



# **Boko Haram ... An Obstacle to Development in Africa**

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Article 1 of the Convention of the African counter terrorism unit states that "a terrorist act is any act that would endanger the lives, physical integrity or freedom of individuals or groups, injure or kill any person, or cause damage to public or private property, natural resources or cultural heritage, as well as include any act committed with the intention of intimidating a person or compelling any government, body, institution, or the general public, to do or abstain from an action, or to adopt or relinquish a certain position." The Convention also described terrorist acts as "any act intended to impede the functioning of public facilities, to impede the provision of basic services to the public, to create a crisis public situation in the country, or to create a massive insurgency. The terrorist act also includes any promotion, financing, assistance, incitement, encouragement, conspiracy, organization or processing of any person, with the intention of committing any of the acts referred to earlier."

Extremist religious groups originated a long time ago in the African continent. We find that the former leader of Al-Qaeda "Osama bin Laden" established his headquarters in "Sudan" before returning to "Afghanistan" in 1996. We also find in Nigeria that the armed group Boko Haram began their "jihad" operations in 2010 and long before their 2014 kidnapping of hundreds of female students from the town of "Chibok".

The growth of ISIL-linked groups in the Sahel region has resulted in increased and escalating terrorist operations in many countries in the region, with seven of the 10 countries experiencing an escalation in sub-Saharan terrorism (Burkina Faso, Mozambique, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Mali, Niger, Cameroon and Ethiopia).



Sub-Saharan countries witnessed several terrorist attacks in 2019, accounting for the largest increase in killings attributed to ISIL-linked groups, which totalled 982 killings, accounting for 41% of the killings, and this area, known as the Sahel countries, includes some of the world's poorest countries has seen many rebellions and armed conflicts. This region includes the countries of (Niger, Chad, Burkina Faso and Mauritania); they have seen a wide range of people suffering from poverty, unemployment and corruption, with governments facing difficulties establishing control over some parts of their countries.

The West African region represents the largest area for terrorist and jihadi activities; As a result of the failure of governments to control their territory, government forces committing violations against the population and the ease of crossing the border between these countries, Nigeria is one of the countries most affected by the violence of terrorist groups. Government forces are facing difficulties in controlling the northern areas of the country, where Boko Haram is active.

According to the Global Terrorism Index, Boko Haram is responsible for more than 37,000 deaths and more than 19,000 killings from terrorist attacks since 2011 in Nigeria in a political manner and in neighboring countries.

In 2015, the Islamic State's West Africa Province a subsidiary of Boko Haram, and its militants took over a multinational force base on the shores of Lake Chad in 2018, where they succeeded in crossing the border, and since then the Islamic State has been aggressively supporting this branch.



Boko Haram continues its terrorist crimes as in early December 2020 it killed dozens of peasants in Borno state, Nigeria, on the pretext of cooperating with security forces.

**These groups seek to:**

- Establishing an Islamic caliphate by eliminating those who oppose its policy and targeting institutions that are in opposition.
- Dismantling countries, disrupting complicating stability through the use of violence, assassinations, kidnappings and car bombings.
- Establishing itself in the region and seeking to assert the power of its influence and attract fighters and call for joining them.
- Seeking to lead the scene of terrorist organizations in Africa, targeting refugee centers, and disrupting the movement of commercial supplies among some African countries.

**A. Terrorist organizations that have emerged in Africa:**

One of the notable terrorist groups in the Africa is the group Jama'at Nasr al-Islam wal Muslimin. it is one of the most dangerous terrorist organizations that exist in Africa, as it includes more than one group made up of a large alliance loyal to Al-Qaeda.

Founded in 2017, it consists of the (Emirate of the Great Sahara Region, Ansar al-Din, Al-Mourabitoun, Macina Liberation Front), and this alliance poses a major threat to neighbouring countries (Chad, Niger, Burkina Faso), and according to several international reports that the number of these elements is more than 2,000 elements of different nationalities, and that these



leaders have sufficient experience in military operations, where a number of them defected from African armies.

The Somali al-Shabaab movement, which was founded in 2004 and is one of the most powerful and oldest jihadist groups in Africa. They have carried out many terrorist attacks in more than one African country in Kenya and Uganda and deadly bombings in Mogadishu, the Somali capital. Many military campaigns have tried to eliminate them, but several have failed.

In the Islamic Maghreb, one of the oldest terrorist organizations in Africa founded in 2006 is al-Qaeda, an extension of the Algerian Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat, and one of the objectives of this organization is to disrupt the authorities and eliminate Western influence in North Africa. Their activities have spread to many African countries including (Tunisia, Mali, Ivory Coast and Niger).

In particular, Boko Haram, one of the most dangerous and bloodiest groups, not only at the level of the African continent, but also globally. Founded in Africa in 2002 and in 2015 became part of ISIL changing the name of the organization to Islamic State's West African Province.

### **Boko Haram's Origin**

In the 1970s, a group called "The Eradication of Heresy and the Establishment of the Sunnah" by Ismail Idris emerged and spread in northern Nigeria and southern Niger, which aimed to eliminate heresy and Sufi practices.

In the mid-1980s, a group called the Muslim Brotherhood, led by Ibrahim Yacoub al-Zakzaki, emerged and was joined by the young Mohammed Yusuf, leading to a split within the group and the establishment of another group called the Islamic Renewal Group, whose vision was



similar to the Muslim Brotherhood, but severed the relationship with the Shiite sect, and Muhammad Yusuf joined the "Eradication of heresy" group, but it was broken up and he left the group.

Boko Haram, which carries out all its terrorist operations in Africa and specifically Nigeria, was made up of a group of young people studying Islamic teachings with a radical vision, led by Muhammad Ali. It was founded in 1995 by Abu Bakrlawan.

The Ahl al-Sunna, Hijra or Al-Shabaab group in Maiduguri, Borno state, had no terrorist activity until Muhammad Yusuf took over; he was a young Nigerian influenced by the extremist Islamic studies in religious groups and religious fervor in 2002.

Yusuf left his education at an early age and was unemployed like many Nigerians, with 40 million unemployed, which was why many young people joined Boko Haram.

The group's names have ranged from the "Nigerian Taliban" because its members are students who have left their schools, (Al-Muhajiroun), (Yusifiyya), but the name adopted by the organization remains (Jamā'atu Ahli is-Sunnah lid-Da'wati wal-Jihād). The name "Boko Haram" was used by the local population and hated by members of this organization and means "Western education is forbidden" in the Hausa Language. Its extremist thought has emerged in its demands for gender segregation and the overthrow of the regime. Boko Haram believes Nigeria's ruler is an infidel, whether Muslim or not; Boko Haram views secular education and wearing t-shirts and pants as blasphemy.

The group announced its migration from Miyadoguri, Borno state, to Kanama village, Yobe state, and began by inviting young people to join and spreading radical Islamic teachings. The



Nigerian government did not take notice of it as a terrorist group, and that it an insignificant group. The first clash occurred between them when the police intervened to resolve a conflict between the group and the people of Kanama village, and the group seized police weapons and their leader "Muhammad Ali" was killed during this clash with 70 other people.

The caliphate was led by Muhammad Yusuf and returned to Maiduguri state and built their own mosque, and strangely enough, the government did not object to this, and the group spread across Nigeria's states, between 2007 and 2009, a cleric named Jafar Mahmoud Adam, an anti-Boko Haram ideology and militant, appeared and was Boko Haram suspected to be behind his assassination.

The group carried out many jihadist operations, launching a series of attacks in 2009 on police stations and government buildings in Maiduguri, the capital of Borno state, and Nigerian police engaged in combat with Boko Haram that killed hundreds of Boko Haram supporters and lead to the flight of many residents of the city and security forces arrested and executed its founder, Mohamed Yusuf.

Nigerian forces thought Boko Haram was neutralized, but the situation escalated further as Abubakar Mohammad Shekau was appointed leader of the group, and terrorist operations began again, for which gave rise to Boko Haram's bloody reputation.

In September 2010, the group smuggled prisoners out of Batoshi state detention facilities, smuggling more than 700 takfiris, who kidnapped girls to force them to practice radical Islamic teachings and marry members of the group, as in April 2014, Boko Haram abducted 276 girls from a high school in the northern Nigerian city of Goza.



### **Boko Haram's hierarchy:**

- 1- The leader or caliph
  2. Two deputy commanders
  - 3- Prince of every state where the community is located
  - 4- A designated prince for each government area
  5. The group's new caliph, Abubakar Shekau, changed their methods to independently operate in the form of terrorist units and cells that take orders from a single commander.
  6. The group's leader heads an 18-member Shura Council.
- In 2011, the first suicide attack was launched at the police headquarters in Abuja, and this approach of suicide attacks, known as the June 16 attacks, continued, and the group began to be designated a terrorist group after a suicide attack at the UN building in Abuja on August 26, 2011.

### **Boko Haram's ideology:**

The Abu Bakar Al-Shekau generation follows the method of using the internet and videos to spread their message and correct what is reported about them through the media, which is different from the previous generation and follows the approach of personal engagement.

Their ideology, through their videos, shows that they reject everything that contradicts their ideas and opinions, even if a Muslim prays in the mosque, and that their attacks on Christians





is ordered by God, and they consider that jihad is aimed at defending religion and the correct faith from their point of view.

**Boko Haram's presence in Chad, Cameroon, Niger:**

- Boko Haram's presence was caused by the geographic location of Nigeria, where Nigeria is located southwest of Chad, where the group has carried out attacks on Chadian territory, particularly in the Kayja area of Nguboa province, which borders Nigeria, and the village of Nguba, on the shore of Lake Chad.

- Their presence in Cameroon is also the result of their geographic proximity, where they are neighboring countries and Boko Haram often flee to its borders when they are attacked by the Nigerian authorities.

**Boko Haram operations in 2020 and 2021:**

1. Boko Haram claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of hundreds of secondary students in northwestern Nigeria in December 2020.
2. The terrorist group claimed the lives of 43 farmers after Boko Haram ambushed farmers in Maidjuri, northeastern Nigeria, in November 2020. The lives of farmers are at the mercy of one of the most dangerous and violent terrorist groups in Africa, where Boko Haram ambushed one of its members to farmers in Maiduguri in the northeast of the country, and there are still 8 missing, believed to be abducted, six others were seriously injured.



3. Boko Haram carried out some 12 terrorist attacks in the Lake Chad region in Western Africa, including 10 terrorist operations, which killed more than 79 people, injured dozens and kidnapped 17 others in October 2020.
4. Boko Haram carried out a suicide bombing in cameroon's far north near the border with Nigeria on September 4, 2020, killing 7 civilians and injuring 14 others.
5. The group launched an attack in the village of Ngochoi, bordering Nigeria, on 3 August, killing 18 civilians and injuring 11 others.
6. Boko Haram launched terrorist attacks on the towns of Hiter, Ozal, Kova and Mandusa in Cameroon's northernmost provinces on February 16, 2020.
7. In March 2020, Boko Haram launched an attack against the Chadian army that killed some 98 Chadian soldiers inside their military base.
8. On December 14, 2020, Boko Haram abducted students in northwestern Nigeria.
9. On February 26, 2021, Boko Haram abducted hundreds of female students at a high school in northwestern Nigeria's Zamfara state.
10. Boko Haram in Nigeria attacked a Christian village on Christmas Eve and burned down the church, killing and injuring 26 December 2020.
11. Eight civilians were killed by Boko Haram in the village of Muranti, northeastern Nigeria, on October 26, 2020.



12. 27 people were killed in an attack attributed to the Boko Haram terrorist group on the village of Tomur, Diffa region, south-eastern Niger, near Nigeria, and burned between 800 and 1,000 houses, as well as the central market on December 13, 2020.

13. Boko Haram attack on Niger in December 2020, in which Boko Haram terrorist militants killed more than 27 people and set fire to more than 800 homes in an attack in Niger's Deva region (Boko Haram insurgency emerged in Northeastern Nigeria, however, attacks usually cross the country's borders into Cameroon, Niger and Chad.)

14- Six Malian soldiers were killed and 18 others injured Saturday night (January 24/23), 2021, in central Mali.

15. Thirteen civilians, including eight children, were killed on 08/01/2021, when a female suicide bomber blew herself up during an attack by jihadists on a village in northern Cameroon.

**Boko Haram and ISIL members on the most wanted list:**

1. Abubakar Shekau, leader of the Ahl al-Sunna, Da'wa and Jihad group, \$7 million reward.

2- Abu Musab al-Barnawi/ Boko Haram commander.

3. Amir Mohammed Saeed Abdul Rahman al-Mawla/ 2<sup>nd</sup> in command of ISIL / Reward of up to \$10 million.

4. Mohammed Khudhair Musa Ramadan (Abu Bakr al-Ghraib), a senior ISIL leader, reward of up to \$3 million.

5. Moataz Noman Abdul Nayef Najm al-Jubouri (Haji Tayseer), a senior member of the former ISIL organization al-Qaeda in Iraq/ a reward of up to \$5 million.



6. Sami Jassim Mohammed al-Jubouri (Haji Hamed), a senior leader of the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL), has a reward of up to \$5 million.
7. Fares Mohammed Younis Abdou Al-Mouli/ ISIL leader.
8. Salah Abdel Rahman al-Aboosh/Leader and Prince of ISIL.
9. Haitham Musa Abdul Al-Orami, a member of ISIL, and the emir of the ISIL assassinations detachment.
10. Saleh Abdul Razzaq Radini al-Jubouri ISIL member.
11. Saddam Hussein Hammoud Nada al-Jubouri, emir of Mosul province, ISIL member.
12. Mahmoud Ibrahim Hammadi Khudhair al-Mashhadani, a leader of ISIL, specializing in raids and booby traps.
13. Shamil Attia Hammoud Jassim al-Jumaily, emir of an ISIL group.
14. Noir Nayef Hussein Saleh al-Dulaimi, a military emir and logistical support for ISIS.
15. Anmar Fawaz Mohammed Mutalk Akab al-Mohammadi/ Leader of ISIL gangs.
16. Sabri Mohammed Takan Akab al-Mashhadani, a leader of ISIL, is the military aide to the official of the village of Zawiya, which belongs to al-Qayyara district.
17. Fawaz Mohammed Mutalk Akab/ commander and military head of ISIL, member of ISIL Military council.
18. Abdullah Musa Abdullah al-Jubouri/ Governor of the North in ISIL.
19. Mustafa Fares Saab Hassan al-Majid, the leader of ISIL.



## **Islamic State (IS):**

### **The history of ISIL's inception:**

With America's presence in Iraq and its wars in the Arab world and the Syrian revolution against the government, a counter-part emerged: opposition organizations such as Jabhat al-Nusra, ISIL, the aim of which is to restore the "Islamic caliphate and the application of Sharia."

Sectarianism helped the spread of ISIL in Syria and Iraq in the country, and the organization was founded by Ahmed Fadhil Nazzal al-Khalila (Abu Musab al-Zarqawi), a Jordanian national, and Abu Musab began communicating with Issam al-Barqawi (Abu Mohammed al-Maqdisi) his friend in Afghanistan, and began to establish the organization "Al-Tawhid Group" to spread Salafist jihad. On 12 November 2003, the group was known as the Zarqawi Group, and after joining Omar Yusuf Juma (Abu Anas al-Shami), it changed its name and became officially the "Tawhid and Jihad Group" in 2003.

On the morning of June 7, 2006, the Iraqi prime minister announced that Abu Musab al-Zarqawi had been killed in a U.S. air strike. After Zarqawi's death, Abu Hamza al-Muhajir was elected leader of the group, and on Monday, April 19, 2010, U.S. and Iraqi forces launched a military operation in al-Tharthar area, targeting a house where Abu Omar al-Baghdadi and Abu Hamza al-Muhajir were present and killing them.

Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, whose real name is Ibrahim Awad Ibrahim al-Samarrai, was arrested by US forces in 2005, and on October 26, 2019, ISIL spokesman Abu Mohammed al-Adnani announced that on October 26, 2019, U.S. forces launched a raid northwest of Syria that killed Al-Baghdadi. And on October 27, 2019



Abu Ibrahim al-Hashimi al-Qurashi has been appointed as the new Caliph of ISIL.

### **ISIL in Africa:**

After ISIL's defeat in the Middle East and its declining influence, the organization began looking for another place to extend his influence, and to continue its policy of supporting African terrorist organizations, most recent of which was Boko Haram.

As such ISIL deployed jihadists in Africa to strengthen the presence of other organizations, the establishment of another base, and ISIL appointed Abu Musab al-Barnawi as the new emir of West Africa, known as Boko Haram.

The group began to deploy its troops in Mozambique and Somalia with the help of the Somali Al-Shabaab movement.

ISIL's presence in Libya in North Africa is back with international terrorist assistance, helping it overthrow the regime, deploying mercenary soldiers and expanding into Africa to support the influence of states' interests in Africa.

There are compelling challenges to eliminating terrorism, despite the movement of leaders of some African governments to fight and eliminate terrorism. These include: weak budgets, lack of security forces with sufficient experience and capacity to deal with these terrorist movements, internal differences, economic problems, poverty and unemployment, as well as economic problems in some African countries have helped to attract unemployed youth to terrorist groups.

Political and economic conflicts in many countries such as Libya, Central Africa, Somalia, Mozambique and Mali have given terrorists the opportunity to infiltrate them, exploiting poverty



for radicalization, preparing them for a better life, exploiting their religious ignorance and instilling that religion is militancy and convincing them that paradise is their fate, as well as giving them money.

**ISIL has strengthened its presence in Africa:**

1. 3,000 fighters were deployed specifically in Libya in the cities of Derna and Sirte, after participating with Ansar al-Sharia, the Shura Council of The Youth of Islam and some elements of the Libya Dawn group, the Libyan branch of the Muslim Brotherhood, and remnants of the Islamic Fighting Group.
- 2- 1,300 fighters deployed in Tunisia. After defecting from al-Qaeda in Tunisia, which includes hundreds of Islamic extremists, some of whom fought in Syria at the beginning of the 2011 Syrian crisis, they returned to Tunisia to commit horrific massacres under the name of "Uqba Ben Nafi."
- 3- Al-Qaeda's branch in Algeria pledged itself to ISIL in 2018.
- 4- Boko Haram pledged itself to ISIL in Nigeria in 2014.
5. Al-Shabaab has set up training camps and weapons storages.
- 6- ISIL show of force in July 2018, showing the extent of its influence West African countries, including the Lake Chad region, which lies between Nigeria, Niger, Cameroon and Chad.
7. ISIL sent some (15) Iraqi trainers to Nigeria, according to French military and intelligence sources, specifically to the Adamamo region in northern Nigeria, during the weakness and



disintegration of ISIL in Iraq and Syria, and stayed for six months to train Boko Haram elements in combat techniques, dealing with explosives, and manufacturing hand weapons.

8- Ansar Bayt al-Maqdis pledged itself to ISIL in Sinai, Egypt, in 2014.

9. ISIL defected from the larger al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM), and according to Moroccan Interior Ministry data, they went to fight in Syria under misleading names and calls in the name of jihad in Syria, and after part of them returned to Morocco they carried out acts of violence especially during 2014 and 2015.

10. In Mali, ISIL operates under the banner of masked persons working in northern Mali.

11. ISIL is reportedly stationed in Darfur and in contact with Boko Haram and armed groups in Libya.

**The organization** consists of the caliph and two deputies, one in Iraq and the other in Syria and the Shura Council, 12 local governors in both Iraq and Syria. The organization has many bodies; Such as the Finance Commission, the Command Commission, the Military Affairs Commission, the Legal Affairs Commission, an Auxiliary Commission, the Security Commission, and the Media Commission.

### **ISIL ideology:**

Based on its ideology on jihadist Salafism, the establishment of an Islamic caliphate in Syria and Iraq, this ideology follows Sunni Islamic law, and has been included in extremist terrorist organizations.

### **ISIL operations in 2020 and 2021:**





- 1- In 2020, ISIL carried out attacks on Iraq, specifically in Anbar province, Jalwala and Shura, south of Mosul, Tikrit, Erbil and elsewhere. In January 2020, the group carried out 88 attacks, and in April 2020, 151 attacks were carried out.
- 2- During the first three months of 2020, the organization focused its strikes on the areas of Makhmour, which is connected to north-west Hawija, including the left coast of Al-Sharqat district, extending to Jabal al-Khanouka and Wadi Zaghiton to the north of Salah al-Din, and the Hamrin Hills chain to Diyala.
3. According to the Syrian monitor for Human Rights, the organization in Syria killed about 720 members of the Syrian forces, in addition to 108 pro-Iranian militias of non-Syrian nationalities during 2020, which resulted in the death and martyrdom of 208 people, 122 members of the Syrian Democratic Forces, and 86 civilians, including 10 children and 6 citizens.
4. On March 29, 2020, ISIL prisoners took control of the ground floor of al-Goyran prison in Hasaka, northeastern Syria, under the control of the Syrian Democratic Forces, and fled.
5. In early May 2020, 11 members of the Popular Mobilization group were killed in an attack by the terrorist organization ISIL in the Makishiva area of Salah al-Din province.
- 6- The organization killed 4 members of the Popular Mobilization Forces and injured 6 others in northern Diyala province, and the organization launched an attack on a checkpoint in Dujail district south of Salah al-Din province, resulting in two deaths and 3 injuries from the police forces, and took control on May 15, 2020, of the village of Mubarak in Diyala province, northeast of Baquba, the provincial center in Iraq.



7. In late May 2020, the group killed 11 Syrian army personnel and executed seven pro-Syrian army militiamen in Badia Deir ez-Zor.
8. ISIL launched an attack on Syrian army positions in the city of Sokhna in the eastern countryside of Homs, killing 20 Syrian army soldiers, and during July ISIL appeared in the western Libyan city of Sabratha under the cover of Tripoli militias.
9. On November 9, 2020, there was a bloody massacre in which al-Qaeda killed more than 50 people, by beheading them at a football stadium in northern Mozambique.
10. In January 2021, 11 members of the Iraqi Popular Mobilization Forces were killed in an ambush attributed to ISIL north of Baghdad in Tikrit, the centre of Salah al-Din province, and ISIL carried out two suicide bombings in the heart of Baghdad that killed 32 civilians.
11. The Syrian Monitor for Human Rights from the western countryside of Raqqa confirmed that two SDF members were shot dead by ISIL cell gunmen in March 2021, and that members of the cell attacked the guards of Al-Tabqa airport.
12. The death toll from ISIL raids in the Tahwa area near niger's border with Mali, where it attacked three villages in Niger, increased on March 24, 2021.
13. Suspected ISIL jihadists beheaded about 20 men and minors attending a ceremony in northern Mozambique on November 4, 2020.
14. Jihadists linked to ISIL killed 14 Nigerian soldiers in an attack on a military base in the northeast of the country on Saturday, September 17, 2020.



15- the attack on the villages of Dimniol, Bombova and Petigers in Burkina Faso in October 2020, in which a number of al-Qaeda and the Islamic State attacked three villages (Dimniol, Bombova and Bitigers) which resulted in the death of about one person, and the United Nations commented on the incident that such attacks by extremist groups have displaced more than one million people.

16. Attack on Livestock Market in Burkina Faso in August 2020, in which a number of militants affiliated with the Al-Qaeda organized an attack on a cattle market in eastern Burkina Faso, the village of Fada Ngorma, where the army was conducting raids; the attack lead to around 20 people being killed. Hundreds of people were killed by militant groups linked to al-Qaeda and the Islamic State in attacks last year in the West African country, and in May 2020, surveyors killed 25 people in an attack also on a cattle market, but in the village of Kombinga in the east of the country.

17. ISIL-born groups committed a military massacre in which 11 soldiers were killed and 25 injured in eastern Mali with the Borders of Boriknavaso and Niger on March 17, 2021.

18. Pro-ISIL groups in Mozambique carried out massacres that killed 2,600 people on March 16, 2021.

### **The role of the African Union, the United Nations and societies:**

1. Providing training and logistical support to African counter-terrorism forces, AMISOM forces facing The Mujahideen Youth Movement in East Africa are experiencing problems that limit their ability to carry out their missions, and until 2014 their mandate was to protect the



institutions of the Somali federal government, but as al-Shabaab's operations escalated, African forces began to conduct counter-terrorism operations without a UN mandate.

2- At the Summit of the African Union in February 2020, the African Union's Peace and Security Council addressed the consideration of the formation of a special counter-terrorism unit under the umbrella of the African Rapid Intervention Force.

3- A working group has been formed comprising all parties concerned to combat terrorism, including the Military Staff Committee of the Peace and Security Council, regional bodies and African Union security cooperation agencies. The group will assess the technical, structural, ideological and financial implications of the proposed unit and submit proposals to the Peace and Security Council.

4. At the Sahel summit in Nouakchott in July 2020, the five countries called for a final cancellation of their debts to focus on counter-terrorism and development efforts.

5. Morocco and the UN Counter-Terrorism Office signed an agreement to establish the Anti-Terrorism Office in Africa in Rabat in 2020.

6. The African Union Peace and Security Council, chaired by Senegal in 2021, called on the Union Commission in coordination with the Member States of the Lake Chad Basin Organization as well as Benin to urgently consider the possibility of responding more effectively to this threat and hindering all forms of political, military and financial support for Boko Haram.

7. Seven African countries have moved qualitatively by calling for the "African Amnesty Month" initiative to urge citizens to comply with disarmament steps in the "Silencing guns" initiative.



8. UN Security Council adopted Resolution 2457 in February 2020 on the "Silencing Guns in Africa" initiative, with the aim of ridding Africa of conflict and creating conditions for growth and development in Africa.

9. The UN Security Council adopted resolution 2170 on August 15, 2014, on the imposition of sanctions against ISIL, and on November 19, 2014, the Council blacklisted Libyan ansar al-Sharia for links to al-Qaeda and ISIL.

10. On November 20, 2015, the UN Security Council passed Resolution 2249, which called on states to do everything in their power to redouble and coordinate their efforts to prevent and thwart terrorist acts.

11. In 2020, the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Office stressed the importance of solidarity, concrete cooperation and impact-building in the fight against terrorism, and called for renewed commitment to address the factors that allow terrorism to survive and spread, and the need to better involve young people and civil society organizations as well as the private sector and the scientific community in the fight against terrorism.

12. The Security Council held a meeting to discuss threats to international peace and security arising from terrorist acts.

### **Recommendations**

1- Strengthening military surveillance capabilities, increasing the number of helicopters and doubling the anti-terrorism and rapid reaction forces.

2- Recruiting villagers within the border guards.



- 3- Deploy international forces to combat the expansion of terrorist organizations and then develop military strategic plans in order to narrow their ways.
- 4- Establishing deterrent laws for all countries that support ISIL or Boko Haram.
- 5- Supporting organizations that stand against terrorist organizations and providing them with equipment.
6. Establish strategic guidelines for the functioning of the ISIL and Boko Haram lines, in order to reduce their bases and soldiers.
7. Collecting and analyzing intelligence at centres to analyse risks, and avoid them as much as possible, and identify their vulnerabilities.
8. The European Union has strengthened its political and material support for the West African Community.
9. Provide combat and military-efficient leaders in the hotbeds of terrorism in cooperation with the leaders of the United Nations and the governments of countries with terrorism.
10. Ensure that priority is given to combating terrorism and to focus on the prevention of violent extremism as part of the strategy.
11. Exchange information with Governments on any groups engaged in terrorist acts.
12. Addressing crises that help spread terrorism and ensuring respect for human rights for all to combat terrorism.
13. Strengthening and imposing border controls.



14. Neutralizing the international role, since external interventions on the continent do not reduce the phenomenon of military terrorist operations, but lead to an escalation of the phenomenon, where such interventions are focused on reliance on military instruments and therefore do not address the roots of the phenomenon.

15. Providing training and logistical support to African counter-terrorism forces.

16- Trying to address the issues of poverty and unemployment, income inequality, wealth and religious persecution because these conditions promote extremism, and make joining armed groups an easy choice for many young people in the continent.