

# CIA Covert Ops in Nigeria: Fertile Ground for US Sponsored Balkanization

By [Nile Bowie](#)

Global Research, January 25, 2015

11 April 2012

Region: [sub-Saharan Africa](#)

Theme: [Intelligence](#), [US NATO War Agenda](#)

*This incisive article by Nile Bowie was first published two years ago by GR in April 2012 sheds light on recent events.*

*While the atrocities committed by Boko Haram are being used to justify an R2P “humanitarian” intervention in Nigeria, it is worth noting that covert financial support as well as military training has been channeled to Boko Haram by two of America’s staunchest allies: Saudi Arabia and the UK.*

Boko Haram receives funding from different groups from Saudi Arabia and the UK, specifically from the Al-Muntada Trust Fund, headquartered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia’s Islamic World Society [8]. ..

Moreover Boko Haram has ties to two Al-Qaeda affiliated organizations namely Al Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG), both of which were supported covertly by Western intelligence and NATO (during the war on Libya).

*What is the hidden agenda of this diabolical covert operation directed against Nigeria?*

*Weaken and destabilize Nigeria as a Nation State of 160 million people, trigger sectarian divisions and then come to the rescue of Nigeria under a humanitarian military banner.*

*Michel Chossudovsky, GR Editor, May 10, 2014*

---

## CIA Covert Ops in Nigeria: Fertile Ground for US Sponsored Balkanization

by Nile Bowie

Global Research, April 11, 2012

While the Sahel security crisis continues to deteriorate following Tuareg rebels’ declaration of an independent state in Mali’s troubled northern territory [1], recent events in Nigeria indicate a potential for increased regional instability. Boko Haram, a Salafist organization seeking to overthrow the secular administration of Nigerian President Goodluck Jonathan, has recently killed 38 civilians in a suicide car bomb targeting nearby churches holding Easter services in the northern city of Kaduna [2].

As part of an ongoing campaign of sectarian violence, the group has strived to implement

sharia law through the establishment of an Islamic State in northern Nigeria [3]. The group's belligerent acts of violence claimed more than 500 lives during 2011 [4], prompting President Jonathan to call the current security crisis more dire than that experienced during 1967's Biafran civil war, adding that jihadi sympathizers have successfully infiltrated his government and security agencies [5].

The group has claimed responsibility for the August 2011 bombing of the United Nations headquarters in the Nigerian capital, Abuja [6], and its adoption of sophisticated tactics indicate that Boko Haram is receiving arms and training from abroad. Mainstream outlets can now be seen readying public opinion for an increased presence in Africa under the Right to Protect Doctrine (R2P) by warning of increased terrorist attacks in Europe, following shifts in Islamist activity away from Iraq and Afghanistan, to the "ungoverned spaces" of the Sahel [7]. While the ongoing War on Terror provides the needed justification for the US Africa Command (AFRICOM) to expand its base of operations throughout the Sahel and the troubled regions of east and central Africa, the modus operandi of Boko Haram indicates foreign nurturing in numerous mediums.

The Nigerian Tribune has reported that Boko Haram receives funding from different groups from Saudi Arabia and the UK, specifically from the Al-Muntada Trust Fund, headquartered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia's Islamic World Society [8]. During an interview conducted by Al-Jazeera with Abu Mousab Abdel Wadoud, the AQIM leader states that Algeria-based organizations have provided arms to Nigeria's Boko Haram movement "to defend Muslims in Nigeria and stop the advance of a minority of Crusaders" [9].

It remains highly documented that members of Al-Qaeda (AQIM) and the Libyan Islamic Fighting Group (LIFG) who fought among the Libyan rebels directly received arms [10] and logistical support [11] from NATO bloc countries during the Libyan conflict in 2011. While top AFRICOM General Carter Ham claims terrorist networks pose a "real challenge" to the United States [13], warning of the threat posed by Al-Qaeda and the stock of chemical weapons they obtained after raiding Gaddafi's weapons bunker [12], the confirmed reports accusing the US of arming and training Islamist terrorist groups remain safely neglected in official Pentagon press statements.

While NATO's Supreme Allied Commander, Admiral James Stavridis openly acknowledged the presence of Al-Qaeda fighters among Libya's rebels [14], the New Yorker has recently confirmed that the US has trained members of the Iranian opposition group Mujahideen-e-Khalq in Nevada [15], a US State Department listed terrorist organization (#29) [16] responsible for the recent assassination of Iranian nuclear scientists [17]. As the UN warns that weapons such as rocket-propelled grenades and explosives from Libya may reach Boko Haram [18], armed Tuareg fighters in northern Mali have been seen operating in army issue Toyota Hi-Lux technical trucks [19], armed with mortars, machine guns, anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons originally belonging to the LIFG, al-Qaeda affiliated Libyan rebels [20]. UN reports also disclose that Boko Haram members from Nigeria and Chad had received training at Al-Qaeda camps in Mali in 2011 [21].

Nigerian recruits were reportedly trained in an earlier incarnation of AQIM, referred to as the Algerian Groupe Salafiste pour la Prédication et le Combat (GSPC) [22], and superficial aspects of Boko Haram's operations reflect Nigeria's 1982 Maitatsine uprisings, a fundamentalism movement countering perceived government oppression [23]. As sectarian violence continues unimpeded, the prospects for a civil war between Nigeria's economically dominant Christians in the South and marginalized Muslims in the North remains ever

present. Although most Nigerians find themselves less divided by religious differences and more victimized by the nations notoriously corrupt political institutions, outside forces funding Boko Haram's deplorable campaign of violence are bent on exploiting tension between Nigeria's two largest religious groups.

A divided and warring Nigeria ultimately serves the interests of the United States as cited by Zbigniew Brzezinski, top adviser to Barack Obama and leading US foreign policy theoretician. Brzezinski, who co-founded the Trilateral Commission and openly credits himself with the creation of the Afghan Mujahideen [24], has influenced policy that encourages the division of existing nation-states by the succession and emergence of microstates, based on all cultural, ethnic and religious peculiarities. Author and historian Dr. Webster G. Tarpley writes, "For Africa, Brzezinski recommends the so-called 'micro-nationalities' concept, which means that national boundaries established in the 19th century should be swept aside in favor of a crazy quilt of petty tribal entities, each one so small that it could not hope to resist even a medium-sized oil multinational" [25].

Following the mass exodus of Chinese business interests during the Libyan conflict, a shattered Nigeria would ultimately create conditions where China's growing cooperation with Abuja can be challenged and ultimately, disrupted. China has provided extensive economic, military and political support to Nigeria, an important source of oil and petroleum for Beijing. In addition to sponsoring Nigeria for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council [26], China has invested in Africa's booming telecommunications market by building and launching a geostationary commercial satellite, owned by Nigeria and operated in Abuja, [27] as a gesture of increased partnership between the two nations. In 2010, China and Nigeria signed a \$23 billion deal to construct three fuel refineries in Nigeria, adding an extra 750,000 barrels per day of domestic refining capacity [28].

While Algerian intelligence confirms a direct link between Boko Haram and western-financed AQIM [29], Boko Haram spokesman Abu Qaqa claims to have visited Mecca with Boko Haram leader Abubakar Shekau, where the group received financial and technical support from Al-Qaeda in Saudi Arabia (AQAP) [30]. While US officials acknowledge the presence of Al-Qaeda within the militant Syrian opposition [31], the Saudi Arabian Monarchy and other members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) have created a multimillion-dollar fund to pay salaries to members of the rebel Free Syrian Army, to encourage soldiers to defect from the Syrian military and join opposition ranks [32], as part of an ongoing regime change program. A recently released subcommittee report issued by the United States Department of Homeland Security entitled "Boko Haram: Emerging Threat to the US Homeland" [33] further indicates the long-term objectives of counter terrorism operations in the region. The document reiterates the importance of sensitive resources within the Niger Delta region, and calls for using extrajudicial assassinations and unmanned aerial drone bombardments to combat the growing threat of Boko Haram in northern Nigeria.

The United States Army War College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania conducted a series of African war game scenarios in preparation for the Pentagon's expansion of AFRICOM under the Obama Administration. One scenario tested the US Africa Command's capacity to respond to a disintegrating Nigeria on the verge of collapse amidst civil war, by sending 20,000 US troops to battle vying rebel factions seeking to control the Niger Delta oil fields [34]. At a press conference at the House Armed Services Committee on March 13, 2008, former AFRICOM Commander, General William Ward stated that AFRICOM would operate under the theatre-goal of "combating terrorism" to prioritize the issue of America's growing

dependence on African oil [35]. At an AFRICOM Conference held at Fort McNair on February 18, 2008, Vice Admiral Robert T. Moeller openly declared the guiding principle of AFRICOM is to protect “the free flow of natural resources from Africa to the global market”, before citing China’s increasing presence in the region as challenging to American interests [36].

In 2007, US State Department advisor Dr. J. Peter Pham commented on AFRICOM’s strategic objectives of “protecting access to hydrocarbons and other strategic resources which Africa has in abundance, a task which includes ensuring against the vulnerability of those natural riches and ensuring that no other interested third parties, such as China, India, Japan, or Russia, obtain monopolies or preferential treatment.” [37] As covertly supporting terrorist organizations to achieve foreign policy aims appears to be the commanding prerequisite of foreign policy operations under the Obama Administration, Boko Haram exists as a separate arm of the US destabilization apparatus, aimed at shattering Africa’s most populous nation and biggest potential market. As Russia and China continue to assert themselves in the UNSC against calls to intervene on behalf of Syria’s militant opposition, the international community must adequately investigate the sources responsible for orchestrating insurgent activity in the Sahel and reprimand those parties accordingly.

## Notes

- [1] [Triumphant Tuareg rebels fall out over al-Qaeda’s jihad in Mali](#), The Telegraph, April 07, 2012
- [2] [Suicide Bomb Attack in Divided Nigeria Damages 2 Churches](#), The New York Times, April 8, 2012
- [3] [Who are Nigeria’s Boko Haram Islamists?](#) BBC, January 11, 2012
- [4] [Nigeria stunned by Kano attacks that killed more than 150](#), Los Angeles Times, January 21, 2012
- [5] [Nigeria’s Goodluck Jonathan: Officials back Boko Haram](#), BBC, January 8, 2012
- [6] [Abuja attack: Car bomb hits Nigeria UN building](#), BBC, August 26, 2011
- [7] [Mali’s coup matters in London, too](#), The Guardian, April 3, 2012
- [8] [Boko Haram’s funding traced to UK, S/Arabia](#), The Nigerian Tribune, February 13, 2012
- [9] [Al-Qaida makes a move on troubled Nigeria](#), UPI, June 17, 2010
- [10] [France defends arms airlift to Libyan rebels](#), Reuters, June 30, 2011
- [11] [Surveillance and Coordination With NATO Aided Rebels](#), The New York Times, August 21, 2011
- [12] [Top US General warns of coordination between al-Qaeda-linked African terror groups](#), The Telegraph, March 01, 2012
- [13] [Statement of General Carter Ham U.S. Army Commander](#), United States Africa Command, AFRICOM, February 29, 2012
- [14] [Libya: al-Qaeda among Libya rebels, Nato chief fears](#), The Telegraph, March 29, 2011
- [15] [Our Men in Iran?](#) The New Yorker, April 6, 2012
- [16] [Foreign Terrorist Organizations, Bureau of Counterterrorism](#), U.S. Department of State, January 27, 2012
- [17] [‘US operated deep in Iran, trained assassins’](#), YNET News, April 8, 2012
- [18] [Spiking Arms Proliferation, Organized Crime, Terrorism, Part of Fallout from Libyan Crisis Afflicting Sahel, Security Council Told](#), United Nations, January 26, 2012
- [19] [Arab Spring Bleeds Deeper into Africa](#), Asia Times March 24, 2012
- [20] [Qaddafi’s Weapons, Taken by Old Allies, Reinvigorate an Insurgent Army in Mali](#), The New York Times, February 5, 2012
- [21] [Arms from Libya could reach Boko Haram, al Qaeda: U.N.](#) Reuters, Jan 26, 2012

- [22] [An Interview With Abdelmalek Droukdal](#), The New York Times, July 1, 2008
- [23] [Is Nigeria al-Qaeda's new frontier?](#) Geneva Centre for Security Policy, March 20, 2012
- [24] [How Jimmy Carter and I Started the Mujahideen](#), Counterpunch, January 15, 1998
- [25] [Obama: The Postmodern Coup: Making of a Manchurian Candidate](#), Dr. Webster Griffin Tarpley, Progressive Press, 2008
- [26] [UN Security Council: China Backs Nigeria](#), AllAfrica, October 29, 2004
- [27] [China Builds And Launches A Satellite For Nigeria](#), The Washington Post, May 14, 2007
- [28] [Nigeria and china sign \\$23bn deal for three refineries](#), BBC, May 14, 2010
- [29] [Algeria says Nigeria's Boko Haram tied to al Qaeda](#), Reuters, November 13, 2011
- [30] [Boko Haram vows to fight until Nigeria establishes sharia law](#), The Guardian, January 27, 2012
- [31] [Al-Qaeda infiltrating Syrian opposition, U.S. officials say](#), The Washington Post, February 17, 2012
- [32] [Saudi Arabia, Gulf countries to fund Free Syrian Army](#), The China Post, April 2, 2012
- [33] [Boko Haram: Emerging Threat to the US Homeland](#), United States Department of Homeland Security, 2011
- [34] [Africa: U.S. Military Holds War Games on Nigeria, Somalia](#), AllAfrica, August 14, 2009
- [35] Ibid
- [36] Ibid
- [25] [China and the Congo Wars: AFRICOM. America's New Military Command](#), Centre for Research on Globalization, November 26, 2008

*Nile Bowie* is an independent writer and photojournalist based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; Twitter: [@NileBowie](#)

The original source of this article is Global Research  
 Copyright © [Nile Bowie](#), Global Research, 2015

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Nile Bowie](#)

**Disclaimer:** The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)

[www.globalresearch.ca](http://www.globalresearch.ca) contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: [publications@globalresearch.ca](mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca)