



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

Report on "lens of terrorist operations in Africa in November 2021"

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

Preamble

Terrorism is a national issue that requires serious efforts at the national and regional levels and requires cooperation from all society groups to expose terrorism and its destructive schemes. How long will terrorist groups continue to claim the lives of innocent civilians, and how long will terrorists continue to find support them financially and ideologically with the false ideas that link religion to murder and persecution of others?

During November, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights monitored about 748 murder cases, in addition to a number of cases of abduction and injuries. Maat presents this report to monitor in detail the most prominent terrorist attacks and to provide a set of recommendations in order to enhance the right to life and personal security in Africa.

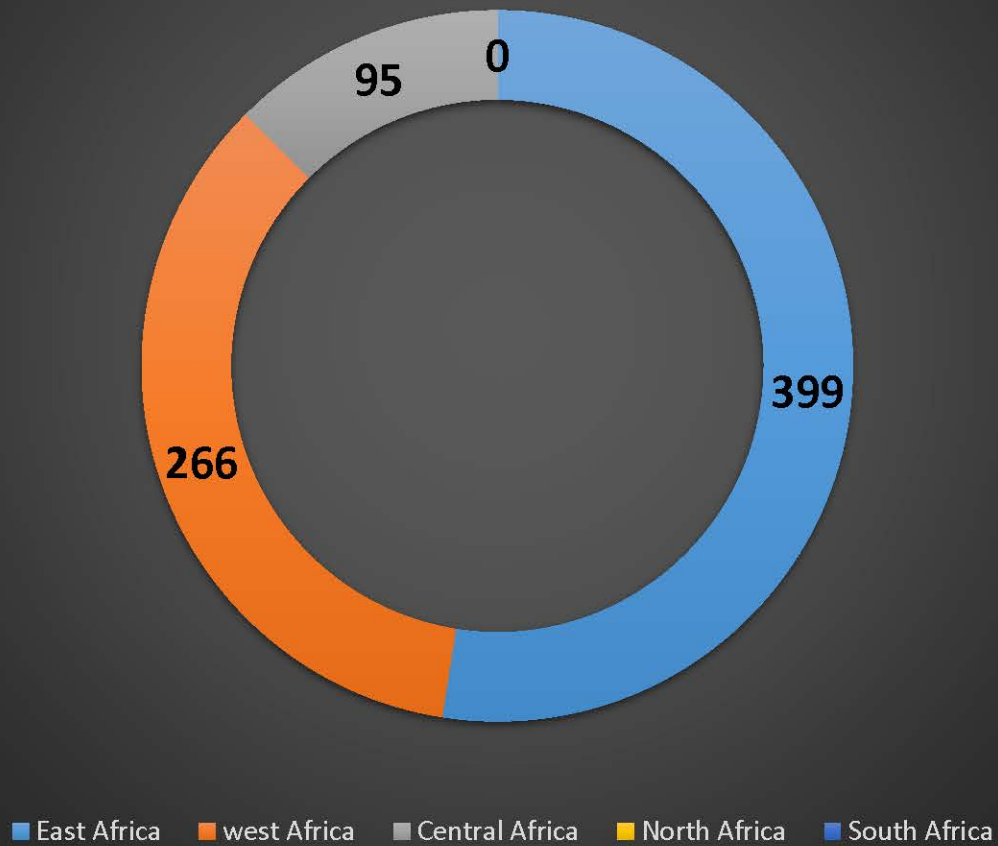
Indicators & conclusions

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

This month, terrorist operations resulted in 748 murder cases, in addition to a number of cases of abduction and injuries. East Africa had the highest number of victims with 399 deaths due to the ongoing fighting in Ethiopia, followed by West Africa, where 266 people were killed, as a result of the successive attacks of Boko Haram in Nigeria, Niger and Burkina Faso. West Africa witnessed a significant increase in the number of victims of terrorist operations during this month.

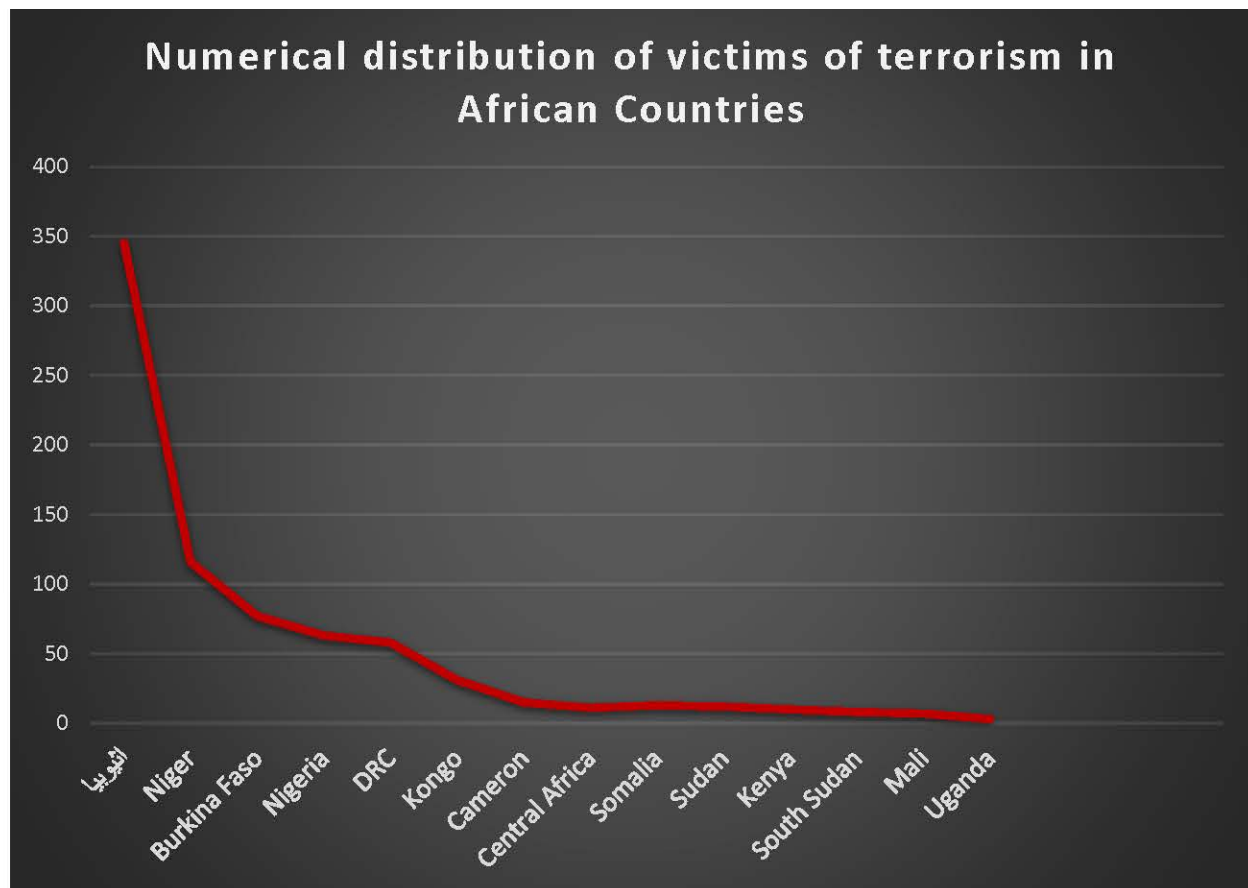
Central Africa came in second place with 95 victims as a result of major terrorist operations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which claimed the lives of many civilians. Finally, both North Africa and South Africa did not experience any terrorist attacks this month.

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



B. The numerical distribution of victims of terrorism by country

Ethiopia had the highest number of terrorist operations this month, with 345 deaths, followed by Niger with 116 deaths, as a single incident claimed the lives of 60 people at once. Burkina Faso came in third place with 77 people killed due to the activity of terrorist groups and Nigeria ranked fourth with 63 victims, followed by the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where terrorist attacks claimed the lives of 58 people and then Cameroon with 15 deaths. Central Africa and Somalia shared the same ranking.



C. Efforts of countries in combating terrorism this month

In an effort to eradicate terrorism, Egypt announced the activation of the “Community of Sahel–Saharan States' Counterterrorism Center” to support the capabilities of African countries. Countries such as Niger and Burkina Faso also launched a number of attacks on terrorist hideouts, killing more than 60 extremists and neutralizing more than 13 combatants within the ranks of these terrorist groups.

Moreover, Algeria called for the need to constantly work on drying up all sources of terrorist financing through the formulation of an African strategy to address this scourge. With an unprecedented valor, the national armies in Africa continue to confront terrorism and eliminate its hotbeds. In Central Africa, the Democratic Republic of the Congo confronts the rebels known as “M23”. The Congolese army announced the restoration of two strategic villages on the eastern border with Uganda after being seized last night by combatants of the rebellious "M23" group.

The Somali army also managed to liquidate five members of Al-Shabaab militia associated with Al-Qaida while they were trying to launch an attack on an airport in Barawi in the South West State of Somalia. By setting up a roadblock in the face of the militias, the army was able to seize the military equipment they had in their possession.

D. numbers between November and October

Reports indicate that acts of violence and terrorism are inconsistent in Africa. In October alone, Africa recorded 559 murder cases as a result of internal disturbances and acts of terrorism, the largest percentage of them were in the east of the continent. As for this month, the murder cases caused by the crimes of the Ethiopian Federal Government increased to 748, which stresses the need for a continuous regional and international efforts to alleviate the Ethiopian anger, in addition to the need for drying up the sources of terrorism in order to reach a phase where we can stop calculating the number of victims of terrorist attacks. These terrorist attacks were concentrated in the East African region for the second month in a row.

Conclusion & Recommendations

In this report, Maat presents some recommendations to the African countries in order to overcome and address the phenomenon of terrorism.

First: The need for the African countries to cooperate fully in combating terrorism, in accordance with their obligations under the international law, with the aim of finding any individual who supports, facilitates, participates or attempts to participate in the financing, planning, arrangement or perpetration of terrorist attacks, or provides a safe haven for terrorists and bringing him/her to justice.

Second: Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights is concerned about the cycle of violence in Ethiopia and calls on the Ethiopian government to support the national dialogue that would end the state of internal war and preserve the rights of the different ethnicities within the country.

Third: Maat recommends that the Somali and Kenyan governments to prepare a strategy to dry up the sources of terrorist financing, if they want to address this phenomenon, which undermines every attempt at political and social stability.

Fourth: Need to intensify cooperation, as the case may be, in exchanging accurate information related to preventing and combating terrorism in a timely manner, in particular strengthening cooperation between Somalia and Nigeria.

Fifth: Need to encourage the relevant regional organizations to establish mechanisms or centers to combat terrorism or to enhance the existing ones, at least in the five regions of Africa.