



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

Report on lens of **terrorist** **operations** in Africa

December 2021





Summary of Maat's December's 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 December, Maat for Peace, Development and Human Rights monitored about 883 cases of murder, 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

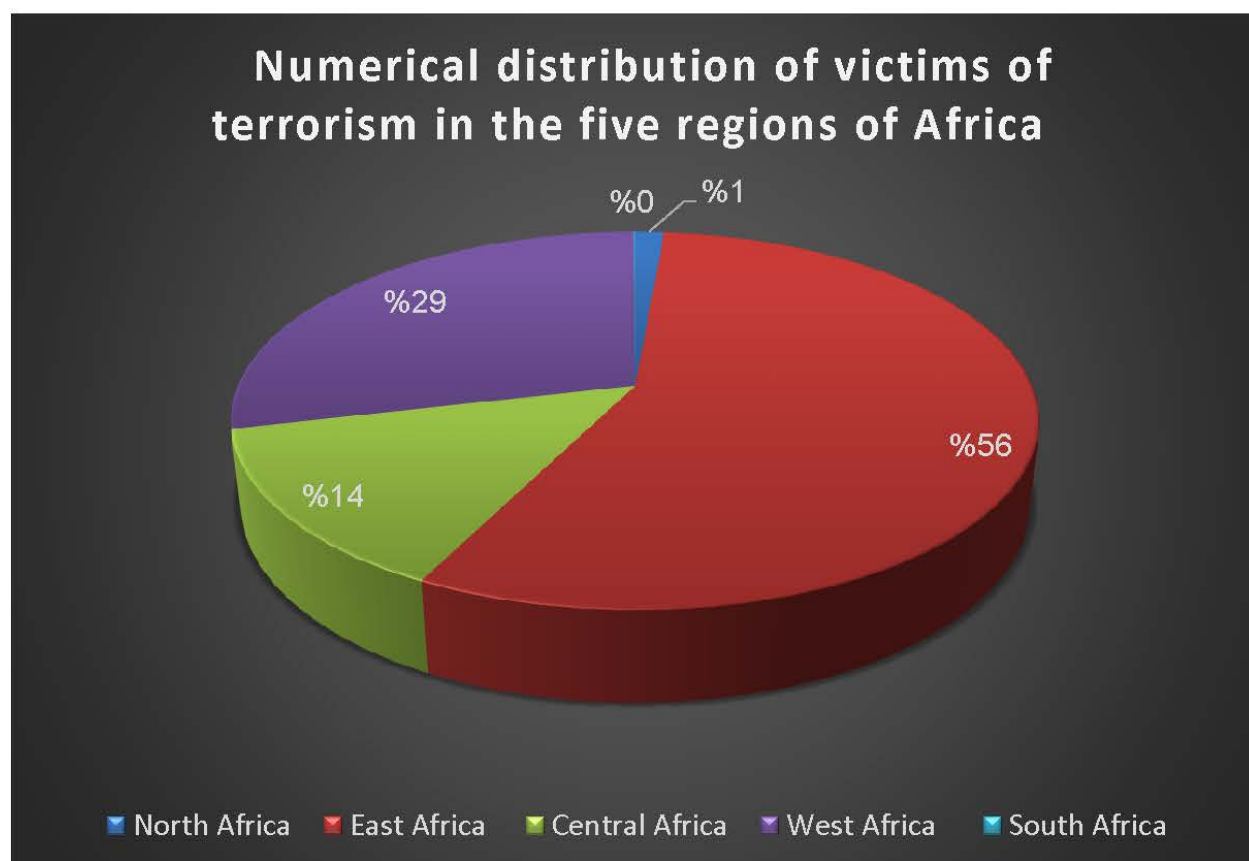
The death toll from terrorist operations, violence and turmoil in Africa reached approximately 883 in December 2021. East Africa was the worst affected with 495 deaths and 33 terrorist operations, mainly due to the deteriorating security conditions in the last month of Sudan, as well as the continuation of terrorist operations carried out by Al-Shabab in the east of the continent,



especially in Somalia, and the acts of violence and terrorism in Ethiopia, which resulted in dozens of deaths and injuries.

West Africa comes second in terms of terrorist operations. Boko Haram attacks in Nigeria and Niger have increased the number of victims, whose number in the west of the continent has reached 252 deaths and 12 terrorist attacks.

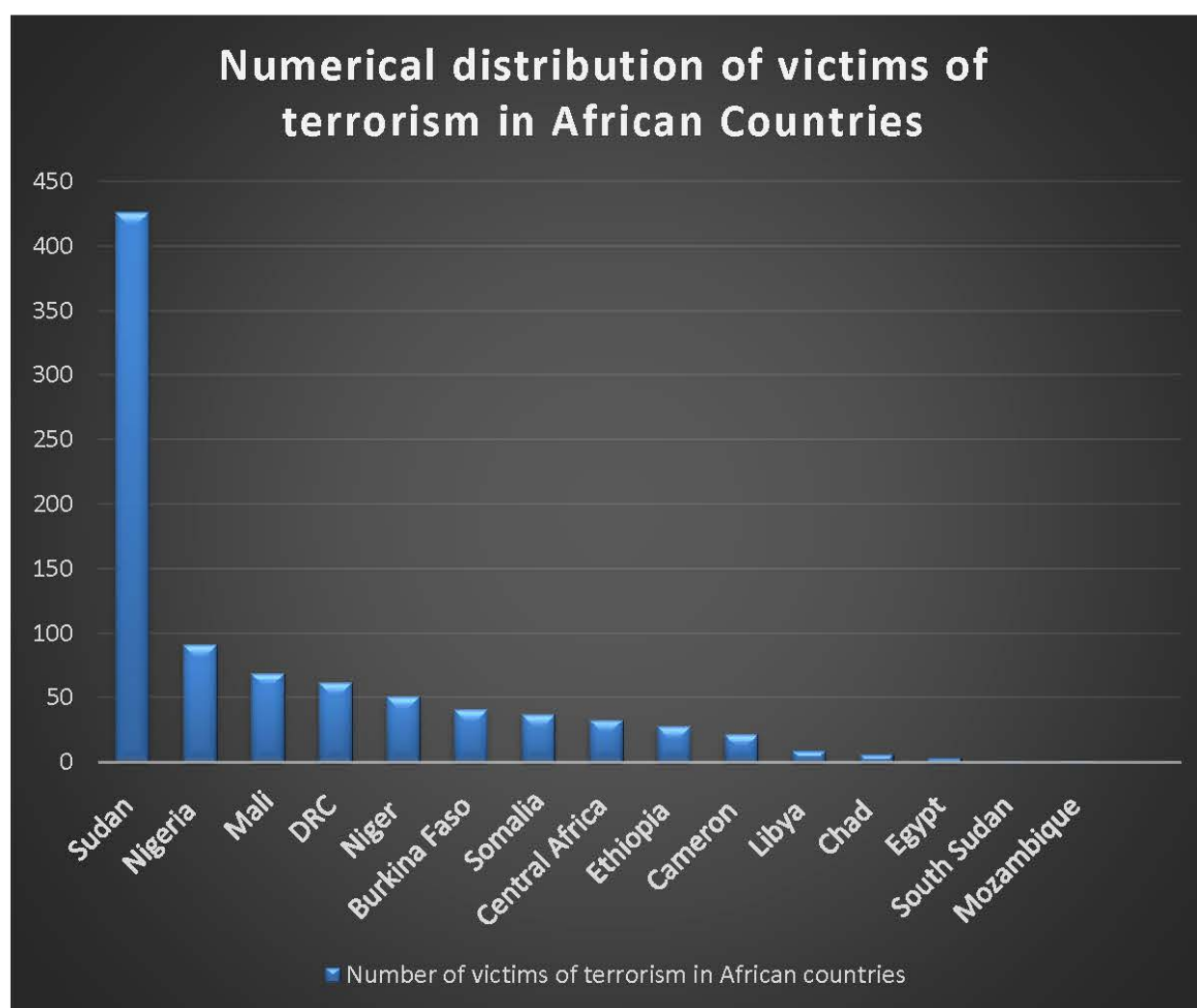
B. The numerical distribution of victims of terrorism by country



Sudan is the most African country in terms of the number of deaths, with 426 people killed due to demonstrations, violence and the deteriorating security prevailing in the country. Nigeria is ranked second with nearly 91 victims, followed by Mali where victims of terrorist operations



reached 69 deaths. The DRC came fourth with 62 people killed. Niger ranked fifth with 51 deaths last month, Burkina Faso ranked sixth with 41 deaths, followed by Somalia, where the terrorist Al-Shabaab movement shot about 37 victims. Central Africa ranked eighth with 33 deaths, and Ethiopia ranked ninth with at least 28 deaths, not to mention the renewed killings and raids. Cameroon ranked tenth with 22 victims, Libya ranked eleventh with 9 victims, Chad ranked twelfth with 6 victims, Egypt ranked thirteenth with 3 victims, and both Mozambique and South Sudan ranked fourteenth with only one victim announced.





C. Numbers between December and November:

Reports indicate the continuation of acts of violence and terrorism in the Dark Continent. Africa recorded the killing of 748 people in November as a result of internal disturbances and acts of terrorism and violence, especially in East Africa. East Africa continued to lead the number of victims in December as well, as the number of victims reached 883 and Sudan came first due to violence and clashes between tribes, especially because of the Sudanese demonstrations and the violence resulting from them. Thus, for the third consecutive month, violence was concentrated in East Africa.

Conclusion & Recommendations

African countries have faced many security challenges since the early 2000s. From its beginning, this year has witnessed several issues that complicated the relations between African countries, such as border and water disputes, widespread terrorism, spread of pandemics such as Ebola and Covid-19, spread of terrorist groups, international competition for control of Africa's natural resources. Thus, achieving development was unattainable. Therefore, Maat presents, in this report, some recommendations to African countries to overcome and confront the phenomenon of terrorism.

First: In light of the spread of violence in Sudan and tribal conflicts and clashes, Maat recommends the need to provide technical support from international and regional bodies, including the special procedures of the United Nations and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights, to improve the human rights and humanitarian situation in the country.



Second: In light of the continuing increase in the number of victims of terrorism in Nigeria, Maat recommends the necessity of establishing national mechanisms aimed at formulating plans and proposals to combat terrorism in the country.

Third: With regard to the spread of terrorism in east Africa compared to other regions, Maat recommends the establishment of a regional entity aimed at combating terrorism in the region. This committee shall include joint military forces from east countries of the continent aimed at confronting Al-Shabaab attacks.

Fourth: In the context of the spread of terrorist religious groups in African countries, Maat recommends moderate non-extremist religious institutions to educate peoples about the phenomenon of terrorism in the name of religion, especially the youth who are most vulnerable to being affected by extremist terrorist groups operating under the name of religion.

Fifth: In light of the existing divisions between the sects and peoples of African countries, which have caused chaos and instability, Maat believes that it is the responsibility of civil societies in these countries to spread awareness of the importance of unifying and integrating all groups and sects of society to achieve peace and justice through forums to consolidate the importance of unity in peace building.