear on the countries most affected by the scourge of terrorism and violent extremism. Attributed to multiple factors including robust counter-terrorism operations, infighting among armed terrorist groups and possible impact of the COVID-19 on terrorist groups, the reduction in terrorist attacks and deaths offers some hope that the threat could be diminished. This positive development may, however, be temporal if Member States do not keep up the pressure on the terrorist groups by implementing sustainable developmental programmes to gain the trust of the people. While the outbreak of the coronavirus may have contributed to the reduced incidents during the period under review, distracted governments' attention could similarly benefit the terrorists by allowing them to regroup.

Following the offensive launched by the Chadian army led by President Idriss Deby that resulted in the reported obliteration of Boko Haram and ISWAP presence in Chad, the responses from Niger, Nigeria and Cameroon will be critical to consolidating the gains made by Chad. Meanwhile, recent development on joint command mechanism between the G5 Sahel Joint Force and the French Operation Barkhane has put enormous pressure on the armed groups operating in the Sahel and has resulted in inhibiting their movement within the tri-border area of Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso. This demonstrates the effectiveness of proper coordination between the two deployed Missions in the region.

The clashes between elements of JNIM and the ISGS that led to over 70 fighters being killed within their ranks may be an indication of growing competition for influence among the rival but hitherto cooperative groups. Inter-group fighting could weaken them and could pave the way for the security forces in the region and their partners to capitalize on and intensify CT operations to drastically debase these groups.

In the East Africa region, the coordination among the SNA, AMISOM and the U.S. AFRICOM continue to damage the operational capabilities of Al-Shabaab and must be sustained. North Africa continues to offer hope despite the persistent threat. Security services across the region continue to disrupt terrorist plots, capturing terrorists and dismantling pillboxes and explosive manufacturing sites.

Although, there was a drastic increase in the number of deaths of civilians in the Cabo Delgado region of Mozambique during the period, the Defence Armed Forces of Mozambique (FADM) supported by the South African private security firm DAG, inflicted severe casualties on the IS affiliated ASWJ by killing as many as 128 of its fighters. It is hoped that the counteroffensive, particularly involving private military contractors, would be conducted in accordance with the rules of engagement and not lead to abuse of innocent civilians in the affected communities that could end up turning the population against the state and attracting sympathy for the terrorists.

FORECAST FOR NEXT EDITION

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

RESEARCH TEAM: Mauna NTWAETSILE, Joseph Kieba TINDANO, Thaddee BUTOYI, Stephen MAINA, Roseline Adebimpe ADEWUYI, Joslain DJERIA, Adeck Wladimir, Dr. Arinze Uche, Eleyeh I. Daher.

REVIEW TEAM: Idriss Mounir LALLALI, Col. Christian Emmanuel MOUAYA POUYI, Inusah ZIBLIM, Adjewoda KUTOATI.

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.



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

Address: CAERT, BP 141 El-Mohammadia, Algiers, Algeria.

Tel: +213 21 520 110; **Fax:** +213 21 520 378; **Email:** acsrt-sitroom@acsrt.org

www.caert-ua.org

Twitter: @AU_ACSRT **Facebook:** @AUACSRT

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

No	Country/ Regions:	Type and total of attacks				Terrorists Groups Clashes	Total Dead			Total Wounded			Hostages 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			Hostages	Security/Military	Civilians	Government officials or institutions	International Organizations
Central Africa	Cameroon	3	2	0	0	0	2	12	14	0	16	0	0	0	5	2	3	0	0
	Chad	2	0	0	0	0	55	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	DRC	19	0	0	0	0	8	153	86	4	7	0	9	26	2	0	19	0	0
East Africa	Kenya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Somalia	7	8	0	0	0	8	30	62	6	13	2	0	0	0	4	11	0	0
North Africa	Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
	Egypt	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
	Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southern Africa	Mozambique	2	0	0	0	0	0	52	128	0	5	0	60	60	0	0	4	0	0
West Africa	Burkina Faso	10	1	0	2	0	15	7	25	6	1	0	2	2	0	7	6	0	0
	Mali	23	4	0	1	2	32	26	31	33	19	0	4	6	4	10	13	0	5
	Niger	4	0	0	0	0	6	4	65	28	0	0	10	0	9	3	1	0	0
	Nigeria	9	0	0	0	0	12	24	292	2	13	0	0	55	0	2	7	0	0
Sub-Total		80	16	0	3	0	139	308	1720	93	74	2	85	149	21	32	64	0	5
General Total		99				2	2167			169			85	149	21	101			

Source: ACSRT Database, 2020

NB: The colour codes show countries in regions where incidents were recorded

DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo

APPENDIX 2: KIDNAPPINGS

Three cases of kidnappings were recorded and a total of six persons were taken hostage in Burkina Faso and Mali during the period. Two captives were released and four abductees remain in hostage.

- **04 April, Koualou Nadiagou axis, Kompienga Province, Burkina Faso.** Unknown armed men intercepted an ambulance of a medical facility and held a nurse and a driver of the ambulance briefly before releasing them unharmed. The ambulance was however driven away by the attackers.
- **10 April, Tambaga Madjoari axis, Kompienga Province Burkina Faso.** Several people aboard a 10-ton truck were intercepted and kidnapped.
- **11 April, Sarafere village, Niafunke circle, Tombouctou region, Mali.** Unknown gunmen abducted four humanitarian workers.

APPENDIX 3: TERRORIST ATTACKS RECORDED BY REGION

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAMEROON

05 April, Amchide, Mayo-Sava, Far North. Two Boko Haram suicide bombers blew themselves up around 8 p.m. Seven civilians were killed, including two teenagers. 15 others were injured.

05 April, Ziguincha, Mada axis, Lake Chad, Far North region. ISWAP militants opened fire on a patrol vehicle of the MNJTF, killing two Cameroonian soldiers.

11 April, Achighachia, Mayo-Tsanaga, Far North. A suicide attack perpetrated by a man carrying explosive charges led to the death of three civilians, including the suicide bomber. Another civilian was injured.

20 April, Talla, Mora, Far North region. Boko Haram militants stormed the locality, torched houses and killed two men who attempted to escape.

April 29, Nwa, Northwest Region. Unidentified armed group raided the National Army camp but were overpowered by the soldiers who killed 11 of the terrorists and captured five others.

CHAD

18 April, Litri, Lake Chad. An ambush by suspected ISWAP militants led to the death of two Chadian soldiers.

26 April, Lake Chad. A video, authenticated by Chadian officials, showed a member of ISWAP shooting a kneeling soldier in the head. The dead soldier was seized in an ambush on 18th April, 2020

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO (DRC)

06 April, village Halungupa, in the Ruwenzori sector, Beni region. Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) rebels attacked a local pharmacy in order to obtain medicines, killing six civilians.

- 11 April, Koli village in Ituri province.** Cooperative for the Development of Congo (CODECO) assailants attacked the village at night, killing 22 civilians.
- 12 April, Halungupa, Beni.** Two civilians were killed by men identified as ADF militants.
- 13 April, Ndoki-Koli, Djugu territory, Ituri region.** Militiamen from the CODECO armed group attacked the village at night and killed 23 people.
- 14 April, Koli, Ituri.** An attack by ADF terrorists led to the death of two soldiers and one civilian. Five terrorists were also killed in the attack.
- 15 April, Halungupa Ntoma, Beni.** An incursion by ADF militants led to the deaths of five civilians, including three women and two men. The attackers also looted businesses.
- 17 April, Yagu village, Djugu territory, Ituri.** Three civilians were killed and another one injured during an attack by CODECO militiamen.
- 24 April, Ngurai village, Djukot chiefdom, Berunda, Ituri province.** CODECO militiamen killed 23 people and injured seven others, including a FARDC soldier during an attack.
- 24 April, Virunga National Park.** An attack by FDLR-FOCA rebels led to the deaths of 12 park rangers, a driver and four other civilians.
- 24 April, Mahagi, Ituri province.** Unidentified assailants armed with knives and firearms killed 21 civilians in an attack.
- 24 April, Malambo, North Kivu province.** An attack by ADF rebels resulted in the deaths of six people comprising five men and one woman.
- 25 April, Mulelu in Djugu territory, Ituri province.** CODECO militiamen killed four people in a raid and captured seven others.
- 26 April, Vuerere, Ruenzori area, Beni.** ADF militants raided the town, killing six civilians and injuring several others.
- 26 April, Kabakaba, Lisey village, Ituri.** CODECO militiamen attacked the village and killed six people.
- 26 April, Kabakaba, Esasi village, Ituri.** CODECO militiamen attacked the village. No casualties reported.
- 27 April, Kapili, Haut-Uele province.** Lord Resistance Army (LRA) rebels killed three people during an incursion.
- 27 April, Linambili, Haut-Uele province.** LRA attacked the village. No casualties reported.
- 30 April, Bahema Nord chiefdoms, Djugu territory, Ituri.** An attack by CODECO militiamen using machetes resulted in the deaths of five people, including a four-year-old child.
- 30 April, Bahema-Badjere, Djugu territory, Ituri.** CODECO militiamen used machetes to attack the village.

KENYA

13 April, Wajir, Khrof Arar, North-Eastern region. Al-Shabaab militants attacked police reservists on patrol. The skirmish led to the killing of four Al-Shabaab militants and injury to two reservist officers.

SOMALIA

04 April, Jowhar, central Somalia's, Middle Shabelle. Al-Shabaab militants detonated an Improvised Explosive Device (IED), killing one person and injuring three others.

08 April, Boosaaso, Bari region. Unidentified militants detonated an IED targeting a Puntland State security vehicle. The blast injured nine civilians and one security officer.

09 April, Awdheegle, Lower Shabelle region. A landmine explosion killed four civilians and injured two more. No group claimed responsibility for the attack.

09 April, Balad, middle Shabelle. Al-Shabaab militants targeted an African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM) convoy using IEDs and firearms. The assault led to the injury of two civilians and damage to an AMISOM vehicle.

09 April, Galkayo, Mudug region. Al-Shabaab militants assassinated a Puntland State Immigration Officer.

14 April, Karan district, Mogadishu. Unidentified militants detonated an IED targeting a Somali National Army (SNA) soldiers. The blast injured four civilians.

15 April, Jamaame, Middle Juba. Al-Shabaab terrorists executed six men accused of spying for the Somali, Jubbaland State, and South West State governments.

16 April, Eelasha Biyada, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility over the killing of a doctor, whom they accused of being an undercover agent for the Criminal Investigations Department.

19 April, Green Zone, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab militants fired at least nine mortar shells in the Green Zone, injuring two civilians.

20 April, Huriwa, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab militants accidentally detonated an IED. The blast killed one militant and injured two more.

20 April, Awdheegle, Lower Shabelle. Al-Shabaab militants detonated IEDs targeting SNA soldiers. One SNA soldier and one civilian were killed.

21 April, Muri, Lower Shabelle. An IED blast detonated by Al-Shabaab killed six SNA soldiers and injured three more.

22 April, Beled Hawo, Gedo region. Al-Shabaab militants attacked Kenyan Defense Force (KDF) soldiers. The KDF forces responded and killed two Al-Shabaab militants.

26 April, Halane, Mogadishu. Al-Shabaab militants fired mortar shells targeting AMISOM and Western diplomatic offices, killing four civilians.

28 April, Ceelbur district, Mogadishu, Galgudud region. Al-Shabaab militants reportedly executed three men accused of spying for the AMISOM, the Somali and the Galgudud regional government.

NORTH AFRICA

EGYPT

30 April, Bir al-Abed, Sinai. An explosion caused by an IED hit a military armoured convoy. No casualties recorded.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

07 April, Xitaxi, Muidumbe district. ASWJ terrorists killed 52 villagers after the locals refused to be recruited to their ranks.

10 April, Quirimba island. ASWJ insurgents in small boats landed on the Island and launched an attack, killing five civilians. Around 60 people who were kidnapped by the terrorists, were released later the same day.

BURKINA FASO

01 April, Toeni Commune, Sourou Province. A terrorist attack on a Burkinabe military detachment led to the death of a soldier and injury to two others. A counter-attack by the military led to the deaths of 15 terrorists. Several terrorist weapons and 20 motorcycles were confiscated.

02 April, Toeni Commune, Sourou Province. A military vehicle hit an IED resulting in the deaths of three soldiers and injury to four others.

02 April, Nafo village, Bourzanga Department, Bam Province. An attack against defense volunteers led to the deaths of four volunteers and injury to another.

04 April, Kantchari, Tapoa Province. An ambush by unknown gunmen on a police patrol team led to the deaths of at least one police officer.

04 April, Koualou Nadiagou axis, Kompienga Province. Unknown armed men intercepted an ambulance of a medical facility and held a nurse and a driver of the ambulance briefly before releasing them unharmed. The ambulance was however driven away by the attackers.

05 April, Basse village, Bourzanga Department, Bam Province. An ambush by unknown gunmen led to the deaths of two soldiers.

05 April, Basse village, Bourzanga Department, Bam Province. An attack by terrorists led to the deaths of two civilians. A counter attack by volunteer defense group led to the deaths of four terrorists.

09 April, Sollé Town, Loroum Province. An attack by unidentified gunmen resulted in the deaths of five soldiers.

11 April, Djibo Town, Soum Province. An ambush on Burkinabe army by unknown terrorists led to the death of a soldier. A counter-attack by the army led to the deaths of six terrorists.

14 April, Diassara, Bougouriba province. An attack perpetrated by six armed individuals targeted a police station assigned to protect a mining exploration site. The attack was repelled by the defense and security forces.

15 April, Tangangari, Boundoré department, Yagha Province, Sahel region. Unidentified armed men attacked gendarmes at their home. One gendarme was killed.

20 April, Fada-Pama, Gourma Province. Unidentified attackers dressed in military uniform killed a police officer and a civilian.

MALI

01 April, Koutiala, Sikasso region. A gendarme abducted during an attack on 29th March was released unharmed.

03 April, Anakila village Koro circle, Mopti region. An attack by unidentified armed men led to the death of a civilian.

05 April, Anakila Village, Mopti region. An attack by unknown gunmen led to the death of a civilian and injury to another. The attack was countered by the local self-defense group (Dozos) resulting in injury to one of their members.

05 April, Gourbaga, Dialloubé Commune, Mopti region. A clash between members of the Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal Muslimin (JNIM) affiliate Macina Liberation Front (MLF) and the Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) led to the deaths of several members of ISGS and many others captured by the MLF fighters.

06 April, Bamba Town, Bourem Circle, Gao region. An attack on a military base by JNIM terrorists led to the deaths of 25 soldiers and injury to six others. A counter-attack by FAMa led to the deaths of 12 terrorists.

07 April, Pelou town, Bandiagara Circle, Mopti region. A clash between Dozo hunters and terrorists resulted in the deaths of five terrorists. Many of the hunters were injured but no death recorded.

07 April, Douentza town, Deberé Commune, Douentza Circle, Mopti region. An attack on two helicopters of the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) resulted in damage to one of the helicopters.

08 April, Sagabara, Dianguirde commune, Diéma district. Unidentified gunmen on motorcycles attacked the forestry post of the village. No death was recorded.

08 April, Sodon-Gara, Bankass circle. Armed men on motorbikes attacked the village and killed two civilians. Six other civilians were injured.

08 April, near Indelimane, Gao region. A MINUSMA truck hit an IED resulting in damage to the vehicle with no casualties or injuries recorded.

09 April, Tonou-na village, Koro circle, Mopti region. A FAMa vehicle hit an IED killing four people including a civilian and three FAMa soldiers. Four other persons were injured.

10 April, Bamba, Koro circle. An attack carried out by unidentified gunmen in the village led to the deaths of four people.

10 April, Boni Village, Douentza circle, Mopti region. Terrorists attacked a patrol of the Malian Defense and Security Forces (MDSF). A counter-attack by the MDSF led to the deaths of two attackers.

10 April, Sebekoro village, Kita circle, Kayes region. An attack by unknown gunmen in the village led to the death of a soldier, injury to a civilian and significant material damage. The attackers took away two motorcycles.

10 April, Sanankoro Djitoumou village, Kati circle, Koulikoro region. An attack by unknown gunmen led to the death of a Customs officer.

11 April, Souffouroulaye village, Mopti circle, Mopti region. An attack by unidentified armed individuals left four ex-combatants awaiting re-integration wounded.

11 April, Menaka region. A public transport vehicle hit an IED leading to the deaths of three civilians and injury to four others.

12 April, Sambere village, Mopti circle, Mopti region. Terrorists ambushed the military on patrol. A counter attack by the military led to the deaths of four terrorists.

12 April Benena village, Tominian circle, Segou region. A terrorist attack on a border police station led to material damage but no life was lost.

13 April, Boura, Yorosso Commune, Sikasso region. Unidentified armed individuals attacked a farming hamlet, injuring a resident. They took away two motorcycles.

19 April, Fatakara, Goundam district, Tombouctou region. Unidentified armed men set fire to election materials. The attackers broke into the village before burning ballot boxes and taking away the election documents.

18 – 20 April, Gossi commune, Gourma-Rharous circle, Tombouctou region. Combatants of JNIM attacked the base of ISGS and captured the leader of the base and 10 others. 70 jihadists from both sides died during the attack. JNIM fighters confiscated 40 motorcycles, weapons and ammunitions.

20 April, Tanal, Douentza circle, Mopti region. A FAMa armoured vehicle hit an IED leading to injury to 12 soldiers.

20 April, near Tabrichat village, Tarkint commune, Bourem circle, Gao region. An attack by unknown gunmen on a MINUSMA logistics convoy led to the death of one civilian and injury to two others.

23 April, Bandiagara circle, Mopti region. Armed individuals' attack against several villages around Bandiagara led to the deaths of 12 people. The attackers also rustled 500 cattle.

24 April, Gao region. A MINUSMA logistic convoy hit an IED leading to injury to two peacekeepers.

25 April, Gargouna, Gabero commune, Gao region. Unidentified armed men attacked and burnt down the telephone mast of the village.

28 April, Kouakrou Town, Djenne circle, Mopti region. An attack by armed terrorists on FAMa led to the deaths of two soldiers and a civilian. A counter-attack by FAMa resulted in the deaths of three terrorists and recovery of three vehicles, 13 motorbikes, several automatic weapons, ammunition, two spare

cannons and large stock of food.

30 April, Gao region. An attack by armed terrorists using a grenade launcher on a MINUSMA patrol convoy led to the injury of five soldiers.

NIGER

02 April, Tillaberi Region. Unidentified armed group onboard motorcycles attacked a military position. Four Nigerien soldiers and 63 terrorists were killed. 19 soldiers were also injured. The army recovered dozens of weapons and motorcycles from attackers.

05 April, Banibangou, Tillaberi region. Two terrorists were killed and nine others captured by the Nigerien army during a terrorist attack against the gendarmerie. Two motorcycles were seized and weapons recovered. Two soldiers were killed and nine others were injured in the attack.

20 April, Gatali village, Anzourou commune, Tillaberi region. Armed men attacked the village where they ransacked the pillar of a telephone company before taking away goods belonging to the civilian populations.

26 April, Inekar village, Banibangou, Tillaberi region. Armed men attacked the village and killed four civilians.

NIGERIA

01 April, Ancha village, Bassa LGA, Plateau State. An attack by unknown gunmen led to the deaths of three civilians and injury to seven others. Several houses and property were destroyed.

06 April, Kirchinga village, Madagali LGA, Adamawa State. Boko Haram insurgents attacked the village, burning down a number of houses and looting several shops.

07 April, Wurge village, Ngala LGA, Borno State. An ISWAP terrorist attack on the military led to the deaths of two terrorists and injury to many others. Three gun-trucks, two anti-Aircraft guns, two AK 47 Rifles, one HK 21 Rifle and one Rocket Propelled Grenade Tube were recovered by the troops during the attack.

07 April, Askira Uba, Borno. Two civilians were killed by Boko Haram members who invaded the locality. The insurgents also looted foodstuff and livestock before setting ablaze some shops.

08 April, Bassa, Plateau State. Unidentified gunmen attacked the locality, killing no fewer than four persons. Six others were injured as several houses were burnt.

12 April, Auno Village, Konduga LGA, Borno State. Boko Haram terrorists attack on two vehicles led to the deaths of seven civilians.

14 April, Buta Village, Hawul LGA, Borno State. An attack by unknown armed men on a Nigerian security patrol resulted in the deaths of five security personnel.

19 April, Unguwan Magaj community, Kauru LGA, Kaduna State. An attack by unknown gunmen left four civilians dead and 36 homes torched. A counter-attack by the youths led to the death of one of the attackers.

23 April, Maiduguri, Borno State. Boko Haram terrorists attack on the convoy of Senator Ali Modu Sheriff left three policemen and two civilians dead. Several others were injured in the attack.

APPENDIX 4: COUNTER-TERRORISM RESPONSE

CENTRAL AFRICA

CHAD

09 April, Baga Sola, Lake Chad region. In response to the 23rd March attack on its base in the Island of Boma in the Lake Chad region that resulted in the killing of 98 soldiers, the Chadian Armed Forces launched ‘Operation Anger of Boma’ led in the field by President Idriss Deby on 31st March. The one-week operation led to the killing of about 1000 Boko Haram terrorists and the capture of 70 others. 52 Chadian soldiers also lost their lives during the onslaught.

DRC

11 April, Dyaro, Dala, Lipri and Cheibi in Djugu, Ituri region. FARDC launched an offensive against CODECO militia leading to the deaths of 33 militiamen. Several weapons were seized from the militia, including five AK-47 weapons and two PKM-branded heavy weapons. Two soldiers lost their lives during the operation.

12 April, Kainama, Beni. 26 civilians kidnapped in March 2020 by ADF militants were released.

17 April, Bunia, Ituri province. FARDC dislodged CODECO militia and took control of 14 localities in Djugu and Mahagi territories after a week of operations launched against the militia.

19 April, Ar village, Djugu, Ituri province. Four militiamen from the CODECO were killed and four others captured during a counter-terrorism operation by the FARDC.

19 April, Golo villages, Djugu, Ituri province. FARDC conducted an operation in the region. No reports on casualties.

21 April, Mongbwalu in Djugu, Ituri province. An FARDC counter-terrorism operation led to the killing of five CODECO militiamen. One soldier and a police officer died during the operation.

24 April, Minembwe-center, Fizi territory, South Kivu. The FARDC launched an offensive against the Mai-Mai militiamen of the Yakutumba group. Eight Mai-Mai militias were killed and two others captured. Four soldiers from the government side also lost their lives.

26 April, Kabakaba village, Esasi, Djugu, Ituri. An operation carried out by the FARDC against the CODECO militiamen resulted in the killing of 16 militiamen.

26 April, Lisey village, Djugu, Ituri. FARDC carried out an operation against the CODECO militiamen.

28 April, Korongo village, Djugu territory. The FARDC carried out an offensive against the CODECO militiamen. The operation resulted in the deaths of 15 militiamen and some weapons recovered. Three soldiers were injured.

EAST AFRICA

KENYA

22 April, Kilifi county, Southeastern Kenya. Kenyan police killed a terror suspect during an operation.

SOMALIA

02 April, Bush Madina, Bay region. U.S. Africa Command (U.S. AFRICOM) conducted two airstrikes against Al-Shabaab and killed eight terrorists including a high-ranking member.

05 April, Mubaarak, Lower Shebelle Region. U.S. AFRICOM conducted three airstrikes against Al-Shabaab and killed eight terrorists.

06 April, Jilib, Middle Juba. U.S. AFRICOM conducted an airstrike, killing five Al-Shabaab militants.

09 April, near Kismayo, Lower Jubba. In cooperation with the SNA, U.S. AFRICOM conducted an airstrike targeting Al-Shabaab, killing 10 terrorists.

10 April, Jilib, middle Juba. U. S. AFRICOM airstrike against Al-Shabaab killed one terrorist.

10 April, Jilib, Middle Jubba region. In cooperation with SNA and Jubbaland security, U.S. AFRICOM conducted an airstrike targeting A-Shabaab. The airstrike killed 10 terrorists.

12 April, near Kortole and Hirkut, Gedo region. Ethiopian troops under AMISOM killed 17 Al-Shabaab terrorists through airstrike in a pre-emptive attack against the group.

27 April, Mogadishu, Two Al-Shabaab militants were gunned down.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

MOZAMBIQUE

07 April, Cabo Delgado. 39 terrorists of ASWJ were killed by the Defence Armed Forces of Mozambique (FADM) when they were planning to attack the village.

10 April, Quirimba Island, Cabo Delgado. FADM soldiers killed 59 ASWJ fighters.

11 April, Ibo Island, Cabo Delgado. The military killed 30 ASW terrorists as they attempted to attack the Island.

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

13 April, Tarek Ibn Ziyad Commune, Aïn Defla Province. The National People's Army (ANP) during an operation killed two terrorists. They also recovered three submachine guns, two homemade bombs, six ammunition magazines, three pairs of binoculars and other items.

13 April, Skikdacity, Aïn Defla Province. The ANP during a counter-terrorism operation killed one terrorist. They recovered one submachine gun, three ammunition magazines and one grenade.

24 April, Illizi Town, Illizi Province. The ANP during an operation captured a terrorist.

EGYPT

14 April, Al-Amiyira district, Cairo Governorate. Egyptian police operation led to the deaths of seven suspected militants. One police officer died in the operations.

TUNISIA

04 April, Kasserine Province. The Tunisian security forces in a counter-terrorism operation killed two terrorists belonging to 'Jund al- Khilafa,' linked to ISIS.

15 April, Jedeida City, Manouba Governorate. Security forces discovered an explosives manufacturing and drone assembly workshop. They arrested a

suspect found at the premise.

15 April, Kebili Governorate. National security forces foiled a terrorist plot. A convict of terrorist activities recently released, was arrested.

21 April, Bizerte City, Bizerte Governorate. Security forces arrested two suspected terrorists. A computer and two cell phones were seized.

21 April, Nabeul Town, Nabeul Governorate. The National Guard arrested a suspected terrorist who was on wanted list.

WEST AFRICA

MALI

03 April, Timbuktu city, Timbuktu region. Five out of seven people who were kidnapped on 25th March by unknown gunmen were rescued. The remaining two are still in captivity.

03 April, Nara Circle, Koulikoro region. The FAMA, during a counter-terrorism mission clashed with terrorists, killing three terrorists and injuring others. Two terrorists were captured and two vehicles recovered.

12 April, Manougou, Mondoro, Mopti region. The FAMA during a counter-terror operation neutralized two terrorists.

12 April, Douentza, Mopti region. Forces of FAMA arrested six people suspected of involvement in terrorist activity during a counter-terror operation. Four were released later and the other two remain in custody.

15 April, Kema village, Douentza circle, Mopti region. The FAMA, during a counter-terrorism operation dismantled a terrorist base. Weapons and equipment were recovered.

NIGERIA

03 April, Tumbun Fulani, Lake Chad region, Borno State. A joint operation by the Nigerian Air Task Force, the Nigerian Army and the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) destroyed an ISWAP camp.

03 April, Magumeri LGA, Borno State. The Chadian troops' attack on a Boko Haram base led to the deaths of 100 terrorists. Nigerian soldiers in the sect's captivity were freed.

06 April, Lake Chad area, Borno State. The MNJTF launched operations targeting Boko Haram militants that left at least 19 terrorists dead. Two gun trucks were destroyed and two others captured. Weapons, ammunition, and four motorcycles were recovered.

07 April, Ngala, Borno. Nigerian troops killed two Boko Haram terrorists.

11 April, Dogon Gona, Magama LGA, Niger State. The Nigerian Army during an operation after an encounter with bandits rescued seven victims kidnapped on 27th March 2020.

13 April, Maru-Dansadau, Maru LGA, Zamfara State. The Military on an operation killed 10 bandits and rescued 18 kidnapped victims comprising 10 men, four women and four minors.

16 April, Toto, Nassarawa State. The Nigerian Army on an anti-terrorism operation killed four Boko Haram terrorists.

17 April, Borno, Zamfara, Niger and Nassarawa States. The Nigerian Army on anti-terror operation killed an unknown number of Boko Haram terrorists. They also rescued 25 captives.

18 April, Buni Gari village, Gujba LGA, Yobe State. The Nigerian Army during an operation killed 105 terrorists and confiscated large amounts of ammunition belonging to both Boko Haram and ISWAP. Two soldiers were injured.

19 April, Yobe State. The Nigerian Army killed 10 Boko Haram terrorists and seized many weapons and ammunition. The military suffered no casualties.

19 April, Maguga village, Rafi LGA, Niger State. The Nigerian Military on a counter-terrorism operation neutralized an unknown number of armed terrorists.

20 April, Geidam town, Geidam LGA, Yobe State. The Nigerian troops countered an attack by Boko Haram fighters in the town. 13 terrorists were killed, two trucks with machine guns and six AK-47 rifles were seized.

20 April, Zurmi Community, Zurumi LGA, Zamfara State. The military in an operation killed 21 suspected terrorists. Four soldiers died during the combat.

22 April, Anku Mbagen Community, Ukum LGA, Benue State. Nigerian Army during an operation killed three armed militia men and recovered several weapons.

23 April, Kastina State. The Nigerian Armed Forces in a joint operation killed many bandits and rescued five abducted persons.

24 April, Gwoza, Borno. Nigerian Army during an operation killed two Boko Haram terrorists. They also recovered a bicycle and other materials.

26 April, Kolloram, Abadam LGA, Borno State. An aerial strike by the Air Task Force of the Nigerian military neutralised an unknown number of ISWAP fighters.

AFRICAN UNION UNION AFRICAINE

African Union Common Repository

<http://archives.au.int>

Specialized Technical and representational Agencies

African Centre for the Studies and Research on Terrorism (ACSRT)

2020-04

Monthly African Terrorism Bulletin

ACSRT

ACSRT

<https://archives.au.int/handle/123456789/8307>

Downloaded from African Union Common Repository