

Kenya Cases, 1970-2012
Last Updated: 8 April 2018

torg	gname	onset	min	max
T378	RED EAGLES		1967	2012
T702525	MASKINI LIBERATION FRONT		1975	1975
T354	OROMO LIBERATION FRONT (OLF)		1977	2012
T2436	SUNGU SUNGU		1982	2007
T2382	MUNGIKI SECT		1988	2008
T23	AL-ITTIHAAD AL-ISLAMI (AIAI)		1988	2005
T28	QA'IDAT AL-JIHAD		1989	2012
T1830	MWAKENYA DISSIDENT MOVEMENT		1989	1989
T1943	UNITED SOMALI CONGRESS (USC)		1990	2001
T1718	GOD'S OPPRESSED ARMY		1992	1992
T1750	ISLAMIC PARTY OF KENYA (IPK)		1992	1992
T1709	FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY-KENYA		1992	1997
T1777	KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION (KANU)		1992	1997
T2281	BORANA BANDITS		1998	2000
T2426	SABAOT LAND DEFENSE FORCE (SLDF)		2005	2008
T2591	MOORLAND DEFENCE FORCES		2008	2008
T2481	MERILLE MILITIA		2010	2012
T2655	MOMBASA REPUBLICAN COUNCIL		2012	2012

- I. RED EAGLES
Torg ID: 378
Min. Group Date: 1967
Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Popular Front For The Liberation Of Palestine (Pflp), Abu Ali Mustafa Brigades, Abu-Ali Mustafa Brigades, Al-Jabha Ash-Sha'abiya Li-Tahrir Falastin, Al-Jabna Al-Shabiyya Li-Tahrir Filastin, Martyr Abu-Ali Mustafa Brigades Popular Front For The Liberation Of Palestine, Red Eagles, PFLP

Part 1. Bibliography

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- "Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine," International Terrorist Symbols Database, ADL, 2013, http://archive.adl.org/terrorism/symbols/popular_front_pa1.html
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- "Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine," McKenzie Institute, 2016, <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/popular-front-liberation-palestine-pflp/>
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- GTD Perpetrator 838. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017. <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=838>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: Halhul Gang, Halhul Squad, Palestinian Popular Resistance Forces, PPRF (Mackenzie Institute)

Group Formation: 1967

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (Active)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The PFLP formed in 1967 by George Habash to fight and destroy Israel after the latter began to occupy parts of the West Bank (BBC 2014). It formed as a merger between two

unnamed left-wing faction (IB Times 2014). The group came to attention in 1968 with a series of prominent airplane hijackings and were the first group to employ this tactic (BBC 2014). It was primarily secular, but Habash argued the group was founded on Marxist-Leninist ideals (Global Security n.d., BBC 2014).

Geography

Today, the group primarily operates from the Gaza Strip attacking Israeli communities in the southern part of the country. It has also had prominent attacks in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Entebbe, Geva junction, Itamar, Ramallah, and Karnei Shomron (Global Security n.d., BBC 2014). Its headquarters were in Damascus, Syria as early as 1968 (Global Security n.d.)

Organizational Structure

The PFLP is a faction of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) (BBC 2014). It was originally created by George Habash - a Christian doctor - and merged with the PLO in 1968 (Global Security n.d.) Habash stepped down in 2000 and was replaced by Abu Ali Mustafa. It has an armed wing known as the Abu Ali Mustafa Brigades which was particularly active during the Second Intifada (BBC 2014). The armed wing was led - at some point - by Abu Ali Mustafa and later Ahmed Sadaa (BBC 2014).

The group had an estimated 800 members at an unknown date with potentially more support throughout the West Bank and Gaza (Global Security n.d.) The group funds itself from local supporters as well as external sources in Libya and Syria.

The representative of the PFLP in Turkey is Hassan Tahrawi (PFLP 2013).

External Ties

The PFLP has a vast network of alliances including the German Baader-Meinhof organization and Japanese Red Army (BBC 2014). It fought against Hamas early on (BBC 2014). The group received external support from Syria, Libya, USSR, and China in the form of financial support, training, and an external base of operations.

The Turkish branch of the PFLP claims to have an alliance with Kurdish forces and parties in the country (PFLP 2013).

Group Outcome

After the fall of the Soviet Union and fighting by more Islamist groups during the First Intifada (Hamas, PIJ), the PFLP was very weakened and lost nearly all of its power and influence in the West Bank by 2000 (ADL n.d., IB Times 2014).

The US designated the group a Foreign Terrorist Organization in 1995 (Global Security n.d). The group became partially involved in politics in the 1990s when it sought to become a part of Arafat's government.

Israel killed Mustafa in 2001 and arrested Sadat in 2002 (Global Security n.d.). Today, the group continues to fight Israel and Saadat claims the group will not enter negotiations with the Israeli government (BBC 2014). The group's last violent attack was in 2016 (GTD 2017).

II. MASKINI LIBERATION FRONT

Torg ID: 702525

Min. Group Date: 1975

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 3806. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=3806>
- Oscar Obonyo. "Kenya: Are they political traitors?" All Africa. 2007.
<http://allafrica.com/stories/200702231002.html>
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<https://web.archive.org/web/20170219050419/http://www.mustaqbalradio.com/somalia-strategy-has-failed-to-assure-kenya-security-so-its-time-to-rethink-it/>
- "Al-Shabaab Attack on Westgate Mall in Kenya." Background Report. START. 2013.
https://www.start.umd.edu/sites/default/files/publications/local_attachments/STARTBackgroundReport_alShabaabKenya_Sept2013.pdf

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1975

Group End: 1975 (last attack)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group reportedly committed their first act of violence in 1975 at the Starlight Disco (Mustaqbal Radio 2014; START 2013). They then proceeded to bomb a bus station and then president of Kenya, Kenyatta (START 2013). These were among the first terrorist attacks in Kenya (Mustaqbal Radio 2014; START 2013).

Geography

The group has launched attacks in Nairobi and Mombasa, including its most notable one, the bombing of the Starlight Disco in Nairobi (Mustaqbal Radio 2014; START 2013; GTD 2017). The group does not appear to be transnational (Mustaqbal Radio 2014; START 2013; GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

Josiah Mwangi Kariuki was a populist in the 1970s (All Africa 2007). His opponents reportedly formed the Maskini Liberation Front for him (All Africa 2007). The group itself allegedly either organized or recruited from a political party in the early 1970s (All Africa 2007).

External Ties

The group's external ties are unknown.

Group Outcome

The group reportedly has not launched any militant attacks since 1975 (Mustaqbal Radio 2014; START 2013; GTD 2017). The attacks launched by the group are among the first terrorist attacks in Kenya; they acted as a precursor to other Kenyan terrorist groups such as Al Shabaab (Mustaqbal Radio 2014; START 2013).

Notes for Iris:

-the political aims were unclear, but this group might have been center-seeking to protest the one-party rule in Kenya during the 1970s

III. OROMO LIBERATION FRONT (OLF)

Torg ID: 354

Min. Group Date: 1977

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Oromo Liberation Front, Oromo Liberation Front (Olf)

Part 1. Bibliography

- “OROMO LIBERATION FRONT.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 3651, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism,
https://docs.google.com/document/d/1tAOx6mFYpH6YjHL4iX2jL1xthWn_5mPDiZkyOwOGNEA/edit
- Alex Schmid and Albert Jongman. “Ethiopia.” Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors,, Authors, Concepts, Data Bases, Theories, and Literature. p. 536. Library of Congress. 1988. Attached.
- Kristian Gleditsch, David Cunningham, and Idean Salehyan. “Non-State Actor Data.’ p. 199-207. http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~ksg/data/NSAEX_casedesc.pdf
- Canada: Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, Ethiopia: The Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), including origin, mandate, leadership, structure, legal status, and membership; treatment of members and supporters by authorities (2014-2015), 7 May 2015, ETH105146.E, available at: <http://www.refworld.org/docid/5696030f4.html>
- Colette Desol, Katia Girma, Alain Leterrier. “Dawud Ibsa Ayana, Chairman of the Oromo Liberation Front.” Les Nouvelles d’Addis. 2006.
http://nfrance.com/~eq10357/P10_magazine/15_grandentretien/15050_itvOLF/15050_itvOLF_eng.html
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<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=189>
- Paul Trevor William Baxter, Jan Hultin, Alessandro Triulzi. “Being and Becoming Ormo.” p. 76-77. Nordic Africa Institute. 1996

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: OLA (armed wing)

Group Formation: 1973

Group End: 2014 active

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The OLF formed in 1973 in response to aggressive persecution efforts taken by Abyssinian leaders in Addis Ababa against Oromo separatists (MIPT 2008; Schmid and Jongman 1988 p.536). The group's territorial claims include the capital, Addis Ababa, which could explain why the government's response was harsher. The group's first violent action with casualties took place in 1974 (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan n.d. 205). The OLF was founded by members of the Bale Oromo Movement and the Ethiopian student movement (Desol, Girma, and Leterrier 2006). The Bale Oromo Movement staged a revolt in the early 1960s to overthrow a regional leader so the Movement yielded a lot of ex-militants (Trevor, Baxter, Hultin, and Triulzi p.76 1996). The organization aims to create an independent Oromo state in southern Ethiopia (MIPT 2008; Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan n.d. 204). The OLF has an ethno-nationalist ideology (ibid).

Geography

The OLF has held attacks in several Ethiopian locations like Addis Ababa, Bishoftu, Adi Quala, Dire Dawa, Mechatat, Kombolcha, and Mecera (GTD 2016). They have also had attacks in the Kenyan cities of Wajir and Isiolo (ibid). They are active in the provinces of northern Bale, Sidamo, Arsi, southern Shewa, and Hararghe (Schmid and Jongman 1988 p.536). They claim to have offices in the US, London, Somalia, and Eritrea (Desol, Girma, and Leterrier 2006; Gleditsch et al. 2013, 205). The OLF is a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

The OLF was founded by members of the Bale Oromo Movement and the Ethiopian student movement (Desol, Girma, and Leterrier 2006). The Bale Oromo Movement staged an armed uprising in the early 1960s so the Movement yielded a lot of ex-militants (Trevor, Baxter, Hultin, and Triulzi p.76 1996).

In 2015 the group's chairperson was Daud Ibsa, after the prior leader Gelasa Dilbo was exiled (Canada IRB 2015). Their spokespersons are named Hassan Hussein, Shigat Geleta, and Beyan Aroba (ibid). The group has been divided into two main factions as of 2008, one lead by Daud Ibsa, the other led by Kamal Galchu (ibid). Another faction lead by Nuro Dedefo also exists (ibid). The Galchu faction no longer wants to create a secessionist state, and has been renamed a splinter group by the Ibsa faction (ibid).

The OLF comprises of a General Assembly which makes choices which the National Council, comprised of 4 members, enforces (ibid). The National Council also elects a chairman and 9 executive members (ibid). In 2014 two factions of the group, the National Council and Transitional Authority combined into one organization (ibid). The armed

wing of the OLF is known as the Oromo Liberation Army and is divided into companies, platoons, and squads (Jamestown Foundation 2011). In the 1990s the OLF had 7,000-10,000 armed members (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan n.d. 205). In 1987-1988, it had approximately 3000 fighters and 10000 supporters (Schmid and Jongman 1988 p.536). Most members are from the Oromo ethnic group (Canada IRB 2015). No information could be found on group funding.

External Ties

In 1991 the OLF was a part of a government led by the EPRDF coalition (Canada IRB 2015). However due to a tense relationship with the TPLF the OLF left in 1992 (ibid; US BCI 2001). The OPC and the OFDM were accused of assisting the OLF by the Nigerian government (ibid).

Somalia and Eritrea are suspected of offering “aid” to the OLF, but there are no details about what type of aid this entails (MIPT 2008). The only organizations the OLF admits to have close ties with is the ONLF, Sidama Liberation Front, Beni-Shangul Liberation Movement, and the Gambella People Liberation Movement (Desol, Girma, and Leterrier 2006).

Group Outcome

Starting in 2000 the government began to crackdown on the OLF through mass arrests and capturing major organization leaders (MIPT 2008). Then in 2006 thousands of Oromos were captured and put in makeshift “concentration camps” by the Nigerian government (Desol, Girma, and Leterrier 2006). In 2008 it seemed the OLF’s halted violence in 2002 however no official ceasefire was stated (ibid). By 2011 the Ethiopian government classified the OLF as a terrorist organization (Canada IRB 2015) In February 2013 OLF leader Kamal Galchu was captured and the next year he was dismissed from the group (ibid). Ethiopian and Kenyan government forces combined to arrest OLF fighters in November 2014 (ibid)

IV. SUNGU SUNGU
Torg ID: 2436
Min. Group Date: 1982
Max. Group Date: 2007
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20418. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20418>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1998

Group End: 2007

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group has been characterized as a community policing group, clan based militia, "grass roots law and order organization," organized criminal group, and a community vigilante (Canada IRB 2013; SDE 2016). The group is reportedly one of the most dangerous groups in Kenya (Canada IRB 2013). It originated in Kuria in 1998, and in Kisii in the late 1990s (Canada IRB 2013). However, some dispute this saying the group started as late as 2002 (SDE 2016). The initial reason why the group formed was a lack of police attention to cattle thieving (Canada IRB 2013). The group is also reportedly called on when there is a lack of action from the government (Canada IRB 2013). The group also reportedly arose from poverty and unemployment (Canada IRB 2013).

The group has also been described as a militia for hire (Canada IRB 2013). The Kenyan government considers it a criminal gang (Canada IRB 2013). However, the group has been used by the government to extract information from suspects (Canada IRB 2013). The group frequently takes part in beatings and whippings (Canada IRB 2013). The

police force often uses the group when they need to arrest a criminal without formal evidence (Canada IRB 2013). The Kisii Sungu Sungu often targets women accused of being witches (Canada IRB 2013; SDE 2016). The group also addresses other crimes committed in the community, though as time passed, members of the community often believe they have become corrupt and violent and that some of their actions should be deemed as crimes (Canada IRB 2016; SDE 2016; Standard Digital 2011). Community members began to fight the Sungu Sungu after they became increasingly violent and corrupt (Standard Digital 2011).

Geography

The group has operated in the Nyanza, Kisii, and Kuria province of Kenya (Canada IRB 2013). The group launched an attack in Bonyamasicho (GTD 2017). The group also operates among the Abagusii people (SDE 2016). They are also prevalent in the Nyamwezi, Sukuma, Mwanza, Shinyanga, and Tabora Regions (Abrahams 1987).

Organizational Structure

Several groups in Kenya work under the banner of Sungu Sungu, some using the name (Canada IRB 2013).

The group formed assemblies called iritongos in communities to prevent crime (Canada IRB 2013). Iritongos are led by older men in the community; it claims that any male has the right to speech in meetings (Canada IRB 2013). When the group originated, all members of the community played a part in its meetings (Canada IRB 2013). However, as time passed a number of officials represented all members of the community (Canada IRB 2013). The group's sector in Kisii was formed by administration in the province (Canada IRB 2013). The organization's Kisii sector consists of a chairman, secretary, religious leaders, teachers, civil servants, the youth, and the police force (Canada IRB 2013). The Kisii Sungu Sungu is mostly made up of uneducated youth and unemployed adults (Canada IRB 2013). The original leader of the group is reportedly a man named Nkanga, who is the son of Iyumbu (Abrahams 1987). The group is generally made up of a chief, second in command (generally specialized in medicine), six commanders, a secretary, and a few men who gather members into assemblies (Abrahams 1987). Members were originally ethnic Kuria (Canada IRB 2013). The group uses extortion and theft to extract funding (Canada IRB 2013). The group also gets funds from running brothels (SDE 2016).

External Ties

The group reportedly has ties with the police force and the government although it is banned (Canada IRB 2013). The group uses extortion and theft to extract funding (Canada IRB 2013). The group also gets funds from running brothels (SDE 2016).

Group Outcome

The group's last recorded attack was in 2007 (GTD 2017). The group is still intact today.

Notes for Iris:

-the group started off as a militia to defend the community but later they became more corrupt and turned on the community

-there is no evidence of politicized opposition to the state

-iritongos are part of the village leadership and the Sungu Sungu was considered the armed wing of the iritongo

-the group is not like a general militia (like hisba police in the region) but specific to the region

V. MUNGIKI SECT

Torg ID: 2382

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- Uppsala Actor ID 714. Armed Conflict Dataset. Uppsala University. N.d. <http://ucdp.uu.se/#!/actor/714>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1980s

Group End: 2007 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group is considered a religious sect (Kikuyu), criminal group, and secret political society (Uppsala University n.d.). It first emerged in the 1980s (Uppsala n.d.).

The group reportedly follows the traditions brought about by the Mau Mau, which campaigned against British rule and oppression (Uppsala University n.d.). It campaigned for a return to older traditions, HIV/AIDS awareness, and against alcohol and drug abuse (Uppsala University n.d.). They also collected taxes in the region and took over the bus system (Uppsala University n.d.). The group made sporadic attempts to remove president at the time Daniel Arap Moi, implying some center-seeking aims (Uppsala

University n.d.). President Mwai Kibaki declared the group illegal after 2002, and police activity against the group increased (Uppsala University n.d.). It is unknown when the group's first violent attack occurred.

Geography

The group originally came about in the Rift Valley (Uppsala University n.d.). The group has also been prevalent in Mathare and Kosovo (slums around Nairobi) (Uppsala University n.d.).

Organizational Structure

The group claims to have 2 million members, but others claim the group actually only has 1 million (Uppsala University n.d.). The group is mainly composed of the Kikuyu living in the slums of Nairobi (Uppsala University n.d.). Members of the group reportedly also serve in government positions and in the army or police force (Uppsala University n.d.). The group's leader is a man named Maian Njenga (Uppsala University n.d.). The group is made up of cells of fifty members; these cells are then divided into platoons of ten members each (Uppsala University n.d.).

External Ties

The group reportedly follows the traditions brought about by the Mau Mau, which campaigns against British rule and oppression (Uppsala University n.d.). It campaigns for a return to traditions (Uppsala University n.d.).

Group Outcome

The group's influence has diminished partly due to increased police and government activity against it (Uppsala University n.d.). It has also diminished as a result of the imprisonment of the group's leader (Uppsala University n.d.). The group split into two in 2007, reportedly as a result of internal disputes regarding how to handle the government cracking down on them as well as whether or not the group would conduct talks with the prime minister (Uppsala University n.d.).

VI. AL-ITTIHAAD AL-ISLAMI (AIAI)

Torg ID: 23

Min. Group Date: 1988

Max. Group Date: 2005

Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Ittihaad Al-Islami (Aiai), Aiai, Islamic Union, Islamic Unity

Part 1. Bibliography

- “AIAI.” Terrorist Organization Profile No. 4329, MIPT Knowledge Base, 2008, National Consortium for the Study of Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, https://docs.google.com/document/d/1tAOx6mFYpH6YjHL4iX2jL1xthWn_5mPDiZkyOwOGNEA/edit
- Martha Crenshaw. “Al Ittihad Al Islamiya.” Mapping Militants. 2016. <http://web.stanford.edu/group/mappingmilitants/cgi-bin/groups/view/99>
- “Al Ittihad al Islami (AIAI).” FAS. 2004. <https://fas.org/irp/world/para/ogadin.htm>
- “Al-Ittihad al-Islam (AIAI).” Mackenzie Institute. 2015. <http://mackenzieinstitute.com/al-ittihad-al-islam-ai-2/>
- “Al-Ittihad al-Islaim (AIAI).” Investigative Project on Terrorism. US State Department. 2006. <https://www.investigativeproject.org/profile/145/al-ittihad-al-islami-ai-ai>
- David Chazan. “Who are al-Ittihad?” BBC. 2002. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/2530633.stm>
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- GTD Perpetrator 1763, Global Terrorism Database, Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism, Last Modified June 2017, <http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=1763>

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1984

Group End: 1997 (splintering/political movement)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Al-Ittihaad Al-Islam was created in 1984 as a merger of two main Somali groups, namely al-Jama’a al-Islamiya and Wahdat al-Shabab al-Islam (MIPT 2008; Crenshaw 2016). It is unclear if more insurgent groups were involved in the merger. The group’s first violent incident took place in 1992 after the end of the Siad Barre regime (Crenshaw 2016; IPT 2006). The group’s goal in the late 1980s was to overthrow the Siad Barre regime (MIPT 2008; Crenshaw 2016). After the regime ended in 1991 AIAI aimed to create an Islamic state in Somalia and the Ogaden region of Ethiopia, which is mainly Somali and Muslim (MIPT 2008; FAS 1999). The organization is a Salafi jihadist group (ibid).

Geography

The group is mainly active in Somalia but has held attacks in Kenya and Ethiopia as well (MIPT 2008; FAS 1999). It’s Ethiopian base was in Qaw, west of Bosasso, then got

moved to Gedo in the 1990s (Crenshaw 2016). Al-Ittihaad Al-Islam has attacked the following Somali locations: Bardera, Hargeisa, Mogadishu, Bosasso, Marka, and Beledweyne (GTD 2016; Crenshaw 2016). AIAI has been active in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia, and has held attacks specifically in Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa (Crenshaw 2016; FAS 1999). The group has also held attacks in Djibouti (Crenshaw 2016). The AIAI is a transnational group.

Organizational Structure

One of the group's initial leaders is a former soldier who fought in Afghanistan named Al Afghani (Crenshaw 2016). Hassan David Aweys led the group until it disbanded in 1997 and went on to become a leader in the Islamic Courts Union, Alliance for the Reliberation of Somalia, and Hizbul Islam (ibid). Hassan Abdullah Hersi al-Turki also led a faction of the group until it disbanded and went on to hold a leadership position in the ICU, then he created a Somali group named the Ras Kamboni Brigade (ibid). In 1997 Aweys announced that AIAI would stop violent attacks and focus on being a political entity but it seems to have mainly splintered into several cells (Crenshaw 2016; IPT 2006).

The group received financial, training, and logistical support from Al Qaeda and financial, training, and weapons from Sudan's government (Crenshaw 2016; FAS 1999). Much of their funding comes from overseas Islamic organizations and diaspora (Crenshaw 2016; IPT 2006). They also impose taxes on cities under their control like Bosasso and charge protection fees (Crenshaw 2016).

Sources estimate the group's size to be 2,000 members, but these estimates came after the organization became inactive in 1997 (BBC 2002; MIPT 2008; Crenshaw 2016). Al-Ittihaad Al-Islam was created in 1984 as a merger of two main Somali groups, namely al-Jama'a al-Islamiya and Wahdat al-Shabab al-Islam (MIPT 2008; Crenshaw 2016). No other information could be found in the group's membership base except that they seems to come from religious Somali organizations (ibid).

External Ties

The group has received explicit financial, training, and logistical support from Al Qaeda and financial, training, and weapons from Sudan's government (Crenshaw 2016; FAS 1999). The Eritrean government has also given the group weapons (Gleditsch, Cunningham, and Salehyan N.D p.451). Osama Bin Laden has given Al-Ittihaad Al-Islam explicit financial support (BBC 2002). One of the group's leaders, Hassan David Aweys, went on to become a leader in the Islamic Courts Union, Alliance for the Reliberation of Somalia, and Hizbul Islam (Crenshaw 2016). Another AIAI official, Hassan Abdullah Hersi al-Turki, also went on to hold a leadership position in the ICU, then created a Somali group named the Ras Kamboni Brigade (ibid). After 1991 the group allied itself

with the ONLF and the two organizations worked together to separate the Ogaden region from Ethiopia (ibid; MIPT 2008).

Group Outcome

After the group was suspected for being involved in Ethiopian bombings in the 1990s, the Ethiopian led an attack against the organization (MIPT 2008; BBC 2002). A new state was also formed in eastern Somalia called Puntland, whose secular nature drove AIAI out (MIPT 2008). Both these factors lead to a drop in numbers which made it difficult for AIAI to remain a cohesive active group and eventually in 1997 its leader Aweys announced it would cease violent activities (MIPT 2008; Crenshaw 2016). Its last attack was in 2005 but this is most likely by an active cell of the AIAI because the organization itself is militarily inactive (GTD 2016; IPT 2006).

Notes for Iris:

- AIAI expanding their goals in Ethiopia through Ogaden movement and helping ONLF.
- possibility that AIAI was trying to coopt Ogaden movement?
- by the 1990s, the group is primarily in Ethiopia so Somalia is not really taking active counterinsurgency actions against it
- collaboration with the ONLF and increased violence saw the government step up its attack
- AIAI is much smaller than the ONLF
- the government doesn't rely on a peasant army here, but sends in its regular military

VII. QA'IDAT AL-JIHAD
Torg ID: 28
Min. Group Date: 1989
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: Al-Qa'ida, Al Qaeda, Al Qaida, Al-Qa`Ida, Al-Qaeda, Qaidat Al-Jihad, Qa'idat Al-Jihad, The Base

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1988 (Mackenzie Institute 2016)

Group End (Outcome): 2016 (active) (Crenshaw 2015)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Al-Qaida was founded by Osama Bin Laden in 1988 (Mackenzie Institute 2016). The group's initial goals were to completely remove Western influence/ideas and to abolish the United States and Israel (BAAD 2015). They conducted their first attacks against the US embassy in Africa in 1998 (BAAD 2015; Global Security N.D). Al-Qaida first came to global attention after 9/11 but was active prior to that in its region (FAS 2005). The group has a radical sunni muslim ideology (CFR 2012; Global Security N.D).

Geography

Al-Qaida operated mainly within Peshawar, Pakistan, and Afghanistan (CFR 2012; PBS N.D). The group hid within cities and hills with particularly mountainous terrain in the Tora Bora mountains of Afghanistan (as shepherd or farmers) (FAS 2005). The group's leader Bin Laden has had a base of operations in Sudan from 1991-1998 (Mackenzie Institute 2016)

Organizational Structure

Al-Qaida was headed by Osama Bin Laden, who was their sole leader and called all the shots until his assassination in 2011 (although rumors exist that he died earlier or didn't die at all) (CFR 2012). He was originally from Saudi Arabia and had helped fight the Soviets in the Afghanistan war (Crenshaw 2015) He was later replaced by Ayman al-Zawhiri in 2011 after bin Laden was killed by an American raid (Crenshaw 2015; CFR 2012) The group used a complex system in which members reported to couriers who reported to other couriers eventually making their way up to the head who was initially Bin Laden (RAND 2008). This is what we call a decentralized or cell-based organizational structure. Funding for the organization came from many places, including donations (FTO 2005). The group had different councils to deal with different aspects. For example, they had a "military committee" to deal with "military" matters, and a "consultation council" to plan out terrorist attacks and deal with financial matters (PBS N.D). They have no formal political wing (BAAD 2015). Al-Qaida can be considered an umbrella group that consisted of many other terrorist groups within (ibid; Global Security N.D). The organization had an estimated 75 members when it was first formed and up to 18,000 at its peak in 2004 (Crenshaw 2015). Today, it is thought to have less than 1000 members, but these estimates vary (Crenshaw 2015; BAAD 2015).

External Ties

Saudi Arabia allegedly gave some funding to AQ through drug trafficking and diamonds, but these were never proven true (Crenshaw 2015). Iran also allegedly trained and supported AQ members in the early 1990s (ibid; BAAD 2015). Afghanistan and Pakistan allow Al-Qaeda to operate training camps within their borders (ibid). The group has ties to several other terrorist organizations including Egyptian Islamic Jihad, The Libyan Islamic Fighting Group, Lashkar-e-Taiba and Jaish-e-Muhammad, the Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan, Armed Islamic Group in Algeria, the Abu Sayyaf Group, and Jemaah Islamiya (CFR 2012; PBS N.D).

Group Outcome

The US launched Operation Enduring Freedom in 2001 to find and destroy the Taliban and Al-Qaeda elements operating in Afghanistan (BAAD 2015). The group's first leader Osama bin Laden was killed during a raid in 2011 (CFR 2012; BAAD 2015). The group is still active today although it has lost much support to ISIS.

VIII. MWAKENYA DISSIDENT MOVEMENT

Torg ID: 1830

Min. Group Date: 1989

Max. Group Date: 1989

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1980 (form), 1986 (First attack)

Group End: 1989 (repression)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

Mwakenya formed in 1980 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 600-601). Beginning in 1986, several journalists, students, and professors were arrested for reportedly producing writing that went against the government (Canada IRB 1989). At this time, the group tried to launch an uprising (AllAfrica 2005). They were reportedly involved with the group, which adheres to left wing ideals (Canada IRB 1989; Harden 1987). Overtime, factory workers and civil servant also joined the group (Chicago Tribune 1986). The group's aim is to overthrow the economic system of their country, as well as the government (Canada IRB 1989; Canada IRB 1994; Harden 1987; Goldenberg 2005). The group has accused the government of engaging in terrorist activity (Canada IRB 1994). President Arap Moi views the organization as a band of Marxists that receive help from other communist countries and are trying to overthrow him (Oluoch 2013; Chicago Tribune 1986). The Kenyan government cracked down on the group, trying to track down its members (Mburu 2000; Oluoch 2013; Chicago Tribune 1986). The group grew from growing contempt among Kenyans of the Moi regime and his one party structure (KANU) (Chicago Tribune 1986; Mburu 2000). One of the members of the group, Professor Ngotho Kariuki, claims that the purpose of the group was to release citizens of Kenya from the oppressiveness of dictatorship (Oluoch 2013). According to him, the group was originally out in the open - members openly distributed materials to the public (Oluoch 2013). He added that the group is rooted in democratic and progressive ideals (Oluoch 2013; Goldenberg 2005). Publications distributed by the group include Mpatanishi and Pambana (Mburu 2000). The group has reportedly derailed seven trains (Harden 1987).

Geography

The group has carried out attacks in Eldoret and Kapsanget, both cities in Kenya (GTD 2017). It later moved to London and set-up operations there (Canada IRB 1994).

Organizational Structure

Approximately 100 journalists, students, and professors were convicted of being members of the group (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 601; Canada IRB 1989). Overtime, factory workers and civil servant also joined the group (Chicago Tribune 1986). The group also reportedly contains Kikuyu farmers (Canada IRB 1989; Canada IRB 1994). Members of the group that were arrested by the government include Maina Kinyatti, Professor Katama Mkangi, Professor Ngotho Kariuki, Wanderi Muthigani, Mirugi Kariuki, Paddy Onyango, Wanyiri Kihoro, Atieno Odhiambo, and Mukaru Ng'ang'a (Canada IRB 1989). Many members of the group fled into neighboring countries after the prosecuting began (Mburu 2000). Many members of the group are part of the Kikuyu tribe (Harden 1987).

External Ties

President Arap Moi views the organization as a band of Marxists that receive help from other communist countries and are trying to overthrow him (Oluoch 2013; Chicago Tribune 1986). However, there is no confirmation that the group has ties with other communist countries. The group reportedly split apart to form another group called the Kenyan Patriotic Front (Canada IRB 1990). However, further reports claim that they are actually two separate groups with some common members (Canada IRB 1990).

Group Outcome

The state arrested 30-50 members at an unknown point between 1980 and 1988 (Schmid and Jongman 1988, 600-601). The group's last violent attack was around 1989 in Kenya (GTD 2017). The group reportedly split apart to form another group called the Kenyan Patriotic Front (Canada IRB 1990). However, further reports claim that they are actually two separate groups with some common members (Canada IRB 1990).

After the group was silenced in Kenya, it moved to London and reportedly still operates there (Canada IRB 1994). President Moi's regime cracked down on the group, reportedly arresting and torturing members (Canada IRB 1989; Oluch 2013; Harden 1987; Goldenberg 2005).

Notes for Iris:

- why didn't the group survive the crackdown? Because they were publishing and trying to distribute a certain message it was easier to track them down - they're a lot more in the open
- the group formed in response to censorship and exercise free speech (pseudo-democratic movement)
- membership is highly intellectual which could explain why they're not good at fighting
- movement disappeared after it moved to London

IX. UNITED SOMALI CONGRESS (USC)

Torg ID: 1943

Min. Group Date: 1990

Max. Group Date: 2001

Onset: NA

Aliases: United Somali Congress, United Somali Congress (Usc)

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: USC

Group Formation: 1989

Group End: 1991 (splinter)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The USC formed in 1989 by Ali Mohamed Osoble Wardeegle (Canada IRB 1990). It was a merger of several individual groups (Canada IRB 1990). Its goal was to overthrow the Barre government (San Francisco Chronicle 1991). Its first violent incident was as late as 1990 (Gleditsch et al. 2013).

Geography

The group primarily operated out of exile in London, England (Canada IRB 1989; Perlez 1991). It overran and took control of the capital in Mogadishu, Somalia in January 1991 (San Francisco Chronicle 1991; Edmonton Journal 1991).

Organizational Structure

The USC had a political wing (Gleditsch et al. 2011, 493). In 1990 it had approximately 1,000 fighters (Gleditsch et al. 2011, 493). Members are ethnic Hawiye from the Habr Gedir tribe (San Francisco Chronicle 1991; Canada IRB 1996).

External Ties

It fought against the SPM (US Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration 1993). From August 1990 to January 1991, the group temporarily allied itself with the United Somali Congress, the Somali Patriotic Movement, and the Somali National Movement (San Francisco Chronicle 1991).

Group Outcome

In 1991, the USC took over Mogadishu forcing Siad Barre to flee (Edmonton Journal 1991). It splintered in 1992 and the USC/SNA emerged (Center of Military History 2003).

X. GOD'S OPPRESSED ARMY

Torg ID: 1718

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 1992 (unknown)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown when the group first forms, but it comes to attention for its first attack was in 1992 in a bar in Nairobi (Mickolus and Simmons 1997; GTD 2017). The location where the bomb was placed hosts the Hotel Ambassadeur (Mickolus and Simmons 1997). The group demanded the freeing of political prisoners, an end to tribal wars, and dissolving the youth wing of the KANU political party (Mickolus and Simmons 1997). It also advocated for the addition of the Islamic party of Kenya (Mickolus and Simmons 1997).

Geography

The group's first attack was in 1992 in a bar in Nairobi (Mickolus and Simmons 1997; GTD 2017). It also launched a second attack in Nairobi after that (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group's organizational structure is unknown.

External Ties

The group's external ties are unknown.

Group Outcome

The group has not launched any attacks since 1992 (GTD 2017). The current state of the group is unknown.

XI. ISLAMIC PARTY OF KENYA (IPK)

Torg ID: 1750

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1992

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1991

Group End: 1994 (dissolve)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group reportedly formed in 1991 (Canada IRB 1997). The group originally formed as a political party to run in Kenya's first multi-party elections in 1992 (Oded 2002; Canada IRB 1994). The group, however, was not allowed to run; since it was a religious group, it violated the separation of church and state (Oded 2002; Kresse 2009; Canada IRB 1994). The group strongly protested this decision (Vittor and Bremer 2009). The leader of the group, Sheikh Khalid Balala, reportedly "declared a jihad against the government and threatened his opponents with death" (Canada IRB 1995). The group reportedly trained guerrillas to disrupt the government (Canada IRB 1995). Balala declared that politics and religion are interwoven and called for the overthrow of President Moi's regime (Oded 2002). He also demanded a strict adherence to Muslim practices (Oded 2002). The group protests against discrimination towards the minority Muslim population in coastal Kenya, which results in them being treated as second class citizens (Oded 2002; Kresse 2009; Vittor and Bremer 2009; Canada IRB 1997; Canada IRB 1994). The majority of Kenya's Muslim population is concentrated in the coastal region, more specifically Mombasa (Canada IRB 1997; Canada IRB 1994). The group's first violent attack was around 1992 (GTD 2017).

Geography

The group has launched attacks in the city of Mombasa in Kenya (GTD 2017). The group does not appear to be transnational (GTD 2017). The majority of Kenya's Muslim population is concentrated in the coastal region, more specifically Mombasa (Canada IRB 1997; Canada IRB 1994).

Organizational Structure

The leader of the group was a man named Sheikh Khalid Balala (Canada IRB 1995). The group won a large amount of support from Kenya's marginalized Muslim population (Oded 2002). There was reportedly a clashing of opinions within the group, for many Muslims did not agree with Balala's desire to wage war on the government (Canada IRB 1997). Balala claimed that he had an army of 700 men at one point (Canada IRB 1997). Abdala Mwinyi and Mohamed Wakesi were reportedly two members of the group that were arrested (Canada IRB 1997). Members were Arab Kenyans from the coastal region (Canada IRB 1995).

External Ties

After stepping down as the leader of the group, Balala joined the Asili branch of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (Canada IRB 1994).

Group Outcome

The group's last violent attack was in 1994 (Oded 2002). The group disbanded in 1994 when Balala was expelled for his extremism (Vittor and Bremer 2009). President Moi ordered a crackdown on Balala and the rest of the group in 1994 to protect the rest of the Kenyan citizens and their property (Canada IRB 1997). After Balala was arrested, several riots occurred among Muslim youth in Kenya (Canada IRB 1994). After stepping down as the leader of the group, Balala joined the Asili branch of the Forum for the Restoration of Democracy (Canada IRB 1994).

Notes for Iris:

- similar to Mombasa Republican Council
- this is another one of the 1992 violent political parties
- fighting against the state - limited center-seeking aim to garner political representation
- the coastal region of Kenya, including Mombasa, has a lot of tension with the center.
- this region is very different from the rest of Kenya because it is Muslim and mainly Arab
- might be interesting to research the discrimination further
- the group garners a lot of support from people that feel discriminated against

XII. FORUM FOR THE RESTORATION OF DEMOCRACY-KENYA

Torg ID: 1709

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1997

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: FORD-K

Group Formation: 1992

Group End: 1997

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group launched its first attack in 1992 (GTD 2017). In the Kenyan 1992 elections, the group was one of the opposition political parties to President Arap Moi's KANU party (Dagne 2003). They were, however, unable to defeat the KANU party (Dagne 2003). The group itself seems to be a political party that on occasion has been implicated in electoral violence (CIA n.d.; GTD 2017)

Geography

The group has launched attacks in Shinyalu and Kisumu, both cities in Kenya (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

In the Kenyan 1992 elections, the group was one of the opposition parties to President Arap Moi's KANU party (Dagne 2003).

External Ties

In the Kenyan 1992 elections, the group was one of the opposition political parties to President Arap Moi's KANU party (Dagne 2003). In addition to the group, FORD - P, FORD - Asili, and the Democratic Party were three other opposition groups to KANU in the elections (Dagne 2003). Kibaki announced he would ally with FORD-K during his reelection campaign during the 2007 elections (BBC 2007). The group's member Michael Kijana Wamalwa was appointed as vice president to Kibaki in 2003 (Dagne 2003).

Group Outcome

The last known attack launched by the group was in 1997 (GTD 2017). The group was unable to defeat the KANU party in the 1992 elections (Dagne 2003). The current state of the group is unknown. The party has still been active in Kenya politics even though it has not been violent in some time (CIA n.d.; GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- the group participates in the 1992 elections
- why was there so much violence around the 1992 election? The first multi-party election
- FORD-K is a violent political party
- there is not much experience with peaceful transitions of power around this time
- interesting connection to 2007 electoral violence

XIII. KENYA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION (KANU)

Torg ID: 1777

Min. Group Date: 1992

Max. Group Date: 1997

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 883. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=883>
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***violent political party**

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1963 (form), 1992 (electoral violence)

Group End: 1997 (last attack), 2002 (lose power)

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group began their reign over Kenya in 1963 (Buijtenhuijs 1974). The group was the largest political party in Kenya, led by President Arap Moi until 2002 (Human Rights Watch 1994; Los Angeles Times 2002; BBC; NY Times 2002). The group was often accused of being corrupt, reportedly stifling any sort of criticism of the regime by journalists and professors (Human Rights Watch 1994). Until 1992, KANU was the sole political party in Kenya (Human Rights Watch 1994; NY Times 2002). In the first multi-party election in Kenya, opposing parties were not able to unite to defeat the group (Human Rights Watch 1994). It allegedly initiated several rounds of electoral violence in the 1992 and 1997 election rounds (GTD 2017). In 1997, during the presidential elections, the group reportedly hired people to violently attack possible opposition to its party (Los Angeles Times 2002). The group reportedly pitted ethnic groups against each other, including when Hutus killed 800,000 Tutsis (Los Angeles Times 2002). The group has attacked various ethnic groups including the Luo, Kikuyu, and Luhya (Los Angeles Times 2002).

Geography

The group has launched attacks in Mombasa, Homa Bay, Kisumu, Nairobi, and Kitengale (GTD 2017; Los Angeles Times 2002; National Academic Press 2013). The group has not launched any attacks outside of Kenya (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group was the largest political party in Kenya, led by President Arap Moi until 2002 (Human Rights Watch 1994). The group reportedly recruits from the Digo tribe (Los Angeles Times 2002). Two former members of the group, Odinga and Kaggia, broke away from the group and founded their own group called the Kenya People's Union (Buijtenhuijs 1974). Two former leaders of the group include Kenyatta and his son (BBC).

External Ties

President Moi's is of the Kalenjin group, and the group has received assistance from the Kalenjin group (Los Angeles Times 2002). The group often promises various groups jobs and employment in order to recruit them (Los Angeles Times 2002; National Academic Press 2013). Two former members of the group, Odinga and Kaggia, broke away from the group and founded their own group called the Kenya People's Union (Buijtenhuijs 1974).

Group Outcome

President Moi and the KANU party's reign ended in 2002 (BBC). He was succeeded by President Kibaki (BBC; NY Times 2002). The group's last known violent attack was in 1997 (GTD 2017).

Notes for Iris:

- despite multiparty elections, KANU remained in power
- this is another case of violence only being centered around elections and not used otherwise

XIV. BORANA BANDITS

Torg ID: 2281

Min. Group Date: 1998

Max. Group Date: 2000

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/africaandindianocean/kenya/1494029/Bandits-with-bows-and-arrows-kill-45-in-feud-over-water.html>
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-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: Unknown

Group End: Unknown

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

It is unknown precisely when the group formed because they are not a militant organization, but a nomadic clan. The Borana are essentially a nomadic group that belongs to an ethnic group called the Oroma from Ethiopia (UCDP n.d.). The expansion of Somali groups has cost the group significant portions of land (UCDP n.d.). In recent years, the portion of land inhabited by the group has been significantly dry (UCDP n.d.). The group's goal in one of its attacks was to obtain fresh water, pastureland, and animals (Pflanz 2005). The group has targeted Samburu herders (Nation 2017).

Geography

The group launched an attack in a Gabra village in the northern part of Kenya (Mail and Guardian 2005). The Borana are essentially a nomadic group that belongs to an ethnic group called the Oroma from Ethiopia and Somalia (UCDP n.d.). They engaged in a fight with another pastoralist community in Kom, Isiolo County (Nation 2017). They are transnational and conducted attacks against other non-state actors in both Ethiopia and Kenya (UCDP n.d.).

Organizational Structure

When the group attacked the Samburu herders, 100 armed bandits conducted the attack (Nation 2017). It is nomadic and has members from the Oroma (UCDP n.d.). No other information about the group's organization structure, membership base, or financing mechanisms could be found.

External Ties

The group has no known external ties.

Group Outcome

The group is reportedly still intact as late as 2013 as a nomadic group (UCDP n.d.). Its last reported attack was in 2013 when it engaged in non-state violence (UCDP n.d.).

Notes for Iris:

- no politicized opposition to the Kenyan government**
- mostly fought against other clans in Kenya**

XV. SABAOT LAND DEFENSE FORCE (SLDF)

Torg ID: 2426

Min. Group Date: 2005

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 20399. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
<http://www.start.umd.edu/gtd/search/Results.aspx?perpetrator=20399>
- Uppsala Conflict Actor 704. Armed Conflict Dataset. Uppsala University. N.d.
<http://ucdp.uu.se/#actor/704>
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2005

Group End: 2008

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group formed in 2005 as a local militia in response to land redistribution proposals in the Mount Elgon region (Canada IRB 2012; Uppsala n.d.). The group's first attack was in 2006 (Canada IRB 2012).

The group was involved in the conflict at Mount Elgon (Uppsala n.d.; Human Rights Watch 2008; McCrummen 2008; Makori 2008; World Organisation Against Torture 2008; IRIN 2008; Canada IRB 2012; Guardian 2008). In Mount Elgon, Sabaot makes up 60% of the area's population (Uppsala n.d.). Two groups make up Sabaot: the Soy and the Mosop (Uppsala n.d.). Over time, after the two groups were relocated by the Kenyan government, the Soy began to feel endangered, which was why they started defending their land, forming the group (Uppsala n.d.; Canada IRB 2012).

The group is mainly made up of the Soy, and they often target the Mosop as well as moderate Soy and the government (Uppsala n.d.; Canada IRB 2012). However, the group also started to target the local government and the state (Uppsala n.d.). The group won the Mount Elgon portion of the national elections (Uppsala n.d.). The group never abided by a strict political agenda (Uppsala n.d.). The group has reportedly killed, tortured, robbed, and raped hundreds of men and women during conflicts over land (Human Rights Watch 2008; Uppsala n.d.; McCrummen 2008; Makori 2008; World Organisation Against Torture 2008; Canada IRB 2012; Guardian 2008). The group also reportedly wants revenge for the Chebyuk settlement scheme (IRIN 2008).

Geography

The group was involved in the conflict at Mount Elgon (Uppsala n.d.; Human Rights Watch 2008; McCrummen 2008; Makori 2008; World Organisation Against Torture 2008). It is located in the country's western province (Uppsala n.d.). The group has launched attacks in the cities of Rumuruti and Kitale in Kenya (GTD 2017). The group does not appear to be transnational.

Organizational Structure

The group was formed by a man named Wycliffe Kirui Matakwei (Uppsala n.d.; Canada IRB 2012). The second in command is reportedly a man named David Sichei (Canada IRB 2012). The group is made up of three wings: military, spiritual, and political (Uppsala n.d.). Matakwei heads the military wing, The spiritual wing is headed by a man named Manyiror, and the political wing is head by a man named John Kanai (Uppsala n.d.). There are approximately 3,000 people in the group (Canada IRB 2012). Reportedly, 1,200 members of the group were arrested at one point (World Organisation Against Torture 2008). The group has set up its own administration in Mount Elgon (Human Rights Watch 2008). The group recruits from the youth; it often employs child soldiers (Canada IRB 2012). The group is mainly made up of the Soy, and they often target the Mosop as well as moderate Soy and the government (Uppsala n.d.; Canada IRB 2012).

External Ties

There are no known external ties to other state or non-state actors.

Group Outcome

Since the group killed hundreds of civilians in Mount Elgon, the national army was called to solve the issue (Human Rights Watch 2008). However, the army was extremely corrupt and instead further exploited the citizens (Human Rights Watch 2008; World Organisation Against Torture 2008).

The group was defeated by the government in 2008, and it subsequently ended (Canada IRB 2012). Matakwei was shot in 2008 by the military (Uppsala n.d.). Reports surfaced that the group was forming once again in 2015 when eight armed men were discovered in a cave (Wekesa 2015). However, these reports have not been confirmed and may just be speculation (Wekesa 2015).

Notes for Iris:

-Mount Elgon conflict is a long-standing conflict. The Kenyan government forcibly moved the population around the area to a “reservation-like” area and so they formed out of self-defense to fight the government

-why did the government win? The government cracks down really hard on them. The group lost their leader which was super influential

-there is a rumor of a resurgence, but it is unclear how the Kenyan government tied these men to the SLDF explicitly

XVI. MOORLAND DEFENCE FORCES

Torg ID: 2591

Min. Group Date: 2008

Max. Group Date: 2008

Onset: NA

Aliases: Moorland Defence Forces (Mdf), Moorland Defence Forces

Part 1. Bibliography

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<http://ucdp.uu.se/#actor/902>
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-

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2004

Group End: 2008

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group first emerged in 2004 (Baseline Report: The right to information for internally displaced persons 2012). The group arose from a conflict known as the Mount Elgon, which contains a variety of ethnic groups and displaced persons, conflict (Uppsala University n.d.; Baseline Report: The right to information for internally displaced persons 2012). Saboot, the largest tribe in Mount Elgon, is made up of the Mosop and the Soy (Uppsala University n.d.).

The militia formed as a result of a growing amount of violence against the Mosop, catalyzed by the Soy-majority SLDF (Uppsala University n.d.). MDF formed as a defensive militia to fight back against the SLDF (Uppsala University n.d.).

Geography

The group was first prevalent in Kenya's Western Province (Uppsala University n.d.). The group operates in the Mount Elgon region (Uppsala University n.d.; Baseline Report: The right to information for internally displaced persons 2012).

Organizational Structure

The group's organizational structure is unknown.

External Ties

The group's external ties are unknown.

Group Outcome

The group disassociated in 2008 when SLDF broke apart (Uppsala University n.d.). The group began to disassociate starting with SLDF violence and then in 2007 with governmental pressures (Uppsala University n.d.).

XVII. MERILLE MILITIA
Torg ID: 2481
Min. Group Date: 2010
Max. Group Date: 2012
Onset: NA

Aliases: None

Part 1. Bibliography

- GTD Perpetrator 30209. Global Terrorism Database. Study for Terrorism and Responses to Terrorism. Last modified June 2017.
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Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 2010 (first attack)

Group End: 2014

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group is a local, defense militia originally from Ethiopia (All Africa 2016). It is unknown when it formed, but it launched its first attack in 2010 (GTD 2017). They attacked and proceeded to take over a village in Kenya named Todonyang (All Africa 2016). Almost all of the residents of the village were killed by the group; the village now stands deserted (All Africa 2016). The group made its way into Kenya from Ethiopia through killing villagers and proceeding to set their own boundaries, forbidding Kenyans from crossing them (All Africa 2016).

Geography

The group has launched attacks in the village of Todonyang (All African 2016; GTD 2017). The group is reportedly also suspected of launching attacks in two unknown locations (GTD 2017).

Organizational Structure

The group originally organized as a militia, but it is unknown where it drew members from.

External Ties

The group's external ties are unknown.

Group Outcome

The last recorded attack by the group was in 2014 (GTD 2017). The current state of the group is unknown.

Notes for Iris:

-this group is “pretty scary”

-the militia wanted to take over parts of Kenya for their own use and become like a warlord

-the group controls territory along the Kenya-Ethiopia border and it's still active at least as late as 2014

-it's a little odd that there is no evidence of a state response given the sheer destruction caused by the group

XVIII. MOMBASA REPUBLICAN COUNCIL

Torg ID: 2655

Min. Group Date: 2012

Max. Group Date: 2012

Onset: NA

Aliases: Mombasa Republican Council (Mrc), Mombasa Republican Council

Part 1. Bibliography

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<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2012/sep/06/kenya-ocean-coast-secessionist-party>
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- Paul Goldsmith. “The Mombasa Republican Council.” 2011.
http://www.kecosce.org/downloads/MRC_Conflict_Assessment_Threats_and_Opportunities_for_Engagement.pdf

Part 2. Basic Coding

Aliases: None

Group Formation: 1999

Group End: 2016

Part 3. Narrative

Group Formation

The group was created in 1999 (Muthoni 2016). Its first known violent attack was in 2012 (GTD 2017). Before the 2013 Kenyan elections, two men (Jabiri Ali Dzuya and Bwana Mkuu Alwan) were charged with killing four police officers (Gaffey 2016). The group is separatist; it advocates for the creation of an independent states made up of Kenya's coastal cities (Gaffey 2016; McGregor 2012; Ruwa 2012; Macharia 2012; Goldsmith 2011). It advocates against the political and economic (regarding land) marginalization and mistreatment endured by those living in the coastal cities (Gaffey 2016; Muthoni 2016; Ruwa 2012; Macharia 2012; Goldsmith 2011). The group has demanded discussions with the government on this matter (Muthoni 2016). President Kibaki has rejected any negotiations from the group (Macharia 2012). The group has been rumored to have ties with al-Shabaab, though these rumors have been denied by the group (Macharia 2012). The group is not a political party (Goldsmith 2011).

Geography

The group launched a violent attack in Kilindini, located in Mombasa (Gaffey 2016; GTD 2017). The group has launched attacks in Kombani, Mwana Mwinga, Malindi, Gamba, Hindi, Ngombeni, Kaloleni, and Mtwapa (GTD 2017). It does not appear to be transnational.

Organizational Structure

The leader of the group is a man named Omar Hamisi Mwamnuadzi (McGregor 2012). Jabiri Ali Dzuya and Bwana Mkuu Alwan are two members of the group that carried out the 2013 attack (Gaffey 2016). The secretary general is a man named Hamza Randu (Muthoni 2016). The council secretary is a man named Malembi Mwatsahu (Muthoni 2016). The organizing secretary is a man named Salim Issa Goga (Muthoni 2016). Other officials include Robert Charo and Nyae Ngao (Muthoni 2016). The group has a unique background - Mombasa was first dominated by the Portuguese before it was taken over by the Arabs (Guardian 2012; Reuters 2012). The group is allegedly backed by wealthy

Arabs (Reuters 2012). The group recruits from a unique Arabic population around the coast of Mombasa and most members are Muslim (Reuters 2012; Guardian 2012).

The group has the support of residents in coastal cities, even those who do not know much about the issue (Goldsmith 2011).

External Ties

The group has been rumored to have ties with al-Shabaab, though these rumors have been denied by the group (Macharia 2012).

Group Outcome

The group was banned in 2010, but the ban was then overturned in 2012 (Gaffey 2016; McGregor 2012). Mwamnuadzi, the leader of the group, was arrested and unable to bail himself out of jail (McGregor 2012). The secretary general of the group was arrested and then released on bail (McGregor 2012). Both the treasurer and chairman of the council of elders were arrested (McGregor 2012). The group's last violent attack was in 2016 (GTD 2017).