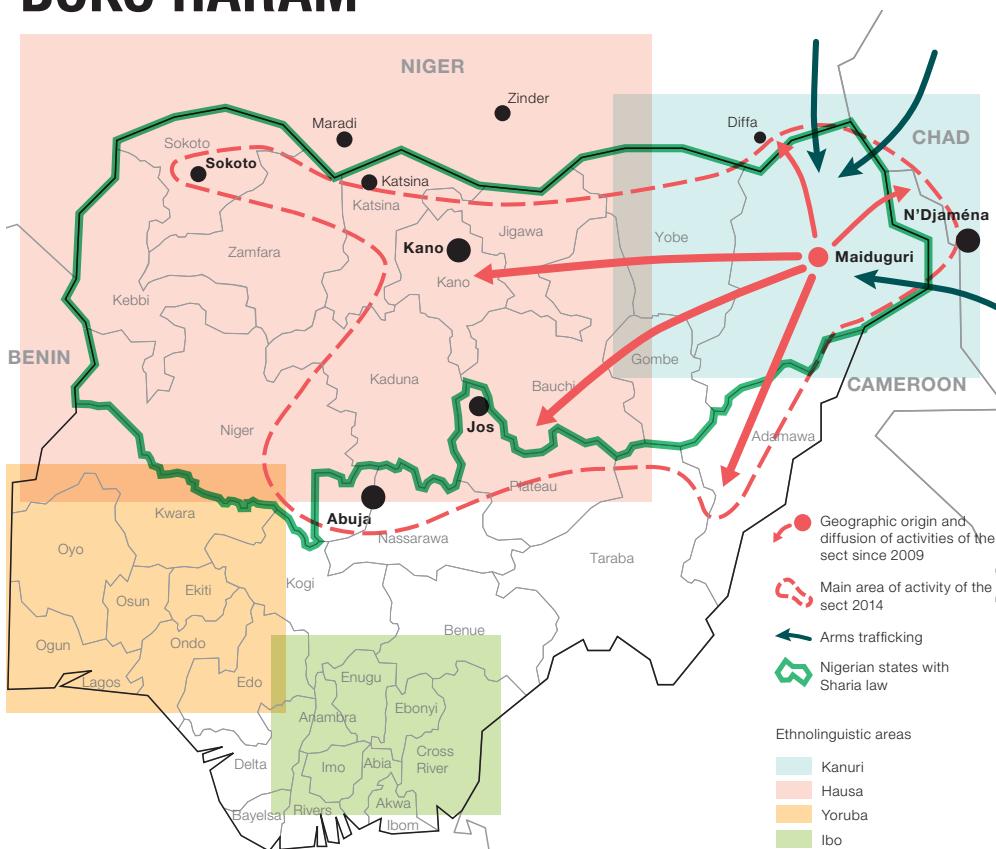


MAPS & FACTS

Last update: 3 November 2014

BOKO HARAM



In July 2009, security forces killed hundreds of sect members, including Mohammed Yusuf. Boko Haram radically changed. The sect became an ultra-violent organisation; it widened the spectrum of its targets and gradually extended its geographic range to include, by 2014, almost the entire northern half of Nigeria.

Sources: OECD (2014), "An Atlas of the Sahara-Sahel: Geography, Economics and Security", West African Studies, OECD Publishing, Paris, and OECD, AfDB, UNDP, UNECA (2014), "African Economic Outlook".

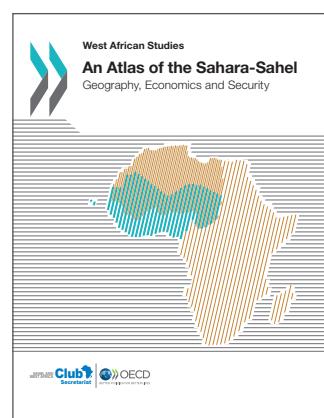
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At the end of the 90s, the Boko Haram sect began as a protest movement in response to corruption among northern governors responsible for implementing Sharia law. Its supporters demanded full application of Koranic law and rejected the "modernity" of southern Nigeria, whose misguided "education" was considered a sin.

In 2003, Yusuf and his followers created a rural community called the "celestial city" in the state of Yobé. They were driven out by the local population and expelled from the state. Many relocated to Maïduguri in Borno, where their contact with authorities quickly deteriorated under the strain of sporadic confrontations.

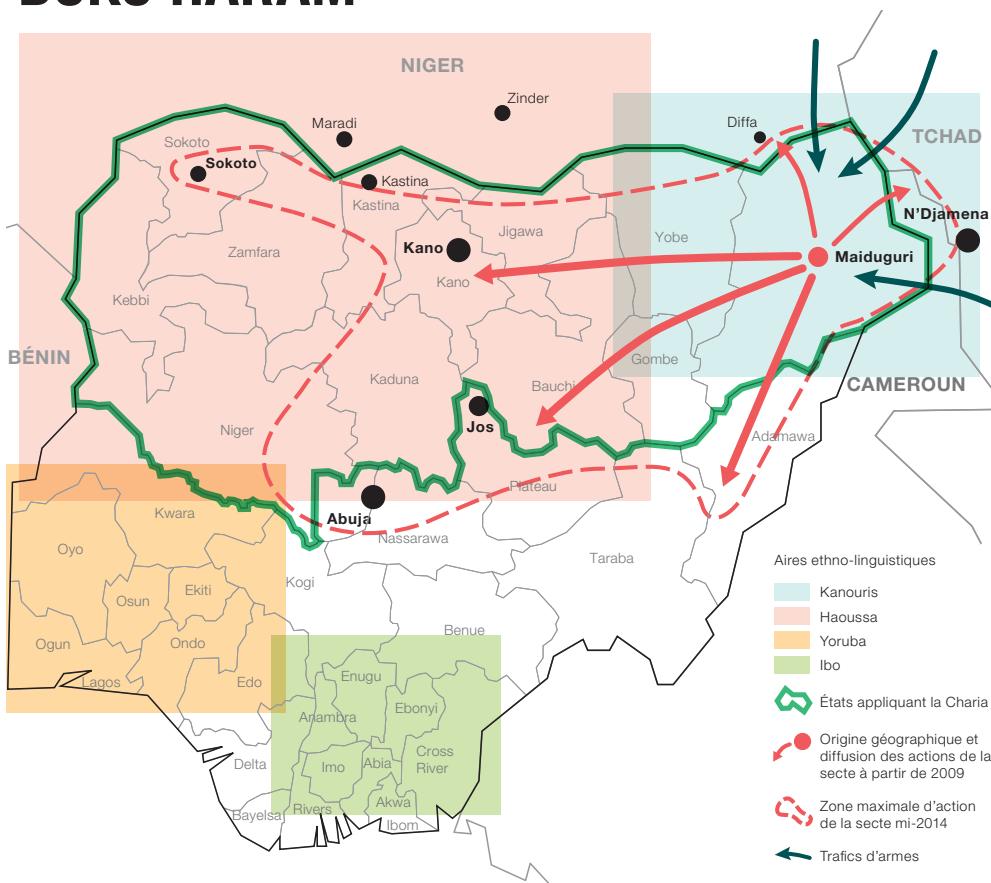


Extract

CARTES & FAITS

BOKO HARAM

Mise à jour : 3 novembre 2014

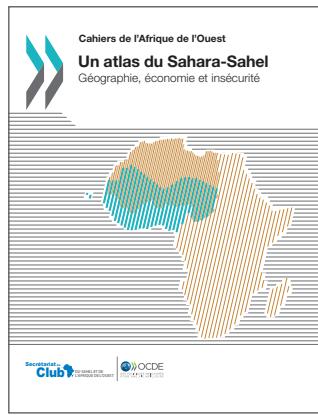


En juillet 2009, les forces de sécurité exterminent des centaines de membres de la secte, dont Mohammed Yusuf. Boko Haram change alors et devient une secte ultra-violente ; elle élargit le spectre de ses cibles et étend progressivement son aire géographique d'action pour couvrir en 2014 la presque-totalité de la moitié nord du Nigeria.

Sources : OCDE (2014), "Un atlas du Sahara-Sahel : Géographie, économie et insécurité", Cahiers de l'Afrique de l'Ouest, éditions OCDE, Paris et OCDE, BAD, PNUD, CEA (2014), "Perspectives économiques en Afrique".

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Extrait