

July 2021

Terrorist Operations In Africa



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Summary of Maat's July 2021 Monthly Report on Terrorist Operations in Africa

Preamble

Terrorist operations are alarmingly escalating in the African continent due to the simultaneous attacks by terrorist groups and armed and extremist groups in general, whether on civilian or military targets. Even soldiers of regional and international missions were not spared from these bloody attacks.

As part of its continuous follow-up to the phenomenon of terrorism in the African continent, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights presents its monthly report on Terrorist Operations in Africa to review the most prominent terrorist incidents carried out in July 2021, that caused the death and injury of nearly 820 victims, as well as the kidnapping of more than 140 school students in Nigeria, not to mention the ongoing violence that took place in South Africa throughout the month.

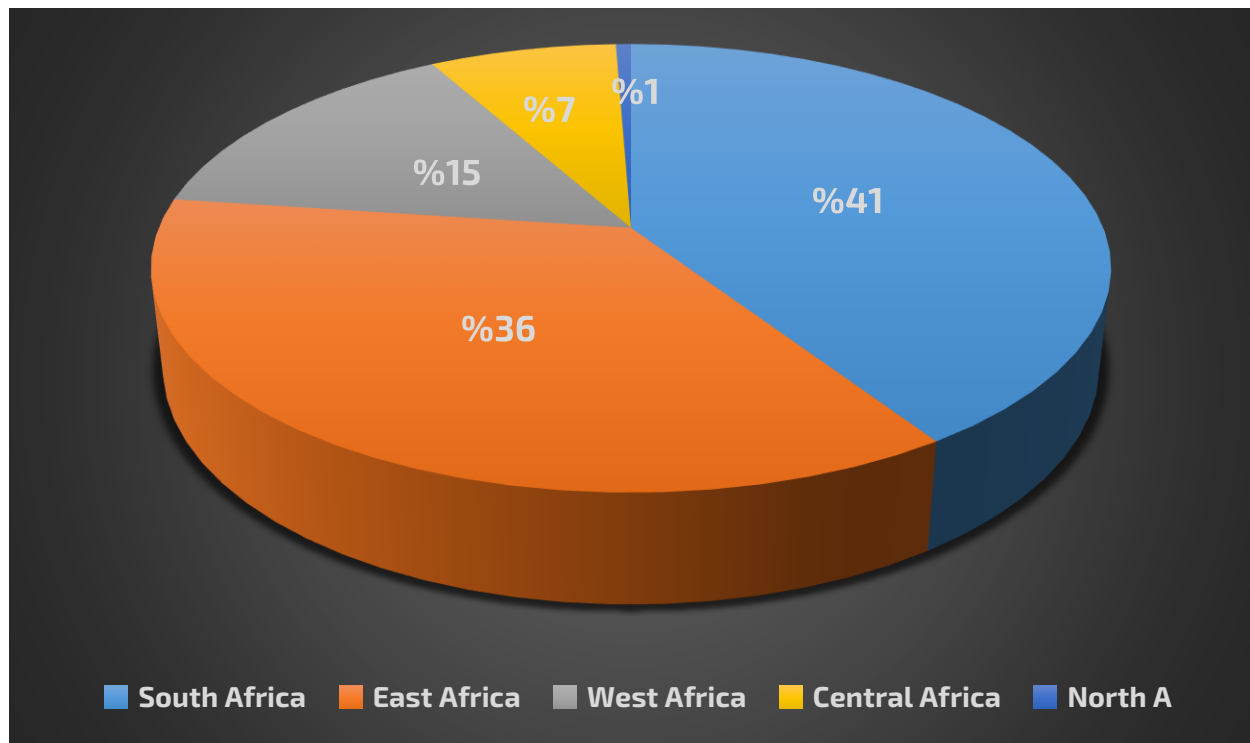
Indications & Conclusions: What do the Numbers Say?

Statistical indicators show that in July 2021, Africa has been subjected to at least 34 terrorist and bloody attacks, not to mention the successive attacks in South Africa as well as the Ethiopian Afar region, which resulted in the death of at least 822 people, and the disappearance and displacement of many others. **Terrorist operations are classified according to three basic criteria as follows:**

A. Classification of terrorist operations according to geographical distribution

According to the latest observations, **South Africa** was the worst regions affected by turmoil and unrest, with 337 victims, followed by **East Africa**, which was the worst regions affected by terrorism, with 301 victims. **West Africa** came third, with 122 victims, followed by

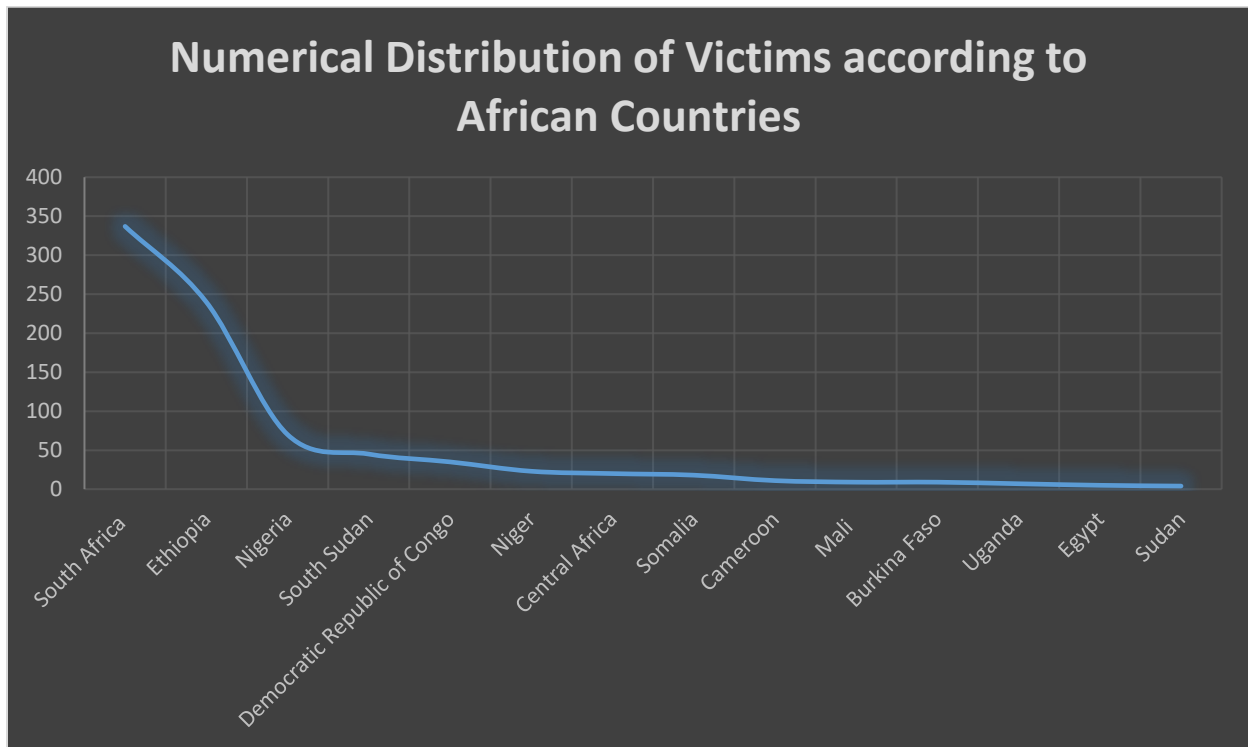
Central Africa which recorded 62 deaths, and finally came **North Africa** where 5 security forces were martyred in Egypt.



B. Classification of terrorist operations according to country

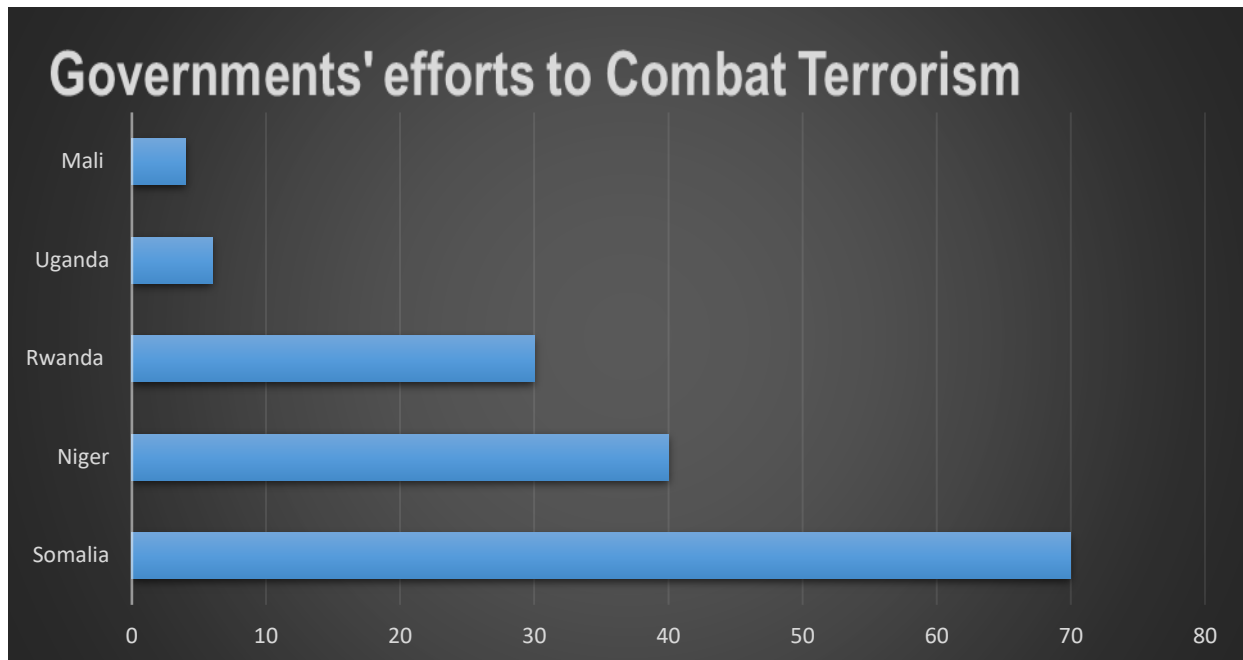
According to the information received, South Africa came at the forefront of countries that suffered from violent turmoil and unrest, with 337 casualties, second came Ethiopia, where at least 240 victims fell this month; third, came Nigeria, which recorded about 70 victims; fourth, South Sudan, where ethnic clashes caused the death and injury of at least 45 people; fifth, the Democratic Republic of Congo, where 35 people were killed; sixth, Niger, where the terrorist group Boko Haram killed 23 people; seventh, Central Africa, where 20 soldiers were killed; eighth, Somalia, where the Somali Al-Shabaab group has reportedly killed and injured 18 people; ninth, Cameroon, which lost 11 victims; tenth, Mali and Burkina Faso, with nine victims each, in the eleventh place, came Uganda, with 7 victims, followed by Egypt, where 5 members of the security

forces were martyred, and finally in the thirteenth place came Sudan, with approximately 4 victims.



C. Classification of state governments' efforts to confront terrorism

Concerning the fight against terrorism, the efforts of the Somali security forces, in cooperation with other international and regional forces, came in the first place after they succeeded in bringing down 70 people. Niger came second, after bringing down 40 militants from the Boko Haram group, followed by Rwanda, in which 30 terrorists were killed in addition to the deployment of 1,000 Rwandan soldiers in Mozambique. Finally, came Mali, which succeeded in getting rid of 4 terrorist elements.



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 recommends both the governments of Sudan and South Sudan to promote the culture of dialogue to stop the bloody clashes between tribes, through the establishment of a local coordination committee responsible for this purpose in the first place, and resolving disputes between rival tribes and clans.

Second: Maat calls on the international community to consider the recent Ethiopian practices, which come on the backdrop of the ethnic conflicts, posing a threat to the lives of civilians in Ethiopia who are not of the Oromo ethnicity; and to work to take all necessary measures to

prevent the escalation of the conflict in the Afar region, which is witnessing a violent wave of violence by the Tigray Liberation Front.

Third: Maat disapproves the information received on the worrying situation in South Africa, and reiterates its recommendations to the government of the state of South Africa that it should take all necessary measures to stop the culture of apartheid and the practices resulting from it, and the need to put human rights on the list of government priorities in the coming period.

Fourth: Maat warns the Nigerian government of the terrorist policy pursued on its territory by the Boko Haram terrorist group, which has targeted schools to kidnap students in exchange for blood money as a form of funding. The Nigerian government should intensify its efforts around the educational centers, which in turn affects SDG 16 on peace and Goal 4 on education as well.