



MONTHLY SITUATION REPORT

31 JULY 2024

Highlights

Highlight of week 1 & 2

- Over 20 individuals were kidnapped in the Sagamu area of Ogun state.
- IED attacks by terrorists were reported in Borno state.
- Bandits kidnap several individuals in Sokoto state.
- Several protests were held in parts of the South West region.
- Armed men kidnap several individuals in Katsina state.
- Kidnap attacks surge in parts of the North West region.
- Members of the NASU and SSANU unions protested in several locations nationwide.
- Gunmen abducted the Deputy Registrar of the Federal College of Education (Technical) in Lagos State.



Highlight of the week 3 & 4

- Bandits kidnap over 150 women and children in Zamfara State
- Despite persistent terrorist threats in Borno state, GSF raided terrorist hideouts.
- Protests surge in parts of the South West region
- Armed men kidnap 11 in Enugu State
- Four incidents of gang violence occurred in Benue, Kwara, Edo, and Delta States, resulting in four casualties.
- Bandit activity persisted, with 6 incursions recorded nationwide.
- Civil society organizations and youth groups organized a 10-day protest nationwide from August 1 to August 10. The demonstration aims to address the country's ongoing cost-of-living crisis.
- A Security convoy struck an IED in Kukawa LGA, Borno State, resulting in several fatalities.



27

Terrorist
Activity

35

Killings
Incident

28

Criminal
Activity

45

Banditry
Incident

69

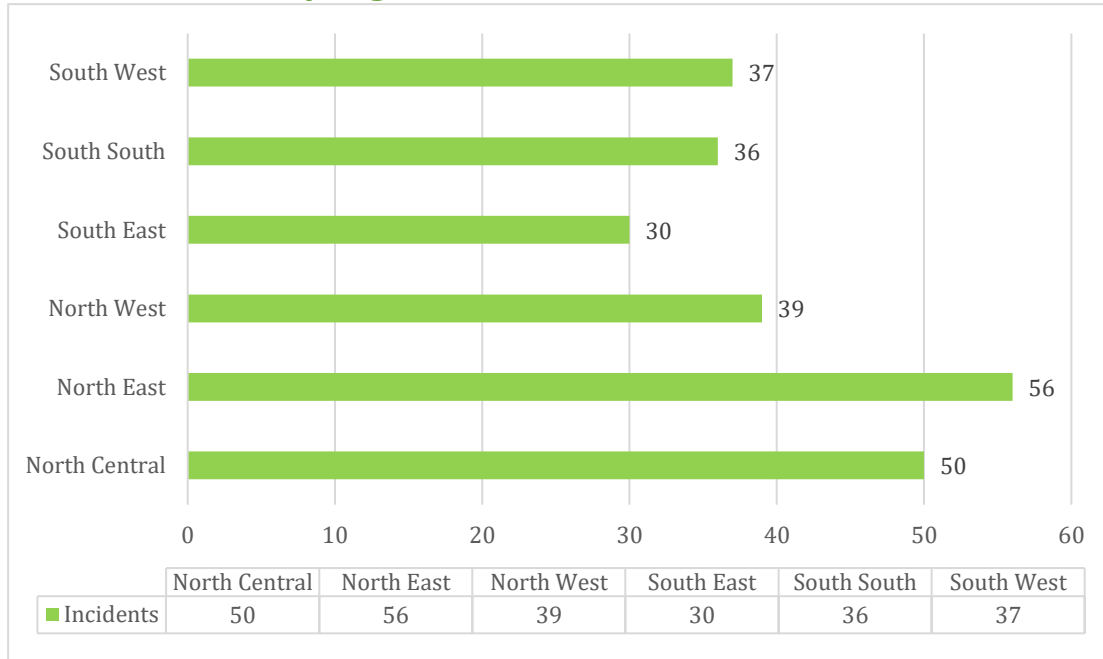
Civil Unrest
Incident

44

Kidnapping
Activity

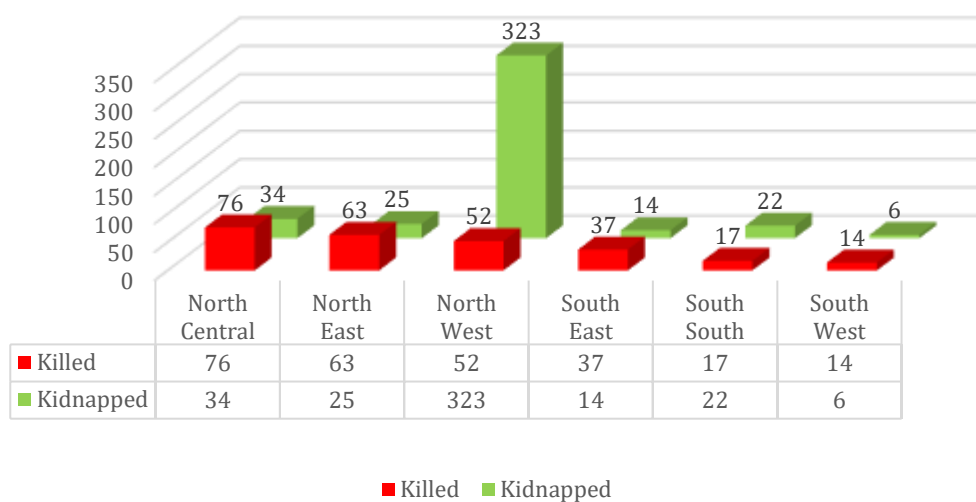
Monthly Statistics

Total incidents by region



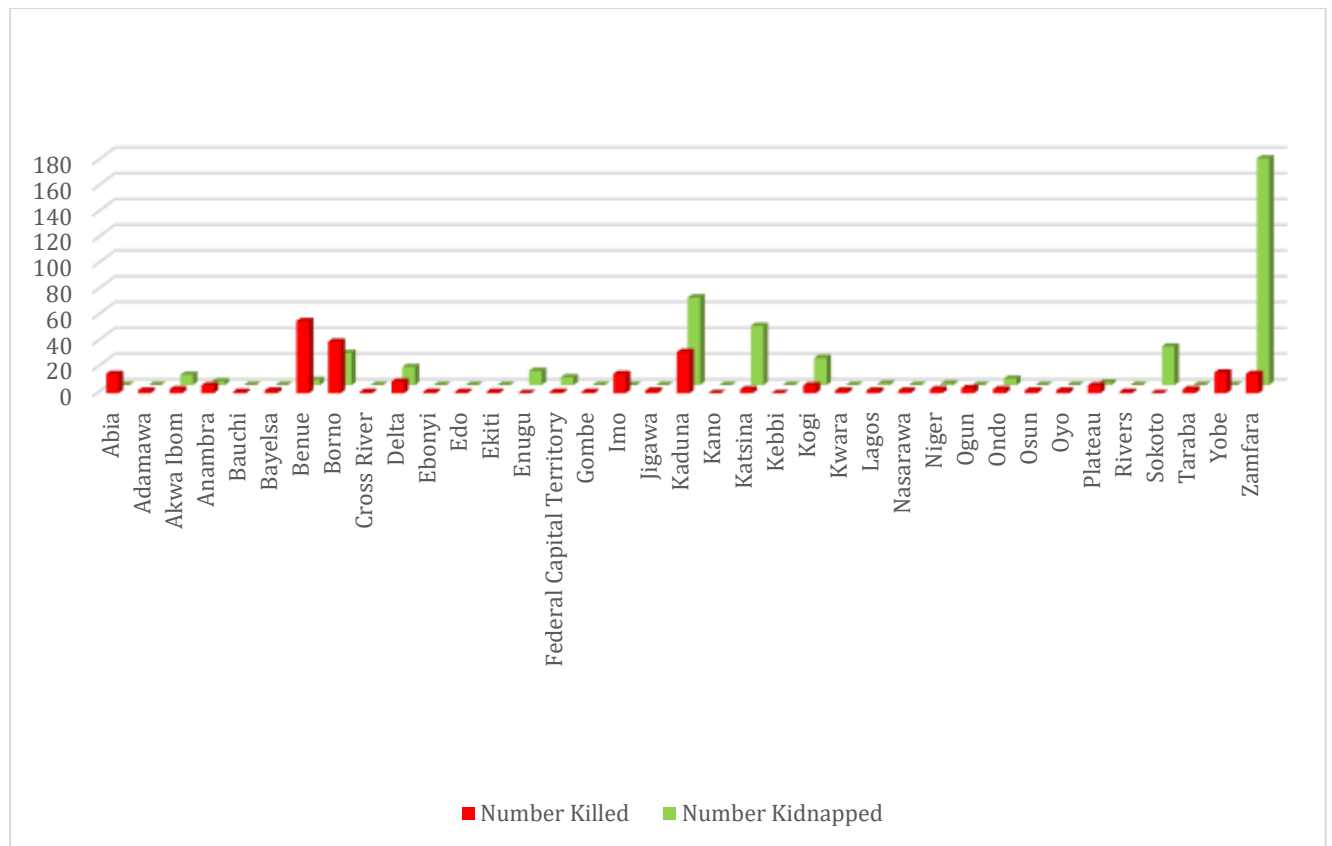
The above charts show the total incidents by region. The NC and NE regions recorded the most incidents, while SE and SS recorded the least.

Individuals killed/kidnapped per region



The 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 while the NC had the most killed victims.

Total killed/kidnapped per state



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

Nationwide Statistics Analysis

Fatalities/kidnapped victims

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

Estimated Number of security incidents related to fatalities

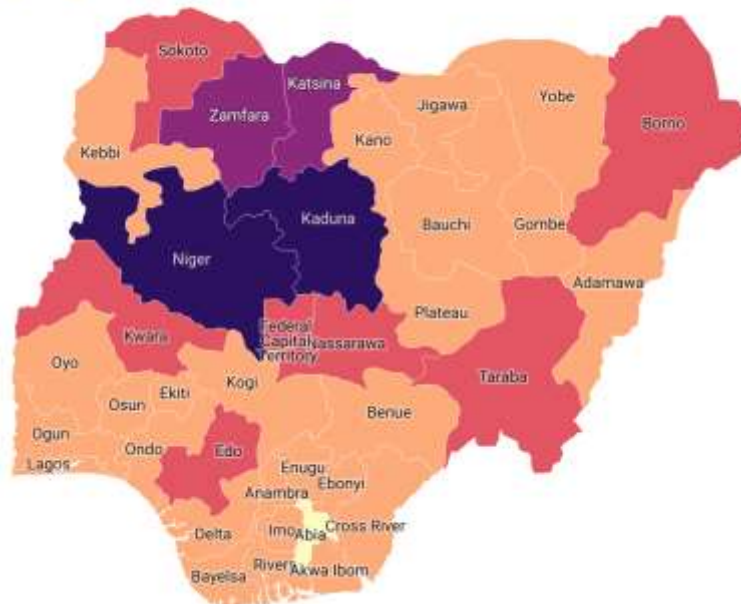
< 20 20-100 100-800 800-1,000 1,000-2,000 ≥ 2,000



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 259 fatalities were recorded. The total number of persons kidnapped within the month was 424. 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 248 incidents relating to banditry, terrorist activities, kidnappings, killings, criminal activities, attacks on police operatives, protests, and gang clashes. In order of sequence, the incidents with the most occurrences during the month were protests, bandit attacks, killing, criminal activities, kidnapping terrorist attacks, and towards the end of the month, we had gang clashes. This is a significant increase compared to incidents reported in June. In terms of frequency, the most prevalent incidents during the month were civil unrest, banditry, and acts of kidnapping.

The South East and South South 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, Yobe, Zamfara, Kaduna, and Plateau states recording the highest number of incidents this month.

Terrorism persisted in the Northeast states of Borno and Yobe, leading to heavy militarization due to ongoing counter-terrorism operations. As tensions in the Northeast increased, armed banditry spread throughout the Northwest and parts of the Northcentral region, heightening regional tensions. Kidnapping remained a prevalent crime across Nigeria, with the nature and perpetrators of attacks varying by location. In the North, mass kidnappings were common, whereas in the South, the attacks were smaller in scale but still posed a significant risk. The state with the most kidnap victims was Zamfara state, with over 176 victims. In the SE region, IPOB militia men exerted their dominance while trying to enforce the sit-at-home exercises. Nevertheless, a few cases of security raids to curb their operations were reported this month.

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 July 2024, there were 27 incidents of terrorist activities recorded nationwide, with all being in the NE region alone which is an increase compared to the previous month. The security stance in northern Nigeria is likely to remain frequently sabotaged by insecurity owing to the presence of armed factions. States such as Zamfara, Katsina, Kaduna, Borno, Sokoto, and Plateau are in high

danger. These states had frequent attacks that included mass killings, kidnappings, and the destruction of homes and property.

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 targeted against Government Security personnel. It should also be noted that a lot more Improvised Explosive Devices (IED) attacks were reported during the month of July, particularly in Borno state. Clashes between

terrorist factions were not reported during the reporting month.

Key Incidents of Terrorism in July

30 July - A civilian convoy with GSF escorts drove over an RPIED along the Maiduguri-Damboia-Biu Road, Damboa LGA, Borno state. One person was killed, and an unspecified number of people were injured.

23 July - Armed men suspected to be ISWAP fighters stormed the Kasachia Community in Mairi Ward around Buniyadi town, Yobe State, and reportedly fired indiscriminately for some minutes before withdrawing. SF responded, but the attackers had withdrawn and no casualties were reported.

20 July - ISWAP fighters attacked the Gyankolo market near Gagamari village along the Niger-Nigeria border, Borno state killed two Niger SF personnel, and carjacked one Toyota Hilux vehicle. The SF engaged the attackers in an exchange of fire along the Geidam-Chikun axis but details of the encounter were not available.

19 July - A vigilante team ambushed a suspected group of ISWAP members on motorcycles around the Mafa community. The ISWAP fighters were assessed to be going to a Fulani settlement for

the collection of arranged levies. Two vigilante members and seven ISWAP fighters were reported killed.

13 July – Suspected ISWAP fighters in several gun trucks reportedly attacked the HG SF position in Goniri town, Gujba lga, Yobe state HG SF engaged the attackers in an exchange of fire and repelled the attack. Three soldiers were reportedly killed during the fire exchange, and the attackers withdrew.

12 July - Armed members of ISWAP attacked Morai village, approximately 15 km N of Damasak town, along the Nigeria border. They killed two people and abducted six (five females and one male) and later demanded ₦5m ransom for their release.

05 July – GSF personnel on clearance operations engaged ISWAP insurgents in a firefight at their hideout in Jongo, Sambisa Forest, Bama LGA, Borno State. At least 11 insurgents were killed.

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 44 overall kidnapping incidents recorded countrywide, a significant increase as compared to the previous month.

Kidnap incidents were captured across all regions though in varying numbers. Large-scale kidnap incidents were captured in Borno, Zamfara, Kaduna, and Kogi states. With over 424 kidnap victims reported nationwide, a significant increase compared to the month of June. Kidnapping remains a main threat in Nigeria. Zamfara and Kaduna states recorded the most kidnap victims with over 176 recorded in Zamfara state, and 68 recorded in Kaduna state respectively.

The Southern regions were not exempted from attacks and kidnapping. The Southern geopolitical zones of the country documented a slight increase in kidnappings for ransom, orchestrated by unidentified armed individuals, and IPOB militants were documented within the reporting month.

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 July

30 July - Gunmen attacked a church in the vicinity of Delta Broadcasting Service Street in Asaba, Oshimili South LGA. A former lawmaker was abducted, her aide was killed, and one person was injured.

19 July - Gunmen attacked and fired shots at a Sienna bus traveling from Anambra State along the Ifon-Owo Expressway in Omi Alafa village, Ifon, Ose LGA. Two people including the driver were killed, and five passengers including a corps member were abducted. UPDATE: 20 Jul 24 – A 2-million-naira ransom was demanded for each victim.

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,

16 July - Unidentified armed individuals kidnapped about 11 passengers in a commercial bus traveling from Awka to Abakiliki IVO Amechi-Idodo axis of the Enugu-Abakaliki federal highway, Enugu State. Reports further revealed that there have been reported incidents of abduction in recent times IVO that axis. Meanwhile, an investigation is ongoing.

14 July - Bandits attacked Danisa village in Kaura Namoda LGA Zamfara state. Four people were killed, and an unspecified number were abducted. , the group abducted 150 persons, including two babies

06 July - Gunmen attacked the Egbo community in Ughelli South LGA, Delta State. At least 12 people including a chief priestess and five followers were abducted.

05 July - Bandits reportedly kidnapped over 30 people at Gwaddodi Community in Rabah Local Government Area. Reports indicate the gunmen besieged the community while firing sporadically.

03 July - According to reports, passengers of an 18-seater bus en route from Edo State to Abuja were attacked and kidnapped by unidentified armed individuals suspected to be bandits at Okene LGA, Kogi State.

where they kill, rob, and kidnap locals and traders.

This month, there were 45 incidents of banditry recorded. Compared to June, the number of incidents increased slightly, with over 15 recorded in the North West region.

Of all 6 regions, bandit attacks were reported in 6, with affected states including; Abuja, Benue, Nasarawa, Niger, Plateau, Taraba, Yobe, Kaduna, Katsina, Sokoto, Zamfara, Abia, Anambra, Enugu, Ebonyi, and Edo states. Anambra, Ebonyi, and Imo States have a high-risk rating due to the recurrent attacks carried out by IPOB members.

GSF operations to curb these IPOB activities were also prevalent in the South East region, particularly in Imo and Abia states.

Key incidents on Banditry in July

29 July - Gunmen attacked Mechanic Village Junction near Save More Marketplace, Blossom Junction, and Dovely Palace Hotel junction in Irete Autonomous Community, along the Owerri-Onitsha Expressway, Owerri West LGA. At least five people including four policemen and a Point of Sale (POS) operator were killed.

22 July - Information received revealed that armed individuals launched an armed attack on a mining site located on the outskirts of Lokoja, the capital of Kogi State, killing five security personnel and abducting two Chinese nationals.

24 July - Bandits attacked Ka'ida village along the Kasuwar Daji-Gusau Road in Bungudu LGA, Zamfara state. Four people were killed, and an unspecified number of people were abducted.

20 July - GSF personnel conducted a clearance operation at an IPOB/ESN hideout in Ezere forest, Umuawa Aku, Okigwe LGA, Imo state. An unspecified number of IPOB/ESN members were killed.

14 July - Gunmen suspected to be armed herders have killed 13 people in separate attacks on Benue communities on Sunday. According to locals, 12 people were reportedly killed in Egwuma in Agatu, and one displaced person returning from a farm in Gwer West LGAs of the state.

01 July - Three persons from the Agagbe Internally Displaced Persons camp have been killed by suspected armed herders while returning from their farms in Gwer West lga of Benue state.

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 69 incidents recorded during the reporting month as compared to the previous reporting period which documented 56 incidents. The drive behind these incidents was mostly the high rate of inflation and the hike in the prices of consumers' goods. As forecasted in the previous month, the economic crisis increased nationwide leading to a range of protests.

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 July

25 July - Some suspected criminals reportedly attacked a POS operator with bows and arrows in the vicinity of Nyanya ward, Damaturu town, Yobe state, and dispossessed him of a certain amount of cash. No casualties were recorded. Meanwhile, an investigation is ongoing by the HG Police to arrest the perpetrators of the act.

22 July - Armed robbers invaded students' apartments in the vicinity of a University in Ijagun, Ijebu, Ogun state. Reports indicated that two female students were sexually

assaulted. The suspects, armed with guns invaded the apartments and forced the students to surrender their phones and other belongings before leading them to an uncompleted building.

17 July - Due to a misunderstanding over the food rations in Hajj Camp Maiduguri (center for rehabilitation of ex-combatants), some ex-combatants assaulted a MOPOL officer at Maiduguri LGA, Borno state. Tensions were reported after the incident. However, at the time of writing the report, the situation was back to normal.

15 July - Four men armed with guns and cutlasses robbed a pharmaceutical store and attempted to kidnap the owner at Oko Oba in the Orile Agege area, Lagos State. The culprits tried to drive away with the victim's car when but got stuck in a bad portion of the road, and they fled from the scene after some residents in the area raised the alarm. One of the suspects was eventually apprehended by residents.

12 July - Reports revealed that armed robbers invaded the Akwa Ibom State-owned Newspaper Company, killed one of the ad-hoc security guards, and carted away valuables including a generator set, televisions, and wire cables. An investigation was ongoing.

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	The incident occurred at increased proportion and was 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	Moderate	Moderate	High	Moderate
North East	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	Low	Moderate

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

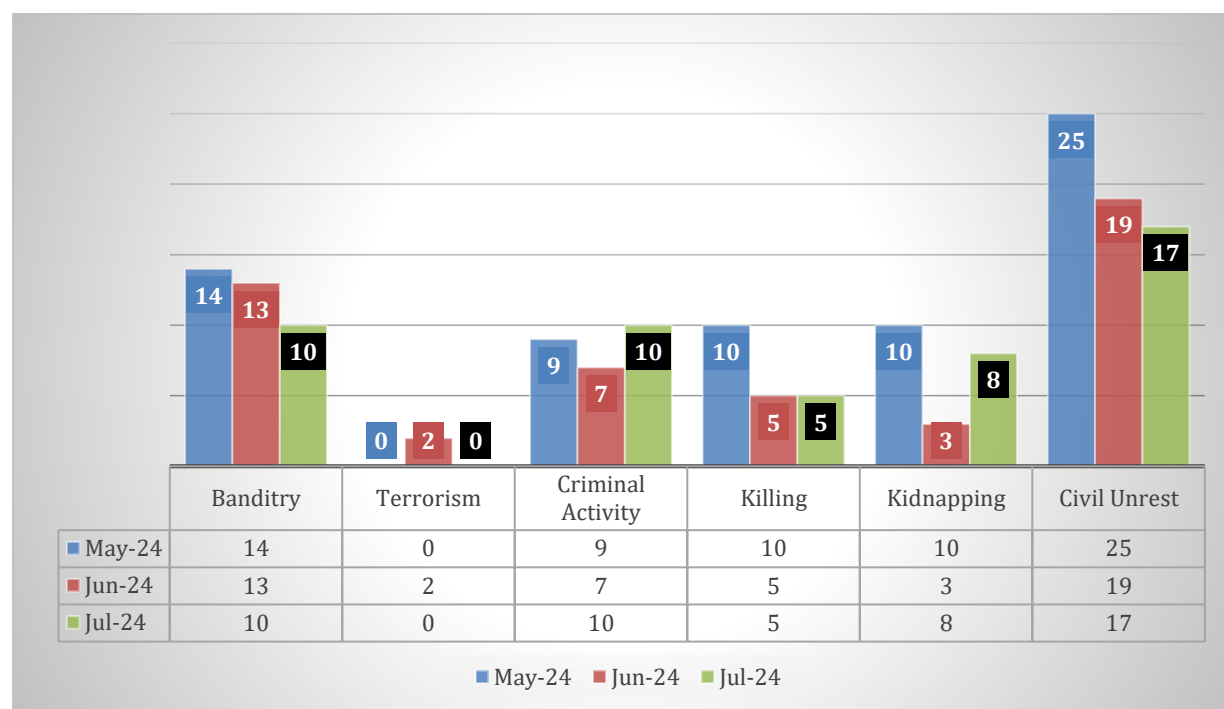
Operations in Nigeria

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

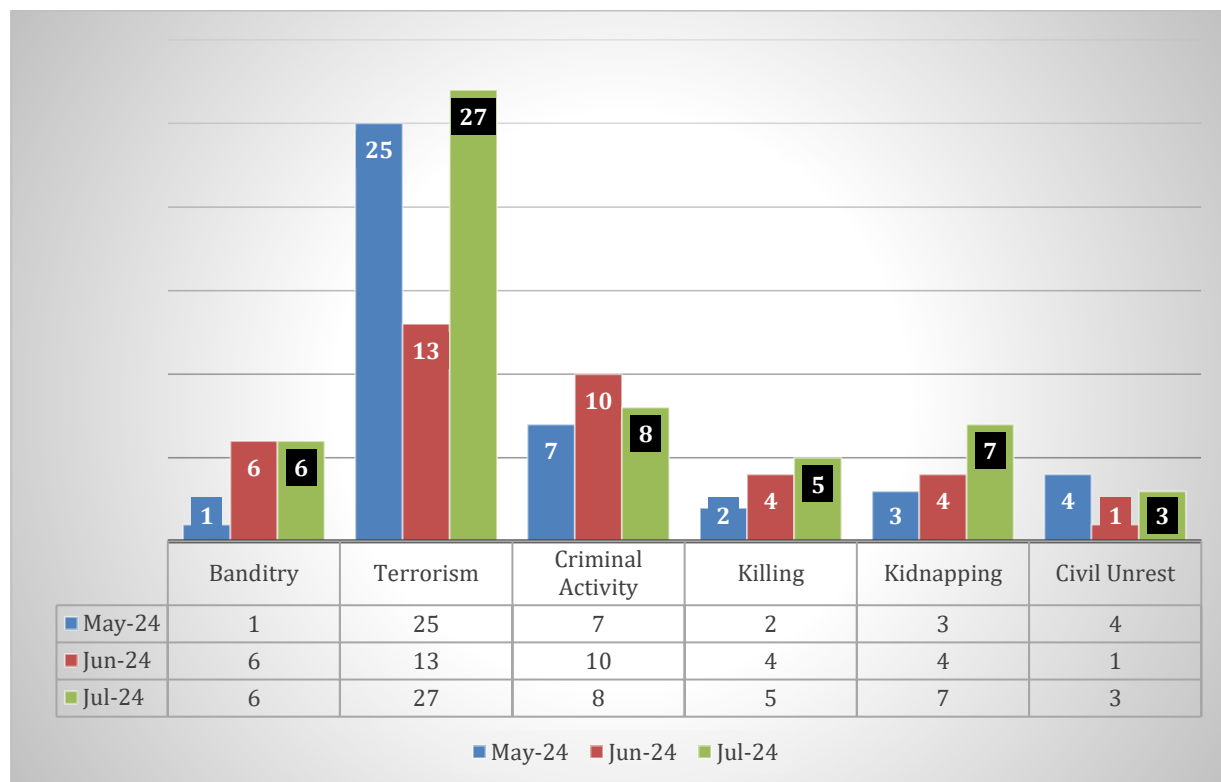
The chart shows a comparison of incidents in the last three months. In July 2024, incidents increased slightly. However, no incidents of terrorist activities were noted during the reporting month. There was a significant increase in kidnap attacks across the region.



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

North East

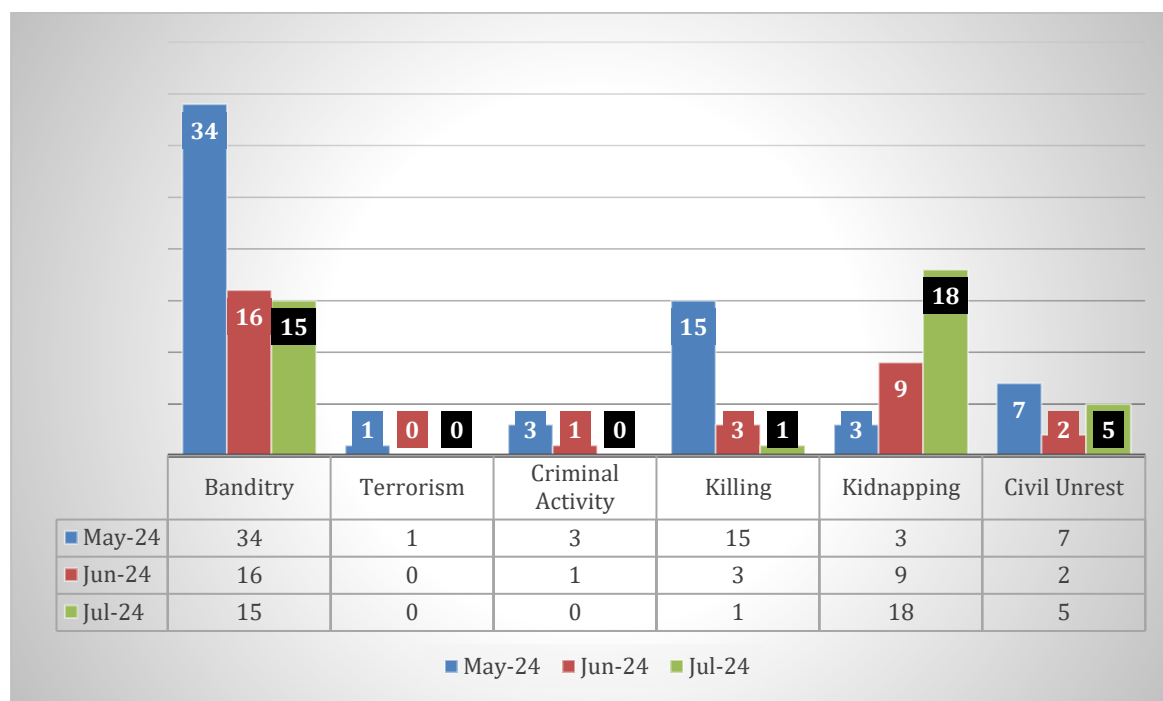
The chart shows a comparison of incidents in the last three months. There was an overall increase in incidents reported in July 2024. Most recorded incidents were terrorist activities and criminal activities.



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

North West

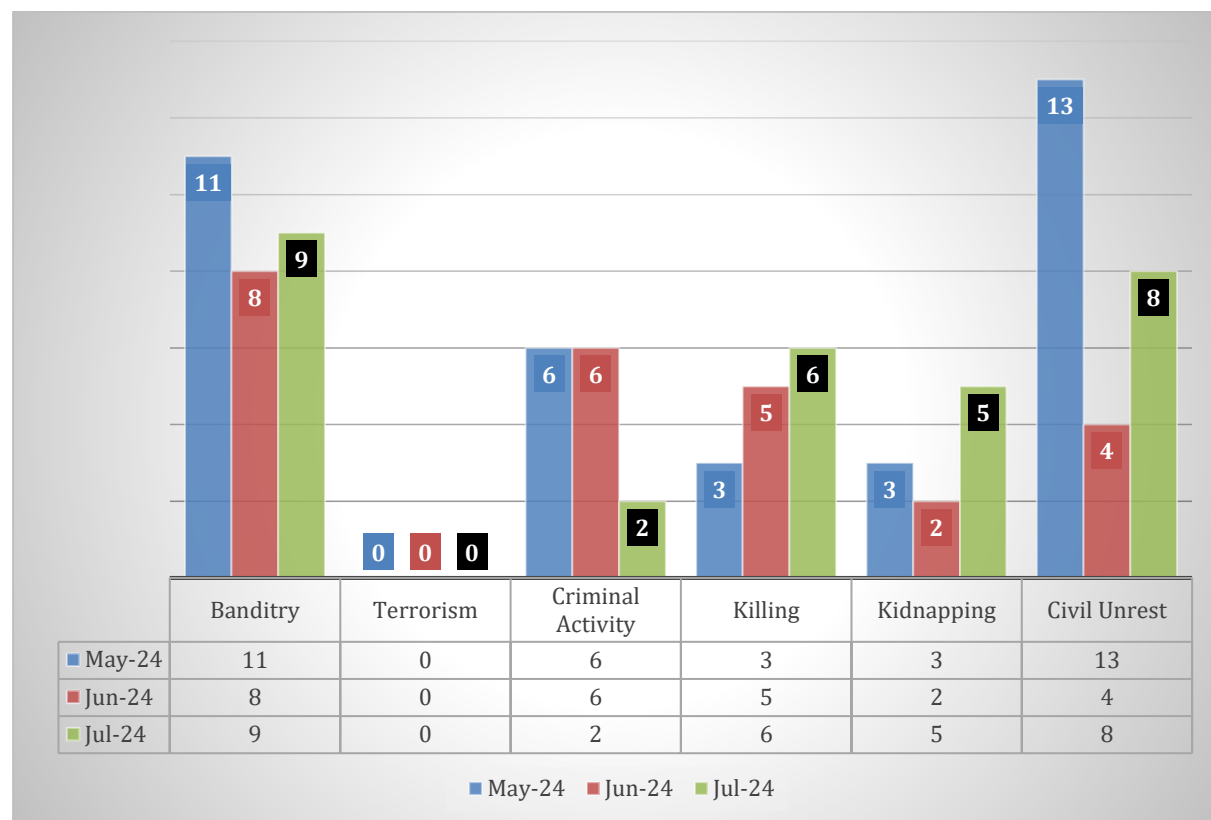
The chart shows a comparison of incidents in the last three months. There was an overall increase in incidents recorded in July 2024. Incidents of killing decreased significantly in July, while Kidnapping increased significantly.



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

South East

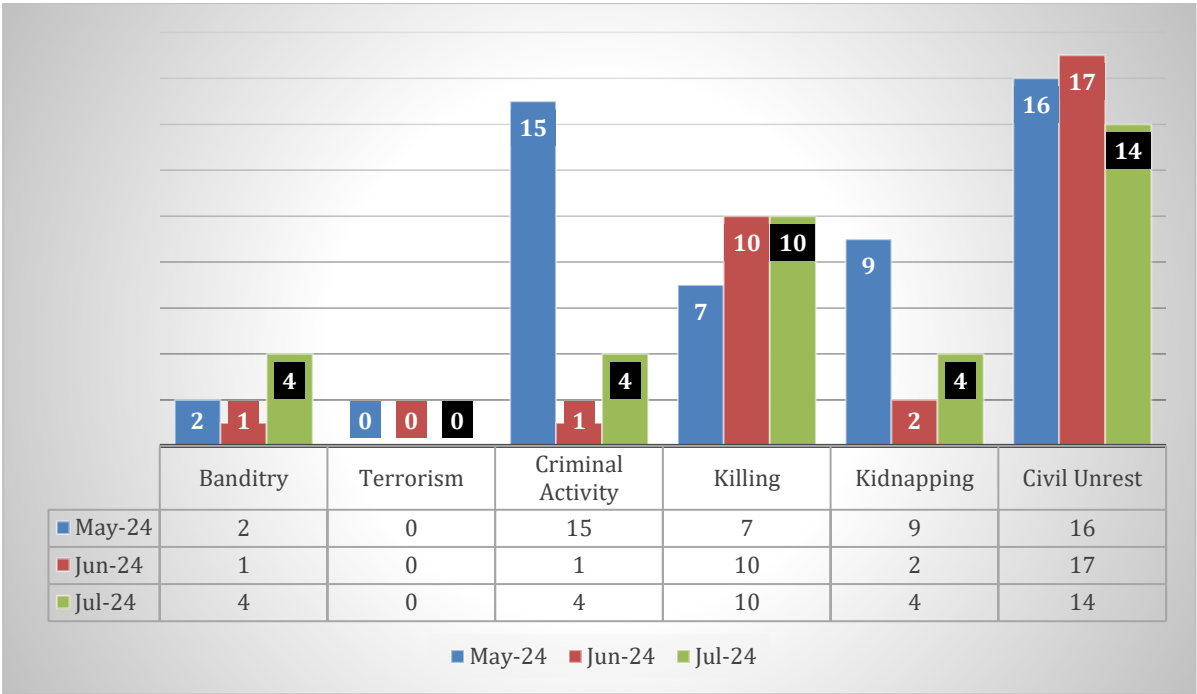
The chart shows a comparison of incidents in the last three months. The overall number of incidents increased significantly in July compared to last month. However, there was a decrease in criminal activities in the region. Common threats in the region in the past three months were civil unrest, banditry, killing, criminal activities, and kidnapping.



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

South South

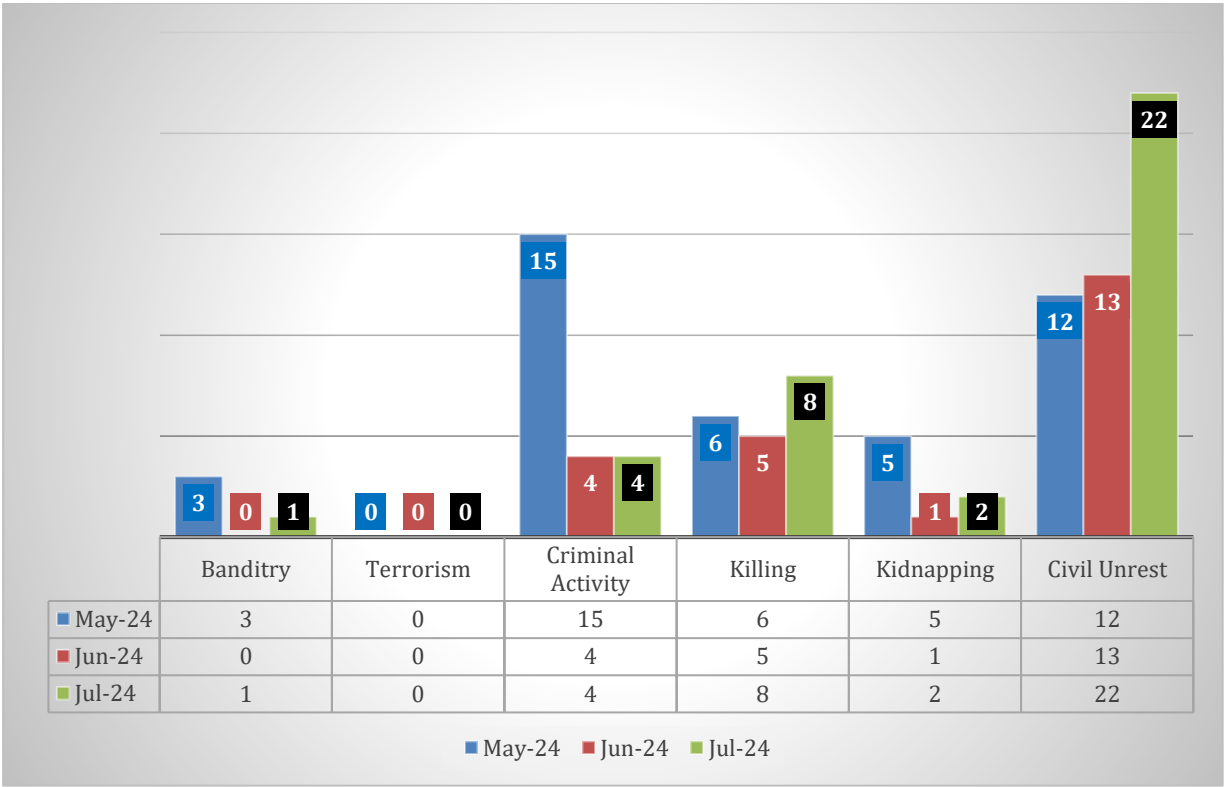
The chart shows a comparison of incidents in the last three months. There was an overall increase in the total incidents recorded in the region in July. Common threats are Criminal activities, civil unrest, and killing.



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

South West

The chart shows a comparison of incidents in the last three months. There was an overall increase in incidents captured within the month of July. 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	Low
Kidnapping	Low
Civil Unrest	High

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