

The Ethiopian state Is Trapped
between the **ethnic massacres**
and the Al-Shabab movement's
intrusion into its borders...



مركز للسلام والتنمية وحقوق الإنسان
Center for Peace, Development, and Human Rights

Monthly Terrorism Report July 2022



Introduction

The wellsprings of terrorism in Africa are still overflowing with death and destruction, undermining peace and development endeavors in Africa. This month, terrorist groups surprised us with more qualitative operations and expansionist goals and plans that are sounding the alarm and requiring immediate intervention. These terrorist groups have stepped up their violations to the point of threatening certain countries such as the Al-Shabab movement's threats to Ethiopia, which means that the threat of terrorism is tightening its grip on the continent bit by bit.

Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights issues its monthly report, **Lens of Terrorist Operations and Acts of Violence in Africa**, July 2022, under the title **“Ethiopia is Trapped between Ethnic Massacres and Al-Shahab Movement's intrusion into its Territories.. How Does the Ethiopian Government React?”** to monitors the terrorist operations and acts of violence committed in Africa throughout July 2022, which resulted in the deaths of 821 people, not to mention the various injuries and the destruction of objects. The report also provides a comprehensive analysis of the numbers of terrorist operations during the month and compares these numbers with the previous month, June 2022.

The report also provides an overview of the country most affected by terrorist operations, in which the largest number of victims fell down, which is Ethiopia, and went further to explain the reasons and repercussions of this ranking. Finally, the report describes the UN mechanisms adopted in Africa during July 2022 in order to provide UN support in issues of terrorism and violence.

First: Monitoring methodology 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.

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

No comprehensive, unified definition of terrorism at the international level has yet been agreed upon, but in this report, we will rely on the multiple definitions put by United Nations bodies, stipulated in the General Assembly Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism (Resolution 69/40), as well as Security Council Resolution 1566, and the items included in the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Strategy, in which terrorism is defined as “Criminal acts, including acts committed against civilians, intended or calculated to cause death or serious bodily injury, or the taking of hostages with the intent to Creating a state of terror among the general public or in a group of persons or specific persons, or intimidating the population, or compelling a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act.”

Second: Prominent terrorist operations in the five regions of Africa

First: North Africa

A. Egypt

On July 6, two Egyptian soldiers from the UN peacekeeping force in Mali were killed and five others were injured in a landmine explosion in the north of the country which is riddled with terrorist attacks. Egypt continues to sacrifice its soldiers for the sake of peace on the continent and to confront armed terrorist groups¹. With the continued killing of Egyptian soldiers, he took a sovereign decision that Egypt announced the withdrawal of its forces from the peacekeeping forces in Mali, starting in mid-August².

¹ مقتل جنديين مصريين في قوة حفظ السلام التابعة للأمم المتحدة بمالي، بوابة أفريقيا الإخبارية، 6 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3P6kZhv>

² مصر تعلق مشاركتها ضمن قوات حفظ السلام الأممية في مالي، الميدان، 15 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3A6I8vS>



B. Algeria

On July 6, the Algerian Ministry of Defense said, in a statement, that the contract corporal Salawi Samir was martyred, during a search and combing operation led by the Algerian army in the Oued El Kassab area in the Mayen municipality of Ain Defla state³.

C. Libya

On July 22, clashes erupted between rival Libyan factions in Tripoli, leaving 16 dead and 52 wounded, with varying injuries, in the worst battles in the Libyan capital in two years, and this came with the exacerbation of the political crisis.

Gunmen exchanged fire in a central area where the headquarters of many government agencies, international agencies and diplomatic missions are located, and the clashes spread to the Ain Zara and Sabaa areas.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Interior said that the main parties involved were affiliated with the Presidential Council, including the Special Deterrence Force. The Presidential Council is a three-person entity that acts in transition as the head of the state.⁴

On July 23, the Joint Operations Force announced that armed men attacked its patrols in the Zureik area at the Dafniya gate of the city of Misurata. No casualties were reported as a result of this attack⁵.

Second: East Africa

A. Sudan

Since the middle of last June, the protests in Sudan have not stopped, and there are still victims as a result of the violence used to deal with the demonstrators. On July 1, the Sudanese police fired tear gas at demonstrators near the presidential palace in Khartoum amid a state of attack and flight between the two sides. On July 21, a demonstrator was killed during protests against the military rule in Omdurman in a move that caused widespread anger and closed dozens of roads in Khartoum and Omdurman.⁶

³ مقتل عسكري متقاعد في عملية تمشيط جارية للجيش الجزائري، بوابة أفريقيا الإخبارية، 6 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3P9mz29>

⁴ مقتل 13 في اشتباكات بالعاصمة الليبية، swi sinfo، 22 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3vcZOD8>

⁵ القوة المشتركة تعلن تفاصيل اشتباكات مصراتة، بوابة أفريقيا الإخبارية، 23 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3vbm93J>

⁶ مصرع متظاهر بالرصاص في أم درمان يرفع عدد ضحايا الانقلاب لـ 115 قتيل، 21 يوليو 2022، السودان تريبون، <https://sudantribune.net/article261726/>



Sudan is currently in a state of violence in Darfur state, and the capital is filled with demonstrators and clashes. On July 1, a convoy carrying the security advisor of the Darfur governor was subjected to an armed ambush near El Fasher, the capital of North Darfur state, injuring three of his escorts⁷. On July 4, two people were killed in two separate incidents in Nyala, South Darfur state, as a result of two armed robberies⁸. On July 24, 5 people, including a woman and a soldier affiliated with the Military Intelligence, were killed in three looting incidents in separate areas of Karnak locality in Darfur state⁹.

On July 4, an assistant in the Military Intelligence and his son were killed by unknown assailants inside a farm northeast of Kadugli in South Kordofan state last Saturday¹⁰.

Moreover, border clashes continued between Sudan and Ethiopia. Tensions have recently escalated on the Sudanese-Ethiopian border, following the execution by the Ethiopian army of seven captured Sudanese soldiers along with a civilian. The first measure taken by Sudan was to close the border crossing in the Galabat area, but no casualties were announced in these clashes¹¹.

With all the aforementioned acts of violence and terrorism in Sudan during July, the most important event was the occurrence of tribal clashes in the Blue Nile State in Sudan, which left 31 people dead, 39 injured and 16 shops destroyed. As a result, the Sudanese authorities imposed a night curfew in Blue Nile state as part of the effort to contain the tribal clashes in the city of Roseires¹². The violence did not stop, but these tribal clashes continued, bringing the death toll of tribal clashes between the Hausa and Berta tribes in Blue Nile State, South Sudan, to at least 65 dead and about 150 others injured and calm prevailed for a few days after these clashes¹³. These tribal clashes were renewed again on July 20, bringing the total number of victims to 105 people, and the number of wounded people increased to 291¹⁴.

⁷ مسلحون يستهدفون وفدا رسميا بالرصاص قرب الفاشر، السودان تربيون، 1 يوليو 2022، [/https://sudantribune.net/article260997](https://sudantribune.net/article260997)

⁸ مقتل شخصين في حدثين منفصلين بنيالا في جنوب دارفور، راديو دبنقا، 5 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3NLqPE7>

⁹ مقتل 5 اشخاص بينهم امرأة وجندي في حوادث نهب بمحلية كرينك، 24 يوليو 2022، دارفور 24، <https://bit.ly/3BfB2pE>

¹⁰ مقتل مساعد في الاستخبارات العسكرية وابنه في كادوقلي بجنوب كردفان، راديو دبنقا، 4 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3RfPhR4>

¹¹ «السودان- إثيوبيا».. تجدد التوتر على الحدود بين البلدين، أخبار اليوم، 4 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3bNMgam>

¹² نزيف الروصيرص السودانية.. 31 قتيلا والسلطات تحظر التجوال، العين الإخبارية، 16 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3zCaJHP>

¹³ 65 قتيلا حصيلة الاشتباكات القبلية بالسودان.. وأميركا قلقة، العربية، 17 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3PqOCee>

¹⁴ 105 قتلى.. حصيلة جديدة لضحايا العنف القبلي بالسودان، العين الإخبارية، 21 يوليو 2022، <https://al-ain.com/article/sudan-conflicts-statistics>



On July 18, 3 people were killed during protests accompanied by violence in the city of Kassala, eastern Sudan, while the authorities decided to ban processions and gatherings. Tribal demonstrators of Kassala, eastern Sudan, set fire to government institutions and closed vital roads in protest against the violence in the Blue Nile¹⁵.

A. South Sudan

On July 28, at least 15 people were killed after clashes between rebels and the army¹⁶.

B. Kenya

On July 26, specifically in the Kenyan border town of Mandera, Al-Shabab fighters ambushed a convoy of Kenyan forces on a road leading to the city. In a gun battle between the Kenyan forces and Al-Shabaab militants after a landmine exploded on a Kenyan car, at least three Kenyan police officers were injured¹⁷.

C. Somalia

On July 3, at least three soldiers were killed, and others were injured when an explosive device exploded targeting African Union forces on the outskirts of Merka, the center of Lower Shabelle region, in South West state¹⁸. Al-Shabab leader Ahmed Omar Abu Obeida has vowed to defeat the African Union Transitional Mission in Somalia (ATMIS) forces¹⁹. On July 18, the African Union Transitional Mission in Somalia “ATMIS” forces were bombed at the “Ali Kamin” intersection in the “Wartanbada” district in the capital Mogadishu, causing injuries to the soldiers and civilians who happened to pass at the moment of the explosion.

On July 5, armed men with pistols assassinated a university professor in the Darkinli district of the capital, Mogadishu²⁰. On July 6, a Somali police officer was killed when his car was detonated with an explosive device in Afgoye city in the Lower Shabelle region, southwestern Somalia²¹.

¹⁵ احتجاجات كسلا السودانية.. 3 قتلى وحظر حكومي للمواكب، العين الإخبارية، 18 يوليو 2022، <https://al-ain.com/article/1658135397>

¹⁶ مقتل 15 شخصا بعد تجدد الاشتباكات بين المتمردين والجيش في جنوب السودان، الشروق، 28 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3QnODA9>

¹⁷ إصابة ثلاثة من ضباط الشرطة الكينية في هجوم لحركة الشباب، الصومال الجديد، 26 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3Svk8cT>

¹⁸ مقتل 5 جنود في انفجار بإقليم شبيلي السفلي، الصومال الجديد، 3 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3ukXCZO>

¹⁹ زعيم حركة الشباب يتوعد القوات الإفريقية بالهزيمة، 10 يوليو 2022، الصومال الجديد، <https://bit.ly/3o8MXxW>

²⁰ اغتيال استاذ جامعي في مقديشو، الصومال الجديد، 5 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3lhhdRR>

²¹ استهداف القوات الإفريقية بتفجير في مقديشو، 18 يوليو 2022، الصومال الجديد، <https://bit.ly/3yXbBGw>



On July 11, 4 people were killed and others injured in clashes between rival forces in the commercial city of Bosaso in the Somali state of Puntland²². On July 14, Al-Shabaab fighters launched an attack on the Somali government forces in the town of Janali in the Lower Shabelle region, adjacent to the capital Mogadishu, without causing any casualties²³.

On July 17, Hirshabeli State President announced that three people, including a soldier, were killed in a suicide attack in the city of Jowhar, and seven others were wounded, noting that the attack caused damage to the targeted hotel and nearby houses²⁴.

On July 20, at least one soldier was killed, and three civilians were injured in an explosion in Afgoye, Lower Shabelle region, Southwest State²⁵. On July 23, three Somali soldiers were killed as a result of an explosion in the city of Bolobardi, Hiran region, in Hirshabele State²⁶.

On July 27, clashes occurred following the execution of a death sentence by the military court on a soldier who killed the commander of the National Intelligence and Security Agency in the city of Abduwaq in the Gul Ghodud region, central Somalia, and his sister. Two people were killed and three others were injured²⁷. On the same day, at least 12 people were killed and several others were injured due to an attack carried out by a suicide bomber targeting the headquarters of the city of Marka, the center of the Lower Shabelle region, adjacent to the capital Mogadishu²⁸.

On July 28, armed men with pistols assassinated a police officer in the Denile district of the capital, Mogadishu, and managed to escape from the crime scene before the security forces reached it²⁹. On July 29, the Minister of Justice of the Government of Western Somalia Regional State, Sheikh Hassan Ibrahim Logbor, and his son were killed in an attack by a suicide bomber in Baido after leaving a mosque in the city³⁰.

²² عام / مصرع 4 أشخاص في اشتباكات بمدينة بوصاصو الصومالية، وكالة الأنباء السعودية، 11 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3bAsXkU>

²³ حركة الشباب تشن هجوما على قوات حكومية في بلدة جنالي، الصومال الجديد، 14 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3o9I4og>

²⁴ 3 قتلى و 7 جرحى حصيلة الانفجار الهائل في مدينة جوهر، الصومال الجديد، 17 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3cybuKg>

²⁵ مقتل جندي وإصابة 3 مدنيين بانفجار في أفجوي، الصومال الجديد، 20 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3QnBMgP>

²⁶ 3 قتلى و 7 جرحى حصيلة الانفجار الهائل في مدينة جوهر، الصومال الجديد، 23 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3cybuKg>

²⁷ مصرع شخصين وإصابة ثلاثة في اشتباك أعقب تنفيذ المحكمة العسكرية حكم إعدام على جندي في مدينة عابدواق، الصومال الجديد، 27 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3bwOkUt>

²⁸ مصرع 12 شخصا بينهم رئيس إدارة مدينة مركا بهجوم انتحاري في المدينة، الصومال الجديد، 27 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3A2B0jN>

²⁹ اغتيال ضابط شرطة في مقديشو، الصومال الجديد، 28 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3p2Frou>

³⁰ مصرع وزير العدل في ولاية جنوب غرب الصومال ونجده في هجوم انتحاري في بيدوا، الصومال الجديد، 29 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3oZnqHB>



On July 31, Al-Shabaab executed seven men in front of a crowd of people in the “Bulai” area of Bay County, in the southwestern state of Somalia³¹.

D. Ethiopia

On July 5, an ethnically motivated massacre took place in western Ethiopia in two villages in Kilim and Liga, about 400 km west of the capital, Addis Ababa. As a result of this massacre, between 150 and 160 people were killed³². The Ethiopian Prime Minister accused the armed group Oromo Liberation Army of this massacre.

The Ethiopian interior suffers from massacres and internal ethnic divisions that the current federal government has failed to remedy and achieve stability and internal security. Ethiopia has become torn from within and a hotbed of the terrorist Al-Shabaab movement. Militants from Somalia also flocked to Ethiopia, which was expected because the current federal government is preoccupied with the illusion of development projects that do not benefit the people, leaving terrorism to destroy the country and threaten its stability and security.

In the following lines, we list the most important battles between the Ethiopian Federal Army and Al-Shabab militants:

On July 21, heavy fighting took place between Al-Shabaab and the Ethiopian Leu police in two areas in the Bakool region bordering Ethiopia. Al-Shabaab fighters launched an attack on the towns of Yed and Ato and engaged in 5-hour confrontations against the Leu police of the Somali administration in Ethiopia³³. This fighting resulted in the death of 17 Ethiopian police officers³⁴.

On July 23, reports from the Somali administration in Ethiopia indicated that Al-Shabab fighters managed to infiltrate areas of the administration and fought battles with the Liu police of the Somali administration.

Al-Shabaab militants also launched an attack on areas in the Bakool region, which borders the Ethiopian border, and at the same time prepared hundreds of people to storm the

³¹ حركة الشباب تعدم سبعة رجال بتهمة التجسس، الصومال الجديد، 31 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3QujUkb>

³² مقتل 160 شخصاً في مذبحه جديدة بإثيوبيا وأبي أحمد يعلق، صوت الدار، 5 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3zivCIX>

³³ قتال عنيف بين حركة الشباب وشرطة ليو الأثيوبية في المنطقة الحدودية، الصومال الجديد، 21 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3cxfUAX>

³⁴ مقتل 17 ضابطاً إثيوبيا في هجوم لجماعة الشباب الصومالية، فينو، 21 يوليو 2022، <https://www.vetogate.com/4647299>



Ethiopian territory. Some officials indicated that an estimated 400 fighters entered the "After" region of the Somali administration in Ethiopia³⁵.

Then, on July 24, the authorities of the Somali region in Ethiopia announced that they had destroyed a group of Al-Shabaab terrorist groups that had entered it from neighboring Somalia. And that during the three-day operation, more than 100 members of the terrorist group were killed, and 13 cars were destroyed³⁶. Al-Shabaab did not leave this fighting unanswered, so it surprised by sending about 200 fighters to the Ethiopian side to tighten the noose around the Ethiopian federal forces³⁷.

On July 27, Al-Shabaab issued a new threat to the Ethiopian government after battles took place between its fighters and Ethiopian forces in its border areas with Somalia³⁸. In response, the head of the Somali region in Ethiopia, in cooperation with the Liu police of his administration on the border with the Somali region of Hiran, said that they would take a buffer zone inside Somalia³⁹. As a result, on July 29, fighting took place in the border region of Ato, Bakool region in southwestern Somalia, between the forces of the Somali Federal Government and the Liu police of the Somali region in Ethiopia on the one hand and Al-Shabaab fighters on the other hand, which resulted in the occurrence of More than 103 Ethiopian soldiers were injured and dozens were killed as a result of this fighting⁴⁰.

The infiltration of the Somali "Al-Shabab" movement into Ethiopian territory after successive attacks on the border areas is considered a dangerous security escalation that may mark the beginning of the movement's attempt to expand its military outside the country.

In the context of the new incursion of the "Al-Shabaab" movement, the destruction of the defense lines of the regional "New Police" police forces, and the incursion of "Al-Shabab" fighters, it indicates that Ethiopia is not prepared militarily and intelligence to confront such attacks due to internal preoccupation. In addition, the armed attack launched by Al-Shabab fighters on the villages of "Ato, Yed" and "Washago" was not aimed at controlling

³⁵ حركة الشباب تخوض معارك داخل الأراضي الإثيوبية، الصومال الجديد، 23 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3BaCjOI>

³⁶ إثيوبيا تعلن مقتل 100 عنصر من حركة الشباب الصومالية توغوا بالبلاد، العربية، 24 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3J5udZB>

³⁷ محافظ إقليم هيران يكشف عن عبور أكثر من 200 من مقاتلي حركة الشباب الحدود إلى إثيوبيا، الصومال الجديد، 24 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3PxjGc1>

³⁸ حركة الشباب توجه تهديدا جديدا إلى إثيوبيا، الصومال الجديد، 27 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3bzRgzs>

³⁹ إثيوبيا تعلن اتخاذ منطقة عازلة داخل الصومال، الصومال الجديد، 28 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3zKSSyC>

⁴⁰ مقتل أكثر من 103 أشخاص في قتال عنيف بين قوات صومالية وإثيوبية وبين حركة الشباب في منطقة حدودية بجنوب غرب الصومال، الصومال الجديد، 29 يوليو 2022،

<https://bit.ly/3QoXxN3>



those areas, but was a camouflage for the Ethiopian police forces to enable other elements estimated at hundreds to infiltrate without any confrontations, inside the Ethiopian region, through the town of "Ail Bardy". Al-Shabaab seeks to establish itself in the mountainous areas on the border and to open fighting fronts in the Oromia region to strike the security of Ethiopia, which is already destabilized as a result of the internal fighting.

Third: West Africa

a. Niger

On July 6, 6 soldiers were killed and 14 others were wounded in Niger, in an attack carried out by about 50 terrorists on a military post in Blabrin near the border with Chad⁴¹.

b. Chad

On July 31, a Sudanese refugee and a female refugee in Chad were killed in two separate incidents in the Gaga camp for Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad, after a group of unknown persons opened fire on the refugee camp⁴².

c. Nigeria

On July 3, armed men killed 30 soldiers and kidnapped four Chinese workers and some local employees, in an attack on a mine in the northwestern state of the country⁴³.

On July 7, armed men, later declared by ISIS, stormed a prison near the Nigerian capital, using firearms and explosives, to free dozens of their imprisoned comrades and hundreds of other inmates. As a result of this intrusion, about 900 prisoners escaped and one of the guards died⁴⁴. The fighting continued at the gates of the prison that night until the Nigerian security forces regained control of the capital's prison once again. On the same day, 6 soldiers were killed, while 14 others were wounded in an attack carried out by about 50 terrorists on a military post in Blabrin near the border with Chad⁴⁵. Also on the same day, a presidential statement came out that unidentified gunmen ambushed the

⁴¹ مقتل 20 في هجوم إرهابي استهدف مركزا عسكريا في النيجر على حدود تشاد، اليوم السابع، 6 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3p5Pjhr>
⁴² مقتل لاجئ و لاجئة سودانيين في حادثين منفصلين بمخيم قاقا بشرق تشاد، Dabanga sudan، 31 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3PSc2Ju>
⁴³ نيجيريا: مسلحون يخطفون أربعة عمال صينيين، الشرق الأوسط، 3 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3yzG2Uo>
⁴⁴ مسلحون يقتحمون سجناً في نيجيريا ويحررون عشرات السجناء، بوابة أفريقيا الإخبارية، 7 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3yna9Nw>
⁴⁵ مقتل وإصابة 20 عسكرياً نيجيرياً في هجوماً إرهابياً، العقارية، 7 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3Rbyw9r>



convoy of the Nigerian president in Katsina state in the north of the country, injuring two people⁴⁶.

On July 9, terrorists killed four citizens and kidnapped 15 others in Iboro village⁴⁷. On July 19, the Nigerian police found the body of a Catholic priest who had been kidnapped with a colleague, but made it clear that the other priest managed to escape from his kidnappers in the northern state of Kaduna⁴⁸.

On July 23, 17 people, including five policemen, were killed in Nigeria in separate attacks in Katsina state in the northwest of the country. A group of about 300 "bandits" on motorbikes attacked a police station⁴⁹.

On July 24, five people were killed in an armed attack carried out by unidentified gunmen in Plateau state, central Nigeria⁵⁰. On July 28, three policemen and a guard were killed in an ambush by terrorists targeting the convoy of a local official in Borno state, northeastern Nigeria⁵¹.

d. Mali

On July 1, armed men killed a civilian working for the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), in Menaka, in the northeast of the country⁵².

On July 15, it was announced in Mali that unidentified gunmen attacked an army checkpoint outside the capital, Bamako, killing at least 6 people, and wounding others⁵³.

On July 21, an attack occurred with a "car bomb in Doentza" in the center of the country, followed by an armed attack on a military site, which resulted in the death of a soldier and the wounding of 13 others, as well as the killing of 3 of the attackers⁵⁴.

On July 22, a Malian soldier was killed during an attack by armed men believed to be from

⁴⁶ نجاهة موكب يتقدم الرئيس النيجيري من كمين، الأتحاد، 7 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3nHZulj>

⁴⁷ مسلحون يقتلون أربعة مدنيين في شمال نيجيريا، RT، 9 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3REWDXn>

⁴⁸ العثور على جثة قس نيجيري بعد أيام من اختطافه في شمال البلاد، Euro news، 19 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/30lTtAA>

⁴⁹ قطاع الطرق في نيجيريا يقتلون 17 شخصا على الأقل وينهبون الممتلكات، خير، 23 يوليو 2022، <https://www.khbr.me/news174106.html>

⁵⁰ مقتل خمسة أشخاص في هجوم مسلح بوسط نيجيريا، سبانت، 24 يوليو 2022، <https://www.saba.ye/ar/news3195884.htm>

⁵¹ نيجيريا: مقتل 4 من عناصر الأمن في هجوم إرهابي بولاية بورنو، الدستور، 28 يوليو 2022، <https://www.dostor.org/4141328>

⁵² مسلحون يقتلون موظفا مدنيا في بعثة مینوسما في مالي، أخبار اليوم، 1 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3bKxnph>

⁵³ مالي.. مقتل 6 أشخاص وإصابة آخرين بهجوم خارج العاصمة، RT، 15 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3aPLJVO>

⁵⁴ مالي: مقتل 3 جنود و3 مسلحين في هجمات منسوبة لـ"ماسينا"، الأخبار، 23 يوليو 2022، <https://alakhbar.info/?q=node/41768>



Jamaat Nusrat al-Islam wa al-Muslimin (JNIM) on the Kati military barracks near the Malian capital, Bamako⁵⁵. The Al-Qaeda branch in Mali claimed responsibility for this attack, which it said came in response to the government's use of Russian mercenaries⁵⁶. On July 23, suspected militants launched an attack, including car bombs, on the main military base where the interim Malian president lives outside the capital, Bamako, but the armed forces said that they repelled the attack and took control of the situation, without causing any casualties⁵⁷. On the same day, the Malian army announced the killing of 3 of its soldiers and 3 other militants, during attacks in the center and west of the country. It was attributed to the "Masina" brigade led by Amadou Koufa, and it is one of the constituent groups of the Supporting Islam and Muslims group led by Iyad Ag Ghali⁵⁸.

On July 28, Malian military sources reported that 15 Malian soldiers and at least 3 civilians were killed in three coordinated attacks attributed to terrorists in central and western Mali⁵⁹.

e. Burkina Faso

On July 4, at least 20 civilians were killed in northeastern Burkina Faso, in an attack suspected to be carried out by extremists⁶⁰.

On 5 July, two separate attacks killed at least 42 people in Burkina Faso. The first attack took place in the city of Buraso, killing 27 people. Another attack occurred in Namisegima⁶¹. On July 11, five civilians, including a child, were killed during an attack by armed men on a military detachment in Barsalogou, in northern Burkina Faso⁶².

On July 18, about a dozen civilians were killed in an attack by extremists on a village in northern Burkina Faso, on the border with Niger⁶³.

⁵⁵ مقتل جندي مالي وتحييد سبعة إرهابيين خلال هجوم على تكتة عسكرية قرب بامako، 22 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3vehiij>

⁵⁶ جماعة تابعة للقاعدة تعلن مسؤوليتها عن هجوم على المعسكر الرئيسي للجيش في مالي، Euro news، 22 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3QetoR2>

⁵⁷ مسلحون يهاجمون القاعدة العسكرية الرئيسية في مالي، بولاية أفريقيا الإخبارية، 23 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3zq9wo8>

⁵⁸ مالي: مقتل 3 جنود و 3 مسلحين في هجمات منسوبة ل"ماسينا"، الأخبار، 23 يوليو 2022، <https://alakhbar.info/?q=node/41768>

⁵⁹ مالي: مقتل 21 جنديا و 3 مدنيين في هجمات متفرقة، شبكة مصدر الإخبارية، 29 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3djBbyx>

⁶⁰ مقتل 15 مدنيا على الأقل في هجوم شنه متطرفون في شمال غرب بوركينا فاسو، النشرة، 4 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3lcoFHy>

⁶¹ سقوط أكثر من 30 قتيلًا في هجوم مسلحين في شمال بوركينا فاسو، فرانس 24، 5 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3zulZcko>

⁶² مقتل 5 مدنيين في هجوم مسلح شمال بوركينا فاسو، أخبار اليوم، 11 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3yOKX2N>

⁶³ مقتل نحو 10 مدنيين في شمال بوركينا فاسو بهجوم مسلح، RT، 18 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3coxjf4>



On July 24, 29 people were killed in northern Burkina Faso in two terrorist attacks on a food convoy and a transport truck⁶⁴.

On July 28, six soldiers and three civilian associates of the army were killed in two separate explosions with improvised explosive devices in northern Burkina Faso, at the Marcoe-Tokabango axis⁶⁵.

f. Togo

On July 10, seven children were killed in a terrorist explosion in northern Togo⁶⁶.

g. Cameroon

On July 9, at least 30 people, including women and children, were killed during clashes on the ground between neighboring states in the South West region of Cameroon⁶⁷.

On July 16, at least two civilians were killed in an attack by Boko Haram militants in the Far North region of Cameroon⁶⁸.

h. Guinea

On July 30, at least 5 demonstrators were killed in Guinea during protests organized by the National Front for the Defense of the Constitution, against the military authority to demand open liberties and more transparency during the transitional period, while the National Coordinator of the Front was arrested by the security forces⁶⁹.

Fourth: Central Africa

a. Democratic Republic of the Congo

On July 11, four children and an adult were killed in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, in an attack by Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) militants. On July 13, at least twenty people were killed and dozens kidnapped in multiple attacks in the Democratic Republic of the Congo⁷⁰.

⁶⁴ لقي 29 شخصا مصرعهم شمال بوركينافاسو في هجومين ارهابيين على قافلة غذائية وشاحنة نقل، السوسنة، 24 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3SBiwhL>

⁶⁵ مقتل 9 بينهم ستة جنود في انفجار شمال بوركينافاسو، الخليج، 28 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3QtX1gR>

⁶⁶ Suspected terrorist explosion in northern Togo kills 7 children, aa, 10.7.2022, <https://bit.ly/3JFhf50>

⁶⁷ 30 Killed In Cameroon Land Tussle, leadership, 9.7.2022, <https://bit.ly/3SC164I>

⁶⁸ Two civilians killed in Boko Haram attack in Cameroon, the print, 16.7.2022, <https://bit.ly/3SBp7J3>

⁶⁹ مقتل 5 متظاهرين خلال احتجاجات ضد السلطة العسكرية في غينيا كوناكري، sputnik news، 30 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3di1RQb>

⁷⁰ مقتل 4 أطفال حرقاً في منزلهم في هجوم لفرع داعش بالكونغو، العربية، 11 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3vQ3Ph0>



On 25 July, hundreds of demonstrators gathered in the vicinity of the MONUSCO Logistics Base and attacked the mission camp on the outskirts of Goma. Protesters carried placards reading "We don't want Monusco anymore" and "Goodbye Monusco". These protests lasted for three days, in which 3 soldiers of the United Nations peacekeeping forces and 12 anti-UN demonstrators were killed in Butembo, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. On the same day⁷¹, Morocco announced the killing of one of its soldiers and the wounding of 20 others in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, working under the banner of the United Nations mission while responding to rebel attacks⁷².

On July 28, 12 civilians were killed in two days in attacks by a rebel group in two towns in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo⁷³. On 31 July, at least seven civilians were killed in an ADF attack on the village of Soba Kalaw in Beni province, eastern DRC⁷⁴.

Fifth: South Africa

a. South Africa

On July 10, 14 people were killed in a shooting attack in a bar in the village of Soweto, 20 kilometers southwest of Johannesburg, South Africa⁷⁵. On July 17, nine people were shot dead in separate incidents in two provinces in the country⁷⁶.

Third: Efforts by countries to confront terrorism

North Africa Region

1. Egypt

During his speech during the ceremony of awarding him an honorary doctorate by the University of Belgrade during his official visit to Serbia on July 21, President Abdel-Fattah El-Sisi stressed that the international community also still faces many traditional challenges. In this context, Egypt supports all efforts aimed at maintaining international peace and security, especially in light of the grave challenges that the Middle East region

⁷¹ مقتل 10 أشخاص باحتجاجات مناهضة للأمم المتحدة في الكونغو الديمقراطية، sputnik news، 28 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3Qdifjl>

⁷² المغرب يعلن مقتل أحد جنوده وإصابة 20 في الكونغو الديمقراطية، وكالة الأناضول، 26 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3A7t7JW>

⁷³ مقتل 12 مدنيا في هجمات خلال يومين شرق الكونغو الديمقراطية، العين الإخبارية، 28 يوليو 2022، <https://al-ain.com/article/civilians-days-eastern-congo>

⁷⁴ مقتل 7 مدنيين خلال هجوم مسلح شرق الكونغو الديمقراطية، أخبار اليوم، 31 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3vStJ3Q>

⁷⁵ مقتل 14 شخصا في إطلاق نار داخل حانة بجنوب إفريقيا، اليوم السابع، 10 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3P8gsdZ>

⁷⁶ مقتل 9 في عمليات إطلاق نار منفصلة بجنوب أفريقيا، رويترز، 17 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3oiW2Ea>



is witnessing to its stability and security, and efforts to divide states, demolish their national institutions, and raise loyalties based on sectarian and doctrinal foundations at the expense of the concept of the nation state. And that Egypt has always called for a comprehensive approach to combating terrorism and confronting it in all its forms and forms, and intensifying international cooperation to combat it⁷⁷. In a meeting between President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi and President Biden in Jeddah, the two presidents reiterated their commitment to cooperating in the fight against terrorism and praised the major achievements made by the international coalition to defeat ISIS. President Sisi expressed Egypt's appreciation for the military equipment and security assistance that Egypt receives from the United States⁷⁸.

2. Morocco

Morocco continues its "reconciliation program" with detainees in terrorism cases, and releases those who have declared their repentance from the ideas of extremism and terrorism. The royal pardon included a group of convicts in relation to these cases, after they officially announced their "clinging to the nation's constants, its sanctities and national institutions, and after reviewing their positions and intellectual orientations and their rejection of extremism and terrorism. The number of those released in cases of extremism and terrorism in the royal pardon reached 11 inmates".⁷⁹

3. Algeria

According to the Ministry of National Defense in Algeria, during the period from July 13 to 19, army units and detachments carried out several operations in the context of the ongoing efforts to combat terrorism and combat organized crime in all its forms. These operations have yielded good quality results.

B. East Africa Region

1. Somalia

On July 4, the Somali army carried out an intensive operation in the outskirts of the city of "Matban" in Hiran region⁸⁰, and these operations are continuing so far in order to

⁷⁷ السيسي: طالبنا باتتبع نهج شامل لمكافحة الإرهاب والتصدي له، اليوم السابع، 21 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3Q90wJO>

⁷⁸ بيان مشترك بعد اجتماع الرئيس بايدن والرئيس المصري عبد الفتاح السيسي في جدة، سفارة الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية في مصر، <https://bit.ly/3byzQ6v>

⁷⁹ المغرب يواصل المصالحة مع الجهاديين. الملك محمد السادس يعفو عن عناصر منطرفة التحقت بتنظيمات في سوريا، 12 يوليو 2022، <https://bit.ly/3BNuaQO>

⁸⁰ الجيش يعلن مقتل 15 عنصرا من حركة الشباب وسط الصومال، الصومال الجديد، <https://bit.ly/3z8GKZ4>



liberate Hiran from the presence of Al-Shabab fighters. On July 5, the Intelligence and Security Service in the capital, Mogadishu, carried out operations in the neighborhoods of Huludag, Wartanbad, Yaqshid, Karan and other parts of Mogadishu. The operations came after complaints from some residents of the capital, who complained of being subjected to night robberies.

On July 12, the Somali army announced that it had killed 15 Al-Shabaab fighters in an operation it carried out in areas belonging to the town of “Mahas” in Hiran region, central Somalia. On July 19, the US command, known as “AFRICOM”, provided details about an air strike in cooperation with the federal government that took place in the Lipikos region, northwest of Kismayo, in the Lower Juba region, which resulted in the killing of two leaders of Al-Shabaab in the attack, whose names and rank within the group were not disclosed⁸¹.

2. Kenya

On July 2, the Kenya Defense Forces announced the killing of 10 Al-Shabaab militants during a security operation by the forces yesterday, Friday, in Sanera and Kulbio areas of the Boni Forest in the coastal Lamu County bordering Somalia⁸².

C. West Africa Region

1) Chad

On July 3, dozens of ISIL fighters were killed in West Africa, and many more were wounded, after the multinational Joint Task Force fighter jets bombed the outskirts of Lake Chad⁸³.

2) Nigeria

On July 23, the Nigerian Ministry of Defense announced that army forces had killed 30 militants who ambushed members of the Presidential Guard Brigade earlier in July, in the Federal Capital Region of Nigeria⁸⁴.

⁸¹ أفريكوم تؤكد مقتل قياديين من حركة الشباب في غارة جوية، الصومال الجديد، <https://bit.ly/3zrzpUI>
⁸² القوات الكينية تعلن مصرع عناصر من حركة الشباب خلال عملية أمنية في غابة بوني، الصومال الجديد، <https://bit.ly/3ueVmmP>
⁸³ مقتل العشرات من داعش في بحيرة تشاد، أخبار الآن، <https://bit.ly/3NK4d6F>
⁸⁴ الجيش النيجيري يعلن مقتل 30 مسلحا في أبوجا، صحراء ميديا، <https://bit.ly/3PbsraW>



3) Mali

On July 24, the Malian army announced the killing of a militant and the confiscation of weapons, including "RPG-7" missiles, while responding to an attack in the Sevare region⁸⁵. On July 25, the Malian army stated that it had avoided a terrorist attack on a military base outside the capital, Bamako, and that seven of the attackers were killed after a confrontation between suspected terrorists and the army⁸⁶.

4) Burkina Faso

On July 31, the armed forces of Burkina Faso announced the killing of about 20 terrorist elements and the destruction of important equipment in air strikes over the course of two days⁸⁷.

5) Cameroon

On July 15, the Cameroonian army announced in a statement that Oliver Lykia, popularly known as Field Marshall, leader of a separatist group called Red Dragons, was killed along with his bodyguard in an operation carried out by government forces in Mangi locality in the region⁸⁸.

D. Central African

1. Central Africa

The United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic (MINUSCA) continued to work to protect civilians and expel armed groups through its presence in several regions of the country. From 13 to 20 July, peacekeepers carried out a total of 1,191 patrols and reinforced their presence in Birao, located in Vakaja province, as an early warning measure in response to rumors of violence⁸⁹.

E. South Africa

1. Mozambique

On July 27, a group of terrorists attacked the town of Nangad in Cabo Delgado province in northern Mozambique, but were killed or arrested by the Mozambican Defense Forces and their allies⁹⁰.

⁸⁵ مالي: الجيش يعلن مقتل مسلح خلال إحباط هجوم بسيفاري، الأخبار، <https://alakhbar.info/?q=node/41814>

⁸⁶ جيش مالي: مقتل ثمانية إرهابيين خلال هجوم على قاعدة عسكرية خارج العاصمة، <https://bit.ly/3A6M7Z6>

⁸⁷ بوركينا فاسو: مقتل نحو 20 إرهابياً بغارات جوية وقصف مدفعي، الميادين، <https://bit.ly/3SBeVAh>

⁸⁸ Key separatist commander killed in Cameroon, <https://bit.ly/3BMS6DM>

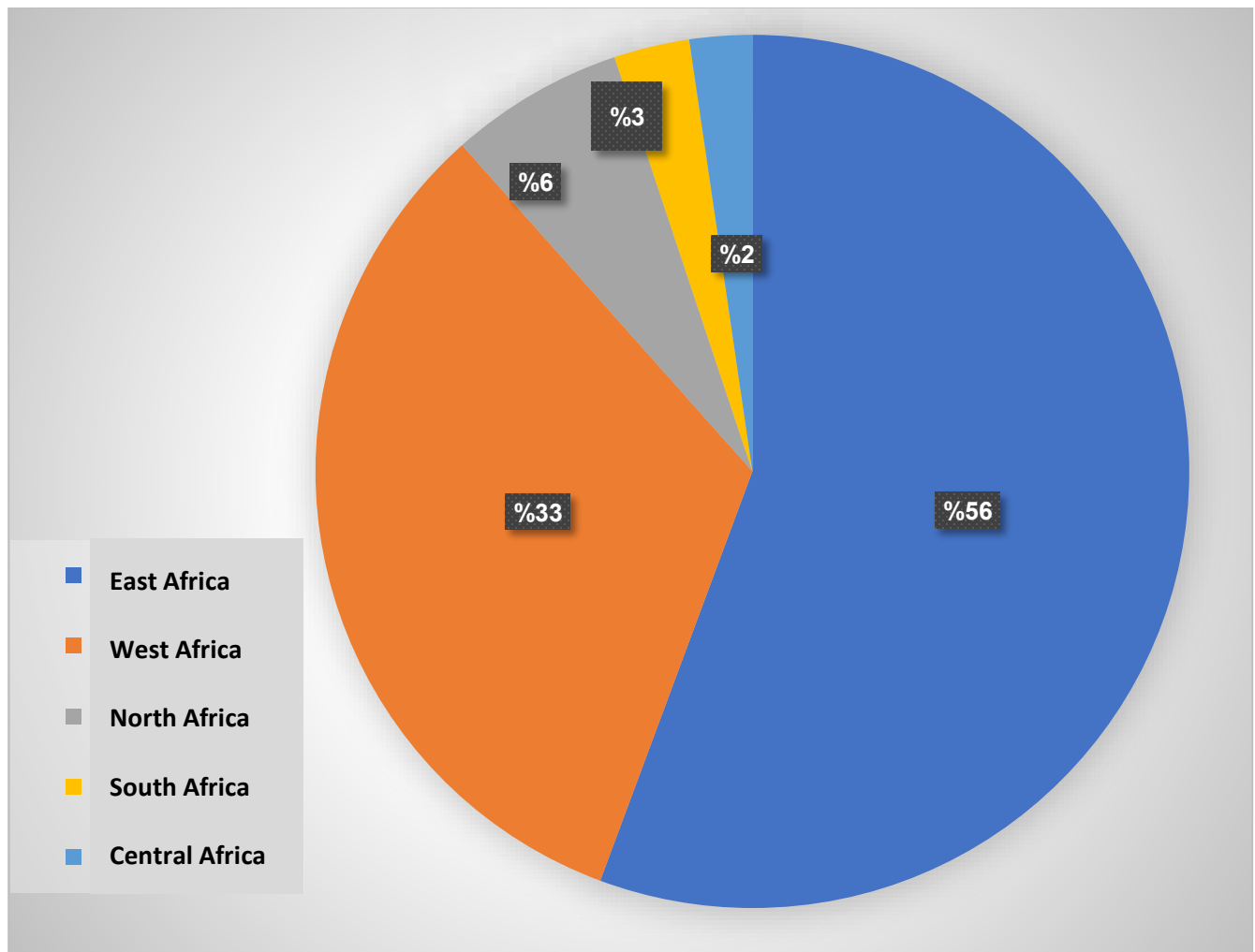
⁸⁹ حفظ السلام بإفريقيا الوسطى تنفذ 1911 دورية في أسبوع لحماية المدنيين من المسلحين، اليوم السابع، <https://bit.ly/3v48z2g>

⁹⁰ Mozambique: Terrorists killed and captured in Nangade town, club of Mozambique,

Fourth: Indicators and conclusions

a. Relative distribution of victims of terrorist operations in African regions

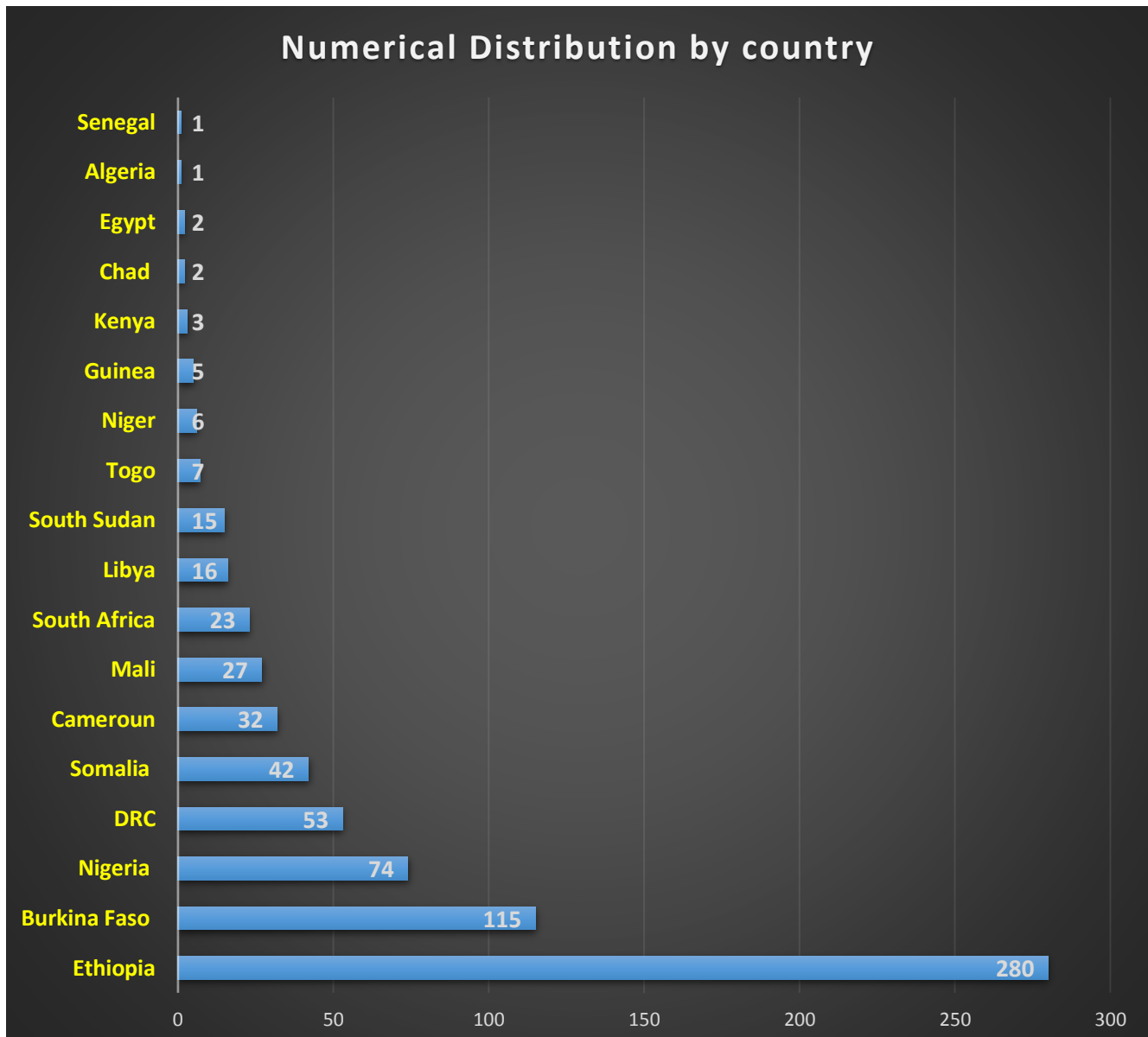
Terrorist operations in Africa in July left 821 people dead, and East Africa came at the fore, which received the largest share of 457 deaths. This was due to the intensification of fighting between Al-Shabaab and the Ethiopian Federal Forces, after the militants managed to infiltrate the country. Sectarian fighting and tribal strife in Sudan also had a large share this month, followed by East Africa and West Africa. ISIS and Boko Haram in the West continue to launch their terrorist attacks, which claimed the lives of 269 people. Then the Central Africa region comes with 53 victims, then the South Africa region, due to the spread of gunshot attacks in South Africa this month, then finally the North Africa region with 19 deaths.





B. The numerical distribution of victims of terrorism by country:

For the second month in a row, Ethiopia is the largest country in terms of the number of victims, with 280 dead. The causes are many, and terrorism is one. Last month, the factor that increased the number of deaths in Ethiopia was the ethnic fighting, and this month the confrontation with foreign organizations. In second place came Sudan, where tribal strife in the Darfur region led to 105 deaths, and as a final result of terrorism victims in Sudan during the month, 117 people were killed. Burkina Faso comes after Sudan with 115 dead, Nigeria with 74 killed, then the Democratic Republic of the Congo with 53 dead, then Somalia with 42 dead, and then Cameroon with 32 dead.





Fifth: Statistics between June and July 2022... An analytical view

Although the total number of victims of terrorism this month is less than last month, as the number of victims of terrorism in the month of June was 1103, while the number of victims in July was 821. However, terrorism in this month has carried with it more dangerous connotations that raise our alarm. There are crimes of burning children, assassinating officials, detonating explosive devices, and revealing the specific goals of terrorist groups. The terrorist Al-Shabaab movement stands in the face of the Ethiopian forces and inflicts damage on them and threatens more targets achieved on Ethiopian soil, and ISIS in West Africa controls the Mali, Al-Nair and Burkina Faso triangle, causing qualitative attacks.

Sixth: The country most affected during the month of July.. Causes and recommendations

Federal Republic of Ethiopia

For the second time, Ethiopia tops the list of countries most affected by terrorist crimes in Africa, due to the deaths of 280 people in July as a result of Al-Shabaab attacks on the Ethiopian regions bordering Somalia, the influx of armed men to it, the entry of battles with the Ethiopian Federal Security Forces, and the fall of a large number of soldiers and civilians victims of this war.

This does not mean that terrorism this month for the state of Ethiopia is external only, as the state is still mired in internal massacres that rival external terrorism in its power. In the massacre that took place in the villages of Kilim and Liga, west of the Ethiopian capital, approximately 160 people were killed. This confirms the failure of the Ethiopian state to remedy its internal ethnic conflict, which entailed the reinforcement of terrorist groups on it from the outside.

The Ethiopian government, represented in its official media, is kept quiet about the results of the war with Al-Shabab on the border and the actual number of casualties that fall, but in spite of that, dozens of Ethiopian forces fell during this war.





Seventh: Efforts of international mechanisms to confront terrorism throughout July

International human rights mechanisms are actively seeking to combat the phenomenon of terrorism that is rampant worldwide, particularly in Africa. By following-up and closely monitoring international mechanisms through July, Maat highlights the most prominent international efforts to combat terrorism and violence in a number of African countries as follows:

1. Federal Republic of Ethiopia⁹¹

As part of the efforts of the international community and the Human Rights Council, in particular, to calm down the situation in Ethiopia, the International Commission of Human Rights Experts on Ethiopia, which consists of three members, was established on 17 December 2021 to conduct a thorough and impartial investigation into allegations of violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law and international refugee law in Ethiopia, committed since November 3, 2020, by all parties to the conflict. From 25 to 30 July, the Committee made its first visit to Ethiopia, to monitor the situation there and to discuss many aspects related to their mandate.

Although the Ethiopian government showed cooperation by accepting the visit of the three experts and discussed the possible means of cooperation between the government and the international mechanisms, the Commission continue to ask the Ethiopian government to allow it to access to the areas relevant to its investigation. The Commission hopes that the government will allow its full and immediate access to the sought after places, so that it can visit the sites and speak freely and confidentially with survivors, witnesses and other persons.

2. South Africa

In recent years, the threat of terrorism in South Africa has become more pervasive, with terrorist groups seeking to expand their regional presence and networks by using social media, foreign fighters, and illicit trafficking to support their terrorist goals. In response

⁹¹ موقع المفوضية السامية لحقوق الإنسان، صفحة اللجنة الدولية للخبراء المعنيين بشأن اثيوبيا، 8 أغسطس 2022، الرابط: <https://bit.ly/3zLda15>



to these threats, countries in the region, including Malawi, are taking steps to enhance their ability to effectively detect and prevent terrorist activity and bring terrorists to justice. To support these efforts, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime joined the Southern African Development Community (SADC) through its recently established Regional Counter-Terrorism Center as well as the African Union Center for the Study and Research of Terrorism (AU/ACSRT), and launched, in April 2022, the second phase of assistance for the region, under the United Nations Peace and Development Trust Fund (UNPDF) project.

As part of this project, the Government of Malawi hosted a round table in Lilongwe from 25-29 July, which brought together national counter-terrorism stakeholders, UNODC, SADC, and the African Union/African Center for Strategic Studies and Research and international experts. The round table provided a platform for studying national and regional threats and challenges, international approaches to confronting terrorist threats in the region, and evaluating current national efforts. In addition to the Roundtable, UNODC facilitated national training from 27 to 28 July for law enforcement and criminal justice officials, to identify effective approaches and enhance capacity for rule-of-law-based investigations and prosecutions in terrorism and relevant crimes.⁹²

3. Botswana

The Committee against Torture this morning opened its seventy-fourth session, which is being held in Geneva from 12 to 29 July. With regard to Botswana, located in sub-Saharan Africa, the Committee expressed its deep concern that executions were carried out without prior notification to individuals sentenced to death or their families. It also expressed deep concern about the use of hangings and the failure to hand over the bodies of those executed to their relatives for burial. The Committee expressed concern that the State of Botswana has not yet defined torture as a specific crime, and called on the State party to develop a definition of torture in its national law in line with the International Convention against Torture, and to ensure the absolute and non-derogable prohibition of torture.⁹³

UNODC and Southern Africa Development Community Join Efforts to Support Southern African Countries Counter the Growing Threat of Terrorism in the Region, Office on Drugs and Crime, <https://bit.ly/3p6qn9n>
UN Committee against Torture publishes findings on Botswana, Nicaragua, State of Palestine and the United Arab Emirates, ⁹³
<https://bit.ly/3bIS7hq>



Conclusion and recommendations

It is well known that the phenomenon of terrorism is not confined to a specific region. Therefore, civil society at the international and regional levels must pay great attention to this phenomenon and seek to intensify efforts for cooperation to address the phenomenon of terrorism and violence. Based on this role, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights presents a set of recommendations to the relevant African countries covered by this report.

First: Maat recommends Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso to unite in order to confront ISIS, which adopts most terrorist operations in the three countries, and to address the bodies and countries concerned with confronting ISIS in order to help confront this organization.

Second: Maat recommends the State of Sudan to put aside the political dispute and regulate the right to expression and demonstration, and ensure that the demonstrations are peaceful, and to pay attention to the tribal conflict, which claimed the lives of 105 people this month, and the work of customary councils in the state of Darfur in order to heal the rift at home and stop the fighting.

Third: Maat calls for opening an urgent investigation into the crime of burning children alive in the Democratic Republic of the Congo for which the Allied Democratic Forces are responsible, and to condemn this crime regionally and internationally because of the ugliness of the crime and a direct violation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and international law.

Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights also presents some recommendations to the government of the State of Ethiopia in order to address this situation and get out of the vicious circle of violence and terrorism:

First: Maat calls on the Ethiopian government to strengthen cooperation with international mechanisms, especially the International Committee of Experts on Ethiopia, and to allow it access to areas relevant to its investigation without delay, so that it can visit the sites and speak freely and confidentially with survivors, witnesses and other concerned persons.



Second: The Ethiopian government must deal with the issue of Al-Shabaab militants storming its borders with a lot of transparency, instead of adopting secrecy and not declaring the actual number of victims by the government so that the issue of war will be presented with a clear vision for the international community to provide the assistance required to dry up the continuous flow of militants.

Third: To stop the alleged development rhetoric and pay attention to the incurable issues that penetrate the fabric of the state from the inside through massacres and tribal conflicts and from the outside with the neighboring terrorist groups, and to stop the media discourse issued by the Ethiopian government that what it is suffering from war at home and abroad is premeditated aggression against it and an external plan to weaken it.

Fourth: The importance of the work of customary councils in order to converge the views between the conflicting ethnicities in Ethiopia to avoid fighting and violence.