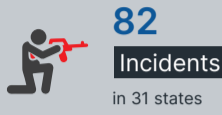
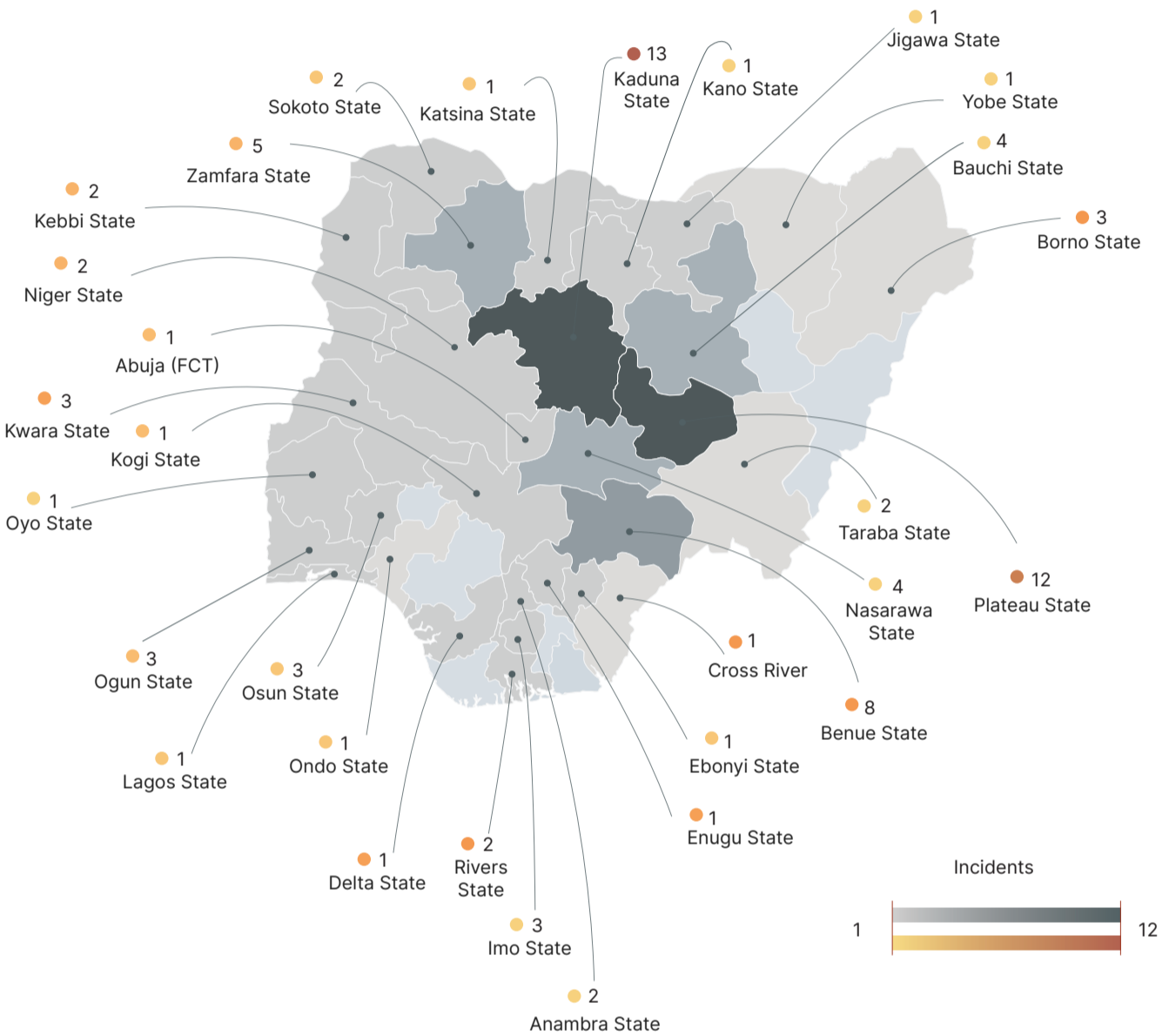




Previous period  
(25 August 2023 – 24 September 2023)

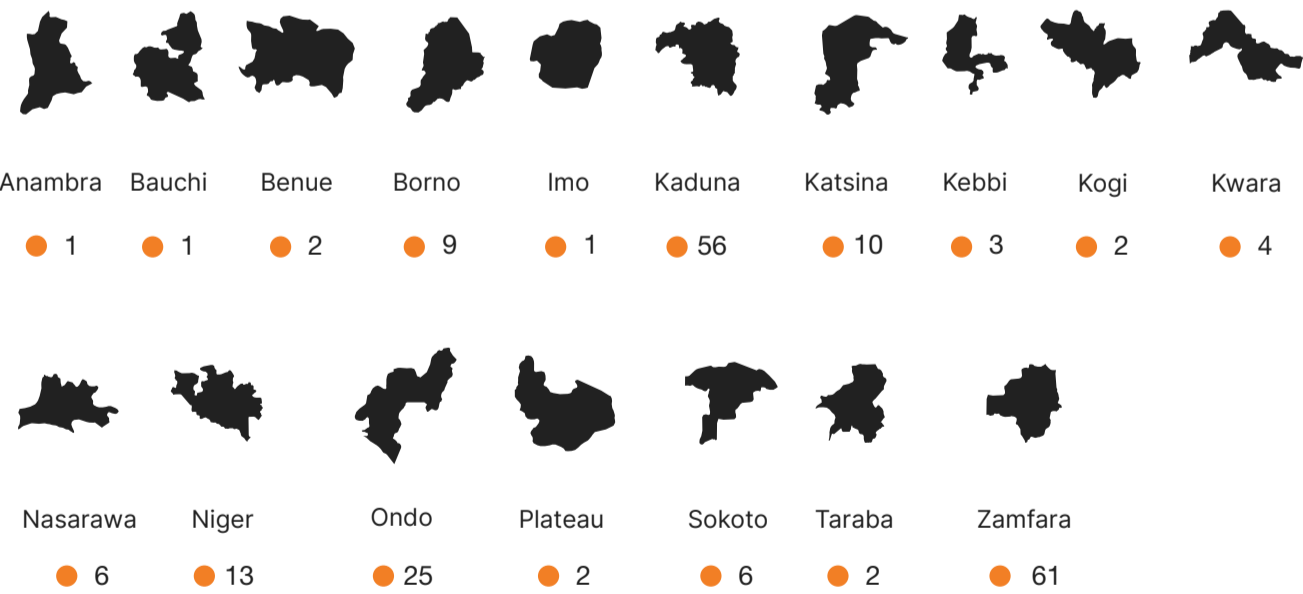


## Violent Conflict Incidents Across Nigeria

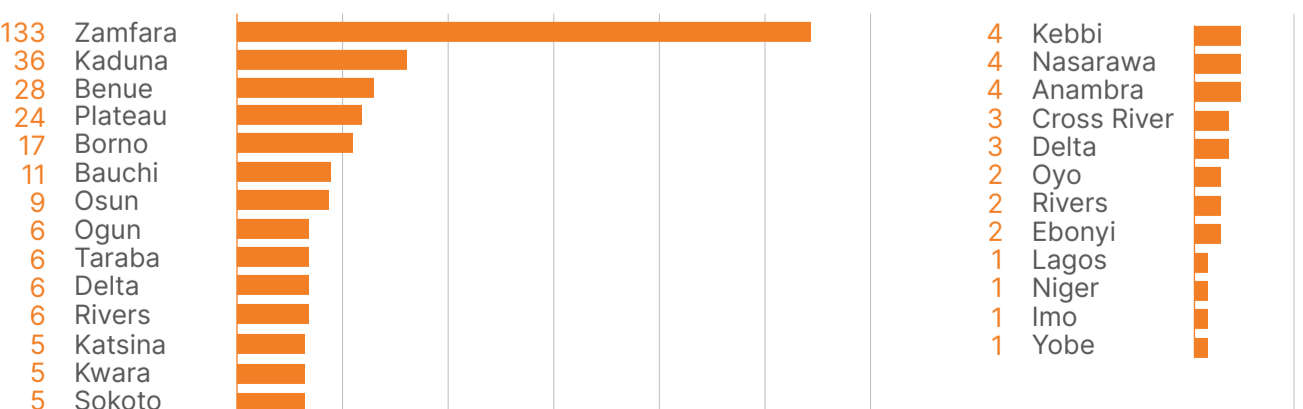


## Kidnap Victims by State

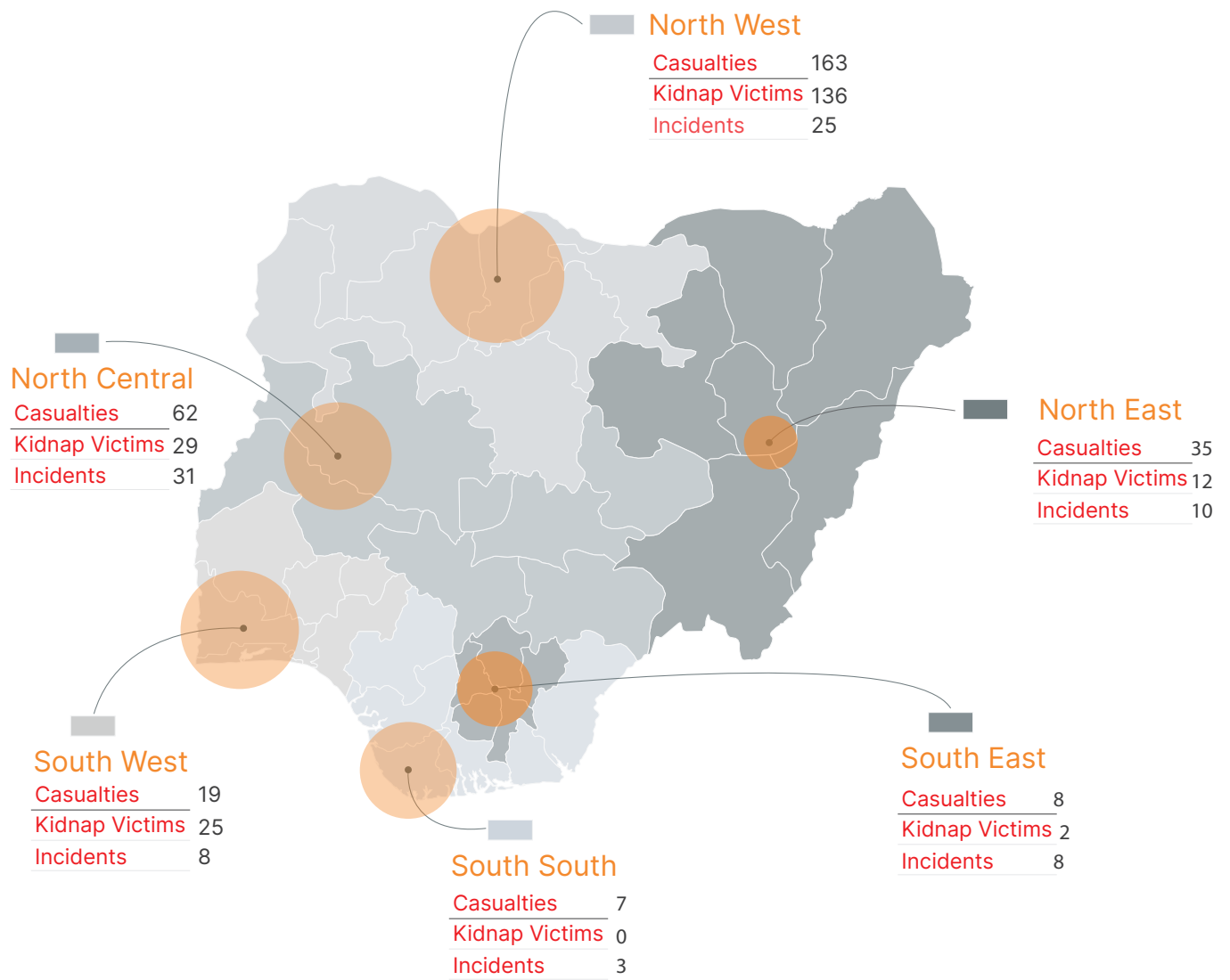
Kidnaped



## Casualty Count by State



## Violent Conflict by Region



## Incidents by Conflict Types



## Key Findings

This review period (25th September to 24th October 2023) recorded 294 casualties (255 fatalities, 39 injured victims) and 204 kidnap victims from 85 violent incidents across 29 Nigerian states. All three indicators (incidents, casualties and kidnap victims) increased compared to the previous report. Kaduna is the most troubled state in this review period, recording 13 banditry and armed robbery incidents, leading to 36 casualties (29 deaths and seven injured victims) and 56 kidnap victims.

The North Central region remains the most troubled of the country's six regions, recording 31 incidents that resulted in 62 casualties (42 deaths and 20 injured victims) and 29 kidnap victims. Unknown gunmen activity is the most common conflict type, with 29 incidents, 40 casualties (23 deaths and 17 injured), and 42 kidnap victims. However, banditry accounts for 59.52 per cent of all recorded casualties across the country from 26 violent incidents.

## Government Response

The kinetic operations by the Nigerian military against insurgents and terrorists in the country have intensified. For instance, on 21st October 2023, the Nigeria Air Force (NAF) in Zamfara state carried out an [air strike](#) operation, killing scores of bandits.

## Recommendations

- The Nigerian government should thoroughly evaluate the situation of current kinetic and non-kinetic approaches to understand the gaps and improve efforts to tackle insecurity effectively.
- Public awareness of security initiatives is essential to keep citizens and key stakeholders informed. For example, the launched police-VGS Quick Emergency Reporting and Response System (QERRS) should be massively advertised across all traditional and new media platforms.
- The government should deploy additional early warning systems to monitor conflict trends and track emerging security concerns.
- The government and development stakeholders should encourage and maintain existing peacebuilding efforts. All key community leaders, religious figures, and civil society organizations must consistently be included to ensure sustainable peace efforts.