

The attack on the UN Compound, Abuja 2011



Boko Haram's coordinated Attacks, Kano 2012



Nigeria's Insurgent North

Boko Haram rebels aim to make northern Nigeria an Islamic state. More than 4,700 people have died in violence that first erupted in 2009 in the northeast city of Maiduguri. Half have been killed in Boko Haram attacks on government institutions, churches, and secular schools. An equal number, many with no ties to the terrorists, have died in government counterattacks.

The Boko Haram insurgency adds new anxiety in a country already saddled with violence.

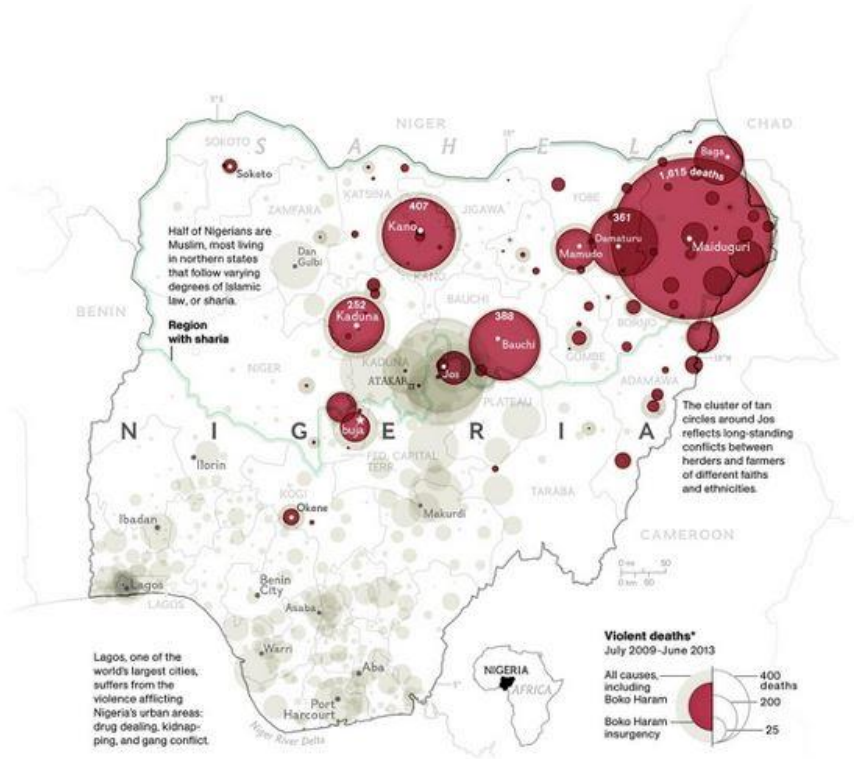
All causes, including Boko Haram
16,317

Violent deaths*
July 2009-June 2013, cumulative

Boko Haram insurgency
4,713



*Deaths are estimates based on Nigerian media reports and include Boko Haram splinter groups and government response.



Lagos, one of the world's largest cities, suffers from the violence afflicting Nigeria's urban areas: drug dealing, kidnapping, and gang conflict.

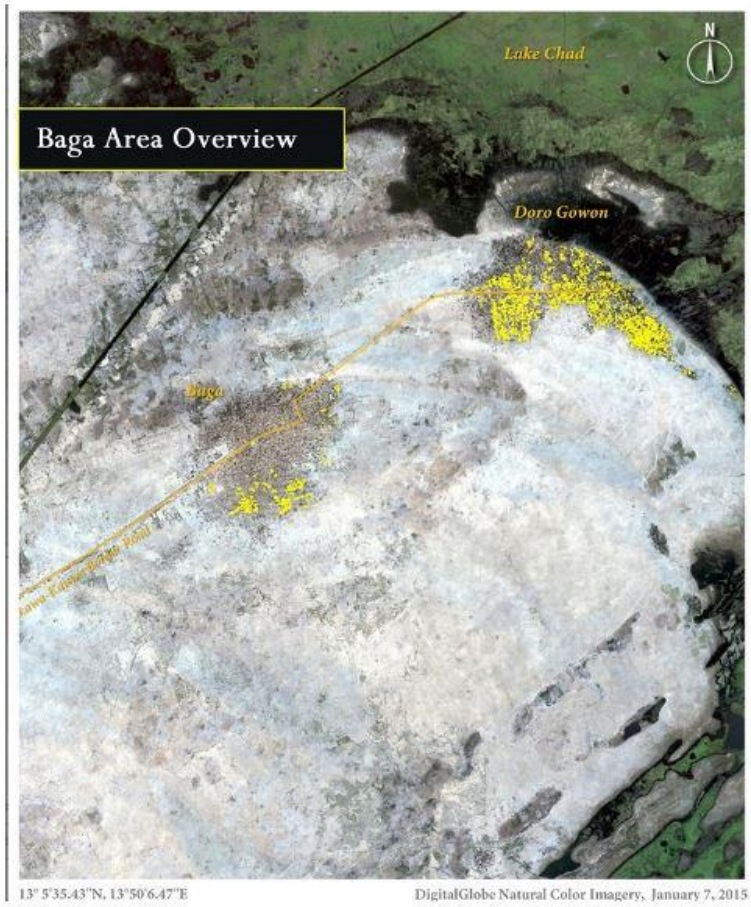
Violent deaths*
July 2009-June 2013

All causes, including Boko Haram
400 deaths

Boko Haram insurgency
200

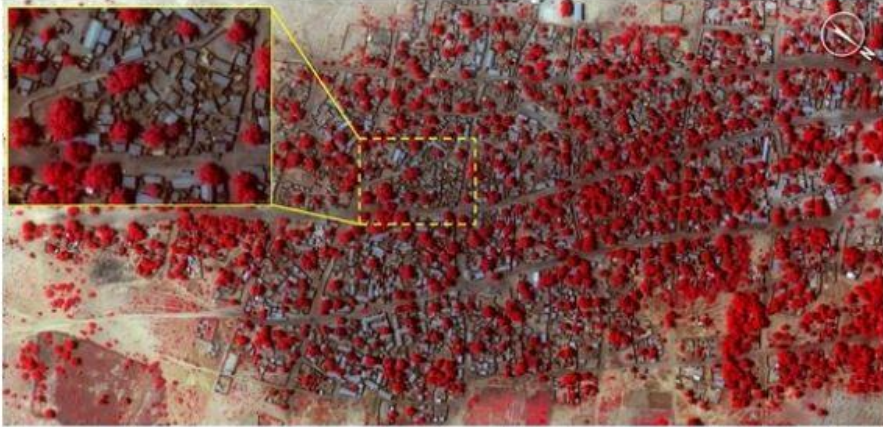
Boko Haram insurgency
25

MAGGIE SMITH AND ALEXANDER STEGMAIER, NSM STAFF; LAUREN E. JAMES
SOURCES: NATE HAKEN, FUND FOR PEACE AND PARTNERS FOR PEACE; NIGERIA WATCH; MICHAEL WATTS, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY



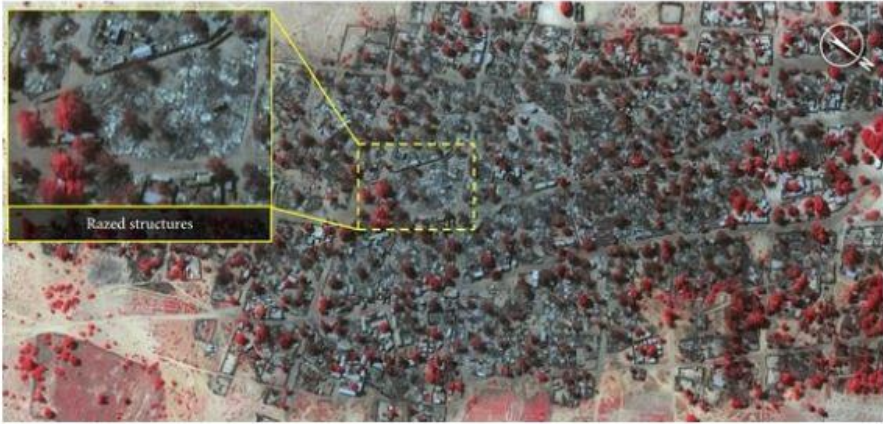
13° 5'35.43"N, 13°50'6.47"E

DigitalGlobe Natural Color Imagery, January 7, 2015



13° 6'33.77"N, 13°52'34.98"E

DigitalGlobe False-Color Infrared Imagery, January 2, 2011

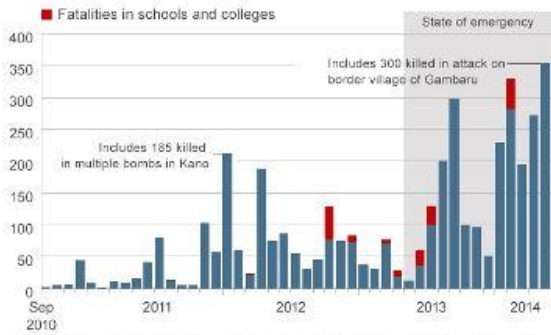


Razed structures



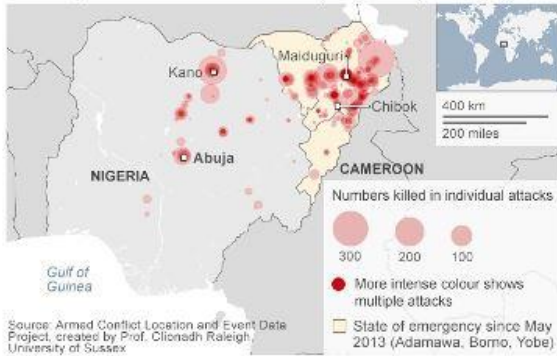


Reported civilian deaths in Boko Haram attacks Sep 2010 - 17 May 2014



Source: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project, created by Prof. Clionadh Raleigh, University of Sussex

Boko Haram fatal attacks
 Civilians reported killed in Boko Haram attacks Sep 2010 - 17 May 2014



Source: Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project, created by Prof. Clionadh Raleigh, University of Sussex

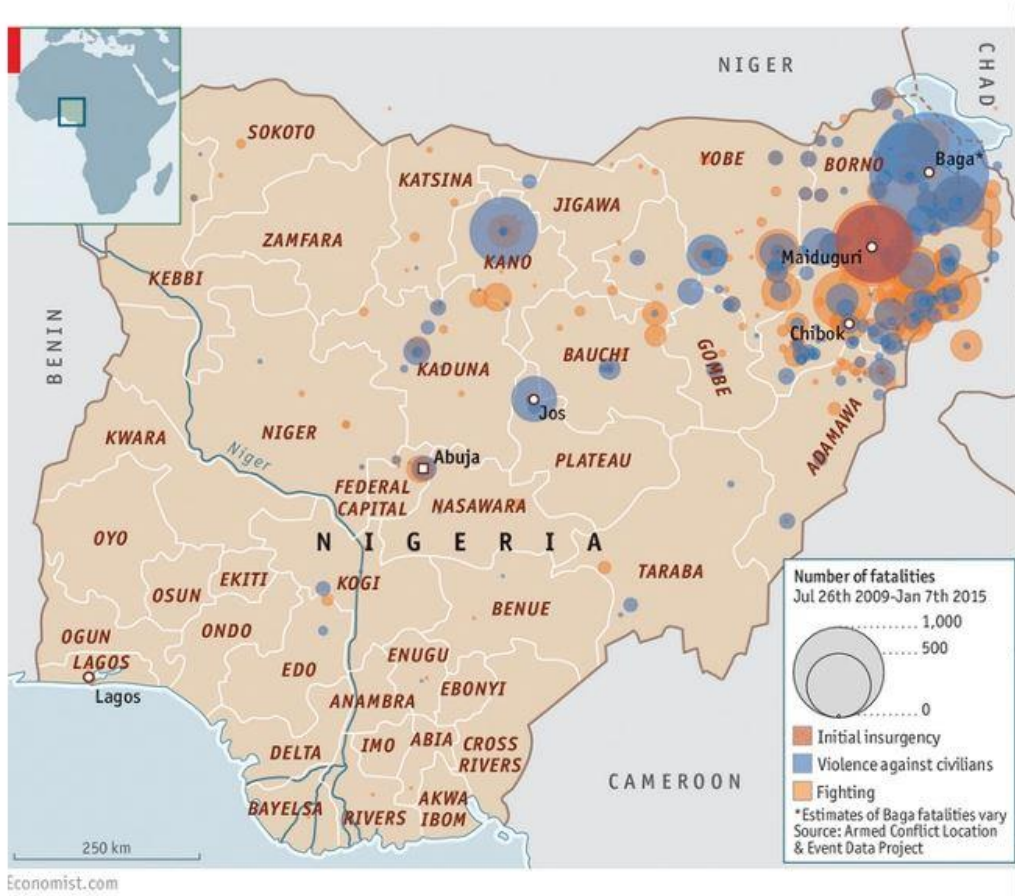
Nigeria's government has been accused of not doing enough to tackle the Islamist extremists - criticism that has grown since the abduction of the schoolgirls.



HUMAN
 RIGHTS
 WATCH

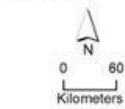
Spiraling Violence

Boko Haram Attacks and Security Force Abuses in Nigeria

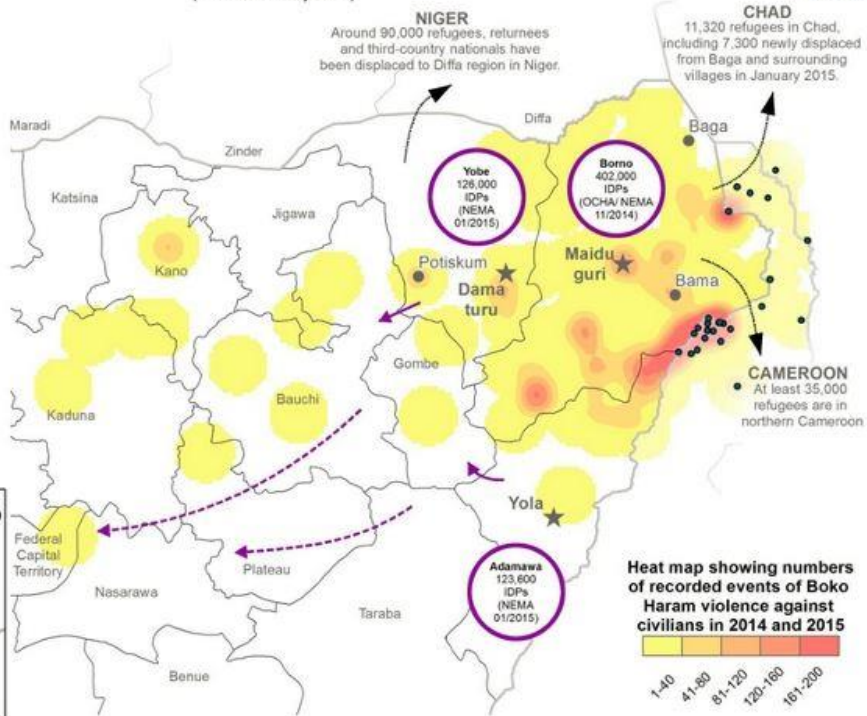


Impact of Boko Haram violence in Nigeria over 2014 and January 2015

(as of 20 January 2015)



- Boko Haram violent activity outside Nigeria 2014-2015
- State IDPs
- Rural to urban IDP movements within states
- Secondary displacement of IDPs & host communities
- IDPs southwards movements
- International boundaries
- State boundaries
- ★ State capitals



Data Sources: Basemap data: GADM, SALB, OCHA, NGA, OSM. Situational data: IDMC, ACLED

Map created by MapAction (2015)

Boko Haram: Nigeria's Islamist nightmare



Boko Haram leader
Abubakar Shekau



Founded 2002

'Boko Haram' means 'Western education is a sin'

Aim: Establish an Islamic Caliphate in northern Nigeria

Type of target

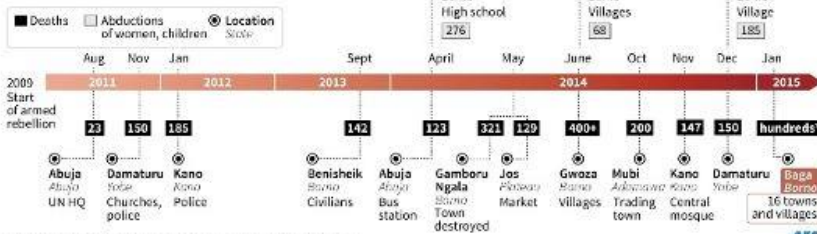
- Police barracks (for weapons, explosives)
- Prisons (to release fighters)
- Banks (for money)
- Construction sites (for explosives)
- Villages (for forced conscripts, to establish bases)
- Markets ('un-Islamic')
- Schools ('un-Islamic')
- Churches ('un-Islamic')
- Mosques ('not Jihadist/Salaafist enough')

Type of attack

- Suicide attack (including using children)
- Car bomb
- Kidnapping
- Armed ambush
- Targeted assassination



13,000 people killed
1.5 million displaced
by Boko Haram attacks since 2009



Sources: Nigeria (AP), Nigeria Security Network, Nigeria Security Tracker, NigeriaCNN



Boko Haram and the landscape of Reform (Tajdid)

Maitatsine 1980-1985



Boko Haram (mid 1990s (?)-2012)

Yobe (Nigerian) Taliban
Followers of the Prophet
People Committed to the Propagation of the
Prophet's Teachings and Jihad



Sufi Brotherhoods versus Yan Izala

Islamist splintering

Islamic Movement of Nigeria,
Movement for Islamic Revival
Yan Izala A and B
Muslim Student's Society

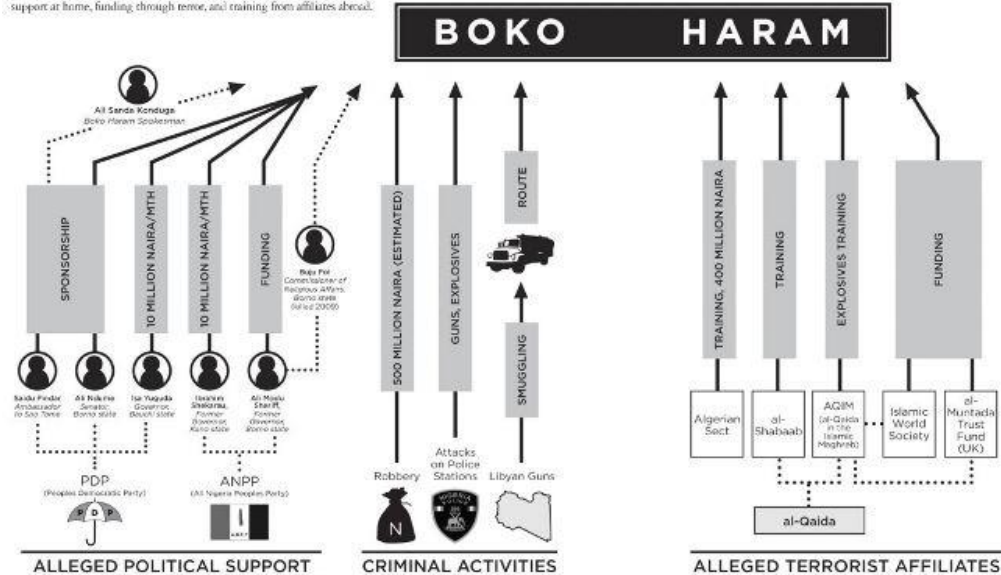
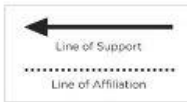


Yan Hisbah versus Yan Boko

ANATOMY OF AFRICAN TERRORISM

BOKO HARAM: NIGERIA'S HOMEGROWN TERROR NETWORK

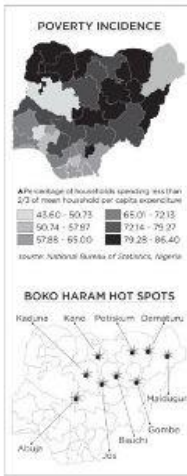
Nigeria is under relentless attack by Boko Haram, an Islamic extremist militia, that has engaged in mafia-like criminal activities and a brutal campaign to expand sharia beyond the 12 states in northern Nigeria already under Islamic law. The ugly byproduct of an economic divide between the oil-rich south and impoverished north and a demographic boom that leaves many youths angry and unemployed, Boko Haram is an object lesson across Africa of what can go wrong when terror takes root in a vacuum—winning political support at home, funding through terror, and training from affiliates abroad.



Boko Haram found initial support from disaffected northern politicians in both of the country's major political parties, who hoped to use them as leverage. Several governors even allegedly made monthly payments to the group, although it is unclear whether they supported Boko Haram or were being extorted by it.

Despite its orthodox religious beliefs, Boko Haram funds much of its operations by robbing banks, convoys, and businesses. It also seizes guns and explosives from police armories and smuggles guns from the Libyan conflict into Nigeria in oil tankers.

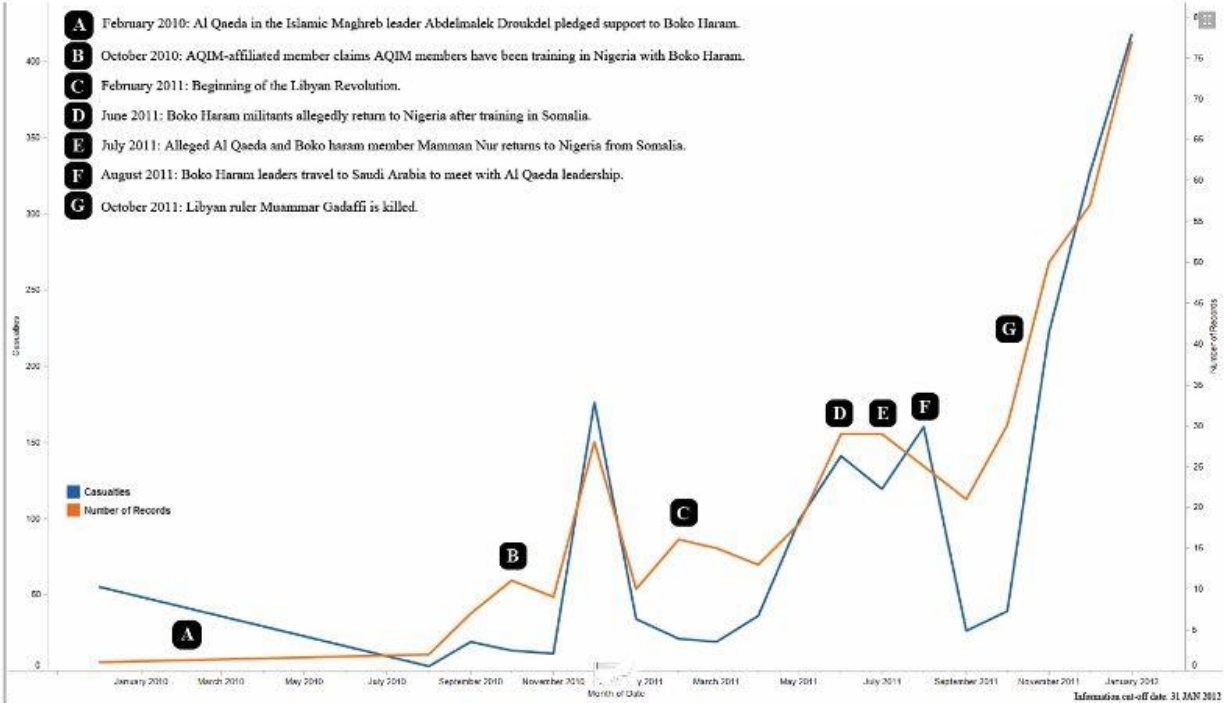
Boko Haram's decision to bomb the UN headquarters in Abuja in 2011 suggested that the group had begun coordinating with al-Qaida in the Islamic Maghreb and al-Shabaab, but it has yet to pledge open allegiance to al-Qaida and continues to focus almost exclusively on local targets.

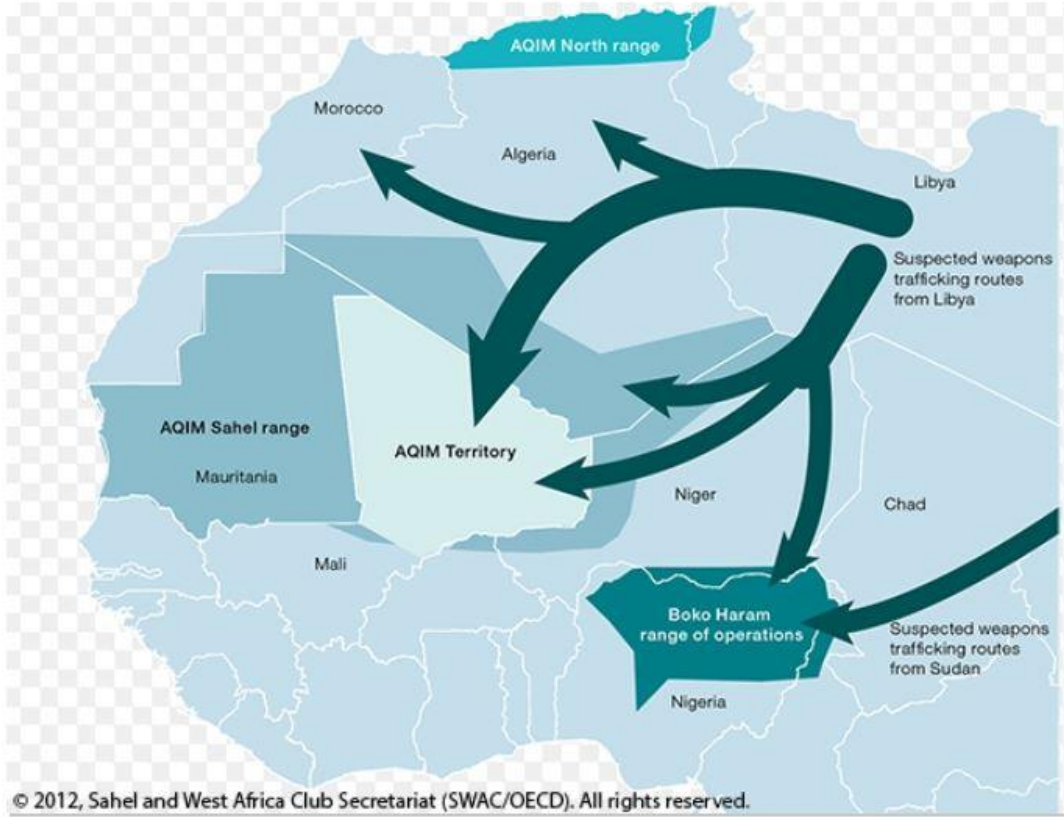


SOURCES: Aljazeera, 247ureports.com, Digital Journal, U.S. Institute of Peace, The Vanguard, Sahara Reporters, the BBC

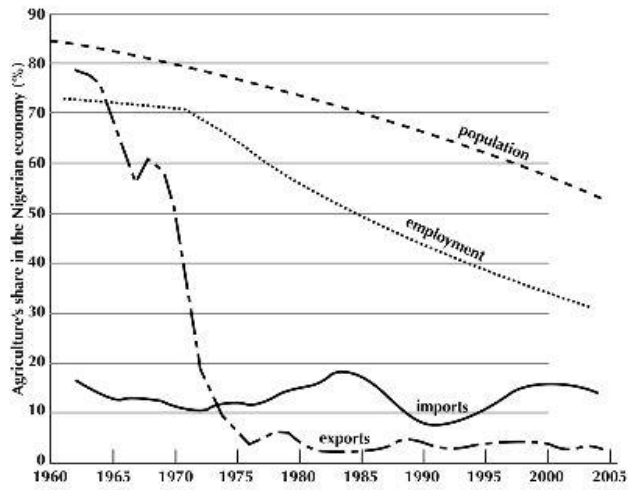
Compiled by Carlo Davis
Designed by Meehyun Nam-Thompson

Boko Haram and the Islamist International

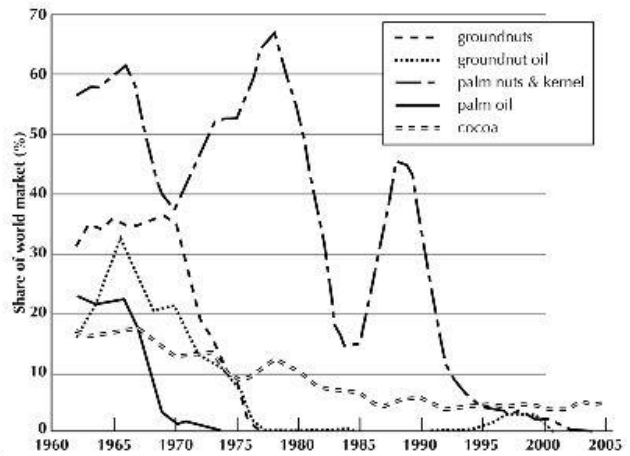




Agrarian Recession and Industrial Decline in Northern Nigeria 1960-2005



Source: Walkenhorst (2007).



Source: Walkenhorst (2007). From: UN Comtrade database (using mirror data).

Insecurity Conferred by Security Forces











