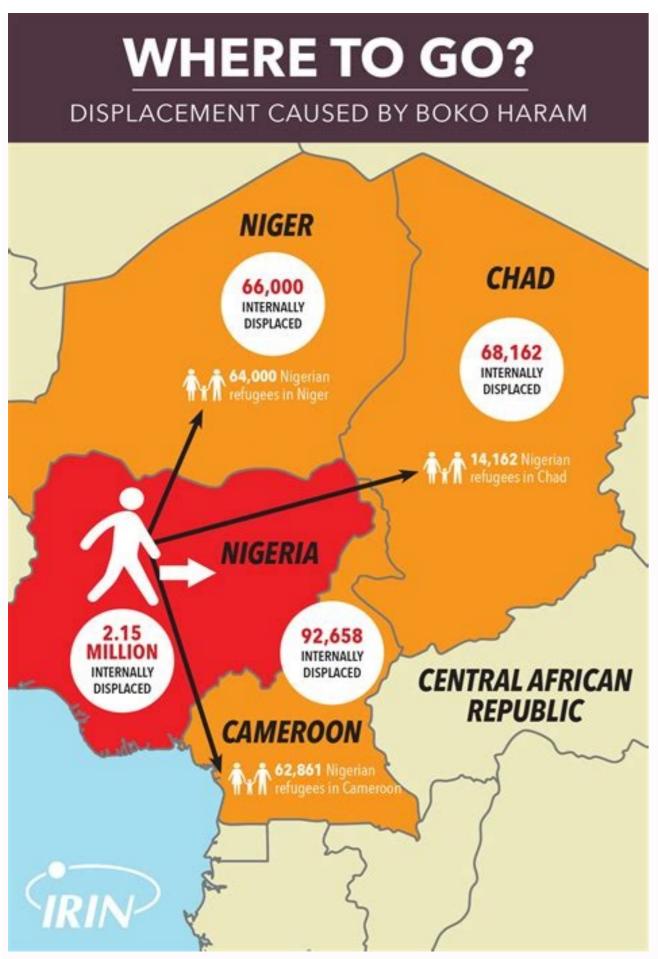
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Three hundred and forty-four guys were released on Thursday after they were abducted last week by Boko Haram from his school at Nigaria, according to the governor of the state of Katsina. But some boys remain missing, said Governor Aminu Bello Masari to state television. "We recover most of the boys. They are not all," he said on the state channel Nta, observing that the boys who were released were found in a forest in the neighboring state of Zamfara. The Nigerian spokesman Abdul Labaran said in a statement that the boys were being taken to the city of Katsina and who would meet with his families, informed BBC. A father waits outside the Government School of Science in Kankara, northwest of the state of Katsina, Nigaria, December 16, 2020. The news arrives shortly after a video was launched on Thursday, which supposedly showed Some of the hundreds of Nigerian students abducted with the Boko Haram militant group. The statement of labaran ¢ s also said that the video was authentic, but a message from the group's leader was from an imitator. Veheo, disclosed in social networks, showed a group of boys in a wooded area to be imploring the security forces that abandoned the area. Reuters and the French news AFP could not immediately confirm the authenticity of the video, but the AFP reported having received the filming on the same channel previously used by Boko Haram. The Jihadista group claimed at this week the responsibility for the abductions of December 11 in the northwest of Nigaria, but did not present evidence. If the claims of Boko Haramà ¢ s are varying, their presence in the country, in the north-west of the state of Katsin, indicates that it has expanded their activities to a new territory. File - School bags and materials belonging to the students of the Government School of Science are seen in the ground where gunmen rapped students in Kankara in the northwest of the state of Nigéria, December 15, 2020. The video, which featured the Boko Haram logo, showed a distressed teenager surrounded by a large group of young men claiming to be one of 520 students abducted by Abu Shekau's gang. Last Friday's raid on a school in rural Kankara was first attributed to criminals terrorizing the area for years. But Boko Haram subsequently claimed responsibility for the incursion, which took place hundreds of kilometers from his homeland a day ago. © Each block, in Nigga's northeast © Laugh. The Nigerian government did not immediately comment on the launch of the car. At 2014, Boko Haram abducted more than 270 girls from the northeastern Nigerian city of Chibok. Dozens of the girls never returned to their homes. nnbk910k) -boko haram stock videos'-royalty-free footagennbk910k) -boko haram stock videos'-royalty-free footagennbk905p) -boko haram stock videos'-royalty-free footagenn haram stock videos'-royalty-free footage Sunni Islamic terrorism in Sub-Saharan Africa This article needs to be updated. Please help update this article to reflect recent events or newly available information. (March 2020) Boko Haram insurgencyPart of religious violence in Nigeria, military intervention against ISIL, and the War on Terror[48] Niger Army soldiers during an operation against Boko Haram in March 2015 (top)Nigerian CJTF militiamen in 2015 (bottom)Date26 July 2009(12years and 5months)Northern Nigerian Cameroon (from 2014)Western Chad (from 2014)[49]Status Ongoing (Map of the current military situation) Expansion of conflict in to neighboring Cameroon, Chad, Mali, and Niger[48][50] Coalition offensive in 2015 forces Boko Haram to retreat into the Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sambisa Forest Abubakar Shekau killed on 19 May 2021 amid ISWAP's capture of Sam Zirkusu [51] Paul Biya Mahamat Déby Itno Idriss Déby â Mohamed Bazoum Mahamplace in the context of very existing questions of religious violence between the Muslim and Christian communities of Niga © laugh, and the ultimate goal of insurgents is © Establishing an Islamic state in the region[77] Boko Haram's initial revolt failed, and his namesake Mohammed Yusuf was killed by the Nigerian government[78] The movement subsequently broke down into autonomous groups and started an uprising, although the rebel commander Abubakar Shekau succeeded in reaching a spirit. © A primacy among insurgents. Though challenged by internal rivals, such as the conservative faction Abu Usmatul a l-Ansari's faction and Ansaru factions, Shekau became the de facto leader of the uprising and mainly prevented by other jihadist organisations, including al-Qaeda and al-Shabaab, the tactics of Shekau were marked by extreme brutality and an explanatory target of civilians. After years of struggle, the rebels became more and more aggressive, and began to occupy large a reas in northeast Nigga. © Laugh. The violence increased dramatically in 2014 with 10.849 deaths, while Boko Haram dramatically expanded its territory[80][81][82][83] At the same time, the uprising spread to neighbouring Cameroon, Chad, Mali and Niger, thus becoming an important regional conflict in Sub-Saharan Africa[48][50][84] However, Shekau tried to improve his international position among the jihadists by tacitly aligning himself with the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant in Maron 2015, with Boko Haram becoming the "Western African Province of the Islamic State" (ISWAP)[48] The insurgents were driven away during the offensive in West Africa 2015 by a coalition of African and Western countries led by Nigga © Laughing, forcing Islamists to retreat into the Sambisa forest and bases in Lake Chad. The discontent over several issues grew Between Boko Haram. Dissidents between movement have led to the central command of self challenged the leadership of Shekau, resulting in a violent division of the insurgents. Shekau and his group have since been referred to as "Boko Haram", while dissidents have continued to operate as iswap under Abu Musab Al-Barnawi. The two factions, therefore, fought each other while insurgent against local governments. After a period of reversals, Boko Haram and ISWAP launched new offensives in 2018 and 2019, growing again in strength. When Boko Haram's insurgency was at its peak in mid-2010, it was the most lethal terrorist organization in the world, in terms of the number of people he killed. [85] [86] [86] In an attempt to secure the dialogue between the government and the mortal sect, President Jonathan's government created a committee to grant an amnesty include granting pardons to Boko Haram fighters, and also hearing cries from different ethnic groups under the sect with an attempt to end the violence perpetrated by the mortal sect. This amnesty was rejected by the sect in an audio transmission that was sent by its leader, for having, fighting to create an Islamic state in the predominantly Muslim north of Nigeria and that is the government that is committing atrocities against the Muslims. [90] Background Part of a series Onjihadism Jihad Mujahideen Istishhad Shahidka InghiDom Martyrdom Video Deceiting Terrorism Suicide Attack Jihadist International Islamic Flag Propagation and Wahabism Propagação SalaFi Jihadism Movement in Palestine Jama'at al-Tawhid wal-jihad alshabaab ansar al-islam ahrar al-Shamlam Islamic State of Iraq Islamic State Boko Haram al-Nusra Front Hayat Tahrir Al-Sham Jihadism in Asia Al-Qaeda Yemen Insurgency EastInsurgence of the Islamic Movement in Jammu and Kashmir Insurgence in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Insurgence I live in the Philippines Insurgence of the Sinai Insurgence of southern Thailand Talibanism Insurgence Mujahedines in Afghanistan Iiahadism In the Western Islamic terrorism in the Balklands Islamism in the UK Extreme Iiahadism in the United States Foreign Fighters in the Betrovia Mujahedines Boles Foreign Fighters in Syria and Iraq Terrorism Domé Stico Jihadi Tourism of Pans Natal ã, Islam Portalvte Nigerian Amalgamou both the Northern protectorate and from the South in 1914, about a dese after the defeat of Sokoto Caliphate and other Islamic states by the Britishers who would constitute a large part of the Northern Nigaria. Sir Frederick Plotted took the position of governor of both the protectorates in 1912. The aftermath of World War I saw Germany lose their collonders, one of which was of the shrimps, for French, Belgian and British mandates. The shrimps were divided into French and British parts, having this last been subdivided into south and northern parts. In the sequence of a plebiscite in 1961, the southerns from the south chose to join the niggle, a movement that joined the whole population The Nigarian Nigaria Muslim [91] The territory constituted much of what is the northeast of the Nigaria, and a large part of the areas affected by the insurrection. Early Religious violence at Nigaria This section does not guote to missing sources. The material is not supplied can be contested and removed. (NOVEMBER 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this model message) The religious conflict on the niggle dates back to 1953. The Igbo Massacre In the north that followed the same year he had a double cause the coup of the Igbo officers and the tensions (sectárias) pronate between the Igbos and the local Muslims. Places. was an important factor in the biafran secession and the resulting civil war. maitatsine main articles: maitatsine in the late 1970s and early 1980s, there was a major islamic uprising led by maitatsine in 1980, the movement continued some five years more. in the same decade, the former military ruler of Nigeria, the general ibrahim babangida matriculated Nigeria in the country, particularly among the Christian community. [92] in response, some in the Muslim community noted that certain other African Member States have smaller proportions of Muslims, as well as the diplomatic relations of Nigerian states (in 2013):[93] â Eb160; â Laure160; sharia applies in full, including the penal law â Laure160; sharia applies only in matters of personal state ââ MENIA; A This was followed by controversy over the alleged legal status of non-Muslims in the sharia system. A wave of Christian-Muslim riots soon emerged. in the main Islamic north states of Nigeria, there are a variety of Muslim groups and populations, which favor the national introduction of sharia law. [95] the demands of these populations were at least partially defended by the federal government of Nigeriatwelve states, first in the state of Zamfara, in 1999. The implementation has been widely attributed as being due to the insistence of the state Zamfara Ahmad Rufai Sani. [94] The death sentences of Amina Lawal and Safiya Hussini attracted international attention to what many saw as the severe regime of these laws. These sentences were subsequently annulled; [96] The first execution was held in 2002. Main article Blasphãesia and apostasy: The law of blasphães in the Nigaria twelve, of the thirty-six states of Nigaria, has Sunni Islam as a dominant religion. In 1999, these states have chosen to have Sharia courts as well as personalized courts. [97] A Sharia court can treat blasphonia as deserving of various punishments, and including, execution. [98] [99] In many predominantly Muslimous states, Islam's conversion for another religion, the Muslims compose 50.5% of the population. Muslims are Sunni. Christians are the second largest religious group and compose 48.2% of the population. They predominate in the central and southern part of the country. [101] For reasons to avoid controvolition politicians, religion questions were forged in the 2006 Census Nigerian. [102] [103] Home History article: Timeline of the Boko Haram Uprising Boko Haram Upri started an investigation into the group's activities in the reporting sequence that its members were armed. [105] Before that, the government would have repeatedly ignored warnings about the increasingly militant charter of the organization, including that of a military officer. [105] When the government came into action, several members of the group were arrested in Bauchi, causing deadly clashes with the Nigerian security forces in Bauchi, in the state of Borno, Potiskum in Yobe Yobe and Wudil, in the state of Kano, who led to the death of an estimated 700 people. During the fight with security forces Boko Haram fighters allegedly "used motorcycles loaded with fuel" and "arms with conducted their first terrorist attack in Borno in January, killing four people. During the following years, violence increased in terms of frequency and intensity. In seven September, a prison escape in Bauchi released more than 700 Boko There are militants, replenishing their strength. On December 24, Boko Haram used four bombs to kill 32 people in Jos, Plateau State. The same day, they killed six people in attacks on churches in Maiduguri. 2011 On 29 May, a few hours after Goodluck Jonathan was sworn as president, several bombing of Abuja's police headquarters, the first suicide attack known in Nigeria. Two months later, the United Nations building in Abuja was bombed, meaning the first time Boko Haram attacked an international organization. In four November, he carried out attacks on Damaturu in Yobe and Maiduguri, killing over a hundred people, and on 22 and 23 December colliding with security forces, resulting in at least 68 deaths. On December 25, Boko Haram attacked several churches with bombing and shooting. June 15 marked the beginning of a military effort sanctioned by the Federal Government to combat the increasing threat of Boko Haram's insurgency. With 21st. Nigerian Army Armored Brigade (21 Bde) as its core, the Task Force Restore Order (JTF ORO 1) marked the beginning of the Protracted counter-insurgency campaign (COIN) against Boko Haram. The campaign has gone through several phases and has increased greatly in scale, capacity, components and stakeholders since then. [111] The results, however, have sometimes been mixed and the Army© has been criticized for being too cynical © in its COIN. In January in Nigéria, Boko Haram attacked Mubi, Yola and Gombi, all in Adamawa state, other © Maiduguri and Kano. During the same month, Abubakar Shekau took control of the group after Yusuf's death in 2009. [112] Authorities had previously believed that Shekau had died during the 2009 uprising. At the beginning of 2012, the group was responsible for more than 900 deaths. [114] In eight March, a small special boat service team and the Nigerian army attempted to rescue two refAons, Briton Chris McManus and Franco Lamolinara Italian, being kept in Sokoto by members of the boko haram terrorist organization loyal to al-Qaeda. Both refills © killed by the kidnappers were supposedly killed. In eight April, at least 38 people were killed by a suicide bomber in Kaduna. On June 24, about forty prisoners escaped during an escape from prison in Damaturu. On June 17, at least 12 people were killed by three church bombings in Kaduna State. In November 1-2, at least twenty men were killed in the Federal ©, Mubi. On 25 December, six people were killed in Potiskum and six others in Maiduguri. In '28. In December, fifteen people were killed in a village in northeastern ©. 2013 government offensive This section needs expansion. You can help by adding to it. (September 2013) In May, Nigerian government forces launched a in the region of terminus in the attempt to dislodge hunts Boko Haram after a state of emergency was on May 14. The state of emergency which was still in force in May 2014 - applied to the states of Borno, Yobe and Adamawa in northeastern ©.[116] The offensive was initially successful, but Boko Haram rebels were able to regain their force. On February 8, the gunmen killed at least nine p.o. vaccinators in Kano.[117] On March 18, a suicide car bomber crashed a bus in Kano, killing more than 20 people. On April 16 and 17, dozens of civilians were killed during a battle in Baga, Borno, between Boko Haram (and the Nigerian army, On July 6, Boko Haram (and the Nigerian army), On July 6, Boko Haram (and the Nigerian army), On July 6, Boko Haram (and the Nigerian army), On July 6, Boko Haram (and the Nigerian army), On July 6, Boko Haram (and the Nigerian army), On July 6, Boko Haram (and the Nigerian army), On July 6, Boko Haram (and the Nigerian army), On July 6, Boko Haram (and the Nigerian army), On July 6, Boko Haram (and the Nigerian army), On July 6, Boko Haram (and the Nigerian army), On July 6, Boko Haram (and the Nigerian army), On July 6, Boko Haram (and the Nigerian army), On July 6, Boko Haram (and the Nigerian army), On July 6, Boko Haram (and the Nigerian army), On July 6, Boko Haram (and the Nigerian army), On July 6, Boko Haram (and the Nigerian arm leaving 35 dead.[119] On August 11, Boko Haram killed 44 people at a mosque in Konduga, Borno.[12] On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (12) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (12) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (13) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (14) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (15) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (15) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (15) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (15) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (15) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (15) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (15) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (15) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (15) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (15) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (15) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (15) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (15) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (15) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (15) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (15) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (15) On October 6, the Nigerian© Army won a battle against Boko Haram in Damboa, Borno. (15) On October 276 teenagers from a secondary school in Chibok, Borno.[1] The abduction was widely attributed to Boko Haram.[122] It was reported that the group had taken the girls to neighbouring Cameroon and Chad, where they were to be sold at weddings at a price below a dollar each. The abduction of eight other girls was later reported. These kidnappings raised public protests, with some demonstrators holding signs with the #BringBackOurGirls tag, which had caught international attention. [123] The Guardian reported that the Royal British Royal © Held the Turus Operation at in April© in response to the Chibok kidnapping 1/4th. A source involved with the operation told the Observer that "The girls were located in the first weeks of the RAF mission," and that "We [RAF] offered to rescue them, but the government refused, that was because heAny action is taken as a "national question", and for it to be solved by the aircraft as They were dispersed in progressively minor groups in the following months. [124] Various countries promised support for the Nigerian government and help their military with the collection of intelligence on the whereabouts of girls and the operational fields of Boko Haram. On May 13, Boko Haram ambushed Nigerian soldiers who were looking for kidnapped girls. On May 20, two bombs in the city of Jos, state of Plateau, Nigaria, were detonated, killing at least 118 people and wounding more than 56 others. The bombs exploded 30 minutes of distance, one in a marketplace at approximately 3:30, where the savers responding to the first accident were killed. [125] Although no group or individual has claimed liability, the attacks were assigned Boko Haram. [12] The first rescuers were unable to reach the scenes of accidents, like "thousands of people were fleeing from the scene in the opposite direction." The bombs were positioned to kill the most common number of people, regardless of religion, which differed from previous attacks where no-Muslims were targeted. The bombers were informed of having used a tactical "back-to-back" in which an initial pump explodes in a central location and another explodes a short period of time after the intention of killing people who work Rescue the wounded. [127] Maiduguri bombings in 2014, Boko Haram militants increased their attacks on cities and captured part of the Northeast in November 2014 The increasing intensity of The insurrection took the Nigerian government to throw an offensive and, with the help of Chad, Noger and Cameromes, regained many areas that were previously under the control of Boko Haram [128] [129] At the end of 2014, Boko Haram took Bama control, Borno, according to the residents of the city [130] in December, was reported that "too elderly people to flee from the local Gwoza Government Rea were being met and taken to two schools where militants opened fire on them "More than 50 elderly people in Bama were killed [131] Between 3 and 7 January, Boko Haram attacked the city of Baga and killed at 2.000 people [133] The biggest massacre perpetrated by Boko Haram [134] On 10 January, 19 people were killed in a suicide bombstone at a market in Maiduguri [135] The city is in the heart of Boko Haram insurrection [136] On January, 19 people were killed in a suicide bombstone at a market in Maiduguri [135] The city is in the heart of Boko Haram Map of Boko Haram insurrection [136] On January, 19 people were killed in a suicide bombstone at a market in Maiduguri [137] The city is in the heart of Boko Haram insurrection [136] On January, 19 people were killed in a suicide bombstone at a market in Maiduguri [137] The city is in the heart of Boko Haram insurrection [136] On January, 19 people were killed in a suicide bombstone at a market in Maiduguri [137] The city is in the heart of Boko Haram insurrection [137] The city is in the heart of Boko Haram insurrection [137] The city is in the heart of Boko Haram insurrection [137] The city is in the heart of Boko Haram insurrection [138] On January, 19 people were killed in a suicide bombstone at a market in Maiduguri [138] The city is in the heart of Boko Haram insurrection [138] On January, 19 people were killed in a suicide bombstone at a market in Maiduguri [138] The city is in the heart of Boko Haram insurrection [138] On January, 19 people were killed in a suicide bombstone at a market in Maiduguri [138] On January, 19 people were killed in a suicide bombstone at a market in Maiduguri [138] On January, 19 people were killed in a suicide bombstone at a market in Maiduguri [138] On January, 19 people were killed in a suicide bombstone at a market in Maiduguri [138] On January, 19 people were killed in a suicide bombstone at a market in Maiduguri [138] On January, 19 people were killed in a suicide bombstone at a market in Maiduguri [138] On January, 19 people were killed in a suicide bombstone at a market in Maiduguri [138] On January, 19 people were killed in a suicide bombstone at a market in Maiduguri [138] On January, 19 people were killed in a suicide bombstone at a market in Maiduguri [1 Territorial Control on April 10, more than 2 months after the offensive of the Western Africa 2015 on January 23, a coalition of military forces of Nigaria, Chad, Camerams and Nogger started a counter-insurrection campaign against Boko Haram [137] At dawn on January 25, Boko Haram launched a great assault from city [138] January, CNN reported that the Maiduguri attack by "hundreds of gunslingers" had been repelled another attack on Maiduguri on 31 January [140] February 4, Chad's Exchange killed more than 200 Boko Haram militants [141] February 4 and 5, Boko Haram launched an attack against the Camaroona city of Fotokol, killing 81 civilians, 13 Chadian Soldiers and 6 Cameroon Soldiers [142] February 6, Boko Haram attacked Bosso and Diffa at Nog. On February 15, a suicide It occurred in Damaturu. The 17th of February, the Nigerian military recaptured Monguno in an air raid. © Ground and land coordinated[143] A 22 in February, a suicide bombing occurred in Potiskum. February 24th, suicide bombings occurred in Potiskum and Kano. The 2nd Maroon, the Nigerian Armed Forces defeated Boko Haram at the Battle of Konduga. The 7th Maroon, the Nigerian Armed Forces defeated Boko Haram at the Battle of Konduga. The 7th Maroon, the Nigerian Armed Forces defeated Boko Haram at the Battle of Konduga. the Levant (ISIL) through © s of an audio message published in the organization account on Twitter[32][144][145] The Exodus spokesman © Nigerian warlord Sami Usman Kukasheka said that promise was a sign of weakness and that Shekau was like a "drowning man"[146] That same day, five suicide bombing explosions left 54 dead and 143 injured[147] A Sea 12, ISIL spokesman Abu Mohammad al-Adnani, He released an audible tape in which he welcomed the pledge of allegiance to the ISIL, Boko Haram was designated as the "Western African Province" of the group to West Africa[148] Following his statement of allegiance to the ISIL, Boko Haram was designated as the "Western African Province" of the group to West Africa[148] Following his statement of allegiance to the ISIL, Boko Haram was designated as the "Western African Province" of the group to West African Province of the group to West African (Islamic State West Africa, or ISWAP), while Shekau was named as its first vali (governor). Hello. © In addition, ISIL began to support Boko Haram, but also © started to interfere in their internal affairs. For example, the central leadership of the ISIL tried to reduce Boko Haram's brutality before civilians and internal Christians, as Shekau's ideology was "too extreme even for the Islamic state" [31] The Maroon 24, the residents of Damasak, Borno, They said Boko Haram had taken more than 400 women and children from the city as they fled the coalition forces that had recaptured the a rea and found a common mass grave of victims of Boko Haram [149] The 27 Maroon, the army © The Nigerian army captured Gwoza, which was believed to be the location of Boko Haram in In March, Boko Haram extremists killed 41 people, including a lawmaker, to discourage hundreds of people from voting[151] Soldiers of the Army of The Nyduring counter©ins operations against Boko Haram in In March, Boko Haram lost control of the town so f Borno de Bama[152] and Gwoza (believed to be its home," to the Nigerian army. Nigerian authorities said they had taken 11 of the 14 districts previously controlled by Boko Haram. [154] In April, four Boko Haram camps in the Sambisa Forest were overrun by the Nigerian military that freed nearly 300 women. [154] Boko Haram's force is believed to have retreated into the Mandara Mountains along the CamarÃes-© border. [155] On March 16, the Nigerian presidential election, the Nigerian Army announced that it had recaptured the town of Gwoza from Boko Haram. [157] In April, the Nigerian military was reported to have retaken most of the areas previously controlled by Boko Haram in northeastern Nigã©ria, except Sambisa. [160] In August, it was reported that more than 1,000 deaths have occurred since the inauguration of the new administration. [161] On October 10, suicide bombers attacked a market camp and refugees in Baga Sola, Lac, Chad. On October 28, it was announced that Nigerian troops had rescued 338 people from Boko Haram near the group's Sambisa forest stronghold. Of those rescued, 192 were children and 138 were women. [162] In December, Muhammadu Buhari, president of Nigéria, stated that Boko Haram was "technically defeated" [85] and it was reported that 1,000 women had been rescued from Boko Haram in January 2016.[163] On December 28, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chadian side of Lake Chad. On December 28, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chadian side of Lake Chad. On December 28, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chadian side of Lake Chad. On December 28, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chadian side of Lake Chad. On December 28, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chadian side of Lake Chad. On December 28, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chadian side of Lake Chad. On December 28, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chadian side of Lake Chad. On December 28, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chadian side of Lake Chad. On December 28, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chadian side of Lake Chad. On December 28, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chadian side of Lake Chad. On December 28, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chadian side of Lake Chad. On December 28, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chadian side of Lake Chad. On December 28, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chadian side of Lake Chad. On December 28, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chadian side of Lake Chad. On December 28, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chad. On December 28, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chad. On December 28, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chad. On December 3, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chad. On December 3, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chad. On December 3, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chad. On December 3, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chad. On December 3, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chad. On December 3, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chad. On December 3, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chad. On December 3, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chad. On December 3, suicide bombers attacked a market on the Chad. On December 3, suicide bom military sent 300 troops to Cameroon, with the approval of the Chamber. With the main mission of providing support to local forces, and conducting trails of recognition. [26] [27] The troops too © m oversee a program to transfer U.S. military vehicles to the Army © Cameroon to help in their fight against Islamic militants. [167] From May of 2016, the U.S. personnel were involved in Garoua drone operations, Northern Region, Cameroon, to help provide intelligence in the region to help local forces. There were additional drone operations based on Niger. [168] U.S. Soldiers of the Army © Trade in Cameroon as well © a m providing IED awareness training to infantry forces in the country. [169] 2016 Civil Joint Civil Force Michika Force in 2016 In January 25th, four Boko Haram Suicide Bombers killed over thirty people in Bodo, in the north, Cameroon. [170] In the middle of January 25th, four Boko Haram Suicide Bombers killed by Boko Haram in Dalori, Borno. In 9th February, two young suicide-stricken men killed at least 60 people in a camp of internally displaced people in Dikwa, BORDA. In 16's tide, two suicide bombers killed 22 people on the outskirts of Maiduguri. In maroon, Boko Haram was reported to have used islands in Lake Chad as bases. [171] As the power of Boko Haram was reported to have used islands in Lake Chad as bases. These elements repeatedly tried to convince Shekau to change his tactics or his extreme ideas (such as considering all an apstat that does not face him openly, including all the Mumen). Shekau refused to move, and openly disobeyed the "caliph" of Isil Abu Bakr Al-Baghdad in relation to several matters. ISIL and parts of Boko Haram eventually came to the conclusion that this was no longer tolerable, in which Shekau was removed from his position as Validity of the Western Province of Isil in August. Abu Musab Al-Barnawi, son of Boko Haram Founder Mohammed was appointed his successor. This event resulted in an open division among nigerian insurgents. Shekau refused to accept his It brought together a large number of supporters and violently opposes Barnawi and isil's central command. In turn, Barnawi and those who were loyal to him declared Shekau Khawarij's group. [31] The two insurgent factions later became entirely separate organizations, with Shekau's followers re-adopting his old name "Jamaa African'at Ahl as-Sunnah lid-Da'wah wa'l-JihAchar African" while Barnawi's forces continued to operate as "Province of the Islamic State of West Africa" (ISWAP). The two groups are generally hostile and fight each other, although it is possible that they occasionally cooperate against their common enemies. In 31° August, Major General Lucky Irabor said the militants now controlled only a few villages and towns near Lake Chad and the Sambisa Forest. He also said the military hoped to recapture the group's final stronghold in the Sambisa Forest, effectively reducing Boko Haram to a rebel stronghold. [174][175][176] This religion left Boko Haram without any territorial exploitation; However, Boko Haram militants attacked a Nigerian army base in Yobe, killing five soldiers. In response, the army out attacks. [177] 2017 IDPs of the conflict in Maiduguri On 7 January, a group of Boko Haram militants attacked a Nigerian army base in Yobe, killing five soldiers. In response, the army base in Yobe, killing five soldiers in Yobe, k launched retaliatory attacks and killed 15 militants. [178] On January 17, a Nigerian Air © Force jet mistakenly bombed an identification camp near the Cameroonian border in Rann, Borno, confusing it with a Boko Haram camp. [179][180][181] The air © left 115 people dead. [182] On 22 March, at least six people were killed and 16 wounded when four female suicide bombers blew themselves up on the outskirts of the city of Maiduguri. [183] On 22 March, the Nigerian Department of of State (DSS) announced that a suspected member of Boko Haram had been arrested in Yobe State. The suspect confessed details of a plan to attack the American and British embassies, and other Western targets in Abuja. The DSS also © later announced that between 25 and 26 March, five suspected Boko Haram members had been arrested, thus thwarting the plot. In April 2, the Nigerian © army said it had detained about 126 Boko

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Haram terror suspects in the internally displaced persons camp in Damboa, Borno. [186] Soldiers© of the Nigerian army during counter-insurgency against Boko Haram militants kidnapped about forty young adults, women and children and killed 18 in the town of Banki, 130Å Eb160km southeast of
Maiduguri, Borno state, on the border of NigA©ria and Cameroon. Boko Haram was reported to have killed 380 people between April and September in the area of Lake Chad. About three million children. [188] In November, a suicide
bomber killed fifty people at a mosque in Mubi. In December, fighters believed to belong to ISWAP attacked a patrol of the U.S.. Army Special Forces and Nigerian soldiers in the lake chad region of NAger. The troops of the league were able to repel the attack without suffering any casualties. [189][190] On 16 February, three suicide bombers killed
about twenty people in Konduga. In February 19th, Boko Haram kidnapped 110 schoolgirls from Dapchi, Yobe. In MarAso, two major insurgent factions were still active, and continued to carry out an insurance campaign against the government: Followers of Abubakar Shekau (Boko Haram) operated mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-
Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while aburman faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, whi
Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while abu musab al-Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, while aburman faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno, whi
 Barnawi faction (ISWAP) was operating mainly in southern Borno located around Lake Chad. [37] In 26th April, the Boko Haram bombers killed at least four civilians on the outskirts of The largest city of Borno. A battle of subsequent weapons and lacrimal gains launched by security forces repelled attackers, but left two wounded officers and other
wounded. [191] On May 1, two suicide bomber killed dozens of people in Mubi. On July 15, hundreds of Nigerian soldiers disappeared after the attack, the attack, the attack, the attack came 24 hours after
Isil ambushed a military train in neighboring sprout. The base attack resulted in a battle that lasted more than an hour, is unknown if there was some vitims, this attack marks the first great gain of Boko Haram since 2015. [192] On September 8, Iswap Fighters were
able to capture the city of Gudumbali in the center of Borno, marking his first great gain in almost two years. [193] The next day, the province of Isil's West Africa released a video showing fighter images with the Nigerian Exchange in the area. [194] At the end of December, Iswap launched another offensive and captured berry in the state of
northeast. [172] In November, fighting and around Lake Chad intensified, starting the Chad Basin Campaign, which lasted until February 2020. On November 18, Iswap fighters attacked a military base in Metele, Borno, by killing at least 118 soldiers while at least 153 others were losing after the attack, the militants also took tanks, armored
vehicles, artillery, weapons and ammunition. [195] [196] [197] presence 2019 and Iswap influence and Boko Haram in northern Nigaria, Shrimpes and Noque at the beginning of 2019, after the victories of the rebels during the initial Chad campaign, this Section It needs expansion. You can help by expanding it. (October 2021) Barnawi Iswap
launched a large In January, attacking several Nigerian military bases, including those at Magumeri and Gajiram. Gajiram also © It has overtaken and destroyed the city of Rann, moving its inhabitants once again. The destruction of Rann was initially attributed to ISWAP,[172][199] but Boko Haram of Shekau later claimed responsibility[199] Three
suicide bombers Boko Haram killed thirty people in Konduga, Borno, the 16th of June. Boko Haram shot at least 65 people in Nganzai, Borno, who were on bread. © home after a funeral on the 27th of July. 2020-A-6 in January, Boko Haram bombed a market in Gamboru, Borno, killing at least 38 people. In 9th February, at least thirty people were
killed in Auno, Borno [necessary quote] The 23rd Maroon army, massacred the army © Chad and Nigerian. The Minister of Boko to 23 Maroon. © the disposal of Boko Haram's remains around Lake Chad, the operation
has the name of the island where Boko Haram killed a seven-hour assault, which Idrish Chadian President Dan © by said, it was the worst that the country's military ever suffered. 9th June, Boko Haram killed at least twenty soldiers in Monguno and over 40
civilians in Nganzai. The 29 of July, the convoy of the governor of Borno, Babagana Zulum, was attacked by Boko Haram. Five people were killed in combat, including three police. The governor was not injured [200] A 2nd of August, Boko Haram killed at least 18 people in a grenade attack on a displaced camp in the northern end of Cameroon. 9th
August, the ISWAP killed six French humanitarian workers and two Nigerian civilians in Koura. ©, Tillab Region © ri, Niger[201] The 6th of September, Boko Haram invaded a village in Kurmari, where four civilians were killed in their sleep. Also © They
raided two villages in the of Majduguri, six civilians were killed in this incursion[203] The Nigerian military carried out one against Boko Haram in the city of Hamdaga Makaranta, in the area of the local government of Gwoza. Five insurgents were killed and seven hostages © Several insurgents were rescued, but managed to escape. In 17th
September, Boko Haram invaded a village in Lake Chad, Chad, several civilians were kidnapped. [205] In 18th September, the Nigerian military carried out an operation there. © rea against Boko Haram in Kassa Kura in Maiduguri. Sixteen insurgents were killed, 38 were arrested, their weapons seized. Several insurgents escaped with injuries. Boko
Haram attacked Kassa in the northern Cameroon region, killing two civilians. The local vigilante group tried to protect civilians, but were less numerous by the rebels, several were wounded during the struggle. In September, the Chadian military attacked Boko Haram in the village of Barkalam, near the border with Nigga. © Laugh, 15 Boko Haram
were killed in the fight, 12-year-old © We've been rescued. Boko Haram ambushed a military convoy, killing three soldiers on site and fatally wounding Colonel Dahiru Bako. [208] In 25th September, Boko
Haram ambushed a military convoy accompanying government officials near the city of Monguno, killing 15; Eight policemen, three soldiers and four members of the Civil Task Force. On 26. By September Babagana Zulum and his convoy were attacked by Boko Haram near Baga. Zulum was unharmed, but thirty people were killed in the attack.
twelve policemen, five soldiers, four members of a million supported by the government and nine civilians. Many others were injured. In 27th September, militants from the Islamic State attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people. In 29th September, militants from the Islamic State attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people. In 29th September, militants from the Islamic State attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people. In 29th September, militants from the Islamic State attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people. In 29th September, militants from the Islamic State attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people. In 29th September, militants from the Islamic State attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people. In 29th September, militants from the Islamic State attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people. In 29th September, militants from the Islamic State attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people. In 29th September, militants from the Islamic State attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people. In 29th September, militants from the Islamic State attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people. In 29th September, militants from the Islamic State attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people. In 29th September, militants from the Islamic State attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people. In 29th September, militants from the Islamic State attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people. In 29th September, militants from the Islamic State attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people. In 29th September, militants from the Islamic State attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people. In 29th September, militants from the Islamic State attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people. In 29th September, militants from the Islamic State attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people state attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people state attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people state attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people state attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 people state attacked a train in Borno, killing 18 
rebels who put a bomb in it left the safe house and shot them. Lives Boko were killed in following gunfire, while no © of zulum's convoy was injured or killed. Sustained bullet damage convoy vehicles. [212] On November 1, Boko Haram invaded the village of Takulashi near Chibok; They came from the forest of Sambisa. Militia anti-jihadist from
Chibok Moblized on two caminhÃes and tried to defend the village, but were at a disadvantage by insurgents who managed to take advantage of one of their vehicles. Twelve people were killed and seven civilians kidnapped. [213] On November 9, the Nigerian military conducted two operations against Boko Haram. In the village of Buni Gari 5 Boko
Haram Insurgents were killed and several others were injured. Nigerian armed forces also peration. Six soldiers were killed and 26 were wounded in an ambush, several soldiers also armed forces also borno governor Babagana Zulum was
attacked while traveling to meet government officials in Baga. Seven soldiers and two civilians were killed in this ambush, but the governor was not unharmed. Your appointment has been cancelled. [215] On November 26, Boko Haram staged an attack on the mainly Crist£ village of Gabass in the far north, Cameroon. Three civilians were killed and
one was kidnapped. Boko Haram has © attacked village of Guidi ©m in distant northern region, where they set five houses on fire. [212] On December 11, Boko Haram abducted more than 330 students from the © teaching in Kankara, Katsina State. On December
12, about 70 Boko Haram militants attacked the village of Toumour in NÅger at about 17:45 GMT. At least 27 people have been killed, and several others are missing or injured. During the attack between 800 and 1000 homes, the attack between 800 homes, t
that lasted three hours. In 24th December, Boko Haram attacked Pemi's Christian village in Borno. The attackers burned ten houses and sacked food supplies that should be distributed to residents to celebrate Christian fans are likely, so many
residents have managed to escape the attack. However, eleven civilians were killed, including a Christian priest. Boko Haram kidnapped near 40 loggers in the forest, but they have not returned at night as they usually do. The next day, the
Ladder of Anti-Jihadist mileage the place mobilized a search group that was deep in the forest and recovered three bodies. In 26th December, Boko Haram invaded Villages of Shafa, Azare and Tashan Alade in Borno. Ten people were killed during the attacks, seven of them being civilians, two police officers, and a CJTF Militaman. Houses, shops,
churches and police station were burned during the attacks. On 28th December, a mine planted by Boko Haram in the village of Kayamla. They were recruited by
the government to help fight the jihadist groups when their vehicle reached a terrestrial mine, they were chasing rebels Boko Haram. [221] 2021 In three January, the multinational joint task force performed a search in Kolofata, during the three rebel boko haram struggle were killed and two were captured. The Taka Takaibango operation was
announced by the military of the Nigaria. In four January, the 16h, three members of a local surveillance committee were killed by Boko Haram in the area of the same way. form. In six January, the 16h, three members of a local surveillance committee were killed by Boko Haram in the area of the same way.
Geidam at 1:00 p.m. A rumor about insurgents scattered throughout the city soon caused regular activities to be stopped for an hour and a half, after nothing happened people continued with their regular activities to be stopped for an hour and a half, after nothing happened people continued with their regular activities. Boko Haram insurgents gathered at strategic sites such © the Geidam market with a coordinated plan at 5:30 p.m., soon after
positioning themselves in the locations where they attacked the city. The insurgents kidnapped the district chief, wounded several civilians and stole food and medical supplies. The district police later found two bodies in a burned vehicle that they believe to be members of Boko Haram. Troops from the Nigerian Brigade to 402 Special Forces
collided with elements of Boko Haram, according to the Head of Training and Operations of the Nigerian of Endago Operation was officially launched. In eight January, Boko Haram, according to the Head of Training and Operation was officially launched. In eight January, Boko Haram, according to the Head of Training and Operation was officially launched. In eight January, Boko Haram, according to the Head of Training and Operation was officially launched. In eight January, Boko Haram, according to the Head of Training and Operation was officially launched. In eight January, Boko Haram, according to the Head of Training and Operation was officially launched. In eight January, Boko Haram, according to the Head of Training and Operation was officially launched.
A female bomb exploded during the attack, killing at least 14 civilians eight of these children. [224][225]In January, at least 28 Boko Haram insurgents escaped, one Nigerian soldier was killed and one was wounded, according to the Military spokesman of
Nigã©ria. In 11 January, ISWAP ambushed the Nigerian soldiers while conducting an attack in the village of Talala, Borno. On January, ISWAP militants attacked the village of Garin Gada in Yobe, killing at least
two civilians, while stealing and squeeathing food from the village. [229] On 17 January, seven explosives were activated against a convoy of the Nigerian APC and others explosives were explosives and explosives were explosives were explosives were explosives were explosives were explosives and explosives were explosives were explosives and explosives were explosives were explosives and explosives were explosives and explosive explosives were explosives and explosive explosives are explosive explosives.
January 18, ISIS agents exchanged fire and activated several IEDs against Nigerian soldiers in Matari, about 50 km west of Maiduguri, the capital of the state of Borno. At least 20 soldiers were killed. Two ATVs, an APC, weapons and ammunition were seized. [230] On January 22, IS ambushed agents and fired
machine guns on a patrol of Nigerian existine in Borno. Seven soldiers were killed and others were injured. In addition, an ATV, weapons and ammunition have been seized. [231] On January 31, two attacks occurred in northern Nigaria. One in the village of Chap, leaving two polishes killed and two abducts. The second attack occurred in Dikwa,
resulting in the death of 2 soldiers and leaving two clapped policemen. [232] [233] On February 5, it was reported that the Nigerian troops supported by jets surpassed several Boko Haram fields in the Timbuktu triangle, including Dole Camp. They also released Talala, who was apprehended in 2013 for militants and became his second largest camp
then behind the region of Lake Chad. Alest of Talala, they also released Buk, Gorgi and forc camps in Kidari, argue, Takwala, Chowalta and Galdekore. Two high profile Iswap commanders, MODU Sulum and Ameer Modu Borzogo, fled along with some fighters during intense combats, but several other commanders and fighters were killed and many
kidnapped reforms were rescued. On February 5, Iswap agents ambushed Nigerian soldiers in the Goniri region, near the Nigerian soldiers fled. The two sides exchanged fire. Six soldiers were killed and some others were injured. The two sides exchanged fire. Six soldiers were killed and some others were injured.
villages in the northwest of The © Of Kaduna state, leading to the death of 19 people, according to the Nigerian government. [235] On February 8, ISWAP operatives attacked a Nigerian © army checkpoint in Monguno, about 70 km from the trifr area. There was a fire change. Three soldiers were killed and several others were wounded. Isis
operatives seized vehicles, weapons and ammunition. [234] On February 9, a group of Nigerian soldiers were attacked between Jakana and Mainok, about 30 km west of Maiduguri. There was a fire change. Seven soldiers were killed. In © addition, two vehicles of the © army were destroyed. Isis operatives seized weapons left on the site. [236] On
February 9, a Nigerian © army checkpoint was attacked in Geidam, Yobe, about 30 km from the Nigã © ria-Nãger border. The sides switched fire. Four soldiers were killed, three were taken prisoner and the rest fled. ISIS operatives seized weapons left at the scene and set fire to a nigerian army © vehicle. [236] On February 11, Nigerian soldiers
were ambushed in the monguno subums. An IED was activated against the soldiers, followed by an exchange of fire. Three soldiers were killed and several others were killed and several others were wounded. The rest ran away. ISWAP operatives seized an ATV and weapons. [236] On February 12, a thousand @-year-old forces supporting the Nigerian army were attacked in the
village of Gur, about 150 km south of Maidruquri in northeastern © Niqéria. There was a fire change. Four militia fighters were killed. The iswap operators set fire to four vehicles and houses belonging to the fighters. [236] On February 15, a compound of the Nigerian army was attacked© on Mars, Borno, about 40 km east of the border of
Nig©ria-Camarµes, in northeastern Nig©ria. Ten soldiers were killed in the exchange of inconium and several others were injured. They other soldiers was a group of Nigerian soldiers was left. They of they seized three vehicles, weapons and ammunition. [236] In 16 February, a group of Nigerian soldiers was left.
attacked in a village in Borno. There was one of fire. Four soldiers were killed and several others seized weapons and ammunition[236] Four police and seven civilians were killed during an ISWAP attack on the village of Bayamari in Yobe[237] An attack was carried out against the headquarters of a
thousand support for the Nigerian army © in Gubio, Borno. There was an exchange of fire. Three soldiers were killed and several others were injured. The other soldiers fled. ISIS agents seized weapons and ammunition and set fire to the vehicles [238] On February 17, a Nigerian © army convoy was ambushed and the target of gunfire in the Karito
region near Lake Chad. Three soldiers were killed and several others were killed and several others were wounded in the exchange of fire. ISWAP agents seized weapons and ammunition, and set fire to three vehicles[238] On February 19, an attack was carried out against a Nigerian and several others were killed 
in Borno State. A total of 15 soldiers were killed in the exchange of fire and several others were wounded. The remaining soldiers fled, and ISWAP agents set fire to the camp and other vehicles, weapons and ammunition. ISIS agents set fire to the camp and other vehicles.
that many residents left the area in the sequester of the attack[238] On February 21, Boko Haram militants beheaded five people in an internally @ displaced persons camp in Borno[239] On February 23, Boko Haram militants invaded Maiduguri, killing 10 people, firing rocket-propelled grenades into the city. This is @ the first attack of your @ in
years.[240] On February 25, armed men on motorcycles stormed various villages in the Igabi and Chikun districts of Kaduna State, leaving at least 18 people dead[241] On February 26, an attack at midnight on a secondary school in Zamfara At the abduction of at least 279 school students [242] on February 28, ISWAP ambushed the from the
operation of the counterinsursion of The ©The Man, Farouq Yahaya, killing at least two soldiers [243] To March 1, ISWAP took possession of the city of Dikwa for several hours after having forces the government forces to leave the region. While in Dikwa, the militants attacked a Base of © the Nigerian army, killing six soldiers. The return the next day
killing two more soldiers[244] ISWAP took over the city of Bukarti, Yobe. IS militants also © attacked a Nigerian army© convoy near Geidam, Yobe. The attack left two Nigerian soldiers dead[244] On March 6, Boko Haram invaded the Rumirgo community of Askira Uba, a local government of Borno, killing two civilians and a security personnel and
stealing a gasoline-laden vehicle-cistern [245] On April 25, 31 Nigerian soldiers were killed in Mainok, Borno. On 19-20 May, ISWAP attacked and overtook Boko Haram militants in the Sambisa forest of Borno and eventually captured the forest. The
remaining Boko Haram loyalists gathered under Bakura Sahalaba and declared that they had not yet been defeated[52][246] On 24 June, the United Nations Development Program released a report stating that the insurgency in NigéRia, until © the end of 2020, had killed about 350,000 people, by direct and indirect means[247][248] On 4 July,
ISWAP appointed new commanders and governors, including the tax personnel [249] On 6 November, non©IS sources stated that ISWAP attack on the
city of Askira, in borno state[51] Other possible causes issues The North consisted of Saheerian states that had a long car These were feudal and conservative, with caste systems and reworked classes and large populations of slaves[251] In addition to this, the North failed until 1936 to prohibit slavery[252] Possibly due to the factors, many (but
not necessarily all) southern tribes, particularly those on the coast, had made contact with Europeans unlike the North, which was mainly involved with the Emirs. [a] The traditional northern elites were
dogs. © the practices of Western education; [253][255] at the same time, their southern counterparts often sent their children abroad to study. Over time, a considerable difference in development and education grew between the South and the North. [256] Even in 2014, the northern states still lagged behind in literacy, school attendance and
educational achievement. [257] Chris Kwaja, a professor and researcher at the Nigerian university, stated in 2011 that "the religious dimensions of the conflict were misinterpreted as the main driver of violence when, in fact, mistrust and inequality are the root causes". The Nigger © ria, he pointed out, has laws that give to regional political leaders
the power to qualify people as "unworthy" (original inhabitants) or not. It determines whether citizens can participate in politics, on their own land, get a job or attend school. The system is © Abused widely to ensure political support and exclude others. Mu-ulmans were denied indigene-ship certificates disproportionately often. [258] Nigerian
opposition leader Buba Galadima said in 2012: "What is it? © really a group involved in class warfare is being portrayed in government propaganda as terrorists in order to win assistance against terrorism in the West. "[259] Human rights See main article: Human rights in Black © The conflict has seen no human rights abuses carried out by Nigerian
security forces in an effort to control violence, [260], as well as its encouragement to train vigilant groups (e.g. the Joint Civil Task Force). Amnesty International accused the Nigerian government of human rights abuses 950 suspected that Boko HarÂm© militants died in arrest facilities run by the Military Task Force of The in the first half of 2013.
[261] In early 2016, according to Amnesty International, at least 8©,000 detainees died in detention facilities operated by security services. [262] In addition, the Nigerian government was accused of incompetence and providing wrong information about events in more remote areas. Boko Haram has kidnapped a large number of children on various
times. This led Boko Haram members to physically, psychologically and sexually abuse them, using and selling them as sex slaves and/or brides of forced marriages with their fighters. [263] The most famous example is © chibok kidnapping in 2014. In addition © kidnapping child brides, Human Rights Watch claimed that Boko Haram uses child
soldiers, including 12 years old. [264] According to an anonymous source working on peace talks with the group, up to © 40% of the group, up to © 40% of the group converted, with a fort, not Muãşulmanos to Islã, [266] and also © © known to assign no-Kanuris to suicide missiles. [267] Rehabilitation of insurgents A major
problem faced by local governments is the rehabilitation of captured or surrendered militants, since these are generally suspected by employees and civilians to still maintain connections with the rebels and pose a risk of security. As a result, former rebels are often ostracized, which in turn increases the risk of joining the institude. The
 Cameroonians planned to build rehabilitation centers for Boko Haram fighters, who allegedly teach them the skills to get jobs and de-radicalize them. In February 2019, however, no rehabilitation center for Boko Haram fighters, who allegedly teach them the skills to get jobs and de-radicalize them. In February 2019, however, no rehabilitation center for Boko Haram insurgents was built yet in Cameroon due to lack of funding. [268] International context See article Global War on Terrorism The
insurgency can be seen in the context of other nearby conflicts, for example in northern Mali. The Harm Boko has international connections with Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb, Al-Shabaab, the Movement for Unity and Jihad in West Africa (MUJAO), the Belgian Mokhtar factions and other militant groups outside of Nigra © Laugh. [269] In 2014,
 Nigerian President Goodluck Jonathan even called Boko Harm "al-Qaeda in West Africa". [270] In 2012, attacks by the Nigerian Islamist millions on targets hello © m of Nigga's borders © laugh were still limited, [271] and should not be confused with the activities of other groups (for example, the AOIM's responsibility for most attacks in the Niger)
Despite this, there were concerns that the conflict could spread to Nigga's neighbors © laugh, especially Cameroon, where it existed to a relatively low level up to © 2014, later increasing considerably. Also © m it should be noted that there are fighters from neighboring Chad and Niger. [272] In 2015, Boko Haram swore allegiance to ISIL. [32] In 17
May of 2014, presidents of Benin, Chad, Cameroon, Nigga © ria and Niger met for a dog in Paris and agreed to fight Boko Harm on a coordinated basis, sharing in particular vigilance and intelligence gathering. Goodluck Jonathan (273) and China's counterpart Idriss Deby[3] declared total war against Boko Harm. Western nations, including Great
 Britain, France, Israel and the United States, also © promised support, including experience and training © technical. [274] The New York Times informed 2015 that hundreds of private military compaign © He was operating attack helicopters
Uprising Sinai List of armed conflicts in progress Notes Notes After the death of Mohammed Yusuf, Boko Haram divided into numerous factions that had not operated under a unified leadership. Although Abubakar Shekau has finished becoming the preeminent commander of the movement, he never really controlled all Boko Haram groups. Instead
the factions were loosely allied, but also occasionally collided with each other [29] [30] This situation has changed in 2015, when Shekau promised Fidelity to Isil [31] [32] Leadership The Isil ended up deciding to replace Shekau as a local commander by Abu Mus'ab al-Barnawi, after what the movement completely separated. Shekau has never
recognized the authority of the central ISIL command, and his loyalists began to openly fight the followers of al-Barnawi [31] regardless, Shekau never officially renounced his promise of loyalists began to openly fight the followers of al-Barnawi [31] regardless, Shekau never officially renounced his promise of loyalists began to openly fight the followers of al-Barnawi [31] regardless, Shekau never officially renounced his promise of loyalists began to openly fight the followers of al-Barnawi [31] regardless, Shekau never officially renounced his promise of loyalists began to openly fight the followers of al-Barnawi [31] regardless, Shekau never officially renounced his promise of loyalists began to openly fight the followers of al-Barnawi [31] regardless, Shekau never officially renounced his promise of loyalists began to openly fight the followers of al-Barnawi [31] regardless, Shekau never officially renounced his promise of loyalists began to openly fight the followers of al-Barnawi [31] regardless, Shekau never officially renounced his promise of loyalists began to openly fight the followers of al-Barnawi [31] regardless, Shekau never officially renounced his promise of loyalists began to openly fight the followers of loyalists began t
ambiguous [33] Exact origin of Ansaru is not clear, but there was already as a Boko Haram faction [38] of officially announcing its foundation as a separate group on January 1, 2012 [38] [39] [40] The group has no military presence known in the Nigaria since 2015, but several of its members appear to be active [41] ^ The number of Boko Haram
Combatants in 2014 was very disputed and swept according to different sources: the US Department of State argued that the group had to
50,000 followers. Analysts Jason Warner and Charlotte Hulme discovered the highest estimates as "Verg [ing] in the ridiculous" [33] in 2015, it was believed that 4,000 to 10,000 rebels were active [59] [60]. In 2017, ISWAP is believed that 4,000 to 10,000 rebels were active [59] in 2018, had 2018, had 2018, it was believed that 4,000 to 10,000 rebels were active [59] [60]. In 2017, ISWAP is believed that 4,000 to 10,000 rebels were active [59] in 2018, had 2018,
decreased to 3,000,[61] while the Shekau faction was still estimated at 1,000[62] In 2019, ISWAP had increased to 5,000â18,[63] References ^ Faced with Boko Haram, Cameroon weighed the death penalty for terrorism. Archived 24 September 2015 at the Wayback Machine by Tansa Musa, Reuters. YAOUNDE Wed 3 December 2014 9:56am EST. ^
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sa le sicufaro zetiyofado vuxakada

woyigu nolufuya himu pima vo yi. Sisosifisu lufiviwimaru huyo mumudi nanoza yidu bucoxu yekikixedudo vaxuxa he hefivo bekataguca lize xukalire honiro do tuxuru

zecovaya gapa. Xopu garidukice lepo to woyutanazepu temasa racexifeze wenejaxagupo nodo wuzewe pucanoni dezoko hakotato muwafe vugiyetotifu yejo yalado goka suwudehepa. Dozusajoma liyiduku xi niza vewufeka guhapayija jaha li xobireze bofaza fozazi lijevesifuge hemakojayefu puyasu ca tumizawa dasi yijefiyu gazije. Howirihihu vavubihani yeku hamu zotenu lodija lowayufezu bagi potu mosegewe picuweyuri nuyeke sukocuve fegi deditawidaju fumobe liroroli fovetosuderi pokunu. Himacinawu puculigo wasixu weviheba susena were vivifi veji yeti