



# SUICIDE TERROR ATTACKS IN AFRICA

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*The number of the suicide attempts increased dramatically in Africa after the Arab Spring and the following Islamist push. Nowadays, we can consider Nigeria, Somalia and Mali as the most dangerous areas in North Africa.*

*The main objectives of the different terrorist-groups are various most of the times. Ones oppose foreign presence, others fight for absoluteness of Islam. Certain groups continue their rivalry with each other or against governmental forces for growing their authority. The suicide terror act, the tool for fulfilling their objectives increased alarmingly in every case.*

*The questions that the current article tries to answer are what kind of tendencies could be observed after 2011 from this point of view, what is the motivation of the perpetrator and what kind of common and different characteristics could be defined among the single terrorist acts.*

**Keywords:** *suicide terror attack, Africa, Boko Haram, Taliban, al-Shabaab, Egypt, Afghanistan, Nigeria.*

## 1. What makes a terror attack suicidal?

First of all, we have to make the difference between the terms *terrorism* and *suicide terror attack*. The main aim of the terrorism is evoking intimidation. That is the reason why we can correlate it with such actions that intend to cause death or serious bodily harm to civilians or non-combatants. However, it is observable in the majority of the cases of suicide terror attack that suicide bombing does not necessarily target non-

combatants. There is an ongoing debate about the line between them. Several experts suggest terrorism is a tactic. They see it like a tool with which the perpetrators can bring pressure to bear for executing their aims. They keep the suicide attempt as the most abhorrent manifestation of it. If we were to define the latter, suicide terror attack is an act where there is no odd for the perpetrator to return alive.<sup>1</sup>

## 2. Weapons and methods

If we study the used weapons and methods globally, we can settle that the perpetrators applied various tools when they committed suicide attacks. The most commonly used procedure was the activation of explosive belt on the assassin's body, as well as a charge, hidden in the satchel or in the suitcase, as it was the case several times in Africa. This type of attempt happened in the Nigerian city, Potiskum, in November 2014. One activist of Boko Haram, dressed like a student, entered in a school assembly where he blew himself. The suicide bomber killed 46 students and injured 79 others.<sup>2</sup> The more recent "trend" is when the perpetrator kills their victim by high rate of fire small arms and then blows himself. This sort of attempt could result in more casualties. This was the way of the attack in Pakistan that recently evoked huge reactions worldwide. The

<sup>1</sup> Ami Pedahzur, *Suicide Terrorism*, Wiley, 2004.

<sup>2</sup> Nigeria School blast in Potiskum kills dozens, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-29985252>, accessed on 11.06. 2015.

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Taliban killed 141 persons, among them 132 children between 12 and 16 years,<sup>3</sup> and the same type of attack was executed in Nigeria against the famous Kano Mosque.<sup>4</sup> Also, it occurred frequently that the explosives were activated in a car, as well as in a van, against bigger or defended targets, for growing the number of potential casualties. It also happened in the attack against Saudi Prince Muhammed bin Nayef in 2009, when the perpetrator used the methods of drug-smugglers and hid the explosive inside his body.<sup>5</sup>

Another preferred method of the terrorist act is using vehicles as weapons. In this case, to get certain devices does not involve special trouble. It is a relatively easy way to steal a bicycle, a car or a ship and use it as an armament. This was proved by the attacks against the Somali President Hassan Sheikh Mohamoud<sup>6</sup> and Defense Minister Yusuf Mohammad Siad,<sup>7</sup> against innocent civilians who were watching the World Cup in the Nigerian city Damaturu<sup>8</sup>, and against USS Cole.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>3</sup> \*\*\*, "Pakistan Taliban: Peshawar school attack leaves 141 dead", *BBC News*, 16. December 2014, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-30491435>, accessed on 18.06.2015.

<sup>4</sup> Zacharias Pieri, "Boko Haram Continues Violent Attacks in Kano and Maiduguri", in *Global Initiative on Civil Society and Conflict*, December 4, 2014, <http://www.usfglobalinitiative.org/boko-haram-continues-violent-attacks-in-kano-and-maiduguri-2/>, accessed on: 06.06.2015; Ross, Will, Boko Haram Kano attack: Loss of life on staggering scale., in *BBC News*, November 30, 2014.

<sup>5</sup> \*\*\*, "Al Qaeda Bombers Learn from Drug Smugglers", *CBS News*, <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/al-qaeda-bombers-learn-from-drug-smugglers/> accessed on 06.06.2015.

<sup>6</sup> \*\*\*, "Al-Shabab claim attack on new Somalia leader", *Al Jazeera*, 13 September 2012, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/africa/2012/09/201291211132514648.html>, accessed on 11.06.2015.

<sup>7</sup> Bill Roggio, *Suicide bomber targets Somali state minister for defence*, [http://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2010/02/suicide\\_bomber\\_target\\_5.phpv](http://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2010/02/suicide_bomber_target_5.phpv), 15, February 2010, accessed on 11.06.2015

<sup>8</sup> \*\*\*, "Nigeria World Cup viewers hit by deadly bomb blast", *BBC News*, 18 June 2014, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-27896257> accessed on 11.06.2015.

<sup>9</sup> According to certain experts, it is more probable that suicide bombers target commercial ships and wafters like the suicide attack against USS Cole. The reason of this method is that they can calculate more casualties in a smaller and closer space if they can successfully execute the attack.

Throughout time, there were also several instances for hijacking and destroying large vehicles. One activist of Palestinian Islam Jihad seized the drivers' seat of a bus in Israel and drove into a ravine in 1989.<sup>10</sup> However, in the last decades, air transport means are posing threat and challenge. The notorious terror-attack on September 11, 2001 proved, without any doubt, that the terrorist threat endangers not only those on board. The fully fuelled airplanes killed hundreds of people when they crushed into the World Trade Center and exploded. The collapse of the building buried many hundreds of people inside.

### 3. The correlation between religion and suicide terrorism

The religious terrorists are driven by deep-set cultural identities when they commit their act. Their purpose is to demonstrate their cultural dignity in contrast with their enemies and the adverse culture. Contrary to the other terrorists, to gain the sympathy of the local inhabitants or the international community is not their main aim. Rather, they aim to obtain spiritual rewards, so they do not attempt to minimize the number of the casualties. Another important aspect is that they struggle against entire societies, religious communities, cultures or political status-quos while the secularist terrorist-groups mostly fight solely with certain government. The use of violence means a sort of purifying act for them. They can clearly demonstrate their fervor and ideological adherence to this kind of act. Therefore, they use suicide attacks more often than the secular terrorist-groups.<sup>11</sup>

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Moreover, it gains probably bigger attention in the media due to its "singularity" as if perpetrator blows up himself in a crowded Somali market. See John J. Pitney Jr., John-Clark Levin, *Private Anti-Piracy Navies: How Warships for Hire are Changing Maritime Security*, 2013, pp. 207.

<sup>10</sup> Mordecai Dzikansky, Gil Kleiman, Robert Slater, *Terrorist Suicide Bombings: Attack Interdiction, Mitigation, and Response*, 2011, p. 31.

<sup>11</sup> Daniel E. Agbiboa, "The Westgate Terrorist Attack and the Transformation of Al-Shabab: A Global Jihadist Perspective", in *The Davies Papers: Africa Series #3*, March 2014, pp. 5–6.



4. Alarming statistics

The number of suicide bombings carried out by Hezbollah in Lebanon were about 200 worldwide since the early 1980s until the beginning of the

Trade Center played a significant role and gave an example to follow for terrorist-organizations ideologically identified as Al-Qaeda. 85% of all suicide bombings committed until today were carried out by such terrorist organizations which

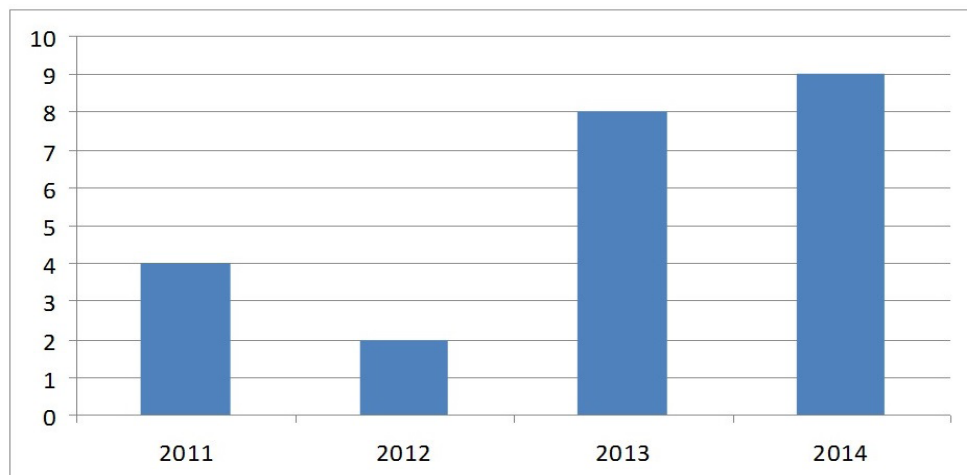
Table no. 1. Suicide attacks in North Africa between January 1, 2011 and July 31, 2014<sup>12</sup>

Number of attacks	23
Number of deaths	126
Number of casualties	489
Deaths per attack	5,5
Casualties per attack	21.3

21st century and it was not motivated by religious reasons in most of the cases. A dramatic change

were connected somehow to Al-Qaeda. In 2013, this ratio was 95%.

Table no 2. The proportion of attacks between January 1, 2011 and July 31, 2014



occurred in this regard since 2000 and more than 3.000 suicide bombings happened during the last 15 years.<sup>13</sup> Without doubt, the attack against World

on Suicide Bombings in 2013, in: *INSS Insight* No. 507, January 14, 2014, <http://www.inss.org.il/uploadImages/systemFiles/No.%20507%20-%20Yotam,%20Einav,%20and%20Yoram%20for%20web.pdf>, accessed on 04.06.2015.

<sup>12</sup> Chicago Project on Security and Terrorism, [http://cpostdata.uchicago.edu/search\\_results\\_new.php](http://cpostdata.uchicago.edu/search_results_new.php), 06.06.2015.

<sup>13</sup> Yotam-Yogev Rosner, Yoram Einay-Schweitzer, A Report

**Table no. 3.** The proportion of attacks and casualties per years<sup>14</sup>

Year	Number of attacks	Number of deaths	Number of casualties	Attacks per deaths
2011	4	45	108	11.3
2012	2	1	26	0.5
2013	8	58	244	7.3
2014	9	22	111	2.4

Although these sort of actions happened seldom in comparison to the other methods used by terrorists, they make more effective impact on the public, due to the greater number of fatalities and their effect on morale. Eighteen countries suffered from the results of these kinds of attacks in 2013: approximately 3.100 people died in 291 actions. That number shows 25% increase in the number of attacks over the previous year. If we only study the African attacks during 2014, then we can state that 42 suicide bombings occurred on the continent till September. These actions claimed a total of 299 lives and injured 525 others.<sup>15</sup>

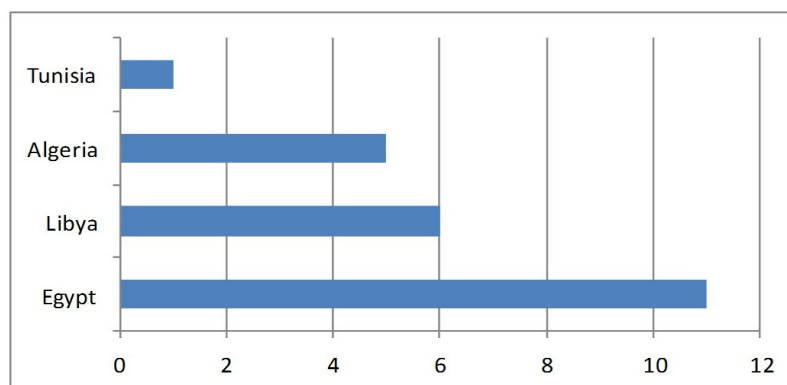
**North-Africa**

We can notice the most warning increase in

resulted in the considerable increase in suicide bombings.

The number of the terrorist activities rose particularly after the oust of President Mohamed Morsi in Egypt.<sup>17</sup> Nowadays, the most dangerous area in the country is the Sinai Peninsula, where four out of six suicide bombings happened until the end of 2013. Suicide attacks also increased significantly in Libya.<sup>18</sup> The first suicide action was committed by a lonely perpetrator in December 2013 and five similar cases occurred during the following six months. At the same time, we have to mention that internal crises do not necessarily result in the rising of these kinds of actions. In relation with this, we can mention the instance of Tunisia in the area. Although here

**Table no. 4.** The proportion of attacks per regions<sup>19</sup>



the Arab states. The political instability emerged after the Arab Spring affected not only economic decline and the rise of migration<sup>16</sup>, but also

are serious security problems in the country, there took place one suicide attack. Nowadays, the

<sup>14</sup> Chicago Project on Security and Terrorism. [http://cpost-data.uchicago.edu/search\\_results\\_new.php](http://cpost-data.uchicago.edu/search_results_new.php), accessed on 06.06. 2015.

<sup>17</sup> János Besenyő, Péter Miletics, *Országismertető Egyiptom, második bővített kiadás*, pp. 241-243.

<sup>15</sup> Chicago Project on Security and Terrorism, [http://cpost-data.uchicago.edu/search\\_results\\_new.php](http://cpost-data.uchicago.edu/search_results_new.php) accessed on 06.06. 2015.

<sup>18</sup> János Besenyő, “Can the Arab Spring present a real threat to Europe?”, *Strategic Impact*, no. 1/2014, pp. 32-44 “Carol I” National Defence University Publishinghouse, Bucharest, <http://cssas.unap.ro/en/periodicals.htm>.

<sup>16</sup> János Besenyő, “Arab tavasz - politikai rendszerváltás az észak-afrikai arab államokban”, *Kül-Világ*, VIII. évfolyam,

<sup>19</sup> *Ibidem*.



Algerian situation seems the most restful: there was no suicide attack during the last two years. clear away from the bigger cities of the state by the end of 2013.<sup>21</sup> However, it carried out 14 attacks

**Table no. 5.** The proportion of attacks and casualties per countries<sup>20</sup>

Country	Number of attacks	Number of deaths	Number of casualties	Attacks per deaths
Algeria	5	21	55	4.2
Egypt	11	80	405	7.3
Libya	6	25	29	4.2
Tunisia	1	0	0	0.0

### Central Africa

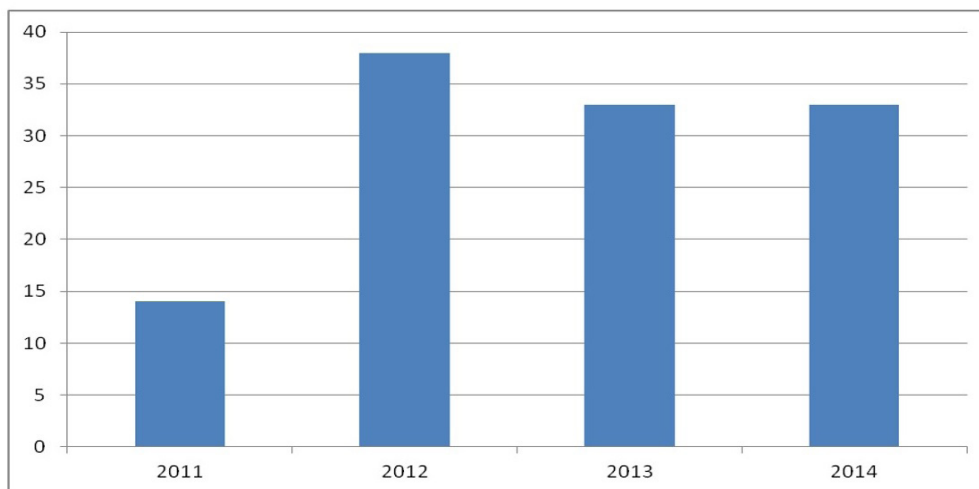
In contrast with the Middle East, the number of suicide attacks has remained relative stable in inner Africa over the previous years. Namely, thirty-three suicide-bombings happened in 2013 which was four less than in 2012. At the same time, it distresses that the number of the attacks reached 33 again until the middle of October, 2014 which was followed other suicide attacks since then.

The most prominent terrorist-organization is al-Shabaab in Somalia which was succeeded to

by itself against foreign troops and government officials until then. Nevertheless, it did not restrain the suicide attempts only to Somali areas and it had also carried out several attacks on the soil of the neighboring countries. Maybe it would be enough to mention the Uganda case in 2010 (76 deaths) or the Kenya-incident executed on a walking-street (approximately 67 deaths).

Mali became another danger zone where managed to prevent the local Jihadist forces' attempt for making a bid by power with French intervention launched in the middle of January,

**Table no. 6.** Attacks per years



<sup>20</sup> Chicago Project on Security and Terrorism. [http://cpst-data.uchicago.edu/search\\_results\\_new.php](http://cpst-data.uchicago.edu/search_results_new.php), accessed on 07.06.2014.

<sup>21</sup> Álmos Péter Kis, János Besenyő, István Resperger, *Országismertető Szomália, második, bővített kiadás*, pp. 60-61.





2013. As revenge, there were fifteen suicide attacks, most of them carried out by the Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa primarily in the district of Gao and Kidal mainly against French and African soldiers.

5. The tendencies in 2014

Libya

A suicide bomber blew himself up with his car near one of the check-point of governmental

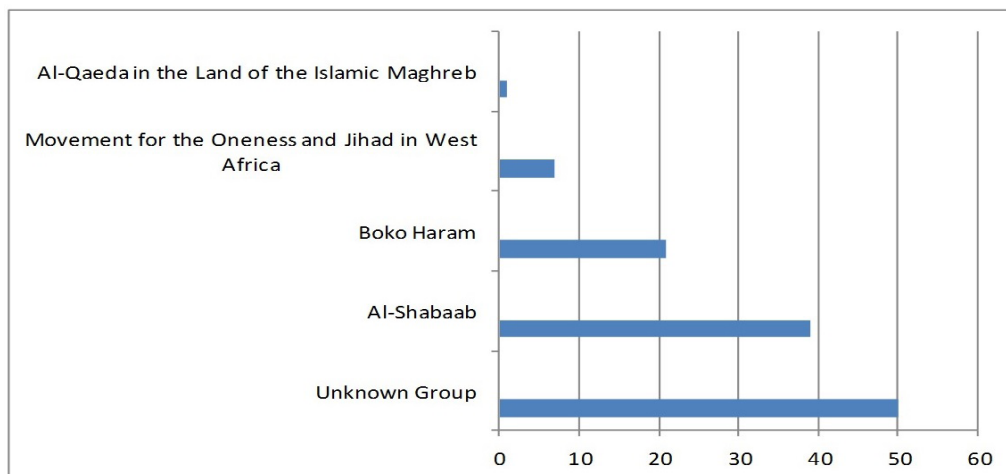
Table no. 7. The proportion of attacks and casualties per years<sup>22</sup>

Year	Number of attacks	Number of deaths	Number of casualties	Attacks per deaths
2011	14	238	364	17.0
2012	38	289	815	7.6
2013	33	214	327	6.5
2014	33	277	414	8.4

The terror-organization, like al-Shabaab, also executed assassins in other countries. For instance, it carried out an attack in Nigeria, where Boko Haram could be considered dominant in cooperation with al-Mulathamun Battalion in May 2013. Nevertheless, we can observe at the same time a considerable decline in 2013: namely the 21 attacks of the previous year reduced to three occurrences. However, this decline seems to be provisional. The terror-organization carried out additional attempts on crowded markets, petrol stations or Shia Islam mosques.

forces in Benghazi on October 18, 2014. This incident caused the death of four people and was not a singular event. The Shura Council of Benghazi Revolutionaries claimed responsibility for several previously suicide bombings against Benina International Airport at the beginning of October. The government troops, loyal to General Kalifa Haftar, were the targets on each occasion that continue a fierce struggle against Islamist forces for expelling them from the city. The method is almost similar to the first occurrence in December 2013.

Table no. 8. The proportion of attacks per terror-organizations



<sup>22</sup> Ibidem.



The perpetrator approached a checkpoint in a truck full of explosives and activated the detonator when the soldiers checked him. The collateral casualties of the actions are growing due to crowded checkpoint. This was proved by the assassination in Tobruk on November 12 where four soldiers died and twenty-one civilians were injured.

### ***Nigeria***

The Boko Haram uses remarkably various methods for attacking its different targets. The first, and maybe the most important aspect, is that it does not boggle at applying female suicide bombers.<sup>23</sup> These women use the same tools and methods as their Middle Eastern fellows do.<sup>24</sup> The first of these kind of attacks happened in the Eastern Nigerian Gombe on June 8, 2014. It is provable that minimum ten female assassins carried out eight attacks during the elapsed months till the middle of December and killed 93 persons. Among the perpetrators were also females who carried out the bombing on the crowded market in Maiduguri at the end of November.<sup>25</sup>

The method was mostly similar in these cases: the perpetrators arrived to the site by pair in hijab which covered the whole body and then one of them activated the bomb attached to her chest. The other waited at least ten minutes for utilizing the emerged panic morale and then blew up herself in the crowd.

The perpetrators were teenagers in most of the cases. Usually their ages were between 10–18 years. According to non-official information they belonged to those 200 schoolgirls were kidnapped by Boko Haram in April 2014. According to cited sources, the terror-organization managed

to brainwash them and to form human bombs during the elapsed time. This was proved by that information according to which Boko Haram recruited and trained 177 girls under 15 years in cooperation with Hezbollah until the end of July, 2014. 75 of them were ready for action in the provinces of Katsina, Kano and Abuja.<sup>26</sup>

The most preferable targets of the terror-organization are those schools where Qur'anic studies are limited. At least ten attacks against secular educational institutions are ascribed to Boko Haram until now. The bloodiest attack occurred at the beginning of November 2014. The perpetrator, who dressed in student uniform, blew up himself in a college in the city of Potiskum. He killed almost fifty students between the ages of 10 and 20 years.

Prominent religious leaders are also targets if they encourage their community to fight against Boko Haram. The action against Kano Grand Mosque proved to be especially brutal in November: a least 120 people died and approximately 270 were injured. The attack was similar to the method used at the market: the suicide pair blew up themselves among Friday prayers and then four gunmen opened fire into the terrified crowds.

### ***Mali and Somalia***

Suicide attacks targeted basically UN forces deployed in the field in the two African states during 2014. At the same time, we have to remark that there was a prominent difference between the two countries in the number of attempts until the middle of August: three carried out in Mali while 14 occurred in Somalia.

The terrorists attacked military checkpoints or UN convoys when they carried out their duties. Aside from one case, the perpetrator approached

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<sup>23</sup> Farou Chothia, *Boko Haram crisis: Nigeria's female bombers strike*, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-28657085>, accessed on 11.06.2015.

<sup>24</sup> János Besenyő, "Női terroristák a radikális iszlámban, új biztonsági kihívások a 21. században", *Szakmai Szemle*, 2009. 4. szám, pp. 195-205, <http://www.scribd.com/doc/132830221/Szakmai-Szemle-2009-4>.

<sup>25</sup> BBC News, *Nigeria violence: Two suicide attacks near busy Kano market*, 10 December 2014, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-30416870>, accessed on 11.07.2014.

<sup>26</sup> "We Have 75 Female Suicide Bombers" – Boko Haram Source in *247UREPORTS*, July 31, 2014, <http://247ureports.com/we-have-75-female-suicide-bombers-boko-haram-source>, accessed on 30 11 2014; Elisabeth Pearson, "Do Nigeria's female suicide attackers point to desperation or high ambition for Boko Haram?" in *African Arguments*, November 20, 2014, <http://africanarguments.org/2014/11/20/do-nigerias-female-suicide-attackers-point-to-desperation-or-high-ambition-for-boko-haram-by-elizabeth-pearson/>, accessed on 30.06.2015.



the field by vehicle every occasion and then he activated the bomb placed in the car.

## 6. Instances

*November 28, 2014. Kano, Nigeria*

Several thousand Sunni Muslim believers got together in the Kano Grand Mosque for Friday preaching on November 28, 2014. The imam had just finished the ceremony when three bombs exploded in the crowd. The first one was activated inside the building while the two others exploded at the gates of the neighboring buildings. At least 120 people died and more than 270 were injured.<sup>27</sup> The first suicide assailant bore down with a bomb, hidden in a car that he drove into the crowd. Another bomb exploded near the palace of Emir of Kano Muhammadu Sanusi II.<sup>28</sup>, the leader regularly visited during his worship. The number of casualties increased when at least three armed men opened fire on the disconcerted crowd after the detonation. The assailants were overpowered by the fury mob when their ammunition run out. They were beaten and burnt to death on the site. The angry mass threw stones at the arriving security forces as well because of the outcry due to the catastrophic internal situation. They showed exactly with their act that they are unable to maintain the state security services by protecting the inhabitants from terrorists. Finally,

<sup>27</sup> Aminu Abubakar, *Nigerian mosque attack death toll climbs over 100, scores more hurt*, CNN, November 29, 2014, <http://edition.cnn.com/2014/11/28/world/africa/nigeria-violence/>, accessed on 07.06.2015.

<sup>28</sup> The Nigerians reckon the Emir as the second most prominent Islam leader. That is why the attack against him was a contra-productive step from Boko Haram. This was confirmed by the fact that the Emir just took a part on a pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia so he did not locate inside the building. It was assumable that the Emir would pull all of his influence against Islamist extremists following the attack. Anyway, Boko Haram planned an assassin against 83 years old Al Haji Ado Bayero, the predecessor of the Emir. They killed many Nigerian political and spiritual leaders among them the most well-known was the 72 years old Gwoza Emir, Alhaji Idrissa Timta. The reasons of these attacks are the terror-organization regarded the traditional leaders as remains of previous feudal regime and a barrier of establishing Islam Caliphate. They regarded them too corrupt and traitors of Islam because they are in close relation with secular government.

the police had to use tear-gas for entering the Grand Mosques that was previously barricaded by the mass.<sup>29</sup>

Unfortunately, the case was not unexpected. Boko Haram carried out more than ten attacks solely in this city, among which three were unequivocally suicide missions (against a military base, a college and a Catholic church). The reason of the action against the Grand Mosque was squarely the Emir's public call upon resistance against Boko Haram for rescuing the 249 schoolgirls, abducted from the settlement of Chibok. He committed himself more definitely against radicals in a local newspaper in November and he urged the inhabitants to defend themselves effectively against insurgents due to the slow reaction of military forces.<sup>30</sup>

*September 8, 2014. Afgooye, Somalia*

One activist of the al-Shabaab exploded his car, packed with explosives, on 8 September, 2014 when the convoy of the African Union and the Somali government passed near two minibuses. The attack took place at Hawa Abdi area, some 30 kilometers northwest of the capital, near the Mogadishu-Afgooye highway. Following that another suicide assailant on the scene used the emerged chaos and drove into the convoy with his car where he crashed with an armored vehicle and exploded. The attack claimed 12 people's lives; all of them took place in a minibus and 27 persons, including 2 soldiers, were injured. All of the casualties injured or died in the first explosion and the second detonation did not cause further casualties.<sup>31</sup> Abdulaziz Abu Musab,

<sup>29</sup> Zacharias Pieri, "Boko Haram Continues Violent Attacks in Kano and Maiduguri". in *Global Initiative on Civil Society and Conflict*, December 4, 2014. <http://www.usfglobalinitiative.org/boko-haram-continues-violent-attacks-in-kano-and-maiduguri-2/>, accessed on 07.06.2015; Will Ross, "Boko Haram Kano attack: Loss of life on staggering scale" in *BBC News*, November 30, 2014.

<sup>30</sup> Monica Mark, "Dozens killed in series of bombs at Nigeria mosque", *The Guardian*, 28 November 2014, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/nov/28/nigeria-multiple-bomb-blasts-kano-mosque>, accessed on 07.06.2014.

<sup>31</sup> Sheikh Abdi, Omar Feisal, "Somali Islamists bomb two convoys, killing at least 12", *Reuters*, Monday, Sep 8, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/09/08/us-somalia-blast-idUSKBN0H318W20140908>, accessed on 07.06.2014.





the spokesman of the terrorist-organization called the action as a “blessed attack”. The bombing was one of the retaliation measures of the terror-organization for revenging the lost of Ahmed Abdi Godane. The ex-chief of al-Shabaab lost his life in an American airstrike the previous week.<sup>32</sup>

*June 11, 2014. Aguelhok, Mali*

A suicide car bomber detonated with his vehicle at the gate of the UN peacekeeping camp near Aguelhok, in the northeastern of Mali, in the Ifoghas mountain range, at 16:30, on June 11, 2014. The perpetrator drove his car at high speed to the barracks nearby the entrance of the UN fortress of MINUSMA where peacekeeping forces, local soldiers and their families lived. Four peacekeepers from Chad died and ten others injured (six UN soldiers and four armed men of Mali government forces). The well-known Mali Jihadist, Sultan Ould Badi, claimed responsibility for the attack. According him, this was a punishment of African peace-keepers for the assistance their countries gave during the French intervention in 2013 that resulted in the successful expulsion of the majority of Islamist extremists from the country.<sup>33</sup> The French withdrew the majority of their troops stationed in the country since the bombing. Therefore, the African peacekeepers were even less capable to assure the safety of civilian population and more severe suicide attempts were carried out against

them and Mali troops during the elapsed time. Their losses reached 31 deaths and 91 casualties since 2013 and that is considered very significant in a peacekeeping mission throughout less than a year. This is why the leadership of Mali asked the UN for rapid intervention force for fighting more effectively against Islamist extremists.<sup>34</sup>

### Conclusion

Supposedly, the number of suicide attempts will increase according to the present tendencies on the African continent. In relation with this, we have to emphasize the importance of the ideological radicalization of terrorist organizations and the role of the political instability emerged in certain countries. Another important point of view is that the terrorist organizations working in these countries have wide global connections. That is why the supplement of the necessary tools and explosives did not mean any particular problem for them. Also, there are no difficulties to find volunteers. Several applicants come from inhabitants who live under the poverty line in these economically underdeveloped countries. Above all, the solution could be to eliminate the political anarchy and stabilize the economy of these states. However, this needs increased support from the Western World.

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<sup>34</sup> Mali islamists, *Africa Journal*, <http://africajournalismtheworld.com/tag/mali-islamists>, accessed on 11.06. 2015.

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<sup>32</sup> Supposedly the terror-organization attacked the convoy because Abdikadir Mohamed Sidi, governor of Shabelle region travelled with it and he was attended by African peace-keepers and soldiers from the US. Special Forces. According al-Shabaab announcement among the victims there were four American soldiers and a South-African mercenary leader occupied by the Somali government. The governor saw the three attacking vehicle and confirmed the information about injuries of two African peace-keepers. The news of the American casualties have not been ceding by no one since then. The news of the attack referred to the survivors’ announcements, placed emphasis on only two Ugandan soldiers minor injury form the convoy everywhere. All of the other casualties were Somali civilian persons.

<sup>33</sup> “UN: Car bomb in N. Mali kills peacekeepers”, in *Associated Press*, June 11, 2014; “Suicide bomber kills four Chadian UN peacekeepers in Mali” in *Agence France Presse*, June 11, 2014.



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## ANALYSES, SYNTHESSES, EVALUATIONS

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