

# United Nations Nations Unies

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The Chair of the Security Council Committee pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999), 1989 (2011) and 2253 (2015) concerning ISIL (Da'esh), Al-Qaida and associated individuals, groups, undertakings and entities presents his compliments to the Permanent Representatives and Observers to the United Nations and wishes to convey the following:

On 23 February 2020, the Committee approved **the addition of the entries** specified below to its Sanctions List of individuals and entities subject to the assets freeze, travel ban and arms embargo set out in paragraph 1 of Security Council resolution 2368 (2017) and adopted under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

## **B. Entities and other groups**

**QDe.162 Name:** ISLAMIC STATE WEST AFRICA PROVINCE (ISWAP)

**A.k.a.:** **a)** Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant – West Africa (ISIL-WA) **b)** Islamic State of Iraq and Syria – West Africa (ISIS-WA) **c)** Islamic State of Iraq and Syria West Africa Province (ISISWAP) **d)** Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant – West Africa **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 23 February 2020 **Other information:** Associated with the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115)). Formed in March 2015 by Abubakar Shekau (QDi.322). Splinter group of Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'Awati Wal-Jihad (Boko Haram) (QDe.138). Committed terrorist attacks in Nigeria. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Entities>

**QDe.163 Name:** ISLAMIC STATE IN THE GREATER SAHARA (ISGS)

**A.k.a.:** **a)** Islamic State in Iraq and Syria – Greater Sahara (ISIS-GS) **b)** Islamic State of Iraq and Syria – Greater Sahara (ISIS-GS) **c)** Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant - Greater Sahara (ISIL-GS) **d)** Islamic State of the Greater Sahel **e)** ISIS in the Greater Sahel **f)** ISIS in the Greater Sahara **g)** ISIS in the Islamic Sahel **F.k.a.:** na **Address:** na **Listed on:** 23 February 2020 **Other information:** Formed in May 2015 by Adnan Abu Walid al-Sahraoui (QDi.415). Associated with the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115)). Splinter group of Al-Mourabitoun (QDe.141). Committed terrorist attacks in Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso. INTERPOL-UN Security Council Special Notice web link: <https://www.interpol.int/en/How-we-work/Notices/View-UN-Notices-Entities>

The names of individuals and entities on the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List pursuant to a decision by the Committee may be found in the “Press Releases” section on the Committee's website:

<https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1267/press-releases>.

To obtain a fully updated version of the List of individuals and entities associated with ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida and subject to the sanctions measures, Member States are encouraged to consult, on a regular basis, the Committee's website at the following URL: [https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1267/aq\\_sanctions\\_list](https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/sanctions/1267/aq_sanctions_list). The ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List is available in HTML, PDF and XML format and is updated regularly on the basis of relevant information provided by Member States and international and regional organizations.

The Consolidated United Nations Security Council List is also updated following all changes made to the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List. An updated version of the Consolidated List is accessible via the following URL: <https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list>.

In accordance with paragraph 19 of resolution 1526 (2004), the Secretariat automatically conveys updates of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List to States, regional and sub-regional organizations by e-mail shortly following the postings of such updates on the Committee's website. Member States are invited to submit any updated or new information for this purpose to the Secretariat by e-mail to: [SC-1267-Committee@un.org](mailto:SC-1267-Committee@un.org) or fax: (+1) 212-963-1300. The Committee encourages all States to allow implementation of updates of the ISIL (Da'esh) and Al-Qaida Sanctions List based on e-mails, soft-copy notices, or website postings.

23 February 2020

## **Narrative Summaries**

**QDe.162**

### **Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP)**

*Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 23 February 2020*

#### *Reasons for listing*

Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) was listed on 23 February 2020 pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 4 of resolution 2368 (2017) as being associated with ISIL or Al-Qaida for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of”, “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to”, “recruiting for”, “otherwise supporting acts or activities of”, “either owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by, or otherwise supporting”, and “other acts or activities indicating association with” Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115).

#### *Additional information*

In March 2015, Abubakar Shekau's (QDi.322) group, Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'Awati Wal-Jihad (Boko Haram) (QDe.138), pledged allegiance to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant, listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115), and changed the group's name to Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP). ISIL accepted the pledge the same month, as ISIL spokesman Abou Mohamed al Adnani (QDi.325) released an audio message directing individuals who could not enter Iraq or the Syrian Arab Republic to travel to West Africa.

In August 2016, ISIL Leadership recognized and appointed Abu Musab al-Barnawi as the de facto leader of ISWAP, which Shekau refused to accept. Due to infighting, ISIL-West Africa split into two factions, al-Barnawi's faction (ISWAP) and Shekau's faction (Boko Haram). It is estimated that ISWAP has approximately 3,500-5,000 fighters.

ISWAP has carried out numerous attacks in Nigeria, since its formation: In June 2019, the group attacked two military bases in the towns of Marte and Kirenowa, near the Borno state capital Maiduguri, Nigeria, ransacking weapons and pushing Nigerian troops back; In May 2019, the group conducted an attack on a military base in the town of Gubio, north of Maiduguri, Nigeria, killing at least three Nigerian soldiers; In December 2018, the group conducted a series of attacks, taking over the commercial town of Baga, Nigeria, near the border with Chad as well as a nearby Multinational Joint Task Force (MNJTF) base; On 18 November 2018, the group attacked an army base in the village Metele, in northeastern Borno state, Nigeria, killing over 100 Nigerian soldiers; In September 2018, the group captured a town in Borno state after sacking and occupying a military base in northeast Nigeria; In April 2018, the group conducted attacks on the outskirts of Maiduguri, Nigeria, killing 18 people and leaving 84 wounded; In February

2018, the group abducted 110 schoolgirls in Nigeria and in March kidnapped three aid workers during an attack that killed dozens of other people; In January 2017, the group conducted a midnight attack against Nigerian troops in the village of Kamuya, Nigeria resulting in the death of three Nigerian soldiers.

*Related listed individuals and entities*

Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115), listed on 18 October 2004

Jama'atu Ahlis Sunna Lidda'Awati Wal-Jihad (Boko Haram) (QDe.138), listed on 22 May 2014

Abubakar Mohammed Shekau (QDi.322), listed on 26 June 2014 Abou Mohamed al Adnani (QDi.325), listed on 15 August 2014

## **QDe.163**

### **Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS)**

*Date on which the narrative summary became available on the Committee's website: 23 February 2020*

#### *Reasons for listing*

Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) was listed on 23 February 2020 pursuant to paragraphs 2 and 4 of resolution 2368 (2017) as being associated with ISIL or Al-Qaida for “participating in the financing, planning, facilitating, preparing, or perpetrating of acts or activities by, in conjunction with, under the name of, on behalf of, or in support of”, “supplying, selling or transferring arms and related materiel to”, “recruiting for”, “otherwise supporting acts or activities of”, “either owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by, or otherwise supporting”, and “other acts or activities indicating association with” Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115).

#### *Additional information*

In May 2015, Adnan Abu Walid al-Sahraoui (QDi.415) and his followers pledged allegiance to the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (listed as Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115)), splitting from Al-Mourabitoun (QDe.141). In October 2016, ISIL's Amaq News Agency officially recognized the pledge, releasing a short statement acknowledging al-Sahraoui's oath, as well as a video of al-Sahraoui reading his pledge. Islamic State in the Greater Sahara (ISGS) is based in Mali and Niger, operating along the Mali-Niger border. Since 2018, the group has gained popular support in northern Mali, and has contributed to an escalating Salafi-jihadist insurgency in Burkina Faso. ISGS has carried out numerous attacks since its formation: In May 2019, the group ambushed Nigerien soldiers in the village of Tongo Tongo, in the western Tillaberi region near the border with Mali, killing 28 soldiers; In May 2018, the group abducted and executed Hamada Ag Mohamed, a local leader in the Malian town of Tin Habou, and claimed responsibility for the execution through a written statement published on 23 May 2018; In January 2018, the group launched a suicide attack on Operation Barkhane forces by detonating a bomb-loaded truck against a French convoy between the Menaka and Indelimane regions; In October 2017, the group attacked Nigerien and U.S. soldiers outside the village of Tongo Tongo, Niger, killing four American soldiers; In October 2016, the group conducted an attack on a military outpost in Intangom, Mali, killing four soldiers and several civilians; In September 2016, the group conducted an attack on a Burkinabe gendarmerie outpost at the border between Burkina Faso and Mali, killing a border agent.

#### *Related listed individuals and entities*

Al-Qaida in Iraq (QDe.115), listed on 18 October 2004 Al-Mourabitoun (QDe.141), listed on 2 June 2014

Adnan Abu Walid al-Sahraoui (QDi.415), listed on 9 August 2018