



# TERRORISM



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Challenges

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# Terrorism - Definition and Typology

- Peter Waldmann – Terrorist Calculus:

- a) Violent act (or threat to commit it)
- b) intended strong emotional reaction (fear in the enemy, positive emotions in sympathizers)
- c) subsequent certain reaction (hasty, panic-dictated protective and retaliatory measures, but also active assistance in the combat effort)

**Table 1. Frequencies of definitional elements in 109 definitions of terrorism**

	Element	Frequency %
1	Violence, force	83.5
2	Political	65
3	Fear, terror emphasised	51
4	Threat	47
5	(Psychological) effects and (anticipated) reactions	41.5
6	Victim - target differentiation	37.5
7	Purposive, planned, systematic, organised action	32
8	Method of combat, strategy, tactic	30.5
9	Extranormality, in breach of accepted rules, without humanitarian constraints	30
10	Coercion, extortion, induction of compliance	28
11	Publicity aspect	21.5
12	Arbitrariness; impersonal, random character; indiscrimination	21
13	Civilians, noncombatants, neutrals, outsiders as victims	17.5
14	Intimidation	17
15	Innocence of victims emphasised	15.5
16	Group, movement, organisation as perpetrator	14
17	Symbolic aspect, demonstration to others	13.5
18	Incalculability, unpredictability, unexpectedness of occurrence of violence	9
19	Clandestine, covert nature	9
20	Repetitiveness; serial or campaign character of violence	7
21	Criminal	6
22	Demands made on third parties	4

# Terrorism - Definition and Typology

- „Terrorism is the use of aggressive and excessive violence (or the threat of such violence) that is planned with the dominant purpose of sending a serious intimidating message to a significantly larger number of people (the target audience) than just those who are directly harmed by the primary violent acts or threats.” M. Mareš
- David Rapaport: The Anarchist wave (1878–1919), the Anti-Colonial wave (the 1920s–early 1960s), the New Left wave (mid-1960s–1990s), and the Religious wave (1995–?).
- Typology Mareš - the ultra-left, ultra-right, ethnic and territorial, religious, ecological, criminal, psychopathological, single-issue.
- Schmid:

There are many types of terrorism, the most prominent ones being:

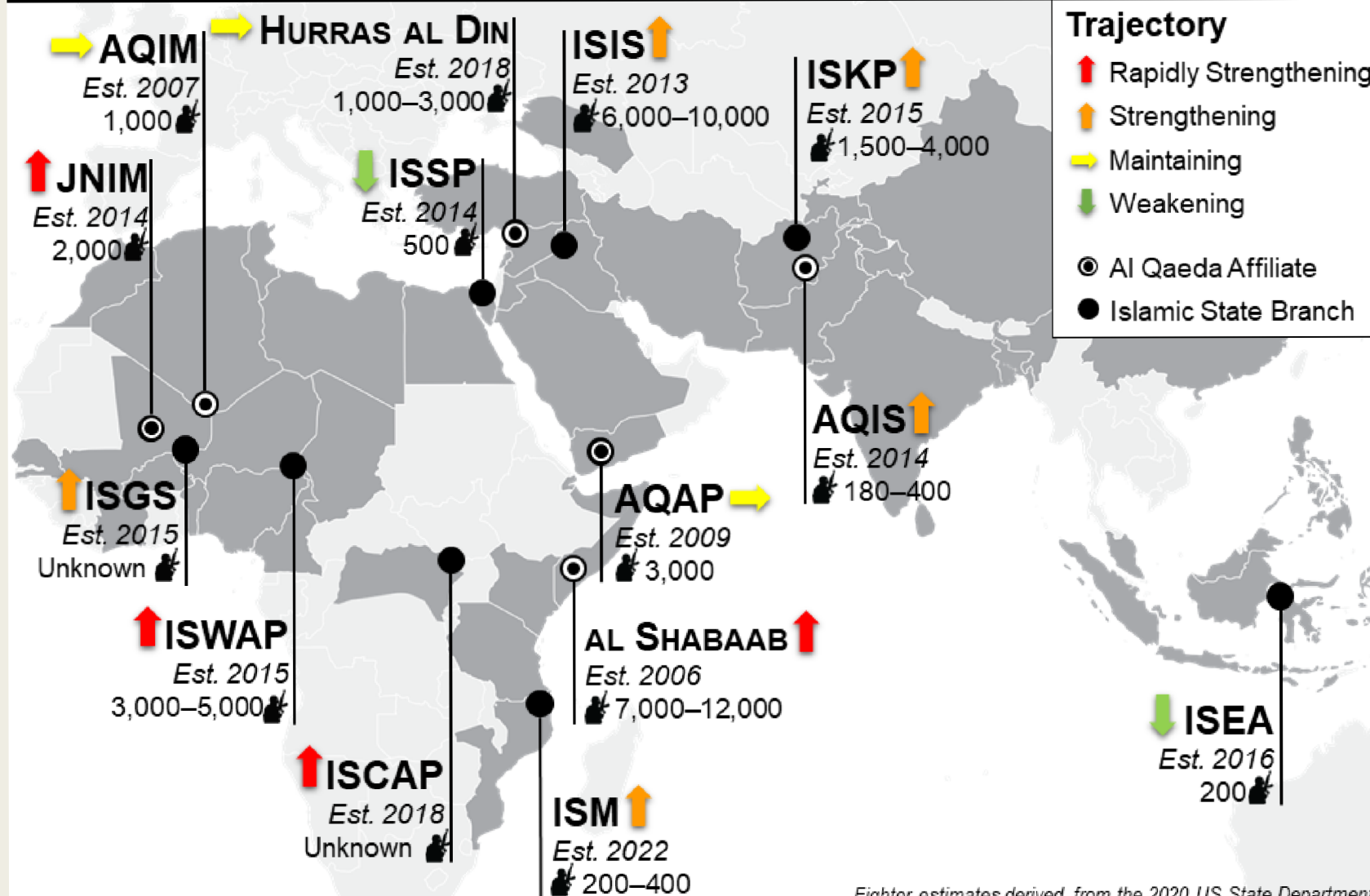
- single-issue terrorism;
- lone wolf/actor terrorism
- vigilante terrorism;
- separatist (ethno-nationalist) terrorism;
- left-wing terrorism;
- right-wing terrorism;
- religious terrorism;
- cyber-terrorism;
- chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) terrorism;
- state (or regime) terrorism.<sup>21</sup>

# Trends of Contemporary Terrorism

- 2007-2022 - number of terrorist attack?
- Violent conflicts the main driver of terrorism, 97% of terrorist attacks in 2022 took place in a country where is an ongoing conflict.
- The worst situation is in the Sahel, 48% of all victims, the worst situation in Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger. Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA), Jamaat Nusrat Al-Islam wal Muslimeen (JNIM).
- Improvement in Nigeria (Boko Haram)
- IS the deadliest terrorist group (Islamic State - Khorasan Province (ISKP), Islamic State - Sinai Province (ISSP) and ISWA).
- **Three main trends in Africa.**
- <https://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/>

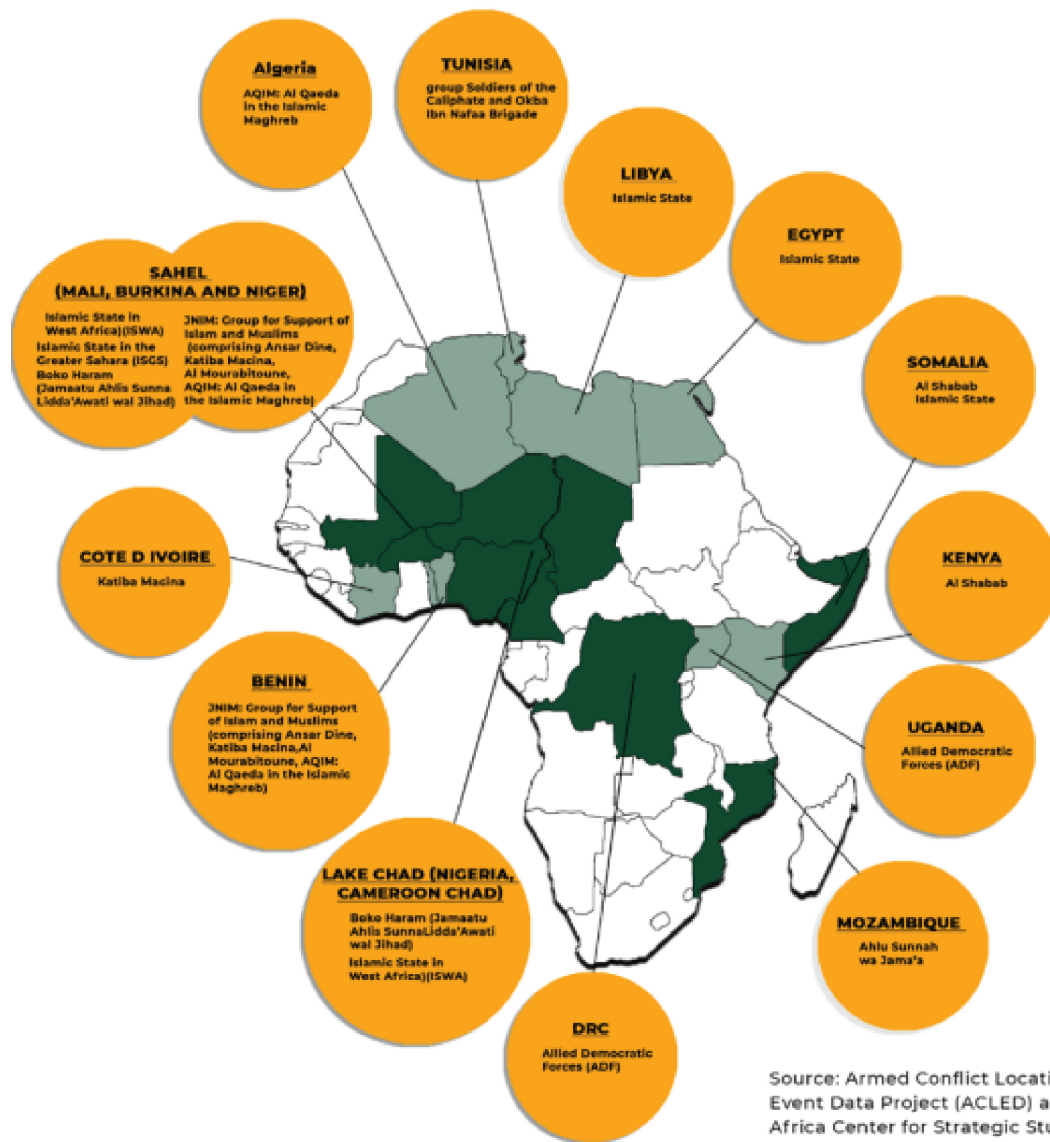


# 2022 SCORECARD: AL QAEDA AND ISIS



Katherine Zimmerman and Kate Chesnutt

Fighter estimates derived from the 2020 US State Department Country Reports on Terrorism and UN ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee Monitoring Team reports.

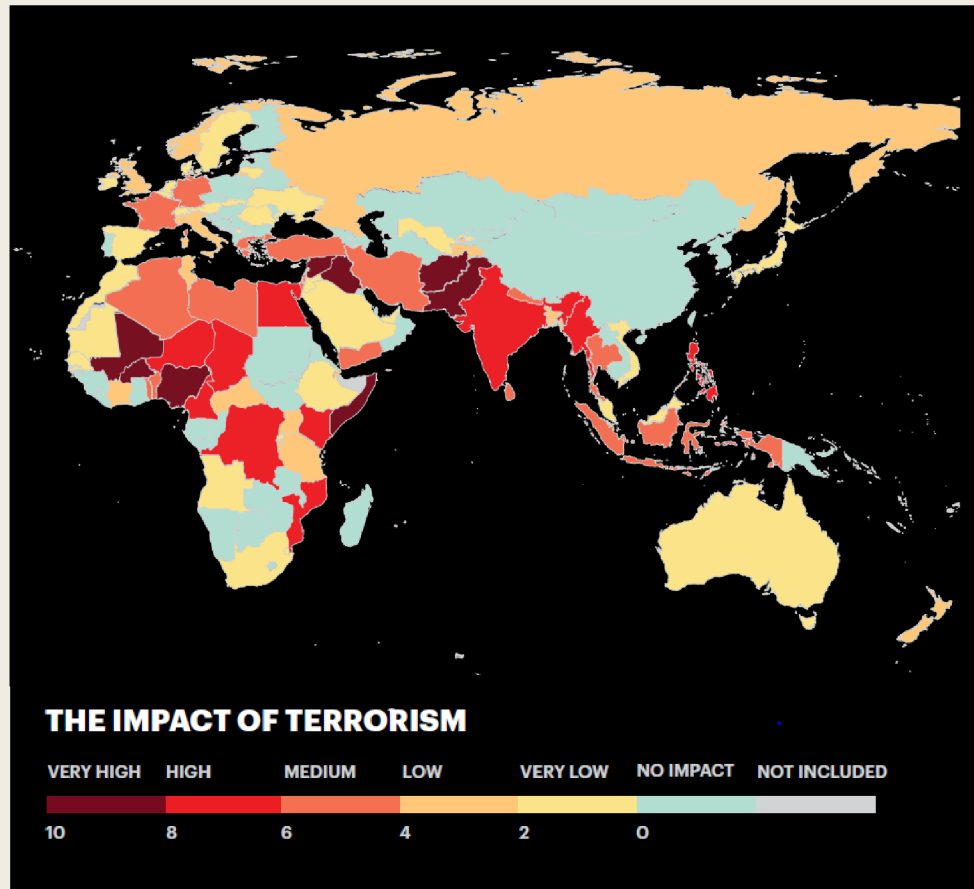


Source: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project (ACLED) and Africa Center for Strategic Studies

# Trends of Contemporary Terrorism - Africa

- Uqba ibn Nafi Brigad
- Al-Shabaab
- Allied Democratic Froces
- Ansar al-Sunna/Ahlu Sunnah wa Jama'a
- Boko Haram
- JNIM
- ISGS
- ISWA/ISWAP

# Trends of Contemporary Terrorism



RANK	COUNTRY	SCORE	RANK CHANGE
1	Afghanistan	8.822	↔
2	Burkina Faso	8.564	↑ 2
3	Somalia	8.463	↔
4	Mali	8.412	↑ 3
5	Syria	8.161	↑ 1
6	Pakistan	8.160	↑ 3
7	Iraq	8.139	↓ 5
8	Nigeria	8.065	↓ 3
9	Myanmar (Burma)	7.977	↑ 1
10	Niger	7.616	↓ 2
11	Cameroon	7.347	↑ 1
12	Mozambique	7.330	↓ 1
13	India	7.175	↔
14	Democratic Republic of the Congo	6.872	↑ 2
15	Colombia	6.697	↓ 1
16	Egypt	6.632	↓ 1
17	Chile	6.619	↑ 1
18	Philippines	6.328	↓ 1
19	Chad	6.168	↔
20	Kenya	6.163	↔
21	Iran	5.688	↑ 5
22	Yemen	5.616	↓ 1
23	Türkiye	5.600	↔
24	Indonesia	5.502	↔
25	Israel	5.489	↑ 5
26	Thailand	5.430	↓ 4
27	Togo	4.915	↑ 49
28	Benin	4.840	↑ 23

# Trends of Contemporary Terrorism

					DESCRIPTION
<b>1</b>	COUNTRY <b>PAKISTAN</b>	PROVINCE <b>BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE</b>	DEATHS <b>195</b>		Gunmen bombed and shot at two Frontier Corps buildings in a coordinated attack.
	DATE <b>2/2/22</b>	GROUP <b>BALUCHISTAN LIBERATION ARMY (BLA)</b>			
<b>2</b>	COUNTRY <b>SYRIA</b>	PROVINCE <b>AL-HASAKAH GOVERNORATE</b>	DEATHS <b>154</b>		At least 200 assailants attacked Al-Sina prison, driving two explosive-ladens truck bombs into the outside wall of the prison before gunmen then stormed the facility as a riot took place inside. The attack lasted ten days until the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) announced they had regained control of the prison. At least 154 SDF members were killed. Islamic State (IS) claimed responsibility for the attack.
	DATE <b>20/1/22</b>	GROUP <b>ISLAMIC STATE (IS)</b>			
<b>3</b>	COUNTRY <b>SOMALIA</b>	REGION <b>BANAADIR REGION</b>	DEATHS <b>120</b>		Two car bombs killed at least 120 people and wounded 300 outside the education ministry building. Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for the attack, saying that the ministry was responsible for a 'war on minds' that has removed Islam from schools and recruits students into militias.
	DATE <b>29/10/22</b>	GROUP <b>AL-SHABAAB</b>			
<b>4</b>	COUNTRY <b>BURKINA FASO</b>	PROVINCE <b>SAHEL REGION</b>	DEATHS <b>116</b>		Gunmen killed at least 116 civilians in an attack on a village. No group had claimed responsibility at the time of writing, but jihadists operate in the area.
	DATE <b>12/6/22</b>	GROUP <b>UNKNOWN - JIHADISTS</b>			
<b>5</b>	COUNTRY <b>MALI</b>	PROVINCE <b>MOPTI REGION</b>	DEATHS <b>110</b>		Gunmen killed at least 110 civilians in attacks on several villages. No group had claimed the attack at the time of writing, but jihadists operate in the region.
	DATE <b>19/6/22</b>	GROUP <b>UNKNOWN - JIHADISTS</b>			
<b>6</b>	COUNTRY <b>MALI</b>	REGION <b>GAO REGION</b>	DEATHS <b>100</b>		Gunmen killed approximately 100 Jamaat Nusrat Al-Islam wal Muslimeen (JNIM) fighters in Gao region. The battle lasted for approximately 24 hours and local media outlets said that there were casualties on both sides. Islamic State (IS) claimed responsibility attributing the attack to its 'Sahel Province'.
	DATE <b>7/12/22</b>	GROUP <b>ISLAMIC STATE (IS)</b>			
<b>7</b>	COUNTRY <b>SOMALIA</b>	REGION <b>HIRSHABELLE STATE</b>	DEATHS <b>59</b>		Gunmen killed an unspecified number of Burundian soldiers during an attack on an African Union. Al-Shabaab claimed responsibility for the attack, claiming to have killed 59 soldiers, but authorities had not released details on casualty numbers at the time of writing.
	DATE <b>3/5/22</b>	GROUP <b>AL-SHABAAB</b>			
<b>8</b>	COUNTRY <b>PAKISTAN</b>	REGION <b>PAKHTUNKHWA PROVINCE</b>	DEATHS <b>56</b>		A suicide bombing killed at least 56 people and injured over 190 others in an attack on a Shia mosque. Islamic State - Khorasan Province (ISK) claimed responsibility.
	DATE <b>4/3/22</b>	GROUP <b>ISLAMIC STATE - KHORASAN PROVINCE</b>			
<b>9</b>	COUNTRY <b>AFGHANISTAN</b>	PROVINCE <b>KABUL PROVINCE</b>	DEATHS <b>50</b>		A bomb killed more than 50 civilians and wounded an unspecified number of others at a mosque. No individual or group had claimed responsibility for the attack at the time of writing, but based on the target, tactic, and location, Islamic State - Khorasan Province (ISK) was probably responsible.
	DATE <b>29/4/22</b>	GROUP <b>ISLAMIC STATE - KHORASAN PROVINCE</b>			
<b>10</b>	COUNTRY <b>AFGHANISTAN</b>	PROVINCE <b>BALKH PROVINCE</b>	DEATHS <b>50</b>		A bomb killed 50 civilians and wounded at least 100 more in an attack on a mosque during prayers. Islamic State - Khorasan province (ISK) claimed responsibility.
	DATE <b>21/4/22</b>	GROUP <b>ISLAMIC STATE - KHORASAN PROVINCE</b>			

# Deadliest Groups 2022

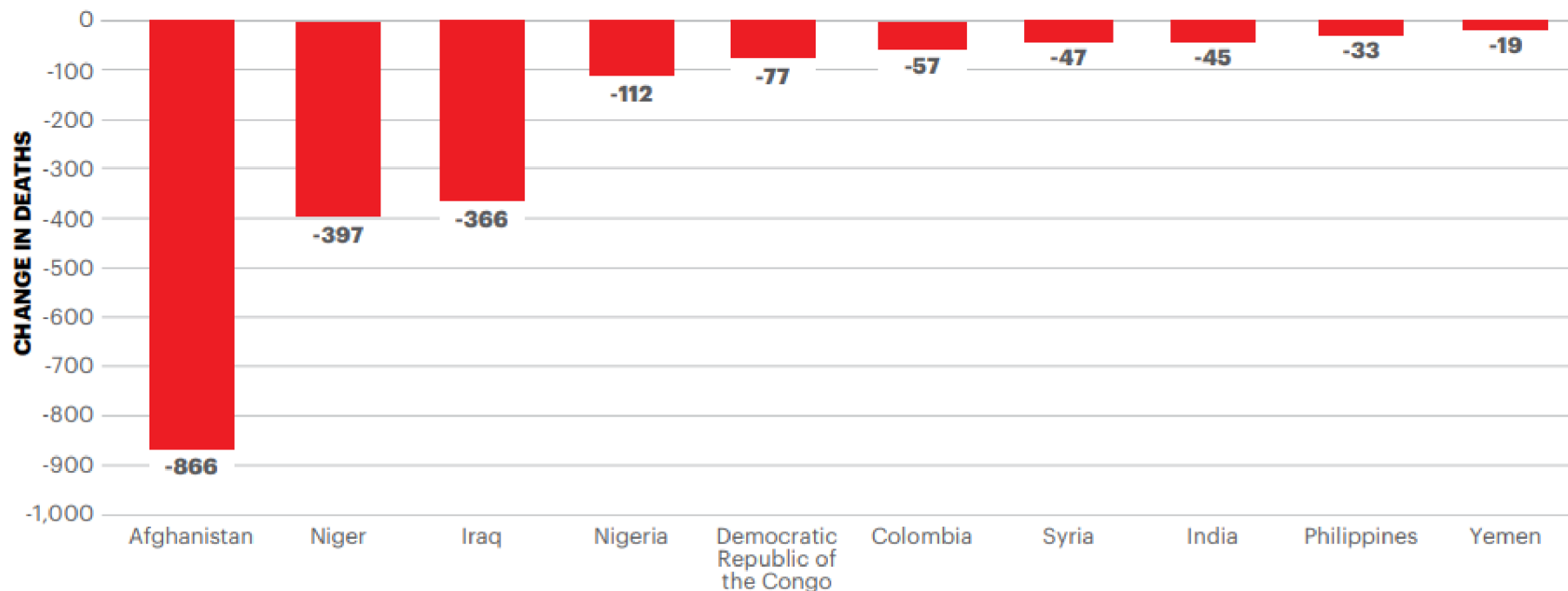
Rank	ORGANISATION	DEATHS	ATTACKS	INJURED
1	Islamic State (IS)	1045	410	644
2	Al-Shabaab	784	315	1016
3	Islamic State - Khorasan Province (ISK)	498	141	832
4	Jamaat Nusrat Al-Islam wal Muslimeen (JNIM)	279	77	215
5	Balochistan Liberation Army (BLA)	233	30	113
6	Islamic State West Africa (ISWA)	219	65	118
7	Boko Haram	204	64	51
8	Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan (TTP)	137	90	187
9	Islamic State - Sinai Province	71	27	32
10	Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB)	57	40	16

# Trends of Contemporary Terrorism

FIGURE 1.3

## Largest decreases in deaths from terrorism, 2021–2022

Afghanistan had the largest decrease in the number of deaths from terrorism, reversing three years of consecutive increases.

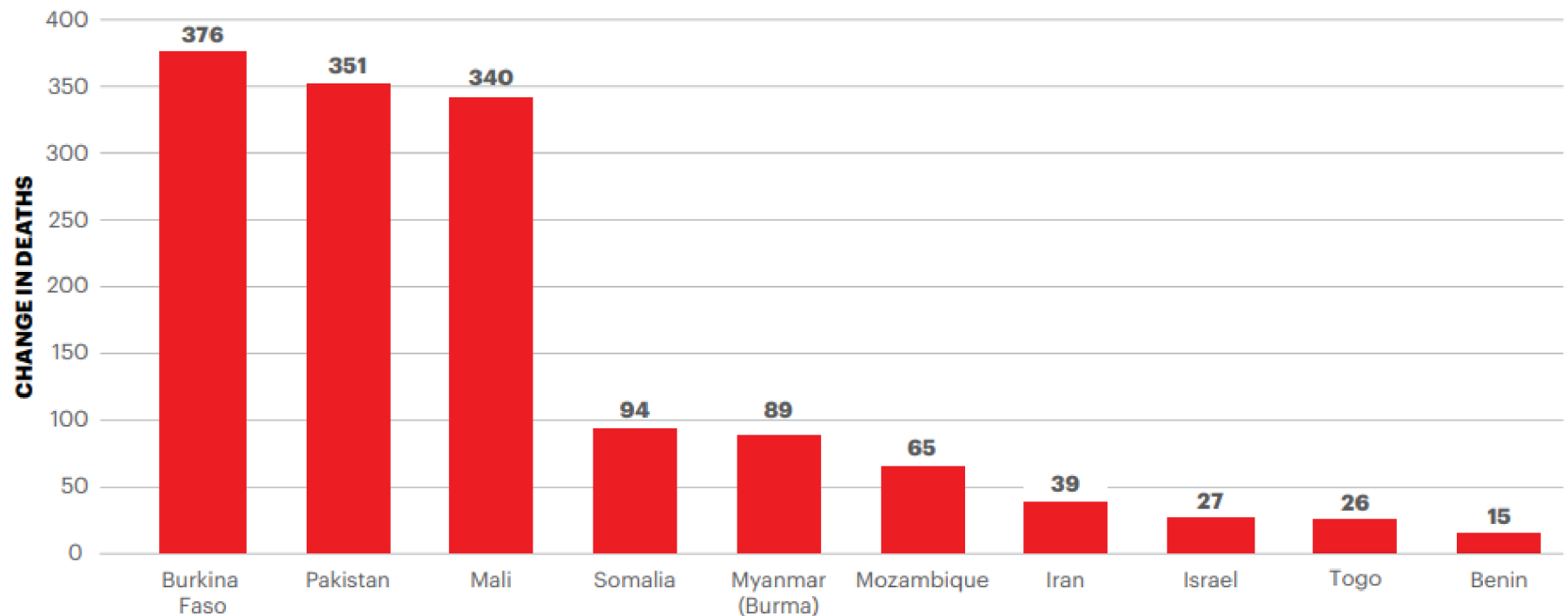


# Trends of Contemporary Terrorism

FIGURE 1.4

## Largest increases in deaths from terrorism, 2021–2022

Deaths from terrorism in Pakistan more than doubled between 2021 and 2022.

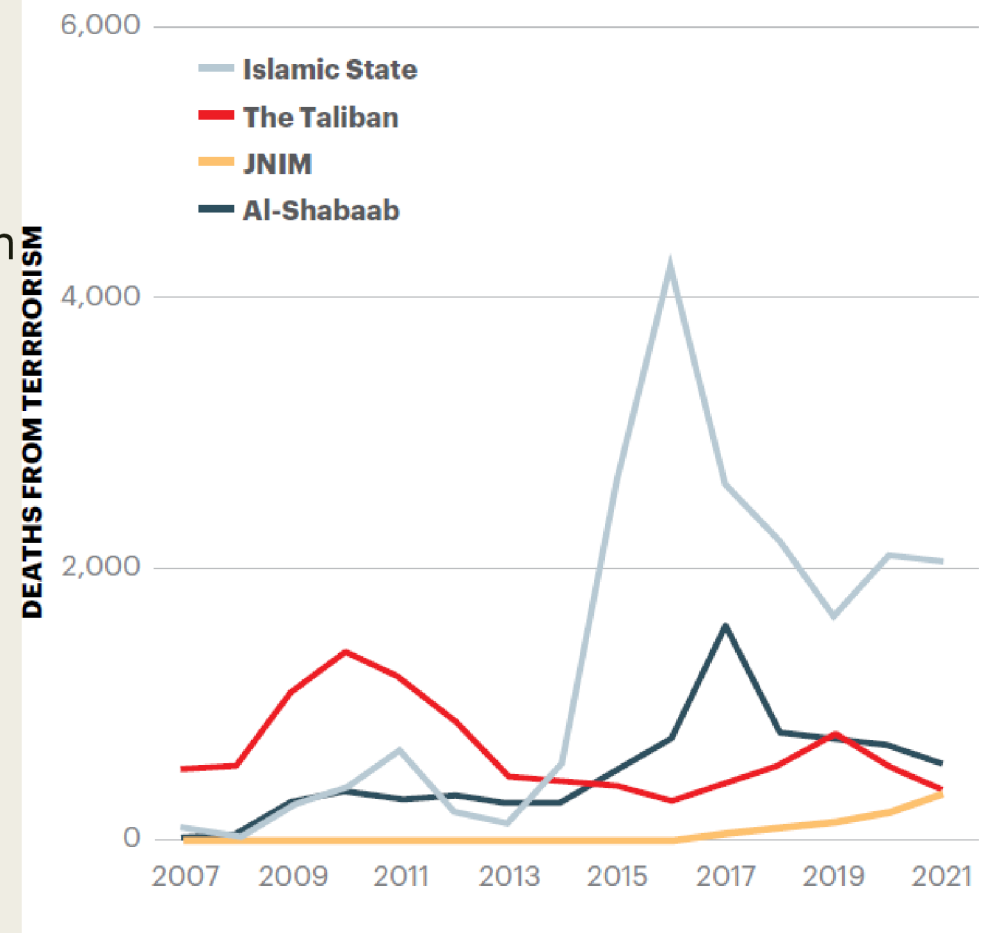


Source: Dragonfly TerrorismTracker; IEP calculations

# Trends of Contemporary Terrorism

## 2021

- Islamic State (IS), Al-Shabaab, Taliban and Jamaat Nusrat Al-Islam wal Muslimeen
- 3,364 (47% of all victims).





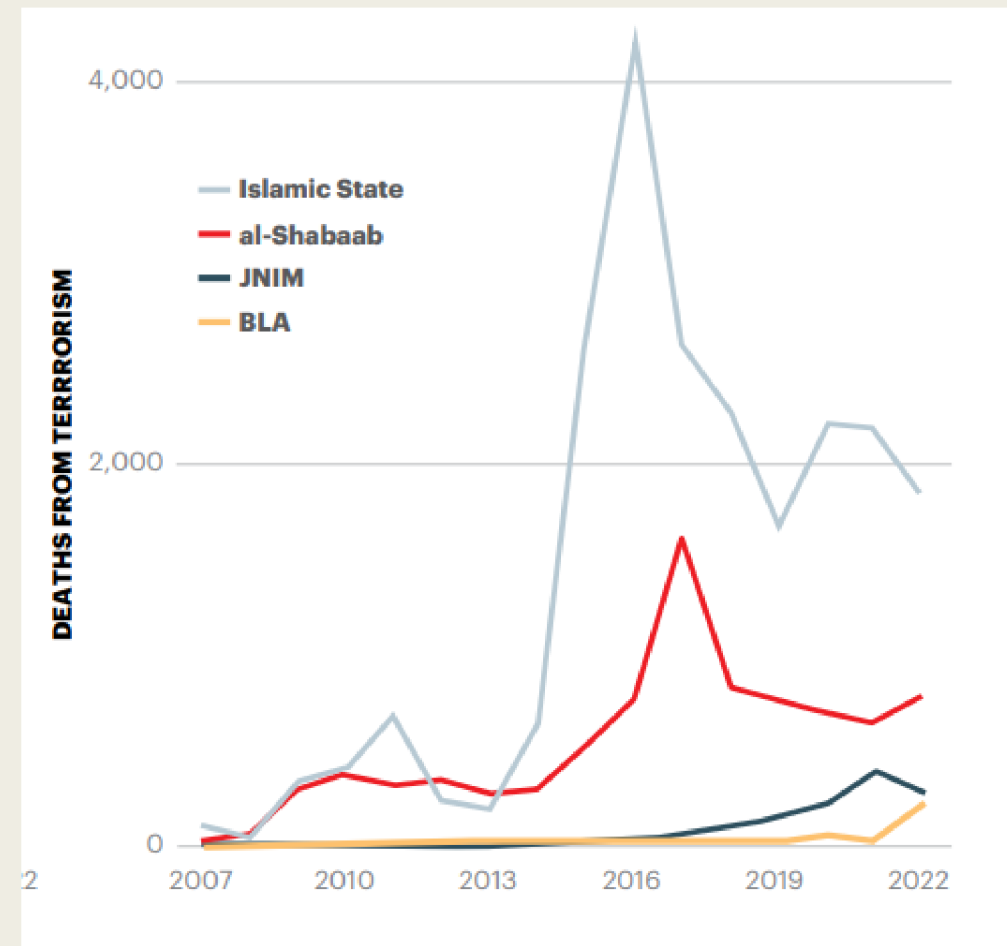
# Trends of Contemporary Terrorism 2022

- Islamic State (IS), Al-Shabaab, Jamaat Nusrat Al-Islam wal Muslimeen and the Balochistan Liberation Army.
- 3,129 (47% of all victims).

## Attacks and deaths by Islamic State and its affiliates, 2021-2022

Islamic State (IS) were the deadliest of the IS branches for the second consecutive year.

Group	2021		2022	
	Attacks	Deaths	Attacks	Deaths
Islamic State - Khorasan Province	190	543	141	498
Islamic State - Sinai Province	18	29	27	71
Islamic State (IS)	537	930	410	1,045
Islamic State West Africa (ISWA)	120	692	65	219

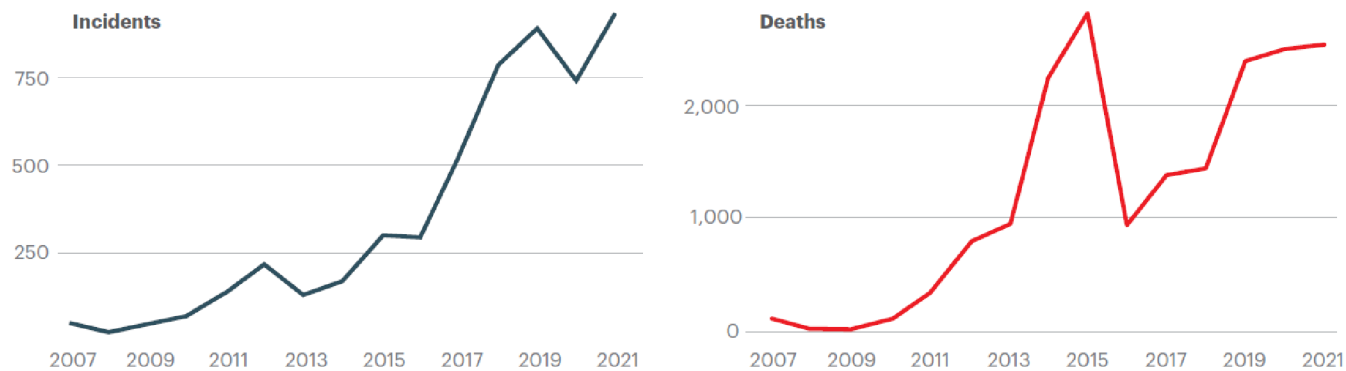


# Trends in Sahel

- Three types of terrorist groups in the Sahel – international, local with ethnic-nationalist-religious overtones and local arising as a reaction to a certain problem (Dan Nan Ambassagou Association, Koglweogos).
- Factors affecting the success of TG in the Sahel: rapid population growth, lack of water and food, political instability, corruption, weakness of the security apparatus, terrain and porous borders, poverty, etc.

## Incidents and deaths from terrorism in the Sahel, 2007–2021

Both incidents and deaths increased by well over 1,000 per cent from 2007 to 2021.



Source: Dragonfly TerrorismTracker, IEP calculations

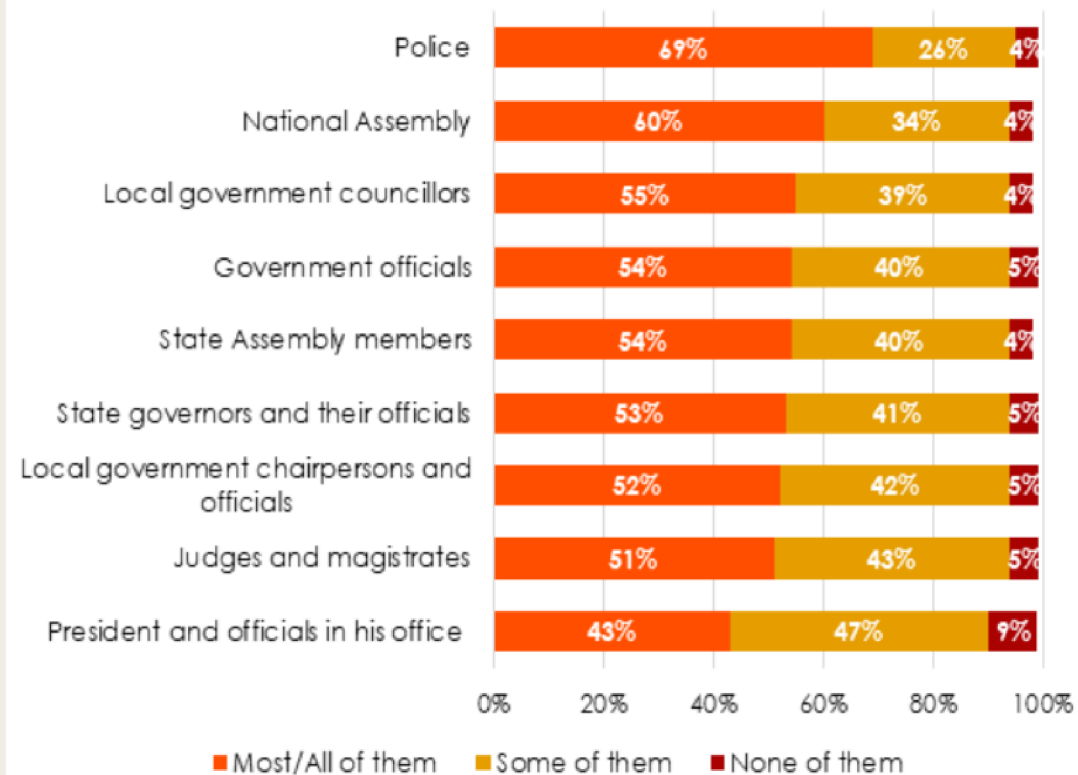
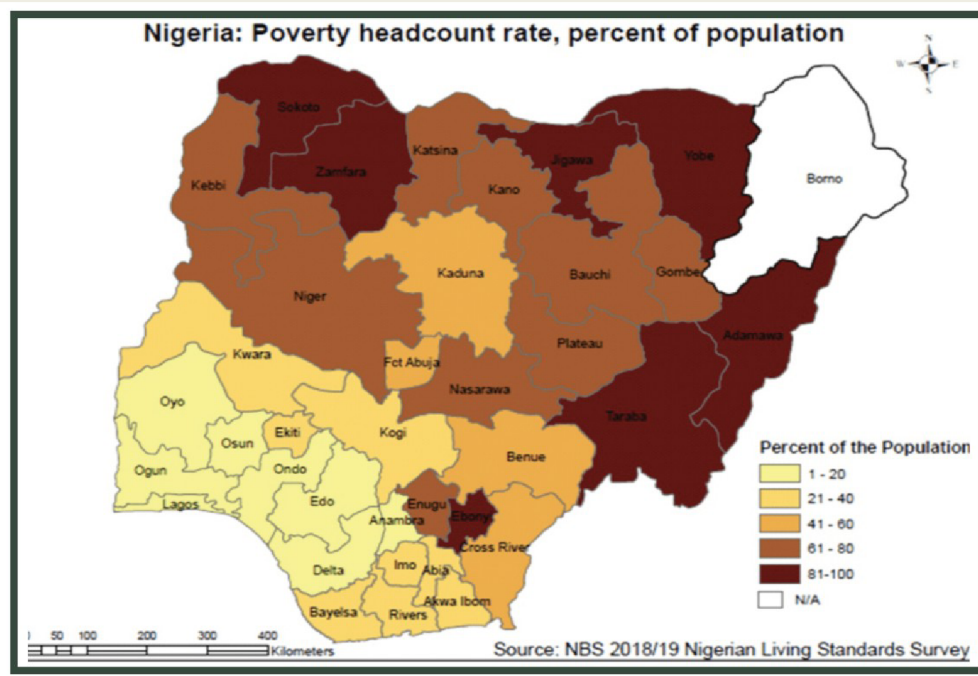
### BOX 3.1

#### The Sahel

Definitions of the Sahel vary. In this analysis, the Sahel region denotes the semi-arid region of western and north-central Africa, which comprises parts of ten countries:

- Burkina Faso,
- Cameroon,
- Chad,
- The Gambia,
- Guinea,
- Mali,
- Mauritania,
- Niger,
- Nigeria
- Senegal.

# Case Study: Boko Haram

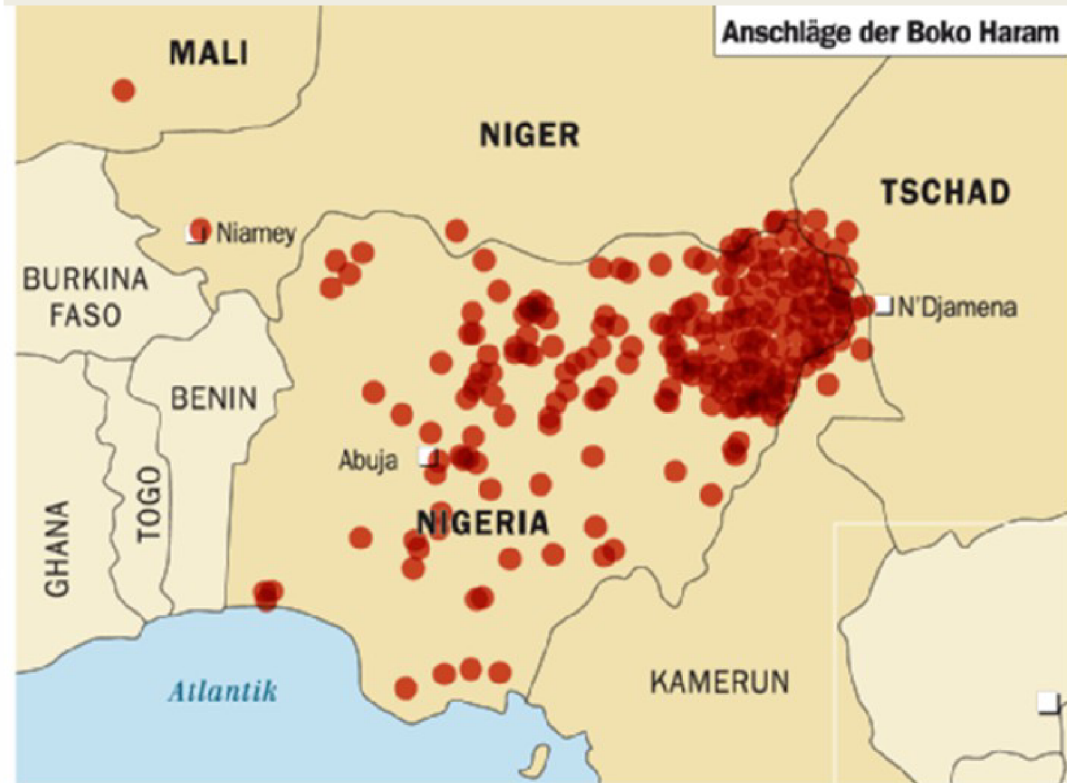
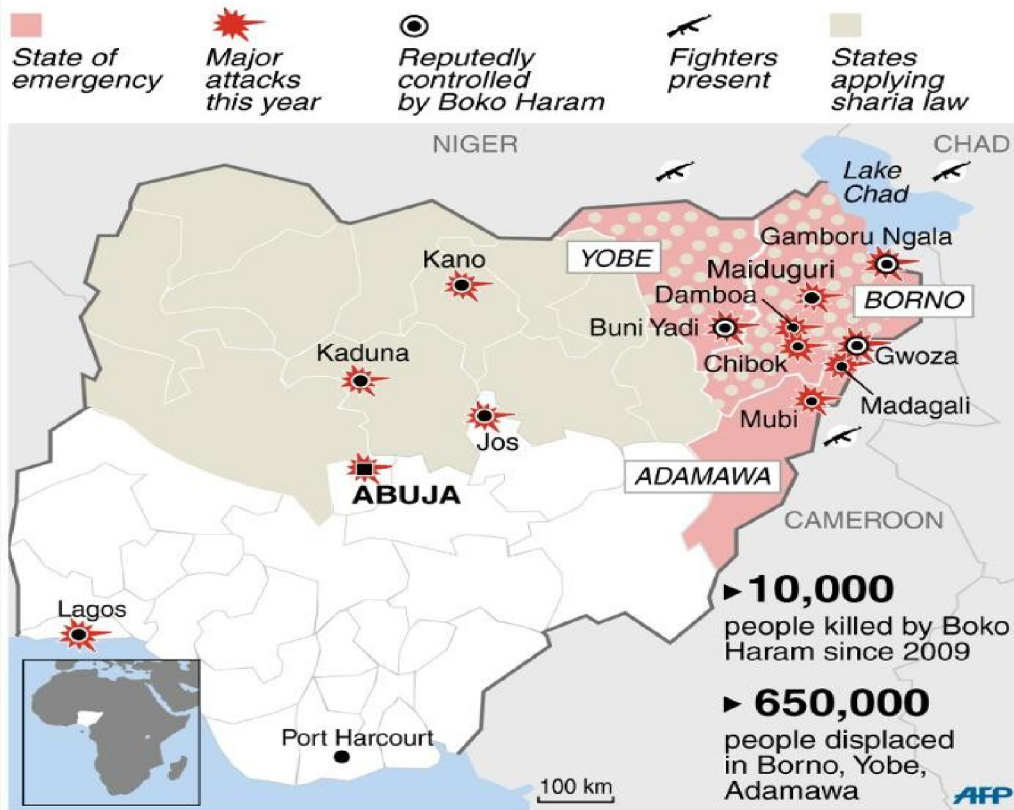


# Case Study: Boko Haram

- Factors influencing the creation of BH - high level of corruption, poverty, non-transparency, unemployment, corruption of the elites, social inequalities, lack of national awareness, weak security apparatus, etc.
- The Rise of Boko Haram – Mauduguri 2001 - Mohammed Yusuf.
- Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati wal-Jihad – (Boko Haram – Hausa language).
- Organization structure and ideology.
- Abubakar Shekau (2009) – violent activity, wide spectrum of activity, Sambisa.
- Khalid Barnawi – Ansaru (2012) x Abu Musab al-Barnawi – ISWAP (2015/2016).
- International links to the Islamic State and al-Qaeda.
- Bakura Doro a Bakura Sa'alaba

# Case Study: Boko Haram

## Boko Haram's impact on Nigeria



BERLINER ZEITUNG/ANJA KÖHL; QUELLE: LA TIMES

Thank you for your  
attention