



# MONTHLY SITUATION REPORT

31 MAY 2024

# Highlights

## Highlight of week 1 & 2

- The Association of Resident Doctors at the Federal Teaching Hospital Lokoja, protested in Kogi state.
- Cult Clashes continue to displace several in the South-South.
- Armed men kidnap a lecturer in Makurdi.
- Communal Clashes surge in parts of Lagos state
- Cases of armed robbery persist in the South East region.
- Nigerian journalists and members of some Civil Society Organisation (CSOs), protested in FCT.
- Cases of cult clashes surge in Abia and Enugu states.
- Pirates kidnap 7 in Rivers states.
- Terrorist attacks were reported in Yobe state.
- Cases of armed robbery persist in the South East and North East regions.

## Highlight of the week 3 & 4

- The Nigerian Labour Congress held protests nationwide over the increase in electricity tariffs
- Security operations uncover illegal oil bunkering sites in Rivers and Delta states.
- Cult clashes erupt in parts of the South West region.
- Bandits abduct 130 locals in Zamfara state.
- Two extremist-related attacks were reported in Borno State.
- IPOB, has declared a sit-at-home from May 29 to May 31 in the South East region to commemorate Biafra Day.
- Security operations uncover illegal oil bunkering sites in Rivers state.
- Cult clashes erupt in parts several parts of Lagos State.
- Kidnapping Resurged in the North Central.

26

Terrorist  
Activity

43

Killings  
Incident

55

Criminal  
Activity

65

Banditry  
Incident

77

Protests  
Incident

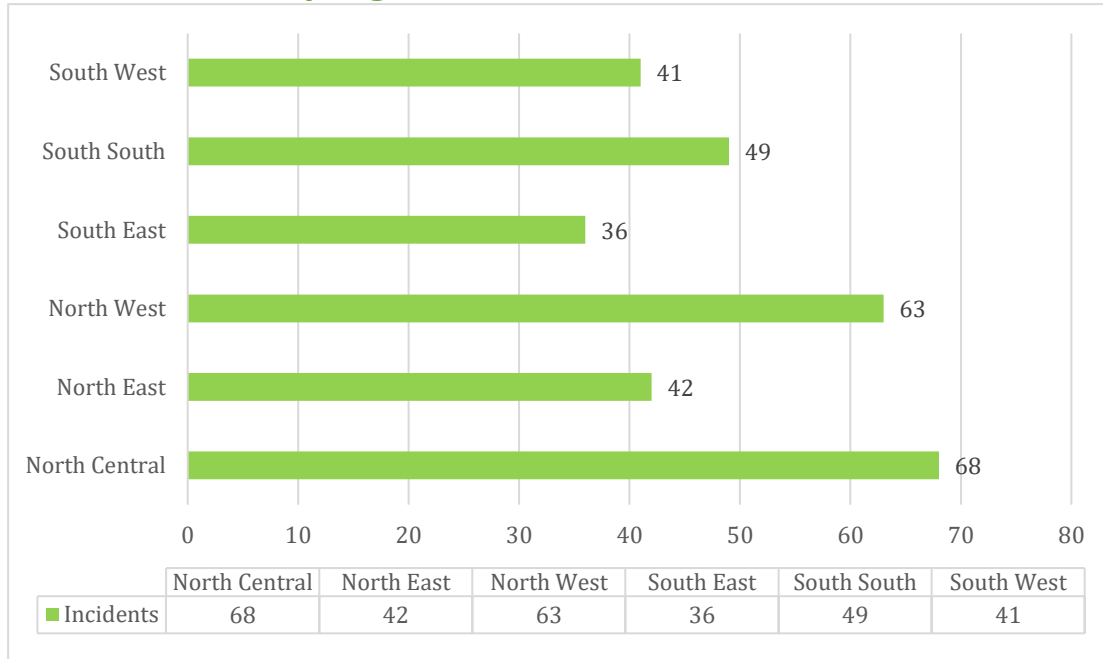
33

Kidnapping  
Activity



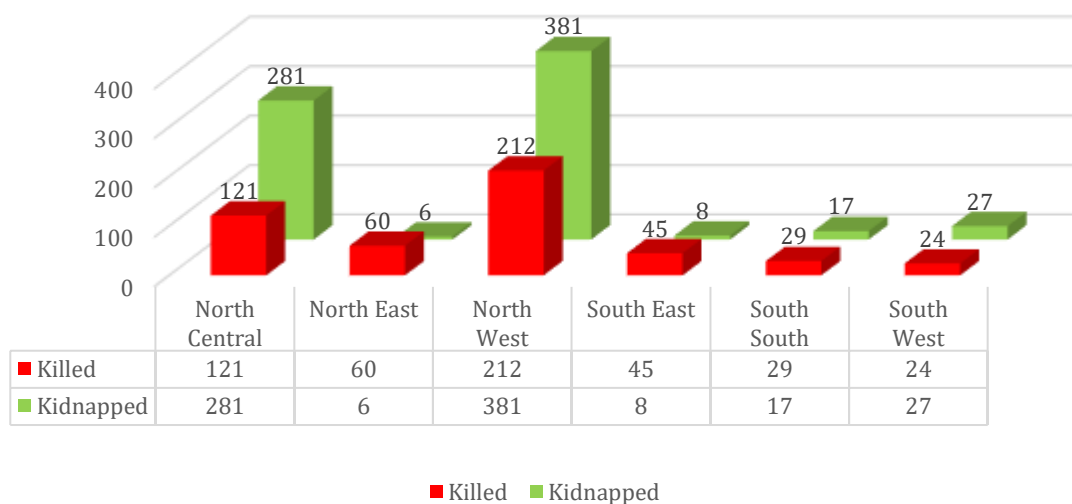
# Monthly Statistics

## Total incidents by region



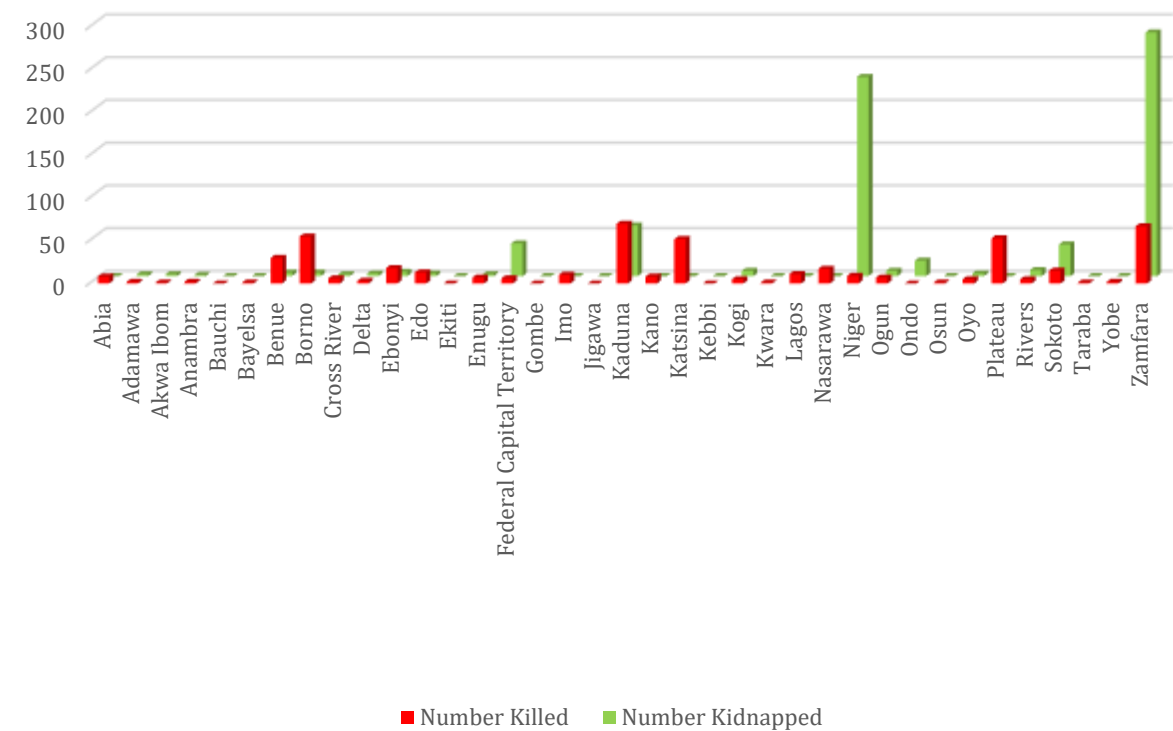
The above charts show the total incidents by region. The NC and NW regions recorded the most incidents, while SE and SW recorded the least.

## Individuals killed/kidnapped per region



Above, captures the total number of individuals killed and individuals kidnapped per region. As a result of the high presence of banditry activities, the NW had the most kidnap victims and fatalities.

Total killed/kidnapped per state



The above charts show the total killed and kidnapped per state. Borno State recorded the most killed victims, while Niger State recorded the most kidnapped victims.



# Nationwide Statistics Analysis

## Fatalities/kidnapped victims

Locations displayed: all regions 1 January 2020 – 31 May 2024

### Estimated Number of security incidents related to fatalities

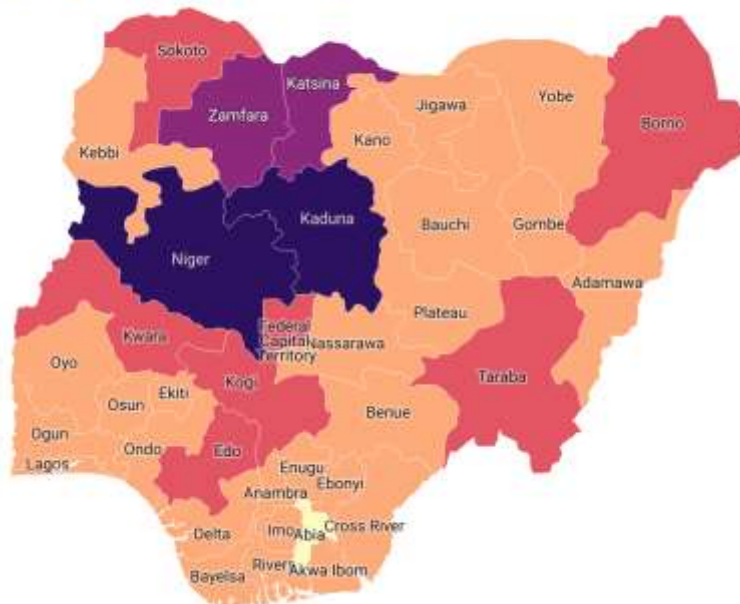
< 20 20–200 200–800 800–2,000 ≥ 2,000



Created with Datawrapper

### Estimated Number of Kidnapped Victims

< 5 5–150 150–600 600–1,410 ≥ 1,410



Created with Datawrapper

# Analysis

The overall threat level for the reporting month is rated as **High**. An estimated 491 fatalities were recorded. The total number of persons kidnapped within the month was 720. It should be noted that as a result of underreporting, the estimated figures could be more than what was presented above.

During the month, there were 299 incidents relating to banditry, terrorist activities, kidnappings, killings, criminal activities, attacks on police operatives, and gang clashes. In order of sequence, the incidents with the most occurrences during the month were banditry, criminal activities, protests, terrorism, kidnapping, and towards the end of the month, we had gang clashes. This is a significant increase compared to incidents reported in April. In terms of frequency, the most prevalent incidents during the month were civil unrest, banditry, cult clashes, and acts of Terrorism.

The South East and South West experienced the lowest number of incidents among the six geopolitical zones during the month. The Northern region, however, continues to face significant

threats from activities related to banditry and terrorism, with areas such as Borno, Zamfara, Kaduna, Benue, and Plateau states recording the highest number of incidents this month. However, towards the end of the month, bandit activities targeted several communities in Sokoto State.

There was a slight surge in nationwide banditry over the course of the month, resulting in the establishment of roadblocks and instances of government property vandalism in certain areas. Raids and apprehensions of bandits and kidnappers were documented in the NC, NW, and NE regions. In the SE region, IPOB militia men exerted their dominance while trying to enforce the sit-at-home exercise in commemoration of Biafra Day, resulting in several fatalities. These endeavors persisted until the end of the reporting period, with a concentrated effort on tackling bandit factions in the region.

Below are the major incident categories discussed for the month.

## Terrorism

Terrorist activities remain a dominant threat in Nigeria and have over the years given rise to other Organized Crime Groups. Collaborations between terrorist groups and other OCGs have been witnessed in the NE and NW regions between 2020 and the present. In May 2024, there were 26 incidents of terrorist activities recorded nationwide, with 25 being in the NE region alone which is the same as the previous month. The security stance in northern Nigeria is likely to remain frequently sabotaged by insecurity owing to the presence of armed factions.

There was a slight decrease in terrorist-related activities this month; terrorist activities in May 2024 numbered 26, compared to April which recorded over 27 incidents. The decrease is not directly proportional to any recent development, as incidents have been known to be fluctuational the past three years. The porosity of border areas between states has equally left a wide gap through which terrorists and bandits alike operate freely with little or no GSF resistance.

During the reporting month, the Northern geopolitical zones documented a resurgence of armed activities from unidentified armed groups and organized armed groups such as ISWAP

terrorists, as well as Boko Haram. Some of these attacks were against Government Security personnel. It should also be noted that a lot more Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) attacks were also carried out during the month, particularly in Borno state. Clashes between terrorist factions were not reported during the reporting month.

### Key Incidents of Terrorism in May

**28 May** - Members of the Civilian Joint Task Force (CJTF) on patrol drove over a Road-Planted IED deployed by JAS insurgents along the Maiduguri-Damboia Road in Damboa LGA. At least one CJTF member was killed, and four CJTF members were injured.

**20 May** - Two Volkswagen Golf cars with passengers were struck by IEDs assessed to be emplaced by ISWAP elements between Mangeri and Maiyanti, about 10 km south of Bama LGA, Borno state. Six people were killed and four were wounded, and all the casualties were evacuated to the General Hospital Bama where the wounded people were being treated.

**19 May** - One soldier was killed in the exchange of fire that lasted approximately 10 minutes,

while the ISWAP group withdrew. The body of the fallen soldier was evacuated to the Bama General Hospital.

**15 May** - An IED struck a commercial vehicle around Ala village along the Dikwa-Marte road, of Borno state. Five people were killed and the vehicle was damaged.

**12 May** – Suspected ISWAP armed men attacked a convoy of civilian vehicles around Daral Jamal village along the Bama - Banki road of Borno state. Two people were killed while three others were wounded, and all were evacuated to the Bama General Hospital. Daral Jamal is approximately 20 km from Banki town along the Banki – Bama road.

**04 May** – A vehicle drove over an IED along the Maiduguri-Gamboru-Ngala Highway in Dikwa LGA, Borno state. At least four people were killed, and seven people were injured.

## Kidnapping

The threat of kidnapping remains **high** despite efforts by GSFs to mitigate this illegal enterprise. Several arrests were made during rescue operations, leading also to the rescuing of abductees. Kidnapping for ransom is a major threat to both locals and foreigners in the country particularly due to increasing economic hardship. According to HWA, there were 33 overall kidnapping incidents recorded countrywide, a slight decrease as compared to the previous month.

Kidnap incidents were captured across all regions though in varying numbers. Large-scale kidnap incidents were captured in FCT, Niger, Kaduna, Sokoto, and Ondo states. With over 720 kidnap

victims reported nationwide a significant increase compared to the month of April. Kidnapping remains a main threat in Nigeria.

Niger and Zamfara states in the North Central region recorded the most kidnap victims with over 200 victims in one attack. On 24 May, at least 300 bandits attacked the Kuchi community in Munya LGA. Seven people were killed and at least 200 people were abducted.

Kidnapping incidents were recorded in the six geopolitical zones. A breakdown of the locations is; Bwari, AMAC, Dawaki, in FCT; Makurdi in Benue state; Okene in Kogi State; Wushishi, Munya, Kuchi, in Niger state; Yola South, Numan,

in Adamawa state; Gubio in Borno state; Birnin Gwari, Kachia, Kajuru, Kagarko, Zaria, Kaura Namodo, in Kaduna State; Gada, Wammako, Sabon Birnin in Sokoto state; Zurmi, Kaura Namodo, Maru, Tsafe, Gusau, in Zamfara state; Nkanu West in Enugu State; Idemili North in Anambra state; Njaba in Imo state; Mbo and Itu in Akwa Ibom state; Ughelli North in Delta state; Eleme, Port Harcourt in Rivers state; Etsako East in Edo state; Akoko North in Ondo State; Ikenne in Ogun State; Oluyole, Iwajowa in Oyo State.

The Southern geopolitical zones of the country documented a surge in kidnappings for ransom, and criminal acts orchestrated by unidentified armed individuals and IPOB militants were documented within the reporting month precisely in the Southeast and South-south states.

Positively, Government Security Forces (GSFs), and Troops of the Nigerian Army thwarted kidnap attacks and also apprehended suspected kidnappers, particularly in the Southern regions.

### Key Incidents of Kidnapping in May

**30 May** - At least 15 IPOB/ESN members enforcing the sit-at-home exercise to mark the Biafra Day attacked a GSF checkpoint at the Obikabia Junction in Obingwa LGA, Abia state. At

least four soldiers were killed, an unspecified number escaped with gunshot wounds, and a patrol van was set on fire.

**25 May** - Gunmen attacked a bus along the Irun/Imesi Ekiti Road, Irun Akoko, Akoko North-West LGA, and abducted at least 18 passengers. Four abducted victims later escaped.

**24 May** - At least 300 bandits attacked the Kuchi community in Munya LGA. Seven people were killed and at least 200 people were abducted.

**18 May** - Gunmen abducted the Paramount Ruler of Mbo from his palace in Ebughu, Mbo LGA, Akwa Ibom state.

**19 May** - Members of an OCG attacked the Dawaki area opposite Gwarinpa, along the Kubwa-Dei-Dei Road in Abuja, and kidnapped 16 persons. SF responded and engaged the bandits in an exchange of fire, rescuing four persons.

**10 May** - Bandits attacked Gora, Madomawa, and Jambuzu villages, Zurmi LGA. At least 120 people were abducted, and an unspecified number of others are reported missing.

**02 May** - Armed individuals linked to an OCG have attacked the Maraban Agyaro community in Birnin Gwari LGA of Kaduna state killing eight people and abducting the village heads of Kakangi and Kisaya, alongside other 10 persons, before fleeing the area. An investigation by the police is ongoing

## Banditry

Banditry remains widespread throughout Nigeria with the Northern regions experiencing the majority of incidents. HWA defines banditry as; activities by Fulani herders attacking local communities, and also Organized Crime Groups (locally referred to as bandits).

Banditry remains a **high** threat to peace, stability, and progress in the NW and the country at large. Several communities in the Northern regions have been held back from societal developments following incessant attacks; locals who depend on farming, herding, and other forms of trade

have had their means of livelihood crippled by these OCGs. Bandits attack weekly markets, where they kill, rob, and kidnap locals and traders.

This month, there were 65 incidents of banditry recorded. Compared to April, the number of incidents increased significantly, with over 35 recorded in the North West region.

The 30th of May is a solemn Memorial Day for Biafrans. To honor the heroes and heroines. Biafrans are asked to observe this 1-day sit-at-



home in reverence to the spirits of our departed heroes. On this day, at least 15 IPOB/ESN members enforcing the sit-at-home exercise to mark the Biafra Day attacked a GSF checkpoint at the Obikabia Junction in Obingwa LGA, Abia state. At least four soldiers were killed, an

### Key incidents on Banditry in May

**30 May** - IPOB/ESN members enforcing the sit-at-home exercise to mark the Biafra Day attacked Okwe community, Onuimo LGA, Imo state. Two people were shot and killed.

**29 May** - Armed men attacked the Maro junction market in the vicinity of Maro ward, killed 20 people, and injured 25 others while one person was abducted. The gunmen also stole motorcycles and other valuables.

**20 May** - Bandits have reportedly attacked Zurak village in Bashar District of Wase Local Government Area of Plateau State, killing more than 40 persons, including vigilantes.

unspecified number escaped with gunshot wounds, and a patrol van was set on fire. Other attacks were recorded across parts of the South East region.

**19 May** - Unidentified armed men attacked Libere Gari village, in Kajuru LGA of Kaduna state killing six persons, and wounding an unspecified number of others. The gunmen fled the area upon SF mobilization.

**12 May** - Unidentified armed men in military uniforms reportedly attacked Mbiaong Ukwu Community resulting in the deaths of five persons while others sustained injuries. They destroyed some houses during the attack.

**06 May** - About six people have been killed and eight others sustained various degrees of injuries in the Ambe community in Sanga Local Government Area of Kaduna State, following an attack by unknown gunmen.

## Criminality

Nigeria grapples with a high rate of criminality, often inadequately reported despite being documented nationwide. Major cities across the country frequently witness various criminal activities orchestrated by multiple threat groups. These offenses encompass home invasions, highway robberies, homicides, assaults, mob violence, cultism, and, assaults by banned separatist entities like the Indigenous People of Biafra and Oduduwa Yoruba Nation. Throughout the month, a range of incidents was documented, including robberies, killings, looting, mob attacks, gang clashes, vandalism, illegal mining, drug trafficking, smuggling, and oil bunkering.

Some state governments have declared war against vandalism following incessant incidents recorded over the months. The menace has led to the dilapidation of infrastructures in a country

with slow infrastructural developments. Petty thieves loot infrastructures such as street light poles, electrical cables, rail tracks, railings on bridges, and private homes.

Several armed robbery incidents were recorded in the country this month. Robbery incidents are highly underreported as most incidents surface at the point of arrest. Armed robbery attacks were recorded in all regions in varying numbers.

There was an increase in civil unrest incidents such as protests, and tensions across the six geopolitical zones in the country with approximately 77 incidents recorded during the reporting month as compared to the previous reporting period which documented 38 incidents. The drive behind these incidents was mostly the high rate of inflation and the hike in the prices of consumers' goods. In the

forthcoming month protest demonstrations are expected to increase. Gang-related activities persisted, with an increased frequency in the southern zones. Notably, the "Aiye" gang was prominently involved in these clashes, indicating its significant influence in the region.

### Key Incidents on Criminality in May

**30 May** - IPOB/ESN members enforcing the sit-at-home exercise to mark the Biafra Day set fire to vehicles and tricycles in Igbo Eze South LGA, Enugu state.

**25 May** - A Unidentified armed men robbed a lady of her belongings, in a moving commercial tricycle at the Harbour Market, Udu Road. They then pushed her out of the tricycle causing her death.

**19 May** - Members of the "Aiye" cult gang reportedly beat one of their members to death for stealing a phone belonging to a "Vikings" gang member in Iwuru Obio Ntan village, Biase LGA, Cross River state.

**05 May** - Unidentified individuals, suspected to be members of an OCG, broke into a house and stole a plasma TV set and a mobile phone IVO Millenium Quarters, Yelwa Area in Bauchi state. Reportedly, the swift arrival of the vigilantes who got a distress call forced the perpetrators to flee the scene. No casualty was recorded.

**02 May** - An irate mob beat some officials of the Federal Road Safety Corps, FRSC to stupor for allegedly causing an accident in the Oke Bola area of the Ibadan metropolis.

**02 May** - About 10 people were killed while others sustained various degrees of injuries when unidentified armed individuals attacked Umuezeoka Community IVO Ezza Effium. Properties worth millions of naira were destroyed during the attack. The incident is alleged to be a longstanding intra-communal conflict between the Ezza Effium and Uffiom people in the Effium community.

## Threat matrix

Likelihood	Vulnerability				
	1 - Insignificant	2 - Minor	3 - Significant	4 - Major	5 - Severe
4 - High	4 - Low	8 - Moderate	12 - High	16 - High	20 - High
3 - Medium	3 - Low	6 - Moderate	9 - Moderate	12 - High	15 - High
2 - Low	2 - Low	4 - Low	6 - Moderate	8 - Moderate	10 - Moderate
1 - Negligible	1 - Low	2 - Low	3 - Low	4 - Low	5 - Moderate
12 – 20	High Risk	Incident occurred at increased proportion and active with demonstrated will to conduct attacks targeting project assets and/or personnel.			
5 - 10	Moderate Risk	Incident occurred but minimal. Nevertheless, the will to conduct attacks and opportunities to target project assets and/or personnel remains a threat.			
0 – 4	Low Risk	Incident did not occur in the reporting period. Nevertheless, the will to conduct attacks and opportunities to target project assets and/or personnel remains a threat.			

## Threat table

Threats for the Month						
Region	Kidnapping	Terrorism	Banditry	Killing	Civil Unrest	Criminal Activities
North Central	Moderate	Low	High	Moderate	High	Moderate
North East	Low	High	Low	Low	Low	Moderate

North West	Low	Low	High	High	Moderate	Low
South East	Low	Low	Moderate	Low	High	Moderate
South West	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	High	High
South South	Moderate	Low	Low	Moderate	High	High

## Operations in Nigeria

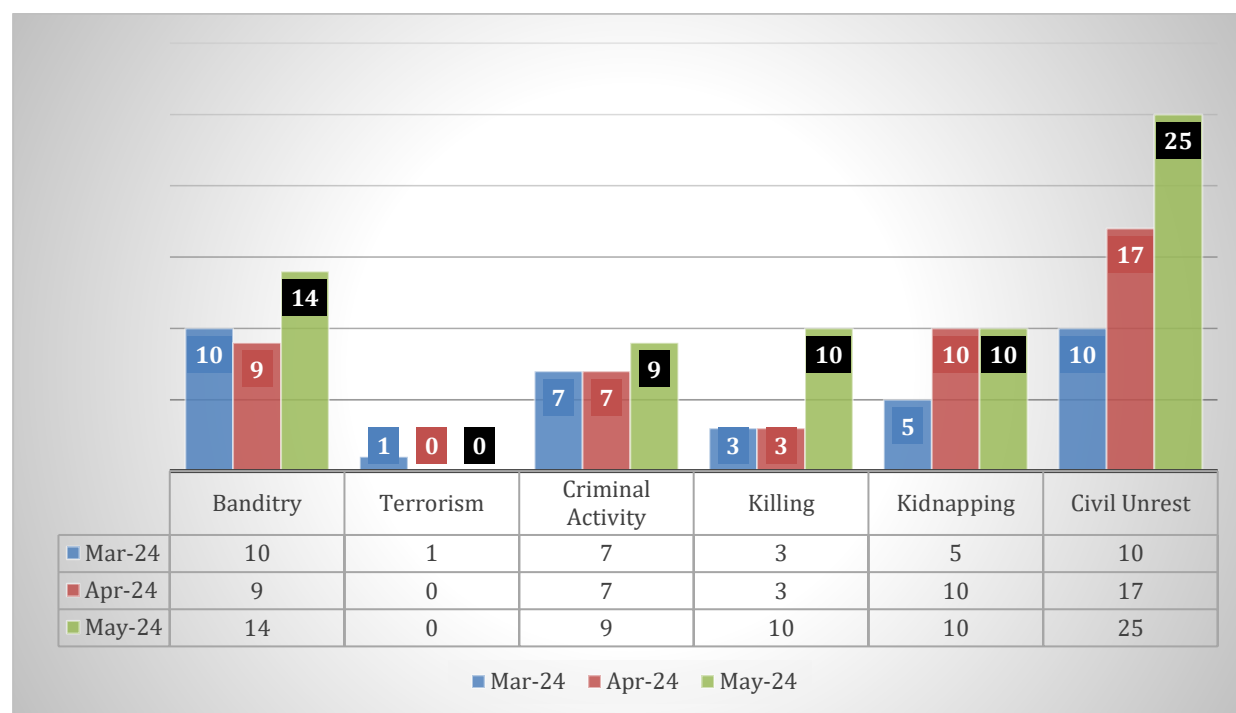
Level	Definition	Characterization	Travel Restrictions
1	Low	All threats remain low and business can be conducted with routine security measures in place	Travellers should be aware of the current situation and exercise caution
2	Medium	Acts of terrorism, crime and/or instability exist, but these are considered manageable with correct corporate and personal security procedures being applied	Travellers should exercise a high degree of caution and understand their destination and personal safety.
3	High	Crime rates are high, or terrorist acts, instability and rioting are occurring, movement is constrained, Embassies are able to operate but with added levels of protection, and business operations are threatened by non-standard conditions. Other civil authorities will have limited capacity	Travellers should reconsider the need to travel. If travel is necessary, a full assessment of the risks should be completed and personnel should attend preparatory training. A security & risk advisor in-country may be required.



## Threats by region and monthly progression

### North Central

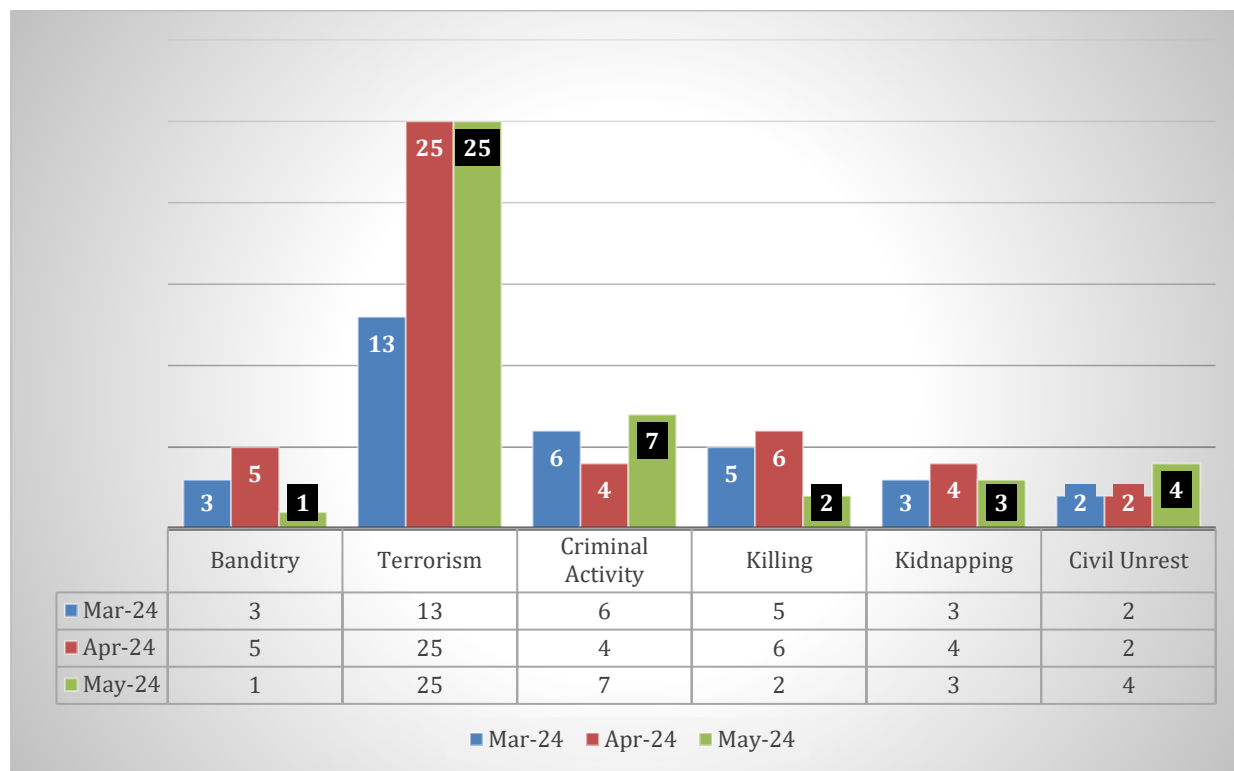
The chart shows a progression of incidents in the last three months. In May 2024, incidents increased significantly. Incidents of civil unrest and killing increased significantly across the region, while incidents of kidnapping stayed the same as the previous month.



Threat type	Threat level
Banditry	High
Terrorism	Low
Criminal	Moderate
Kidnapping	Moderate
Civil Unrest	High

## North East

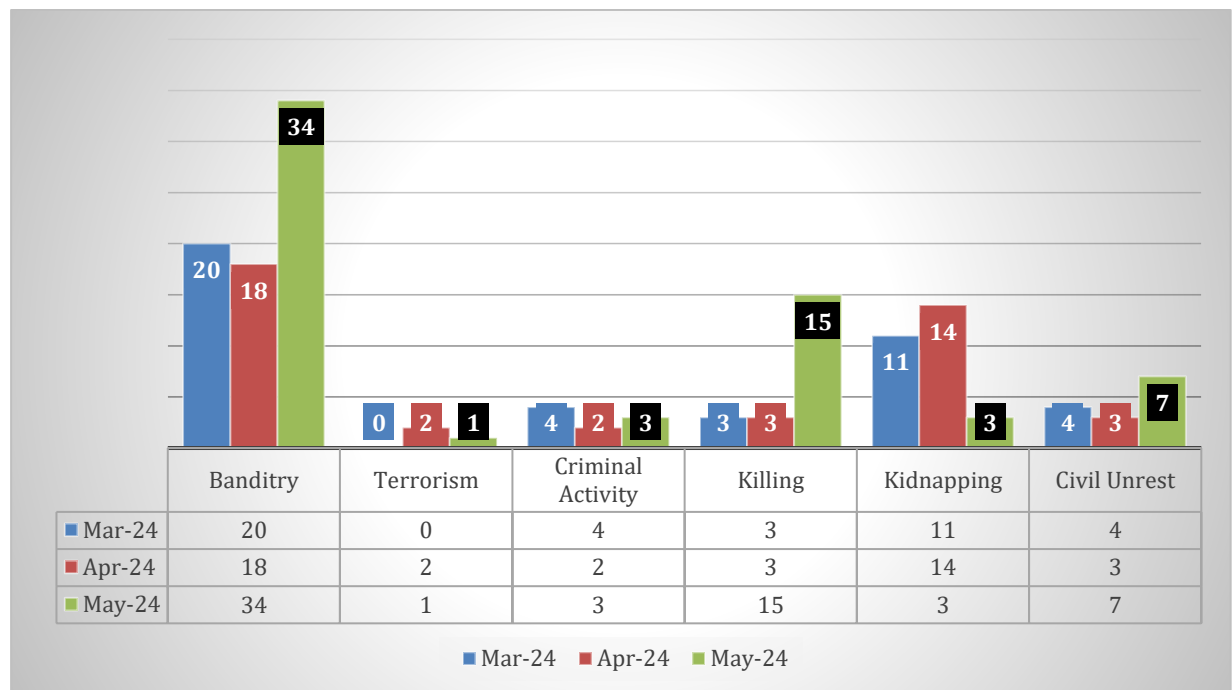
The chart shows a progression of incidents in the last three months. There was an overall decrease in incidents reported in May 2024. Most recorded incidents were terrorism, particularly in Borno state, and cases of criminal activity.



Threat type	Threat level
Banditry	Low
Terrorism	High
Criminal	Moderate
Kidnapping	Low
Civil Unrest	Low

## North West

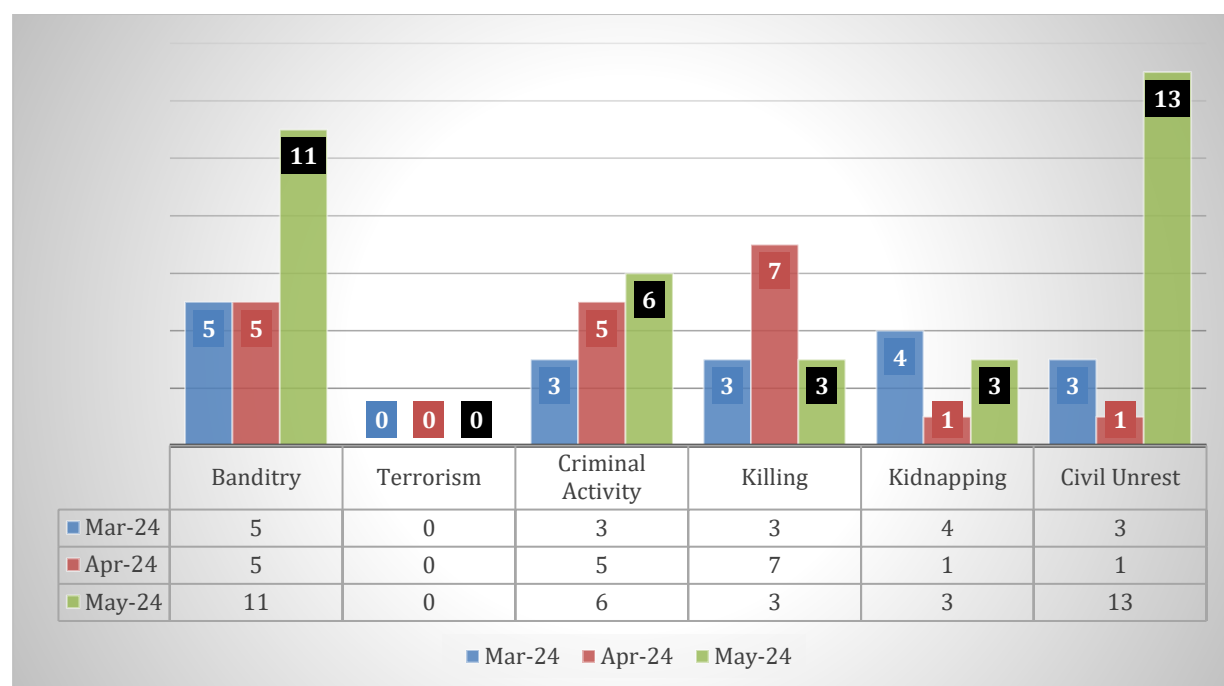
The chart shows a progression of incidents in the last three months. There was an overall increase in incidents recorded in May 2024. Incidents of kidnapping decreased significantly in May, while banditry and killing increased significantly.



Threat type	Threat level
Banditry	High
Terrorism	Low
Criminal	Low
Kidnapping	Low
Civil Unrest	Moderate

## South East

The chart shows a progression of incidents in the last three months. The overall number of incidents increased significantly in May compared to last month. There was an increase in civil unrest and banditry. Common threats in the region in the past three months were banditry, killing, criminal activities, and kidnapping.

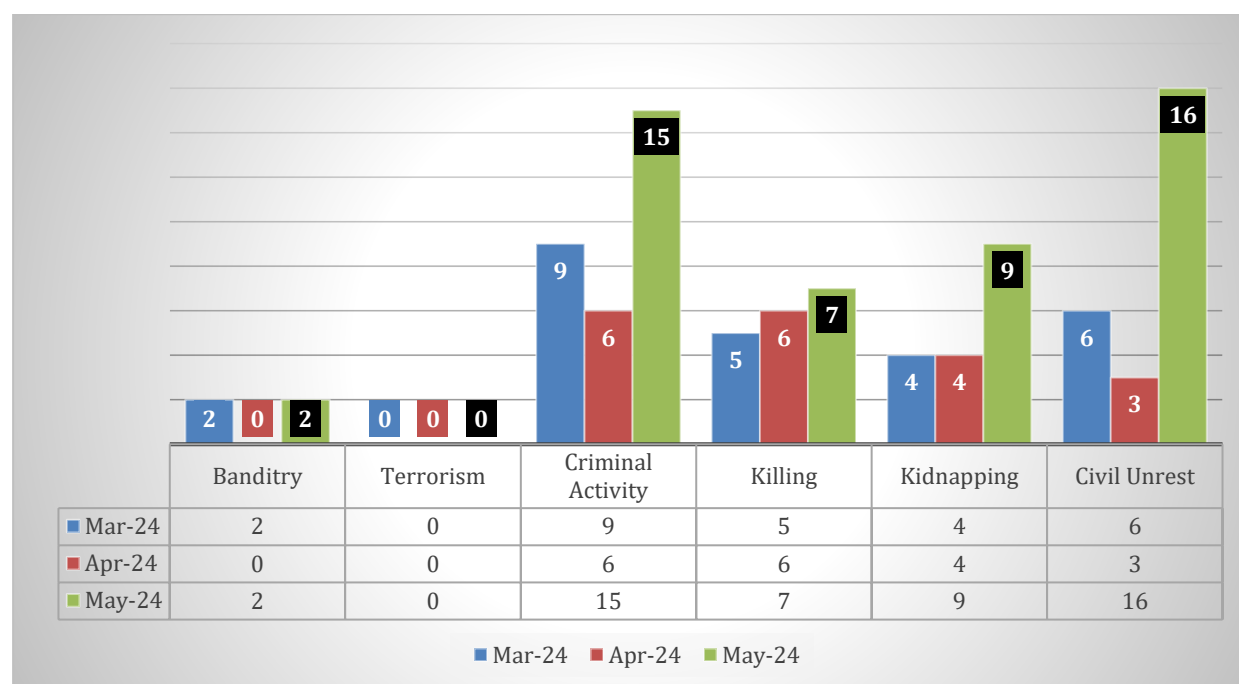


Threat type	Threat level
Banditry	Moderate
Terrorism	Low
Criminal	Moderate
Kidnapping	Low
Civil Unrest	High



## South South

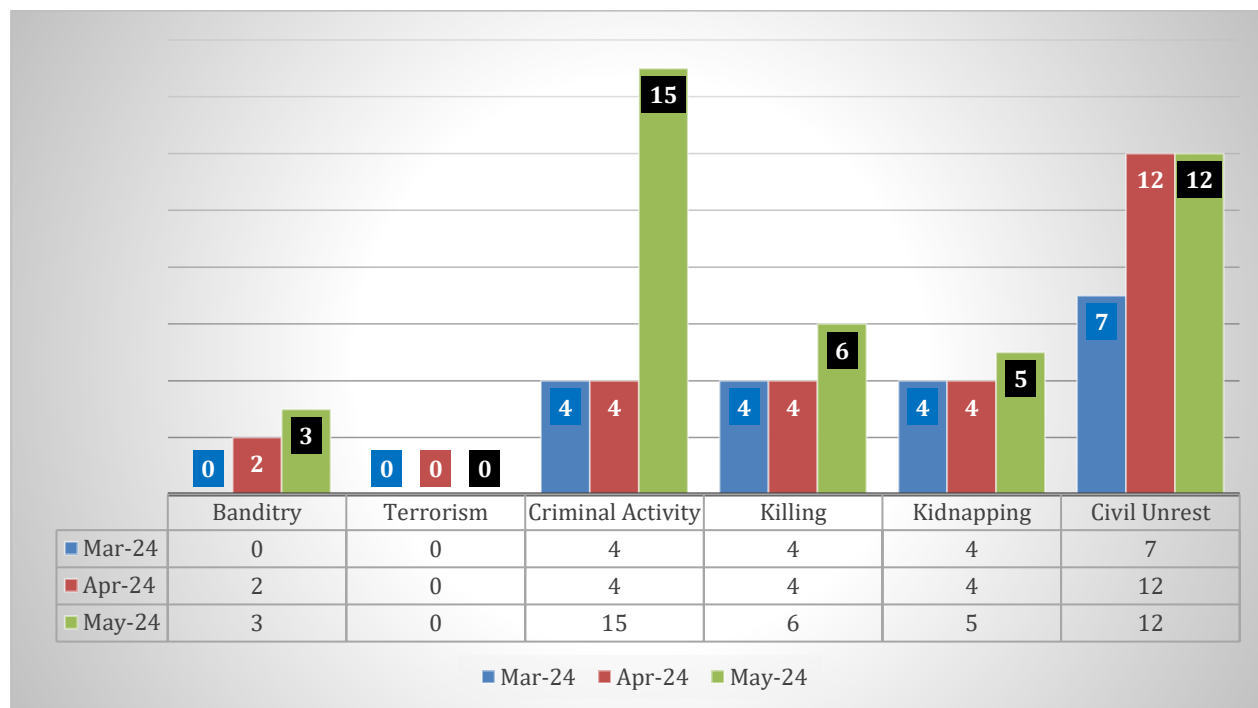
The chart shows a progression of incidents in the last three months. There was an overall increase in the total incidents recorded in the region in May. Common threats are Criminal activities, civil unrest, and killing. However, killing increased slightly.



Threat type	Threat level
Banditry	Low
Terrorism	Low
Criminal	High
Kidnapping	Moderate
Civil Unrest	High

## South West

The chart shows a progression of incidents in the last three months. There was an overall increase in incidents captured within the month of May. Common threats are criminal activity, civil unrest, and killing. Civil Unrest increased slightly during the reporting month.



Threat type	Threat level
Banditry	Low
Terrorism	Low
Criminal	High
Kidnapping	Moderate
Civil Unrest	High

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