

GLOBAL TERRORISM INDEX

Measuring the impact of terrorism
on the world



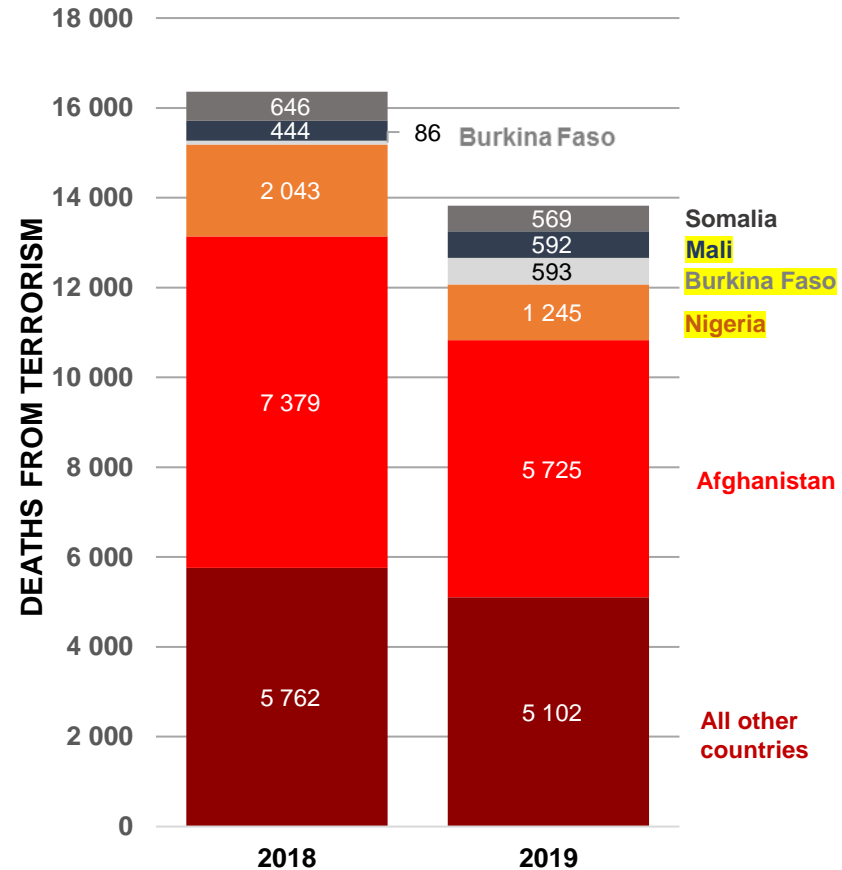
Key Findings

- Deaths from Terrorism fall by 15% for fifth consecutive year to 13,800
- ISIL core diminishes – first year where they caused less than 1,000 deaths since their inception
- Far-right terrorism increases 250% in last five years- from low base
- Deaths fall in the 4 countries with most deaths
- ISIL centre of gravity shifts to sub-Saharan Africa – 7 of 10 largest increases in SSA
- ISIL affiliates launch attacks in 27 countries



Key Findings, 2020 GTI

- Terrorism has been on a downward trend **since its peak in 2014**
- Terrorism deaths **decreased by 15.5%** between 2018 and 2019

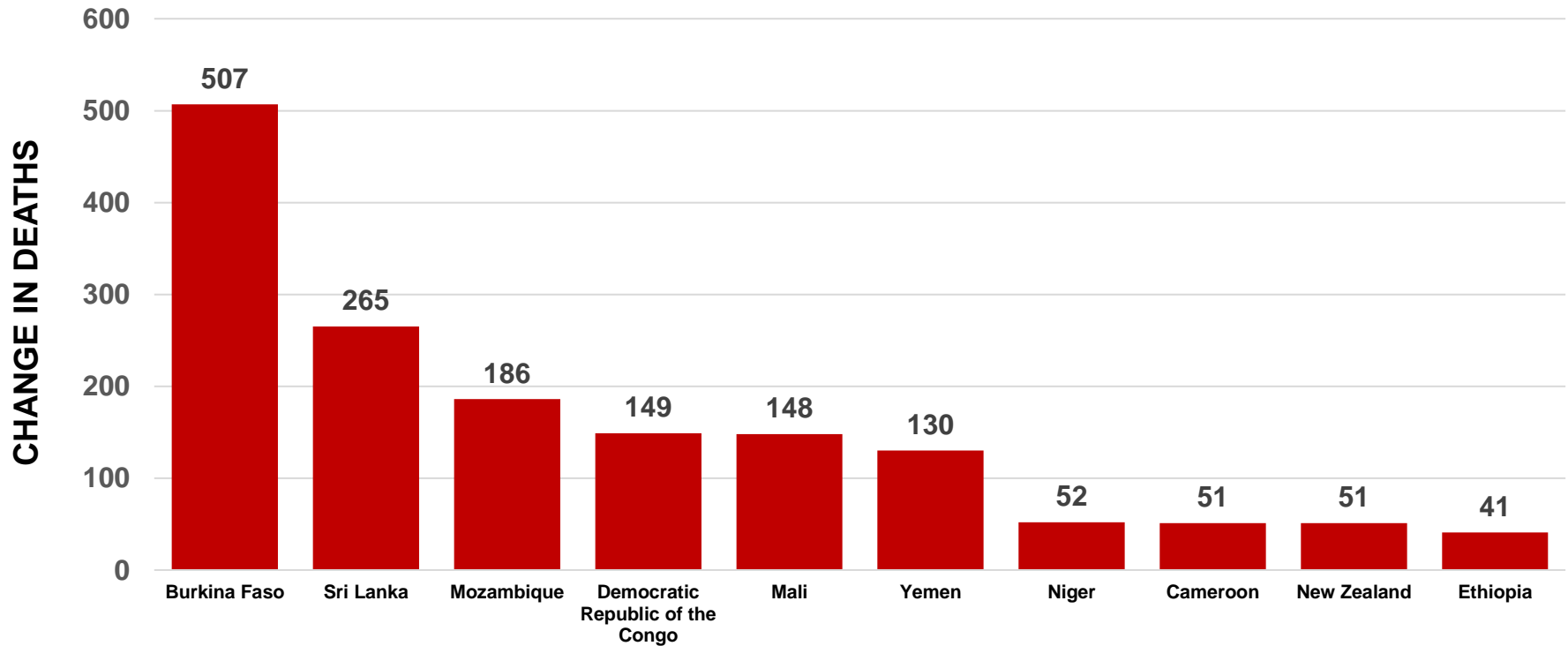


Source: START GTD, IEP Calculations



Countries – Increases in Deaths from Terrorism in 2019

Deaths from terrorism in Burkina Faso increased six fold in 2019

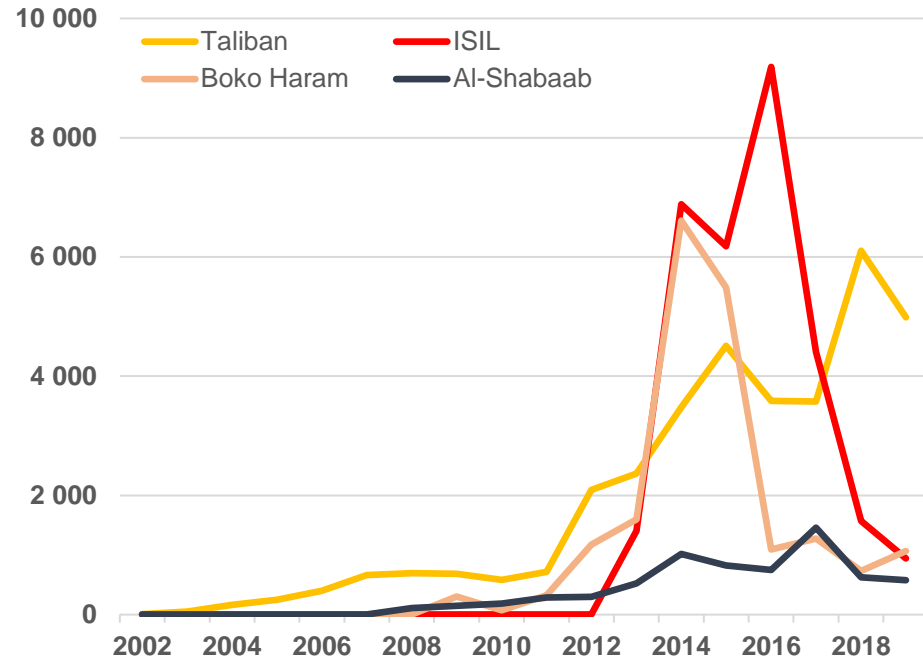
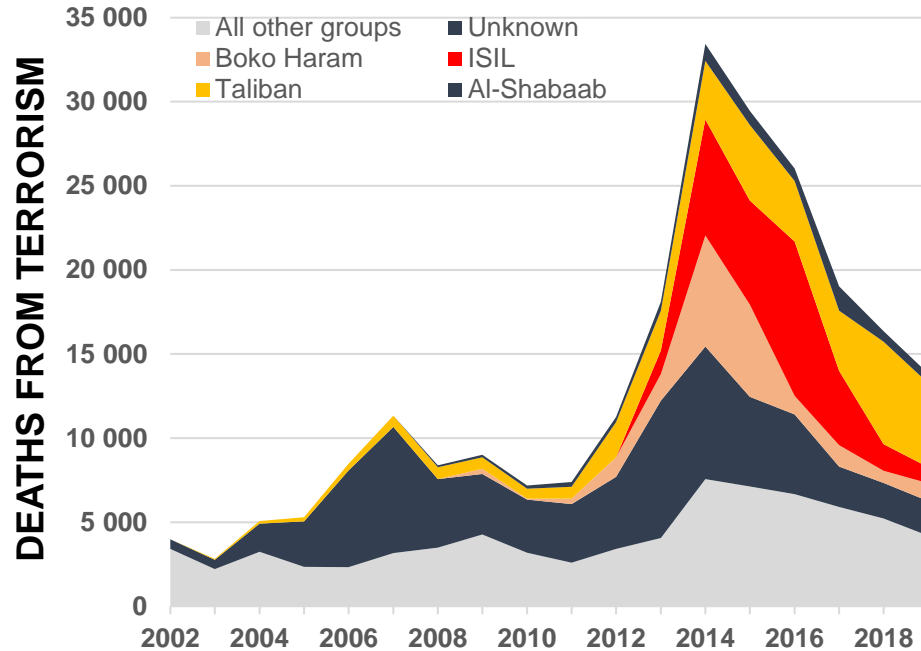


Source: START GTD, IEP Calculations



Deadliest Terrorist Groups, 2002-2019

The Taliban were the deadliest terrorist group for the second consecutive year

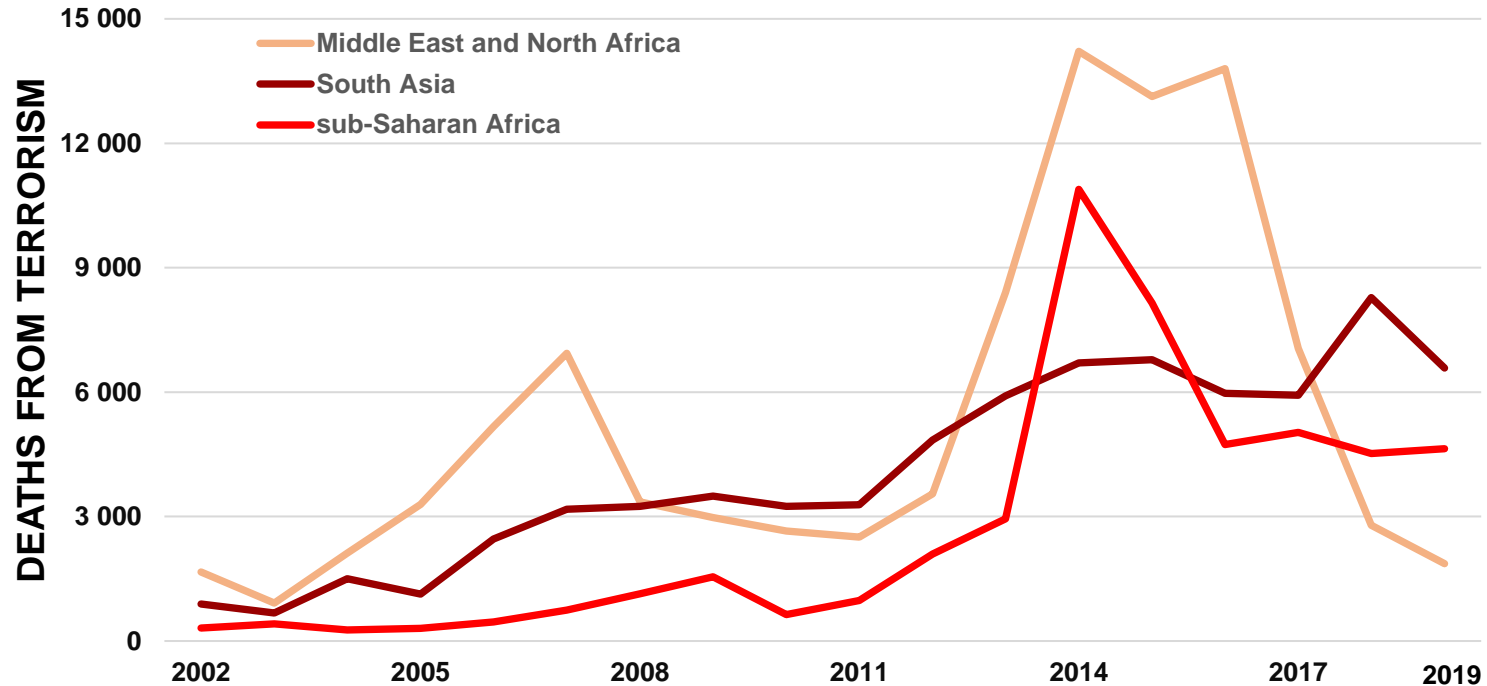


Source: START GTD, IEP Calculations



Trend in terrorism deaths by region, 2002-2019

In 2019, the number of terrorism deaths in South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa exceeded deaths recorded in MENA

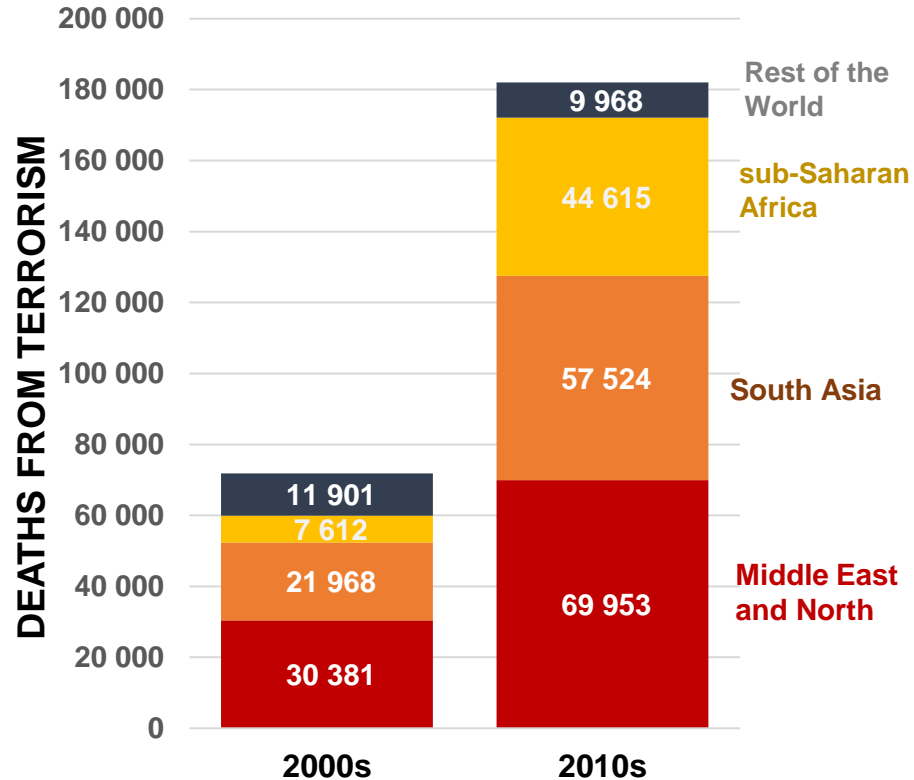


Source: START GTD, IEP calculations



Deaths from terrorism by decade, 2000-2019

The last decade was the deadliest on record with over 182,000 terrorism deaths, compared to 72,000 in the 2000s

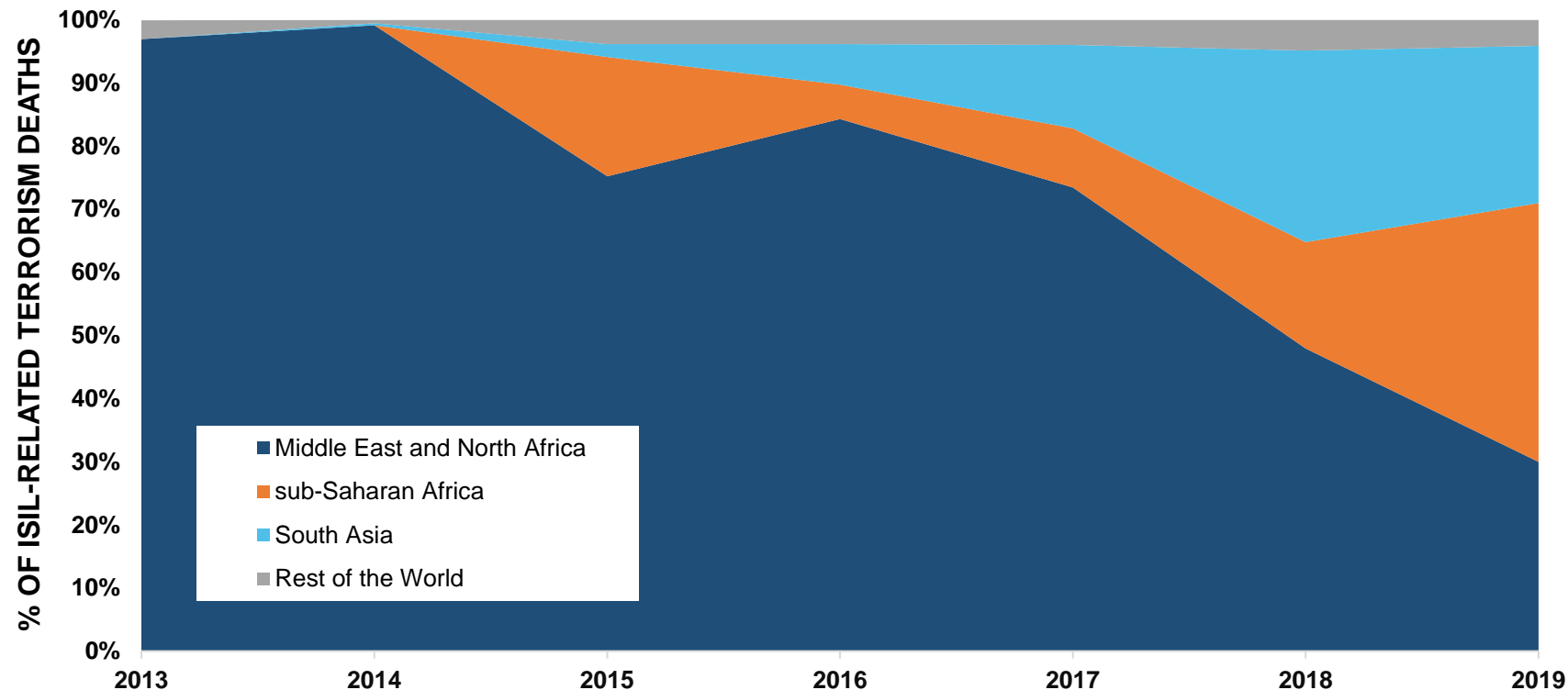


Source: START GTD. IEP Calculations



Regional distribution of ISIL-related terrorism deaths, 2013-2019

By 2019, less than a third of ISIL deaths from terrorism occurred in the MENA region



Source: START GTD, IEP calculations



Counter-Terrorism and Peace-Building in the Sahel countries



Issues and challenges : interconnectedness of symptoms and causes

- **Challenged by armed conflict, economic insecurity and the adverse effects of climate change**
- **Violent extremism and armed groups as symptoms of deeper unresolved issues**
- **Drivers of conflict : political, economic, food and migration instability (OCDE)**
- **Vulnerability from depleted soils and scarcity of resources with impacts on political and economic security**
- **Change of the conflict dynamics through the recruitment of people in fragile economic conditions**



Issues and challenges : interconnectedness of symptoms and causes

- **Recession or low economic growth : between -2 and 1 per cent of GDP growth in 2020 worsened by the Covid-19 Pandemic**
- **Increasing impoverishment in rural areas living off agriculture and suffering from for environmental conditions**
- **Increase in military spending instead of devoting a larger part of the budget to promote economic growth or the survival of the service sector**
- **Investing in hard security = Short term response**



Destabilization of the Sahel countries: the next Afghanistan?

- ❑ **Global Peace Index** : Burkina Faso as the greatest deterioration in 2021, Niger and Mali face a slight deterioration due to rising armed groups and conflicts
- ❑ **Positive Peace Index** : Low levels of Positive Peace mainly because of the lack of acceptance of the rights of others, bad relations with the neighbouring countries, corruption and the unequal distribution of resources → Targeting the weakest positive peace pillar as a mean to resilience-building
- ❑ **Economic Value of Peace** : From 7 to 14 per cent of the yearly GDP mainly in military expenditures that are surpassed by the economic costs of terrorism
- ❑ **Ecological Threat Register** : Water shortages in Burkina Faso, food insecurity in Niger, productions destroyed by droughts or floods = degradation of living standards conditions and conflicts for the appropriation of the resources
- ➔ **Resolution through inclusive governance with a local-based approach and a return to the Algiers Accord of 2015 accompanied by a refocus on development**

