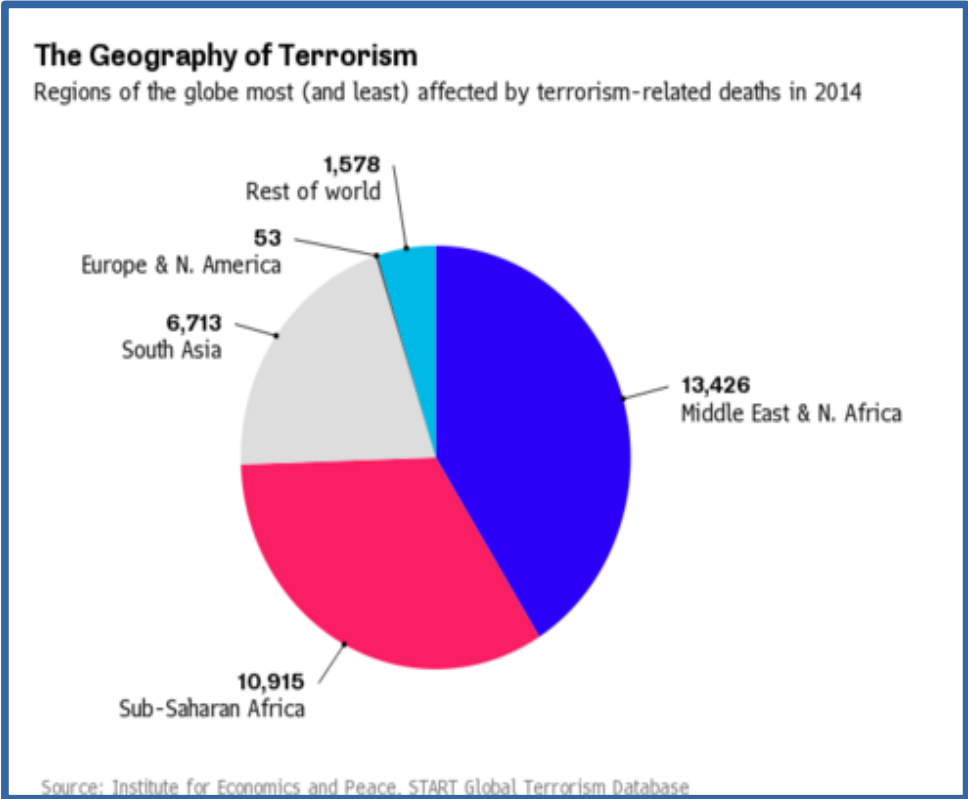
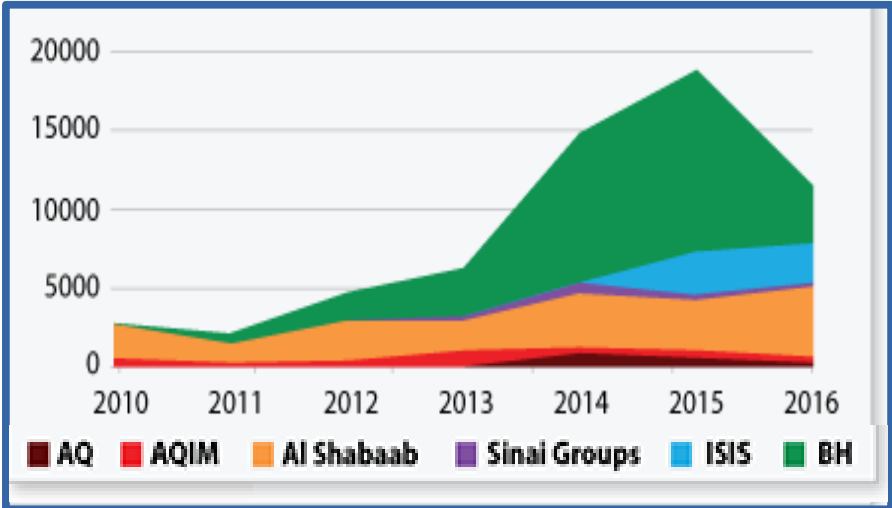
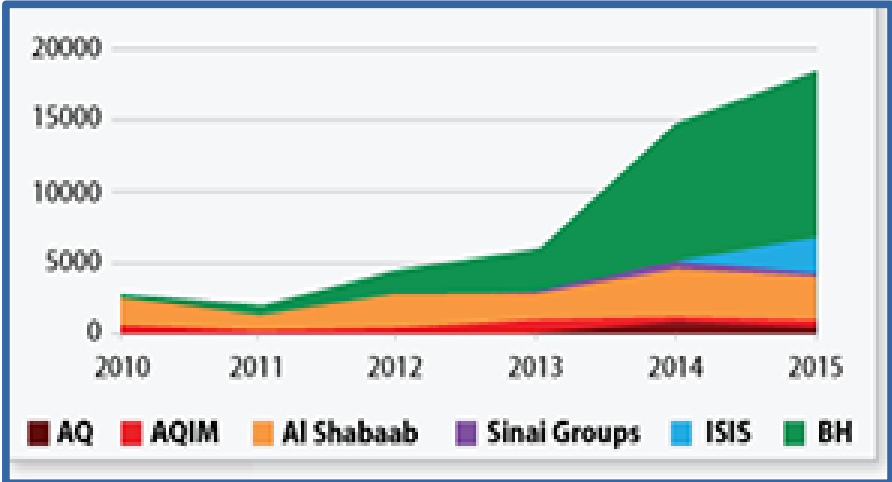


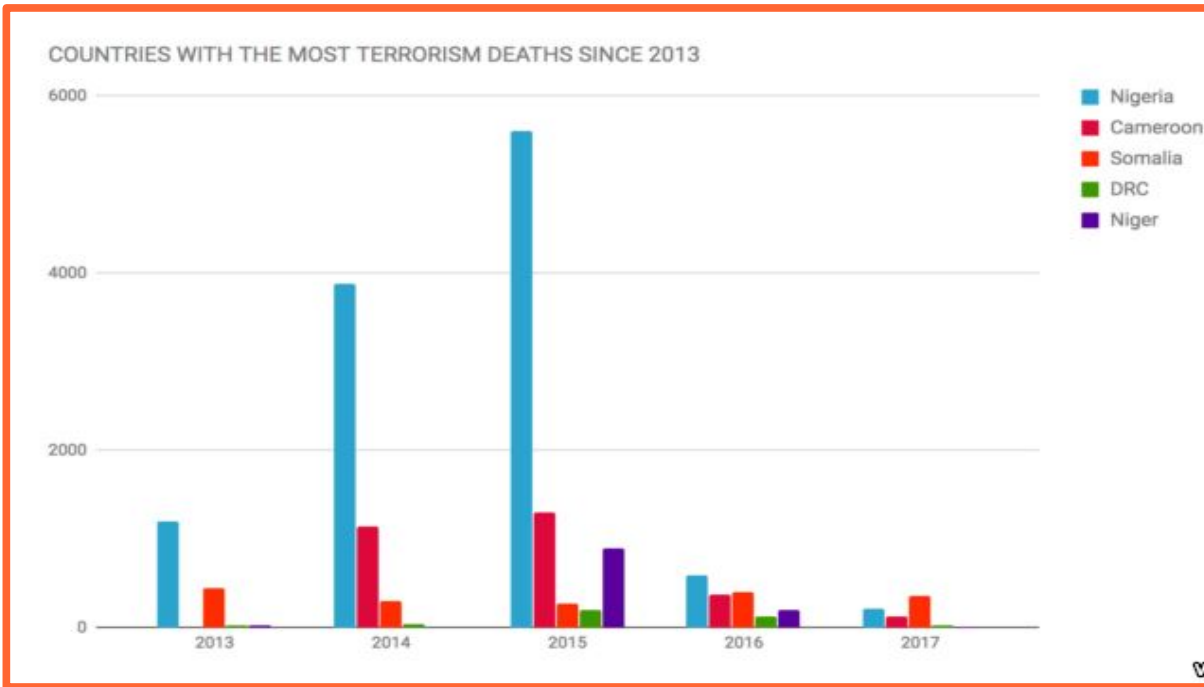
Terrorism and its Consequences in Northwest Africa, in the Sahara-Sahel, and in the Lake Chad Basin

The Geography of Terrorism

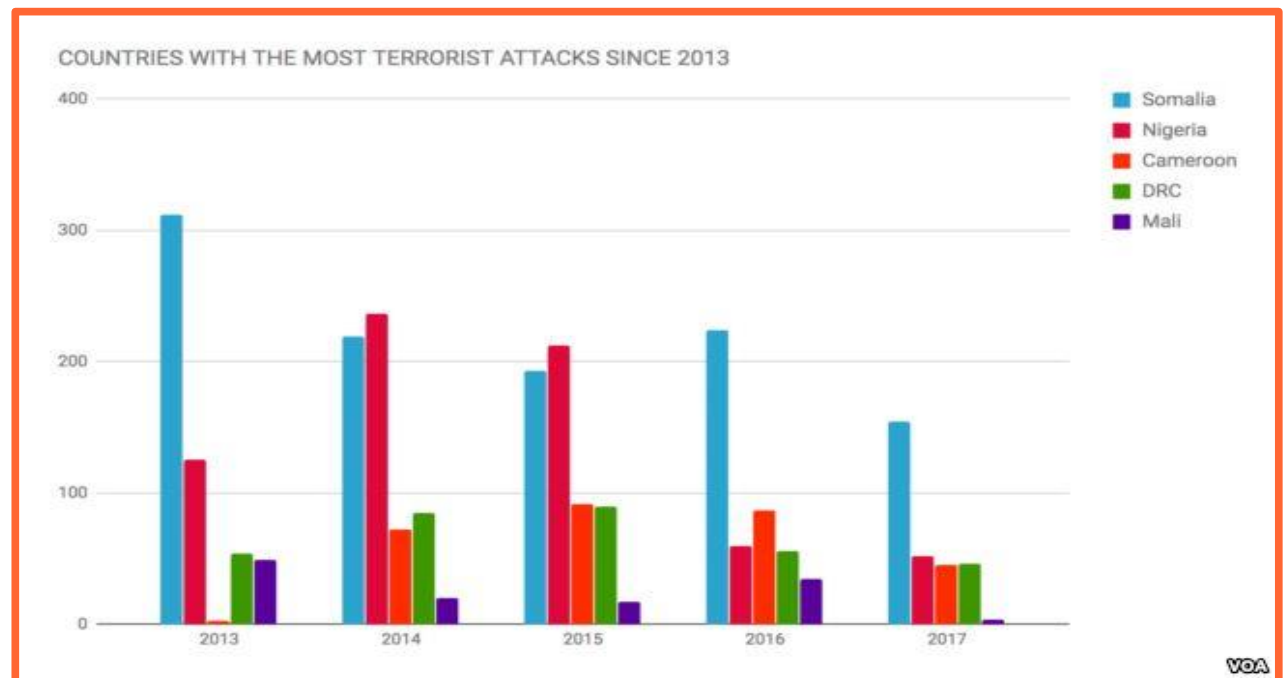


**Increase in the number of deaths
from 2010 to 2015
and from 2010 to 2016**

Source : ACSS/CESA, March 2016 and May 2017



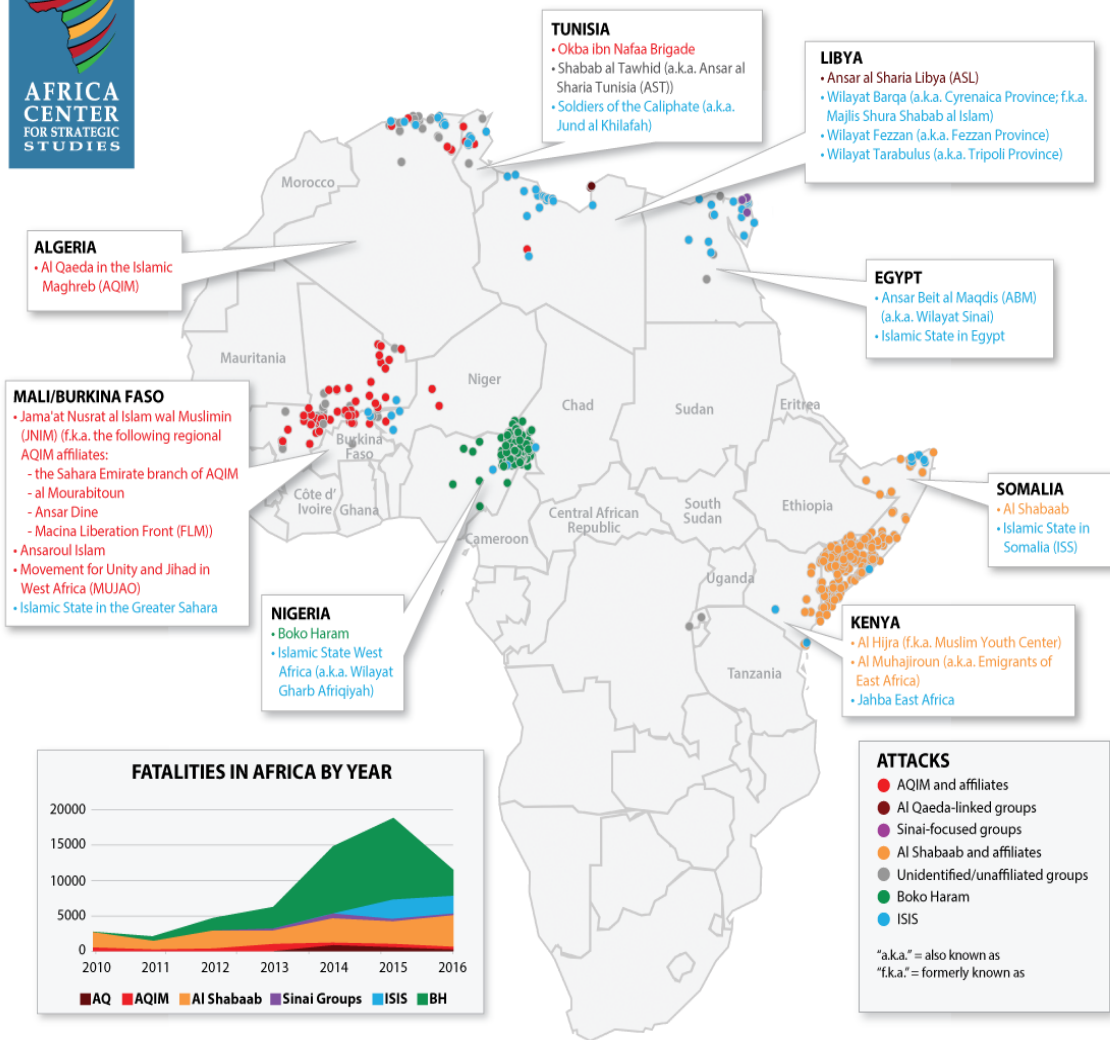
African countries which have experienced large numbers of deaths caused by terrorism between 2013 and 2017
(source: ACLED, June 2017)



African countries which have experienced large numbers of terrorist attacks between 2013 and 2017
(source : ACLED, June 2017)



AFRICA'S ACTIVE MILITANT ISLAMIST GROUPS



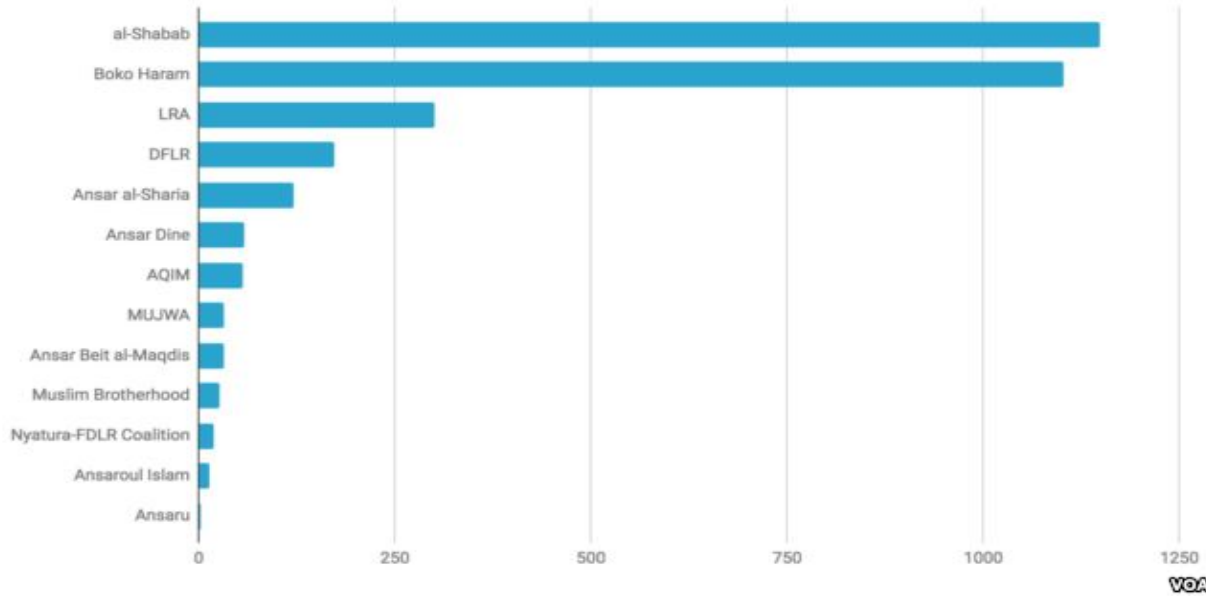
Updated: July 2017
 Note: Compiled by the Africa Center, this graphic shows violent events involving the listed groups over the 12-month period ending June 30, 2017. Group listings are intended for informational purposes only and should not be considered official designations. Due to the fluid nature of many groups, the listed affiliations may change.
 Sources: Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED); Daniel Byman; Jane's Terrorism and Insurgency Centre; Thomas Jockelyn; SITE Intelligence Group; The Soufan Group; Stanford University's Mapping Militants Project; Stratfor; Terrorism Research & Analysis Consortium (TRAC); and Aaron Y. Zelin.

Africa's Active Militant Islamist Groups (source: ACCS/CESA, July 2017)

According to ACSS, the frequency of actions of terrorist groups in Africa can generally be classified in two categories:

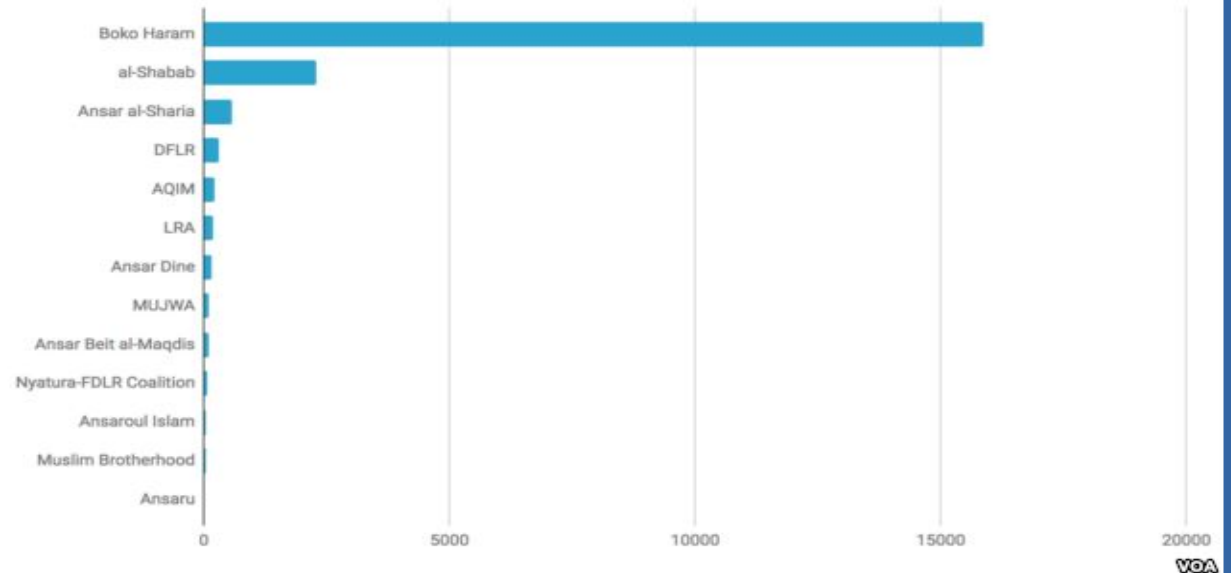
1. Those that are diminishing: In Libya, the number of actions carried out by violent Islamist groups went from 219 in the first half of 2016 to 56 in the same period of 2017. Boko Haram carried out 264 violent acts in the first half of 2016, compared to 229 in 2017.
2. Those that are rising: Al Shabaab carried out 576 violent act in the first half of 2016, compared to 610 in 2017. ABM was involved in 128 violent acts in 2017 as opposed to 48 in 2016. JNIM—Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal Muslimin—created in March 2017, carried out 36 violent acts in 2017 as compared to 21 in the first half of 2016, when their different components were operating separately.

TERRORIST GROUPS WHO HAVE LAUNCHED THE MOST ATTACKS SINCE 2013



Terrorist groups that have launched the greatest number of attacks since 2013
(source : ACLED, June 2017)

TERRORIST GROUPS WHO HAVE CAUSED THE MOST DEATHS SINCE 2013



Terrorist groups that have caused the greatest number of deaths since 2013
(source : ACLED, June 2017)

Number of Terrorist Attacks in the Maghreb and in the Sahel, 2001-2016 and 2001-2015

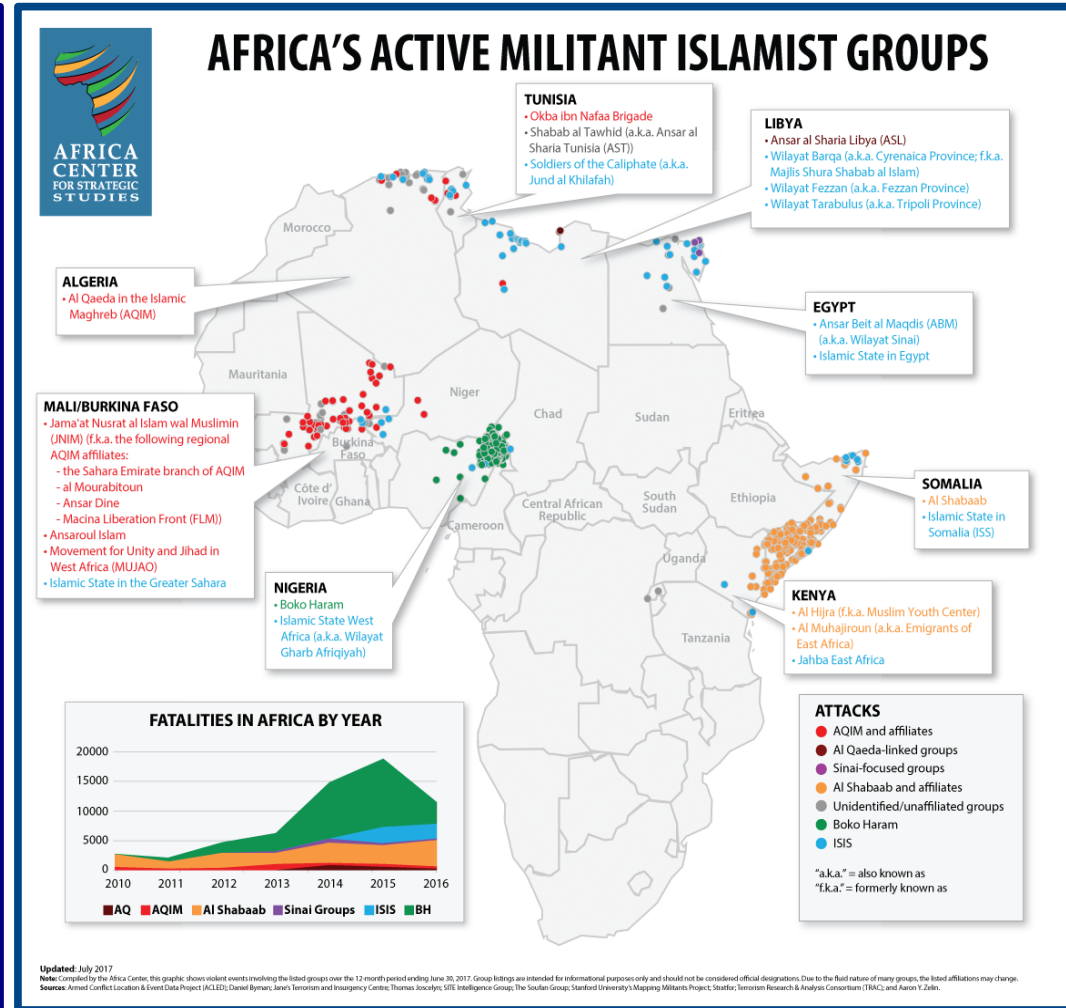
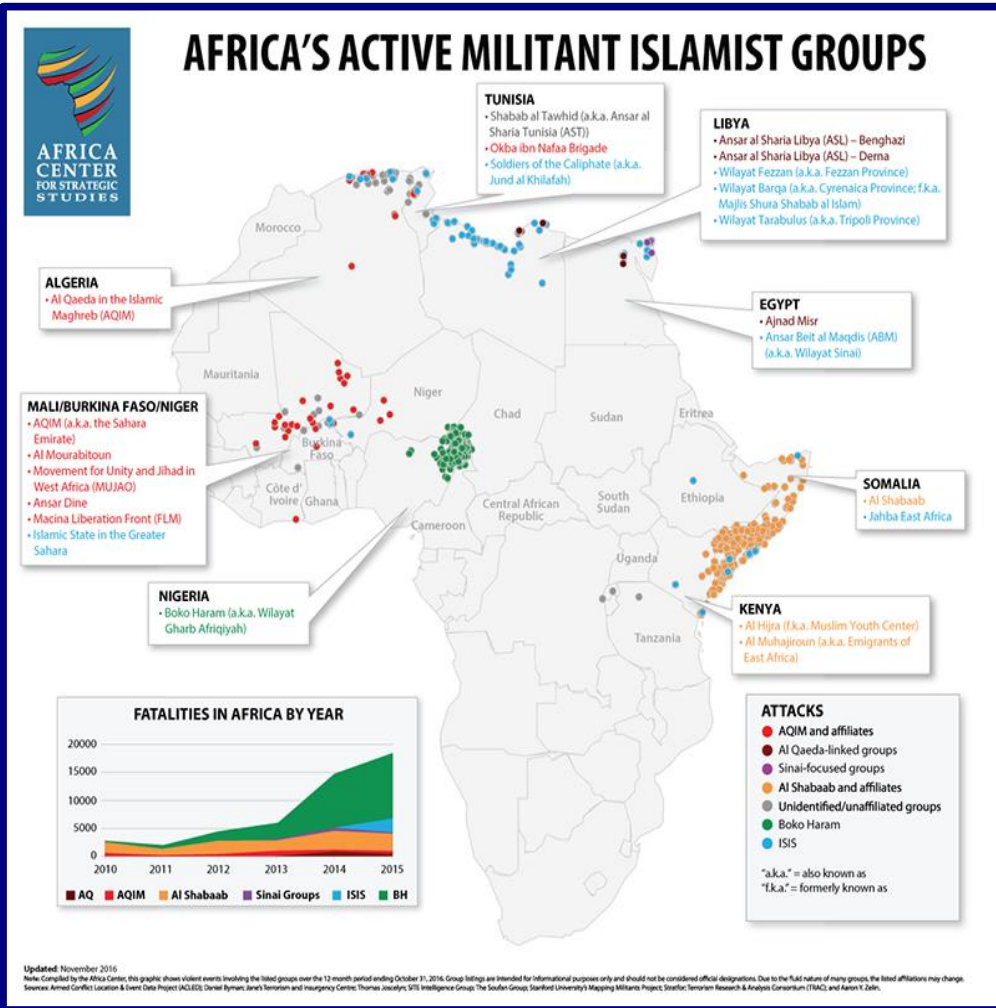
(source : Terrorism in North Africa and the Sahel, Potomac Institute, reports 2015 and 2016)

Country	2001-2016	Rank	2001 – 2015	Difference	Rank after Difference
Mauritania	27	7	27	00	7
Morocco	09	8	09	00	7
Algeria	1,329	1	1,316	+13	4
Tunisia	81	4	65	+16	3
Libya	578	2	453	+125	1
Niger	72	6	60	+12	5
Chad	78	5	73	+05	6
Mali	218	3	154	+64	2

Comparison

November 2016- July 2017

(source : ACSS/CESA)



Organizational Structure of AQIM in the Sahel ("Sahara Emirate of Al-Qaeda")

Abdelmalek Droukdel



Leadership Council (Majlis al-Ayan)
The principal political and decision-making body of AQIM. Led by Droukdel, it includes a dozen members, including regional commanders as well as certain committee leaders

Supreme Leader / Emir of AQIM

Shura Council (Majlis al-Shura)
Includes members of the leadership council, judges, as well as committee leaders

Principaux comités

Medical Political Legal Military Media Financing Foreign Relations

Djamel Okacha



Emir of the Sahara

The Veiled Brigade



Emir : Mokhtar Belmokhtar

Principal Katibas (brigades)

Tarik ibn Ziyad Al-Fourqan Al-Ansar Youssef ibn Tachfin



Emir : Said Abou Mouqatil



Emir : Abderrahmane Talha



Emir : Hamada Ag Hamada. (killed in 2015)



Emir : Sedane Ag Hita

October 2012
Belmokhtar stripped of command of his brigade

Abderrahmane Ould el-Amar
Killed in 2014

December 2012
Split with AQIM and creation of el-Mouaguine Biddam ("those who sign in blood")



MOJWA
Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa

August 2013
Creation of Al-Mourabitoun

May 2015
Al-Mourabitoun splits into two branches

"Al-Mourabitoun-Al-Qaeda for Jihad in Africa"

Islamic State in Grand Sahara (ISGS)
Recognized by the Islamic State October 30, 2016

December 4, 2015
Official merging of Al-Mourabitoun with AQIM

Tarik ibn Ziyad
This katiba was historically led by the famous Algerian Mohammed Ghdiri, alias Abdelhamid Abou Zeid, until his death in February 2013. He was replaced in September 2013 by another Algerian: Said Abou Mouqatil, alias Abou Said el-Djazairi

Al-Furqan
Formerly commanded by Djamel Okacha (promoted to the Emir of the Sahara in October 2012), the Mauritanian Mohamed Lemine Ould el-Hassan took on its leadership in November 2012. Killed by French Air Force Operation Serval some months later (February 2013), his countryman Abderrahmane Talha, called Abou Talha al-Mauritani, took back its command in September 2013

Al-Ansar
Predominantly comprised of Tuaregs, this katiba has been led by the Tuareg Malian Hamada Ag Hamada, alias Abdelkrim al-Targui (or "Abdelkrim the Tuareg"), the nephew of Iyad Ag Ghali, since its creation in 2010. Abdelkrim al-Targui was killed by the French Army in May 2015. At present, no official announcement has been made of his replacement. The members of this katiba may have partially joined Ansar Dine and al-Mourabitoun.

Youssef ibn Tachfin
Founded in 2012, this katiba is the most recently formed of the Sahelian brigades. Predominantly comprised of Tuaregs, it is led by the Malian Sedane Ag Hita, called Abou Abdel Hakim al Kidali, who previously served in the ranks of Al-Ansar.

ifri

French Institute of International Relations



Source: [AQIM and Al-Mourabitoun : the Reunified Sahelian Jihad?] "Aqmi et Al-Mourabitoun : le djihad sahélien réunié ?", Marc Mémier, IFRI, January 2017 [in French]

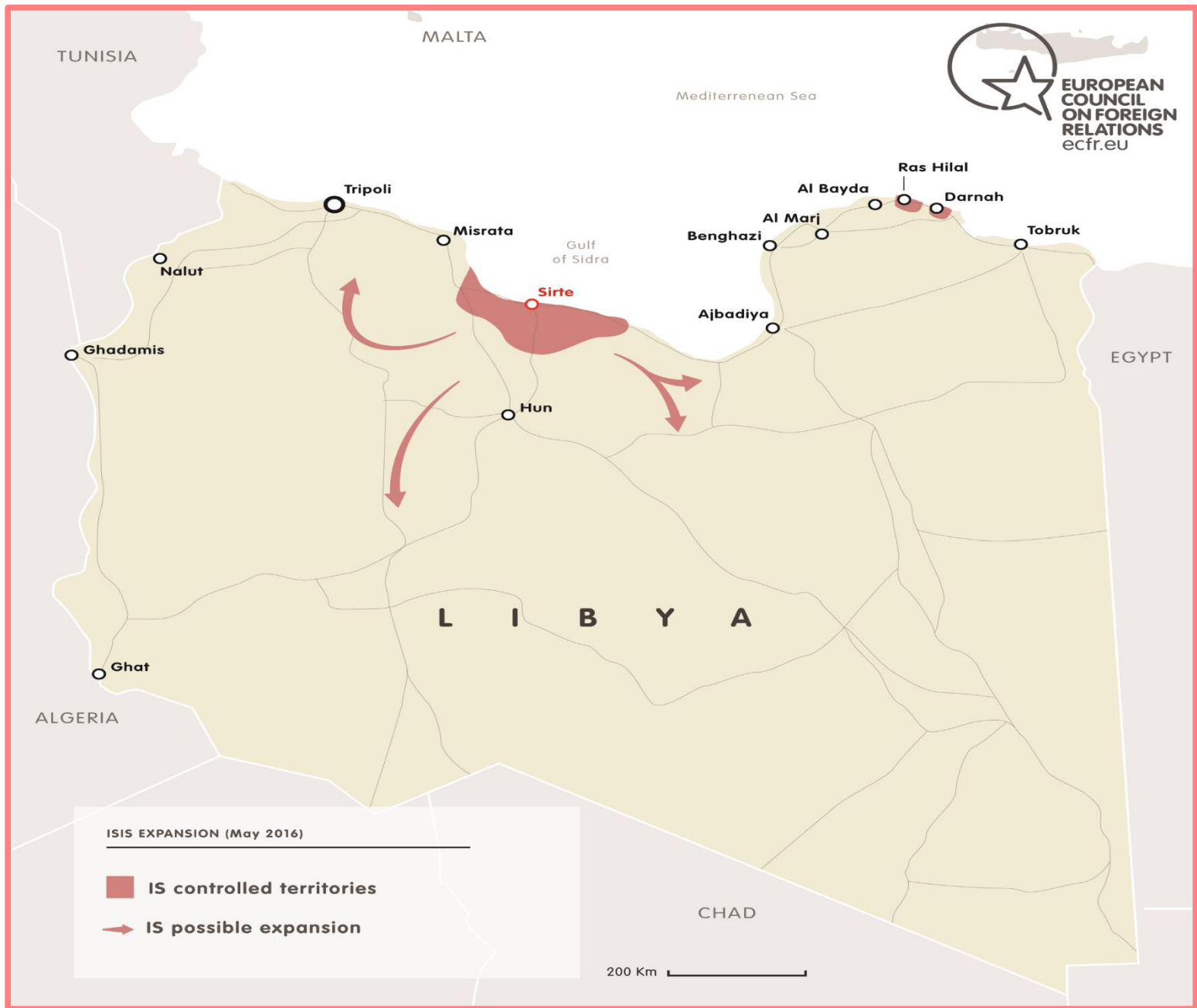
On the left : Changes in the organizational structure of AQIM and internal rivalries and dissensions that led to the proliferation of katibas and leadership groups.

Below: Video put online in early March 2017 to announce the official creation of the new Al-Qaeda organization called "Group for the Victory of Islam and its Believers" (Jama'at Nasrut al-Islam wal Muslimin) whose Emir is Iyad ag-Ghali.

From left to right:

Hamadou Kouffa (Macina-Mali Liberation Front), Djamel Okacha (Emir of the Sahara Branch of AQIM), Iyad Ag Ghali (Ansar Dine—Mali), Hassan al-Ansari (lieutenant of Mokhtar Belmokhtar-Al-Mourabitoun) Abou Abderrahman El Senhadji (Qadi (judge) of AQIM).
Mokhtar Belmokhtar is notably absent





Possible expansion of Daesh in Libya after the defeat of Sirte

NEW TERRORISM HOT SPOT: AFRICA'S SAHEL



ICTS – International Center for Terrorism Studies, Potomac Institute for Policy Studies – January 2012

TERRORISM HOT SPOTS: AFRICA'S 'ARC OF INSTABILITY'



"Terrorism in North Africa & the Sahel in 2016"

©Inter-University Center for Terrorism Studies, March 2017

Change in the number of Tunisian and foreign jihadists between 2014 and 2015.

source : The Soufan Center

Surge In Foreign Jihadists

These countries were home to the most fighters lured to ISIS and other extremist groups in Syria and Iraq

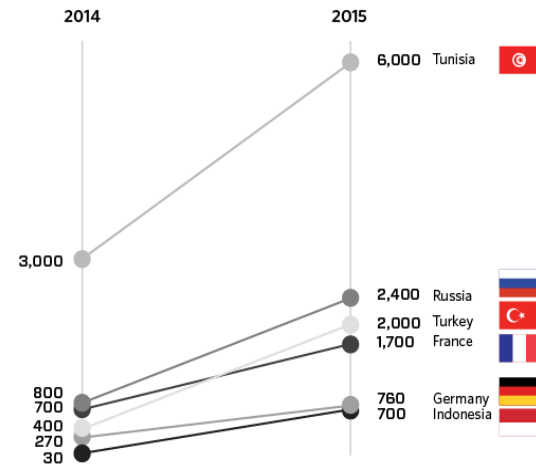
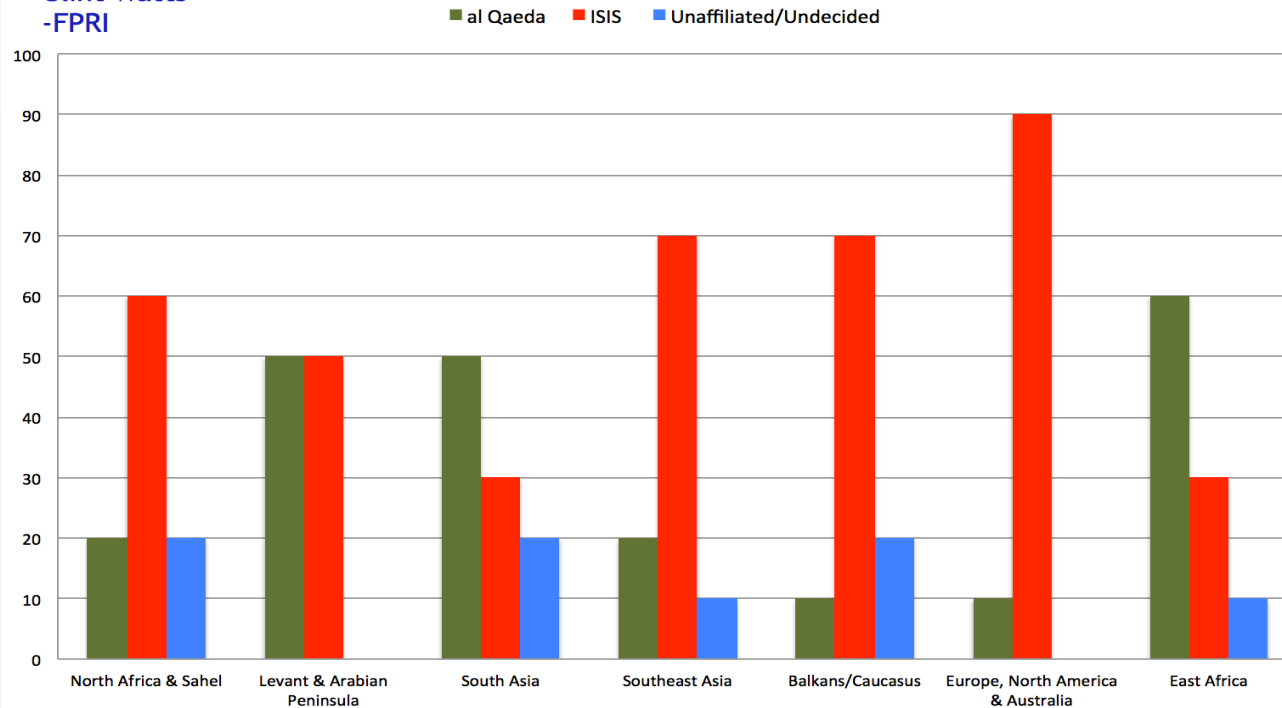


Figure 1
Clint Watts
-FPRI

AQ vs. ISIS: Estimate of Jihadi Support By Region

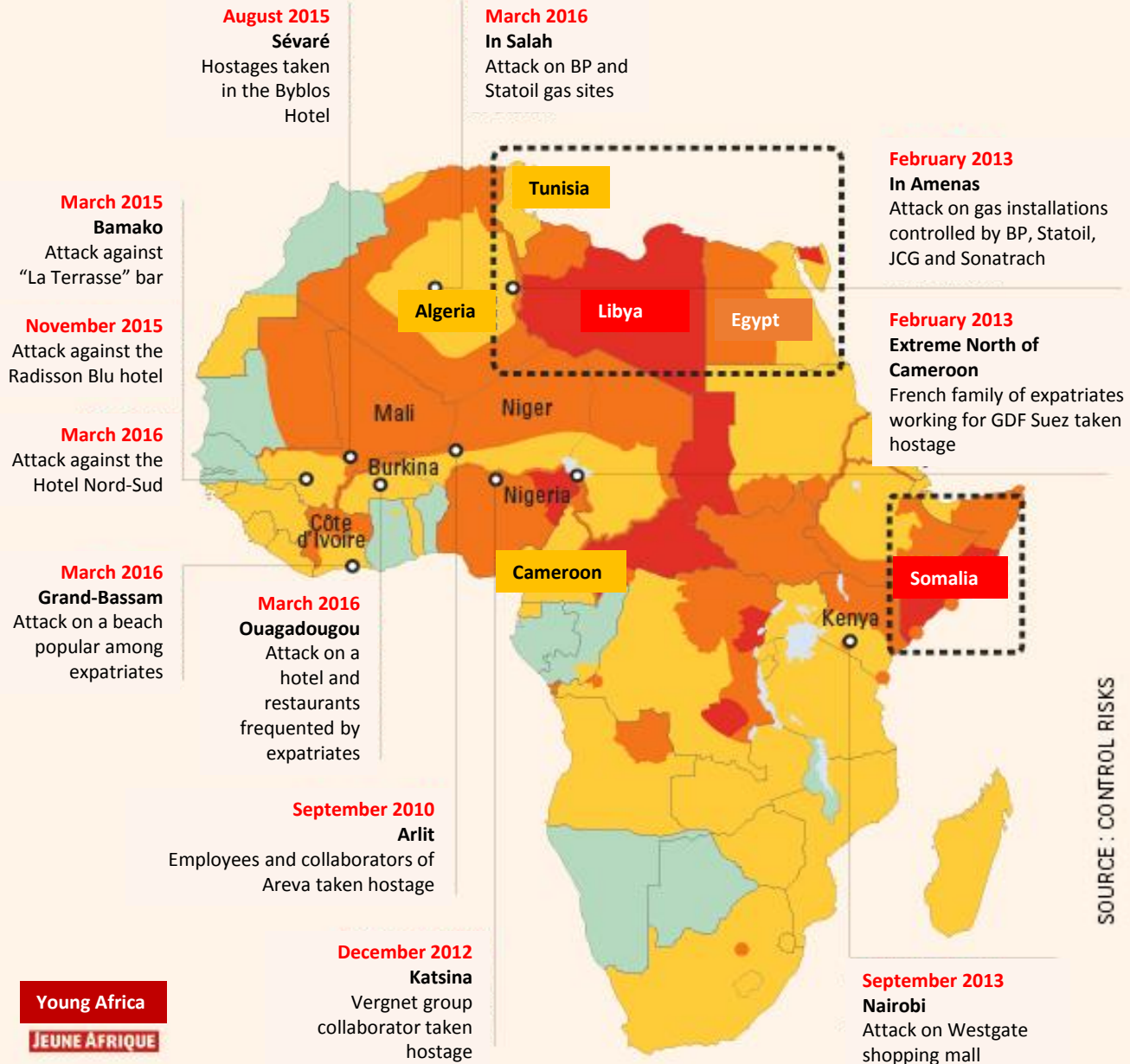


Al-Qaeda versus Daesh : Jihadist support estimated by region

Control Risks Estimates of Security Risk

(terrorism included, in 2016)

- Low
- Medium
- High
- Extreme
- Major terrorist acts targeting businesses and expatriates since 2010
- Zones of recurring attacks



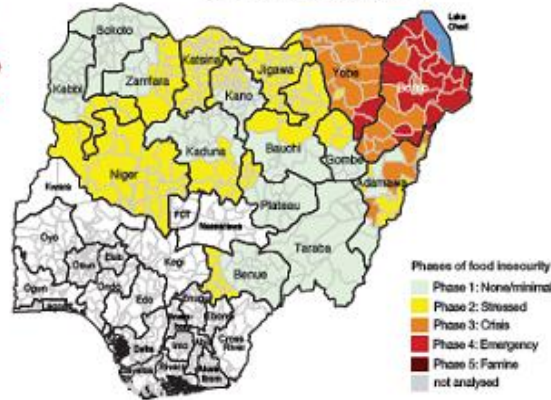
» Mapping cause and effect: Food insecurity and violent attacks in Nigeria

Boko Haram attacks, 2003-15



June-August 2017

8.9 million food insecure people
50 000 people at risk of famine



Phases of food insecurity
Phase 1: None/minimal
Phase 2: Stressed
Phase 3: Crisis
Phase 4: Emergency
Phase 5: Famine
not analysed

Source: National Analysis of the Cadre harmonisé, March 2017 and OECD/SWAC (2017), Cross-border Co-operation and Policy Networks in West Africa, OECD Publishing, Paris.

© 2017, Sahel and West Africa Club Secretariat (SWAC/OECD) and Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA), OILSS/Agriymet and partners.

Food insecurity and violent attacks in Nigeria



Support for conflict-affected population in Lake Chad Basin

Niger
9 000 000 €

Chad
9 200 000 €

Nigeria
31 000 000 €

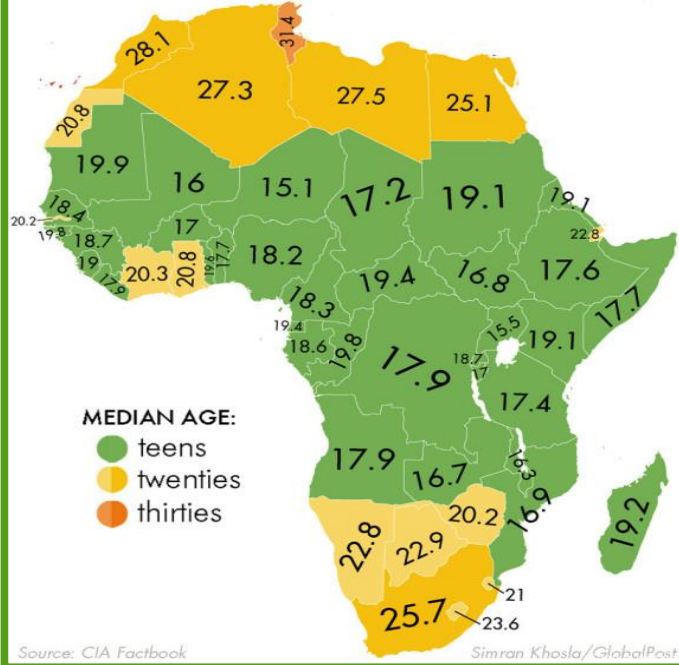
Cameroon
9 000 000 €

Total
58 200 000 €

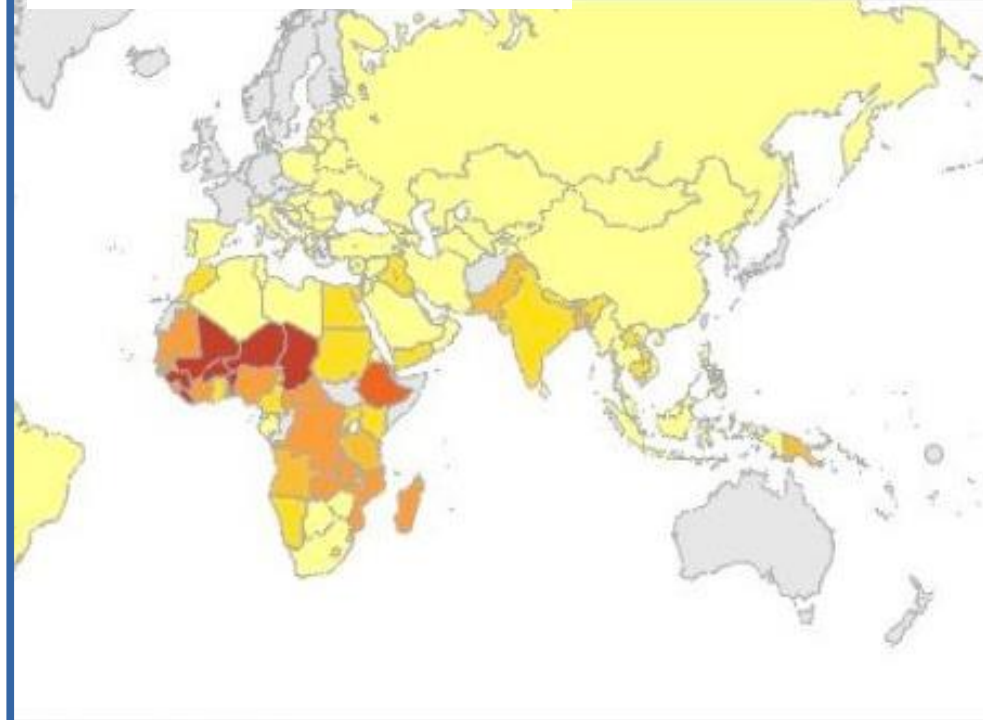
EU Humanitarian Aid granted in 2016 for the countries in the Lake Chad Basin

Africa: MEDIAN AGES

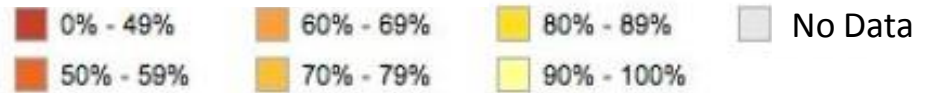
Median age in Africa



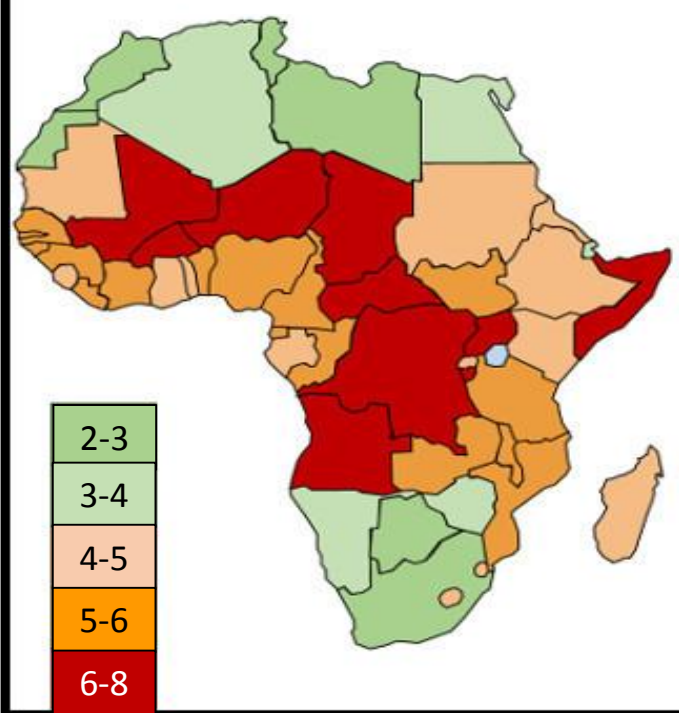
Youth literacy rate



Literacy rate



Birth Rate



Youth Unemployment rate, 2007-2017 (%)

Unemployed youth, 2015-2017 (millions)

Region	Youth Unemployment rate, 2007-2017 (%)				Unemployed youth, 2015-2017 (millions)		
	2007-14	2015	2016	2017	2015	2016	2017
World		12.9	13.1	13.1	70.5	71.0	71.0
Africa							
North Africa		29.4	29.3	29.2	3.7	3.7	3.7
Sub-Saharan Africa		10.9	10.9	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.6