Lens of terrorist attacks and Acts of violence in Africa

December 2022
Introduction

The phenomenon of terrorism plagues the African continent, pushing it away from its peaceful aims and development aspirations, and undermining its tendencies and endeavors for human rights. The phenomenon of terrorism has severe and heavy economic, political, security, and humanitarian repercussions on all aspects, topped by human capital. Terrorism claimed the lives of 1,566 victims in December 2022.

In this context, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights issues its monthly report "Lens of Terrorist Operations and Acts of Violence in Africa, December 2022", which sheds light on the terrorist phenomenon and its qualitative, geographical, and numerical transformations in the African continent, and presents a number of recommendations in a manner consistent with its endeavors aimed at strengthening peace and stability, combating the terrorist phenomenon, and draining and eradicating its incubators.

First: Monitoring methodology adopted in the report

A. Monitoring methodology

The report, "Lens of Terrorist Operations and Acts of Violence in Africa", adopts a methodology of direct monitoring of terrorist operations reported in the Arab, Western and African media on the African continent, which mainly relies on open sources such as the Internet, as well as reliable and credible news websites.

However, for the sake of accuracy and reliability, scientific honesty obliges us to highlight the “error coefficient”, which is likely to happen especially since some sources, whether local or international, may provide different numbers of victims or update their data few days after the monitoring process.

B. The concept of terrorism upon which the report is built:

The academic or international circles did not agree on a single definition of terrorism, but since social phenomena are known by observing their dimensions, the phenomenon of terrorism includes two pillars. It contains a material pillar, which is intimidation, as the goal of terrorism is to spread terror in the souls of people, as it does not target the victims for their person, but rather for their identity, whether ethnic, religious, or even functional identity, and among the various jurisprudences contained in the definition of terrorism, which are stipulated in its resolution 69/40, as well as Security Council Resolution 1566, and the provisions contained in the United Nations Counter-Terrorism
Strategy and Knowledge of Terrorism, we derived our concept that terrorism is: “Every behavior committed for a religious or political purpose, to compel parties to take/not take certain decisions, through Intimidating people and threatening their social and economic security, whether at the local or international level.

Second: Prominent terrorist operations in Africa during November

A. North Africa Region:

1. Egypt

On December 15, ISIS announced its pledge of allegiance to the new leader of the organization. It is the pledge of allegiance No. 24. On December 31, a terrorist attack in Ismailia, killed 3 and wounded 11 Egyptian policemen.

2. Libya:

On December 16, clashes took place in the city of Misurata, western Libya, between militias affiliated with the Government of National Unity, which led to the death of 2 people, the injury of dozens, the evacuation of hundreds of families from the city, and the closure of the coastal road. On December 27, violent incidents took place in Zawiya, western Libya, due to the death of a married couple and the injury of their two sons due to being shot by unknown persons. On December 30, a "failed" assassination attempt took place on the mayor of Zliten, in western Libya, the issue of the spread of armed formations in the country, where his car was shot by two masked people.

B. East Africa Region:

1. Sudan:

On December 2, a citizen was killed inside his home in an attack by unidentified gunmen in the Lamina area of the Hamra administrative unit of Kutum locality, North Darfur state. “R. B. "G" shells fell in the "F.N.E" station area belonging to the oil field in West Kordofan state, sabotaging Block 6 oil. On December 3, a group armed with white weapons from the gangs of Negros caused a state of fear and panic among patients and...
medical staff at Bashaer Hospital, south of Khartoum. On December 4, two people were killed and another injured in the city of Kabkabiya, west of El Fasher, the capital of North Darfur, following gunfire by unknown gunmen. On December 6, the Sudanese Central Committee of Doctors announced that 43 protesters had been injured in demonstrations against the political agreement between the army and the political advertising forces.

On December 8, two people were killed, 9 injured, and others missing by armed herdsmen in the Sidr area, east of Bandisi, Central Darfur. On December 9, a soldier and a young woman were shot dead by unknown assailants in Al Nahud, West Kordofan State. Unknown persons opened fire on a member of the Military Intelligence and a woman at Gaza Creek.

In addition, two people were killed and nine others were wounded by gunmen's bullets in Sidr, east of Bandisi, Central Darfur. On December 10, three people were wounded by gunshots in an attack by an armed group in the Dar al-Salam locality, North Darfur state. Gunmen also fired heavily, burning three houses in the Al-Salam camp in Kabkabiya, North Darfur state. On December 11, at least 30 people were killed and dozens injured in West Kordofan state; As the conflict erupted between the Hamar and Misseriya tribes over lands. On December 12, one person was killed and another was wounded by a gunshot wound in an armed looting incident in the Shaq al-Dakhri area of Abu Kershola locality in South Kordofan state. On December 14, the demonstrations called for by the resistance in Khartoum, Berri, Omdurman, and Khartoum North resulted in many injuries among the security forces. An armed group fired at a boxcar carrying passengers near the water resource called Abar Jadin.

In mid-December, a citizen was shot in Amra market, North Darfur, after 3 gunmen fired at him while he was returning to his home in the Al-Salam neighborhood. On December 17, an Ethiopian militia kidnapped a Sudanese citizen from inside Sudanese territory in
Mashraa Al-Fursan village, located in the Quraisha locality in Al-Qadarif, eastern Sudan. On December 19, a person was killed and another injured after being shot by a person under the pretext of robbing his house in the Al-Masanaa neighborhood, Kadugli, South Kordofan State.

On December 19, armed militias imposed a complete siege on the Shaddad camp for the displaced near Shangil Tobay, North Darfur state. On December 22, a group of citizens of Amore village moved in the form of civil panic to the site of the first accident and clashed with some shepherds, which resulted in the death of one shepherd and the wounding of another. On December 23, a group of shepherds riding camels attacked the village of Amore. The village was burned, killing 4 citizens and wounding 3 others. It randomly spread over the villages of Humaydah, Simwa, and Umm Shatir, and partially burned these villages, looted many shops in the village of Arbaa Gemmayzeh, and attempted to enter each of the villages of Fasha and Ghabshah.

On December 25, an attack by armed militias on villages in South Darfur state killed 7 people and injured 17 others. On December 26, the death toll from the ongoing attack on local villages in South Darfur State increased to 15 dead and 30 wounded, in addition to the arrival of 57 vehicles and a force of 400 soldiers from the armed forces, rapid support, police, and intelligence to the affected areas.

On December 29, 9 people were killed as a result of a tribal conflict in the capital of Central Darfur state, at a time when the authorities gave the leaders of the native administration 12 hours to disperse the armed tribal gatherings.

On December 30, the crisis escalated between the residents of Quarter 54 and 36, regarding the murder of a thief from Quarter 54 due to his infiltration and attempt to rob a house in Quarter 36. They managed to arrest him and severely beat him until he died.

The United Nations monitored many statistics related to violence in Sudan. On December 24, the United Nations announced the involvement of the Sudanese army,

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20. السودان الآن، مليشيا إثيوبية تختطف سوداني من داخل الأراضي السودانية، 17 ديسمبر 2022, [https://www.sudanakhbar.com/1293881](https://www.sudanakhbar.com/1293881)
21. أخبار السودان، مقتل وإصابة شخصين بجروح بادراج بولاية جنوب كردفان، 19 ديسمبر 2022, [https://www.sudanakhbar.com/1294789](https://www.sudanakhbar.com/1294789)
22. السودان الآن، مليشيات مسلحة تحاصر معسكرات أثناء تحرير شال كارفور، 19 ديسمبر 2022, [https://www.sudanakhbar.com/1294784](https://www.sudanakhbar.com/1294784)
23. أخبار السودان، بداية محاولة تحرير كورشيين في بولس بولاية شمال كردفان، 23 ديسمبر 2022, [https://www.sudanakhbar.com/1298277](https://www.sudanakhbar.com/1298277)
24. السودان الآن، عشاق المقتنيات والحري في صدامات دامية جنوب كارفور، 25 ديسمبر 2022, [https://www.sudanakhbar.com/1298699](https://www.sudanakhbar.com/1298699)
25. السودان الآن، ارتفاع ضحايا الهجوم على قرية جنوب كارفور، 26 ديسمبر 2022, [https://www.sudanakhbar.com/1299418](https://www.sudanakhbar.com/1299418)
26. السودان تريبتور، اتهام القادة الأثيوبيين في مسح دارفور 12 ساحة في قضية الحرب، 29 ديسمبر 2022, [https://sudantribune.net/article268807/](https://sudantribune.net/article268807/)
27. السودان نيوز، سقوط ضحايا في اشتباكات بين سكان خيام في بدنته الميتس، 30 ديسمبر 2022, [https://www.sudanakhbar.com/1302161](https://www.sudanakhbar.com/1302161)
Rapid Support Forces, and armed movements in committing more than 520 human rights and physical violations against 445 children and 317 girls. Responsibility for 61 violations was attributed to the army, 32 to the Rapid Support Forces, 5 to the police forces, and two violations for each of the military intelligence of the army and the Central Reserve Forces of the police. It indicated that the armed movements were responsible for 86 violations, of which 60 were attributed to the Sudan Liberation Movement led by Abdel Wahid Muhammad Nour and 20 to the Sudan Liberation Movement-Transitional Council led by Al-Hadi Idris.\(^{28}\)

On December 27, the United Nations monitored that more than 16,000 people were displaced as a result of tribal violence in the state of South Darfur, western Sudan, as a result of the clashes that erupted on December 23 in Bi locality in South Darfur.\(^{29}\) In addition to monitoring the spread of violence and fighting during 2022 in Sudan, especially Darfur and Kordofan, which caused the death of 900 people and the injury of 1,100 others, and the displacement of more than 300 thousand as a result of tribal and sectarian conflicts in the states of Darfur and Kordofan, thus increasing the number of displaced persons from the last announced statistic by 3.7 million people.\(^{30}\)

3. Somalia:

On 2 December, Al-Shabaab militants took control of two districts in Somalia: Delaunay village seized power and killed and wounded 103 soldiers and militia fighters supporting the army in the fighting.\(^{31}\) On December 3, an explosive device was detonated targeting a group of Somali policemen in the Najran region, southeast of Mogadishu. One policeman was killed, and three others were wounded.\(^{32}\) On 3 December, Al-Shabaab captured two districts in Bay district, Southwest State.\(^{33}\) On December 4, gunmen with pistols assassinated a prominent merchant in the Ailsha Biha area on the outskirts of the capital, Mogadishu.\(^{34}\) On December 8, a fierce battle between the local militia known as the owners of bazaars and Al-Shabaab fighters after the militants launched a surprise attack on the local militia positions.\(^{35}\)
On December 10, the head of the Intelligence and Security Service in Gedo region, Jubblaland state in southern Somalia, was killed in an explosion that hit his car in an area between the cities of Luuq and Dolo in the region. Al-Shabaab, linked to al-Qaeda, claimed responsibility for the assassination of the security official. 36 On December 11, the deputy director of Johar Mahd Muhyiddin Alsu and a government soldier were killed, and 4 others were injured in an explosion on the outskirts of Johar, the capital of Herr Shabelle state. The Al-Qaeda-affiliated Al-Shabaab movement claimed responsibility. 37 On December 13, a prominent businessman was assassinated in Aboudwaq, in central Somalia. 38

On December 14, the military hospital building in Hudun district in the capital, Mogadishu, was attacked with grenades, injuring 9 people, including members of the Somali armed forces and conscripts. 39 On December 15, the First Instance Military Court in Mogadishu issued a death sentence against an Al-Shabaab member. The soldier was convicted of facilitating the Al-Shabaab attack on Mogadishu's Adam Uday International Airport on March 23 of this year, which left six dead, including five foreigners. 40 On December 19, a violent battle between the Somali government forces backed by the African Union Mission forces and Al-Shabaab fighters in the city. 41 On December 24, Baidoa, the capital of the interim South West State, witnessed violent clashes between forces affiliated with the state and those loyal to opposition politicians. Clashes erupted after state forces launched an attack on the home of the former Somali finance minister. The Somali federal government regretted the violent confrontations in Baidoa and urged the conflicting parties to resolve their differences through dialogue and avoid bloodshed. 42

On December 25, at least 3 civilians, including a woman, were killed in a landmine explosion planted on the side of the road between Borni and Mahdi in the Middle Shabelle governorate. 43 On December 31, gunmen from the Al-Shabaab movement kidnapped civilians belonging to Helgen, Hiran region, central Somalia. The movement’s gunmen ambushed two minibusses carrying 20 passengers and kidnapped the people.
On December 31, the center of the disputed Sool region calmed down between
Puntland and the administration of Somaliland, after 4 demonstrators were killed and
10 others were injured due to the protests in the city.45

4. South Sudan:

On December 4, two men fell into an ambush in Tyrol County, Jonglei State, South
Sudan.46 On December 20, at least seven people were killed in clan clashes between the
villages of Le Hillary and Omoro in South Sudan's Eastern Equatoria state. The clashes
began with a revenge attack due to the accusations between two villages regarding the
revenge killing.47 On December 21, the authorities in Lakes State, South Sudan,
confirmed the killing of the Executive Director of Taipei District by an unidentified
gunman.48 On 23 December, two people were killed by gunmen who attacked a car at
Hoste Bridge along Torit-Kapoeta Road.49

On December 26, 11 people were killed and about twenty others were injured in tribal
clashes in the Sudanese region of Darfur.50 On December 27, 3 women and 3 children
were kidnapped by gunmen in a road ambush in Auror County, Jonglei State. On
December 28, government authorities in the Greater Pibor Administration of Southern
Sudan announced the seizure of the Gumruk County Presidency by gunmen from
Jonglei.51 Clashes also took place between the South Sudan People's Defense Forces and
the opposition National Salvation Front forces in Mangala, Juba Province, killing 5
soldiers and capturing 5 others from the opposition.52 On December 28, a farmer was
killed inside his farm in Lavon County, Eastern Equatoria State, South Sudan, by unknown
gunmen.

On December 29, the authorities in Aurora County, Jonglei State, reported that at least
3 people were killed in two separate attacks. The first incident in Tiam Nahar resulted in
the death of two men in an armed ambush when they were on their way to neighboring
Duk County, while another man was killed and cattle looted the next day in Mtot district
On December 30, local authorities in Aurora County, Jonglei State, reported that at least four herders were missing and 380 cattle were stolen in an attack by an armed group in the Fieri district.  

5. Uganda  

On 7 December, Uganda Wildlife Authority ranger while on duty in the Kid Bu Valley Conservation Area was shot dead by armed poachers. On 10 December, an attack took place on Kyabadza police station in Butampala district, central Uganda. On December 13, the Ugandan army confirmed that at least two civilians were killed in the latest attack by the Allied Democratic Republic rebel group, while 15 militants were killed while trying to cross the Semliki River near the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo. On December 29, two children were killed when an unknown explosive device they were playing with exploded in Kanapa village.

6. Ethiopia:  

On 2 December, the Eritrean Defense Forces allied with the Ethiopian federal government attacked civilians and killed an unspecified number of people in the north and northwest of Tigray. On 3 and 4 December, Amhara ethnic militias clashed with regional special forces in Urmiya; at least 34 people were killed. On December 5, Fanu militias and the Urmiya Shin Liberation Front attacked civilians in other parts of the Oromia region. Amhara militiamen shot and killed two civilians in villages around Wellensheti in Busit and Werda in East Shewa District.

On December 4 and 8, demonstrations by parents of students at Amha Desta Secondary School against raising the Urmiya regional flag in the school resulted in classes being canceled for several days, killing one student and injuring more than 10 others. On 9 December, Addis Ababa police arrested 97 people on charges of inciting violence and organizing violent demonstrations in public schools in the capital. On 7 December, four truck drivers were kidnapped by the Orf-Shin Liberation Front in the Gebre Orasha
district of the northern Shewa region while they were traveling to Addis Ababa. The group burned three trucks and demanded up to three million Birr (about $56,200) in ransom for the drivers' release. On December 7, Addis Ababa police announced that seven people were injured when a bomb exploded on the balcony of a grocery store in Lemé Kura sub-town of Wareda 9 district of the capital, Addis Ababa. On December 28, the Adama City Police Department reported that one person was killed and seven others injured in a grenade attack at a bar in Adama City, East Shewa District, Oromia Regional Region.

7. Kenya:

In December, Kenya witnessed ADF shootings of civilians in the area, injuring at least three people. Specifically, on December 6, Al-Shabaab set up a convoy of Kenyan forces in the city of Garsa in the Northeastern Province; Where there were short clashes between the two sides. On December 13, the police in Nairobi issued a statement warning of the possibility of an attack by al-Shabaab in the capital during Christmas.

On December 12, the Kenyan police announced the death of a father and his son and the injury of 3 members of the Kenyan Reserve Police Force after gunmen suspected of belonging to the Somali youth movement attacked a car in Mandera County. On December 21, Al-Shabaab detonated an explosive device and fired a missile at a Kenyan police vehicle that was on its way from Haile Lapsit camp to Garissa town; Two policemen and a civilian were killed. On December 26, an attack by Harakat al-Shabaab al-Mujahideen killing two people in the Kenyan coastal area of Lamu. On December 29, Kenya monitored the death of two people in a gun battle between Kenyan security forces and Al-Shabaab militants in Lamu County.
C. Central Africa:

1. Democratic Republic of Congo:

On December 1, six students were shot and injured during a national police intervention on the campus of University of Kisangani. While 42 civilians were killed in the villages of Kishish, Kishor and Rubari by the March 23rd (M23) Movement. On December 2, unknown gunmen killed 4 people from the same family in Kulumani, Mudzi-Bela district of Ituri. Between December 3 and 4, gunmen took at least thirty cows during an incursion into Desiree Mwandetsi’s farm located in the village of Kihingo, North Kivu. On December 5, 4 people were killed following an incident involving a soldier in Bahama village, Kibati group, Nyiragongo province, North Kivu. On December 6, two boys were killed by unidentified gunmen in Ngangi village in Nyiragongo province, North Kivu, and ten villages in the Bunia areas surrounding Izumo-Ituri province were emptied of its inhabitants.

On December 6, at least 13 people were killed in a new attack by armed men in Kingala Matil village located in Wamba sector adjacent to Bukanga Lonzo sector in Kwangju district. On December 7, a civilian was killed and three motorcycles were set on fire during a double ambush by The Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) in Mulwa and Kinyambaore. On December 9, at least six people were killed and another injured by armed men in Nkana (Mai-Ndombe) village in Kinshasa on the Congo River.

On December 10 and 11, 18 people were killed, 7 people were kidnapped, and many injured in a clash between CODECO militia and Zaires in Luga and Mbego, Djugu – (Ituri) province. On December 12, gunfire was heard in Butembo, North Kivu, following clashes between Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (FARDC) and...
Mai-Mai militia\textsuperscript{79}. On December 14, two Bunagana residents of Rutshuru district, North Kivu, were killed after being beaten by M23 rebels\textsuperscript{80}.

On December 15, 12 civilians were killed by armed Zaire Mazembe Self-Defense Militia in Aleza village in Walendu Watsi chiefdom in Mahagi district of Ituri, for accusing them of making an agreement with the armed group CODECO\textsuperscript{81}. On December 18, one person was killed and a displaced woman was seriously injured in a shooting near the camp for war-displaced people in Kanyaruchinya, Nyiragongo province, North Kivu\textsuperscript{82}. On December 19, nine people, including eight children, were killed in a new attack attributed to Zaire militias in Dzi, Mahagi-Ituri province\textsuperscript{83}. Approximately 20 corpses were still lying on the ground in some villages of the Walese Vonkutu chiefdom, in Irumu-Ituri territory\textsuperscript{84}.

On December 20, the ADF launched an attack against the localities of Abakolo, Apolimby and Mangina Buri in Irumu-Ituri territory; 12 civilians were killed. On December 21, around 32 people were killed during clashes between Kodiko and Zaire armed groups in the chiefdoms of Anyals and Walendu Watsi, in Mahagi-Ituri territory\textsuperscript{85}. On December 24, two environmental guardians from Virunga National Park were killed in an attack by Mai-Mai militiamen in Chondo, North Kivu's Rutshuru Province\textsuperscript{86}. On December 24, the M23 kidnapped about 50 civilians in Ruskera, Rutshuru territory, North Kivu\textsuperscript{87}.

Regarding the events of December 25, the Mai-Mai movement launched an attack on the village of Nalubwe in the Kidjaga group, in the Bavira chiefdom, in the Uvira region of South Kivu, killing a doctor and injuring others\textsuperscript{88}. On December 27, extremists attacked FARDC positions south of Menembre centre. On December 28, fierce fighting broke out between the FARDC in Minimbwe, in the highlands of this province, and these battles with heavy weapons and machine guns left ten dead and twenty wounded in the militia camp\textsuperscript{89}. On December 29, gunmen killed two people, including a soldier, in
Butembo, North Kivu\textsuperscript{90}. On December 31, 11 people were killed and three others injured in an attack by Zaire militia in the villages of Dada and Mego in Djougou Ituri territory\textsuperscript{91}.

2. Central Africa

On December 1, at least 11 people were killed in the village of Kolo by armed men merged with Union for Peace in the Central African Republic (UPC) rebels\textsuperscript{92}. On December 6, a group of four girls were gang-raped by Congolese Armed Forces soldiers\textsuperscript{93}.

On December 10, Ouaka Prefecture was once again deeply shaken by the multiple attacks on the national army positions by Rebels from the Coalition of Patriots for Change (CPC); Where the first attack took place in the locality of Boyo, the capital of the municipality of Haute Bidou, and the city was severely shaken by a military operation conducted by CPC against the position of the national army in this locality. The second attack took place in the town of Liotto\textsuperscript{94}. On 11 December, CPC rebels attacked a national army position in the town of Liotto in Ouaka Prefecture; the attackers recovered several weapons from the Congolese armed forces soldiers. The FARDC were forced to hastily leave their positions without engaging in combat\textsuperscript{95}. Besides, an attack took place in the village of Akocho located 100 km from Bria in Upper Koto Province; Where Wagner's mercenaries faced the rebels of CPC, 50 deaths were monitored\textsuperscript{96}.

On December 15, shots were heard in the city of Bambari, specifically in the area of the base of Russian mercenaries and soldiers of the Congolese armed forces. On December 17, Powerful explosions shook the town of Ngakobo, in Ouaka Prefecture, with heavy and light weapons\textsuperscript{97}. On December 19, clashes broke out between the Chadian and Central African borders, leading to the arrest of two Congolese armed forces soldiers and three Central African civilians\textsuperscript{98}.
On December 22, two United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSMA) agents were captured in the central market in Birao by mercenaries from Russia before being released. On December 23, an attack took place in Nana-Mambere province, killing 4 FACA soldiers. On December 26, 9 heavily armed rebels arrived at Vakaga, in Central Africa; several dozen motorbikes destined for the rebels arrived in Tringolo.

3. Cameroon

On December 30, militants in the far north of Cameroon launched an attack in the town of Ldaoussaf in a region troubled by jihadist militants troubled by, a soldier has been killed and another wounded.

D. West Africa Region:
1. Nigeria

In December, Boko Haram massacred at least 33 women who were wives of ISIS West African fighters in Sambisa. Boko Haram jihadists killed 17 shepherds and robbed them of their livestock after clashing with them in Borno state, northeastern Nigeria.

On December 3, the Islamic State launched mortar shells at a Nigerian army camp in the town of Wajiroko, northeastern Nigeria, killing dozens. Gunmen stormed a mosque in southern Nigeria's Delta state, injuring 11 worshipers, after trying to kidnap the imam.

On December 5, gunmen kidnapped 13 people from a mosque where they had gathered to perform prayers in Katsina state, northwest Nigeria; Where they attacked the mosque of Megamji village in Fontua district and kidnapped 19 worshipers after the shooting.

On 7 December, armed men attacked a police patrol near a market in northwest Nigeria, killing four police officers and two civilians.
On December 13, ISIS opened fire on a Nigerian army checkpoint near the town of Buratai in Borno State in northeastern Nigeria, killing two soldiers and the others fled. On December 19, ISIS operatives attacked the village of Jabwiwi, eight houses and grain silos were burned.

On December 20, an intense exchange of fire took place between the Nigerian forces and the terrorists in some districts of Zamfara in Nigeria, no less than 213 corpse including the bodies of the terrorists and their accomplices were recovered. The army lost 10 personnel while some civilians were killed when bandits fled towards population centers.

On December 20, 20 villagers were killed in two separate attacks by militants in the volatile northern Nigerian state of Kaduna, bringing the death toll from the violence against Malagum and Sakong villages in Kaura district to between 28 and 37.

On December 22, an attack targeted a Nigerian police checkpoint in Anduri town, Kogi State, southwest of the capital, Abuja; four policemen are killed. On December 23, an attack took place, targeting a Nigerian military patrol in Gambaro town area; where three soldiers were killed. On December 24, Boko Haram attacked shepherds in Mafa district; seventeen shepherds were killed.

2. Niger:

On December 23, terrorists killed the chief of Molo village in Machgo Local Government Area, Niger State.

3. Mali:

On December 7, an exchange of fire took place between ISIS and Al-Qaeda in the Menaka area, after Al-Qaeda operatives attempted to attack positions of ISIS and its supporters. ISIS claimed that more than 100 Al-Qaeda operatives had been killed and dozens wounded. Six al-Qaeda operatives were arrested. During the exchange of fire, Malian army planes launched airstrikes against ISIS, killing a number of operatives.
mid-December, two police officers serving with the UN’s MINUSMA mission in Mali were killed and four others wounded in an attack targeting their patrol in the northern city of Timbuktu115.

4. **Ghana:**

On 24 December, at least six people dead and three others wounded after communal clashes in Bawku, Upper East Region.

5. **Burkina Faso**

In December, at least 12 people, mostly civilian volunteers in the army, were killed in in a new attack by suspected militants, targeting residents of Boala, in the Centre-North region116. On December 5, a terrorist attack took place against a club in the town of Beitou in the central-eastern Bolgo region, killing 4 teachers. The victims were teachers at the secondary and middle school levels. On December 19, security contexts monitored the killing of six civilians and two soldiers in two separate attacks in northern and eastern Burkina Faso117.

E. **South Africa Region:**

1. **South Africa:**

On December 23, there was an attack by 3 gunmen on a bus in the Bela-Bela district of Limpopo Province, South Africa, which led to the death of 2 women and the injury of another. On December 29, there was a racist attack on two black boys by 3 white men in South Africa118.

2. **Mozambique**

On December 1, over 30 militants and two soldiers were killed during a clash in Mozambique’s northern province of Cabo Delgado119. On December 5, shots were fired at a Mozambican army compound in the village of Nagueda, killing one soldier. On December 11, ISIS set up an ambush and shot at a joint patrol of the Mozambican army and African coalition forces near the village of Nguida in the Macomia region120.

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117 https://bit.ly/3CmLmW
118 https://bit.ly/3Gq1cXU
120 https://bit.ly/3vsDTHN
December 20, an attack was carried out on a Mozambican army compound in the village of Chai, Macomia District, in the eastern part of the northeastern Cabo Delgado province; A soldier was killed, 3 civilians were killed, and a number of others were wounded, and ISIS seized 13 assault rifles, three medium machine guns, matching ammunition, RPG rocket launchers, similar missiles and various ammunition. On December 20, members of a militia in northern Mozambique announced that they had shot dead four rebels and wounded two others during an ambush on a group fetching water from the Messalo River.

Third: Monitoring the efforts of African countries to combat terrorism and violence in December

Despite the challenges faced by the governments of African countries in eliminating terrorism during the current month, they have made undeniable progress at all levels: security, military, legal, institutional and diplomatic as well, and we monitor the most prominent of them as follows:-

a. North Africa Region:

1. Egypt:

Egypt enjoys a historical and advanced experience in combating terrorist operations, by raising the military capabilities and readiness of the armed forces and the level of combing in Sinai with regard to procedures on the military level and the achievement of justice, and that was what was done in the context of the month of December.

In terms of the security axis, specifically on December 13, the Egyptian Armed Forces announced that its navy has assumed command of Joint Task Force 153, whose tasks are to combat smuggling and combat illegal activities, especially terrorist activities in the Red Sea, Bab al-Mandab and Gulf of Aden. On December 14, the Egyptian armed forces implemented some tactics in the field for one of the formations of the western military region.

As for the legal axis, the Fourth Circuit of the Supreme State Security Court considered terrorism, the trial session of Aisha Al-Shater and 30 other defendants in the case known

122 الـأهرام، القوات البحرية تتولى قيادة القوة 153 والتي تتمثل مهمتها في مكافحة أعمال التهريب والتصدي للأنشطة غير المشروعة، 13 ديسمبر 2022، https://gate.ahram.org.eg/News/3876927.aspx
in the media as “terrorism financing”\textsuperscript{124}. On December 3, 19, the First Chamber of Terrorism at the Cairo Criminal Court considered the trial of 43 accused of joining a terrorist group in the Agouza district of Cairo\textsuperscript{125}.

On December 24, the Third Circuit decided to postpone the trial of 57 defendants, in the case of restructuring the specific committees of the Brotherhood, joining a terrorist group, and incitement against state institutions, to the December 29 session to dismiss the documents\textsuperscript{126}.

On December 25, the Third Terrorism Circuit of the Supreme State Security Court decided to postpone the trial of 19 defendants in the case known in the media as the “peace riots” to the January 22 hearing after their participation in incitement, possession of explosives endangering people’s lives\textsuperscript{127}.

On December 25, the Third Circuit examined the trial of 73 defendants in the case known in the media as the "assembly cell"; Where the National Security has listed 47 imprisoned suspects and 26 fugitive suspects to an urgent trial, on charges of joining a terrorist group established contrary to the provisions of the law\textsuperscript{128}. On December 26, the Third Terrorism Circuit of the State Security Criminal Court postponed the retrial of 11 defendants in “Ayyat violence incidents,” to the December 29 session\textsuperscript{129}.

On December 27, the investigations of the National Security Sector revealed the details of the fall of the Heliopolis cell, to which seven suspects belonging to the Sinai Province affiliated with the terrorist organization joined, as it was found that the group had issued a fatwa declaring the Tarabin tribe in Sinai apostate for their assistance to the security forces in tracking the Takfiri camps and apprehending their members\textsuperscript{130}. The Third Chamber of Terrorism in the Cairo Criminal Court ruled that an accused person be sentenced to 3 years in prison in a retrial of the Ittihadiya events; Where the Public Prosecution charged the accused with participating with the rest of the defendants with displaying force, threatening violence and using it against the victims in order to inflict

\textsuperscript{124}https://bit.ly/3Wvspix
\textsuperscript{125}https://www.almasryalyoum.com/news/details/2771449
\textsuperscript{126}https://bit.ly/3VwCn15
\textsuperscript{127}https://www.cairo24.com/1717496
\textsuperscript{128}https://bit.ly/3Q8rr8B
\textsuperscript{129}https://www.almasryalyoum.com/news/details/2777565
\textsuperscript{130}https://bit.ly/3Wvspix
material and moral harm on them, and impose power on them to force them to disperse
their peaceful demonstration.

2. Tunisia:

The Tunisian contexts were similar to their Egyptian counterparts in terms of policies
to combat the terrorist phenomenon. On the security level; on December 8, The Tunisian
authorities announced that they had thwarted a terrorist plot that was going to target a
security unit and a religious institution in the southern governorate of Sfax, and
confirmed that this element has ties to terrorist parties in hotbeds of tension, and is
always armed with a knife. On December 13, a Tunisian court sentenced a Tunisian
citizen to four years in prison. The citizen was working as part of the propaganda arm of
ISIS in Tunisia. On December 20, the anti-terrorism judge in Tunisia decided to
imprison the former prime minister and a prominent official in the Brotherhood’s
Ennahda Movement. On December 22, the criminal chamber specialized in examining
terrorism cases at the Court of First Instance in Tunis sentenced members of a terrorist
cell to imprisonment between one and 20 years who had planned to carry out a terrorist
operation in the capital. On December 28, the Defense Authority for Exempted Judges
in Tunisia announced that it had referred 13 judges dismissed by President Kais Saied to
the judicial pole for combating terrorism, for investigation on suspicion of conspiracy
against state security and forming a terrorist alliance.

3. Morocco

The National Brigade of the Judicial Police referred 20 people to the competent Public
Prosecution in the framework of combating terrorism and extremism and praising
terrorist acts, recording a decline of 23 percent in 2022 compared to the previous
year.

4. Algeria:
Algeria achieved security successes against the terrorist phenomenon in December; On December 17, the Algerian army announced the elimination of two terrorists and the arrest of two others, during a specific operation of the army forces near the southern borders, in addition to the confiscation of heavy weapons and other equipment, including 4 vehicles, heavy machine guns, Kalashnikov assault rifles, a sniper rifle and an RPG rocket launcher, a sniper rifle, and a chandelier phone.\(^\text{136}\)

On December 22, a terrorist belonging to groups active in the Sahel region handed himself over to the military authorities in Bordj Baji Mokhtar, in the south of the country.\(^\text{137}\) On December 30, the Algerian army announced the arrest of 5 elements of support for terrorist groups, as well as the seizure of 90 illegal migrants in separate operations across Algerian territory, while a homemade bomb was destroyed, as part of the army’s efforts to combat terrorism.

**On the legal level,** the Criminal Court of First Instance in Casablanca convicted 3 terrorists in absentia on charges of engaging in a terrorist organization targeting state security, national unity, and the stability and functioning of institutions on December 1st.\(^\text{138}\) The Algerian prosecution referred the case of 3 jurists, including the head of the branch of the Algerian League for the Defense of Human Rights in Oran, to the Criminal Court on charges of belonging to a group classified on the terrorist list, more than a year after an investigation into the case on December 8.

On December 21, the Criminal Court of First Instance in the Oran Council convicted eight defendants to 4 years in prison, for their involvement in the largest network in western Algeria, which was loyal to and supportive of Da’esh in the media through social media, and was active under the leadership of the terrorist (Abu Musab), while acquitted three other defendants of the same charges. The Criminal Court in the Algerian capital convicted a former diplomat and opposition figure abroad, to a twenty-year prison sentence, in absentia, and issued a new international arrest warrant for him, on the background of a set of charges brought against him, including undermining the security and safety of the homeland and financing terrorist organizations on December 28.\(^\text{139}\)

5. Libya:
Libya did not differ much from its counterparts in North Africa, as its security successes were represented in its success in the prisoner exchange deal between the General Command of the Libyan National Army and the rulers of Zawiya on December 28; where a pilot in the Libyan army was released in exchange for 15 prisoners in the western region.\textsuperscript{140} The legal successes are represented in the Tripoli Criminal Court’s judgment of executing 17 people, convicts 16 defendants and sentencing them to judgments ranging between life and hard labor for joining the terrorist organization Da’esh on December 19.\textsuperscript{141}

6. Mauritania

Mauritania was prominent in December in combating terrorism, in terms of security and training. On December 6, a training course offered by NATO was launched at the Polytechnic Complex, aiming at how to dismantle bombs and deal with car bombs to support and provide the national army with its land, sea, and air components, and the National Gendarmerie, the National Guard, and the National Police with expertise to help them perform their tasks in dismantling and defusing bombs and limiting danger of car bombs.\textsuperscript{142} In mid-December, the 13\textsuperscript{th} unit of the Mauritanian gendarmerie left the capital, Nouakchott, for Praia, the Central African Republic, to work under the umbrella of the United Nations within the UN peacekeeping force in this brotherly country. The new unit, which will succeed its predecessor in the National Gendarmerie, consists of 180 personnel, including 11 officers, 32 non-commissioned officers, and the rest are gendarmes distributed over an operational formation, a medical team, another technician, and a third logistics team.\textsuperscript{143}

b. West Africa:

1. Nigeria:

Nigeria was able to make further progress in December. On December 1, the Nigerian Defense Command announced that operation Haddon Kay had eliminated over 44 terrorists in two weeks captured 47 and their accomplices and rescued 10 kidnapped victims in the northeast.\textsuperscript{144} On December 3, several terrorists were eliminated in the

\textsuperscript{140} العربية اليوم، نجاح صفقة تبادل بين الجيش الليبي وأعيان مدينة الزاوية، ديسمبر 2022، \url{https://bit.ly/3ZrJGLm}

\textsuperscript{141} سبوتنيك عربي: محكمة ليبية تقضي بإعدام 17 شخصا لإدانتهم بالانضمام لتنظيم داعش الإرهابي، 19 ديسمبر، \url{https://bit.ly/3vEyy0c}

\textsuperscript{142} صحراء ميديا، موريتانيا توفد 180 داركا لحفظ السلام في وسط إفريقيا، ديسمبر 2022، \url{https://bit.ly/3i7Emfy}

\textsuperscript{143} أخبار الآن، القوات النيجيرية تعلن مقتل أكثر من 44 إرهابيا في أسبوعين، ديسمبر 2022، \url{https://bit.ly/3X4POX5}

\textsuperscript{144} أخبار الآن، القوات النيجيرية تعلن مقتل أكثر من 44 إرهابيا في أسبوعين، ديسمبر 2022، \url{https://bit.ly/3X4POX5}
West African Province by forces from the 25th Task Brigade, Haddon Kay operation in Damboa District, Borno; where the terrorists who launched a failed attack were met hours after pledging allegiance to the new caliph\textsuperscript{145}.

On December 6, a Nigerian army force ambushed Boko Haram militants on the road between Maiduguri and Damaturu, the capital of Yobe State; 125 km west of Maiduguri, eight Boko Haram militants on four motorcycles were killed.\textsuperscript{146} On December 12, Nigerian police killed three gunmen while repelling an attack on an Electoral Commission office in southeastern Nigeria,\textsuperscript{147} not to mention the surrender of four Boko Haram leaders without a fight to Nigerian army forces who surprised them on the edge of the Sambisa Forest, about 100 kilometers southeast of Maiduguri.\textsuperscript{148}

In the middle of the month, specifically on December 16, a Nigerian army force ambushed Boko Haram members west of Bama, Borno State, northeastern Nigeria; at least four Boko Haram members were killed.\textsuperscript{149} On December 17, the Special Forces under the Nigerian Air Force detachment carried out a rescue operation, rescuing 7 Chinese expatriates who had been kidnapped and held hostage by terrorists in a daring operation.\textsuperscript{150} On December 20, the Bauchi State Police Command neutralized 12 terrorists during a raid in the Local Government Area, Alkaleri.\textsuperscript{151}

By the end of the month, Nigerian forces had neutralized more than 150 terrorists of the Boko Haram terrorist group on December 21, after launching strikes by Super Tucano aircraft on a hideout in the Sambisa Forest of Borno State.\textsuperscript{152} The Nigerian Army’s Operation Haddon Kay forces, in collaboration with members of the Special Forces, also conducted a military operation on December 27; to eliminate eight Boko Haram fighters, and capture a member of Boko Haram in an ambush in the local government area in Mafa, Borno State, Nigeria.\textsuperscript{153} The Nigerian forces have captured the deputy chief of the indigenous peoples of Biafra, who is also responsible for the shooting death of northern politician Ahmed Gulak on December 28.\textsuperscript{154}
2. Mali:

The efforts of the Malian government to combat the terrorist phenomenon were evident during December in the policies of liberation, release, and surrender. On December 8, Da’esh operatives handed over the kidnapped person to Moroccan intelligence in northern Mali and he was arrested, then he moved to the German embassy in the capital, Bamako. On December 10, the Malian security forces handed over to the US representatives in Mali an al-Qaeda operative named Fawaz Ould Ahmed Ould Ahmid, also known as Ibrahim Dis, who was involved in three major al-Qaeda attacks carried out in Mali in 2015 that claimed the lives of 38 people.

At the end of December, the Malian government agreed to release 46 Ivorian soldiers who had been detained for five months, after a bilateral agreement was reached in the presence of a mediator from Togo and a delegation from Cote d'Ivoire. Mali released a worker of the Doctors without Borders humanitarian organization after he was kidnapped in Mali by gunmen, as gunmen kidnapped the worker who holds the nationality of Burkina Faso, in the northeastern city of Gao.

3. Côte d’Ivoire:

On December 28, a court in Côte d'Ivoire sentenced 11 defendants to life in prison for the armed attack in the resort of Grand Bassam in March 2016, in which 19 people, including a European, were killed. Among the ten defendants, all of whom are Malian, seven were not present in court to hear the verdict.

4. Burkina Faso:

On December 2, the army and police forces in Burkina Faso succeeded in repelling a terrorist attack targeting the police forces and the prison of Toughan in the northern province of Soro, which resulted in the death of a police officer.

5. Niger:

On December 11, a German aid worker was released more than four years after he was kidnapped in western Niger, near the Malian border. On December 22, a force of the Niger National Guard operated against Boko Haram in the Kinchande district, in the
Joskero region in southeastern Niger, near the Niger-Nigeria border about 180 kilometers north of Maiduguri. 4 Boko Haram activists were killed, and guns and magazines were found in their possession.158

On December 26, Abah Issa Mudu, a senior commander in ISIS’s West Africa Province, surrendered to the multinational joint force in the Diffa region, about three km north of the Niger-Nigerian border.159

C. East of Africa:

1. Somalia:

The Somali army and its security partners made outstanding efforts in combating the terrorist phenomenon during December, including what was achieved on December 2, in a joint operation with international allies; where a force from the Somali army acted against a force from the Al-Shabaab movement before the attack, which was preparing to be launched in a forested area on Fuldir, killing at least 40 Al-Shabaab members and wounding others. The Somali army also managed to recover four villages in the Hiran region, north of Mogadishu, and in the Shabelle region, south of Mogadishu.

On December 3, hundreds of Boko Haram members, led by Ali Ngoldi, attacked a Da’esh camp in Ui, in the Sambisa Forest, south of the country, Maiduguri, at least 33 wives of Da’esh operatives were killed.160 On December 10, the Somali army announced the killing of 14 of Al-Shabaab militants in a military operation carried out in the Middle Shabelle region of Hare Shabelle state.161

On December 11, the Somali federal government announced in a statement that 40 of Al-Shabaab militants were killed in a military operation near Mahday in the Middle Shabelle region, adjacent to the capital, Mogadishu.162 On December 12, soldiers of the 60th Division of the Somali National Army regained control of the Gawf Gudud in the Bay region of southwestern Somalia, after the withdrawal of Al-Shabaab fighters.163

Somali police arrested more than 50 gang members suspected of armed robbery and drug use following a security operation in Mogadishu.\textsuperscript{164}

In the middle of the month, especially on December 13, the federal government succeeded in killing 31 Al-Shabaab fighters in the Upali district of Mahdi directorate in the Middle Shabelle region, after the National Intelligence and Security Agency forces, with the help of international friends, carried out an attack on the area where Al-Shabaab members gathered\textsuperscript{165}. Also, 28 members of Al-Shabaab were killed on December 15 during an operation in Jahai village of Adam Yibal town in the Middle Shabelle governorate, targeting fighters gathered in the remote area\textsuperscript{166}, not to mention the killing of 15 of the Mujahideen Youth Movement, as a result of the implementation of the US Africa Command (AFRICOM) of two airstrikes against the Al-Shabaab movement, affiliated with Al-Qaeda, about 200 km north of Mogadishu on December 17\textsuperscript{th},\textsuperscript{167} and 50 Al-Shabaab militants were killed in an army operation against the Islamic Shabaab militant movement in Middle Shabelle district of Hirshabelle State on December 18.\textsuperscript{168}

On December 20, 4 Al-Shabaab fighters -backed Al-Qaeda surrendered to the Somali forces stationed in Hirshabelle State, and the Somali forces succeeded in arresting 8 Al-Shabaab fighters who were fleeing and hiding in the forests.\textsuperscript{169} On December 22, Somali forces and their loyal militias succeeded in expelling Al-Shabaab fighters from their last strongholds in the Middle Shabelle region of Hirshabelle State; as these operations resulted in killing at least 150 militants from Al-Shabaab movement, including 5 foreigners, since the beginning of the month.\textsuperscript{170} On December 23, at the request of the Somali government, US Africa Command (AFRICOM) carried out an airstrike against Al-Shabaab-backed Al-Qaeda in the Kadali town area, approximately 150 km northeast of Mogadishu.\textsuperscript{171} On December 22-23, Somali Army elite forces along with a US Army force acted against Al-Shabaab in the south of Shabelle Middle Province, killing 67 Al-Shabaab members. The operation occurred while Al-Shabaab members were fleeing the area.\textsuperscript{172}
Also, on December 24, the US Africa Command (AFRICOM) announced the killing of 6 Al-Shabaab militants in an air strike in the Middle Shabelle region of Hirshabelle state. A statement by AFRICOM indicated that the air strike, which is the third of its kind in 10 days, occurred near the coastal city Uthly. On December 26, units of the National Intelligence and Security Service and the Somali Special Police, known as Ma'ad, destroyed bases for Al-Shabaab militants in the Lower Shabelle region of South State.

2. Sudan

Sudan has implemented a number of clear practices against violence and terrorism operations, including what happened on December 3, when the Rapid Support Forces announced the graduation of a batch of its members, after they had received specialized training courses, including combating international terrorism, human trafficking and transnational crime.

On December 5, the platform of the official spokesman in Sudan announced the launch of new military maneuvers between the Sudanese and Egyptian armies, with the aim of securing the borders; where the soldiers of the 19th Infantry Division participated in the maneuvers called the South Guard 2, along with a force from the Egyptian Border Guard, and the training lasted for nearly two weeks, from December 3 to 17, at the Egyptian Border Guard Training Fields Complex. On December 9, the Karari Federal Operations Division was able to seize 20 handguns hidden inside a vehicle and arrest the accused in possession of the seized items. On December 17, the Sudanese authorities revealed that they had succeeded in recovering a shepherd who was taken by an armed militia, along with livestock valued at 500 million pounds, into the Ethiopian lands that were seized by the militia last year.

On December 18, Sudan and Ethiopia completed the exchange of dozens of prisoners, including civilians, under the supervision of the International Red Cross, where the Sudanese government handed over 53 soldiers to its Ethiopian counterpart, who had sought refuge in Sudan during the armed confrontations between the Ethiopian forces and the Tigray Liberation Front, and received 9 citizens, including two soldiers, as part
of the prisoner exchange process in the Qalabat area on the border between the two countries.

On December 27, the night campaigns resulted in the arrest of 36 suspects, and they seized 2 motors and 2 rickshaws without license plates and expired, and legal measures were taken against them. On December 28, the joint military force in the state of Al-Jazirah seized 1,000 stolen and unregulated motors that were delivered to the concerned traffic departments, in addition to confiscating 200 vehicles violating traffic controls, 10 Boko Haram vehicles, 7 Boko Haram motors, 7 pistols, 30 pcs of live ammunition and a clash, and 2 big weapon telescopes.

3. South Sudan

Security operations by the government of South Sudan increased in struggle against the terrorist phenomenon. On December 2, the Karari Federal Operations Division carried out a campaign in the jurisdiction to prevent crimes, which resulted in the arrest of 25 suspects and the seizure of 4 motors without plates and a quantity of white weapons, reports were opened against the accused and the seized items were seized. On December 12, Yassin local police in East Darfur state arrested two shepherds accused of killing two farmers and injuring others in a shooting accident that occurred in Tor Taan, 120 km northwest of El Daein, the capital of East Darfur state. On 13 December, government authorities in Nirul County, Jonglei State, freed 11 children who had been kidnapped by armed groups from Greater Pibor Administrative Area during the communal violence. On December 17, South Sudanese police announced that they had killed five armed men during an exchange of fire with them near the central bank in the capital, Juba.

On December 23, government authorities in Central Equatoria State, South Sudan, deployed a security force in Mongalla district, Juba province, to stop armed violence between the host community and the cowherds. On December 27, the Security Committee of the state of South Darfur in Sudan sent 57 military vehicles from the joint forces to resolve the tribal conflict in the north-east of the state, reaching 400 people
and arrived to secure the affected areas, chase and arrest the perpetrators, and arrest a number of accused and suspects to investigate them.\textsuperscript{182}

4. Uganda:

On December 12, the Ugandan army acted on intelligence information against a group of 20 to 30 Da’esh operatives who had crossed the Semliki River in southwestern Uganda. As a result, 11 Da’esh operatives were killed and 8 were captured. An Ugandan army soldier was killed and three civilians were injured.\textsuperscript{183}

5. Djibouti:

On December 7, Djibouti and Somalia held talks to develop bilateral relations and Mogadishu's efforts to defeat Al-Shabaab movement terrorism.\textsuperscript{184} On December 21, six soldiers held by a rebel group in Djibouti were released. The six went missing after an attack on a base in Garaptisan in the north of the country on October 7, killing seven others.\textsuperscript{185}

6. Kenya

On December 12, Kenyan security forces arrested 6 Al-Shabaab militants after they entered southeastern Kenya from Somalia News Ghana.\textsuperscript{186} On December 18, Uganda announced that the Uganda People's Defense Forces (UPDF) had sent more than 1,556 peacekeepers to Somalia to replace an equal number of combatants, who were recalled from the battlefield after serving for one year.\textsuperscript{187}

D. Central Africa Region:

1. Democratic Republic of Congo:

The Congolese government's security, political, military and diplomatic policies have varied to contain the spread of rebel groups, violence and ethnic strife within them. On December 3, in Butembo, North Kivu, the army announced the arrest of a Mai-Mai fighter driving a four-wheel-drive vehicle.\textsuperscript{188} FARDC in Beni North Kivu handed over 57
former hostages who had been released from ADF rebels in Beni territory to their families.\textsuperscript{189} On December 13, more than 30 ADF members were killed by FARDC-UPDF near Buga and the DRC observed the mobilization of nearly 10,000 new FARDC recruits to fight Rwandan aggression in the east of the country.\textsuperscript{190}

On 19 December, FARDC succeeded in apprehending 6 armed attackers in Petarilowasa village, Bukeng Lorenzo sector, Kingi Kwangu province and recovering some weapons from these attackers, including eight 12-gauge rifles, 15 12-gauge bullets and 15 machetes.\textsuperscript{191} On 20 December, M23 rebels released 12 women among 30 people previously kidnapped in Mulembe, Mudogodo and Ruskira, in Nyirangungu province, North Kivu.\textsuperscript{192}

On 24 December, some 800 new FARDC recruits left the town of Mweni Dito Lumami for Kamina military base Haut Lumami.\textsuperscript{193} On 28 December, the FARDC-UDF alliance released 22 former hostages who had been held by ADF in Biu District, south of Izumo Ituri.\textsuperscript{194}

E. South Africa Region:

1. Mozambique

On December 19, Mozambique’s Parliament approved a bill that legalizes the involvement of local militias in fighting jihadists, mainly referring to Da’esh operatives, in the Cabo Delgado province in the north-east of the country. Mozambican Defense Minister Cristóvão Chume, who introduced the bill, acknowledged that the Mozambican army alone is unable to fight the jihadists.

Third: Indicators and Conclusions... What do the numbers say?! 

1. Relative distribution of victims of terrorist operations in the five regions

The phenomenon of terrorism continues to ravage Africa, undermining its aspirations and endeavors toward peace, security, and development, and emptying its policies and development trends of their content. The humanitarian and economic losses reached
its climax in December 2022; as Africa lost 1,566 people due to security complications as well as internal and armed conflicts.

The numerical and geographical distributions of the victims and terrorist operations are not significantly different from earlier months. East Africa ranked first for the second time in a row, with 714 victims, dropping from 776 victims in November, due to the ongoing security crises in Ethiopia; the tribal, ethnic, and climatic violence in South Sudan; as well as the political instability in Darfur and Kordofan, not to mention the activity of Al Mujahideen Youth Movement in Somalia.

West Africa came second with 550 victims, witnessing a sharp increase from 404 victims in November. Central African region ranked third, with 266 victims, jumping from 81 victims in November. South African region, as usual, comes in fourth place, with 41 victims. North African region came last with 7 victims in December in particular and 2022 in general.

1. **Numerical distribution of victims of terrorism by country**

   Terrorism plagues Africa’s five regions: East, West, Center, South and North; with heavy existence in the East and West, followed by the South and North. Nigeria and Somalia usually compete for the first rank in terms of the number of victims and acts of violence,
due to harboring rebels and dangerous terrorist groups such as Al Mujahideen Youth Movement in Somalia and Boko Haram in Nigeria, in addition to the lack of security, tribal violence, ethnic tensions, the fragility of peace and social cohesion.

Nevertheless, Somalia was able to hold the first rank in terms of the number of victims for the second time in a row, with 505 victims; Nigeria came in the second place with 400 victims, the Democratic Republic of the Congo ranked third with 201 victims, Mali ranked fourth with 102 victims, Sudan ranked fifth with 78 victims, Central Africa ranked sixth with 65 dead, while Ethiopia and South Sudan shared the seventh rank, with 46 victims each, followed by Mozambique, Burkina Faso, Uganda, Kenya, and Niger in the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth ranks, with 36, 35, 31, 8, and 5, respectively. As for North Africa, Egypt ranked thirteenth, with 3 victims, Libya and Algeria ranked fourteenth, with 2 deaths, and in fifteenth place came Cameroon.
Fourth: Role of international human rights mechanisms in confronting terrorism and armed violence in Africa

International mechanisms, especially those concerned with human rights, always pay clear attention to the manifestations and repercussions of the terrorist phenomenon in the African continent and strive continuously to make recommendations and provide foundations for activating human rights, combating the terrorist phenomenon and mitigating its repercussions and severity. On December 9, the African Union Peace and Security Council (PSC) and African members of the United Nations Security Council convened the Ninth Annual High-level Symposium, at the ministerial level, on Peace and Security in Africa, from December 7 to 8, 2022, in the coastal city of Oran, Algeria, while adhering to the strategic objective of the “One Africa, One Goal” initiative. The African Union Commissioner for Political Affairs, Peace and Security (PAPS) called for close cooperation and effective coordination, inspired by the unwavering commitment to a peaceful and prosperous continent, with a focus on strengthening cooperation and effective interface, and expanding the scope of advocacy to the African Union to reach the appreciated contributions of the United Nations peace enforcement activities.195

A. Somalia

On December 15, the UNHCR representative in Somalia confirmed that refugees face risks stemming from armed conflict, indiscriminate attacks, forced separation, forced recruitment into armed groups, destruction of property, and insecurity in certain areas making it difficult for aid agencies to access people affected by drought. UNHCR representative in Somalia warned that Somalia is "on the brink of famine"; severe food and water shortages have left 7.1 million people in the country severely food insecure. Millions have fled their homes in search of life-saving humanitarian assistance. This year alone, more than 1.1 million people have been displaced within Somalia due to drought. In a massive operation, UNHCR has assisted nearly half a million people in Somalia this year.196

B. Nigeria

On December 16, the UN Security Council held a meeting on threats to international peace and security caused by terrorist acts. The United Nations Secretary-General
expressed his grave concern and demanded the immediate addressing of terrorism-enabling circumstances and the formation of whole-of-society approaches that are community-based, conflict-sensitive and gender-sensitive, and that the security forces respond to imminent or actual acts of terrorism. The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT) co-organized with Nigeria a summit on counter-terrorism in Africa, which represents an important opportunity to reconsider how the United Nations can support counter-terrorism efforts in Africa.  

**Conclusion and recommendations**

Having examined the reality and manifestations of the terrorist phenomenon and acts of violence in the African continent in December 2022, a number of recommendations can be made to enhance collective action to eradicate terrorism and violence in Africa.

**First:** Over the course of two years of monitoring terrorism in Africa, Maat revealed the gravity of the exacerbation of terrorism and violence in East Africa in particular, and then recommends the need to strengthen mechanisms of joint cooperation between the countries of East Africa, especially Sudan, South Sudan and Somalia, to eradicate the enabling factors and incubating environment for terrorists and the settlement of peace and security for civilians.

**Second:** Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights reiterates its call to African countries, especially in West Africa, to intensify cooperation and work to stop the illegal flows of small arms and light weapons, by tightening the security grip on border areas, controlling weapons stores, and funding disarmament programs and initiatives.

**Third:** Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights draws the attention of African countries to the increasing proliferation of mercenary forces within the African continent and their role in the spread of violence and armed conflicts, and calls for the need to inaugurate a binding African agreement concerned with regulating the activity of private security and military companies, their roles, the quality of services they provide, and the extent of their respect for international law human rights and international humanitarian law.

Fourth: Maat calls on the African Union to activate the powers of its security institutions by strengthening the work of fact-finding missions to fragile security areas, especially Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, with the aim of identifying human rights violations by the conflicting parties, conducting fair and prompt trials against the perpetrators and providing appropriate compensation to the victims.

Sixth: Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights calls on both African countries and the African Union to launch more initiatives of national dialogue for peace, allowing for holding more discussions and standing on common grounds between the conflicting parties in the African continent and expanding the scope of peace and cease-fire initiatives.

Seventh: Maat for Peace recommends the African Peace and Security Council to cooperate with African countries and provide technical support to strengthen joint security operations, similar to the regional powers of East Africa and West Africa, to combat the terrorist phenomenon and the spread of rebel groups.

Eighth: Maat appreciates the efforts made by African countries during the past month to counter violence and terrorism, and calls on African countries that suffer from the spread of kidnapping by armed groups, to intensify efforts to liberate hostages under the control of armed and extremist groups.