

*Boko Haram*

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**Name:** Boko Haram

**Type of Organization:**

- Insurgent
- territory-controlling
- terrorist
- violent

**Ideologies and Affiliations:**

- ISIS-affiliated group
- Islamist
- jihadist
- Salafist
- takfiri

**Place of Origin:**

Maiduguri, Nigeria

**Year of Origin:**

2002

**Founder(s):**

Mohammed Yusuf

**Places of Operation:**

Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger

**Overview**

*Executive Summary:*

Boko Haram is an ISIS-aligned jihadist group based in northeastern Nigeria, also active in Cameroon, Chad, and Niger.<sup>1</sup> The group promotes a Salafist-jihadist brand of Islam and seeks to establish a caliphate, or Islamic state, in Nigeria.<sup>2</sup> To achieve this goal, the group has carried out large-scale attacks inside Nigeria, including an attack on the U.N. headquarters in Abuja in 2011,<sup>3</sup> the abduction of nearly 300 schoolgirls in April 2014,<sup>4</sup> and the multi-day massacre of the northern town of Baga and surrounding villages in January 2015 that killed approximately 2,000 civilians.<sup>5</sup> In November 2018, Boko Haram attacked a military base in Borno state—looting weapons, equipment, and vehicles, and leaving more than 100 soldiers dead.<sup>6</sup> Since 2009, Boko Haram has claimed the lives of some 30,000 people, and displaced over two million, according to a January 2019 Defense Post report.<sup>7</sup>

Boko Haram was founded in 2002 in Maiduguri, Nigeria, by a Salafist cleric named Mohammed Yusuf. Although Yusuf called for the establishment of an Islamic state in Nigeria, at the time he did not pursue violence as a means to achieve it.<sup>8</sup> That approach changed in 2009, when Boko Haram members took up violence in response to a Nigerian government crackdown and the killing of its leader.<sup>9</sup> Boko Haram has since launched paramilitary campaigns targeting the Nigerian government and its neighbors as well as dozens of terrorist attacks, increasingly perpetrated by child suicide bombers.<sup>10</sup> In addition, the fluid security situation in and around Nigeria has enabled militants to cross into Cameroon, Chad, and Niger, in order to evade Nigerian security forces and carry out regional attacks.<sup>11</sup>

Though originally an underground movement, Boko Haram has seized and held land in northeastern Nigeria in order to realize its vision of an Islamic state. Between 2011 and 2015, the group captured territory roughly the size of Belgium. Since 2015, the Nigerian military has dislodged Boko Haram from almost all of the territory it previously controlled.<sup>12</sup> As of June 2018, Boko Haram's geographic reach consists of Nigeria's

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northeastern states of Adamawa, Borno, and Yobe, as well as to regions along the border with Cameroon, and around Lake Chad.<sup>13</sup>

Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari prematurely declared victory against Boko Haram in December 2015. However, the announcement was followed by successive suicide bombings perpetrated by the terror group in the country's northeast.<sup>14</sup> As of October 2021, the group continues to conduct attacks throughout the country and have even begun to expand their operations across northcentral Nigeria.<sup>15</sup> The group has been designated as a terrorist organization by the United States, the United Nations, and the European Union.<sup>16</sup>

As noted by the U.N. Security Council, Boko Haram has maintained ties to [al-Qaeda's](#) North African branch, [al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb \(AQIM\)](#). Various Boko Haram members trained and fought alongside AQIM in Mali before returning to Nigeria.<sup>17</sup> In March 2015, however, longtime Boko Haram leader [Abubakar Shekau](#) pledged allegiance to [ISIS](#) on behalf of the Nigerian terror group.<sup>18</sup> The group renamed itself Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP), but Shekau allegedly did not obey ISIS's orders to stop attacking fellow Muslims or to cease using children as suicide bombers.<sup>19</sup> In August 2016, following months of mounting tension between Shekau and ISIS leadership, ISIS unilaterally announced a replacement for Shekau, [Abu Musab al-Barnawi](#), though Shekau refused to cede authority to the new leader. Boko Haram militants subsequently divided their loyalties to Shekau and al-Barnawi, with al-Barnawi's followers amassing under the banner of the Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP). The two factions have since engaged in ongoing clashes, resulting in the death of several of Shekau's associates.<sup>20</sup> On June 7, 2021, ISWAP released an audio recording confirming that Shekau was killed in a May 18 standoff—in which Shekau detonated an explosive and killed himself—between ISWAP and Boko Haram in Borno.<sup>21</sup>

ISWAP has attempted to absorb Boko Haram, and Shekau's death may have weakened the resolve of some Boko Haram fighters. On June 27, 2021, a group of fighters from Boko Haram pledged allegiance to ISWAP. In a video produced by ISIS's official media arm, several hundred men were seen defecting to the rival camp following Shekau's death. One militant claimed, "we will unite together to fight the (unbelievers)." However, it is not clear if all Boko Haram fighters will transfer their loyalties, or if Boko Haram will be absorbed into ISWAP. Given that the video did not feature senior Boko Haram leaders, some regional experts believe the content was propaganda and that the two groups remain divided.<sup>22</sup>

Following Shekau's death, Boko Haram leaders called on militants to remain loyal to the group and continue fighting against ISWAP.<sup>23</sup> On October 15, Nigeria's military claimed that al-Barnawi was killed. However, the military did not provide details of the location of or circumstances leading to al-Barnawi's death.<sup>24</sup> Malam Bako, a member of ISWAP's Shura Council, allegedly assumed leadership of ISWAP following al-Barnawi's death. However, on October 22, Nigeria's national security adviser Babagana Monguno announced that Bako, along with another prominent member of ISWAP, was "taken out" by Nigerian security forces on October 20.<sup>25</sup>

### *Doctrine:*

Boko Haram subscribes to a Salafist-jihadist ideology. Before rebranding as the Islamic State's West Africa Province (Wilayat Gharb Ifriqiya) in March 2015,<sup>26</sup> the group commonly referred to itself as Jama'atu Ahlis Sunnar Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad, which broadly translates to "people committed to the propagation of the Prophet's teachings and jihad."<sup>27</sup> Boko Haram—the name given to the group by the Hausa-speaking residents in northeast Nigeria—translates to "Western education is sin."<sup>28</sup>

Like other Salafist groups, Boko Haram seeks to exemplify the community of Muslims (*salafs*, or ancestors) who lived during and immediately after the time of the Islamic prophet Muhammad.<sup>29</sup> The group's founder, Mohammed Yusuf, trained as a Salafist preacher and adhered to the teachings of Ibn Taymiyya, a 14<sup>th</sup> century scholar who preached tenets of Islamic fundamentalism.<sup>30</sup> Following Yusuf's death in 2009, the group took up the practice of *takfir*, whereby a Muslim is able to excommunicate and kill other Muslims whom they deem to be non-believers. In defending the right to kill his "non-believing" coreligionists, Shekau has claimed that a non-believer's supposed "ignorance" of Boko Haram's tenets should not be "taken into consideration" before killing him.<sup>31</sup>

Because of the group's decentralized structure, not all fighters necessarily follow Salafi-takfirist doctrine.<sup>32</sup> Indeed, many members may be non-religious individuals motivated by real and perceived grievances including failures of local governance, sectarian tensions between Christians and Muslims, and the large economic disparity in Nigeria.<sup>33</sup> Nonetheless, a strain within Boko Haram adheres to violent and extremist practices that even ISIS has at times deemed too brutal.<sup>34</sup>

Some analysts have suggested that in recent years, the group has fragmented between factions stressing the need to build stronger links with international terrorist organizations and factions that seek to maintain the group's exclusively domestic focus with the aim of establishing an Islamic state in Nigeria.<sup>35</sup> In March 2015, Shekau pledged allegiance to ISIS on behalf of his terror group. ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi accepted

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the pledge later that month.<sup>36</sup> Shekau's pledge of allegiance to ISIS in March 2015 caused tension within Boko Haram's ranks. According to U.S. Marine Lieutenant General Thomas Waldhauser, Shekau did not obey ISIS's orders to stop attacking fellow Muslims, and to cease using children as suicide bombers.<sup>37</sup> In early August 2016, Boko Haram's third-in-command, Mamman Nur, allegedly reported Shekau to ISIS leadership for "killing [Shekau's] own members, particularly commanders...just because they [question] his attacks on mosques and markets."<sup>38</sup> Boko Haram militants subsequently divided their loyalties to Shekau and ISIS-appointed leader Abu Musab al-Barnawi. The two factions have since violently clashed, resulting in the deaths of several of Shekau's associates and his own death in May 2021.<sup>39</sup>

Despite the division between Boko Haram and ISWAP and the tensions between ISIS and Shekau, Boko Haram has remained loyal to ISIS. Shortly before his May 18, 2021, death, Shekau released an audio recording elaborating on his allegiance to ISIS and his belief in the source of the division between Boko Haram and ISWAP. Shekau blamed betrayers who sought to "deceive" his followers. Shekau said he did not rebel against ISIS or its leader and blamed the rift with ISWAP on others who sought to sow division and refused to relay messages to ISIS's leadership.<sup>40</sup> ISIS leader Abu Ibrahim al-Hashimi al-Quraishi allegedly directly ordered Shekau's death because of his continued indiscriminate targeting of "believers."<sup>41</sup>

### *Organizational Structure:*

Boko Haram is a fractious terrorist group with a decentralized organizational structure. Below the group's leader sits the Shura Council, a 30-member decision-making body that commands the group's regional cells. These cells differ by location and tactical specialization, ranging from combat troops, explosives experts, welfare service providers, intelligence and surveillance, and a medical committee.<sup>42</sup>

While its core fighters are believed to number in the low hundreds, thousands of locals may sympathize with and fight for the terror group. The U.S. State Department has estimated that there are at least several thousand troops fighting for Boko Haram as of 2015.<sup>43</sup> Due in part to counterterrorism efforts under President Buhari—as well as severe food shortages in northeast Nigeria—this number is believed to have fallen throughout 2016 and early 2017.<sup>44</sup> In December 2016, U.S. Africa Command (AFRICOM) said that Boko Haram likely lost a "significant number of fighters...lessening the overall capability of the organization." Nevertheless, AFRICOM estimated that the group still has a "few thousand members."<sup>45</sup> Evidently not included in these estimates are the approximately 10,000 boys reportedly abducted and trained by Boko Haram between 2014 and 2016.<sup>46</sup>

Boko Haram was founded and led by Salafist preacher Mohammed Yusuf until his death by the Nigerian military in 2009.<sup>47</sup> Abubakar Shekau emerged as the group's leader in July 2010,<sup>48</sup> and became known for ordering attacks on mosques and using children as suicide bombers.<sup>49</sup> In early 2012, a group calling itself Ansaru, or "The Vanguard for the Protection of Muslims in Black Africa," broke away from Boko Haram after citing disagreements with the group's indiscriminate killing of Muslim civilians.<sup>50</sup> The offshoot reportedly packaged itself as the "humane" alternative to Boko Haram, and said it would focus attacks on Christians and the Nigerian government.<sup>51</sup> Its leader, [Khalid al-Barnawi](#), is believed to have previously trained with al-Qaeda's regional affiliate, AQIM.<sup>52</sup> When Ansaru was proscribed by the United Kingdom in November 2012, the Home Office referred to the group as "broadly aligned with [al-Qaeda]."<sup>53</sup>

Analysts have suggested that Boko Haram and Ansaru remain operationally linked. Security analyst Jacob Zenn has said that Ansaru acts as an "external operations unit" of Boko Haram,<sup>54</sup> while analyst David Otto has said that the two groups work together "towards a common goal."<sup>55</sup> Zenn has also suggested that in working alongside Boko Haram, Ansaru's militants have prioritized operational success over ideological disputes with Abubakar Shekau.<sup>56</sup> Nigerian authorities reportedly captured Ansaru's leader Khalid al-Barnawi in April 2016<sup>57</sup> and charged him with the abduction and murder of 10 foreign nationals.<sup>58</sup> According to a September 2016 report by Jacob Zenn, Ansaru has been relatively "quiet," though Nigerian security reports indicate that the group is still active.<sup>59</sup>

In August 2016—nearly a year and a half after Boko Haram pledged allegiance to ISIS under Shekau—the Nigerian terror group split into warring factions: one loyal to Shekau, and the other to ISIS-appointed leader Abu Musab al-Barnawi.<sup>60</sup> The split came after ISIS announced Barnawi's appointment on August 2,<sup>61</sup> and Shekau swiftly released an audio message in which he denied the leadership change and referred to ISIS's announcement as a coup.<sup>62</sup> Shekau nonetheless reportedly reaffirmed his pledge of allegiance to ISIS leader Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, referring to Baghdadi in subsequent audio recordings as "caliph."<sup>63</sup> The faction loyal to Shekau has usually been referred to as Boko Haram, whereas only al-Barnawi's actions have been reported by ISIS central as the Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP).<sup>64</sup> The two factions were reported to have clashed in the following months, resulting in the death of several of Shekau's associates.<sup>65</sup> In February of 2019, it was reported that al-Barnawi was replaced as the leader of ISWAP. His successor, Abu Abdullah Ibn Umar Albarnawi, is relatively unknown but was instated when more radical members of the faction detained al-Barnawi and seized control of the group.<sup>66</sup> On March 4, 2019, Boko Haram

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announced that al-Barnawi was demoted to a member of the group's Shura council, and that Abu Abdullah Ibn Umar al-Barnawi (a.k.a. Ba Idrissa) replaced him as leader.<sup>67</sup> The leadership change occurred against the backdrop of larger internal disputes within the organization. In early 2020, infighting within Boko Haram continued, and al-Barnawi's successor, Ba Idrissa, was similarly purged.<sup>68</sup> Al-Barnawi was subsequently reappointed the leader of ISWAP and the faction continued to clash with Shekau's Boko Haram.<sup>69</sup>

The August 2016 split followed months of growing tension within Boko Haram's ranks. In June 2016, U.S. Marine Lieutenant General Thomas Waldhauser told the senate that several months earlier, "about half" of Boko Haram's militants had split from Shekau due to his alleged failure to adhere to ISIS's counsel. According to Waldhauser, Shekau had not obeyed ISIS's orders to stop attacking other Muslims, and to cease using children as suicide bombers.<sup>70</sup>

Boko Haram has long been a fractious organization composed of various factions and offshoots. As of 2018, the most pronounced division within the group is between those loyal to Shekau and those loyal to Abu Musab al-Barnawi. Each of these camps has, in turn, a unique set of internal disputes. For example, a segment of al-Barnawi's followers reputedly opposed his military chief [Mamman Nur](#)'s leniency in negotiations with the Nigerian government. Tension within the ranks of al-Barnawi's faction reportedly escalated after Nur failed to exact ransom before releasing 104 of the Dapchi schoolgirls kidnapped in February 2018. Nur was allegedly killed by his own men on August 21, 2018.<sup>71</sup> Boko Haram leader Ali Gaga was also executed by his own men on September 27, 2018, because he allegedly plotted to escape along with over 300 Boko Haram captives and to surrender to the Nigerian military. According to Colonel Timothy Antigha of the Multinational Joint Task Force, these incidents help portray Boko Haram as a well policed and strictly governed organization that does not tolerate disloyalty from anyone, irrespective of position or authority. However, these incidents may also indicate an emerging confidence crisis and fundamental problems with leadership and followership.<sup>72</sup>

On May 18, 2021, ISWAP and Boko Haram forces clashed in Borno, during which Shekau detonated an explosive and killed himself in the process. On June 7, ISWAP released an audio recording confirming that Shekau was killed.<sup>73</sup> ISWAP has attempted to absorb Boko Haram, and Shekau's death may have weakened the resolve of some Boko Haram fighters. Following Shekau's death, Boko Haram leaders called on militants to remain loyal to the group and continue fighting against ISWAP.<sup>74</sup> On October 15, Nigeria's military confirmed that al-Barnawi was killed. However, the military did not provide details of the location of or circumstances leading to al-Barnawi's death.<sup>75</sup> Malam Bako, a member of ISWAP's Shura Council, allegedly assumed leadership of ISWAP following al-Barnawi's death. However, on October 22, Nigeria's national security adviser Babagana Monguno announced that Bako, along with another prominent member of ISWAP, was "taken out" by Nigerian security forces on October 20.<sup>76</sup>

### ***Financing:***

In the early 2000s, Boko Haram founder Mohammed Yusuf reportedly received funding from Osama bin Laden, who distributed \$3 million to Nigerian Salafi groups.<sup>77</sup> Today, Boko Haram is believed to rely on a combination of local funding sources and lucrative criminal activity, particularly kidnapping for ransom. Its members have kidnapped foreigners and wealthy Nigerians since early 2013. The group has also reportedly received \$3.15 million from French and Cameroonian negotiators in exchange for a French family the group abducted from northern Cameroon in February of that year. U.S. officials have estimated that Boko Haram receives approximately \$1 million for the kidnapping and release of each wealthy Nigerian it abducts.<sup>78</sup>

Boko Haram is also believed to finance itself through bank robberies, protection money from local governors, and foreign donations.<sup>79</sup> It is suspected that the group also receives funding from local religious sympathizers and individuals opposing the Nigerian government.<sup>80</sup> Some security analysts have noted that Boko Haram may be less reliant on large funding streams because it does not purchase sophisticated weaponry and runs low-cost operations.<sup>81</sup>

The group has received limited funding from AQIM, but that support has reportedly had little impact on Boko Haram's overall funding. Since the group pledged allegiance to ISIS in March 2015, this source of funding may have dried up, given the enmity and competition between al-Qaeda and ISIS. Boko Haram's financial relationship with other extremist groups also appears limited.<sup>82</sup> In 2016, reports emerged of starving Boko Haram members surrendering to Nigerian security forces, indicating that the group was continuing to suffer from major financial strains.<sup>83</sup> Nonetheless, Boko Haram has found other streams of revenue. In February 2022, Nigerian authorities announced the discovery of 96 secret financiers of terrorism across the country providing financial support to Boko Haram and ISWAP. The Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit also reported 123 companies and 33 bureau de change operators linked with terrorism in the country. Authorities further identified 26 suspected kidnapers and seven co-conspirators.<sup>84</sup>

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### ***Recruitment:***

Nigerians are likely to join Boko Haram for a variety of reasons. Among these motivations are belief in the group's religious ideology, coercion tactics by Boko Haram soldiers, and local grievances, which may include insufficient access to government employment opportunities and other basic services, as well as humanitarian rights abuses such as unlawful arrests and torture. Recruits may also be drawn to join the group due to familial ties to other members.<sup>85</sup>

Increasingly, Boko Haram is believed to forcibly conscript its members.<sup>86</sup> Additionally, the group has more frequently resorted to the abduction of school children as a means of recruitment and ransom to fund their operations. Between 2014 and 2016, the group reportedly abducted 10,000 boys and trained them as foot soldiers.<sup>87</sup> One such individual told humanitarian aid agency Mercy Corps: "[Boko Haram] invaded our village and asked all the youth to come out and follow them or be killed....after they killed the first person who complained of this, we all followed them."<sup>88</sup> Boko Haram is believed to send many of these conscripted recruits to Cameroon where they are "re-educated" with Boko Haram's ideology, according to analyst Jacob Zenn.<sup>89</sup>

In northeastern Nigeria alone, Boko Haram abducted more than 1,000 children in the period of 2013 until 2018.<sup>90</sup> Notably, the jihadist group kidnapped over 276 Chibok girls in 2014, and as of January 2021, while some girls were rescued or freed following negotiations, around 112 of the girls have yet to be accounted for.<sup>91</sup> Although the group steadily kidnapped children and women in the years following the Chibok kidnapping, it was not until December 11, 2020 that the extremist group once again carried out a mass abduction, kidnapping over 300 schoolboys in Kankara.<sup>92</sup> However, on December 17, the schoolboys were released and handed over to the government, with the government claiming they negotiated with bandits rather than Boko Haram.<sup>93</sup>

Furthermore, Boko Haram has not limited their abductions to Nigeria. According to the Office of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, over 5,741 violations against children—within Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, and Niger—have been carried out by Boko Haram between January 2017 and December 2019. Reportedly, 3,601 children were recruited in that time frame with 1,385 children coerced into combat and a variety of support roles including sexual slavery. Although an exact figure was not released, the report also claimed Boko Haram mostly used girls as carriers of IEDs as "human bombs."<sup>94</sup>

Boko Haram has also attempted to recruit members by offering financial loans, referred to by the Nigerian military as "clandestine dispensation."<sup>95</sup> Such financial support may be attractive to aspiring business owners already disillusioned by the severe lack of economic opportunity in northern Nigeria. These individuals are believed to either accept loans from the group prior to joining, or join with the expectation of receiving the funds.<sup>96</sup> Either way, "the payment has been surreptitiously programmed to fail by the benefactor, the Boko Haram," according to an April 2016 statement by the Nigerian military.<sup>97</sup> Boko Haram also continues to offer financial incentives. In early October 2021, for example, Boko Haram took control of multiple towns in Nigeria's Niger state. Boko Haram recruited villagers into the group and reportedly offered money for joining.<sup>98</sup>

The Nigerian government has sought to counter Boko Haram's recruitment with its own Deradicalization, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration program called Operation Safe Corridor. Launched in 2016, the program teaches professional skills and offers amnesty to militants who voluntarily join.<sup>99</sup> Since the May 2021 death of Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau, thousands of Boko Haram fighters and their families have surrendered to Nigerian authorities and joined the government's deradicalization program. The Nigerian military distributed leaflets promising amnesty to Boko Haram fighters who surrendered and underwent the program. Boko Haram defectors told the *New York Times* they left the group because it was leaderless and no longer had a steady supply of weapons. Some defectors also said they had grown weary of living in the wilderness and feared for their survival. They also reported concerns of being treated as slaves if they joined ISWAP.<sup>100</sup> Individuals who do not demonstrate sincere desires to reform are transferred to prison. Nigerian military authorities reported more than 8,000 Boko Haram militants had surrendered to the Nigerian army and benefitted from the deradicalization program as of March 2022.<sup>101</sup>

Nonetheless, the program also faces criticism that it is failing to reach mid- and high-level members of Boko Haram and is, in fact, recruiting large numbers of civilians who escaped from Boko Haram and were miscategorized as jihadists.<sup>102</sup> Further, there have been multiple media reports of former Boko Haram militants rejoining the group because of what they called failed promises of jobs, education, and economic improvement from the Nigerian government. Some former Boko Haram fighters told Ireland's *Irish Times* they lost trust in the Nigerian government after the closure of several displacement camps. According to the fighters, the closures left them few options and forced them to return to Boko Haram to survive.<sup>103</sup>

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### *Training:*

At the start of Boko Haram's military campaign in 2009, its members used elementary tactics, such as drive-by shootings, which did not require advanced training. That process changed as the group began employing more advanced forms of weaponry, including explosives assembled by members who had previously trained alongside al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM).<sup>104</sup>

Boko Haram has revealed little about how it trains its soldiers. Besides operating training camps in Nigeria,<sup>105</sup> the group is believed to train its soldiers in Cameroon<sup>106</sup> and Somalia.<sup>107</sup> In early 2015, Boko Haram alluded to its indoctrination and training of children when it released photos via Twitter depicting child soldier training camps.<sup>108</sup> The group has reportedly trained children as young as 6 years old to carry bombs into mosques and market places.<sup>109</sup> In addition, many of the women and girls abducted by the terror group in recent years have been forced to carry out suicide missions.<sup>110</sup> Over the years, Boko Haram has increased the number of female suicide bombers due to the easy concealment of weapons under hijabs and Islamic customs that forbid men to frisk women. Most security and control posts in the north-east are manned by male security officers which makes it easier for female bombers to walk into crowded areas with less detection.<sup>111</sup> Additionally, Boko Haram recruits women to distinguish the group and its actions from other Salafi groups as well as garner greater media attention.<sup>112</sup>

### *Also known as:*

- Islamic State's West Africa Province (ISwap)<sup>113</sup>
- Jama'atu Ahlis Sunnar Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad<sup>114</sup>
- Jama'atu Ahlus-Sunnah Lidda'awati Wal Jihad<sup>115</sup>
- Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'awati Wal-Jihad<sup>116</sup>
- Nigerian Taliban<sup>117</sup>
- Wilayat Gharb Ifriqiyya<sup>118</sup>
- People Committed To The Prophet's Teachings For Propagation And Jihad<sup>119</sup>
- Sunni Group For Preaching And Jihad<sup>120</sup>
- Islamic State in West Africa (ISWA)<sup>121</sup>

<sup>1</sup> "Chapter 6. Foreign Terrorist Organizations," U.S. Department of State, accessed October 2016, <https://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2015/257523.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> "Security Council Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee Adds Boko Haram to Its Sanctions List," United Nations Security Council, May 22, 2014, <http://www.un.org/press/en/2014/sc11410.doc.htm>;

Mohammed Aly Sergie, and Toni Johnson, "Boko Haram," Council on Foreign Relations, last modified March 5, 2015, <http://www.cfr.org/nigeria/boko-haram/p25739>.

<sup>3</sup> Ibrahim Mshelizza, "Islamist sect Boko Haram claims Nigerian U.N. bombing," Reuters, August 29, 2011, <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-nigeria-bombing-claim-idUSTRE77S3ZO20110829>.

<sup>4</sup> Kevin Sieff, "Boko Haram kidnapped 276 girls two years ago. What happened to them?," *Washington Post*, April 14, 2016, <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/worldviews/wp/2016/04/14/boko-haram-kidnapped-276-girls-two-years-ago-what-happened-to-them/>.

<sup>5</sup> Amina Abubakar and Faith Karimi, "2,000 feared killed in 'deadliest' Boko Haram attack in Nigeria," CNN, January 12, 2015, <http://www.cnn.com/2015/01/09/africa/boko-haram-violence/>;

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<sup>6</sup> Ahmed Kingimi, Paul Carsten, "Militants kill around 100 Nigerian soldiers in attack on army base: sources," Reuters, November 22, 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-nigeria-security-insurgency/militants-kill-around-100-nigerian-soldiers-in-attack-on-army-base-sources-idUSKCN1NR1SR>; Robert Postings, "Nigeria's military struggles with Islamic State: Part 1 – an upsurge in attacks," *Defense Post*, January 15, 2019, <https://thedefensepost.com/2019/01/15/nigeria-military-struggles-islamic-state-iswa-part-1-upsurge-in-attacks/>; AFP, "ISIS claims 118 killed in 'West Africa province' after Nigeria army bases attacked," *News24*, November 23, 2018, <https://www.news24.com/Africa/News/isis-claims-118-killed-in-west-africa-province-after-nigeria-army-bases-attacked-20181123>.

<sup>7</sup> Robert Postings, "Nigeria's military struggles with Islamic State: Part 1 – an upsurge in attacks," *Defense Post*, January 15, 2019, <https://thedefensepost.com/2019/01/15/nigeria-military-struggles-islamic-state-iswa-part-1-upsurge-in-attacks/>.

<sup>8</sup> Mohammed Aly Sergie, and Toni Johnson, "Boko Haram," Council on Foreign Relations, last modified March 5, 2015, <http://www.cfr.org/nigeria/boko-haram/p25739>.

<sup>9</sup> George Gorman, "Nigerian Taliban leader killed in custody," *Long War Journal*, July 31, 2009, [http://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2009/07/nigerian\\_taliban\\_lea.php](http://www.longwarjournal.org/archives/2009/07/nigerian_taliban_lea.php);

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<sup>10</sup> Mohammed Aly Sergie, and Toni Johnson, "Boko Haram," Council on Foreign Relations, last modified March 5, 2015, <http://www.cfr.org/nigeria/boko-haram/p25739>

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<sup>11</sup> "Chapter 6. Foreign Terrorist Organizations," U.S. Department of State, accessed October 2016, <https://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/crt/2015/257523.htm>.

<sup>12</sup> John Campbell, "What Makes Boko Haram Run?," Council on Foreign Relations, May 5, 2016, <http://www.cfr.org/nigeria/makes-boko-haram-run/p37838>;

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**Key Leaders**



**Abubakar Shekau**  
Leader (deceased)



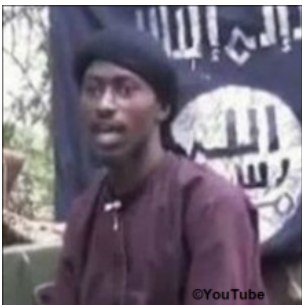
**Mahamat Daoud**  
Alleged former leader



**Mamman Nur**  
Third in command (reportedly)



**Khalid Al-Barnawi**  
Allegedly leading the Boko Haram  
splinter group Ansaru



**Abu Musab al-Barnawi**  
Former ISIS-appointed leader,  
Boko Haram Shura Council  
Member



**Abu Abdullah Ibn Umar  
Albarnawi**  
Former leader of ISWAP



**Malam Bako**  
Former leader (deceased)

## *Boko Haram*

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### History:

- **May 5, 2023:** The Nigeria army rescues 131 civilians in northeast Nigeria. Along with those rescued, a reported 510 Boko Haram and ISWAP terrorists and their family members surrender to Nigeria troops at different locations. Source: Njadvara Musa, "Troops arrest 19 terrorists, rescue pregnant Chibok schoolgirl," Guardian, May 2, 2023, <https://guardian.ng/news/troops-arrest-19-terrorists-rescue-pregnant-chibok-schoolgirl/>.
- **May 2, 2023:** Nigerian troops rescue a Chibok woman in Gwoza. The woman, who is pregnant, was reportedly a captive and had been married off twice to Boko Haram members. The Borno state government will render further services to the woman and her unborn baby. Source: Kingsley Omonobi, "Troops kill 79 terrorists in North West, rescue 136 abducted victims," Vanguard, May 5, 2023, <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2023/05/troops-kill-79-terrorists-in-north-west-rescue-136-abducted-victims/>.
- **April 29, 2023:** Nigerian troops raid and destroy Boko Haram's operational base in Kangori village, northeast of Borno. The troops arrest 19 Boko Haram members and recover various weapons, including IED-making equipment and AK-47 magazines. Source: "Troops destroy Boko Haram stronghold in Borno, arrest 19 terrorists, recover weapons," The Sun, May 1, 2023, <https://sunnewsonline.com/troops-destroy-boko-haram-stronghold-in-borno-arrest-19-terrorists-recover-weapons/>.
- The Nigerian government announces that 600 former members of Boko Haram have graduated from a Deradicalization, Rehabilitation, and Reintegration (DRR) camp in northern Gombe state. The rehabilitation camps are critical, as Nigerian defense authorities reported that about 51,000 Boko Haram militants and their families have surrendered to Nigerian forces since July 2021. Source: Timothy Obiezu, "Nearly 600 Former Boko Haram Militants Graduate From Nigeria Rehab," Voice of America, March 27, 2023, <https://www.voanews.com/a/nearly-600-former-boko-haram-militants-graduate-from-nigeria-rehab/7024167.html>.
- **January 29, 2023:** The Nigerian army in collaboration with the local militia group, the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF), carried out a raid in Borno state. The operation resulted in the death of Abu Illiya, a top Boko Haram commander, as well as 32 others. Source: Ndahi Marama, "Troops eliminate terrorists' commander, Abu Illiya, 32 others in Borno," Vanguard, January 29, 2023, <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2023/01/troops-eliminate-terrorists-commander-abu-illiya-32-others-in-borno/>.
- **October 24, 2022:** ISWAP terrorists ambush Boko Haram militants in Gajibo camp, Borno state. The attack kills six Boko Haram members. Gajibo, Boko Haram's main hideout, is a border community with Cameroon along the Dikwa-Gambouru road. Following the attack, ISWAP fighters took away Boko Haram's weapons and other war assets in Sambisa Forest and the Lake Chad region. Source: Njadvara Musa, "ISWAP attacks Boko Haram camp, kills six terrorists in Borno," The Guardian, October 25, 2022, <https://guardian.ng/news/iswap-attacks-boko-haram-camp-kills-six-terrorists-in-borno/>.
- **September 17, 2022:** ISWAP militants ambush a Boko Haram hideout in Borno state. The attack kills Abou Hamza and Abou Ibrahim, two Boko Haram commanders. Although Boko Haram attempted to wage reprisal attacks against ISWAP, local security forces claim Boko Haram forces were unable to counter ISWAP. Boko Haram has seen dwindling troop strength and organization in the last two months as the Nigerian military and the Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) have amped up counterterror operations in the Lake Chad region. Source: Njadvara Musa, "ISWAP kills two Boko Haram commanders in Borno," The Guardian, September 21, 2022, <https://guardian.ng/news/iswap-kills-two-boko-haram-commanders-in-borno/>.
- **September 16, 2022:** Following a series of airstrikes by the Nigerian army, hundreds of Boko Haram militants flee a forest enclave in northeast Nigeria, escaping to Niger's side of Lake Chad. Source: Agence France-Presse, "Airstrikes, Floods Prompt Boko Haram to Flee Nigeria Forest," Voice of America, September 16, 2022, <https://www.voanews.com/a/airstrikes-floods-prompt-boko-haram-to-flee-nigeria-forest-/6751352.html>.
- **August 6, 2022:** The Nigerian Air Force carries out a series of bombings in Katsina State. The bombings kill eight militants including Boko Haram leader Abdulkarim Faca-Faca. Faca-Faca, who was known for threatening bandits who cooperated with the state, reportedly led attacks in Safana, Danmusa, Batsari and other parts of Zamfara State. Sources: Danjuma Michael and Katsina Njadvara Musa, "Army, NAF kill two terrorists' leaders, 33 others in Katsina, Borno," The Guardian (Nigeria), August 8, 2022, <https://guardian.ng/news/army-naf-kill-two-terrorists-leaders-33-others-in-katsina-borno/>; Mohammed Babangida, "How leader of terror gang, wives were killed in Katsina air raid," Premium Times Nigeria, August 8, 2022, <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/547503-how-leader-of-terror-gang-wives-were-killed-in-katsina-air-raid.html>.
- **August 3, 2022:** The Nigerian military carries out airstrikes in the Mandara Mountains of northwestern Borno state. The airstrike kills 28 Boko Haram militants, including their commander Alhaji Modu, a.k.a. Bem Bem. According to media sources, Modu reportedly operated from caves in Mandara mountain and coordinated Boko Haram attacks that were carried out in Nigeria, Niger, and Cameroon. Prior to joining Boko Haram, Bem Bem was an armed robber. Sources: "Nigeria's Boko Haram commander killed in air strike," BBC News, August 8, 2022, <https://www.businessghana.com/site/news/politics/268144/Boko-Haram-commander-killed-in-air-strike/>; Danjuma Michael and Katsina Njadvara Musa, "Army, NAF kill two terrorists' leaders, 33 others in Katsina, Borno," The Guardian (Nigeria), August 8, 2022, <https://guardian.ng/news/army-naf-kill-two-terrorists-leaders-33-others-in-katsina-borno/>.
- **July 5, 2022:** ISWAP militants raid the Kuje maximum prison in Abuja, Nigeria's capital. According to media sources, the militants detonate "very high-grade explosives" killing a security officer and injuring three others. Shuaib Belgore, permanent secretary at the interior ministry, claims the attackers specifically sought to release co-conspirators, but the operation leads to the escape of hundreds of other inmates. While 879 inmates flee, more than half are returned to the prison while 443 inmates remain at large. According to Nigerian officials, 64 "Boko Haram" members escape. However, that figure could include fighters from ISWAP, Jamaat Ahlus Sunna li-Dawa wal Jihad, and the al-Qaeda-linked Ansaru. Sources: Abraham Achirga, "Islamic State claims raid on Nigerian prison, 440 inmates on run," Reuters, July 6, 2022, <https://www.cnn.com/2022/07/06/africa/inmates-on-run-abuja-prison-break-intl/index.html>; "Some 300 inmates on run after suspected Boko Haram raid on Nigeria prison," CNN, July 6, 2022, <https://www.cnn.com/2022/07/06/africa/inmates-on-run-abuja-prison-break-intl/index.html>; "Hundreds of inmates on loose as official blames 'very determined' Islamic extremists for Nigeria prison break," CBS, July 6, 2022, <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/kuje-prison-nigeria-abuja-boko-haram-islamic-extremists-inmates-escape/>; "IntelBrief: ISWAP Engineers Prison Break in Nigeria in Signs of Renewed Offensive," Soufan Center, July 11, 2022, <https://thesoufancenter.org/intelbrief-2022-july-11>.
- **April 21, 2022:** The Nigerian military arrest Modu Babagana, Boko Haram's highest ranking intelligence spy, in Borno state. Babagana was previously arrested in January 2020 for carrying out espionage activities on troops in Bama and Banki but managed to escape military detention. Source: "Nigerian Military Re-arrests 'Most Wanted' Boko Haram/ISWAP Spy In Borno," Sahara Reporters, April 21, 2022, <https://saharareporters.com/2022/04/21/nigerian-military-re-arrests-%E2%80%98most-wanted%E2%80%99-boko-haram-iswap-spy-borno>.

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- **March 25, 2022:** The United States adds Nigerian nationals Abdurrahman Ado Musa, Salihu Yusuf Adamu, Bashir Ali Yusuf, Muhammed Ibrahim Isa, Ibrahim Ali Alhassan, and Surajo Abubakar Muhammad to the U.S. List of Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons for their support of Boko Haram.  
Source: "Designation of Six Individuals for their Support to Boko Haram," U.S. Department of State, March 25, 2022, <https://www.state.gov/designation-of-six-individuals-for-their-support-to-boko-haram/>.
- **March 23, 2022:** The News Agency of Nigeria reports major military advances against Boko Haram and ISWAP, leading to the surrender of 7,000 Boko militants within the past week.  
Source: "Nigeria: 7,000 Boko Haram, other fighters surrender in a week," Al Jazeera, March 24, 2022, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/3/24/nigeria-7000-boko-haram-other-terrorists-surrender-in-a-week>.
- **March 20, 2022:** Nigerian media reports ISWAP leader Shuwaram has been killed, along with multiple other ISWAP fighters, in a Nigerian airstrike in the Sabon Tumbuns general area of Lake Chad.  
Mallam Bako Gorgore is reportedly named as Shuwaram's replacement. Sources: Oditia Sunday, "Air force allegedly kill ISWAP leader, Sani Shuwaram, others," *Guardian* (Lagos), March 20, 2022, <https://guardian.ng/news/air-force-allegedly-kill-iswap-leader-sani-shuwaram-others/>; Ekene Coleman, "Bako Gorgore To Replace Killed ISWAP Leader, Sani Shuwaram," *Independent* (Lagos), March 21, 2022, <https://independent.ng/bako-gorgore-to-replace-killed-iswap-leader-sani-shuwaram/>.
- During a visit by members of Nigeria's senate to the headquarters of Joint Operation Hadin Kai in Maiduguri, Senator Ali Ndume declares Boko Haram fighters are surrendering while ISWAP fighters are still attacking in the country.  
Ndume is chair of Nigeria's Senate Committee on Army. He calls on the army to increase its efforts to suppress ISWAP. Source: Don Silas, "Boko Haram surrendering – Senate committee tasks Nigerian military on suppressing ISWAP," *Daily Post* (Yaba), January 13, 2022, <https://dailypost.ng/2022/01/13/boko-haram-surrendering-senate-committee-tasks-nigerian-military-on-suppressing-iswap/>.
- Sani Shuwaram is appointed the new leader of ISWAP in Lake Chad.  
Shuwaram replaces interim leader Aba-Ibrahim. Source: "Sani Shuwaram Is Islamic State's West Africa Province (ISWAP)'s New Leader," Nigerian Voice, November 6, 2021, <https://www.thenigerianvoice.com/news/303442/sani-shuwaram-is-islamic-states-west-africa-province-iswap.html>.
- **October 20, 2021:** Nigerian security forces kill ISWAP leader Malam Bako and another prominent member of ISWAP in an undisclosed location.  
Sources: "Nigerian official says new leader of ISIL-linked group killed," Al Jazeera, October 22, 2021, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/10/22/nigerian-official-says-new-leader-of-isil-linked-group-killed>; "ISWAP: NSA confirms killing of Al Barnawi's successor, Malam Bako," Premium Times, October 22, 2021, <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/headlines/491057-iswap-nsa-confirms-killing-of-al-barnawis-successor-malam-bako.html>.
- **October 15, 2021:** Nigeria's military claims that Abu Musab al-Barnawi was killed.  
However, the military does not provide details of the location of or circumstances leading to al-Barnawi's death. Malam Bako, a member of ISWAP's Shura Council, allegedly assumes leadership of ISWAP. Sources: Chinedu Asadu, "Nigerian military says leader of IS-linked group is dead," Associated Press, October 14, 2021, <https://apnews.com/article/africa-chad-nigeria-islamic-state-group-boko-haram-6fcc3b1951a0bec957931e0f80279ab7>; "Nigerian official says new leader of ISIL-linked group killed," Al Jazeera, October 22, 2021, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2021/10/22/nigerian-official-says-new-leader-of-isil-linked-group-killed>.
- **October 3, 2021:** Boko Haram launches an offensive in Niger state, taking over multiple north central communities by persuading villagers with money and incorporating them into their ranks.  
In response to the takeover, the Nigerian government has deployed more troops to the area to fight the insurgents. Source: "Boko Haram moves into north-central Nigeria in apparent expansion – officials," Reuters, October 4, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/boko-haram-moves-into-north-central-nigeria-apparent-expansion-officials-2021-10-03/>.
- **September 2, 2021:** The Nigerian armed forces announce that 5,980 Boko Haram fighters surrendered in recent weeks.  
Of the surrendered fighters, 565 were turned over to the government of northeastern Borno state for "further management after thorough profiling." That day, Nigerian officials visiting Cameroon asked for the return of more than 1,000 former Boko Haram militants to Nigeria. Doves of Boko Haram fighters have surrendered in Cameroon since Boko Haram leader Shekau's death in May. The ex-militants from Chad, Cameroon, and Nigeria are currently staying at disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration (DDR) centers in Cameroon but are expected to return to Nigeria by November. Sources: "Almost 6,000 Boko Haram fighters have surrendered, Nigerian army says," Reuters, September 2, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/almost-6000-boko-haram-fighters-have-surrendered-nigerian-army-says-2021-09-02/>; Moki Edwin Kindzeka, "Cameroon, Nigeria Negotiate Ex-Boko Haram Militants' Return," Voice of America, September 2, 2021, [https://www.voanews.com/a/africa\\_cameroon-nigeria-negotiate-ex-boko-haram-militants-return/6219137.html](https://www.voanews.com/a/africa_cameroon-nigeria-negotiate-ex-boko-haram-militants-return/6219137.html).
- **June 27, 2021:** A group of fighters from Boko Haram pledge allegiance to ISWAP.  
In a video produced by ISIS's official media arm, several hundred men were seen defecting to the rival camp following the death of Boko Haram leader, Abubakar Shekau. One militant claimed, "we will unite together to fight the (unbelievers)." However, it is not clear if all Boko Haram fighters will transfer their loyalties, or if Boko Haram will be absorbed into ISWAP. Given that the video did not feature senior Boko Haram leaders, some regional experts believe the content was propaganda and that the two groups remain divided. Source: "Boko Haram fighters pledge to Islamic State in video, worrying observers," Reuters, June 28, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/boko-haram-fighters-pledge-islamic-state-video-worrying-observers-2021-06-27/>.
- **June 21, 2021:** The Nigerian military strikes a Boko Haram camp in Borno's Lambua forest, killing at least 20 militants.  
Source: "More than 20 Boko Haram rebels killed by Nigerian troops," MENAFN, June 22, 2021, <https://menafn.com/1102326116/More-than-20-Boko-Haram-rebels-killed-by-Nigerian-troops&source=22>.
- **June 18, 2021:** Reuters confirms the authenticity of a Boko Haram video featuring cleric Bakura Modu, also known as Sahalaba or Sahaba, calling on the group's members to continue fighting against ISWAP and remain loyal to Boko Haram.  
Modu is part of the Lake Chad branch of Boko Haram and reportedly may be the group's new leader. Sources: "Boko Haram cleric confirms Shekau's death, urges fighters; loyalty," Reuters, June 19, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/boko-haram-cleric-confirms-shekaus-death-urges-fighters-loyalty-2021-06-18/>; "Abubakar Shekau: The mastermind behind the Chibok kidnappings," BBC News, June 17, 2021, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-57207296>; Agence France-Presse, "Nigeria's Boko Haram confirms chief's death, urges loyalty," Yahoo News, June 16, 2021, <https://www.yahoo.com/now/nigerias-boko-haram-confirms-chiefs-195406263.html>.

## *Boko Haram*

- **June 7, 2021:** ISWAP releases an audio recording of al-Barnawi confirming Shekau's death in May. According to the recording, ISIS had ordered ISWAP to execute Shekau. Al-Barnawi says ISIS leader Abu Ibrahim al-Hashimi al-Quraishi directly ordered the attack on Shekau. Sources: "ISWAP militant group says Nigeria's Boko Haram leader is dead," Reuters, June 7, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/world/islamic-state-west-african-province-says-nigerias-boko-haram-leader-is-dead-2021-06-06>; Jason Burke, "Boko Haram leader killed on direct orders of Islamic State," *Guardian* (London), June 7, 2021, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2021/jun/07/boko-haram-leader-abubakar-shekau-killed-on-direct-orders-of-islamic-state>.
- **May 18, 2021:** Shekau releases an audio message blaming ISWAP betrayers who sought to "deceive" his followers. Shekau says he did not rebel against ISIS and blames the rift with ISWAP on others who sought to sow division and refused to relay messages to ISIS's leadership. That day, ISWAP fighters surround Shekau in Nigeria's Borno state. Shekau reportedly detonates a bomb to evade capture. The Nigerian military investigates conflicting local reports about whether Shekau died in the explosion or escaped with serious injuries. Sources: Murtala Abdullahi, "Shekau's Last Message Throws Light On Links With Global Terror Groups, ISWAP Offensive," *HumAngle*, May 26, 2021, <https://humangle.ng/shekaus-last-message-throws-light-on-links-with-global-terror-groups-iswap-offensive/>; Anna Pujol-Mazzini, "Boko Haram leader behind kidnapping of 300 girls seriously injured after trying to blow himself up," *Telegraph* (London), May 21, 2021, <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2021/05/21/boko-haram-leader-injured-possibly-dead-attempt-blow-evade-capture/>; "Nigeria's military investigates reports of Boko Haram leader's death," Reuters, May 21, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/nigerias-military-investigates-reports-boko-haram-leaders-death-2021-05-21/>; "Nigeria's Boko Haram leader 'wounded' in clashes – Reports," *Africa News*, May 21, 2021, <https://www.africanews.com/2021/05/20/nigeria-s-boko-haram-leader-wounded-in-clashes-reports/>; "ISWAP militant group says Nigeria's Boko Haram leader is dead," Reuters, June 7, 2021, <https://www.reuters.com/world/islamic-state-west-african-province-says-nigerias-boko-haram-leader-is-dead-2021-06-06>.
- **ISIS reappoints Abu Musab al-Barnawi as leader of ISWAP.**  
Source: Jacob Zenn, "ISWAP Launches Hearts and Minds Strategy to Counter Nigerian Army Offensive," Jamestown Foundation, June 4, 2021, <https://jamestown.org/program/iswap-launches-hearts-and-minds-strategy-to-counter-nigerian-army-offensive/>.
- **On December 17, Katsina State Governor, Aminu Bello Masari, announced that over 344 schoolboys were released and handed over to the government in neighboring Zamfara State.**  
The schoolboys were abducted by Boko Haram gunmen in Kankara, northwest Nigeria on December 11. Masari claimed the government had not paid ransom for the release, and that the negotiations took place with a group of bandits rather than Boko Haram. Sources: Danielle Paquette, "Boko Haram claims kidnapping of over 300 boys in Nigeria, marking an alarming move west," *Washington Post*, December 15, 2020, [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/africa/boko-haram-nigeria-300-boys-kidnap/2020/12/15/98a4bf32-3eaf-11eb-b58b-1623f6267960\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/africa/boko-haram-nigeria-300-boys-kidnap/2020/12/15/98a4bf32-3eaf-11eb-b58b-1623f6267960_story.html); "Nigeria's Boko Haram behind schoolboys' abduction - audio message," Reuters, December 15, 2020, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-nigeria-security-kidnappings/nigerias-boko-haram-behind-schoolboys-abduction-audio-message-idUSKBN28P0YYV>; Joe Parkinson, "Nigerian Boys Taken in Kidnapping Claimed by Boko Haram Handed Back," *Wall Street Journal*, December 17, 2020, <https://www.wsj.com/articles/hundreds-of-nigerian-boys-kidnapped-by-boko-haram-handed-over-governor-says-11608238209>; Ruth Maclean and Ismail Alfa, "More Than 300 Abducted Students Released in Nigeria, Governor Says," *New York Times*, December 17, 2020, <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/12/17/world/africa/nigeria-kidnapping-boko-haram.html>; Carley Petesch and Haruna Umar, "Nigerian official says over 300 abducted schoolboys freed," Associated Press, December 17, 2020, [https://apnews.com/article/science-africa-nigeria-west-africa-315870ac3775e13ef8b5e186cd9615e2#:~:text=MAIDUGURI%2C%20Nigeria%20\(AP\)%20%20E2%80%94,on%20Nigerian%20state%20TV%2C%20NTA](https://apnews.com/article/science-africa-nigeria-west-africa-315870ac3775e13ef8b5e186cd9615e2#:~:text=MAIDUGURI%2C%20Nigeria%20(AP)%20%20E2%80%94,on%20Nigerian%20state%20TV%2C%20NTA).
- **May 29, 2020:** According to Nigerian Defense Ministry spokesman, John Enenche, Nigerian troops rescue over 241 hostages from Boko Haram in Gamboru, Borno State.  
The hostages were rescued following a clash that took place between the army and the militants. Source: Adam Abu-bashal, "Nigerian army rescues 241 hostages from Boko Haram," Anadolu Agency, May 29, 2020, <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/africa/nigerian-army-rescues-241-hostages-from-boko-haram/1857125>.
- **April 4, 2020:** The Chadian Army launches an operation that destroys five bases of Boko Haram hideouts in Niger and Nigeria.  
The army recovers hundreds of weapons and frees Nigerian soldiers who were taken hostage by the insurgent group. Sources: Oladipo Abiola, "Top Boko Haram Commander Captured As Troops Destroy Terrorist's Warehouse," *Naija News*, April 5, 2020, <https://www.naijanews.com/2020/04/05/top-boko-haram-commander-captured-as-troops-destroy-terrorists-warehouse-photos/>; Wale Odunsi, "Boko Haram: Chadian troops free Nigerian soldiers in captivity, kill 100 terrorists," *Daily Post* (Nigeria), April 5, 2020, <https://dailypost.ng/2020/04/05/boko-haram-chadian-troops-free-nigerian-soldiers-in-captivity-kill-100-terrorists/>.
- **April 3, 2020:** The governments of Niger, Nigeria, and Chad announce a joint bombing and clearance operation to rid the Lake Chad region of Boko Haram and ISWAP.  
The operation is launched due to intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance missions that revealed insurgent activity has resurged in the area. Source: "Nigeria, Chad, Niger bomb Boko Haram," *Punch*, April 3, 2020, <https://punchng.com/nigeria-chad-niger-bomb-boko-haram/>.
- **The leader of the Islamic State West Africa Province, Abu Musab al-Barnawi, is dropped and Abu Abdullah Ibn Umar Albarnawi takes his place.**  
More radical members seize control of the group and depose al-Barnawi. Sources: John Campbell, "Suspected Leadership Changes to IS-Backed Boko Haram Faction Continue," *Council on Foreign Relations*, March 12, 2019, <https://www.cfr.org/blog/suspected-leadership-changes-backed-boko-haram-faction-continue>; "ISIS-backed Boko Haram faction allegedly gets new leader," *Punch*, March 5, 2019, <https://punchng.com/isis-backed-boko-haram-faction-allegedly-gets-new-leader/>; "Deposed Boko Haram leader detained not killed: sources," *France 24*, March 15, 2019, <https://www.france24.com/en/20190315-deposed-boko-haram-leader-detained-not-killed-sources>.
- **January 19, 2019:** Nigerian military kills five terrorists and destroys a vehicle loaded with an IED in Borno state.  
Source: Shehu Usman, "Boko Haram: Troops kill five terrorists, recover IEDs in Baga," *Daily Post*, January 21, 2019, <http://dailypost.ng/2019/01/21/boko-haram-troops-kill-five-terrorists-recover-ieds-baga/>.
- **January 16, 2019:** President Buhari says in a speech that Boko Haram's terrorist activities are backed by outside forces and that Nigeria needs a lot of money to purchase military equipment and to completely neutralize the group.  
Source: Samson Toromade, "Buhari says foreigners are funding Boko Haram's terrorism in Nigeria," *Pulse Nigeria*, January 17, 2019, <https://www.pulse.ng/news/local/buhari-says-foreigners-are-funding-boko-harams-terrorism-in-nigeria/ehlvOcy>.
- **January 14, 2019:** Boko Haram fighters attack a military base and torch aid buildings in Rann, northeast of Maiduguri in Borno state, killing at least 14 people and forcing thousands to flee.  
It is previously reported that ISWAP conducted the attack, but Boko Haram claims responsibility, according to an online video released on January 17, 2019. Source: Agence France-Presse, "Deadly Boko Haram attack in northeast Nigeria sends thousands fleeing," *Japan Times*, January 17, 2019, <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/01/17/world/deadly-boko-haram-attack-northeast-nigeria-sends-thousands-fleeing/#.XeIMBFVKipp>.

## *Boko Haram*

- **January 13, 2019:** Suspected members of Boko Haram attack Magumeri, an agrarian community in Borno state.  
An earlier attack in Magumeri on November 25, 2018 killed three soldiers and injured six others. Source: Abdulkareem Haruna, "Boko Haram attacks Magumeri in Borno," Premium Times, January 13, 2019, <https://www.premiumtimesng.com/regional/north-east/305592-boko-haram-attacks-magumeri-in-borno.html>.
- **January 13, 2019:** The Nigerian army successfully diffuses IEDs planted by Boko Haram on the Kawuri-Alauri road.  
Source: "Boko Haram: Troops diffuse bomb planted on Borno road," Pulse Nigeria, January 13, 2019, <https://www.pulse.ng/news/local/boko-haram-troops-diffuse-bomb-planted-on-borno-road/yw6bhg1>.
- **January 10, 2019:** Nigeria and China sign a memorandum of understanding detailing China's offer to assist tackling Boko Haram.  
Source: Wale Odunsi, "Boko Haram: Nigeria announces deal with China," Daily Post Nigeria, January 10, 2019, <http://dailypost.ng/2019/01/10/boko-haram-nigeria-announces-deal-china/>.
- **January 5, 2019:** Boko Haram kills two Nigerian soldiers and injures seven civilians in an ambush close to the border with Cameroon.  
Source: "Boko Haram kills two Nigerian soldiers in ambush," News 24, January 5, 2019, <https://www.news24.com/Africa/News/boko-haram-kills-two-nigerian-soldiers-in-ambush-20190105>.
- **January 3, 2019:** Niger's government announces the killing of approximately 280 Boko Haram militants by airstrikes and ground troops.  
Source: "Niger troops kill more than 280 Boko Haram fighters: government," Reuters, January 3, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-niger-security/niger-troops-kill-more-than-280-boko-haram-fighters-government-idUSKCN1OX0MW>.
- **January 2, 2019:** Boko Haram militants raid at least three military posts and overpower troops in northeast Nigeria.  
Source: "Boko Haram raids military posts in northeast Nigeria," France 24, January 3, 2019, <https://www.france24.com/en/20190103-boko-haram-raids-military-posts-northeast-nigeria>.
- **December 26, 2018:** Boko Haram seizes six towns, all major population centers in Kukawa local government area of northern Borno, overrunning the multinational 'forces' headquarters formed by Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, and Niger, a naval fighting base, and a Marine Police base.  
Approximately 30,000 people flee. In early-January 2019, the Nigerian military retakes the city. Sources: "Nigerian military clears Islamists from northeastern town," Reuters, January 15, 2019, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-nigeria-security-insurgency/nigerian-military-clears-islamists-from-northeastern-town-idUSKCN1P913D>; Daily Trust Newspaper, "Boko Haram Seizes 6 Borno Towns," Sahara Reporters, December 31, 2018, <http://saharareporters.com/2018/12/31/boko-haram-seizes-6-borno-towns%E2%80%8B>.
- **December 24, 2018:** An ambush by Boko Haram terrorists on the road from Maiduguri to Damaturu kills 13 soldiers and one officer.  
Source: Samson Toromade, "Nigerian Army buries 13 soldiers, 1 officer in Kaduna," Pulse Nigeria, January 11, 2019, <https://www.pulse.ng/news/local/nigerian-army-buries-13-soldiers-1-officer-in-kaduna/jk0pkd5>.
- **December 22, 2018:** Nigerian police arrest Boko Haram leader who masterminded the twin blasts in Abuja in October 2015, killing 18 people and wounding 40 others.  
Source: Agence France-Presse, "Boko Haram mastermind of deadly Nigeria blasts arrested: police," News24, December 22, 2018, <https://www.news24.com/Africa/News/boko-haram-mastermind-of-deadly-nigeria-blasts-arrested-police-20181222-2>.
- **December 20, 2018:** Police arrest two women suspected of planning a bombing attack in Maiduguri.  
One woman allegedly is the wife of Boko Haram factional leader Mamman Nur. Source: "Boko Haram factional leader's wife arrested with bomb," Pulse Nigeria, December 20, 2018, <https://www.pulse.ng/news/local/boko-haram-factional-leaders-wife-arrested-with-bomb/yqe4csg>.
- **December 17, 2018:** Boko Haram fighters shoot four farmers and burn their corpses at Koshebe village.  
Source: "Boko Haram Kills Four Farmers In Borno — And Sets Their Corpses Ablaze," Sahara Reporters, December 17, 2018, <http://saharareporters.com/2018/12/17/boko-haram-kills-four-farmers-borno-%E2%80%94-and-sets-their-corpses-ablaze>.
- **December 14, 2018:** Nigeria's military suspends UNICEF from operating in the country's northeastern region over claims it trains Boko Haram "spies."  
They later announce to have "lifted the three months suspension" after an emergency meeting with UNICEF representatives. Sources: Robert Postings, "Nigeria's military struggles with Islamic State: Part 1 – an upsurge in attacks," Defense Post, January 15, 2019, <https://thedefensepost.com/2019/01/15/nigeria-military-struggles-islamic-state-iswa-part-1-upsurge-in-attacks/>; "Nigeria military bans UNICEF, claiming it trains Boko Haram 'spies'," Defense Post, December 14, 2018, <https://thedefensepost.com/2018/12/14/nigeria-military-bans-unicef-trains-boko-haram-spies-claim/>.
- **December 14, 2018:** Boko Haram invades military bases in the northern part of Borno state, killing "many" soldiers.  
Source: "'Many' Soldiers Killed, Injured As Boko Haram Invades Military Bases In Borno," Sahara Reporters, December 16, 2018, <http://saharareporters.com/2018/12/16/many-soldiers-killed-injured-boko-haram-invades-military-bases-borno>.
- **December 11, 2018:** U.S. Secretary of State Michael Pompeo designates Boko Haram and others as "Entities of Particular Concern" under the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 for having engaged in or tolerated "systematic, ongoing, [and] egregious violations of religious freedom."  
Source: Michael Pompeo, "Religious Freedom Designations," U.S. Department of State, December 11, 2018, <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2018/12/288006.htm>.
- **December 8, 2018:** Boko Haram fighters loyal to factional leader Abubakar Shekau attack a military base in northeast Nigeria with guns, killing two.  
A Boko Haram suicide bomber is "neutralized" before detonating the bomb. Source: Agence France-Presse, "Boko Haram kills two soldiers in Nigeria attack," News24, December 10, 2018, <https://www.news24.com/Africa/News/boko-haram-kills-two-soldiers-in-nigeria-attack-20181209>.



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- **December 7, 2018:** Boko Haram attacks Rann, a town in Borno state, and destroys the UNICEF clinic, the only healthcare center in the frequently attacked region.  
Source: Mayowa Tijana, "Boko Haram attacks Rann again, burns UNICEF clinic," The Cable, December 7, 2018, <https://www.thecable.ng/just-in-boko-haram-attacks-rann-again-burns-unicef-clinic>.
- **November 27, 2018:** Nigerian police "neutralize" a teenage female suicide bomber in Gulak, Adamawa, before she was able to detonate the IED strapped to her body.  
Source: Nsikak Nseyen, "Boko Haram: Army kills teenage bomber in Adamawa," Daily Post, November 27, 2018, <http://dailypost.ng/2018/11/27/boko-haram-army-kills-teenage-female-bomber-adamawa/>.
- **November 20, 2018:** Boko Haram militants kill 53 soldiers and farmers in three days of attacks in northeastern Nigeria.  
Source: Agence France-Presse, "Boko Haram attacks leave 53 dead in pre-election show of force," News24, November 20, 2018, <https://www.news24.com/Africa/News/boko-haram-attacks-leave-53-dead-in-pre-election-show-of-force-20181120-2>.
- **November 17, 2018:** Nigerian military reportedly kills Sale Ahmad Sale (a.k.a. Baban Hassan), the leader of Al-Barnawi Media group, a faction of Boko Haram.  
Source: Abdur Rahman Alfa Shaban, "Media head of Boko Haram faction killed - Nigeria army claims," Africa News, November 17, 2018, <http://www.africanews.com/2018/11/17/media-head-of-boko-haram-faction-killed-nigeria-army-claims/>.
- **November 15, 2018 - November 21, 2018:** ISIS-affiliated ISWAP militants attack military bases in Borno state, killing over 100 soldiers and leaving approximately 150 additional troops missing.  
Before burning down the remains of the installations, they loot weapons, equipment, and vehicles. ISIS claims responsibility online. An attempt to recover the bodies of fallen soldiers is foiled by ISWAP militants. Sources: Ahmed Kingimi, Paul Carsten, "Militants kill around 100 Nigerian soldiers in attack on army base: sources," Reuters, November 22, 2018, <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-nigeria-security-insurgency/militants-kill-around-100-nigerian-soldiers-in-attack-on-army-base-sources-idUSKCN1NR1SR>; Robert Postings, "Nigeria's military struggles with Islamic State: Part 1 – an upsurge in attacks," Defense Post, January 15, 2019, <https://thedefensepost.com/2019/01/15/nigeria-military-struggles-islamic-state-iswa-part-1-upsurge-in-attacks/>; AFP, "ISIS claims 118 killed in 'West Africa province' after Nigeria army bases attacked," News24, November 23, 2018, <https://www.news24.com/Africa/News/isis-claims-118-killed-in-west-africa-province-after-nigeria-army-bases-attacked-20181123>.
- **November 14, 2018:** Boko Haram kills 16 farmers and leaves dozens missing in an attack in northeast Nigeria.  
Source: Agence France-Presse, "Dozens Missing After Boko Haram Kills 16 In Nigeria – Militia," November 14, 2018, Eyewitness News, <https://ewn.co.za/2018/11/14/dozens-missing-after-boko-haram-kills-16-in-nigeria-militia>.
- **October 23, 2018:** Boko Haram kills two people in an attack on a village northeast of Chibok.  
Source: "Boko Haram kills two in attack near Chibok," Punch Nigeria, October 23, 2018, <https://punchng.com/boko-haram-kills-two-in-attack-near-chibok/>.
- **October 11, 2018:** Nigerian Airforce destroys a training camp of Boko Haram in an airstrike.  
Source: Wale Odunsi, "Boko Haram training camp bombed," Daily Post, October 12, 2018, <http://dailypost.ng/2018/10/12/boko-haram-training-camp-bombed/>.
- **October 10, 2018:** Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) attacks the military base in Metele, Borno state, killing or injuring at least 23 soldiers.  
Source: Robert Postings, "Nigeria's military struggles with Islamic State: Part 1 – an upsurge in attacks," Defense Post, January 15, 2019, <https://thedefensepost.com/2019/01/15/nigeria-military-struggles-islamic-state-iswa-part-1-upsurge-in-attacks/>.
- **September 30, 2018:** Cameroon's President Paul Biya declares Boko Haram as defeated in the country, the first such announcement since he declared war on the extremist group in 2014.  
Source: Edwin Kindzeka Moki, "Boko Haram has been repelled, Cameroon's leader declares," Fox News, September 30, 2018, <https://www.foxnews.com/world/boko-haram-has-been-repelled-cameroots-leader-declares>.
- **September 29, 2018:** Chadian military kill 17 Boko Haram fighters in a counter-offensive near Lake Chad.  
Source: "Chad troops kill 17 Boko Haram fighters after Lake Chad attack," Aljazeera, September 29, 2018, <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2018/09/chad-troops-kill-17-boko-haram-fighters-lake-chad-attack-180929140628227.html>.
- **September 27, 2018:** Boko Haram leader Ali Gaga is executed by his own men.  
Gaga allegedly plotted to escape along with over 300 Boko Haram captives and to surrender to the Nigerian military. Sources: Colonel Timothy Antigha, "Counter – Insurgency: The Broader Implications Of Recent Execution Of Boko Haram Commanders," Sahara Reporters, October 8, 2018, <http://saharareporters.com/2018/10/08/counter-%E2%80%93-insurgency-broader-implications-recent-execution-boko-haram-commanders-colonel>; Agence France-Presse, "Boko Haram commander killed over 'planned surrender'," Daily Nation, September 30, 2018, <https://www.nation.co.ke/news/africa/Boko-Haram-commander-killed-1066-4785124-hh8o3i/index.html>.
- **September 24, 2018:** Nigerian military rescue 73 Boko Haram captives in Borno state.  
Source: "BREAKING: Army 'Rescues' 73 Boko Haram Captives," Sahara Reporters, September 24, 2018, <http://saharareporters.com/2018/09/24/breaking-army-rescues-73-boko-haram-captives>.
- **September 9, 2018:** Nigerian military kill 14 suspected Boko Haram terrorists and rescue 21 civilians, including women and children, in Borno state.  
Source: Ahmed Obafemi, "Nigeria, troops rescue 21, kill 14 terrorists," CAJ News, September 9, 2018, <http://cajnewsafrika.com/2018/09/12/nigeria-troops-rescue-21-kill-14-terrorists/>.
- **September 6, 2018:** Boko Haram attacks a civilian convoy near the town of Gwoza, Borno state, killing two and kidnapping 25 others.  
Source: Agence France-Presse, "Boko Haram kill two, abduct 25 in bus attack: security, local sources," News24, September 6, 2018, <https://www.news24.com/Africa/News/boko-haram-kill-two-abduct-25-in-bus-attack-security-local-sources-20180906>.

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- **August 30, 2018:** Boko Haram attacks a Nigerian army post in Zari village in northern Borno state, killing at least 48 soldiers.  
Source: "Almost 50 troops killed in Boko Haram raid on army post," CBS News, September 3, 2018, <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/nigeria-troops-killed-boko-haram-islamic-extremist-attack-army-base-borno/>.
  - **August 21, 2018:** Mamman Nur, who orchestrated the release of the Dapchi schoolgirls, is reportedly killed by his own men.  
Nur's assassins allegedly opposed his willingness to cooperate with the Nigerian government. Source: "Boko Haram Leader Mamman Nur 'Killed By His Closest Lieutenants' For Releasing Dapchi Girls," Sahara Reporters, September 14, 2018, <http://saharareporters.com/2018/09/14/boko-haram-leader-mamman-nur-killed-his-closest-lieutenants-releasing-dapchi-girls/>.
  - **July 26, 2018:** Boko Haram fighters attack a military base and a police station in Jakana, a village close to Maiduguri, leaving hundreds either dead, captured, or missing.  
Sources: Robert Postings, "Nigeria's military struggles with Islamic State: Part 1 – an upsurge in attacks," Defense Post, January 15, 2019, <https://thedefensepost.com/2019/01/15/nigeria-military-struggles-islamic-state-iswa-part-1-upsurge-in-attacks/>; "Boko Haram attacks Nigeria military base near Maiduguri," Defense Post, July 27, 2018, <https://thedefensepost.com/2018/07/27/nigeria-boko-haram-attack-military-base-jakana/>.
  - **March 21, 2018:** Boko Haram returns 104 of the schoolgirls abducted on February 19 without demanding ransom.  
One girl remains in captivity for refusing to denounce her Christian faith. Source: Henry Umoru, Ben Agande, Joseph Erunke, et al., "Dapchi girls: 5 of our students died on day of attack – Fasima, released girl," Vanguard, March 22, 2018, <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2018/03/dapchi-girls-5-of-our-students-died-on-day-of-attack-fasima-released-girl/>.
  - **March 2, 2018:** Three aid workers are killed in Rann, northeast of Maiduguri in Borno state, and another three are kidnapped.  
Two of the three are later executed. Sources: Agence France-Presse, "Deadly Boko Haram attack in northeast Nigeria sends thousands fleeing," Japan Times, January 17, 2019, <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/01/17/world/deadly-boko-haram-attack-northeast-nigeria-sends-thousands-fleeing/#.XEiMBFVKipq>; Reuters, "Boko Haram Militants Kill Aid Workers at Military Base in Nigeria," *New York Times*, March 2, 2018, <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/03/02/world/africa/boko-haram-nigeria.html>.
  - **February 19, 2018:** A Nigerian high court convicts 205 Boko Haram suspects for their involvement with the insurgent group and sentences them to jail terms ranging from three to 60 years.  
The court also frees 526 suspects, including minors, for lack of evidence and orders they be sent to their state governments for "proper rehabilitation." Source: "Nigeria Boko Haram: Militants 'technically defeated' – Buhari," BBC News, December 24, 2015, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-35173618>.
  - **February 19, 2018:** Boko Haram militants abduct 110 schoolgirls from a boarding school in Dapchi, Yobe State.  
Five of the girls reportedly die while in transit to an undisclosed location. Sources: Ehichioya Ezomon, "Dapchi girls and ransom payment: So what?," The Oracle, August 24, 2018, <https://oraclenews.ng/dapchi-girls-and-ransom-payment-so-what/>; Henry Umoru, Ben Agande, Joseph Erunke, et al., "Dapchi girls: 5 of our students died on day of attack – Fasima, released girl," Vanguard, March 22, 2018, <https://www.vanguardngr.com/2018/03/dapchi-girls-5-of-our-students-died-on-day-of-attack-fasima-released-girl/>.
  - **November 21, 2017:** A teenage suicide bomber attacks a mosque in Mubi, Adamawa State, killing over 50 people during morning prayers.  
Boko Haram is suspected.  
Source: Ruth Maclean, "Nigeria mosque attack: teenage suicide bomber kills at least 50," *Guardian* (London), November 21, 2017, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/nov/21/nigeria-mosque-attack-teenage-suicide-bomber-kills-at-least-50>; Emmanuel Akinwotu and Dionne Searcey, "Nigeria Mosque Targeted in Deadly Suicide Bombing," *New York Times*, November 21, 2017, <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/11/21/world/africa/nigeria-bombing-mosque.html>.
  - **October 13, 2017:** A Nigerian court convicts 45 members of Boko Haram in a mass trial.  
Another 468 suspects are released under the requirement that they undergo de-radicalization programs. Source: "Dozens of Boko Haram members convicted in mass secret trial in Nigeria," *Guardian* (London), October 13, 2017, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/oct/14/dozens-of-boko-haram-members-convicted-in-mass-secret-trial-in-nigeria>.
  - **July 25, 2017:** Boko Haram ambushes an oil exploration team belonging to the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation in northeast Nigeria.  
The attack kills more than 50 people. Source: "Boko Haram attack on Nigeria oil team killed over 50," Al Jazeera, July 27, 2017, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/07/boko-haram-attack-nigeria-oil-team-killed-50-170727235033498.html>.
  - **May 7, 2017:** Boko Haram releases 82 Chibok schoolgirls kidnapped in 2014 in exchange for six prisoners released by the Nigerian government.  
Source: "Boko Haram releases dozens of Chibok schoolgirls, say Nigerian officials," *Guardian* (London), May 6, 2017, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/may/06/boko-haram-releases-dozens-of-kidnapped-chibok-schoolgirls>; Dionne Searcey, "After Boko Haram Releases Nigerian Girls, an Anguished Wait for Parents," *New York Times*, May 7, 2017, <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/05/07/world/africa/nigeria-chibok-boko-haram.html>.
  - **March 22, 2017 - March 26, 2017:** Nigerian authorities disrupt an alleged plot by Boko Haram members to attack the U.S. and British embassies in the capital city of Abuja.  
Five suspects are arrested after they "perfected plans" for the attack. Source: Bashir Adigun and Hilary Uguru, Associated Press, "Nigeria thwarts Boko Haram plan to attack US, UK embassies," News 1130, April 12, 2017, <http://www.news1130.com/2017/04/12/nigeria-thwarts-boko-haram-plan-to-attack-us-uk-embassies/>.
  - **January 17, 2017:** Boko Haram insurgents attack a refugee camp hours after it is mistakenly bombed by the Nigerian air force.  
Source: "Abubakar Shekau, video message released on YouTube, December 29, 2016," Fox News, January 20, 2017, <http://www.foxnews.com/world/2017/01/20/boko-haram-attacks-refugee-camp-in-nigeria.html>.
  - **December 9, 2016:** Two teenage girls blow themselves up in a marketplace in Madagali, Adamawa state, killing 30 people and wounding 67 others.  
The Nigerian military holds Boko Haram responsible. Sources: Associated Press, "Boko Haram blamed for suicide blasts that killed dozens," CBS News, December 9, 2016, <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/nigeria-boko-haram-blamed-for-suicide-bombers-that-killed-dozens/>; Robyn Dixon, "Supposedly defeated, Boko Haram blamed for killing 30 in suicide attack," *Los Angeles Times*, December 9, 2016, <http://www.latimes.com/world/africa/la-fg-nigeria-boko-haram-bombing-20161209-story.html>.
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- **November 13, 2016:** Shekau posts an audio message to YouTube in which he warns the West that the “war has just begun.”  
Source: Agence France-Presse, “Boko Haram leader warns Trump ‘war has just begun,’” Yahoo News, November 14, 2016, <https://www.yahoo.com/news/boko-haram-leader-warns-trump-war-just-begun-093829678.html>.
  - **October 10, 2016 - October 20, 2016:** The Nigerian government secures the release of 21 of the nearly 300 girls kidnapped by Boko Haram in April 2014.  
The release comes after negotiations between the government and Boko Haram, facilitated by the Red Cross and Swiss government officials. Source: “Nigeria: Boko Haram ‘releases 21 Chibok girls,’” Al Jazeera, October 13, 2016, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2016/10/nigeria-boko-haram-releases-21-chibok-girls-161013102746662.html>.
  - Militants loyal to ISIS-appointed Abu Musab al-Barnawi clash with those loyal to Abubakar Shekau, resulting in the death of several key members of Shekau’s faction.  
Sources: Agence France-Presse, “Rival Boko Haram groups clash in NE Nigeria: sources,” *Daily Mail* (London), September 7, 2016, <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/afp/article-3777612/Rival-Boko-Haram-groups-clash-NE-Nigeria-sources.html>; Adam Withnall, “Boko Haram descends into in-fighting as reports emerge of deadly clashes between rival Islamist factions,” *Independent* (London), September 8, 2016, <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/africa/boko-haram-descends-into-in-fighting-as-reports-emerge-of-deadly-clashes-between-rival-islamist-a7231726.html>.
  - **August 4, 2016:** Shekau releases an audio statement claiming he is still Boko Haram’s leader. Shekau refers to ISIS’s announcement as a coup. Boko Haram and ISWAP split into two separate factions, aligning their loyalties to Shekau or ISIS. Source: Associated Press, “Shekau says he leads Boko Haram, not IS-appointed successor,” *Washington Post*, August 4, 2016, [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/africa/shekau-says-he-leads-boko-haram-not-is-appointed-successor/2016/08/04/409a0232-5a63-11e6-8b48-0cb344221131\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/africa/shekau-says-he-leads-boko-haram-not-is-appointed-successor/2016/08/04/409a0232-5a63-11e6-8b48-0cb344221131_story.html); Omar S Mahmood and Ndubuisi Christian Ani, “Factional Dynamics within Boko Haram,” Institute for Security Studies, July 2018, <https://issafrica.s3.amazonaws.com/site/uploads/2018-07-06-research-report-2.pdf>.
  - **August 2, 2016:** ISIS announces former Boko Haram spokesman Abu Musab al-Barnawi as the leader of ISWAP.  
Source: Agence France-Presse, “IS welcomes Boko Haram allegiance: tape,” Yahoo News, March 12, 2015, <http://news.yahoo.com/accepts-allegiance-nigeria-jihadists-boko-haram-201513146.html>.
  - **June 15, 2016 - June 30, 2016:** Nigerian troops reportedly free more than 5,000 captives being held by Boko Haram in northeastern Borno state, Nigeria.  
Source: Vishakha Sonawane, “Boko Haram Update: 8 Militants Killed, Over 5,000 Hostages Freed In Operation Lafiya Dole, Nigerian Military Says,” *International Business Times*, June 26, 2016, <http://www.ibtimes.com/boko-haram-update-8-militants-killed-over-5000-hostages-freed-operation-lafiya-dole-2386860>.
  - **May 12, 2016:** Boko Haram suicide bombers attack in Maidugur, leaving two Nigerian policemen dead.  
Source: “Boko Haram claims suicide attack in Borno,” *Vanguard* (Lagos), March 22, 2016, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-35864054>.
  - **April 3, 2016:** The Nigerian military arrests Khalid al-Barnawi, the U.S.-designated leader of Boko Haram’s splinter group, Ansaru.  
Sources: “Terrorist Designations of Boko Haram Commander Abubakar Shekau, Khalid al-Barnawi and Abubakar Adam Kambar,” U.S. Department of State, June 21, 2012, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/06/193574.htm>; “Khalid al-Barnawi: Nigeria Islamist group head ‘arrested,’” *BBC News*, April 3, 2016, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-35956301>.
  - Approximately 1,000 Boko Haram militants are suspected to be fighting alongside ISIS in Libya.  
ISIS operatives in the coastal Libyan city of Sirte reportedly hire special smugglers to transport militants quickly from Nigeria to Libya, avoiding typical stops on the smuggling route. At the same time, reports suggest Boko Haram is facing a food crisis, with militants seizing cattle and small livestock while raiding villages. On March 3, 76 emaciated Boko Haram members reportedly surrender to the Nigerian military in Maiduguri. Sources: Callum Paton, “Isis in Libya: How Boko Haram jihadis are flocking to join Daesh’s holy war in North Africa,” *International Business Times*, March 5, 2016, <http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/isis-libya-how-boko-haram-africas-jihadis-are-flocking-join-daeshs-holy-war-1547640>; Dionne Searcey, “Boko Haram Falls Victim to a Food Crisis it Created,” *New York Times*, March 4, 2016, <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/03/05/world/africa/boko-haram-food-crisis.html>; Associated Press, “76 hungry Boko Haram members surrender to Nigerian army,” *Christian Science Monitor*, March 3, 2016, <http://www.csmonitor.com/World/Africa/2016/0303/76-hungry-Boko-Haram-members-surrender-to-Nigerian-army>.
  - - : Approximately half of Boko Haram’s members split from Shekau over his alleged failure to adhere to ISIS’s counsel.  
Source: “Hearing to Consider the Nominations of: Lieutenant General Thomas D. Waldhauser, USMC, to be General and Commander, United States Africa Command; and Lieutenant General Joseph L. Lengyel, Ang, to be General and Chief of the National Guard Bureau,” Committee on Armed Services, June 21, 2016, 64-65, [http://www.armed-services.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/16-62\\_06-21-16.pdf](http://www.armed-services.senate.gov/imo/media/doc/16-62_06-21-16.pdf).
  - **February 9, 2016:** Two suspected female Boko Haram operatives blow themselves up at a camp for displaced persons in Dikwa, northeastern Nigeria, killing 58 people and wounding nearly 80.  
Source: Usam Sadiq al-Amin and Dionne Searcey, “Young Bombers Kill 58 at Nigerian Camp for Those Fleeing Boko Haram,” *New York Times*, February 10, 2016, <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/02/11/world/africa/suicide-bomber-girls-kill-58-in-nigerian-refugee-camp.html>.
  - **February 1, 2016:** Boko Haram burns children alive as part of an attack in northeast Nigeria that kills 86.  
The new tactic is believed to be in response to a recent claim by the Nigerian government that Boko Haram is unable to carry out any attacks other than suicide bombings. Sources: Jane Onyanga-Omara, “Survivor claims Boko Haram burned kids alive in attack that kills 86,” *USA Today*, February 1, 2016, <http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2016/01/31/boko-haram-attack-village/79623914/>; “Over 50 killed, 70 injured as terrorists attack Borno,” *Vanguard* (Lagos), February 1, 2016, <http://www.vanguardngr.com/2016/02/over-50-killed-70-injured-as-terrorists-attack-borno/>.
  - **January 30, 2016:** Boko Haram militants raid and firebomb Dalori village, three miles from Maiduguri, killing 86 people.  
Source: Associated Press, “Boko Haram burns kids alive in Nigeria, 86 dead: officials,” Yahoo News, January 31, 2016, <https://www.yahoo.com/news/boko-haram-burns-kids-alive-northeast-nigeria-witness-113440486.html>.
  - **December 30, 2015:** Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari announces he is open to negotiating with Boko Haram terrorists over the release of the Chibok schoolgirls kidnapped in April 2014.  
Source: Associated Press, “Nigerian leader ready to engage Boko Haram on abducted girls,” *Washington Post*, December 30, 2015, [https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/africa/nigerian-leader-ready-to-engage-boko-haram-on-abducted-girls/2015/12/30/06de6280-af4c-11e5-b281-43c0b56f61fa\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/africa/nigerian-leader-ready-to-engage-boko-haram-on-abducted-girls/2015/12/30/06de6280-af4c-11e5-b281-43c0b56f61fa_story.html).
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- **December 24, 2015:** Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari declares Boko Haram as “technically defeated.”  
Source: “Nigeria Boko Haram: Militants ‘technically defeated’ – Buhari,” BBC News, December 24, 2015, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-35173618>.
  - **December 6, 2015:** Nigerian authorities arrest one dozen suspected Boko Haram militants in Abuja.  
The police allege the suspects are part of “ sleeper cells ” operated by the terror group in the country’s capital, and that the individuals arrested were planning attacks in Abuja to take place during the year’s end. Source: Agence France-Presse, “Nigeria police make arrests over Boko haram ‘ sleeper cells ’ in Abuja area,” Al Arabiya, December 6, 2015, <http://english.alarabiya.net/en/News/africa/2015/12/06/Nigeria-police-make-arrests-over-Boko-haram-sleeper-cells-in-Abuja-area.html>.
  - **December 2, 2015:** Joint forces from Cameroon, Chad, Nigeria, and Benin reportedly free 900 Boko Haram hostages and kill 100 Boko Haram insurgents in the Sambisa Forest.  
Source: “Cameroon Army kills 100 from Boko Haram, frees 900 hostages,” Fox News, December 2, 2015, <http://www.foxnews.com/world/2015/12/02/cameroon-army-kills-100-from-boko-haram-frees-00-hostages/>.
  - **December 1, 2015:** The U.S. Treasury designates two senior Boko Haram leaders—Mohammed [Mamman] Nur and Mustapha Chad—pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13224.  
Source: “Treasury Sanctions Senior Boko Haram Leaders,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, December 1, 2015, <https://www.treasury.gov/press-center/press-releases/Pages/jl0290.aspx>.
  - **November 27, 2015:** A suspected Boko Haram suicide bomber kills 21 Shiites in the middle of a religious procession from Kano to Zaria, Nigeria.  
Source: Associated Press, “Nigeria: Boko Haram Is Suspected as Suicide Bomber Kills 21 Shiites,” New York Times, November 27, 2015, <http://www.nytimes.com/2015/11/28/world/africa/nigeria-boko-haram-is-suspected-as-suicide-bomber-kills-21-shiites.html>.
  - **October 15, 2015 - October 31, 2015:** President Obama announces the deployment of 300 American troops in Cameroon to help fight against Boko Haram.  
Later in the month, Nigeria’s army makes considerable gains against the terror group. On October 22, a team of Nigerian soldiers and civilians kills 150 Boko Haram insurgents and rescue 36 prisoners from the terror group in the country’s northeast. On the 28th, The Nigerian army frees more than 330 people held captive by Boko Haram. However, Boko Haram still makes territorial gains. On October 23, the group seizes a town in the north of Cameroon, Kerawa, on the border with Nigeria. Sources: “Boko Haram crisis: US deploys troops in Cameroon,” BBC News, October 14, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-34533820>; Nash Jenkins, “Nigerian Forces Kill 150 Boko Haram Militants, Rescue Prisoners,” Time, October 22, 2015, <http://time.com/4082773/nigeria-islamist-attack-boko-haram/>; Agence France-Presse, “Nigerian troops rescue over 330 women, children held by Boko Haram,” Yahoo News, October 28, 2015, <http://news.yahoo.com/nigerian-troops-rescue-338-people-held-boko-haram-094437751.html>; Agence France-Presse, “Boko Haram seizes town on Cameroon-Nigeria border: security sources,” Yahoo News, October 23 2015, <http://news.yahoo.com/boko-haram-seizes-town-cameroon-nigeria-border-security-004919560.html>.
  - On October 2, militants carry out multiple bomb attacks in Nigeria’s capital Abuja, killing 18 and wounding 41.  
Boko Haram claims responsibility on October 5. On October 11, five suicide bombers belonging to Boko Haram kill at least 36 Nigerians at a refugee camp in Chad. Sources: Agence France-Presse, “Boko Haram suspected after Nigerian capital Abuja hit by bomb blasts,” Guardian (London), October 2, 2015, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/oct/03/boko-haram-suspected-after-nigerian-capital-abuja-hit-by-bomb-blasts>; Morgan Winsor, “Boko Haram Claims Responsibility For Suicide Bombings Near Nigeria’s Capital Abuja,” International Business Times, October 5, 2015, <http://www.ibtimes.com/boko-haram-claims-responsibility-suicide-bombings-near-nigerias-capital-abuja-2126974>; “Suspected Boko Haram suicide attacks kill dozens in Chad,” France24, October 11, 2015, <http://www.france24.com/en/20151010-wave-suspected-boko-haram-suicide-attacks-strike-chad-nigeria>.
  - **September 19, 2015:** Boko Haram releases an audio recording of Abubakar Shekau on social media.  
Shekau dismisses the Nigerian military’s claims of advance against the terror group. Source: Agence France-Presse, “Boko Haram leader dismisses Nigerian military claims,” Yahoo News, September 19, 2015, <http://news.yahoo.com/boko-haram-leader-dismisses-nigerian-military-claims-215252023.html>.
  - **September 7, 2015:** Nigerian president Muhammadu Buhari claims that the military has gained ground against Boko Haram and that the terror group is mostly confined to Nigeria’s northeastern Sambisa Forest in Borno state.  
Source: Agence France-Presse, “Military gaining ground’ against Boko Haram: Nigeria’s Buhari,” Yahoo News, September 7, 2015, <http://news.yahoo.com/military-gaining-ground-against-boko-haram-nigerias-buhari-181725915.html>.
  - **August 29, 2015:** Chad executes 10 Boko Haram members by firing squad after sentencing them to death for crimes related to murder and the use of explosives.  
Source: Associated Press, “Chad executes 10 members of Boko Haram by firing squad,” *Guardian* (London), August 29, 2015, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/aug/30/chad-executes-10-members-boko-haram-firing-squad>.
  - **August 28, 2015:** The Nigerian army locates and destroys a factory in Borno State in which Boko Haram militants make improvised explosive devices (IEDs).  
Source: “Nigerian Troops Destroy Boko Haram IED Factory,” Sahara Reporters, August 29, 2015, <http://saharareporters.com/2015/08/29/nigerian-troops-destroy-boko-haram-ied-factory>.
  - **August 23, 2015:** Suspected Boko Haram militants attack a convoy carrying Lieutenant General Tukur Buratai, the new head of the Nigerian army.  
One Nigerian soldier and 10 militants die, while Buratai is left unharmed. Source: Agence France-Presse, “Nigerian army chief unharmed after suspected Boko Haram attack,” Yahoo news, August 23, 2015, <https://en-maktoob.news.yahoo.com/nigeria-army-chief-unharmed-suspected-boko-haram-attack-112116290.html>.
  - **August 18, 2015:** Nearly 150 Nigerians are shot or drown while fleeing Boko Haram insurgents in Nigeria’s northeastern Yobe state.  
Source: Agence France-Presse, “Up to 150 Drowned, Shot Fleeing Boko Haram Ambush in Northeast Nigeria: Villagers,” NDTV, August 19, 2015, <http://www.ndtv.com/world-news/up-to-150-drowned-shot-fleeing-boko-haram-ambush-in-northeast-nigeria-villagers-1208689>.
  - **August 12, 2015 - August 16, 2015:** The Chadian government reports that a little-known figure named Mahamat Daoud has replaced Shekau as leader of Boko Haram.
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Four days later, Abubakar Shekau releases an audio denying that he has been replaced. He says, "I am alive. I will only die when the time appointed by Allah comes." Source: Ludovica Iaccino, "Abubakar Shekau 'ousted' as Boko Haram leader: Mahamat Daoud alleged new head of terror group," *International Business Times*, August 12, 2015, <http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/abubakar-shekau-ousted-boko-haram-leader-mahamat-daoud-alleged-new-head-terror-group-1515187>; "Shekau 'still in charge' of Nigeria's Boko Haram," *BBC News*, August 16, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-33952928>.

- **July 20, 2015:** Buhari travels to Washington to meet with U.S. President Barack Obama to discuss increased bilateral cooperation against Boko Haram.  
Source: "Muhammadu Buhari, Barack Obama discuss Nigeria's Boko Haram," *BBC News*, July 20, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-33600681>.
- **July 19, 2015:** Suspected Boko Haram militants murder 20 Cameroonians in Kamouna, Cameroon.  
Many children are among the dead. Source: Associated Press, "Boko Haram extremists kill 20 in Cameroon attack," *CBS News*, July 21, 2015, <http://www.cbsnews.com/news/boko-haram-extremists-kill-20-in-cameroon-attack/>.
- **July 10, 2015:** Boko Haram releases its first beheading video since its allegiance to ISIS.  
Source: Jay Akbar, "Like master, like servant: Nigerian terror group Boko Haram releases first beheading video since pledging allegiance to ISIS," *Daily Mail* (London), July 10, 2015, <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-3156551/Like-master-like-servant-Nigerian-terror-group-Boko-Haram-releases-beheading-video-pledging-allegiance-ISIS.html>.
- **July 3, 2015:** Boko Haram insurgents murder nearly 200 Nigerians in attacks across the northeast of the country.  
In one of the attacks, a young female suicide bomber kills 12 in a mosque in Borno. Source: Agence France-Presse, "Boko Haram kills nearly 200 in 48 hours of Nigeria slaughter," *Yahoo News*, July 3, 2015, <http://news.yahoo.com/nigerian-leader-condemns-inhuman-barbaric-boko-haram-attacks-135249565.html>.
- **July 1, 2015:** Boko Haram militants raid three villages in the northeastern Nigerian state of Borno, killing at least 145 people, according to witnesses.  
Source: "Boko Haram Fast Facts," *CNN*, October 18, 2018, <https://www.cnn.com/2014/06/09/world/boko-haram-fast-facts/index.html>.
- **June 23, 2015:** At least 50 people are killed in various Boko Haram attacks in Borno and Yobe state.  
One of the attacks reportedly includes a suicide bombing carried out by a 12-year-old girl. Source: "Nigeria violence: 'At least 40 dead' in Boko Haram attack," *BBC News*, June 24, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-33250393>.
- **June 18, 2015:** Chad bans the full face veil after a suspected Boko Haram suicide bomber uses the veil to conceal his explosives.  
Source: Rachel Middleton, "Chad bans full-face veil after two suicide bomb attacks," *International Business Times*, June 18, 2015, <http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/chad-bans-full-face-veil-after-two-suicide-bomb-attacks-1506735>.
- **June 18, 2015:** Suspected Boko Haram insurgents attack Nigerian villages, killing dozens, in the Diffa region of Niger close to the Nigerian border.  
Source: "Boko Haram crisis: Attack in Niger kills dozens," *BBC News*, June 18, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-33186154>.
- **June 15, 2015:** The government of Chad blames twin terror attacks in Chad's capital of N'djamena on Boko Haram.  
The attacks kill 27. Source: Moustapha Ngambassa, "Suspected Boko Haram suicide bombers kill 27 in Chad capital," *Reuters*, June 15, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/06/15/us-chad-blast-idUSKBN0OV14S20150615>.
- **June 12, 2015:** Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, Niger, and Benin officially form a new military force to fight Boko Haram.  
The new force will comprise 8,700 soldiers. Source: Alistair Dawber, "Boko Haram: Five African states agree to form coalition to battle Islamist group," *Independent* (London), June 12, 2015, <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/africa/boko-haram-five-african-states-agree-to-form-coalition-to-battle-islamist-group-10316387.html>.
- **June 8, 2015:** Under new President Muhammadu Buhari, Nigeria relocates its military headquarters to Maiduguri.  
Source: "Boko Haram: Nigeria military moves HQ to Maiduguri," *BBC News*, June 8, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-33048511>.
- **May 29, 2015 - May 31, 2015:** On May 29, Nigerian president Muhammadu Buhari recites his oath of office in Nigeria's capital, Anuja.  
From May 29-31, Boko Haram conducts a three-day string of bombing attacks in northern Nigeria, killing at least 42. Source: Gbenga Akingbule, "Nigeria's Northeast Suffers String of Attacks by Boko Haram," *Wall Street Journal*, May 31, 2015, <http://www.wsj.com/articles/nigerias-northeast-suffers-string-of-attacks-by-boko-haram-1433078820>; Gbenga Akingbule, "Nigeria's Northeast Suffers String of Attacks by Boko Haram," *Wall Street Journal*, May 31, 2015, <http://www.wsj.com/articles/nigerias-northeast-suffers-string-of-attacks-by-boko-haram-1433078820>.
- **May 9, 2015 - May 10, 2015:** Two Cameroonian soldiers and three Boko Haram gunmen die in clashes.  
Cameroonian officials say the fighting began when Boko Haram militants advanced on the northern Cameroonian town of Zelevet near the Nigerian border. Source: Boko Haram kills two soldiers in Cameroon: sources," *Reuters*, May 11, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/05/11/us-nigeria-violence-cameroon-idUSKBN0NW1LG20150511>.
- **April 29, 2015:** During an offensive against Boko Haram, Nigerian troops rescue almost 300 females held captive by the terror group.  
Source: "Nigerian Army rescues nearly 300 females from Boko Haram," *Al Jazeera*, April 29, 2015, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/04/nigerian-army-rescues-200-girls-boko-haram-camps-150428195337887.html>.
- **April 26, 2015:** After pledging allegiance to ISIS in March 2015, Boko Haram renames itself Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP), or Wilayat Gharb Ifriqiyya.  
Source: Adam Withnall, "Boko Haram renames itself Islamic State's West Africa Province (Iswap) as militants launch new offensive against government forces," *Independent* (London), April 26, 2015, <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/africa/boko-haram-renames-itself-islamic-states-west-africa-province-iswap-as-militants-launch-new-offensive-against-government-forces-10204918.html>; Aaron Y. Zelin, "New video message from The Islamic State: 'Arrivals of the Soldiers of the Caliphate in West Africa - Wil'ayat Gharb Ifriqiyyah,'" *Jihadology*, June 2, 2015, <http://jihadology.net/2015/06/02/new-video-message-from-the-islamic-state-arrivals-of-the-soldiers-of-the-caliphate-in-west-africa-wilayat-gharb-ifriqiyyah/>.

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- **April 16, 2015:** Boko Haram strikes into Cameroon and murders 16 civilians. Six Boko Haram militants are killed by the Cameroonian army.  
Source: Steve Almasy, "Boko Haram Kills 16 in Cameroon, military says," CNN, April 18, 2015, <http://www.cnn.com/2015/04/18/africa/boko-haram-cameroon/>
- **April 7, 2015:** In Borno State, Nigeria, Boko Haram militants slaughter 24 civilians at a mosque after disguising themselves as preachers.  
Source: Associated Press, "Boko Haram Kills at least 24 after disguising selves as preachers," New York Post, April 7, 2015, <http://nypost.com/2015/04/07/boko-haram-kills-at-least-24-after-disguising-selves-as-preachers/>.
- **April 1, 2015:** Nigeria's electoral commission officially declares Muhammadu Buhari the victor of the presidential election  
Source: "Nigeria election: Muhammadu Buhari wins presidency," BBC News, April 1, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-32139858>.
- **March 29, 2015:** Boko Haram attacks the Bauchi state capital, Bauchi city.  
Gunmen attack public buildings, security checkpoints, police stations, and polling places, destroying ballot boxes. The Nigerian army responds with airstrikes. They burn down the office of the paramilitary Nigeria Security and Civil Defense force, a police station, and the local electoral commission office. Nigeria orders an indefinite curfew in the area. The fighting coincides with the second day of voting in Nigeria's elections. Bauchi opposition politicians blame the curfew on efforts to affect the election's outcome. Source: Agence France-Presse, "Curfew in Bauchi, NE Nigeria, after Boko Haram fighting," Yahoo News, March 29, 2015, <http://news.yahoo.com/nigerian-troops-battle-boko-haram-outside-bauchi-115230995.html>.
- **March 27, 2015 - March 28, 2018:** Boko Haram attacks Buratai.  
At 11 p.m. on March 27, scores of suspected Boko Haram gunmen attack the Buratai village in northeastern Nigeria's Borno state. The gunmen burn most of the village and decapitate 23 people. Dozens are wounded. Source: Aminu Abubakar, "Boko Haram blamed for decapitations," CNN, March 28, 2015, <http://www.cnn.com/2015/03/28/world/boko-haram-nigeria-village-raid/>.
- **March 18, 2015:** Chad's U.N. ambassador circulates a draft Security Council resolution endorsing a five-nation African force against Boko Haram.  
Source: Edith M. Lederer, "UN seeks to endorse military action against Boko Haram," March 18, 2015, <http://bigstory.ap.org/article/492155286c7e474186847a97f1b8859c/un-seeks-endorse-military-action-against-boko-haram>.
- **March 9, 2015:** Military forces from Chad and Niger advance into Nigeria as part of a joint military campaign against Boko Haram.  
Cameroonian Defense Minister Edgard Alain Mebe Ngo'o said that Nigerian and Chadian troops would fight Boko Haram troops from Niger, and that Cameroon would stop Boko Haram militants from escaping across the borders. Source: Krista Larson and Dalatou Mamane, "Chad and Niger troops move to attack Boko Haram," Associated Press, March 9, 2015, <http://bigstory.ap.org/article/22b14ec7575d419083d5fb16378fdb5c/200-vehicles-enter-nigeria-fight-boko-haram>.
- **March 7, 2015 - March 13, 2015:** Boko Haram pledges allegiance to ISIS.  
On March 13, ISIS releases an audio recording of spokesman Abu Mohammed al-Adnani accepting Boko Haram's pledge of allegiance to ISIS. Al-Adnani says, "We announce to you the good news of the expansion of the caliphate to West Africa because the caliph... has accepted the allegiance of our brothers of the Sunni group for preaching and the jihad." Sources: "Nigeria's Boko Haram pledges allegiance to Islamic State," BBC News, March 7, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-31784538>; Nima Elbagir, Paul Cruickshank, and Mohammed Tawfeeq, "Boko Haram purportedly pledges allegiance to ISIS," CNN, March 9, 2015, <http://www.cnn.com/2015/03/07/africa/nigeria-boko-haram-isis/>; "Islamic State 'accepts' Boko Haram's allegiance pledge," BBC News, March 13, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-31862992>.
- **February 25, 2015:** Twitter suspends Boko Haram's Twitter account under the username @Urwatu\_Wutqa.  
Source: Moore, "Twitter Shuts Down Boko Haram Account," *Newsweek*, February 25, 2015, <http://europa.newsweek.com/twitter-shuts-down-boko-haram-account-309320>.
- **Boko Haram insurgents carry out multiple attacks in Cameroon.**  
Sources: Associated Press, "Boko Haram kills 90 civilians and wounds 500 in Cameroon attacks," *Guardian* (London), February 15, 2015, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/feb/05/boko-haram-kills-civilians-attacks-cameroon-border-nigeria-fotokol>; "Nigeria's Boko Haram 'kidnaps 20' in Cameroon bus hijacking," BBC News, February 9, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-31313590>.
- **January 14, 2015:** Boko Haram uploads a video of leader Abubakar Shekau to YouTube, praising deadly attacks in Paris against satirical magazine *Charlie Hebdo* and a kosher supermarket.  
Source: "SITE: Nigerian Militant Leader Praises Paris Violence," Associated Press, January 14, 2015, [http://hosted.ap.org/dynamic/stories/A/AF\\_FRANCE\\_ATTACKS\\_BOKO\\_HARAM?SITE=AP&SECTION=HOME&TEMPLATE=DEFAULT](http://hosted.ap.org/dynamic/stories/A/AF_FRANCE_ATTACKS_BOKO_HARAM?SITE=AP&SECTION=HOME&TEMPLATE=DEFAULT).
- **January 14, 2015:** The Nigerian army pushes back a Boko Haram attack in the town of Biu in the state of Borno.  
Source: "Nigeria Boko Haram: Army Repels Attack in Borno State," BBC News, January 14, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-30817540>.
- **January 11, 2015:** A pair of child suicide bombers, both around 10 years old, blow themselves up in an open-air market in Potiskum in Yobe state, killing at least three people.  
The children are suspected to be part of the group of 200 schoolgirls kidnapped by Boko Haram in April 2014. Sources: Joe Hembra, "Two Suspected Child Suicide Bombers Hit North Nigeria Town," Reuters, January 11, 2015, <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2015/01/11/uk-nigeria-violence-idUKKBN0KK0LS20150111>. Alexander Smith, "Boko Haram Appears to Be Using Abducted Girls as Suicide Bombers: Experts," NBC News, January 15, 2015, <http://www.nbcnews.com/storyline/missing-nigeria-schoolgirls/boko-haram-appears-be-using-abducted-girls-suicide-bombers-experts-n284456>.
- **January 10, 2015:** A girl around 10 years of age carries out a suicide bombing in a market in the city of Maiduguri.  
At least 16 people are killed and more than 20 are injured. Source: Joe Hembra, "Two Suspected Child Suicide Bombers Hit North Nigeria Town," Reuters, January 11, 2015, <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2015/01/11/uk-nigeria-violence-idUKKBN0KK0LS20150111>.
- **January 6, 2015 - January 10, 2015:** Boko Haram carries out fresh raids in Baga, leaving dozens dead after militants burn homes and buildings while indiscriminately shooting people.  
By January 8, reports surface that Boko Haram killed 2,000 people during its capture of Baga. The Nigerian government later says only 150 people, including militants, actually died. Amnesty International says the death toll is much higher than the official numbers. By January 10, the Nigerian government says the army is regrouping in order to recapture Baga. The Nigerian army finally reclaims Baga from Boko Haram in February 21, 2015. Sources: Ardo Abdullah, "Boko Haram Kills Dozens in Fresh Raids in Nigerian Town," Reuters, January 9, 2015, <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2015/01/09/us-nigeria-violence-idUKKBN0KH1V20150109>; Joe Hembra, "Two Suspected

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Child Suicide Bombers Hit North Nigeria Town," Reuters, January 11, 2015, <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2015/01/11/uk-nigeria-violence-idUKKBN0KKOLS20150111>;"Nigerian army retakes Baga town from Boko Haram," BBC News, February 21, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-31568055>.

- Approximately 20,000 Nigerians leave the country for Chad, Niger, and Cameroon following Boko Haram attacks on their towns. Source: Misha Hussain and Abdoulaye Massalaki, "Thousands Flee Nigeria after Boko Haram Attack, Niger, Chad Struggle," Reuters, January 13, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/01/13/us-nigeria-violence-refugees-idUSKBN0KMIH620150113>.
- **January 5, 2015:** Boko Haram uploads a video to YouTube of its leader, Abubakar Shekau, threatening to overrun Cameroon unless it throws out its constitution and embraces Islam. Source: "Boko Haram Leader Threatens Cameroon in YouTube Video," Agence France-Presse, January 7, 2015, <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/afp/article-2900424/Boko-Haram-leader-threatens-Cameroon-YouTube-video.html>.
- **January 3, 2015 - January 4, 2015:** Boko Haram fighters take control of the northeastern Nigerian town of Baga and a nearby military base. Baga hosts the headquarters of a multinational force from Niger, Nigeria, Chad, and Cameroon. Hundreds of civilians are killed. The next day, Boko Haram officially announces it has captured Baga. During its weekend raid, Boko Haram destroyed about 620 buildings in Baga and more than 3,100 in neighboring Doron Baga, according to Amnesty International. Source: "Images 'Show Boko Haram Destruction,'" BBC News, January 15, 2015, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-30826582>.
- **December 31, 2014:** Gunmen suspected of belonging to Boko Haram kidnap 40 young men and boys, mostly between the ages of 15 and 23, from the village of Malari in northeastern Nigeria. Source: "Suspected Islamists Abduct 40 People in Northeast Nigeria," Reuters, January 2, 2015, <http://uk.reuters.com/article/2015/01/02/uk-nigeria-violence-idUKKBN0KB19Q20150102>.
- **December 21, 2014:** Boko Haram releases a video of its militants killing civilians. They explain that the individuals are being killed because "they are infidels." In the video, the leader states, "from now, killing, slaughtering, destructions and bombing will be our religious duty anywhere we invade." Source: "Boko Haram releases video of extremists killing civilians," *Washington Post*, December 21, 2014, [http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/boko-haram-releases-video-of-extremists-killing-civilians/2014/12/21/8549fcd4-8954-11e4-a085-34e9b9f09a58\\_story.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/boko-haram-releases-video-of-extremists-killing-civilians/2014/12/21/8549fcd4-8954-11e4-a085-34e9b9f09a58_story.html).
- **November 24, 2014 - :** Boko Haram carries out a string of attacks around Nigeria, killing scores of civilians. Some attacks are carried out by Boko Haram militants who shoot civilians and then deploy suicide vests, while other attacks deploy female suicide bombers to target crowded areas. Sources: Lanre Ola, "Female Suicide Bombers Kill At Least 44 in Nigeria's Northeast," Reuters, November 25, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/11/25/us-nigeria-violence-idUSKCN0J913C20141125>;"Nigeria: Boko Haram Kills 20 Villagers Near Chibok," Associated Press, November 26, 2014, <http://www.nytimes.com/aponline/2014/11/26/world/africa/ap-af-nigeria-violence.html>;"Northeast Nigeria bus station blast kills 40 people: sources," Reuters, November 27, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/11/27/us-nigeria-violence-idUSKCN0JB23220141127>;"Nigeria: Kano Mosque Blasts Death Toll Above 102," Associated Press, November 29, 2014, <http://www.nytimes.com/aponline/2014/11/29/world/africa/ap-af-nigeria-violence.html>;"Explosions Hit Worshipers in Northern Nigeria," Reuters, November 28, 2014, <http://www.nytimes.com/reuters/2014/11/28/world/africa/28reuters-nigeria-violence.html>;"Suspected Boko Haram Gunmen Kidnap 172 Women, Children in Nigeria," Reuters, December 18, 2014, <http://www.nytimes.com/reuters/2014/12/18/world/africa/18reuters-nigeria-violence.html>;"Boko Haram releases video of extremists killing civilians," *Washington Post*, December 21, 2014, [http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/boko-haram-releases-video-of-extremists-killing-civilians/2014/12/21/8549fcd4-8954-11e4-a085-34e9b9f09a58\\_story.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/boko-haram-releases-video-of-extremists-killing-civilians/2014/12/21/8549fcd4-8954-11e4-a085-34e9b9f09a58_story.html);"Nigeria bombing kills 20 as Boko Haram storms another town," *Daily Mail* (London), December 22, 2014, <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/wires/afp/article-2883619/Bomb-blast-NE-Nigeria-bus-station-kills-20.html>;"Boko Haram Kills 15 in Northeast Nigerian Town-Witnesses," *New York Times*, December 30, 2014, <http://www.nytimes.com/reuters/2014/12/30/world/africa/30reuters-nigeria-violence.html>.
- **November 23, 2014:** Boko Haram militants murder 48 fish vendors in northeastern Nigeria. Some victims' throats are slit, while others are tied up and drowned in Lake Chad. News regarding the attack was slow to surface because Boko Haram militants had destroyed cell towers in the area in previous attacks. Source: "Nigeria: Fish Vendors Attacked," Agence France-Presse, November 23, 2014, <http://www.nytimes.com/2014/11/24/world/africa/nigeria-fish-vendors-attacked.html>.
- **November 21, 2014:** Boko Haram militants slaughter at least 45 people. The attack is believed to be in retaliation to an incident two days prior in which soldiers shot four of the group's members. Source: "Nigerian village buries 45 after Boko Haram 'slaughter,'" Reuters, November 21, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/11/21/us-nigeria-violence-idUSKCN0J511R20141121>.
- **November 14, 2014 - November 16, 2014:** Boko Haram insurgents seize the town of Chibok in northeastern Nigeria, where nearly 300 girls were abducted seven months prior. The militants enter the town "shooting from pickup trucks and motorcycles," forcing thousands to flee. The Nigerian army recaptures the town of Chibok nearly 48 hours after having been seized by Boko Haram militants. Sources: "Boko Hama insurgents seize Nigerian community of Chibok," *Washington Post*, November 14, 2014, [http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/boko-haram-insurgents-seize-nigerian-community-of-chibok/2014/11/14/43719424-6c36-11e4-9fb4-a622dae742a2\\_story.html](http://www.washingtonpost.com/world/boko-haram-insurgents-seize-nigerian-community-of-chibok/2014/11/14/43719424-6c36-11e4-9fb4-a622dae742a2_story.html); Associated Press, "Nigerian Army Says It Has Regained Town of Chibok," *New York Times*, November 14, 2014, <http://www.nytimes.com/aponline/2014/11/16/world/africa/ap-af-nigeria-kidnapped-girls.html>.
- **November 10, 2014:** A Boko Haram suicide bomber disguised in a school uniform sets off explosives at a high school in northern Nigeria, killing 48 students and wounding 79. Source: "Suicide Bomber Kills 48 Students in Nigeria," Associated Press, November 10, 2014, <http://www.nytimes.com/aponline/2014/11/10/world/africa/ap-af-nigeria-violence.html>.
- **November 6, 2014:** Boko Haram militants raid Ashaka cement factory and steal dynamite from its quarry. Source: "Boko Haram steals dynamite in a raid on Lafarge Nigeria plant: sources," Reuters, November 6, 2015, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/11/06/us-nigeria-violence-idUSKBN0IQ10F20141106>.
- **November 2, 2014:** Boko Haram is suspected in an attack in which militants armed with guns and explosives attack Koton Karfe prison in central Kogi state, freeing 144 inmates. Source: "Jailbreak in Kogi: gunmen free 144 inmates," *Premium Times*, November 3, 2014, <http://www.premiumtimesng.com/news/top-news/170512-jailbreak-in-kogi-gunmen-free-144-inmates.html>; Reuters, "Suicide Blast Kills 29 in Nigeria, Prison Attack Frees 144," *New York Times*, November 3, 2014, <http://www.nytimes.com/reuters/2014/11/03/world/africa/03reuters-nigeria-bomb.html>.

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- **November 1, 2014:** Boko Haram releases a video in which a man claiming to be Abubakar Shekau declares that the girls kidnapped over six months prior have been “married off” to the group’s fighters.  
In the video, the purported leader says, “the over 200 Chibok girls have converted to Islam, which they confess is the best religion. Either their parents accept this and convert too or they can die.” He also denies the existence of dialogue with the Nigerian government, asking: “who says we are dialoguing or discussing with anybody? Are you talking to yourselves? All we are doing is slaughtering people with machetes and shooting people with guns... War is what we want.” Source: Reuters, “Nigeria’s Purported Boko Haram Leader Says Had ‘Married Off’ Girls,” *New York Times*, November 1, 2014, <http://www.nytimes.com/reuters/2014/11/01/world/africa/01reuters-nigeria-violence.html>
- Boko Haram kidnaps approximately 400 women and children, including at least 300 elementary school students, from the town of Damasak. The kidnapping is left unreported until Human Rights Watch publishes an investigation into the incident in March 2016. Then-President Goodluck Jonathan had reportedly doubted, denied, and ignored claims of the kidnapping. Local authorities had reportedly refrained from talking about the kidnapping “out of fear of drawing the wrath of the government,” according to a local administrator. Sources: “Nigeria: A Year On, No Word on 300 Abducted Children,” Human Rights Watch, March 29, 2016, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/03/29/nigeria-year-no-word-300-abducted-children>; Agence France-Presse, “The mass Boko Haram kidnapping Nigeria covered up,” *Telegraph* (London), March 31, 2016, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2016/03/31/the-mass-boko-haram-kidnapping-nigeria-covered-up/>.
- **October 11, 2014:** Boko Haram releases 27 hostages, including 10 Chinese workers and the wife of Cameroon’s vice-prime minister.  
Source: Anne Mireille Nzouankeu, “Ten Chinese Workers Among 27 Hostages Freed in Cameroon,” Reuters, October 11, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/10/11/us-cameroon-hostages-idUSKCN01006J20141011>.
- **October 2, 2014:** Shekau appears in a video, contradicting Nigerian military reports that he was killed.  
Source: “Nigeria’s Boko Haram ‘Leader’ Appears in New Video: AFP,” Reuters, October 2, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/10/02/us-nigeria-violence-idUSKCN0HR1AF20141002>.
- **September 2, 2014:** Boko Haram attacks and attempts to seize the town of Bama in northeast Nigeria.  
Nigerian Military officials are able to repel the attack and kill 70 Boko Haram fighters, but the group returns the next day and succeeds in seizing the town. Source: “Nigeria’s Boko Haram ‘seize’ Bama town in Borno,” BBC News, September 2, 2014, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-29021037>.
- **August 25, 2014:** Boko Haram seizes the northeastern Nigerian city of Gwoza.  
Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau says that his fighters are now ruling the city by “Islamic Law.” Source: “Boko Haram Leader Says Ruling Nigerian Town by Islamic Law,” *New York Times*, August 25, 2014, <http://www.nytimes.com/reuters/2014/08/25/world/middleeast/25reuters-nigeria-bokoharam.html>.
- **August 12, 2014:** Hundreds of thousands of Nigerians flee attacks from Boko Haram in northeastern Nigeria.  
Multinational agencies report they are sheltering more than 40,000 people. Source: Patrick McGroarty & Gbenga Akingbule, “Hundreds of Thousands of Nigerians Flee Boko Haram, Seek Sanctuary,” *Wall Street Journal*, August 12, 2014, <http://online.wsj.com/articles/hundreds-of-thousands-of-nigerians-flee-boko-haram-seek-sanctuary-140785499>.
- **August 6, 2014:** Boko Haram seizes the town of Gwoza in Borno state, killing 100.  
Source: “Boko Haram Insurgents Kill 100, Seize Another Major Northeast Town,” Sahara Reporters, August 6, 2014, <http://saharareporters.com/2014/08/06/boko-haram-insurgents-kill-100-seize-another-major-northeast-town>.
- **July 30, 2014:** A female suicide bomber blows herself up in the city of Kano, killing six.  
This is Boko Haram’s third suicide attack carried out by a female suicide bomber. According to security analysts, it is not clear whether the group is recruiting female bombers or forcing kidnapped girls to carry out suicide missions. Source: “Nigeria Kano blast: Boko Haram blamed for six deaths,” BBC News, July 30, 2014, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-28571037>.
- **July 28, 2014:** Boko Haram members kidnap the wife of Amadou Ali, Cameroon’s vice prime minister and one of the country’s most visible political figures.  
Source: Adam Nossiter, “Boko Haram Targets Political Figures in String of Attacks,” *New York Times*, July 28, 2014, [http://www.nytimes.com/2014/07/29/world/africa/boko-haram-targets-political-figures-in-string-of-attacks.html?\\_r=4](http://www.nytimes.com/2014/07/29/world/africa/boko-haram-targets-political-figures-in-string-of-attacks.html?_r=4).
- **July 23, 2014:** Two suicide attacks in Kaduna kill 82 people.  
One of the attacks aims to target opposition leader and ex-President Muhammadu Buhari. It is widely suspected that Boko Haram is responsible for the attacks. Source: Gabra Muhammed, “Suicide bombs in Nigeria’s Kaduna kill 82, ex-leader Buhari targeted,” *Reuters*, July 23, 2014, <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/07/23/us-nigeria-violence-idUSKBN0FS19L20140723>.
- **June 25, 2014:** Twin bomb attacks in Abuja and Lagos kill at least 22 people.  
Boko Haram claims responsibility for the attack in both cities. If true, this would be the first attack by Islamist militants in Lagos. Source: “Boko Haram claims responsibility for Lagos, Abuja blast,” *Guardian Nigeria*, July 13, 2014, <http://nguardiannews.com/news/national-news/170652-boko-haram-claims-responsibility-for-lagos-abuja-blast>.
- **June 18, 2014 - June 22, 2014:** Boko Haram militants hold the village of Kummabza in Borno state hostage for four days.  
They abduct more than 60 females, including children, and kill 30 men in the raid. Source: “Boko Haram Fast Facts,” CNN, October 18, 2018, <https://www.cnn.com/2014/06/09/world/boko-haram-fast-facts/index.html>.
- **June 2, 2014:** The European Union lists Boko Haram as a terrorist organization.  
Source: “The EU lists Boko Haram as a terrorist organization,” European Union External Action Service, June 2, 2014, [http://www.eeas.europa.eu/statements/docs/2014/140605\\_01\\_en.pdf](http://www.eeas.europa.eu/statements/docs/2014/140605_01_en.pdf).
- **May 22, 2014:** The United Nations Security Council’s Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee adds Boko Haram to its list of those subject to financial sanctions and an arms embargo pursuant to U.N. Security Council Resolution 2083.  
Source: “Security Council Al-Qaida Sanctions Committee Adds Boko Haram To Its Sanctions List,” United Nations Security Council, May 22, 2014, <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2014/sc11410.doc.htm>.
- Boko Haram carries out numerous attacks in Abuja, Jos, and other parts of Nigeria.



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In one attack, Boko Haram militants kill over 300 residents of the same town, Gamboru Ngala. Sources: "Boko Haram attack kills hundreds in Nigeria," Al Jazeera, May 8, 2014, <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/africa/2014/05/boko-haram-attack-kills-hundreds-nigeria-201457181134779575.html>; "Death toll rises from car bomb in Nigerian capital Abuja," Guardian (London), May 2, 2014, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2014/may/02/car-bomb-nigerian-capital-abuja>; "At least 118 dead after twin car bombs explode in Nigerian city of Jos," New York Daily News, May 20, 2014, <http://www.nydailynews.com/news/world/46-dead-twin-car-bombs-explode-nigerian-city-jos-article-1.1799476>; "Nigeria violence: 'Boko Haram' kill 27 in village attacks," BBC News, May 21, 2014, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-27498598>.

- **April 14, 2014:** Boko Haram kidnaps more than 200 girls from a school in the northern town of Chibok in Borno state, triggering international condemnation and viral social media demands to "Bring Back Our Girls."  
Source: Aminu Abubakar & Josh Levs, "I will sell them," Boko Haram leader says of kidnapped Nigerian girls," CNN, May 6, 2014, <http://edition.cnn.com/2014/05/05/world/africa/nigeria-abducted-girls>.
- **April 14, 2014:** Twin bomb attack claimed by Boko Haram at Abuja bus station kills more than 70 people.  
Source: "Nigeria violence: More than 70 killed in Abuja bus blast," BBC News, April 14, 2014, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-27018751>.
- **November 13, 2013:** The U.S. State Department designates Boko Haram and its splinter faction Ansaru as Specially Designated Global Terrorists.  
Source: "Terrorist Designations of Boko Haram and Ansaru," U.S. Department of State, November 13, 2013, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/11/217509.htm>.
- **September 17, 2013:** Boko Haram gunmen dress in military uniforms and stage a fake checkpoint near Benisheik in Borno, burning vehicles and executing travelers, leaving at least 143 people dead.  
Source: "Boko Haram Fast Facts," CNN, October 18, 2018, <https://www.cnn.com/2014/06/09/world/boko-haram-fast-facts/index.html>.
- **August 14, 2013:** Nigeria's Ministry of Defence announces the death of Boko Haram's second-in-command, Momodu Baba (a.k.a. Abu Saad).  
Source: "Boko Haram Fast Facts," CNN, October 18, 2018, <https://www.cnn.com/2014/06/09/world/boko-haram-fast-facts/index.html>.
- **May 14, 2013:** Following repeated clashes between security forces and Boko Haram fighters, Nigerian President Goodluck Jonathan declares state of emergency.  
Source: Greg Botelho, "Nigerian president declares emergency in 3 states during 'rebellion,'" CNN, May 14, 2013, <http://www.cnn.com/2013/05/14/world/africa/nigeria-violence>.
- **May 13, 2013:** Boko Haram's leader, Abubakar Shekau, releases a video claiming the group has taken hostage women and children who will be treated as "slaves," possibly meaning that they could be exploited for sex.  
The incident is believed to be Boko Haram's first taking of "slaves." Source: "A year of attacks linked to Nigeria's Boko Haram," CNN, February 27, 2014, accessed August 21, 2014, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-22538888>.
- **May 7, 2013:** About 200 armed Boko Haram fighters storm a police station, military barracks, and government buildings in Bama, killing 55 and freeing 105 prisoners.  
The BBC reports that "The fighters reportedly launched the attack in armored vehicles mounted with machine guns... [suggesting] that they are becoming better-resourced and they can adapt to the changing terrain." Source: "A year of attacks linked to Nigeria's Boko Haram," CNN, February 27, 2014, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-22538888>.
- **February 19, 2013:** Boko Haram carries out its first cross-border operation and first kidnapping, taking hostage a French family of seven in Cameroon.  
The family is later released, reportedly in exchange for ransom, though the French and Cameroonian governments deny paying one. Sources: "Boko Haram timeline: From preachers to slave raiders," BBC News, May 15, 2013, accessed August 21, 2014, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-22538888>; "A year of attacks linked to Nigeria's Boko Haram," CNN, February 27, 2014, accessed August 22, 2014, <http://www.cnn.com/2014/02/27/world/africa/nigeria-year-of-attacks>.
- **June 21, 2012:** While the State Department continues to refrain from designating Boko Haram in its entirety, it does designate group leaders Abubakar Shekau, Khalid al-Barnawi and Abubakar Adam Kamar as Specially Designated Global Terrorists, freezing any assets those persons have in the U.S. and prohibiting U.S. nationals from engaging any transactions with the designated persons.  
Source: "Terrorist Designations of Boko Haram Commander Abubakar Shekau, Khalid al-Barnawi and Abubakar Adam Kamar," U.S. Department of State, June 21, 2012, <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2012/06/193574.htm>.
- **June 17, 2012:** Boko Haram kills at least 50 people in suicide bombings of three churches in the northern state of Kaduna.  
Source: "Nigeria's Boko Haram 'bombed Kaduna churches,'" BBC News, June 18, 2012, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-18496285>.
- **May 18, 2012:** U.S. Representatives Peter King and Patrick Meehan write a second joint letter to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, urging the designation of Boko Haram as a Foreign Terrorist Organization.  
Source: "King, Meehan Urgently Request that Secretary Clinton Designate Boko Haram as Foreign Terrorist Organization," U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Homeland Security, May 20, 2012, <http://homeland.house.gov/press-release/king-meehan-urgently-request-secretary-clinton-designate-boko-haram-foreign-terrorist>.
- **April 26, 2012:** Boko Haram bombs the offices of the newspaper *ThisDay*.  
Source: "John Kerry urges Nigeria army 'restraint,'" BBC News, May 18, 2013, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-22580707>.
- **January 20, 2012:** Boko Haram executes its deadliest attack in a single day, killing over 180 people in bombings and shootings across the city of Kano in northern Nigeria.  
Source: "Boko Haram attacks – timeline," *Guardian*, September 25, 2012, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/sep/25/boko-haram-timeline-nigeria>; "Boko Haram timeline: From preachers to slave raiders," BBC News, May 15, 2013, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-22538888>.
- Americans call on Boko Haram to be designated as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO).

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In January, Assistant Attorney General for National Security Lisa Monaco writes a letter to State Department Coordinator for Counterterrorism Daniel Benjamin, arguing that Boko Haram meets the standards for designation as an FTO. In March, two leading Members of Congress—Peter King, chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Homeland Security, and Patrick Meehan, chairman of the Committee’s Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence—write a joint letter to Secretary of State Hillary Clinton, urging that Boko Haram be designated as a FTO. In May, 25 American scholars of African politics urge Hillary Clinton not to designate Boko Haram as an FTO. They claim that an FTO designation would “internationalize Boko Haram, legitimize abuses by Nigeria’s security services, limit the State Department’s latitude in shaping a long term strategy, and undermine the U.S. Government’s ability to receive effective independent analysis from the region.” That same month, the U.S. State Department decides to hold off on designating Boko Haram as an FTO. Notwithstanding growing Congressional pressure in support of designation, as well as the support of the Justice Department and State’s Counterterrorism bureau, State’s African Affairs bureau opposed designation, as did the Nigerian government, which worried that FTO designation would help Boko Haram by elevating the group’s stature and thereby aiding fundraising and recruitment. Following the decision, Peter King and Patrick Meehan write a second joint letter to Hillary Clinton urging the designation of Boko Haram as an FTO. Source: Mark Hosenball and John Shiffman, “U.S. Justice Dept urges terror label for Nigerian militants,” Reuters, May 17, 2012, [http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2012-05-17/news/sns-rt-us-usa-security-bokoharambre84h01i-20120517\\_1\\_haqqani-network-militant-group-terrorist-group](http://articles.chicagotribune.com/2012-05-17/news/sns-rt-us-usa-security-bokoharambre84h01i-20120517_1_haqqani-network-militant-group-terrorist-group).

- A newly formed splinter group, known as Ansaru, announces Abu Usmatul al-Ansari as its leader.  
Source: “Boko Haram Fast Facts,” CNN, October 18, 2018, <https://www.cnn.com/2014/06/09/world/boko-haram-fast-facts/index.html>.
- Abubakar Shekar appears in a video posted on YouTube stating Boko Haram is “at war” with Christians.  
Source: Monica Mark, “Nigerian Islamist group’s leader claims to be at war with Christians,” *Guardian*, January 11, 2012, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/jan/11/nigeria-islamists-claims-war-christians>.
- Boko Haram instigates a number of bomb attacks across Nigeria on Christmas Day including at St Theresa’s church in Madalla, a church in the city of Jos, three attacks in northern Yobe state and two attacks in town of Damaturu and Gadaka.  
Source: “Boko Haram attacks- timeline,” *Guardian*, September 25, 2012, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/sep/25/boko-haram-timeline-nigeria>.
- **November 30, 2011:** U.S. Congress holds its first hearing on Boko Haram.  
In its report, titled “Boko Haram: Emerging Threat to the U.S. Homeland,” the subcommittee finds that “Boko Haram has quickly evolved and poses an emerging threat to U.S. interests and the U.S. homeland” and recommends that the U.S. intelligence community does “[n]ot [u]nderestimate Boko Haram’s [i]ntent and [c]apability to [a]ttack the U.S. [h]omeland.” The subcommittee also claims that “Boko Haram may meet the legal criteria” for designation by the U.S. Department of State as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO),” and recommends that the Secretary of State investigate whether Boko Haram should be designated as an FTO, noting that “FTO designation may be required to provide our intelligence and law enforcement communities the tools necessary to ensure Boko Haram does not attack U.S. interests and the U.S. homeland.” Source: Subcommittee on Counterterrorism and Intelligence, House Homeland Security Committee, *Boko Haram: Emerging Threat to the U.S. Homeland*, 112th Congress, House Committee Print 112-B (2011), 3.
- **November 15, 2011:** Suspected Boko Haram militants bomb a police vehicle within the motorcade of the Borno state governor, Kashim Shettima.  
Source: “Bomb Targets Nigeria Governor’s Motorcade In Maiduguri-AFP,” Sahara Reporters, November 15, 2011, <http://saharareporters.com/2011/11/15/bomb-targets-nigeria-governors-motorcade-maiduguri-afp>.
- **November 4, 2011:** Boko Haram insurgents attack a number of targets in Yobo, Damaturu and Borno states, targeting security forces and their offices, markets, and 11 churches.  
At least 100 people are killed. Source: “Boko Haram Fast Facts,” CNN, June 30, 2014, <http://edition.cnn.com/2014/06/09/world/boko-haram-fast-facts>.
- The arrest of a Boko Haram spokesman who claimed he was employed by Ali Ndume, then a senator from Borno state aligned with the People’s Democratic Party, fuels popular suspicions that the political establishment played a part in Boko Haram’s attacks.  
Further similar scandals support this impression and even lead to the storming of an All-Nigeria Peoples Party chairman’s house by members of the “Civilian Joint Task Force” (CJTF), comprised of youths helping the security forces to combat Boko Haram. Source: Andrew Walker, “What is Boko Haram?” United States Institute of Peace, Special Report 308, June 2012, <http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/SR308.pdf>, 6.
- **September 14, 2011:** U.S. Representative Patrick Meehan and others call for Secretary of State Hillary Clinton to designate Boko Haram as a Foreign Terrorist Organization.  
In a letter to Secretary Clinton, Meehan and Speier write that “[They] are deeply concerned about Boko Haram and its growing involvement in terror attacks against innocent civilians and international organizations in Nigeria and its growing operational connections to al-Qaeda and its worldwide affiliates.” Meehan and Speier state that “the FBI, and all other agencies in the United States Intelligence Community, must have all the available tools necessary to address this emerging terror group in its nascent stage before it metastasizes into a group capable of threatening the United States... [and] designating Boko Haram a Foreign Terrorist Organization will help ensure that happens.” Source: “U.S. Reps. Meehan, Speier Call for State Department Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) Designation of Nigerian Islamist Sect Boko Haram,” Congressman Patrick Meehan, September 14, 2011, <http://meehan.house.gov/latest-news/us-reps-meehan-speier-call-for-state-department-foreign-terrorist-organization-fto-designation-of-nigerian-islamist-sect-boko-haram>.
- **August 26, 2011:** A suicide car bombing of the U.N. building in Abuja kills at least 21 people and injures dozens.  
Boko Haram claims responsibility for the attack, the group’s first strike on a foreign target. Some security analysts claim that the sophisticated execution of the attacks hints to support from transnational terrorist organizations such as Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). Boko Haram releases a video calling the U.N. a “forum of all the global evil” and praising the late al-Qaeda leader Osama bin Laden, who was killed by U.S. Special Forces almost four months beforehand. Sources: “Boko Haram attacks – timeline,” *Guardian*, September 25, 2012, accessed August 21, 2014, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/sep/25/boko-haram-timeline-nigeria>. Source: Andrew Walker, “What is Boko Haram?” United States Institute of Peace, Special Report 308, June 2012, <http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/SR308.pdf>, 6. Source: “Boko Haram timeline: From preachers to slave raiders,” BBC News, May 15, 2013, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-22538888>.
- **August 17, 2011:** General Carter Ham, commander of United States Africa Command (AFRICOM), stated to the Associated Press that according to “multiple sources,” Boko Haram made contacts with al-Shabab and with al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM).  
Ham adds that this news “would be the most dangerous thing to happen not only to the Africans, but to us [the U.S.] as well.” He added, “What is most worrying at present is, at least in my view, a clearly stated intent by Boko Haram and by al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb to coordinate and synchronize their efforts. I’m not so sure they’re able to do that just yet, but it’s clear to me they have the desire and intent to do that.” Source: Jon Gambrell, “AFRICOM commander sees Nigeria terror link,” Associated Press, August 17, 2011, <http://www.armytimes.com/article/20110817/NEWS/108170303/AFRICOM-commander-sees-Nigeria-terror-link>.

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- **June 16, 2011:** In the first suicide bombing in Nigerian history and the first such attack by Boko Haram, a suicide bomber detonates a car bomb at the Nigerian police's headquarters in Abuja, killing between six and eight people.  
The attack marks a new degree of sophistication in the way it is carried out. Source: "Boko Haram attacks – timeline," *Guardian*, September 25, 2012, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/sep/25/boko-haram-timeline-nigeria>; "Boko Haram timeline: From preachers to slave raiders," BBC News, May 15, 2013, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-22538888>.
- **May 29, 2011:** The day of Nigerian President Goodluck Jonathan's inauguration, Boko Haram detonates three IEDs near military barracks in the city of Bauchi, killing at least 10 people.  
Source: "Boko Haram Fast Facts," CNN, October 18, 2018, <https://www.cnn.com/2014/06/09/world/boko-haram-fast-facts/index.html>.
- **December 31, 2010:** The group sets off a bomb near barracks in Abuja on New Year's Eve, killing at least four people.  
Source: "Nigeria capital hit by barracks bomb," BBC News, January 1, 2011, <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-africa-12099176>.
- **December 24, 2010 - December 28, 2010:** The group claims responsibility for twin bombings in Jos, a city in central Nigeria, killing at least 38 people on Christmas Eve.  
On the same day, two bombs go off in two churches in Maiduguri. Source: "Radical Islamist sect says it carried out Nigeria church attacks," *Guardian*, December 28, 2010, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2010/dec/28/islamist-sect-responsibility-nigeria-attacks>.
- **- :** Boko Haram attacks become increasingly violent.  
Source: "Radical Islamist sect says it carried out Nigeria church attacks," *Guardian*, December 28, 2010, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2010/dec/28/islamist-sect-responsibility-nigeria-attacks>.
- **September 7, 2010:** Approximately 50 Boko Haram militants attack a prison in the state of Bauchi, killing five people and releasing more than 700 inmates.  
Source: "Boko Haram Fast Facts," CNN, October 18, 2018, <https://www.cnn.com/2014/06/09/world/boko-haram-fast-facts/index.html>.
- Boko Haram releases a video statement in which Yusuf's deputy, Abubakar Shekau, claims to be the leader of the group.  
Source: "Boko Haram Fast Facts," CNN, October 18, 2018, <https://www.cnn.com/2014/06/09/world/boko-haram-fast-facts/index.html>.
- Boko Haram members return to Maiduguri, instigating attacks against police stations and military barracks to avenge the killing of Yusuf.  
The group also attacks a local jail, freeing prisoners, and begins attacks against Christians, critical Muslim clerics, suspected collaborators, UN agencies, bars, and schools. Initial attacks mainly constitute of shootings. Source: "Curbing violence in Nigeria (II): The Boko Haram insurgency," International Crisis Group, Africa Report No 216, April 3, 2014, <http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/africa/west-africa/nigeria/216-curbing-violence-in-nigeria-ii-the-boko-haram-insurgency.pdf>, 14.
- **- :** Boko Haram members that survive the police/military purge go underground, reportedly hiding in neighboring Cameroon.  
Some of them allegedly join insurgent training camps in Mali and Algeria.
- Boko Haram members set churches, a police station, and a prison on fire in Maiduguri, killing hundreds.  
The government responds by arresting 700 Boko Haram members and laying siege to the mosque in Maiduguri. In response, Boko Haram members begin to indiscriminately kill police officers and civilians. After regaining control of the town, the police and military crack down on the group, allegedly killing hundreds of Boko Haram members, including Yusuf (who dies in police custody). Sources: "Boko Haram attacks – timeline," *Guardian*, September 25, 2012, accessed August 21, 2014, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/sep/25/boko-haram-timeline-nigeria>. "Spiralling violence: Boko Haram attacks and security forces abuses in Nigeria," Human Rights Watch, October 2012, [http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/nigeria1012webwcover\\_0.pdf](http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/nigeria1012webwcover_0.pdf), 35.
- Boko Haram launches a military campaign to establish an Islamist state in Nigeria.  
Source: "Boko Haram attacks – timeline," *Guardian*, September 25, 2012, accessed August 21, 2014, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/sep/25/boko-haram-timeline-nigeria>.
- The Borno state government charges Yusuf with terrorism before the Federal High Court.  
He is later released on bail. Source: "Curbing violence in Nigeria (II): The Boko Haram insurgency," International Crisis Group, Africa Report No 216, April 3, 2014, <http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/africa/west-africa/nigeria/216-curbing-violence-in-nigeria-ii-the-boko-haram-insurgency.pdf>, 13.
- The surviving members of the splinter group resettle in Maiduguri, building a mosque in the town and expanding to other states.  
Locals begin referring to the group as Boko Haram. Source: Andrew Walker, "What is Boko Haram?" United States Institute of Peace, Special Report 308, June 2012, <http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/SR308.pdf>, 3.
- **- :** Following a dispute over fishing rights, the splinter group, then referred to as the Nigerian Taliban, comes into conflict with the police.  
They loot the Kanamma police arsenal and burn down the police station and government buildings. The confrontation leads to a siege by Nigerian security forces that lasts until the New Year and ends in a shootout during which most members of the group are killed. Source: Andrew Walker, "What is Boko Haram?" United States Institute of Peace, Special Report 308, June 2012, <http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/SR308.pdf>, 3.
- In Maiduguri, Yusuf allegedly builds close links with Ali Modu Sheriff, a politician and wealthy businessman from a prominent Maiduguri family.  
In return for political support from Boko Haram's following, Sheriff promises to implement sharia once in office and to direct state money to support Yusuf's organization (through appointment of Yusuf disciple's as religious affairs commissioner). The alliance falls apart when Sheriff does not fully implement sharia after becoming governor. Source: "Curbing violence in Nigeria (II): The Boko Haram insurgency," International Crisis Group, Africa Report No 216, April 3, 2014, <http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/africa/west-africa/nigeria/216-curbing-violence-in-nigeria-ii-the-boko-haram-insurgency.pdf>, 12.
- A radical faction of approximately 200 men led by Abubakar Shekau splits from Yusuf's Boko Haram, seeking to build a separate community based on hardline Islamic principles.  
The men move to Kanamma in the Yobe state to live an ascetic life but fishing disputes with the local population soon arise. Several times, members of the group are arrested and questioned by the police. Source: Andrew Walker, "What is Boko Haram?" United States Institute of Peace, Special Report 308, June 2012, p. 3.

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<http://www.usip.org/sites/default/files/SR308.pdf>.

- Osama bin Laden sends an agent to Nigeria to distribute \$3 million among Salafi groups.  
It is assumed that Boko Haram receives much of this funding. Source: "Curbing violence in Nigeria (II): The Boko Haram insurgency," International Crisis Group, Africa Report No 216, April 3, 2014, <http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/africa/west-africa/nigeria/216-curbing-violence-in-nigeria-ii-the-boko-haram-insurgency.pdf>.
- Boko Haram emerges with the goal of creating an Islamic state in Northern Nigeria and propagating strict adherence to Quran and sharia (Islamic law).  
The group is founded and led by Mohammed Yusuf in Maiduguri, the capital and largest city in Nigeria's northeast Borno state. Source: "Curbing violence in Nigeria (II): The Boko Haram insurgency," International Crisis Group, Africa Report No 216, April 3, 2014, <http://www.crisisgroup.org/~media/Files/africa/west-africa/nigeria/216-curbing-violence-in-nigeria-ii-the-boko-haram-insurgency.pdf>.

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### **Violent history:**

- **May 1, 2023:** Suspected Boko Haram militants reportedly abduct 15 loggers in Gamboru, Borno state. While four bodies are recovered the next day, the other 11 remain missing. Loggers, farmers, and herders are regularly targeted by Boko Haram as the terror group claims the civilians are spying for the military or other counterinsurgent forces.<sup>122</sup>
- **April 15-19, 2023:** Boko Haram militants launch deadly attacks on villages in Cameroon on the border with Nigeria. At least six civilians and two soldiers were killed in the attacks. The militants reportedly destroy 400 shops and houses, forcing thousands of civilians to flee to neighboring towns.<sup>123</sup>
- **April 15, 2023:** Boko Haram militants ambush civilians in Buni Gari, Yobe state. The ambush kills at least 11. It is suspected that the militants kidnapped 15 other people.<sup>124</sup>
- **March 17, 2023:** Nigerian troops run over an improvised explosive device (IED) allegedly planted by Boko Haram in Banki, Borno State. Three soldiers are killed in the explosion.<sup>125</sup>
- **March 9, 2023:** Boko Haram militants open fire on a group of fishermen outside Guggo village, Borno state. The attack kills 37 fishermen; however, the search is ongoing for additional victims.<sup>126</sup>
- **February 26, 2023:** Suspected Boko Haram militants fire two mortar bombs in Gwoza, Borno state. The attack is reportedly carried out to disrupt presidential and National Assembly elections. The attack injures five.<sup>127</sup>
- **January 17, 2023:** Boko Haram fighters attack farmlands in Makilwe village in the Jere Local Government Area of Borno state, killing one and kidnapping eight farmers. Boko Haram reportedly demands millions of dollars in ransom.<sup>128</sup>
- **January 11, 2023:** Boko Haram fighters seize operational bases belonging to ISWAP in the Lake Chad region of Borno state. Approximately 100 ISWAP fighters are killed, while 11 commanders reportedly escape.<sup>129</sup>
- **December 24, 2022:** Boko Haram fighters attack a group of herdsmen in a pasture near Airamne village in Mafa district in Borno state, killing 17 and taking their cattle.<sup>130</sup>
- **December 6, 2022:** Boko Haram fighters ambush an ISWAP position in Yuwe, killing at least 12. Boko Haram captures four gun-mounted Toyota Hilux trucks and destroy another. Afterward, Boko Haram attacks ISWAP positions in Ukuba, Arra, Sabil Huda, and Farisu, killing approximately 23 more fighters. An ISWAP commander issues a declaration of war and attacks a Boko Haram position in Farisu, killing 15. In retaliation, Boko Haram fighters attack an ISWAP position in the Sambisa forest in Borno state, killing 33 wives of ISWAP members.<sup>131</sup>
- **November 22, 2022:** Boko Haram attacks a military unit in western Chad, killing at least 10 soldiers and wounding an undisclosed number. An army officer tells media at least 30 soldiers were killed in the attack.<sup>132</sup>
- **October 30, 2022:** Suspected Boko Haram militants attack army barracks in New Bussa, Borgu Local Government of Niger state at midnight, allegedly to free captured fighters. At least eight militants are killed. No army casualties are reported.<sup>133</sup>
- **October 24, 2022:** ISWAP terrorists ambush Boko Haram militants in Gajibo camp, Borno state, Nigeria. The attack kills six Boko Haram members. Gajibo, Boko Haram's main hideout, is a border community with Cameroon along the Dikwa-Gambouru road. Following the attack, ISWAP fighters capture Boko Haram's weapons and other war assets in Sambisa Forest and the Lake Chad region.<sup>134</sup>
- **October 21-22, 2022:** Boko Haram militants attack a Cameroonian army advanced post in Djibrilli, on the border with Nigeria, capturing anti-aircraft guns and other weapons.<sup>135</sup>
- **October 3, 2022:** Boko Haram militants raid Njilang village in Borno state. The militants kill three.<sup>136</sup>
- **August 28 – 29, 2022:** Boko Haram militants ambush dozens of fishermen in Kwatar Kaoulaha island in the Diffa region on Niger's side of Lake Chad. The militants kill an unreported number of fishermen and hold the others hostage. The fishermen were targeted as they did not comply with a directive to leave the area.<sup>137</sup>
- **August 15, 2022:** Boko Haram militants exchange fire with Chadian troops in the marshlands near N'Djamena, Chad's capital. The militants kill two Chadian soldiers.<sup>138</sup>
- **June 9, 2022:** Boko Haram fighters open fire on scrap metal collectors in a forest near Boboshe Mukdala village in Borno. The gunmen kill 23 to 25 people, including children. The victims had reportedly snuck into forests in search of scrap metal without informing security agencies for scrap metal collection. The victims were reportedly Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and not members of the state's Scrap Metal Association.<sup>139</sup>

***Boko Haram***

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- **June 5, 2022:** Suspected ISWAP gunmen detonate explosives and open fire on a Catholic church in Ondo state, southwestern Nigeria. The assailants shoot and kill at least 40 to 50 people and injure 87 others. The attack is the first time ISWAP—which regularly carries out attacks in the northeast or northwest of the country—is blamed for an attack in the southwest. That same day, unidentified gunmen attack four villages in the Kajuru area of Kadun state. The assailants kill at least 32 and abduct 20 others, demanding money for their safe release.<sup>140</sup>
  - **May 22, 2022:** Boko Haram militants ambush the town of Rann in Borno state, Nigeria, near the border of Cameroon. The assailants kill at least 50 people.<sup>141</sup>
  - **May 21, 2022:** ISWAP militants attack Mudu, a village in northeast Nigeria near the border with Chad. The assailants kill at least 30 to 32 who were primarily scrap metal dealers. According to military officials, the terrorists targeted Mudu to avenge the death of their commanders who were killed in military airstrikes.<sup>142</sup>
  - **May 4, 2022:** Boko Haram members attack Kautukari village in the Chibok area of Borno state, northeast Nigeria. The assailants kill at least seven. The attack occurred the same day that U.N. Secretary-General Antonio Guterres was in Nigeria to meet with survivors of Boko Haram attacks.<sup>143</sup>
  - **April 20, 2022:** Suspected Boko Haram members storm Geidam, a town in Yobe state. The assailants open fire on residents, killing nine.<sup>144</sup>
  - **March 28, 2022:** Gunmen attack a busy train between Abuja and Kaduna city. The gunmen reportedly mine the track, forcing the train to stop, and subsequently surround the carriages before opening fire. At least seven passengers are killed, and at least 65 were reported missing. On June 13, 2022, gunmen release 11 hostages who were previously abducted. The remaining hostages are freed in October 2022. The government does not release details on how the hostages were freed. No group claims responsibility for the attack but the government blames “Boko Haram terrorists.”<sup>145</sup>
  - **March 19, 2022:** Security personnel discover newly planted explosives by Boko Haram in Galadima-Kogo in the Shiroro local government area of Nigeria’s Niger state. Authorities work to disarm the explosives.<sup>146</sup>
  - **March 16, 2022:** ISWAP fighters abduct health care worker Bulama Geidam and steal food and fuel from a humanitarian aid truck in Gubio local government area of Borno state.<sup>147</sup>
  - **Early March 2022:** Nigeria’s Department of State Services alerts security forces ISWAP is planning suicide bombings on security agencies and vulnerable communities.<sup>148</sup>
  - **February 26, 2022:** ISWAP fighters attack the villages of Sabongarin Kimba, Mandara-Girau, and Ngama villages in Borno state’s Biu district, killing at least 24. The attacks are allegedly in retaliation for villagers assisting the military against ISWAP.<sup>149</sup>
  - **February 22, 2022:** ISWAP fighters attack a Nigerian army patrol team with four explosive devices followed by mortar shells launched at a military camp in the Nigerian town of Mallam Fatori, reportedly killing and wounding more than 30 soldiers.<sup>150</sup>
  - **February 22, 2022:** Boko Haram fighters ambush Chadian soldiers in Kaiga Kindjiria, Chad, killing at least five.<sup>151</sup>
  - **February 22, 2022:** The Nigerian army engages with members of Boko Haram and ISWAP in Borno, forcing the militants to retreat. The army recovers several vehicles from the militants.<sup>152</sup>
  - **February 15, 2022:** ISWAP militants target the convoy of Governor Babagana Zulum in Borno with a roadside IED, killing two.<sup>153</sup>
  - **February 5, 2022:** Suspected Boko Haram gunmen attack the villages of Galadinma Kolgo, Erena, Chukuba, and Allawa in the Shiroro local government area of Nigeria’s Niger state, killing at least 27 and kidnapping 31. Gunmen also attack the villages of Guni, Zagzaga, and Dazza in Niger’s Munya province, killing at least 17 and kidnapping three women and several children. The gunmen also set fire to homes and farmland.<sup>154</sup>
  - **January 31, 2022:** ISWAP militants erect roadblocks around Borno state to check identification and discover security operatives. The militants reportedly threaten the death penalty to those who do not comply.<sup>155</sup>
  - **January 21, 2022:** Boko Haram releases a statement claiming responsibility for killing “many Christians” and setting fire to two churches and several houses during an attack on the town of Bimi in Nigeria’s Borno state.<sup>156</sup>
  - **January 20, 2022:** Boko Haram attacks the village of Pemi in Nigeria’s Borno state, kidnapping 17 girls. Eight of the girls are from a single household.<sup>157</sup>
  - **January 14, 2022:** ISWAP militants attack Kautikari village in Nigeria’s Borno state, killing at least four people, kidnapping nine residents, and setting fire to homes and a church. ISWAP soon after releases two older women and some children. On January 30, ISWAP releases four young girls it had taken captive from Kautikari.<sup>158</sup>
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***Boko Haram***

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- **January 10, 2022:** Security forces ambush Boko Haram militants in Kayamla, in Nigeria's Borno state, disrupting them as they are looting and stealing cattle from the village of Kayamla. The security forces report the suspected Boko Haram members are eliminated. Separately, ISWAP militants attempt to attack an armory in Kawuri within Borno's Konduga local government area, but Nigerian forces ambush the militants and force them away. Security forces in both operations recover gun trucks, ammunition, weaponry, and phones.<sup>159</sup>
  - **January 6, 2022:** ISWAP gunmen attack Wulhiya, in Borno, burning down a church, some houses, and two cars. There are no reported fatalities.<sup>160</sup>
  - **January 5, 2022:** ISWAP fighters in at least 10 gun-trucks ambush members of the Civilian Joint Task Force and hunters in the Gujba area of Yobe state. The number of casualties is unconfirmed.<sup>161</sup>
  - **December 30, 2022:** ISWAP fighters launch mortar attacks and IEDs against a Multinational Joint Task Force (MTJF) comprising soldiers from Nigeria and Niger near Lake Chad basin in Nigeria's Borno state, killing six soldiers and wounding 16 others.<sup>162</sup>
  - **December 26, 2022:** ISWAP gunmen attack the Buni Yadi village in the Gujba area of Nigeria's Yobe state. The militants engage in a gun battle with Nigerian soldiers, leaving 10 Nigerian soldiers and children dead.<sup>163</sup>
  - **December 19, 2021:** ISWAP militants attack Kilangar village in the Askira Uba area of Nigeria's Borno state, killing at least 25 people and destroying multiple homes.<sup>164</sup>
  - **December 10, 2021:** ISWAP fighters disguised as military attack a Civilian Joint Task Force base in Borno, killing two officers.<sup>165</sup>
  - **December 3, 2021:** ISWAP gunmen attack a military outpost in Rann, in Kala Balge local government area of Borno state, killing at least seven soldiers.<sup>166</sup>
  - **November 20, 2021:** ISWAP fighters attack a military base in Marte in Borno state, killing at least six.<sup>167</sup>
  - **November 19, 2021:** Suspected Boko Haram fighters kidnap 22 girls in the Kurebe community in the Shiroro local government area of Niger state in Nigeria.<sup>168</sup>
  - **November 13, 2021:** ISWAP fighters attack Nigerian forces in Borno state's Askira Uba local government area, killing an army general and three soldiers. Several ISWAP fighters are also reportedly killed.<sup>169</sup>
  - **November 7, 2021:** ISWAP militants kidnap three members of the royal family of Askira Uba Emirate of Borno state. The three are all brothers of the emir of Askira Uba. ISWAP releases two of the siblings on March 31, 2022.<sup>170</sup>
  - **October 10, 2021:** ISWAP fighters attack the Army Special Super Camp at the border Nigerian town of Ngamdu, between Borno and Yobe states, killing at least six soldiers and wounding several others.<sup>171</sup>
  - **September 27-28, 2021:** Boko Haram attacks ISWAP positions in the Lake Chad area, days after ISWAP kills Boko Haram commander Abubakar Dogo Daawa. Boko Haram reportedly kills several ISWAP fighters in the attack and seizes their weapons. Boko Haram captures Kirta Wulgo island. At least 100 are reportedly killed.<sup>172</sup>
  - **September 16, 2021:** Boko Haram attacks a military convoy between Maiduguri and the garrison town of Monguno in Borno state, killing 12 soldiers and seizing three trucks.<sup>173</sup>
  - **August 30, 2021:** Hundreds of ISWAP militants storm the town of Rann, northeast Nigeria, on the border with Cameroon. The attack kills at least 17 people before ground troops reclaim the town with aerial support.<sup>174</sup>
  - **August 26, 2021:** Hundreds of Boko Haram fighters attack a military post in Diffa, southern Niger. The attack kills 16 soldiers and wounds nine others.<sup>175</sup>
  - **August 5, 2021:** Boko Haram fighters attack Chadian soldiers patrolling the Lake Chad area. At least 26 soldiers are killed and another 14 are wounded.<sup>176</sup>
  - **July 2, 2021:** Boko Haram militants ambush soldiers along the road between Diffa and Maine Soroa, southwest Niger. The soldiers manage to repel the jihadists. However, the militant group intercepted a bus transporting passengers prior to the ambush. Four civilians are killed and eight others are wounded.<sup>177</sup>
  - **May 30, 2021:** Boko Haram militants attack Diffa, southeastern Nigeria. The attack kills eight before the insurgents were pushed back by security forces.<sup>178</sup>
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***Boko Haram***

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- **May 11, 2021:** Boko Haram fighters on motorcycles and in trucks armed with machine guns attack Jiddari Polo, outside of Maiduguri. Nigerian forces repel the militants after a three-hour battle.<sup>179</sup>
  - **Late April 2021:** Boko Haram fighters on three gun-trucks attack and seize the Kaure district in Nigeria's Niger state. The fighters fly Boko Haram's flag and reportedly capture the wives of fleeing residents.<sup>180</sup>
  - **April 28, 2021:** Cameroon's military says it repelled approximately 80 Boko Haram fighters from Fotokol on Cameroon's border with Nigeria earlier in the week. The military says it killed several fighters, but Boko Haram escaped with all but two of the bodies. The military also says it destroyed six Jeeps and captured a large arsenal from the militants.<sup>181</sup>
  - **April 25, 2021:** ISWAP fighters attack a Nigerian military convoy in Borno state, killing at least 31.<sup>182</sup>
  - **April 13, 2021:** ISWAP fighters attack Damasak, Nigeria, killing eight and wounding 12. The attackers burn down a police station, a clinic, a U.N. building, and other structures. It is the fourth attack on the town in four days.<sup>183</sup>
  - **April 13, 2021:** Boko Haram fighters attack the town of Damasak, Nigeria, killing at least 18 and wounding 21. The army responds with air and ground assaults.<sup>184</sup>
  - **March 31, 2021:** A Nigerian air force jet goes missing. Two days later, Boko Haram releases a video claiming it shot down the jet. The Nigerian air force disputes the claim and says the jet was not shot down.<sup>185</sup>
  - **March 21, 2021:** Boko Haram militants ambush Nigerian troops in Wulgo, northeastern Nigeria. Cameroonian soldiers are deployed to help counter the attack. However, two Cameroonian Defense Force (CDF) soldiers are killed while another three CDF soldiers and one Nigerian soldier are injured.<sup>186</sup>
  - **March 12, 2021:** ISWAP militants ambush Monguno, northeast Nigeria. Military sources claim the assailants kill between 11 and 15 soldiers, four Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) members—a local group of armed men who defend their communities against Islamist insurgents—and kidnap an unidentified number of others.<sup>187</sup>
  - **March 11, 2021:** ISWAP fighters ambush a Nigerian military convoy in Borno state. The attack kills 15 soldiers and four militia fighters.<sup>188</sup>
  - **March 1, 2021:** ISWAP militants ambush Dikwa, Borno state. The assailants—who targeted the town after the Borno state governor distributed cash and food to families in the area—burned a police station, the primary health center, and robbed humanitarian facilities of their vehicles before escaping. The ambush kills six and injures six others.<sup>189</sup>
  - **February 26, 2021:** ISWAP gunmen attack the town of Dikwa, Nigeria, forcing residents to flee.<sup>190</sup>
  - **February 25, 2021:** Suspected Boko Haram militants launch rocket-propelled grenades in Maiduguri, northeastern Nigeria. The attack killed at least 10 and injured over 47 others.<sup>191</sup>
  - **February 18, 2021:** Boko Haram militants ambush Nigerian soldiers in Marte, Borno state. The attack kills at least seven and injures an unreported number of others.<sup>192</sup>
  - **January 8, 2021:** Boko Haram militants ambush Mayo Tsanaga, Cameroon, near the northern border of Nigeria. The attack killed at least 14.<sup>193</sup>
  - **January 4, 2021:** Boko Haram insurgents launch attacks in Mayo Moskota and Kolofata, in northern Cameroon. The attacks kill four.<sup>194</sup>
  - **December 29, 2020:** Seven hunters recruited to help the Nigerian military fight Islamist insurgents hit a landmine planted by Boko Haram in Kayamla, outside of Maiduguri. The explosion kills seven.<sup>195</sup>
  - **December 28, 2020:** A vehicle belonging to Nigerian soldiers hits a landmine planted by Boko Haram in Logomani village, near Cameroon. The explosion kills four.<sup>196</sup>
  - **December 26, 2020:** Boko Haram militants ambush loggers in Wulgo forest, northeastern Nigeria. The assailants abduct 40 loggers and kill three others. Loggers are commonly abducted or attacked around Wulgo forest, which is a known Boko Haram hideout.<sup>197</sup>
  - **December 24, 2020:** Boko Haram militants ambush the majority-Christian village of Pemi, Borno state. After burning down a church, the assailants kill seven and abduct seven others.<sup>198</sup>
  - **December 21, 2020:** Boko Haram assailants launch a rocket-propelled grenade (RPG) in Borno state, Nigeria. The RPG hits a military convoy, killing five soldiers.<sup>199</sup>
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***Boko Haram***

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- **December 2020:** On December 11, 2020, hundreds of gunmen opened fire and surrounded a school in Kankara, northwest Nigeria, abducting over 300 schoolboys in the process. On December 15, Boko Haram claimed responsibility for the ambush and mass kidnapping. Given that the attack was carried out in Kankara—hundreds of miles from the insurgent group’s stronghold in the Lake Chad Basin—political analysts suspect that the group is expanding its operations across West Africa and has potentially formed alliances with other militant groups in the Sahel. On December 17, a Boko Haram-branded video was released that showed dozens of boys from Kankara begging the government to call off the army’s search for the schoolboys, dissolve vigilante groups, and close schools. Later that day, Katsina State Governor, Aminu Bello Masari, announced that the schoolboys—over 344 total—were released and handed over to the government in neighboring Zamfara State. Masari claimed the government had not paid ransom for the release, and that the negotiations took place with a group of bandits rather than Boko Haram.<sup>200</sup>
  - **December 14, 2020:** Boko Haram militants ambush the village of Toumour, Niger. The attack kills at least 28 and wounds at least 100 others.<sup>201</sup>
  - **November 28, 2020:** Boko Haram militants ambush agricultural laborers in Maiduguri, northeast Nigeria. At least 43 people are killed.<sup>202</sup>
  - **November 25, 2020:** Boko Haram militants detonate an improvised explosive device attached to a boat carrying soldiers near Ngouboua, Chad. The attack kills four and wounds dozens of others.<sup>203</sup>
  - **November 2, 2020:** Boko Haram militants ambush a village in Chibok, northeast Nigeria. The attack kills 12 and the insurgents kidnap at least seven others.<sup>204</sup>
  - **September 26, 2020:** ISWAP militants ambush the convoy of Borno governor Babagana Umara Zulum near the town of Baga on the shores of Lake Chad. The convoy was escorting displaced Nigerians back to their homes in Baga, Borno State. The attack kills at least thirty and injures over 13 others.<sup>205</sup>
  - **September 20, 2020:** Suspected Boko Haram militants launch an attack in Damboa, Borno State. The attack kills army commander, Colonel DC Bako.<sup>206</sup>
  - **September 9, 2020:** ISWAP militants carry out two attacks in the Lake Chad area of Borno State. The ambushes kill over 12, with 27 soldiers unaccounted for following the attacks.<sup>207</sup>
  - **September 8, 2020:** Boko Haram militants attack three separate villages in northeast Nigeria on the outskirts of Maiduguri. The attacks kill at least 10 civilians.<sup>208</sup>
  - **August 27, 2020:** Boko Haram militants ambush the town of Gwoza in Borno State. The attack kills at least 75 elderly people.<sup>209</sup>
  - **August 20, 2020:** ISWAP militants overrun the town of Kukawa in northeastern Nigeria. The insurgents take hundreds of hostages, many of whom had recently returned to the village after spending two years in displacement camps.<sup>210</sup>
  - **August 3, 2020:** Suspected Boko Haram militants detonate a grenade at a camp for internally displaced people in Nguetchewe village, Cameroon. The attack kills 15 and injures five others.<sup>211</sup>
  - **July 23, 2020:** Boko Haram militants kill five hostages, four of which were aid workers who were abducted between Monguno town and Maiduguri in northeastern Nigeria, a month earlier.<sup>212</sup>
  - **July 9, 2020:** ISWAP militants ambush a military convoy in Bulabulin village, northeast Nigeria. The attack kills 23 soldiers and wounds two others.<sup>213</sup>
  - **June 29, 2020:** Suspected Boko Haram militants ambush a civilian convoy of more than 100 vehicles in Komala Village, Borno state. The attack kills at least 11. The militants seize vehicles and supplies before withdrawing to their Sambisa forest hideout.<sup>214</sup>
  - **June 13, 2020:** ISWAP militants launch twin attacks in Monguno and Nganzai. In Monguno, a hub for international non-governmental organizations, militants armed with heavy weaponry overtook government forces and burned down the U.N.’s humanitarian headquarters. The attack kills at least 20 and wounds hundreds of others. In Nganzai, militants arrived on motorcycles and pickup trucks. The attack kills more than 40 people.<sup>215</sup>
  - **June 9, 2020:** Suspected Boko Haram militants carry out an attack in Foduma Kolomaiya village, Borno State. The attack kills at least 81 people. Village residents claim the attack was in retaliation for villagers resisting an assault a few weeks prior.<sup>216</sup>
  - **June 1, 2020:** Suspected Boko Haram militants shoot and kill a Christian pastor and his wife in Taraba, Northeastern Nigeria. According to the Hausa Christians Foundation, “pastors, Christian leaders and seminarians are either being kidnapped or killed every week” in Nigeria.<sup>217</sup>
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***Boko Haram***

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- **April 5, 2020:** Two Boko Haram suicide bombers detonate themselves in Amchide, Cameroon, on the border with Nigeria. The attack kills seven.<sup>218</sup>
  - **March 24, 2020:** Boko Haram militants attack an island army base in Boma, Chad. The attack kills over 100 Chadian troops. The seven-hour attack was the deadliest attack by Boko Haram forces in Chad.<sup>219</sup>
  - **March 24, 2020:** Boko Haram extremists ambush Goneri village in Yobe state, Nigeria. The attack kills over 50 soldiers.<sup>220</sup>
  - **March 4, 2020:** Suspected Boko Haram militants ambush a military base in Damboa, Borno State, Nigeria. The attack kills six and wounds at least 50 others.<sup>221</sup>
  - **February 10, 2020:** Suspected Boko Haram or ISWAP militants set several trucks carrying passengers on fire in Auno, Borno State. The attack kills at least 30. The trucks were stranded at a military checkpoint due to a curfew set by the military.<sup>222</sup>
  - **January 2, 2020 – January 21, 2020:** On January 2, Boko Haram militants kidnap Reverend Lawan Andimi, chairman of the Christian Association of Nigeria in Adamawa State. The insurgents refuse a ransom and execute him on January 21.<sup>223</sup>
  - **January 6, 2020:** A bomb detonates on the El Beid Bridge on Nigeria's border with Cameroon. Casualty reports are conflicting, as sources say the attack kills anywhere from nine to 30 and wounds another 26 to 35. No group claims responsibility for the attack, but both Boko Haram and ISWAP are active in the area.<sup>224</sup>
  - **October 3, 2019:** Gunmen kidnap six schoolgirls and two staff members in northern Nigeria. No group claims responsibility for the kidnapping, but both Boko Haram and ISWAP are active in the region. Unaffiliated armed groups are also rampant in the area that are known to carryout kidnappings for ransom.<sup>225</sup>
  - **September 11, 2019:** Boko Haram militants ambush a military base in Maiduguri, northeast Nigeria. The attack kills nine while 27 other soldiers are reported missing.<sup>226</sup>
  - **August 20, 2019:** Nigerian troops open fire on Boko Haram militants along the Gamboru-Dikwa road in Borno State. At least 33 militants are killed and four soldiers are wounded in the gunfight.<sup>227</sup>
  - **August 15, 2019:** Insurgents attack a military base on the outskirts of Maiduguri. Three soldiers are killed and an unreported number are injured.<sup>228</sup>
  - **August 14, 2019:** A suicide bomber blows herself up in a compound near the home of a traditional chief in western Chad. At least six people are killed and five are wounded.<sup>229</sup>
  - **August 12, 2019:** Boko Haram militants unsuccessfully try to overtake a military base in Gubio, near the Borno State capital. A five-hour gunfight ensues, killing eight Boko Haram militants, two Nigerian soldiers and two civilians.<sup>230</sup>
  - **August 6, 2019:** Two female suicide bombers attack the town of Mafa, near Maiduguri. The blasts kill three people and wound eight others.<sup>231</sup>
  - **July 27, 2019:** Boko Haram militants kill at least 65 and injure another 11 following a funeral in the Nganzai area. Nganzai Council Chariman Muhammad Bulama suspects the attack was in retaliation for residents fighting off and killing almost a dozen suspected Boko Haram militants during an ambush on their village the week prior.<sup>232</sup>
  - **July 25, 2019:** Suspected Boko Haram militants abduct six aid workers in Damasak. The Hostages are believed to be held in a Boko Haram enclave in Lake Chad.<sup>233</sup>
  - **July 18, 2019:** Boko Haram rebels open fire on a patrol vehicle in Jakana near Maiduguri. At least six soldiers are killed. The attack comes hours after Major-General Abdulmalik Bulama Biu tells reporters that rebel fighters should lay down their arms "or prepare for a fierce encounter with me."<sup>234</sup>
  - **July 7, 2019:** Insurgents ambush Nigerian soldiers in Damboa, Borno State. At least five are killed and more than a dozen are injured. The soldiers were on their way to clear a Boko Haram camp, but were ambushed.<sup>235</sup>
  - **June 19, 2019:** Boko Haram attacks a military base in Gajiram, killing 25 soldiers. An unreported number are injured. The attack follows a similar assault the week prior.<sup>236</sup>
  - **June 17, 2019:** Three suicide bombers detonate explosives at a cinema hall in Konduga, Borno State. Over 30 are killed and 39 are injured. No one claims responsibility for the attack although Boko Haram is suspected.<sup>237</sup>
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***Boko Haram***

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- **June 13, 2019:** Boko Haram fighters attack and burn down a military base in Kareto, Borno State. The attack kills at least one commander.<sup>238</sup>
  - **June 12, 2019:** More than 300 suspected Boko Haram fighters attack military positions on Darak, an island near Lake Chad in Cameroon. The attack kills 24 civilians and soldiers, and kills over 84 fighters, with eight taken into custody.<sup>239</sup>
  - **May 25, 2019:** Extremists ambush a military and civilian convoy in Nigeria's northeast. The ambush kills at least 20. It is suspected that Boko Haram carried out the attack.<sup>240</sup>
  - **April 30, 2019:** Extremists attack a village in northeastern Nigeria, killing at least 25. It is suspected that Boko Haram is responsible for the raid.<sup>241</sup>
  - **April 18, 2019:** Boko Haram militants attack the Multinational Joint Task Force in northeastern Nigeria (MNJTF). At least two Chadian soldiers attached to the MNJTF and 52 Boko Haram members are killed in the assault.<sup>242</sup>
  - **April 7, 2019:** Twin suicide bombings in Maiduguri kill three and injure more than 30. The attack was reportedly carried out by two female members of Boko Haram.<sup>243</sup>
  - **March 25, 2019:** Suspected Boko Haram militants ambush a military and civilian convoy in Nigeria's northeast. At least 20 are killed and many others are missing. The convoy was relocating civilians to a displacement camp in Damboa.<sup>244</sup>
  - **March 22, 2019:** Militants storm the town of Dangdala, near Lake Chad. They kill at least 23 Chadian soldiers. Chadian soldiers are part of a U.S.-trained West African task force deployed to counter Boko Haram.<sup>245</sup>
  - **March 10, 2019:** Boko Haram militants attack Gueskerou, killing seven soldiers and 38 militants.<sup>246</sup>
  - **March 8, 2019:** A farmer's vehicle strikes a landmine buried by Boko Haram militants in northeastern Nigeria, killing at least five and wounding dozens more. The mine was planted by extremists on the eve of the February 23<sup>rd</sup> elections.<sup>247</sup>
  - **February 23, 2019:** Boko Haram members raid Maiduguri, firing rocket-propelled grenades onto the city hours before voting begins in Nigeria's presidential election. One soldier is killed and 20 others are injured.<sup>248</sup>
  - **February 16, 2019:** Members of Boko Haram attacks a military base in Buni Yadi. The insurgents captured military equipment, although the majority was recovered. Nine people were killed, including five militants, and another five were injured.<sup>249</sup>
  - **February 13, 2019:** Suspected Boko Haram rebels attack the convoy of the governor of Nigeria's Borno state. The attack kills at least three people. A separate security source says at least 10 are killed. The convoy came under attack while traveling to Gamboru Ngala for a campaign rally.<sup>250</sup>
  - **February 1, 2019:** Boko Haram militants attack Rann, a border town in Borno State. Militants burn down hundreds of structures housing internally displaced people. Over 60 people are killed.<sup>251</sup>
  - **January 28, 2019:** Boko Haram burns down hundreds of structures in the town of Rann. The attack kills at least 60 people.<sup>252</sup>
  - **January 14, 2019:** Boko Haram fighters attack a military base and torch aid buildings in Rann, northeast of Maiduguri in Borno state, killing at least 14 people and forcing thousands to flee. It is previously reported that ISWA has conducted the attack, but Boko Haram claims responsibility, according to an online video released on January 17, 2019.<sup>253</sup>
  - **January 13, 2019:** Suspected members of Boko Haram attack Magumeri, an agrarian community in Borno state. An earlier attack in Magumeri on November 25, 2018 killed three soldiers and injured six others.<sup>254</sup>
  - **January 5, 2019:** Boko Haram kills two Nigerian soldiers and injures seven civilians in an ambush close to the border with Cameroon.<sup>255</sup>
  - **January 2, 2019:** Boko Haram militants raid at least three military posts and overpower troops in northeast Nigeria.<sup>256</sup>
  - **December 26, 2018:** Boko Haram seizes six towns, all major population centers in Kukawa local government area of northern Borno, overrunning the multinational 'forces' headquarters formed by Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, and Niger, a naval fighting base, and a Marine Police base. Approximately 30,000 people flee. In early-January 2019, the Nigerian military retakes the city.<sup>257</sup>
  - **December 24, 2018:** An ambush by Boko Haram terrorists on the road from Maiduguri to Damaturu kills 13 soldiers and one officer.<sup>258</sup>
  - **December 14, 2018:** Boko Haram invades military bases in the northern part of Borno state, killing "many" soldiers.<sup>259</sup>
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## ***Boko Haram***

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- **December 8, 2018:** Boko Haram fighters loyal to factional leader Abubakar Shekau attack a military base in northeast Nigeria with guns, killing two. A Boko Haram suicide bomber is “neutralized” before detonating the bomb.<sup>260</sup>
  - **December 7, 2018:** Boko Haram attacks Rann, a town in Borno state, and destroys the UNICEF clinic, the only healthcare center in the frequently attacked region.<sup>261</sup>
  - **November 20, 2018:** Boko Haram militants kill 53 soldiers and farmers in three days of attacks in northeastern Nigeria.<sup>262</sup>
  - **November 15-21, 2018:** ISIS-affiliated ISWA militants attack military bases in Borno state, killing over 100 soldiers and leaving approximately 150 additional troops missing. Before burning down the remains of the installations, they loot weapons, equipment, and vehicles. ISIS claims responsibility online. An attempt to recover the bodies of fallen soldiers is foiled by ISWA militants.<sup>263</sup>
  - **November 14, 2018:** Boko Haram kills 16 farmers and leaves dozens missing in an attack in northeast Nigeria.<sup>264</sup>
  - **October 23, 2018:** Boko Haram kills two people in an attack on a village northeast of Chibok.<sup>265</sup>
  - **October 10, 2018:** ISWA attacks the military base in Metele, Borno state, killing or injuring at least 23 soldiers.<sup>266</sup>
  - **September 6, 2018:** Boko Haram attacks a civilian convoy near the town of Gwoza, Borno state, killing two and kidnapping 25 others.<sup>267</sup>
  - **August 30, 2018:** Boko Haram attacks a Nigerian army post in Zari village in northern Borno state, killing at least 48 soldiers.<sup>268</sup>
  - **July 26, 2018:** Boko Haram fighters attack a military base and a police station in Jakana, a village close to Maiduguri, leaving hundreds either dead, captured, or missing.<sup>269</sup>
  - **March 2, 2018:** Three aid workers are killed in Rann, northeast of Maiduguri in Borno state, and another three are kidnapped. Two of the three are later executed.<sup>270</sup>
  - **November 21, 2017:** A teenage suicide bomber attacks a mosque in Mubi, Adamawa State, killing over 50 people during morning prayers. Boko Haram is suspected.<sup>271</sup>
  - **November 15, 2017:** Four suicide bombers, which include females, carry out attacks in Maiduguri. At least 10 people are killed. Boko Haram is suspected.<sup>272</sup>
  - **August 15, 2017:** A woman suicide bomber explodes at a market in northeast Nigeria, killing 27 people. Almost simultaneously, two other suicide bombers detonate their devices near a camp for displaced persons. In all, 83 people are wounded in the three explosions. Boko Haram is suspected.<sup>273</sup>
  - **July 25, 2017:** Boko Haram ambushes an oil exploration team belonging to the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation in northeast Nigeria. The attack kills more than 50 people.<sup>274</sup>
  - **June 7, 2017:** Boko Haram attacks the northeastern Nigerian city of Maiduguri with explosives and gunfire, forcing civilians to flee as Nigerian military forces repel the extremists.<sup>275</sup>
  - **March 31, 2017:** Boko Haram militants kidnap 22 girls and women in two separate raids in northeast Nigeria. They also kill a herdsman who refused to pay a protection fee.<sup>276</sup>
  - **March 15, 2017:** Suspected Boko Haram fighters attack the town of Magumeri in northeastern Borno state, indiscriminately firing into civilian homes and killing “scores” of people, according to online news agency *Sahara Reporters*.<sup>277</sup>
  - **February 22, 2017:** Boko Haram insurgents kill seven Nigerian soldiers during an attack on a military outpost in Gajiram, northeastern Nigeria.<sup>278</sup>
  - **January 17, 2017:** Boko Haram insurgents attack a refugee camp hours after it is mistakenly bombed by the Nigerian air force.<sup>279</sup>
  - **December 9, 2016:** Two teenage girls blow themselves up in a marketplace in Madagali, Adamawa state, killing 30 people and wounding 67 others. The Nigerian military holds Boko Haram responsible.<sup>280</sup>
  - **September 18, 2016- September 19, 2016:** Boko Haram insurgents launch three attacks in the village of Tallari in Nigeria’s northern Borno State. Militants behead the village chief and his son, ambush a military convoy, and gun down eight Christians.<sup>281</sup>
  - **September 2016:** Militants loyal to ISIS-appointed Abu Musab al-Barnawi clash with those loyal to Abubakar Shekau, resulting in the death of several key members of Shekau’s faction.<sup>282</sup>
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***Boko Haram***

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- **June 14, 2016:** Boko Haram militants kill 24 people, mostly women, who were in mourning at a funeral in the village of Kuda in Nigeria's northeastern Adamawa state.<sup>283</sup>
  - **May 12, 2016:** Boko Haram suicide bombers attack in Maiduguri, leaving two Nigerian policemen dead.<sup>284</sup>
  - **February 9, 2016:** Two suspected female Boko Haram operatives blow themselves up at a camp for displaced persons in Dikwa, northeastern Nigeria, killing 58 people and wounding nearly 80.<sup>285</sup>
  - **January 30, 2016:** Boko Haram militants firebomb Dalori village, three miles from Maiduguri, killing 86 people.<sup>286</sup>
  - **November 2016:** Boko Haram kidnaps approximately 400 women and children, including at least 300 elementary school students, in the town of Damasak. The incident receives little media attention until Human Rights Watch publishes an investigation into the incident in March 2016.<sup>287</sup>
  - **February 1, 2016:** Boko Haram burns children alive as part of an attack in northeast Nigeria that kills 86. The new tactic is believed to be in response to a recent claim by the Nigerian government that Boko Haram is unable to carry out any attacks other than suicide bombings.<sup>288</sup>
  - **December 28, 2015:** Boko Haram insurgents kill at least 80 people with rocket-propelled grenades and multiple suicide bombings in northeastern Nigeria.<sup>289</sup>
  - **December 25, 2015:** Boko Haram insurgents launch a Christmas day attack on a town in northeast Nigeria, killing at least 14 and wounding several others.<sup>290</sup>
  - **November 27, 2015:** A suspected Boko Haram suicide bomber kills 21 Shiites in the middle of a religious procession from Kano to Zaria, Nigeria.<sup>291</sup>
  - **Early October 2015:** On October 2, militants carry out multiple bomb attacks in Nigeria's capital Abuja, killing 18 and wounding 41. Boko Haram claims responsibility on October 5.<sup>292</sup> On October 11, five suicide bombers belonging to Boko Haram kill at least 36 Nigerians at a refugee camp in Chad.<sup>293</sup>
  - **August 31, 2015:** Boko Haram gunmen on horseback kill 79 people in remote villages in northeastern Nigeria.<sup>294</sup>
  - **August 30, 2015:** Boko Haram militants kill dozens of Nigerian civilians in raids on remote towns in the northeast of the country.<sup>295</sup>
  - **August 25, 2015:** Two teenage suicide bombers carry out an attack in Damaturu, a northeastern Nigerian town, killing five and injuring 41.<sup>296</sup>
  - **August 23, 2015:** Suspected Boko Haram militants attack a convoy carrying Lieutenant General Tukur Buratai, the new head of the Nigerian army. One Nigerian soldier and 10 militants die, while Buratai is left unharmed.<sup>297</sup>
  - **August 18, 2015:** Nearly 150 Nigerians are shot or drown while fleeing Boko Haram insurgents in Nigeria's northeastern Yobe state.<sup>298</sup>
  - **August 17, 2015:** A Chadian judicial source announces Chad will hold 10 Boko Haram suspects on trial for "murder using explosives, illegal possession of weapons of war and criminal conspiracy."<sup>299</sup>
  - **July 25, 2015:** Boko Haram militants kill at least 25 in Adamawa state in eastern Nigeria.<sup>300</sup> On the same day, a suspected Boko Haram suicide bomber kills 10 in northern Cameroon.<sup>301</sup>
  - **July 19, 2015:** Suspected Boko Haram militants murder 20 Cameroonians in Kamouna, Cameroon. Many children are among the dead.<sup>302</sup>
  - **July 10, 2015:** Boko Haram releases its first beheading video since its allegiance to ISIS.<sup>303</sup>
  - **July 6, 2015:** Two bombs set off by suspected Boko Haram militants kill 44 in Nigeria's central city of Jos.<sup>304</sup>
  - **July 3, 2015:** Boko Haram insurgents murder nearly 200 Nigerians in attacks across the northeast of the country. In one of the attacks, a young female suicide bomber kills 12 in a mosque in Borno.<sup>305</sup>
  - **July 2, 2015:** In Borno state, Boko Haram militants gun down nearly 150 people as they pray in mosques during the holy month of Ramadan.<sup>306</sup>
  - **June 24, 2015:** Boko Haram militants shoot dead at least 42 people in separate attacks in northeast Nigeria.<sup>307</sup>
  - **June 23, 2015:** At least 50 people are killed in various Boko Haram attacks in Borno and Yobe state. One of the attacks reportedly includes a suicide bombing carried out by a 12-year-old girl.<sup>308</sup>
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***Boko Haram***

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- **June 18, 2015:** Suspected Boko Haram insurgents attack Nigerian villages, killing dozens, in the Diffa region of Niger close to the Nigerian border.<sup>309</sup>
  - **June 17, 2015:** Boko Haram launches an attack in Niger, killing dozens of civilians.<sup>310</sup>
  - **June 12, 2015:** Boko Haram militants burn six northeastern villages in Nigeria's north, killing 37, according to a survivor.<sup>311</sup>
  - **June 2, 2015:** Boko Haram bombs Maiduguri, killing an estimated 20 people.<sup>312</sup>
  - **May 29-31, 2015:** Boko Haram conducts a three-day string of bombing attacks in northern Nigeria, killing at least 42.<sup>313</sup>
  - **May 22, 2015:** Boko Haram militants hack 10 people to death in Nigeria's northeastern Adamawa state.<sup>314</sup>
  - **May 16, 2015:** At least seven people are killed when a female suicide bomber blows herself up in Damaturu, the capital of northern Nigeria's Yobe state. No group claims responsibility but authorities suspect Boko Haram.<sup>315</sup>
  - **May 15, 2015:** Boko Haram retakes the Nigerian town of Marte in Borno state, which government forces had liberated in February.<sup>316</sup> Boko Haram also attacks the Nigerian town of Mule, about six miles from the Borno state capital.<sup>317</sup>
  - **May 13, 2015:** Boko Haram kills at least six civilians and six members of a vigilante youth group in an attack on the Nigerian city of Maiduguri.<sup>318</sup>
  - **May 9-10, 2015:** Boko Haram gunmen kill two Cameroonian soldiers during clashes over the weekend. Three Boko Haram gunmen also die. Cameroonian officials said the fighting began when Boko Haram militants reportedly moved toward the northern Cameroonian town of Zelevert near the Nigerian border.<sup>319</sup>
  - **April 16, 2015:** Boko Haram strikes into Cameroon and murders 16 civilians. Six Boko Haram militants are killed by the Cameroonian army.<sup>320</sup>
  - **April 7, 2015:** In Borno State, Nigeria, Boko Haram militants slaughter 24 civilians at a mosque after disguising themselves as preachers.<sup>321</sup>
  - **March 29, 2015:** Boko Haram attacks the Bauchi state capital, Bauchi city. Gunmen attack public buildings, security checkpoints, police stations, and polling places, destroying ballot boxes. The Nigerian army responds with airstrikes. They burn down the office of the paramilitary Nigeria Security and Civil Defense force, a police station, and the local electoral commission office. Nigeria orders an indefinite curfew in the area. The fighting coincides with the second day of voting in Nigeria's elections. Bauchi opposition politicians blame the curfew on efforts to affect the elections' outcome.<sup>322</sup>
  - **March 27-28, 2015:** At 11 p.m. on March 27, scores of suspected Boko Haram gunmen attack the Buratai village in northeastern Nigeria's Borno state. The gunmen burn most of the village and decapitate 23 people. Dozens are wounded.<sup>323</sup>
  - **March 19, 2015:** Boko Haram attacks the Nigerian town of Ngala, which the army said it had retaken from the terrorist group. Boko Haram kills 11 people in the raid.<sup>324</sup>
  - **March 2, 2015:** Boko Haram posts a beheading video on Twitter of two men the group claims were spies. One of the men, claiming to be a farmer from the Nigerian village of Baga, says on camera that a policeman told him he would "become rich" if he informed on residents in his village. The video includes English, Arabic, and French subtitles. It is Boko Haram's first purported beheading video.<sup>325</sup>
  - **March 2, 2015:** Chadian troops retake control of the northeastern Nigerian town of Dikwa, which Boko Haram had occupied for weeks. Boko Haram kills hundreds of civilians before retreating.<sup>326</sup>
  - **February 9, 2015:** Boko Haram militants hijack a bus in the north of Cameroon, kidnapping as many as 30 civilians.<sup>327</sup>
  - **February 5, 2015:** Approximately 800 Boko Haram insurgents shoot or burn to death 90 civilians in a Cameroon border town. The town's information minister tells the Associated Press that the insurgents "burned churches, mosques and villages and slaughtered youth who resisted joining them to fight Cameroonian forces."<sup>328</sup>
  - **February 1, 2015:** Nigerian troops repel Boko Haram militants closing in on Maiduguri. Hundreds of insurgents are reported dead.<sup>329</sup>
  - **January 28, 2015:** CNN reports that Boko Haram has killed "scores" in the recent series of attacks in Nigeria's Adamawa state.<sup>330</sup>
  - **January 25, 2015:** Boko Haram militants attack Nigeria's northeastern city of Maiduguri, reportedly killing dozens. Militants also capture the northeastern town of Monguno.<sup>331</sup>
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***Boko Haram***

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- **January 18, 2015:** Suspected Boko Haram militants kidnap an estimated 80 people in northern Cameroon.<sup>332</sup> The attack marks the first time that Cameroonian villagers are kidnapped by suspected Boko Haram militants.<sup>333</sup> Meanwhile, a suicide bomber in northeastern Nigeria kills four and injures more than 40 in an attack suspected to be carried out by Boko Haram.<sup>334</sup>
  - **January 14, 2015:** The Nigerian army pushes back a Boko Haram attack in the town of Biu in the state of Borno.<sup>335</sup>
  - **January 13, 2015:** At least two people are killed and 14 wounded in a suicide attack outside of a mosque in the state of Gombe. Boko Haram does not immediately claim responsibility, although Gombe is just outside its main area of operations.<sup>336</sup>
  - **January 12, 2015:** Boko Haram forces cross over from Nigeria into neighboring Cameroon and attack a military camp in Kolofata. The Cameroonian military repels the attack, killing 143 militants, according to the government. At least one Cameroonian soldier dies in the fight.<sup>337</sup>
  - **January 11, 2015:** A pair of child suicide bombers, both around 10 years old, blow up in an open-air market in Potiskum in Yobe state, killing at least three people.<sup>338</sup> The children are suspected to be part of the group of 200 schoolgirls kidnapped by Boko Haram in April 2014.<sup>339</sup>
  - **January 10, 2015:** A girl of around 10 years of age with a bomb strapped to her blows herself up in a market in the city of Maiduguri. At least 16 people are killed and more than 20 are injured.<sup>340</sup>
  - **January 10, 2015:** The Nigerian military repels Boko Haram fighters trying to capture Damaturu, a major northeastern town.<sup>341</sup>
  - **January 6-7, 2015:** Boko Haram raids in Baga leave dozens dead after militants burn homes and buildings while indiscriminately shooting people.<sup>342</sup>
  - **January 5, 2015:** Boko Haram uploads a video to YouTube of its leader, Abubakar Shekau, threatening to overrun Cameroon unless it throws out its constitution and embraces Islam.<sup>343</sup>
  - **January 4, 2015:** Boko Haram announces it has captured the northeastern Nigerian town of Baga. During its weekend raid Boko Haram destroys about 620 buildings in Baga and more than 3,100 in neighboring Doron Baga, according to Amnesty International.<sup>344</sup> Reports later surface that Boko Haram killed 2,000 people during its capture of Baga.<sup>345</sup> The Nigerian government later says only 150 people, including militants, actually died, but Amnesty International says the death toll is much higher than the official numbers.<sup>346</sup>
  - **January 3, 2015:** Boko Haram fighters take control of the northeast Nigerian town of Baga and a nearby military base. Hundreds of civilians are killed in the ensuing days.<sup>347</sup> Baga hosts the headquarters of a multinational force from Niger, Nigeria, Chad, and Cameroon.<sup>348</sup>
  - **January 1, 2015:** Boko Haram militants attack a bus in northern Cameroon, killing at least 15 people.<sup>349</sup>
  - **December 31, 2014:** Gunmen suspected of belonging to Boko Haram kidnap 40 young men and boys, mostly between the ages of 15 and 23, from the village of Malari in northeastern Nigeria.<sup>350</sup>
  - **December 30, 2014:** 15 people are killed after Boko Haram militants open fire in Kautikari, a town near the Cameroonian border.<sup>351</sup>
  - **December 22, 2014:** Boko Haram is responsible for a bomb that goes off in a bus station near Gombe city, Nigeria. At least 20 people were killed.<sup>352</sup>
  - **December 21, 2014:** Boko Haram releases a video of its militants killing civilians. They explain that the individuals are being killed because “they are infidels.” In the video, the leader states, “from now, killing, slaughtering, destructions and bombing will be our religious duty anywhere we invade.”<sup>353</sup>
  - **December 18, 2014:** A suspected Boko Haram militant kills 32 and kidnaps 172 women and children during a raid in Northeastern Nigeria.<sup>354</sup>
  - **December 13, 2014:** Boko Haram fighters kill 35 people and kidnap about 185 others in a remote farming village in northeastern Nigeria called Gumsuri.<sup>355</sup>
  - **December 11, 2014:** Boko Haram claim responsibility for twin bombs that explode in the city of Jos, in central Nigeria, killing 31.<sup>356</sup>
  - **December 10, 2014:** Boko Haram dispatch two female suicide bombers at a textile market in the city of Kano, killing six.<sup>357</sup>
  - **December 1, 2014:** Boko Haram militants launch an attack on government, police and military buildings in Damaturu. The attack involves two female suicide bombers detonating bombs at the central Maiduguri market.<sup>358</sup>
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***Boko Haram***

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- **November 30, 2014:** Boko Haram militants raid a mostly Christian town in northeast Nigeria after nightfall, killing “scores” of people. Eyewitness accounts tell of 30 men riding into the town on motorcycles throwing bombs into houses and shooting the people who flee.<sup>359</sup>
- **November 28, 2014:** Gunmen purportedly belonging to Boko Haram set off three bombs and open fire on worshippers at a mosque in northern Nigeria’s biggest city, Kano. The attack kills at least 81 people.<sup>360</sup>
- **November 27, 2014:** An attack at a northeast Nigerian bus station—purportedly carried out by Boko Haram militants—kills 40 people including five soldiers.<sup>361</sup>
- **November 26, 2014:** Boko Haram insurgents attack two villages bordering the town of Chibok, where nearly 300 schoolgirls were kidnapped in April 2014. The attack leaves more than 20 dead, and left nearly all the houses in the villages “burnt to ash.”<sup>362</sup>
- **November 25, 2014:** Two female suicide bombers belonging to Boko Haram kill 44 people in an attack in the northeastern city of Maiuguri. The first attacker detonated her bomb, killing three women. When rescuers rushed to the scene, the second girl set off her explosives, killing dozens more.<sup>363</sup>
- **November 24, 2014:** At 09:00 Nigerian time, Boko Haram insurgents flood the town of Damasak in northeast Nigeria, killing an unknown number of people. An eyewitness says that the militants “fired shots into the houses to force people out... many people have died.”<sup>364</sup>
- **November 23, 2014:** Boko Haram militants murder 48 fish vendors in northeastern Nigeria. Some victims’ throats are slit, while others are tied up and drowned in Lake Chad. News regarding the attack was slow to surface because Boko Haram militants had destroyed cell towers in the area in previous attacks.<sup>365</sup>
- **November 21, 2014:** At least 45 people are “slaughtered” by Boko Haram militants in an attack. The attack is believed to be in retaliation to an incident two days prior in which soldiers shot four of the group’s members. According to an eyewitness, the militants “tied peoples’ hands behind their backs and slit their throats like animals.”<sup>366</sup>
- **November 14, 2014:** Boko Haram insurgents recapture the town of Chibok in northeastern Nigeria, where nearly 300 girls were abducted seven months prior. The militants entered the town “shooting from pickup trucks and motorcycles,” forcing thousands to flee.<sup>367</sup>
- **November 10, 2014:** A Boko Haram suicide bomber disguised in a school uniform sets off explosives at a high school in northern Nigeria, killing 48 students and wounding 79.<sup>368</sup>
- **November 7, 2014:** A suicide bomber suspected of belonging to Boko Haram kills at least 7 people outside of a bank in northeast Nigeria.<sup>369</sup>
- **November 6, 2014:** Boko Haram militants raid Ashaka cement factory and steal dynamite from its quarry.<sup>370</sup>
- **November 3, 2014:** A suicide attack in the northeast Nigerian town of Potiskum kills 29 at a Shiite ceremony. Authorities hold Boko Haram accountable.<sup>371</sup>
- **November 2, 2014:** Militants armed with guns and explosives attack Koton Karfe prison in central Kogi state, freeing 144 inmates. Boko Haram is linked to the attack.<sup>372</sup>
- **October 31, 2014:** A car bomb kills at least 10 at a bus stop in northeastern Nigeria.<sup>373</sup>
- **October 23, 2014:** Suspected Boko Haram militants kidnap at least 25 girls from a town in northeastern Nigeria.<sup>374</sup>
- **October 22, 2014:** Boko Haram is suspected to be behind a bomb that exploded at a bus station in northern Nigeria, killing at least five and wounding 12.<sup>375</sup>
- **October 18, 2014:** Boko Haram attacks the village of Dzur, killing at least eight.<sup>376</sup> Gunmen also abduct around 60 Nigerians from a village bordering Cameroon.<sup>377</sup>
- **September 25, 2014:** Boko Haram kills 18 people in an attack in Shaffa, Nigeria.<sup>378</sup>
- **September 20, 2014:** Boko Haram kills four civilians in Cameroon. Over 40,000 Nigerians have fled to Cameroon in order to escape Boko Haram.<sup>379</sup>
- **September 18, 2014:** Boko Haram suicide bombers kill 15 people at a Nigerian teachers’ college. The bombers open fire at students and then detonate explosives in a crowded lecture hall.<sup>380</sup>



***Boko Haram***

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- **September 6, 2014:** Boko Haram militants attack the town of Gulak near the Cameroon border. Eyewitnesses state that the fighters “went from house to house shooting people.”<sup>381</sup>
  - **September 2, 2014:** Boko Haram attacks and attempts to seize the town of Bama in northeast Nigeria. Nigerian Military officials are able to repel the attack and kill 70 Boko Haram fighters, but the group returns the next day and succeeds in seizing the town.<sup>382</sup>
  - **August 21, 2014:** Boko Haram seizes another town, Buni Yadi in Yobe state, reflecting an apparent strategic shift toward taking and holding territory in order to achieve its goal of establishing an Islamist state.<sup>383</sup>
  - **August 21, 2014:** Boko Haram seizes a riot police training academy in northern Nigeria, driving out recruits.<sup>384</sup>
  - **August 12, 2014:** Hundreds of thousands of Nigerians flee attacks from Boko Haram in the north east of Nigeria. Multinational agencies have said they are now sheltering more than 40,000 people.<sup>385</sup>
  - **August 11, 2014:** Boko Haram kidnaps at least 97 men and boys and kills 28 people, and injures 27 others, in a raid on villages in Borno state.<sup>386</sup>
  - **August 6, 2014:** Boko Haram seizes the town of Gwoza in Borno state, killing 100.<sup>387</sup>
  - **July 30, 2014:** A female suicide bomber blows herself up in the city of Kano killing 6. This is the third suicide attack carried out by a female suicide bomber. According to security analysts, it is not clear whether the group is recruiting female bombers or forcing kidnapped girls to carry out suicide missions.<sup>388</sup>
  - **July 28, 2014:** Boko Haram members kidnap the wife of Amadou Ali, Cameroon’s vice prime minister and one of the country’s most visible political figures.<sup>389</sup>
  - **July 23, 2014:** Two suicide attacks in Kaduna kill 82 people. One of the attacks was aimed at opposition leader and former president, Muhammadu Buhari. It is widely suspected that Boko Haram is responsible for the attacks.<sup>390</sup> There was widespread speculation in the Nigerian media that the attack was an indication of Boko Haram’s strategy to further destabilize Nigeria.
  - **July 19, 2014:** Members of Boko Haram attack the village of Abbas Gava in northeastern Nigeria.<sup>391</sup>
  - **June 25, 2014:** Twin bomb attacks in Abuja and Lagos kill at least 22 people. Boko Haram has claimed responsibility for the attack in both cities. If true, this would be the first attack by Islamist militants in Lagos.<sup>392</sup>
  - **May 21, 2014:** Boko Haram gunmen kill at least 27 people in towns Sharwa and Alagano.<sup>393</sup>
  - **May 20, 2014:** Twin bomb attacks in Jos kills at least 118 people.<sup>394</sup>
  - **May 5, 2014:** Boko Haram militants kill more than 300 residents in the town of Gamboru Ngala.<sup>395</sup>
  - **May 2, 2014:** A car bomb explodes on a busy road in Abuja, killing at least 19. The attack happened days before Nigeria was due to host the World Economic Forum on Africa.<sup>396</sup>
  - **April 14, 2014:** Boko Haram kidnaps more than 200 girls from a school in the northern town of Chibok in Borno state, triggering international condemnation and viral social media demands to “Bring Back Our Girls.”<sup>397</sup>
  - **April 14, 2014:** Twin bomb attack claimed by Boko Haram at Abuja bus station kills more than 70 people.<sup>398</sup>
  - **September 29, 2013:** Boko Haram gunmen attack agricultural school in Yobe, killing 50 male students.<sup>399</sup>
  - **September 19, 2013:** Boko Haram militants attacked city of Benisheik in Borno state, killing at least 87 people.<sup>400</sup>
  - **May 7, 2013:** About 200 armed Boko Haram fighters storm a police station, military barracks, and government buildings in Bama, killing 55 and freeing 105 prisoners. The BBC reports that “The fighters reportedly launched the attack in armored vehicles mounted with machine guns... [suggesting] that they are becoming better-resourced and they can adapt to the changing terrain.”<sup>401</sup>
  - **February 19, 2013:** Boko Haram carries out its first cross-border operation and first kidnapping,<sup>402</sup> taking hostage a French family of seven in Cameroon.<sup>403</sup> The family is later released, reportedly in exchange for ransom, though the French and Cameroonian governments deny paying one.
  - **April 26, 2012:** Boko Haram bombs the offices of the newspaper *ThisDay*.<sup>404</sup>
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***Boko Haram***

- **December 2011:** Boko Haram instigates a number of bomb attacks across Nigeria on Christmas Day including at St Theresa's church in Madalla, a church in the city of Jos, three attacks in northern Yobe state and two attacks in town of Damaturu and Gadaka.<sup>405</sup>
- **November 15, 2011:** A police vehicle within the motorcade of the Borno state governor, Kashim Shettima, is attacked with a bomb in Maiduguri.<sup>406</sup>
- **November 4, 2011:** Boko Haram attacks a number of targets in Yobe, Damaturu and Borno states, targeting security forces and their offices, markets and 11 churches. At least 100 people are killed.<sup>407</sup>
- **August 26, 2011:** A suicide car bombing of the U.N. building in Abuja kills at least 21 people and injures dozens.<sup>408</sup> Boko Haram claims responsibility for the attack, the group's first strike on a foreign target.<sup>409</sup> Some security analysts claim that the sophisticated execution of the attacks hints to support from transnational terrorist organizations such as Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM).<sup>410</sup>
- **June 16, 2011:** In the first suicide bombing in Nigerian history and the first such attack by Boko Haram, a suicide bomber detonates a car bomb at the Nigerian police's headquarters in Abuja, killing between six and eight people. The attack marks a new degree of sophistication in the way it is carried out.<sup>411</sup>
- **December 31, 2010:** The group sets off a bomb near barracks in Abuja on New Year's Eve, killing at least 4 people.<sup>412</sup>
- **December 24-28, 2010:** Boko Haram claims responsibility for a twin bombing in Jos, a city in central Nigeria, killing at least 38 people on Christmas Eve. On the same day, two bombs also go off in two churches in Maiduguri.<sup>413</sup>
- **2010:** Boko Haram members return to Maiduguri, instigating attacks against police stations and military barracks to avenge the killing of Yusuf. The group also attacks a local jail, freeing prisoners, and begins attacks against Christians, critical Muslim clerics, suspected collaborators, U.N. agencies, bars, and schools. Initial attacks mainly constitute of shootings.<sup>414</sup>
- **July 2009:** Boko Haram members set churches, a police station, and a prison on fire in Maiduguri, killing hundreds.<sup>415</sup> The government responds by arresting 700 Boko Haram members and laying siege to the mosque in Maiduguri. In response, Boko Haram members begin to indiscriminately kill police officers and civilians. After regaining control of the town, the police and military crackdown on the group, allegedly killing hundreds of Boko Haram members, including Yusuf (who dies in police custody).<sup>416</sup>
- **April 2007:** Assassination of Sheikh Ja'afar Mahmoud Adam, a prominent, popular cleric and regular preacher at the Ndimi mosque in Maiduguri shortly before the 2007 presidential election.<sup>417</sup>
- **December 2003:** Attack on a number of police stations in Kanamma, Yobe state by a group then referred to as the Nigerian Taliban. Some of its members later went on to become members of Boko Haram.<sup>418</sup>

<sup>122</sup> "Suspected Jihadists Kill Seven, Kidnap 22 In Nigeria," Agence France Presse, May 6, 2023, <https://www.barrons.com/news/suspected-jihadists-kill-seven-kidnap-22-in-nigeria-90c6efb2>.

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**Designations:**

*Designations by the U.S. Government:*

- **June 21, 2012:** The State Department designates Boko Haram leaders Abubakar Shekau, Khalid al-Barnawi, and Abubakar Adam Kamar as Specially Designated Global Terrorists.<sup>419</sup>
- **November 14, 2013:** The State Department designates Boko Haram and Ansaru as Foreign Terrorist Organizations and Specially Designated Global Terrorists.<sup>420</sup>
- **December 1, 2015:** The Department of the Treasury designates senior Boko Haram leaders Mohammed Nur and Mustapha Chad, pursuant to Executive Order (E.O.) 13224.<sup>421</sup>

*Designations by Foreign Governments and Organizations:*

- Australia—listed Boko Haram as a terrorist organization on June 26, 2014.<sup>422</sup>
- Canada—listed Boko Haram as a terrorist entity on December 24, 2013.<sup>423</sup>
- United Nations—the UN Security Council’s al Qaeda Sanctions Committee added Boko Haram to its list of designated entities on May 22, 2014.<sup>424</sup>

United Nations—the U.N. Security Council’s al Qaeda Sanctions Committee added Ansaru to its list of designated entities on June 26, 2014.<sup>425</sup>

United Nations—the U.N. Security Council’s al Qaeda Sanctions Committee added Abubakar Mohammed Shekau to its list of designated individuals on June 26, 2014.<sup>426</sup>

- EU—designated Boko Haram as a terrorist organization on May 28, 2014.<sup>427</sup>
- United Kingdom—listed Boko Haram as a financial sanctions target on May 29, 2014.<sup>428</sup>

United Kingdom—listed Abubakar Mohammed Shekau as a financial sanctions target on July 8, 2014.<sup>429</sup>

United Kingdom—proscribed Ansaru (a.k.a. Vanguard for the Protection of Muslims in Black Africa) in November 2012 as “broadly aligned with al-Qaeda,” and listed the group as a financial sanctions target on July 8, 2014.<sup>430</sup>

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**Associations:**

*Ties to Extremist Entities:*

- [Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb \(AQIM\)](#)  
Boko Haram has received limited funding from AQIM.<sup>431</sup> Boko Haram members have also allegedly attended AQIM training camps.<sup>432</sup>
- [Al-Shabab](#)  
According to the U.S. military, there are indications that al-Shabab and Boko Haram are allegedly sharing money and explosive material.<sup>433</sup>
- **Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO)**  
The two organizations appear to support each other's operations.<sup>434</sup>
- [ISIS](#)  
In March 2015, Abubakar Shekau pledged allegiance to ISIS in an audio message.<sup>435</sup> ISIS leader [Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi](#) accepted the pledge soon after.<sup>436</sup> As of March 2016, approximately 1,000 Boko Haram operatives are believed to be fighting alongside ISIS in Libya. ISIS operatives reportedly hire special smugglers to transport Boko Haram militants quickly from Nigeria to Libya, avoiding typical stops on the smuggling route.<sup>437</sup>

*Ties to other entities:*

- **Saudi Arabia**  
Boko Haram appears to have some connections to Saudi Arabia. The group has allegedly received funding from Saudi organizations and Boko Haram founder Mohammed Yusuf allegedly sought refuge there from Nigerian security forces in 2004.<sup>438</sup>

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## *Boko Haram*

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### **Media Coverage:**

#### *Western Media*

Until the kidnapping of 200 schoolgirls in Chibok in April 2014 leading to a global outcry and large-scale media coverage of Boko Haram, Western coverage of the group has been limited and restricted to sporadic attention following the violent attacks of the group in recent years. While its aspiration as an Al Qaeda-like organization and its links to transnational terrorist organizations have been noted in the media, the group has been mainly viewed as a domestic terrorist organization fueled by local grievances and sectarian tension, which reflects the assessment of most Western governments of the group.

Boko Haram first rose to international attention following violent clashes with Nigerian police forces in July 2009. While one of the nicknames of the group, “Nigerian Taliban,” was picked up by the Western press, *The Guardian*’s David Smith emphasized the domestic focus of the group around local grievances and sectarian tensions, arguing that Boko Haram “models itself on the Taliban but has no known link.”<sup>439</sup>

With the frequency, scale, and violence of attacks by Boko Haram increasing since 2010, media coverage of the group became more frequent. Yet the exact nature of the group remained elusive to many commentators. In *The New York Times*, Jean Herskovits argued “[T]here is no proof that a well-organized, ideologically coherent terrorist group called Boko Haram even exists today. Evidence suggests instead that, while the original core of the group remains active, criminal gangs have adopted the name Boko Haram to claim responsibility for attacks when it suits them.”<sup>440</sup> Similarly Reuters’ Joe Brook asked, “Is Boko Haram just the latest in a long list of violent spasms in Nigeria, or is it the next battalion of global jihadists, capable of thrusting Africa’s most populous nation into civil war?” He went on to argue that “Boko Haram remains firmly focused on domestic Nigerian issues.” However a “small, increasingly ambitious and sophisticated group of extremists controls the very top of the group. A handful of those members have received training outside Nigeria, including from AQIM.”<sup>441</sup>

When Boko Haram bombed a UN building in Nigeria’s capital Abuja in August 2011, links of the group to international terrorist organizations such as al-Qaeda were widely mentioned in the press based on both the type of target and sophistication of the attack. Nigeria’s Minister of State for Foreign Affairs was cited by the BBC saying “This is not an attack on Nigeria but on the global community,” she said. “An attack on the world.”<sup>442</sup> Following a proliferation of further attacks, the U.S. army starts to provide counter-insurgency training to Nigerian troops to combat what was described in the *Guardian* as an “armed Islamic insurgency.”

Following a statement by Abubakar Shekau posted on YouTube in January 2012, stating that Boko Haram was “at war with Christians,” media reports begin to highlight Boko Haram’s global ambition, arguing that “the group’s leadership would like to be seen as part of a global jihad.”<sup>443</sup>

As Boko Haram began to professionalize its attacks, the group also began to manage its relationship with Western media outlets in a different way. Rather than allowing individual members of the group to talk to a range of journalists, a spokesperson with the name of “Abu Qaqa” begins to appear and contact journalists to link attacks to Boko Haram. At the same time, the leader of the Abubakar Shekau begins to frequently post videos of the group on YouTube.

In January 2012, Abu Qaqa agreed to an exclusive interview with the *Guardian* attempting to justify the group’s violent attacks with the failure of the Nigerian government and portraying Boko Haram as a popular movement. “It’s the secular state that is responsible for the woes we are seeing today. People should understand that we are not saying we have to rule Nigeria, but we have been motivated by the stark injustice in the land. People underrate us but we have our sights set on [bringing sharia to] the whole world, not just Nigeria... People were singing songs in [northern cities] Kano and Kaduna saying: ‘We want Boko Haram.’”<sup>444</sup>

As Boko Haram’s attacks particularly against Christians continued and escalated, the U.S. Department of State came under increasing pressure by Congress and the Justice Department to designate the group as a Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO). With a group of prominent academics urging then-Secretary of State Hillary Clinton to refrain from a designation, a public debate ensues in the U.S. over the question. Picking up on this point, the *International Business Times* emphasizes the limited usefulness of a designation concluding that “the U.S. needs to stop treating this as a security issue and start treating it for what it is—a political issue.”<sup>445</sup>

It was the kidnapping of 200 girls in April 2014 in the state of Chibok that led to large-scale Western media coverage of Boko Haram, prompting a global social media campaign in response. But despite global attention, the response of Western governments remained limited. Commenting in the

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Washington Post, Sarah Chayes argued that “amid the pressure to respond to the anguish, the United States is right not to overdo its counterterrorism assistance to Abuja,” stating that “much of the responsibility for the rise of the Boko Haram extremist group may lie with the Nigerian government itself.”<sup>446</sup> In the midst of the widespread public outrage over the kidnapping of the girls, media attention returns to the question of why Boko Haram had not been targeted by the U.S. administration earlier and designated as an FTO.<sup>447</sup>

While Western media interest in Boko Haram has increased over the last years, most commentators continue to view the activities of the group predominately through a prism of domestic grievances rather than a regional or global jihadist agenda. However, commentators increasingly compare Boko Haram to other regional terrorist groups and point to an agenda that is more regionally rather domestically focused. Thus, Colin Freeman argued in *The Telegraph* that “like al-Shabaab in Somalia and Isis in Syria and Iraq, a group that was unheard just a few years ago is now a major threat to the stability of the region.”<sup>448</sup> Similarly Robin Simcox stated on Al Jazeera English that “ignoring the long-standing connections Boko Haram has to al-Qaeda, or betting that Boko Haram's focus will remain local is not a policy. It is willful blindness.”<sup>449</sup>

<sup>439</sup> David Smith, “Nigerian 'Taliban' offensive leaves 150 dead,” *Guardian*, July 27, 2009, <http://www.theguardian.com/world/2011/nov/08/nigerian-taliban-us-boko-haram>.

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<sup>445</sup> Ryan Villarreal, U.S., “Nigeria at odds over designation of Boko Haram as Terrorist Organisation,” *International Business Times*, May 29, 2012, <http://www.ibtimes.com/us-nigeria-odds-over-designation-boko-haram-terrorist-organization-700515>.

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<sup>447</sup> Colin Freeman, “Missing Nigerian girls: whatever happened to #Bringbackourgirls?” *Telegraph*, July 14, 2014, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/nigeria/10947211/Missing-Nigerian-girls-whatever-happened-to-Bringbackourgirls.html>.

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<sup>449</sup> Robin Simcox, “Boko Haram and defining the ‘al Qaeda network,’” Al Jazeera, June 6, 2014, <http://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/opinion/2014/06/boko-haram-al-qaeda-201463115816142554.html>.



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**Rhetoric:**

*Abubakar Shekau, video message released on YouTube, December 29, 2016*

“Our mission is to establish an Islamic caliphate [in Nigeria].”<sup>450</sup>

*Abubakar Shekau, video message released on YouTube, December 29, 2016*

“I am here, well and alive...the battle is just beginning.”<sup>451</sup>

*Abubakar Shekau, audio message released on YouTube, November 13, 2016*

*To the West:*

“...The war has just begun.”<sup>452</sup>

*Abu Musab al-Barnawi, interview in ISIS’s magazine al-Naba, August 2016*

“[We will] booby-[trap] and [blow] up every church that we are able to reach, and [kill] all of those who we find from the citizens of the Cross.”<sup>453</sup>

*Abu Musab al-Barnawi, interview in ISIS’s magazine al-Naba, August 2016*

“[Boko Haram] remain[s] a force to be reckoned with.”<sup>454</sup>

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<sup>450</sup> Associated Press, “Boko Haram leader: ‘The battle is just beginning.’” *USA Today*, December 31, 2016, <http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2016/12/31/boko-haram-leader-battle-just-beginning/96034042/>.

<sup>451</sup> Associated Press, “Boko Haram leader: ‘The battle is just beginning.’” *USA Today*, December 31, 2016, <http://www.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2016/12/31/boko-haram-leader-battle-just-beginning/96034042/>.

<sup>452</sup> Agence France-Presse, “Boko Haram leader warns Trump ‘war has just begun.’” Yahoo News, November 14, 2016, <https://www.yahoo.com/news/boko-haram-leader-warns-trump-war-just-begun-093829678.html>.

<sup>453</sup> Dionne Searcey and Eric Schmitt, “Boko Haram May Have a New Leader, ISIS Magazine Suggests,” *New York Times*, August 3, 2016, <http://www.nytimes.com/2016/08/04/world/asia/boko-haram-may-have-a-new-leader-isis-magazine-suggests.html>.

<sup>454</sup> “Boko Haram in Nigeria: Abu Musab al-Barnawi named as new leader,” BBC News, August 3, 2016, <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-africa-36963711>.