



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

Report on lens of terrorist operations in Africa

maat for peace development
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Summary of Report

Lens of Terrorist Operations in Africa

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Preamble

The international system, its dynamism, and the interactions of its conflicting parties increases terrorism and its qualitative and geographical spread. Thus, it intersects with development, peace, and humanitarian trends. The pace of terrorist operations and their repercussions have exacerbated in Africa, which became home to the most dangerous terrorist organizations in the world and its rebel group in all regions of the continent.

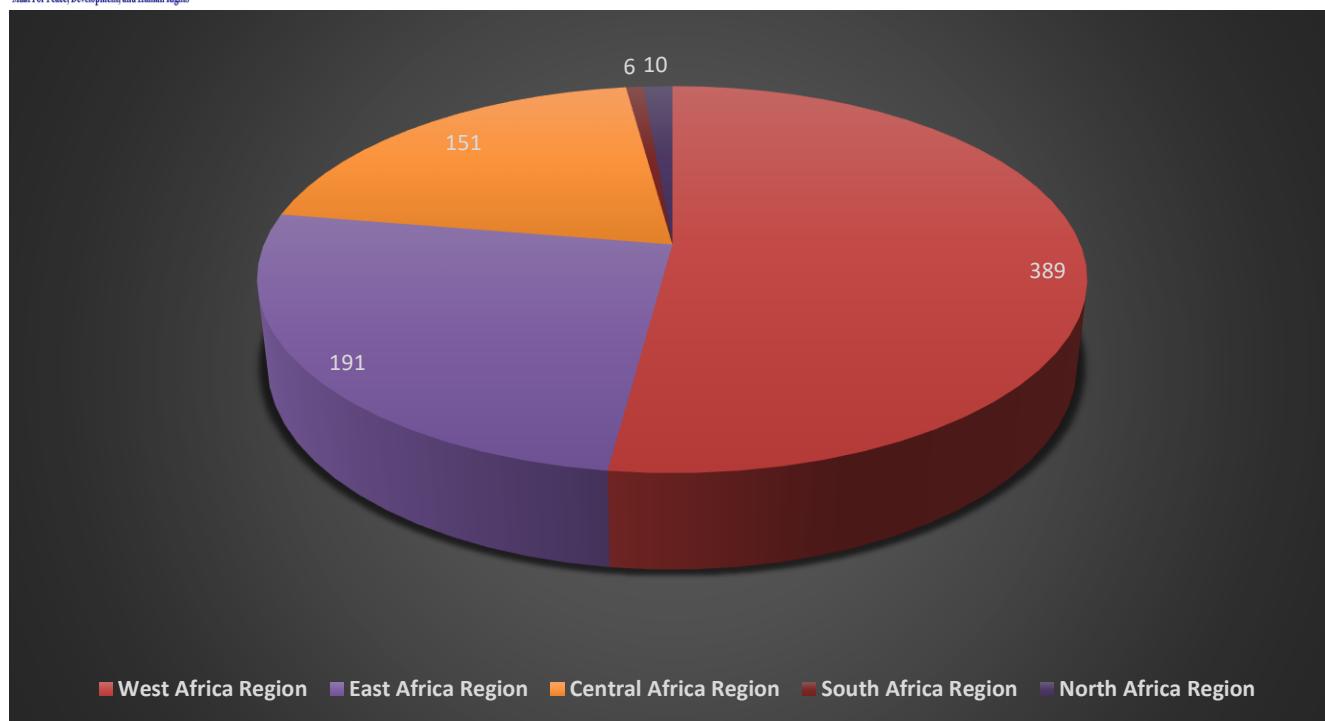
In doing so, Africa, its states, and peoples are undertaking strenuous and accelerating efforts by launching defensive, preventive, and proactive strategies, to dry up and eradicate terrorism social, political, economic, security, and cultural incubators. Accordingly, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights is working hard to track the progress of terrorist and violent operations in Africa. Maat issues its monthly report entitled "lens of Terrorist Operations in Africa, February 2022."

This report aims to shed light on terrorist and violent operations, their developments, and statistics in the African contexts, which February 2022 estimates amounted to about (747) dead, not to mention the accompanying and simultaneous injuries and human rights violations, and concludes with a set recommendations.

Indicators and conclusions... what do the numbers say?

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

Terrorist operations escalated in February 2022, to record about 747 deaths in Africa. West Africa ranked first, with (389) deaths, that is (52%) of the total percentage of victims, followed by East Africa with (191) deaths, that is (25.5%). In third place, came Central Africa with (151) dead people, that is (20%); distributed between the DRC, with (144, 7) and Chad. North Africa ranks fourth with (1.3 %) or (10) deaths, South Africa ranks fifth and least in terms of the number of victims with (6) deaths or (0.8%).



B. Numerical distribution of victims of terrorism by country

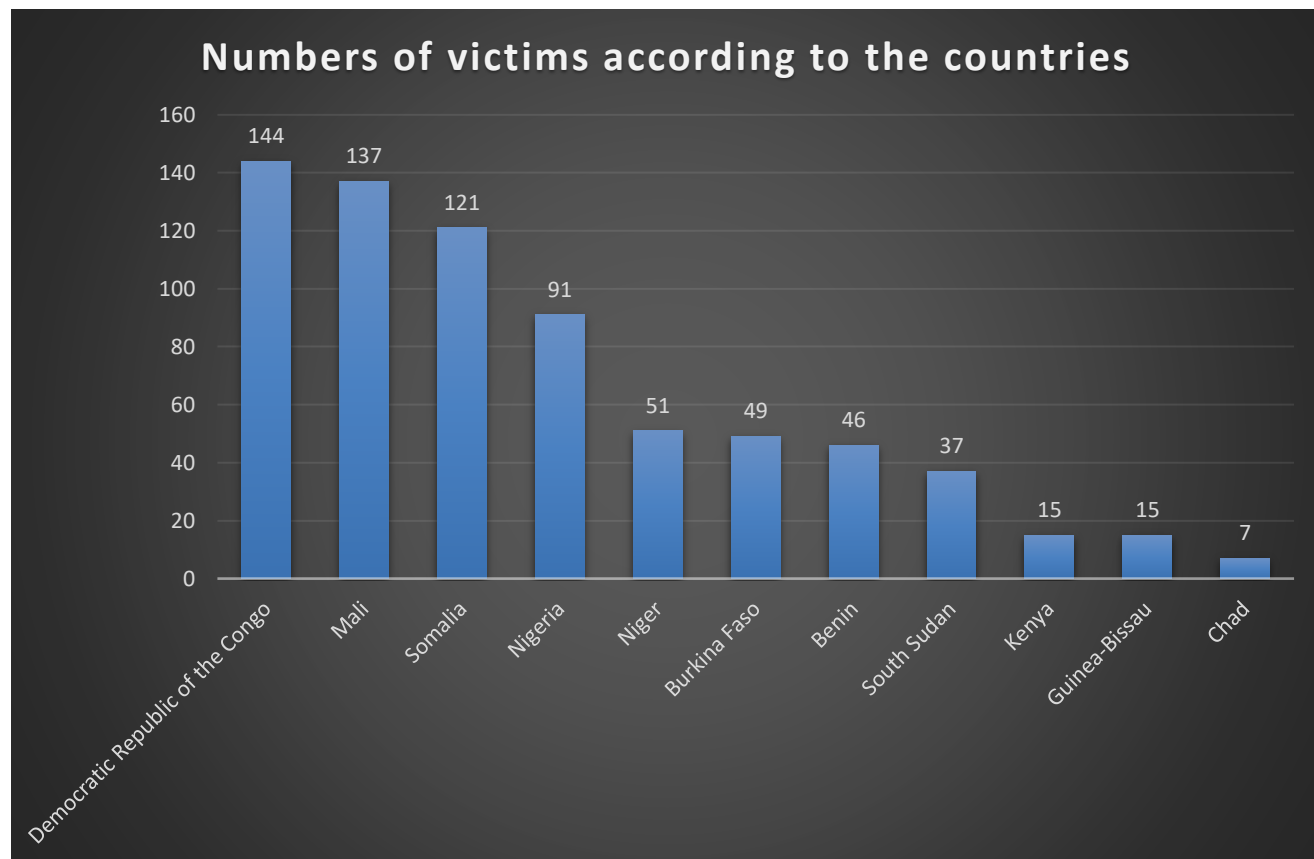
Terrorist operations spread throughout Africa, especially in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Political, security, and economic complications accelerate. On February 2nd, there was an attack on a camp for those fleeing the violence, which left 60 people dead. The death toll reached, by the end of February, about 144 dead, that is 19.2% of the total victims of terrorist operations, which makes it the first regionally and in Africa, ahead of Mali in West Africa, where terrorist groups arms trade and organized crime are active, as it recorded about (137) dead, (18.3%).

In East Africa, terrorist groups, armed militias, and tribal clashes, particularly in Somali, recorded about (121) deaths, that is (16%), and their operations varied between explosive charges, suicide bombings, and armed clashes.

Nigeria, which is located in West Africa, where the Boko Haram group is active and interacts with the fragile security contexts, ranks four with (12.1%) of the total attacks, or more than (91) deaths, of whom only (27) were killed on February 5. It was followed by its counterpart Niger, which hosted about (6.8%) of the total attacks, or

about (51) dead, in the fifth place, ahead of its counterparts from Burkina Faso, Benin, South Sudan, and Kenya, and whose death toll is estimated at (49, 46, 37, and 15) dead respectively.

C. The numbers between January 2022 and February 2022: a look at acts of



violence and terrorism in Africa

The manifestations of Africa and its reports on terrorist operations indicate a widespread and extended challenge. However, in the midst of the analytical and statistical reading of the numbers during January and February 2022, it can be noted that there is a slight decrease in the number of victims of terrorist operations in February by (747) compared to its counterpart in January 2022, estimated at (883), and it should be noted that the West Africa continued to be ranked first in Africa for the second time, with (351, 389) dead. Mali came in first place with (137) deaths, to replace Nigeria which recorded (302) deaths. The Democratic Republic of Congo in Africa, recorded 144 deaths.

Recommendations

After reading, monitoring, and analyzing the reality of the terrorist phenomenon and its developments in Africa in February 2022, Maat for Peace, Development and Rights presents a set of recommendations and proposals as follows:

First: Maat reiterates and affirms that the radical solution to confronting terrorism in Africa lies in intensifying the efforts of all African countries, and actively striving together under the umbrella of the African Union, by activating, reforming, and revitalizing the continental security institutions in order to activate their role in maintaining and establishing African peace.

Second: There is no doubt that political instability represents a fertile environment for the growth of dangerous security repercussions, as is the case in Guinea-Bissau. Therefore, Maat stresses the importance of peaceful transfer of power, elections, and the activation of human rights and freedoms, in line with the provisions of the African Union's Agenda 2063.

Third: In the context of the increasing control of the Boko Haram group over the water resources in the vicinity of Lake Chad, Maat calls on the governments of West African countries to expedite efforts to combat natural resources, especially in light of climate change, and launch water sustainability plans, which prevents the rise of climate changes as one of the factors activating the terrorist phenomenon and the increase of water conflicts between countries or social clashes between pastoralists, as in the West African region - the region that leads in terms of terrorist operations in the context of February.

Fourth: The need for African governments to seek to renew religious discourses and launch cultural and awareness campaigns to remove misconceptions about religious texts, contain propaganda and mobilization means through false and tempting interpretations, prevent hate speech, and promote social peace.

Fifth: Maat reminds the Ethiopian government of its human rights obligations to protect refugees inside its territory, especially Eritrean refugees, who are still in the crossfire and fighting, not to mention their humanitarian, health, and food conditions have deteriorated and humanitarian responses have failed to reach them.