

Terrorist Operations In Africa



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Preamble

Terrorist incidents and operations in the African continent are alarmingly escalating, and not only African countries but also the international community continue to denounce the phenomenon of "Black Terrorism" that is rampant in Africa. Anti-terrorism efforts are also concerned, both inside and outside the continent, to help wiping out the phenomenon in all African regions. However, the number of attacks and victims remains on the rise.

In this light, terrorist operations this month, June 2021, are estimated at about 47 bloody attacks, which caused the death of at least 694 people as well as the injury and kidnapping of hundreds others. The official armed forces of African countries in cooperation with external or regional parties managed to shoot down at least 235 terrorists this month.

Indications & Conclusions: What do the Numbers Say?

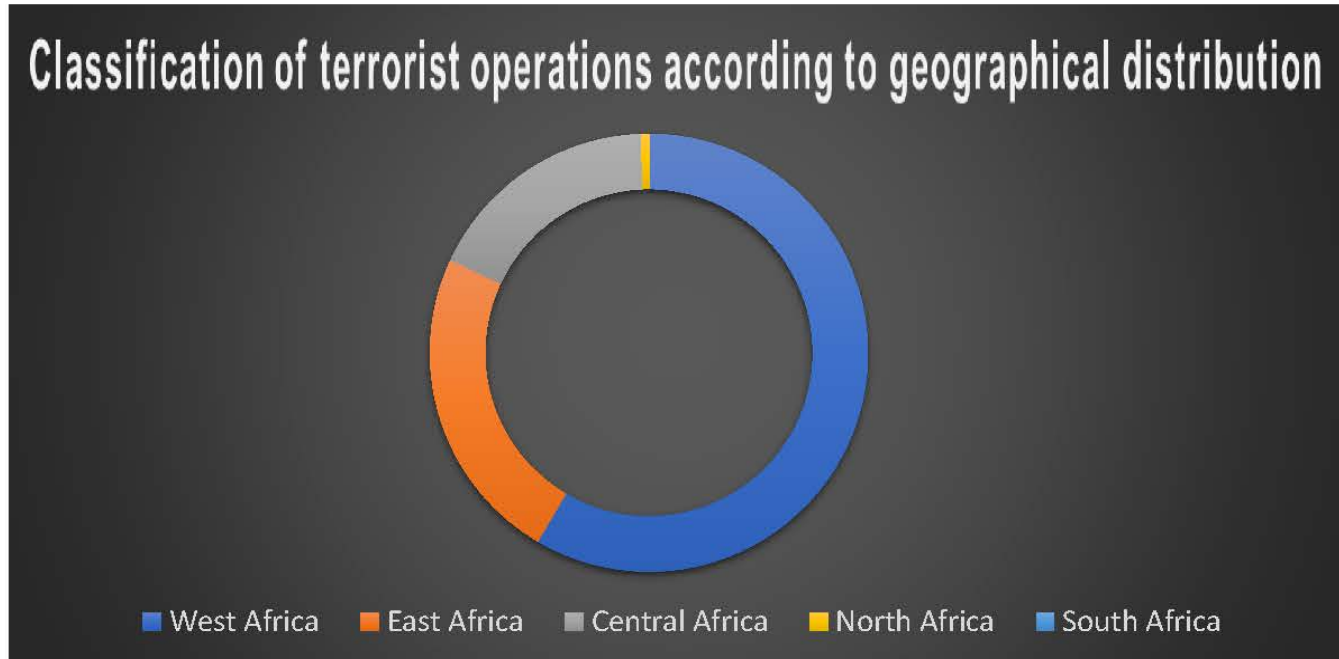
Statistical indicators show that in June 2021, Africa has been subjected to at least 47 terrorist attacks resulted in the death of at least 694 people. Terrorist groups that use religion as a cover for their actions were at the forefront of the causes of human losses this month. The official armed forces of African countries in cooperation with external or regional parties managed to shoot down at least 235 terrorists this month.

Terrorist operations are classified according to three basic criteria; which are as follows:

A. The classification of terrorist operations according to geographical distribution

According to late observations, West Africa was the worst regions affected by terrorism, with 406 victims, followed by East Africa, with 163 victims as a result of 18 terrorist attacks. Central Africa came third, with 121 victims as a result of 9 attacks. North Africa came fourth as the ISIS activities were increasing, as they claimed responsibility for two terrorist attacks mainly

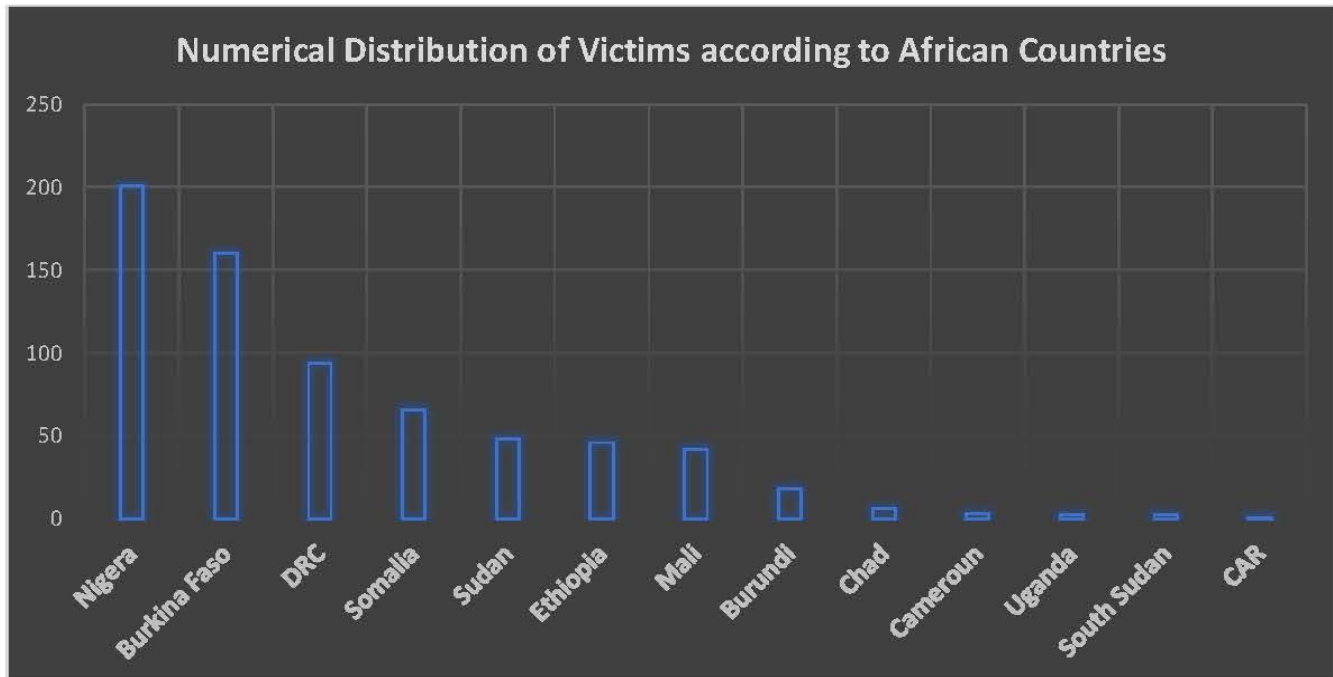
targeted Libyan officials that lead to the killing of four people. Finally, South Africa reported no cases of terrorist attacks this month; however, this does not negate the continued presence of some terrorist hotbeds in several countries in the Southern region.



B. Classification of terrorist operations according to country

According to the information received, in June, Nigeria was the worst country affected by terrorism, with at least 201 victims. Second, Burkina Faso, where at least 160 people were killed; third, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where the Allied Democratic Forces killed about 94 people; fourth, Somalia, after the elements of the rebel Al-Shabab movement, killed nearly 66 victims. In fifth place came Sudan, after ethnic differences caused the deaths of about 48 people, followed by Ethiopia, which northern region suffers from violent unrest that led to the death of nearly 46 victims. The Republic of Mali ranked seventh, with 42 of its soldiers and civilians killed; eighth came Burundi, where 18 people fell dead. In ninth place came Chad, where six soldiers were killed, followed by Cameroon in tenth place, where three people fell dead. In eleventh place came Uganda and South Sudan, with

two victims for each country. And in the twelfth and last place, came Central Africa with one dead and three others injured.



C. Classification of state governments' efforts to confront terrorism

Concerning the fight against terrorism, the continent has succeeded in bringing down nearly 158 terrorist elements, dismantling many terrorist cells, and thwarting suicide plans.

Burkina Faso topped the list of governments' efforts this month, as it managed to kill about 100 terrorist elements in June 2021, followed by Somalia where 87 people belonging to the Somali youth movement were shot down. Third, Nigeria, after it killed 26 rebels. Fourth, Sudan and Algeria, after they managed to neutralizing nine extremist elements, and finally Morocco, where the national forces were able to dismantle a terrorist cell there and arrest four terrorist elements there. This, in addition to the agreements of joint cooperation between countries suffering from the threat of terrorism. Chad cooperated with Nigeria to deter Boko Haram elements deployed in the region, as a contingent of "more than 500" Chadian soldiers entered Nigeria.

Governments' efforts to Combat Terrorism



Recommendations

Having monitored the most prominent terrorist attacks that took place in Africa last June, and having analyzed the results and extracted indicators, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights presents a number of recommendations in its endeavor to reduce the impact of terrorism and to achieve the 2030 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16 as well as the fourth aspiration of the African Union's Agenda 2063 on settling justice and promoting peace in Africa.

First: Maat continues to follow with great concern the events of the Federal Republic of Ethiopia, especially the developments of the Tigray crisis, which remain alarming. Then, Maat reiterated its recommendations to the Ethiopian government that all means of justice and equity should be achieved, and that any unilateral policies that might increase bloodshed should be avoided.

Second: Maat recommends the Somali and Kenyan governments to do further efforts to curb the threat of radical extremist ideology. Maat calls on the Kenyan government, in particular, to stop launching air raids on the villages and cities of Somalia and make the preservation of civilian lives a priority.

Third: Maat, in this very recommendation, would like to shed more light on the situation in Central Africa, where the conflict exists between Chad and Central Africa. It warns of the danger of falling into civil war, and threatening the security and peace of the region and its people. It stresses the need to adopt peaceful measures, and setting at the negotiating table instead of turning the region into a hotbed of armed conflict.

Fourth: Maat firmly condemns the bloody attacks and inhuman crime that the villages of Burkina Faso were subjected to, which resulted in one of the most heinous massacres, and for its part, recommends the government of Burkina Faso a review of the strategy to confront terrorism on its territory.

Fifth: Maat recommends the DRC government to secure the villages in the east of the country and establish police patrols in those areas, to prevent attack by the rebel elements and to compensate these victims, especially in light of the classification of these elements within the activities of ISIS in the center of the Continent.