



94
Incidents
in 25 States



313
Casualties
in 20 States

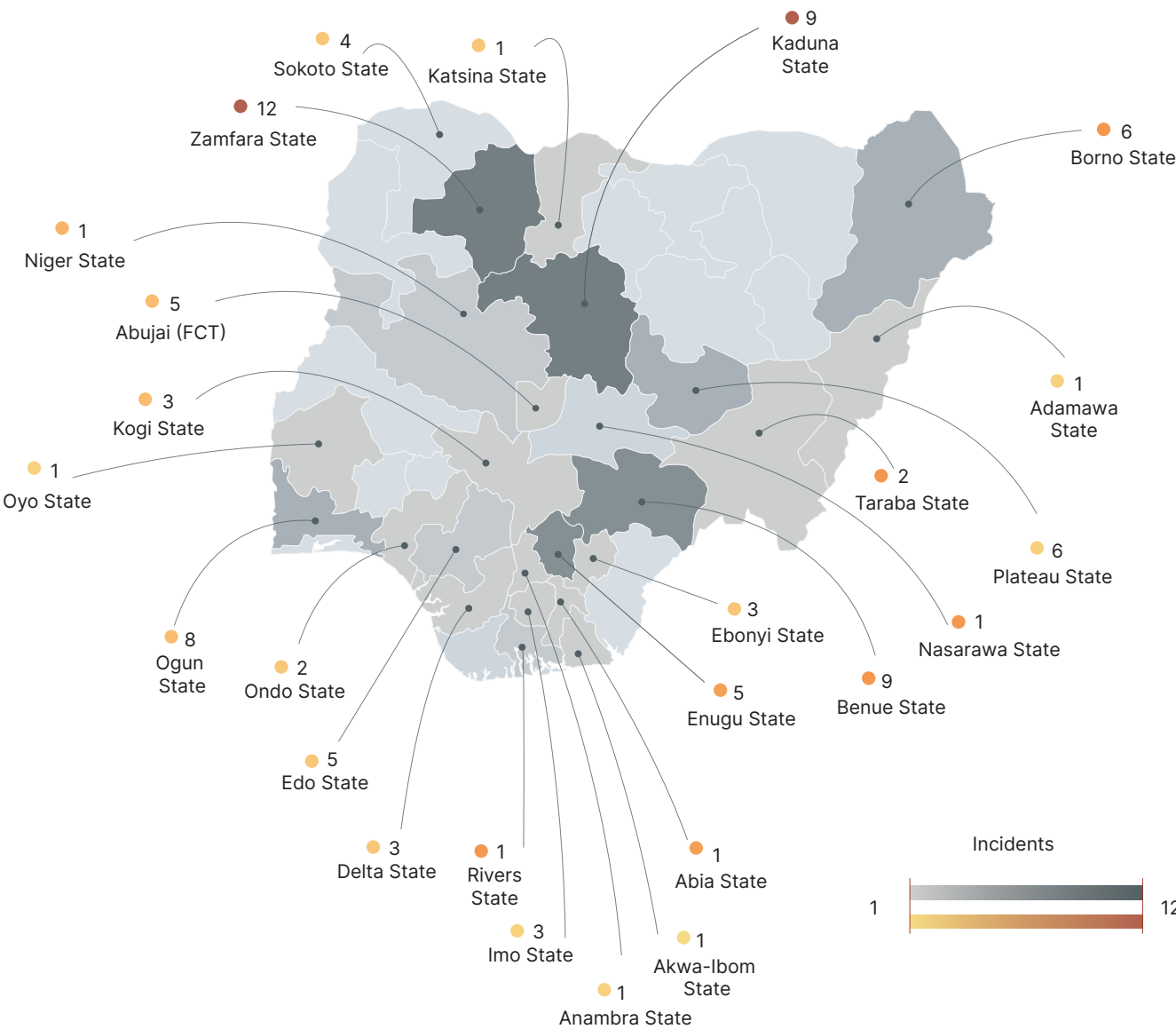


79
Kidnap Counts
in 14 States



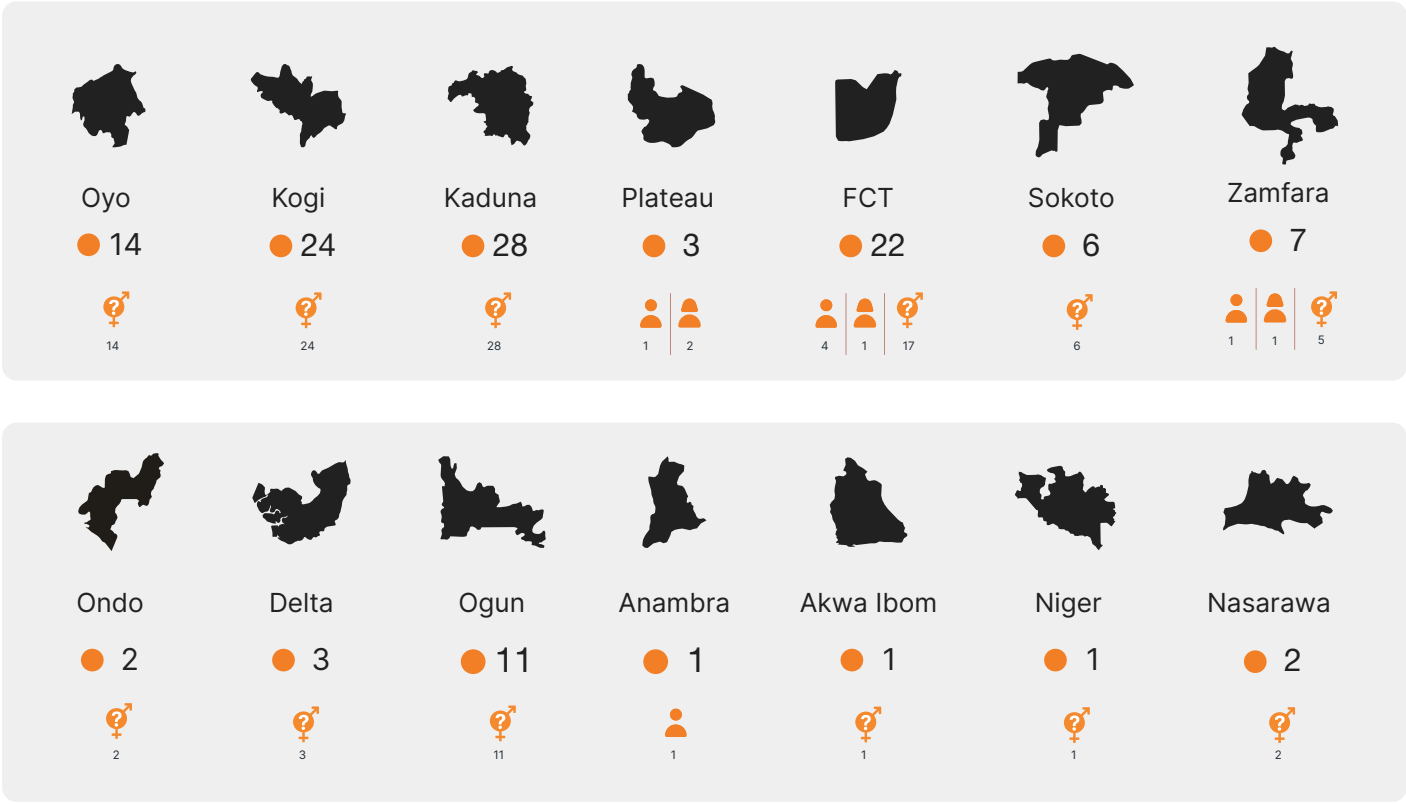
Key Male Female Gender to be determined

Violent Conflict Incidents Across Nigeria

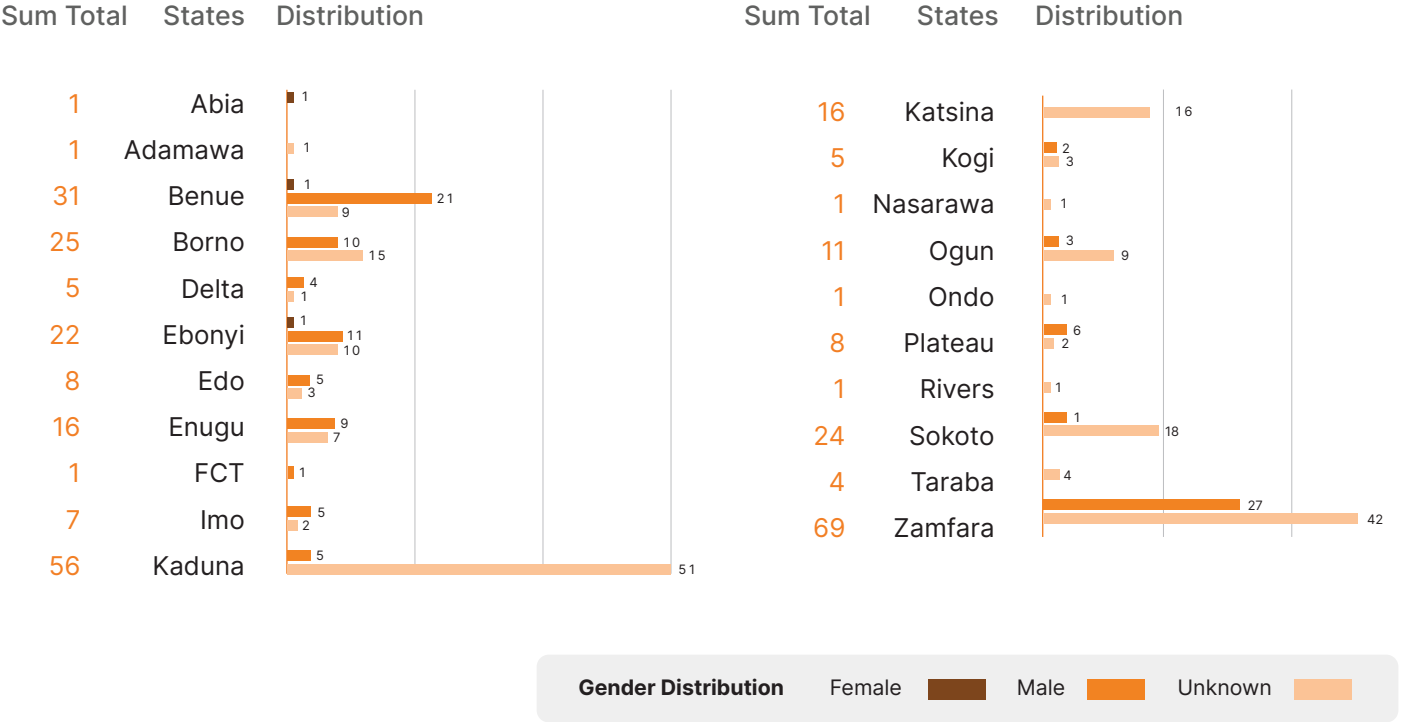


Kidnap Victims by State

Kidnaped

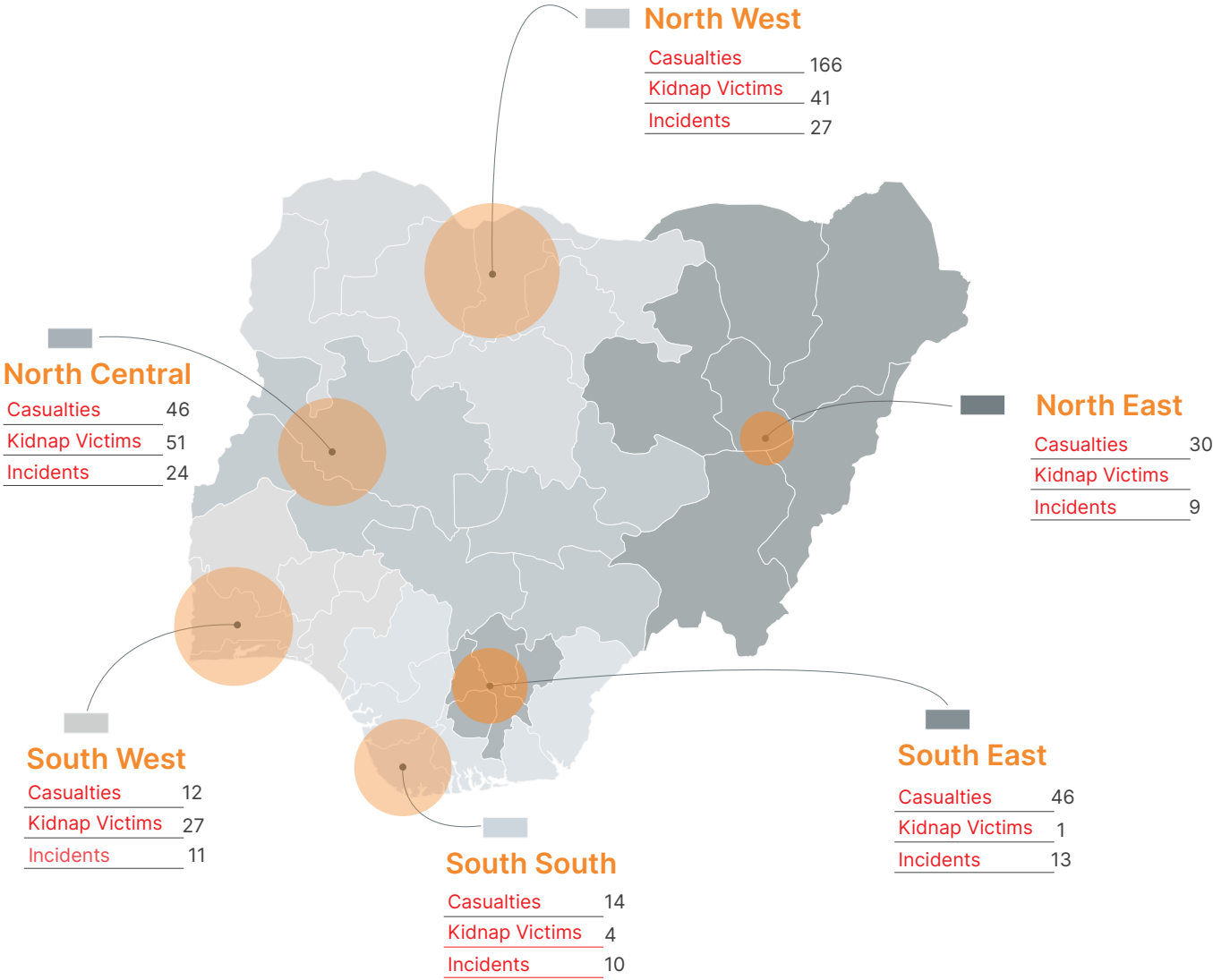


Casualty Count by State and Gender

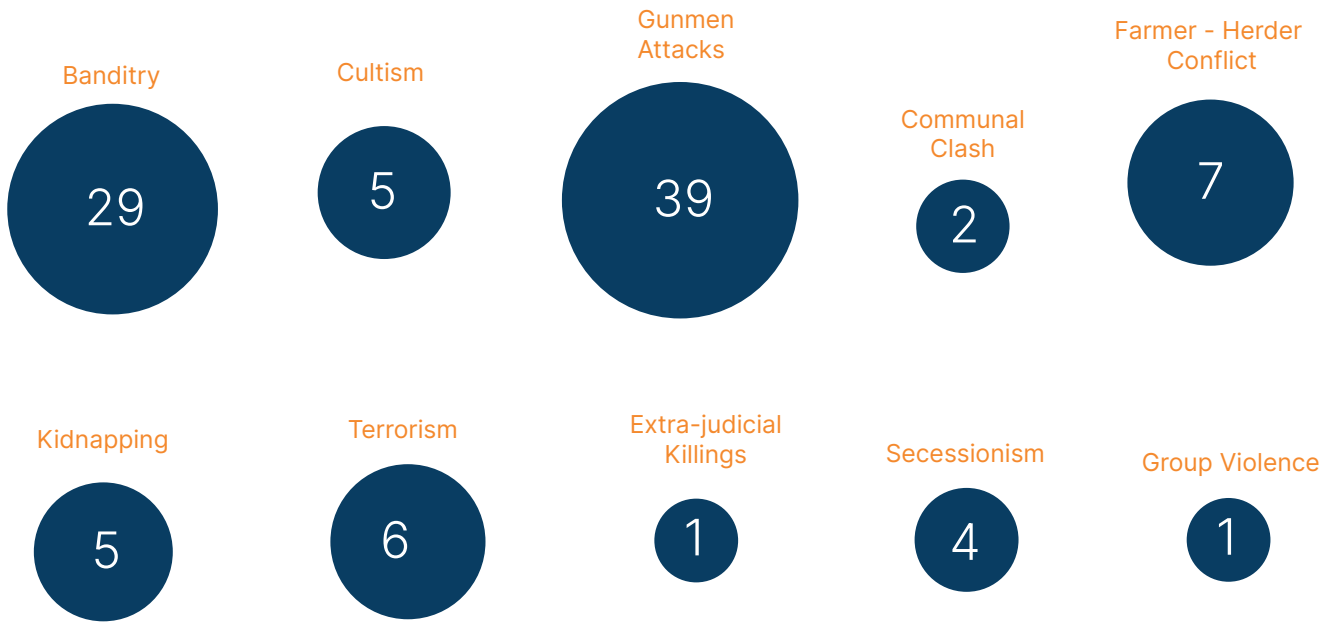


Note: The information in this report is based on tracked data from mainstream media-reported violent incidents in Nigeria. The gender disaggregation is based on reports extracted from the news reports. At the time of press and visualisation of the data in this report, information on the gender dynamics of the reported incidents was yet to be determined.

Violent Conflict by Region



Incidents by Conflict Types



Key Findings

Four months into 2024, the activities of non-state actors have continued to ravage different parts of the country unabated. Between April 20 and May 20, 2024, 25 Nigerian states recorded 94 incidents, which affected over 130 men and women within the review period. These incidents resulted in 313 casualties (289 fatalities, 24 injured victims) and 124 kidnap victims. In this edition of the bulletin, Zamfara State is the most troubled state, recording 12 banditry incidents that led to 69 casualties (64 deaths and five injured victims) and seven kidnap victims. For instance, bandits killed over 20 villagers and abducted two persons in [Bilbis community](#) of Tsafe Local Government Area of the state.

The North West region is the most troubled of the country's six regions, recording 27 incidents that resulted in 166 casualties (153 deaths and 13 injured victims) and 41 kidnap victims. Gunmen violence is the prevalent conflict type, with 34 incidents, 69 casualties (66 deaths and three injured), and 53 kidnap victims. The incidents resulted in the casualty cases for both male and female residents in the attack location. However, the spread of impact on women and girls are felt more in locations with more cases of violence.

Government Response

The president, Bola Ahmed Tinubu, met with service chiefs and other heads of security agencies to [examine and devise strategies](#) to curb the activities of armed non-state actors within the country. Notably, in a meeting with the National Security Adviser, Nuhu Ribadu, the Northern Governors Forum agreed to adopt [new methods](#) to address the region's situation, including deploying kinetic and non-kinetic approaches against the insurgents within the area.

Gender Dynamics of Violent Conflicts in Nigeria

The gender dynamics of violent conflicts in Nigeria are obscured. Not much has been done to amplify, through journalism and discourse, the impact of Nigeria's avalanche of security challenges on women and girls. Also, conflict reporting has come short of disaggregating the data based on gender. Hence, data on the gender dynamics of violent conflicts in Nigeria on mainstream media is insufficient. Mainstream media in Nigeria has not taken full responsibility for ensuring that violent conflict reporting is gender-sensitive, taking into consideration the gender dynamics of such issues across the different hotspots. Therefore, extra work is done to harvest the gender dynamics of violent conflicts in Nigeria because mainstream media reports fail to capture such information. With this trend, there is a risk of having limited evidence for policy and programme formulation on gender dynamics of violent conflicts in Nigeria.

Recommendations

- 1 The government should enhance socioeconomic development by involving strategic investments in education, job creation, and poverty reduction initiatives, especially in regions identified as high-risk. Such investments mitigate the underlying grievances that often drive individuals to criminality. This can begin through good governance and the provision of dividends of democracy.
- 2 The proactive and cooperative partnerships between the police and the community to aid intelligence gathering and apprehension of bandits and other armed groups are paramount. There is a need for increased focus and resource allocation on strengthening past efforts, such as Operation Puff Adder, created to dislodge bandits currently active in states that are bandit strongholds.
- 3 The federal government should also increase the number of security personnel deployed in impacted regions. This will ensure that the military workforce meets the security needs in the hotspots and that those locations are not overrun by gun-wielding armed groups.
- 4 There is also a need to strengthen collaborations between residents and security agencies. This will help to foster trust and synergy between both groups.
- 5 Mainstream media channels should be more intentional in capturing and reporting the gender dynamics of violent conflicts in Nigeria. This will help give the full picture and the impact of Nigeria's security challenges across communities and conflict types. One way to go is to conduct conflict reporting training for journalists to empower them to capture the gender dynamics of violence in Nigeria and report accordingly.