

Lens of terrorist operations and Acts of violence in Africa

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مناخات للسلام والتنمية وحقوق الإنسان
Maat For Peace, Development, and Human Rights

Preamble

Terrorist organizations are usually created and nourished within conflict-plagued countries as well as chaotic and politically unstable environments, where they aspire to bring about political change and promote different ideologies. Monitoring terrorist flows would provide a glance of the security threats that Africa suffers from if the necessary measures are not taken to contain them.

The depletion of environmental resources is closely connected to the rise of terrorist organizations. Countries that suffer from environmental degradation are also among the most violent, because citizens lack safety of person, water or food, which exacerbates the situation, especially since terrorist organizations are constantly working on developing their tactics in proportion to environmental developments, which makes them superior by exploiting the political vacuum.

In line with this, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights continues its efforts to track the progress of terrorist and violent operations in Africa, and issues its monthly report entitled "**Lens of Terrorist Operations and Acts of Violence in Africa: May 2022.**"

This report highlights the terrorist and violent operations, their developments and statistics in the African corridors. In May 2022, 720 people were killed, and hundreds others were injured as a result of terrorist operations. The report concludes with a set of recommendations to the governments and bodies concerned.

First: Monitoring Methodology

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 are often based on open sources such as the Internet, as well as reliable and credible news sites.

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 report different numbers of victims at times, or update their data after a few days of the monitoring process.

b. The concept of terrorism upon which the report is based:

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 and the countering-terrorism efforts in May

a. North Africa Region

a. Egypt

On May 7, the Egyptian army announced on its official Facebook page that a group of takfiri elements attacked the water raising point east of the canal, and the elements tasked with operating at the point clashed and confronted them, killing an officer and 10 soldiers and wounding 5 individuals. The "Islamic State" organization, in its account on the Telegram application, claimed responsibility for the attack.¹

On May 11, the Egyptian army announced that five of its soldiers were killed as a result of confronting “terrorist elements” in North Sinai governorate, and that the army had carried out strikes in response to the attack, confirming the killing of 23 “takfiri elements” in the same governorate.²

On May 19, the Egyptian Ministry of Interior announced that it had thwarted a terrorist attack that targeted a security ambush in North Sinai, killing ten Da'esh militants.³

¹ مصر - مقتل خمسة جنود في ثاني هجوم دام خلال أسبوع بسيناء، france24، ٧ مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3x4m6cQ>
² تنظيم "الدولة الإسلامية" يعن مسؤوليته عن هجوم أودى بحياة ١١ عنصرًا من الجيش المصري غرب سيناء، DW، 11 مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3x9BPVv>
³ إحباط هجوم إرهابي استهدف كمينًا أمنيا في شمال سيناء، العين الإخبارية، ١٩ مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3xa2vFw>

2. Libya

On May 5, the city of Al-Zawiya, west of the Libyan capital, Tripoli, witnessed violent clashes inside the city, specifically near the Omar Al-Mukhtar junction, which broke out after an attack by a group known as "Bouziriba Militia" against the so-called "Far Militia".⁴

On May 28, elements of the Eighth Force Militia - Al-Nawasi clashed with elements of the Central Support Agent of the Ministry of Interior in the Zawiyat Al-Dahmani area in the center of the capital, Tripoli. As a result of these clashes, one person was killed.⁵

b. East Africa Region

1. Sudan

On May 8, 3 people, including a policeman, were killed and about 7 others were injured in bloody tribal clashes in Sennar state, central Sudan.⁶ On May 17, two Sudanese workers were killed by Ethiopian militia bullets, and another was wounded after their incursion into Sudanese territory at the Qalabat area in the state of Gedaref in the east of the country.⁷

On May 18, a popular artist, who was a human rights activist, was killed by gunmen.⁸ On May 21, a protester was killed in the Omdurman protests after being shot in the chest, probably with a shotgun.⁹

Among the manifestations of tribal violence is that on May 22, at least 13 people were killed and dozens injured, as a result of tribal clashes in the Sudanese state of West Kordofan¹⁰.

On May 23, the General Coordination of Displaced Persons and Refugees said that at least 4 people were wounded when gunmen belonging to the "Janjaweed" militia fired live bullets in the states of Central and North Darfur.¹¹ On May 25, 7 people were killed and 4 others were

⁴ ليبيا: اشتباكات عنيفة بين جماعتين مسلحتين في مدينة الزاوية، الميادين، ٥ مايو ٢٠٢٢ <https://bit.ly/3wbBeSH>

⁵ اندلاع اشتباكات مسلحة في ليبيا ومقتل أحد الأشخاص، فيتو، ٢٨ مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3NkXHnR>

⁶ قتلى وجرحى في اشتباكات قبلية وسط السودان، فرانس ٢٤، ٨ مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3P4vjDW>

⁷ قتل عمال سودانيين برصاص مليشيات إيثيوبية، أخبار السودان، ١٧ مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3xtUSEj>

⁸ أندوكاتي.. مقتل فنان شعبي في السودان يعمق جراح غرب دارفور، العين الإخبارية، ١٨ مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3NWrsew>

⁹ مقتل متظاهر سوداني خلال احتجاجات في أم درمان، العين الإخبارية، ٢٢ مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3Q6jxNI>

¹⁰ شبح الاشتباكات القبلية بالسودان.. مقتل ١٣ شخصاً بكردفان، العين الإخبارية، ٢٣ مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3mid6Jr>

¹¹ السودان: إصابة «٤» أشخاص برصاص مليشيات «الجنجويد» وسط وشمال دارفور، التغيير، ٢٥ مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3G79qU9>

wounded in tribal clashes in the village of “Al-Musaba’at” in El Nuhud locality, at the hands of armed men who attacked the village.¹²

On the same day, a number of neighborhoods of the Sudanese capital, Khartoum, witnessed violent confrontations between the police and protesters against the army's continuation in power, causing a number of injuries, but no victims.¹³ On May 29, two Sudanese protesters were killed during the demonstrations that took place in different areas of the capital, Khartoum.¹⁴

2. South Sudan

On May 10, fighting between armed groups in Leer County, Unity State, South Sudan, killed at least 13 people.¹⁵ On May 17, 28 people were killed and 30 others were injured during attempts to steal livestock in the north of the country by gunmen.¹⁶

3. Somalia

On May 4, at least ten Burundian soldiers were killed in an attack by Al-Shabaab extremists on an African Union force camp in Somalia.¹⁷ On May 7, armed men assassinated a government soldier named Choti Abdullah in the city of “Beledweyne”, the centre of Hiran region, in the state of Hirshabelle.¹⁸ On May 11, Al-Qaeda-linked Al-Shabaab movement claimed responsibility for an explosion targeting the convoy of a provincial police force commander in the Aylshabyha area on the outskirts of the capital, Mogadishu, injuring 4 of his guards.¹⁹

On the same day, 3 people, including 2 soldiers, were killed and 7 others were wounded in a suicide attack in the capital, Mogadishu.²⁰

On May 12, the armed youth movement targeted a base of African forces in the “Bio Uday” area in the Middle Shabelle region with mortar shells, which led to two deaths and injuries.²¹ On May 15, Al-Shabaab fighters took control of a military base in the central Shabelle region,

¹² حرق قرية “المستبعات” ومقتل ٧ أشخاص في اشتباكات قبلية بغرب كردفان، السودان، ٢٥ مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3ay4H2c>

¹³ مواجهات عنيفة بين الشرطة ومحتجين ضد حكم العسكر في السودان، أفريقيا، ٢٩ مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3IKF0gZ>

¹⁴ مقتل متظاهرين سودانيين اثنين في احتجاجات جديدة ضد الانقلاب العسكري، وكالة الأنباء الليبية، <https://bit.ly/3wUxF50>

¹⁵ جنوب السودان: التصاعد الأخير في القتال يؤدي إلى مقتل وإصابة العشرات، أخبار الأمم المتحدة، ١٠ مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3tiURtX>

¹⁶ ٢٨ قتيلًا في محاولات لسرقة مائية في جنوب السودان، إيلاف، ١٧ مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3xsU2xB>

¹⁷ مقتل عشرة جنود بورونديين في هجوم على معسكر للاتحاد الإفريقي في الصومال، بوابة أفريقيا الإخبارية، ٤ مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3yKINin>

¹⁸ اغتيال جندي حكومي في مدينة بلدوين، الصومال الجديد، ٧ مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3MjVLKH>

¹⁹ حركة الشباب تتبني مسؤولية تفجير استهداف قائد شرطة إقليم بنادر في ضواحي مقديشو، الصومال الجديد، ١١ مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3wnbtib>

²⁰ مصرع ٣ أشخاص جراء تفجير انتحاري في مقديشو، الصومال الجديد، ١١ مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/3LcQFV2>

²¹ قتلان وجرحى في هجوم لحركة الشباب على منطقة في إقليم شبيلي الوسطى، الصومال الجديد، ١٢ مايو ٢٠٢٢، <https://bit.ly/37K48mZ>

following the withdrawal of the peacekeeping forces of the African Union Transitional Mission in Somalia (Atmis).²²

On May 21, fighters from Al-Shabaab launched an attack on a security checkpoint belonging to the Somali government forces on the outskirts of Balaad city in the central Shabelle region, adjacent to the capital Mogadishu, killing 6 soldiers and wounding dozens.²³

On May 22, in Galkayo, capital of Mudug region, central Somalia, gunmen assassinated a local official in the city administration.²⁴ On the same day, 6 Somali soldiers were killed and several others were wounded in an attack carried out by the terrorist "Al-Shabaab" movement in southern Somalia.²⁵ On May 29, in the Lower Shabelle region, adjacent to the capital Mogadishu, 3 soldiers were killed and another wounded in an explosion at a Somali army security point in an area near the city of Barawi.²⁶

On May 30, fighting took place between Somali Federal Government forces and Al-Shabaab militants in Afgoye city, killing one person and wounding two others.²⁷

4. Ethiopia

On 1 May, the Ethiopian Federal Army announced that security forces in Ethiopia's Oromia Regional state killed many members of the Oromo Liberation Army rebels. And the number of members was not disclosed yet. On 25 May, fighting took place in the western part of Ethiopia's Somali region of City between Somali militias and ethnic Afar, killing eight people and injuring seven others.

On May 28, the Sudanese army announced that three Sudanese had been shot dead by Ethiopian forces. On 31 May, two people were killed and three abducted in the Gambela region of southwestern Ethiopia, and the attack was attributed to local rebels.

²² <https://bit.ly/3NkKKKj> ٢٠٢٢ مايو ١٥ الصومال الجديد، القوات الإفريقية منها، الصومال الجديد، ١٥ مايو ٢٠٢٢

²³ <https://bit.ly/3luIWmX>، ٢٠٢٢ مايو ٢١، الصومال الجديد، الصومال الجديد، ٢١ مايو ٢٠٢٢

²⁴ <https://bit.ly/3at0HJU>، ٢٠٢٢ مايو ٢٢، الصومال الجديد، الصومال الجديد، ٢٢ مايو ٢٠٢٢

²⁵ <https://bit.ly/3GZJ8n9>، ٢٠٢٢ مايو ٢٢، الصومال الجديد، الصومال الجديد، ٢٢ مايو ٢٠٢٢

²⁶ <https://bit.ly/3Nsk0I7>، ٢٠٢٢ مايو ٢٩، الصومال الجديد، الصومال الجديد، ٢٩ مايو ٢٠٢٢

²⁷ <https://bit.ly/3NnQseN>، ٢٠٢٢ مايو ٣٠، الصومال الجديد، الصومال الجديد، ٣٠ مايو ٢٠٢٢

5. Eritrea

On May 31, Eritrean forces bombed a town in northern Ethiopia two months after the quiet conflict in the Tigray region, killing a 14-year-old girl, wounding at least 18, and demolishing 12 houses.

An Eritrean border guard contingent also killed a citizen at the entrance to the Eritrean "Adebre" post, and they confiscated his funds because he did not pay the bribe paid by others to the Eritrean regime's deputies inside Sudanese territory.

C. West Africa

1) Burkina Faso

On 6 May, an armed group killed 7 soldiers and 4 Army soldiers in two ambushes in Burkina Faso's troubled north. On May 8, at least 12 people, 10 members of forces loyal to Burkina Faso's army and two civilians, were killed in an ambush by armed men in the north of the country.

On 15 May, the army leadership in Burkina Faso announced that 40 people had been killed in 3 attacks north and east of the country. On 21 May, the Burkina Faso Army announced that an attack on the country's eastern Madjuri military base Killed 11 of its soldiers and 20 wounded.

On 22 May, the army in Burkina Faso announced the death of five of its soldiers and 30 terrorists in the north of the country following a suspected militant attack on a military unit.

On 24 May, according to local authorities, 11 civilians died in attacks on two villages in northern Burkina Faso after unidentified gunmen targeted two residential gatherings in Sinoe State.

On 25 May, local media in Burkina Faso reported that some 50 civilians were killed in an unidentified armed attack.

2) Nigeria

On 8 May, at least 48 people were killed in attacks by militants on three villages in the north-western state of Zamfara. On 11 May, at least six soldiers and two bandits were killed during a fire fight in the north-eastern state of Taraba, Nigeria.



On 13 May, students in Nigeria killed and cremated a Christian student after accusing her of abusing the Islamic faith and police arrested two students and closed the state's total government until further notice.

On May 14, ISIL released a video showing the execution of some 20 Christian civilians in the north-eastern of Borno. On 24 May, 30 civilians were killed in north-eastern Nigeria in an attack by jihadists in response to an army raid.

On May 25, at least 50 people were killed around the town of Ran, Borno State, in Nigeria's north-eastern far north, near the border with Cameroon.

3) Cameroon

On 30 May, 24 civilians were killed and some 60 others wounded by armed separatists in English-speaking southwest Cameroon, where a bloody conflict.

4) Mali

On May 31, a Jordanian United Nations peacekeeper was killed in Mali and three others were wounded in an attack on a motorcade in Kidal, northern Mali.

5) Togo

On 13 May, the Togolese authorities announced that 8 soldiers were killed and 13 wounded in an attack by unidentified gunmen, the first of its kind in the Gulf of Guinea, bordering Burkina Faso.

6) Chad

On May 30, about 100 people were killed and about 40 others wounded in violent fighting during unofficial gold excavations in a remote area of northern Chad.

7) Niger

On 27 May, two members of the Nigerian security forces were killed and wounded during a violent asylum-seekers' demonstration at a United Nations camp in the large city of Agadez in northern Niger.



D. Central Africa

1. Democratic Republic of the Congo

On 9 May, Congolese authorities reported that an armed group launched an attack on a group of villages in the country's north-eastern province of Ituri, killing 52 people, abducting 100 others, and looting several properties. On 10 May, at least 14 civilians were killed in a displaced persons' camp in Ituri, north-eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, in an attack suspected of having been carried out by militants from the Congo Development Cooperative (Kodiko) militia.

On 23 May, military personnel and 7 Ugandan rebels were attacked by armed groups in a military operation by the Congolese army east of the country.

On 28 May, at least 21 people were killed in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in the latest suspected attack attributed to the Allied Democratic Forces rebels. On May 29, at least 37 civilians were killed in Beni, the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, by "allied democratic forces" rebels. On 30 May, 14 people were killed in an Allied Democratic Forces (ADF) attack in the town of Bulongo in the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo.

2. Central Africa

On May 15, 10 civilians were killed in an attack by rebels in Central Africa, a Central African country that has been experiencing civil war for years.

E. South Africa

1. Mozambique

On 25 May, police in Mozambique reported that at least three villagers had been beheaded and women abducted in new "jihadist" attacks in the north-east of the country in one of the most heinous crimes in the region this year.

Second: Terrorist Operations in Africa and States' Countering Efforts in May

1. North Africa Region

1. Egypt

Since the ISIS attacks in early May, the armed forces raided the dens of ISIS members in Egypt, foiled a terrorist attack east of the Canal, and killed several militants.

2. Libya

At the end of May, the Director of the Moral Directorate of the General Command Forces of Libya announced the launch of a ground military operation supported by air cover in all areas of the south of Libya to catch up with the remnants of ISIS towards the borders of Chad and Niger, after command forces targeting them.

3. Morocco

In mid-May, delegations from African and European countries, the United States, NATO, and the Interpol met at a first-ever security meeting in Morocco in an African country to discuss ways to combat ISIS around the world, especially in the Sahel-Saharan region.

The meeting was held after the terrorist organization's threats to the African continent, and the participants pledged to confront its return in the Middle East and all over the world.

B. West Africa Region

1. Mali

On May 10, the Malian army announced the elimination of 56 militants and the arrest of 16 others, during several military attacks against the bases of armed groups in the north, west and center of the country.²⁸

2. Nigeria

On 15 May, the Multinational Joint Task Force operating in Nigeria announced that at least 300 armed members of the extremist group Boko Haram had been killed on the outskirts of Lake Chad, having fallen into 30 separate confrontations since early May. The Joint Mission Force was assessing its operations to prepare for the next critical phase.²⁹ The Nigerian Army is campaigning effectively in the north of the country, with the Nigerian Air Force's Special Forces trained by the British Army, a project that has begun to have good results in the fight against terrorism.

3. Niger

²⁸ <https://bit.ly/396EoiG> الجيش المالي يعزل مقتل ٥٦ مسلحاً واعتقال ١٦ آخرين، بولاية أفريقيا الاخبارية،

²⁹ RT مقتل ٣٠٠ عنصر من جماعة "بوكو حرام" على أطراف بحيرة تشاد، <https://bit.ly/3aw2Vi3>

On May 27, Niger announced that its forces had killed about 40 Boko Haram extremists on islands in Lake Chad between Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and Chad.³⁰

C. South Africa Region

1. Mozambique

On May 20, Mozambique's parliament approved a strict new anti-terror law that provides for heavy prison sentences for convicted jihadists and anyone who spreads false information about the country's jihadi insurgency.³¹

Third: Indicators & Conclusions

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

Terrorist operations carried out by extremist militants continue to claim many lives. This month, terrorist operations and cases of violence claimed the lives of 720 innocent civilians.

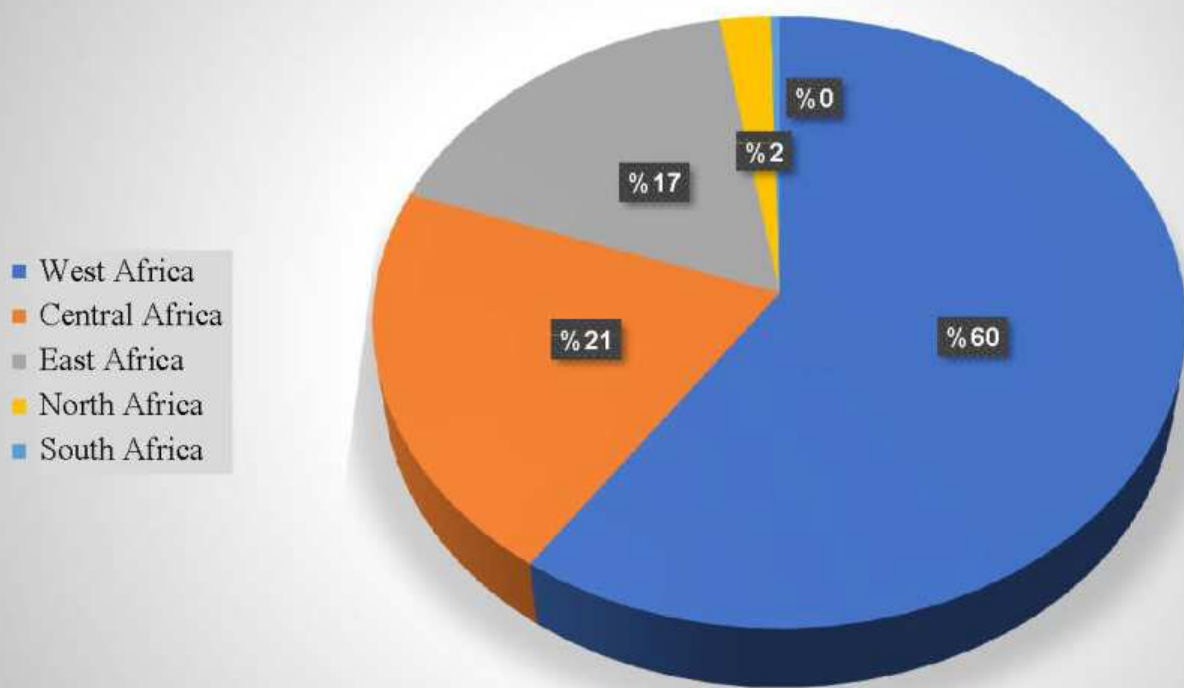
With 429 deaths, or 59.5% of the total number of victims reported in Africa during May, West Africa had the largest share of victims of terrorism. Central Africa came in second place, for the first time in several months, due to the several operations carried out in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), which claimed the lives of 150 victims of murder and violence. East Africa came in third place with 122 victims, followed by North Africa with 16 deaths killed by ISIS-affiliated armed groups positioned in North Africa. Finally, South Africa came in fifth place with 3 deaths fell during a terrorist operation in Mozambique.

East Africa had 16.9% of the total percentage of victims in Africa, whereas Central African had 20.8%, North Africa had 2.2% and finally, South Africa had the lowest percentage at 0.41%.

³⁰ <https://bit.ly/3NwztXS> النيجر: مقتل ٤٠ إرهابياً من «بوكو حرام» في بحيرة تشاد، الشرق الأوسط،

³¹ موزمبيق تقرر قانوناً صارماً لمكافحة الإرهاب، بيروت ٢٦، <https://bit.ly/3zjyw0B>

relative distribution of victims of terrorist operations in the five regions of Africa



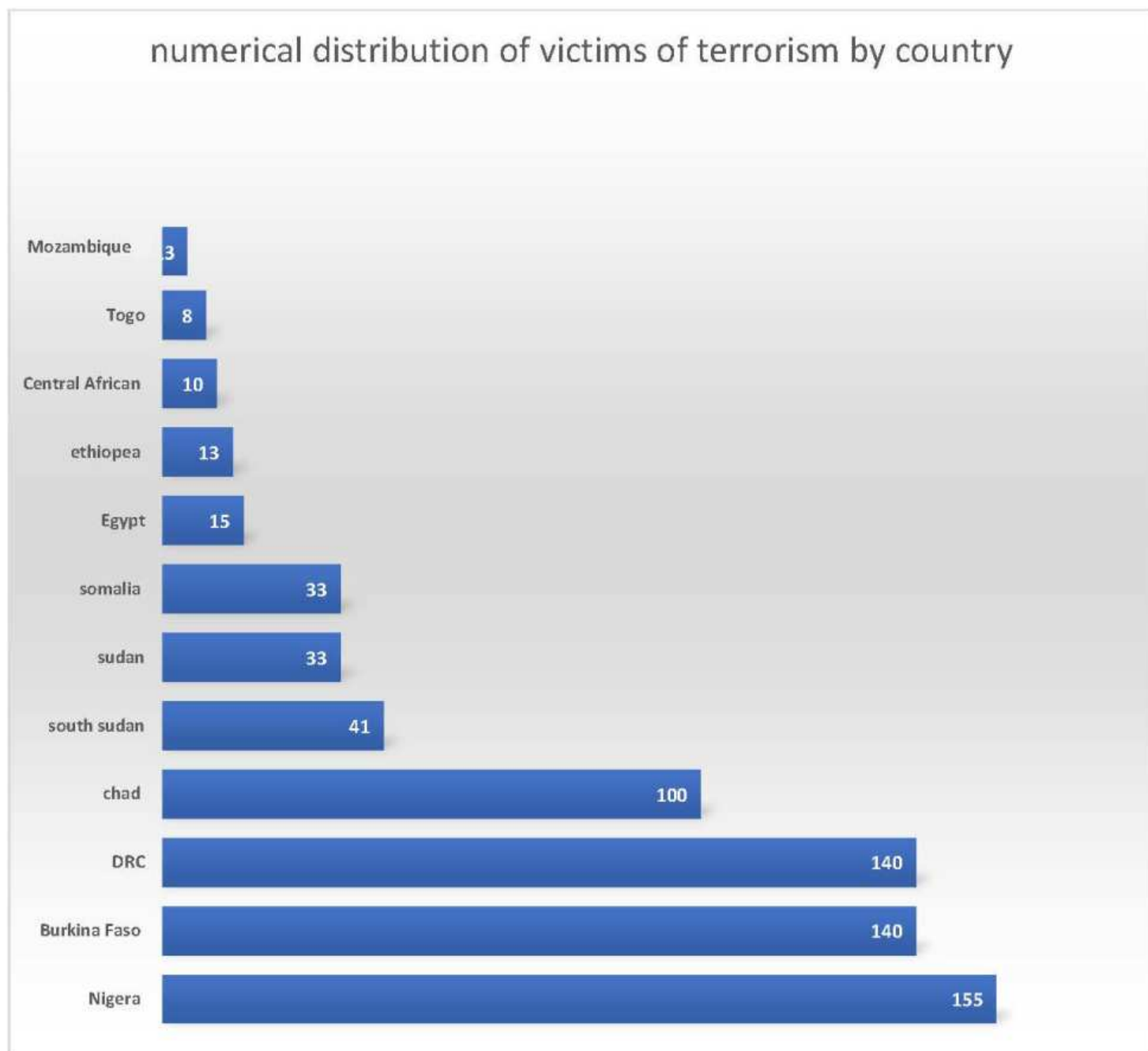
B. Numerical distribution of victims of terrorism by country

As to numerical distribution, Nigeria was the country with the largest casualties, with 155 of the total terrorist operations in May. The second place was shared by both Burkina Faso and the DRC, with difference in the targets and the scale of operations. Terrorist operations in both countries have deliberately targeted and killed between 30 and 50 civilians. In West and Central Africa, terrorist groups focus on attacking specific targets that would create a local and international echo, in order to demonstrate their strength and attract the attention of the whole world.

Chad comes in third place. But, the situation in Chad requires further investigation and analysis. In Chad, there was a violent incident at a mine that extracted unofficial gold and two tribes fought over it, causing 100 people to be killed. This large number fell as a result of a violent incident, showing that violent incidents are no less dangerous than terrorist operations, since both of which claim the lives of many innocent people, and this tragic incident made Chad come third, although no terrorist operations took place this month, but in the end civilian lives fell as a result of fighting.

South Sudan came in fourth place with 41 deaths, followed by Sudan and Somalia with 33 deaths in each country.

Egypt came in six place, with two terrorist operations and 15 deaths, followed by Ethiopia with 13 deaths, Central Africa with 10 deaths, Togo with 8 victims and finally Mozambique with 3 victims.



C. Figures between April 2022 and May 2022: overview of violence and terrorism in Africa

The number of victims of terrorist operations fell in May compared to its number in April. In April, the death toll was 726. In May, the total number of victims was 720. In the April 2022 report, East Africa topped the list of violent countries due to Al-Shabaab's terrorist attacks, the conflict in Ethiopia and the lack of security in Sudan brought the death toll in the region to 408. In May, statistics have dramatically changed. West Africa topped the list of violent countries due to the attacks of Boko Haram and ISIS in West Africa, which caused the death of 429 victims in the region. The situation therefore predicts an increase in the activity of terrorist groups in the next month in West Africa because both Burkina Faso and Nigeria were the deadliest countries as a result of terrorist attacks by 155 and 140, respectively, this month.

Fourth: What is behind numbers... Under the lens of Terrorist Operations

A. Change in the Targets of terrorist organizations

From the number of terrorist operations this month, it is evident that terrorist organizations are looking for new hotspots to settle. These groups usually choose conflict-plagued countries, and politically unstable regions. These chaotic environments offer perfect haven for these groups in order to thrive and grow. Extremist groups have recently begun to operate in Africa and carry out major terrorist operations. Announcing the emergence of a new state for ISIS in Central Africa, especially in the DRC and Mozambique, may be a confirmation of their potential rise and reemergence.

Given the large numbers of victims detailed above, we are convinced that the stereotypical image of countering terrorism in Africa is no longer achievable. Terrorist organizations are becoming increasingly widespread and rampant as the international community continues to denounce their crimes. Moreover, in West and Central Africa, terrorist groups focus on attacking specific targets that would create a local and international echo, in order to demonstrate their strength and spread fear among civilians

Based on the forgoing, Nigeria is the deadliest country in the region this month, and Africa, as a whole, is fighting Boko Haram, Africa's most dangerous and deadliest organization.

Burkina Faso is suffering under the burnet of bloody attacks, which had grown markedly this month, with 8 terrorist operations claiming the lives of 140 people.

Burkina Faso is coveted by all terrorist organizations, topped by ISIS, for several reasons including its gold mines, which are profitable source of income for these organizations.

The DRC, which witnessed an increase in terrorist activity through the Central African State during the month, was subjected to 6 terrorist operations that resulted in the death of 140 owing to the complexity and interconnectedness of the security landscape.

Security tension between Rwanda and DRC is one of the most important issues to be tackled to avoid more terrorist activities in the DRC that would happen as a result of preoccupation with disputes with Rwanda rather than armed terrorist groups at home.

Having analyzed the serious terrorist operations that plagued West and Central Africa, we make the following observations on terrorist organizations:

- 1- Terrorist organizations are becoming so dangerous that they no longer depend on traditional weapons, but rather use advanced weapons that are not even possessed by the armies of targeted countries.
- 2- The breeding of terrorist organizations is no longer a threat posed by a particular organization, as terrorism continues to sweep the whole continent day after day.
- 3- Increased intercommunal violence in Africa and fighting for tribal or religious reasons.
- 4- Terrorism continues to spread and prevail, to include not only Nigeria and Somalia but also other countries such as Mali, Burkina Faso, DRC and Chad.

Recommendations

Generally, it can be said that no African region today is immune to violent terrorist extremism. In earlier time, terrorist groups were clearly operating in North Africa, Mali and Nigeria, but today, there is a steady increase in the number of violent terrorist activities in Burkina Faso, the DRC, Chad and South Sudan, which may then extend to poorer, less developed and more insecure African states, which urges us to make these recommendations to the States concerned in order to put an end to the increased activity of terrorist groups.

First: Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights recommends that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner to step up the efforts of the international mechanisms to investigate the deliberate killings committed by Ethiopia on the joint border with Sudan, especially since Ethiopia didn't conduct a local investigation into these crimes.

Second: Maat recommends recommended the international mechanisms concerned with countering terrorism to provide international support through training military soldiers in the Central and West Africa regions, especially the countries most affected by ISIS strikes in Central Africa.

Third: Maat calls on the African Union to establish a regional mechanism that organizes expanded regional activities, supports international cooperation efforts necessary to combating terrorism and promoting channels of communication and exchanging of experiences between the member states of the Union.

Fourth: Maat for Peace affirms that any solutions to stop the spread of ISIS in Africa will depend on the national authorities of the same region and their ongoing cooperation and exchange of information related to combating terrorism and the movements of foreign terrorist fighters.