

# Nigeria Violent Conflict

(Bi-monthly Report)

Insights from the Nextier Violent Conflict Database

# Nextier

Volume 1, Issue 9

May 2024 – June 2024

General Overview of Violent Conflict in Nigeria (Period: May 2024 – June 2024)



Incidents  
**135**



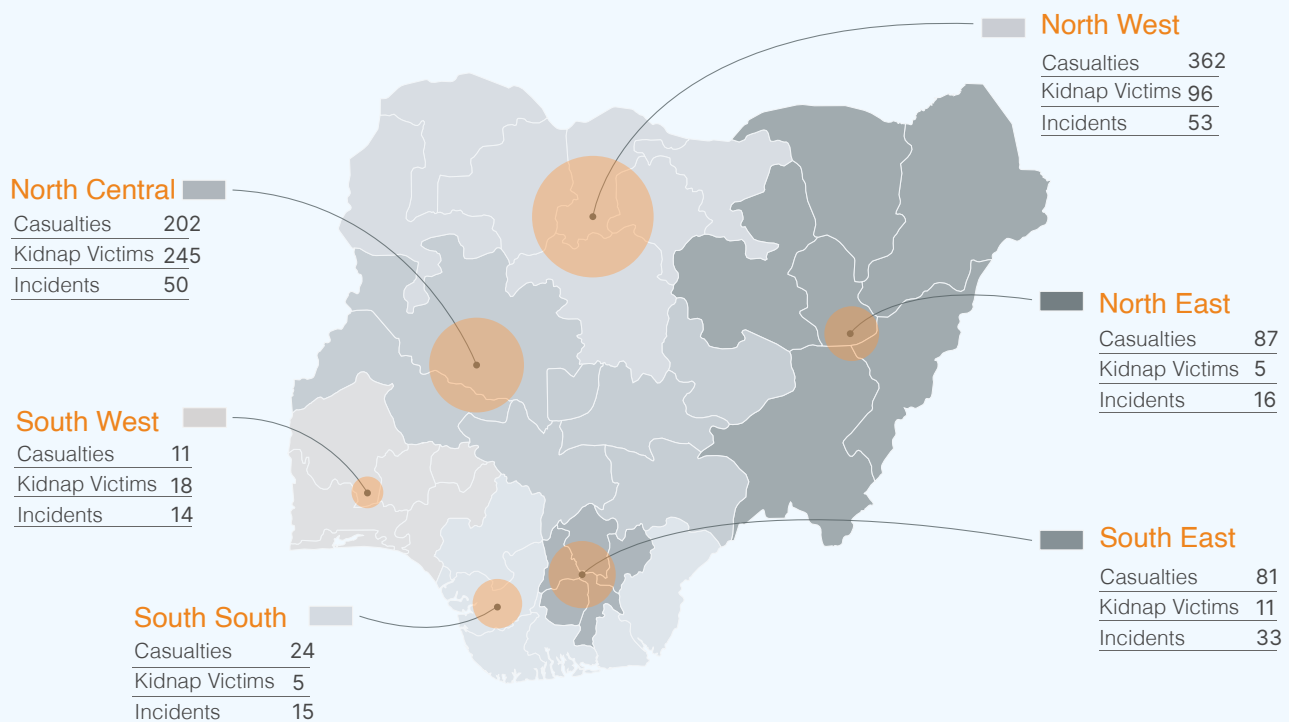
Casualties  
**600**



Kidnap Victims  
**376**

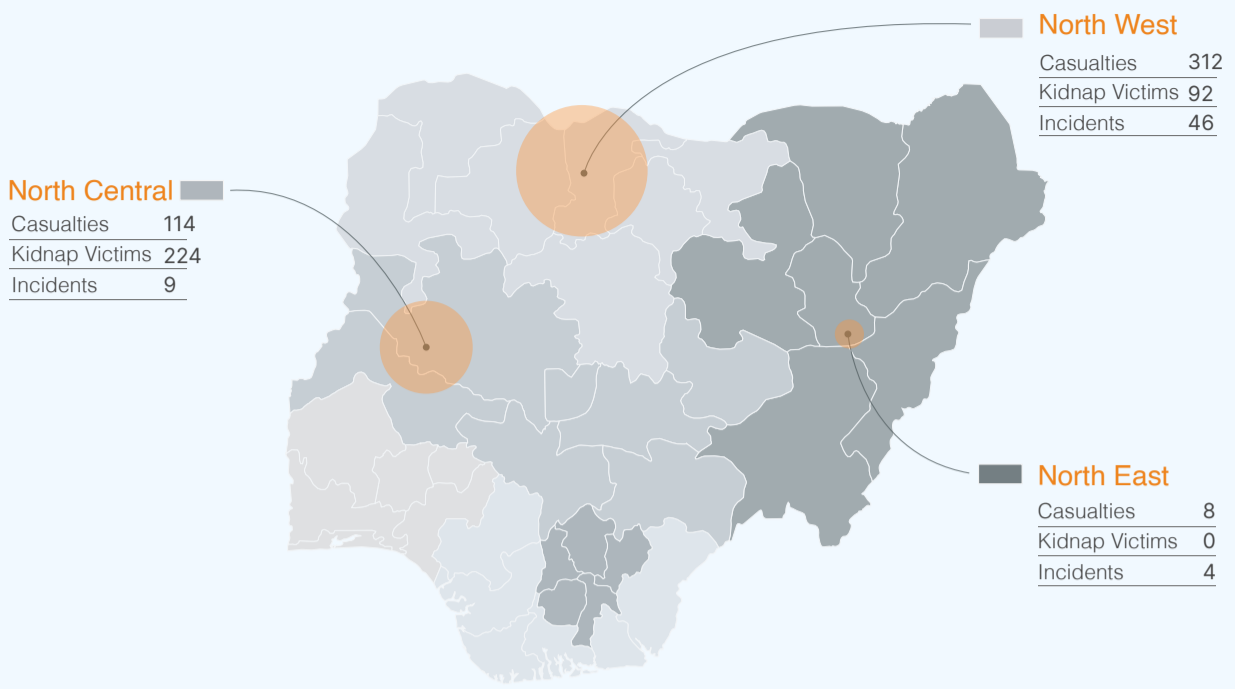
Violent Conflict by Region

Period: May 2024 – June 2024



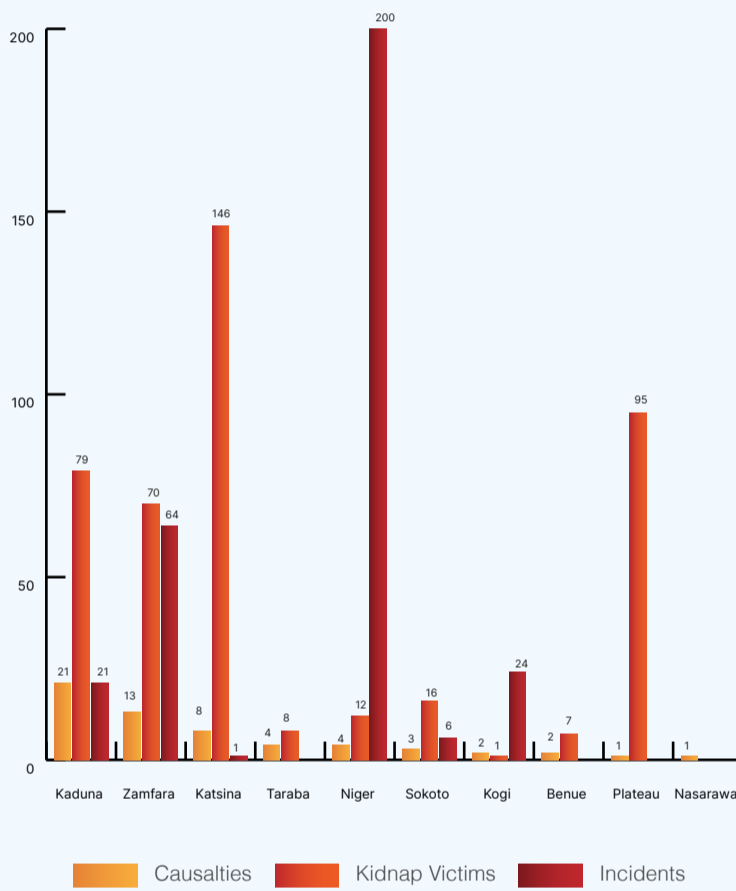
## Bi-Monthly Spotlight

Violent Conflict Data by Region: Banditry  
Period: May 2024 – June 2024



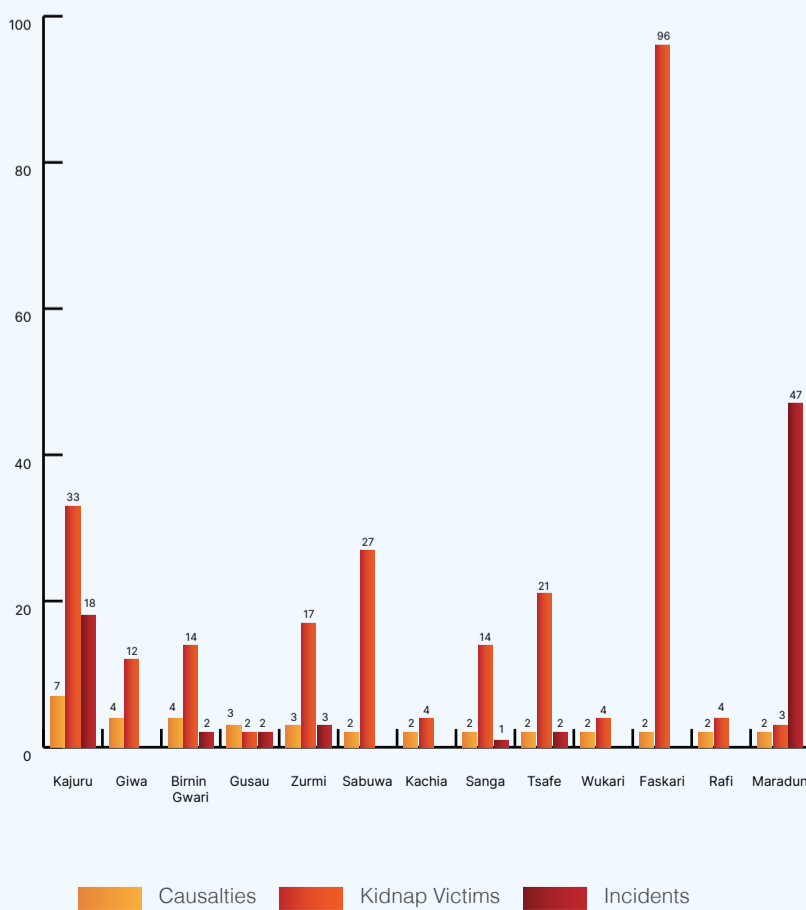
## Banditry - Violent Conflict Data by State

Period: May 2024 – June 2024

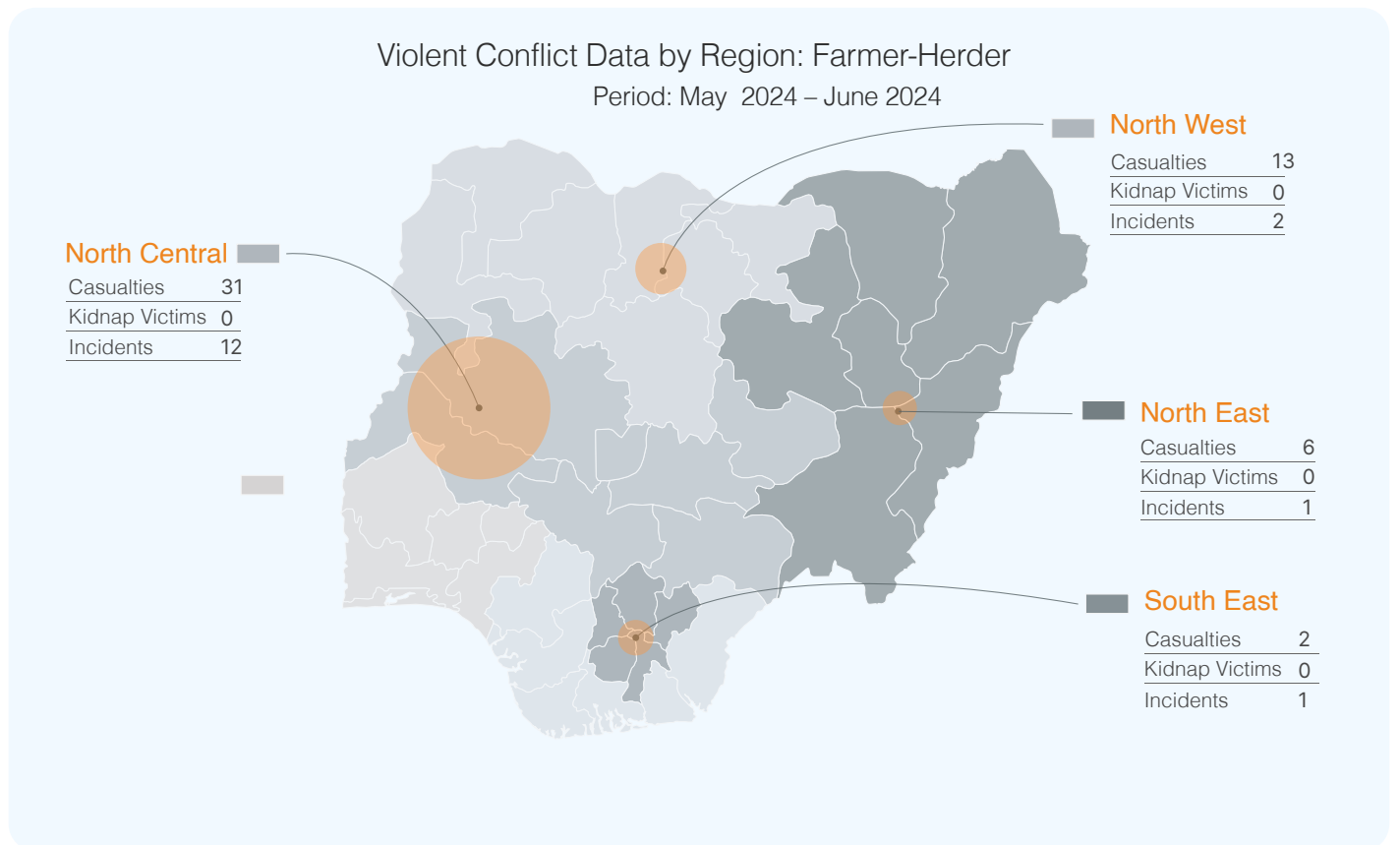


## Banditry - Most Affected LGAs

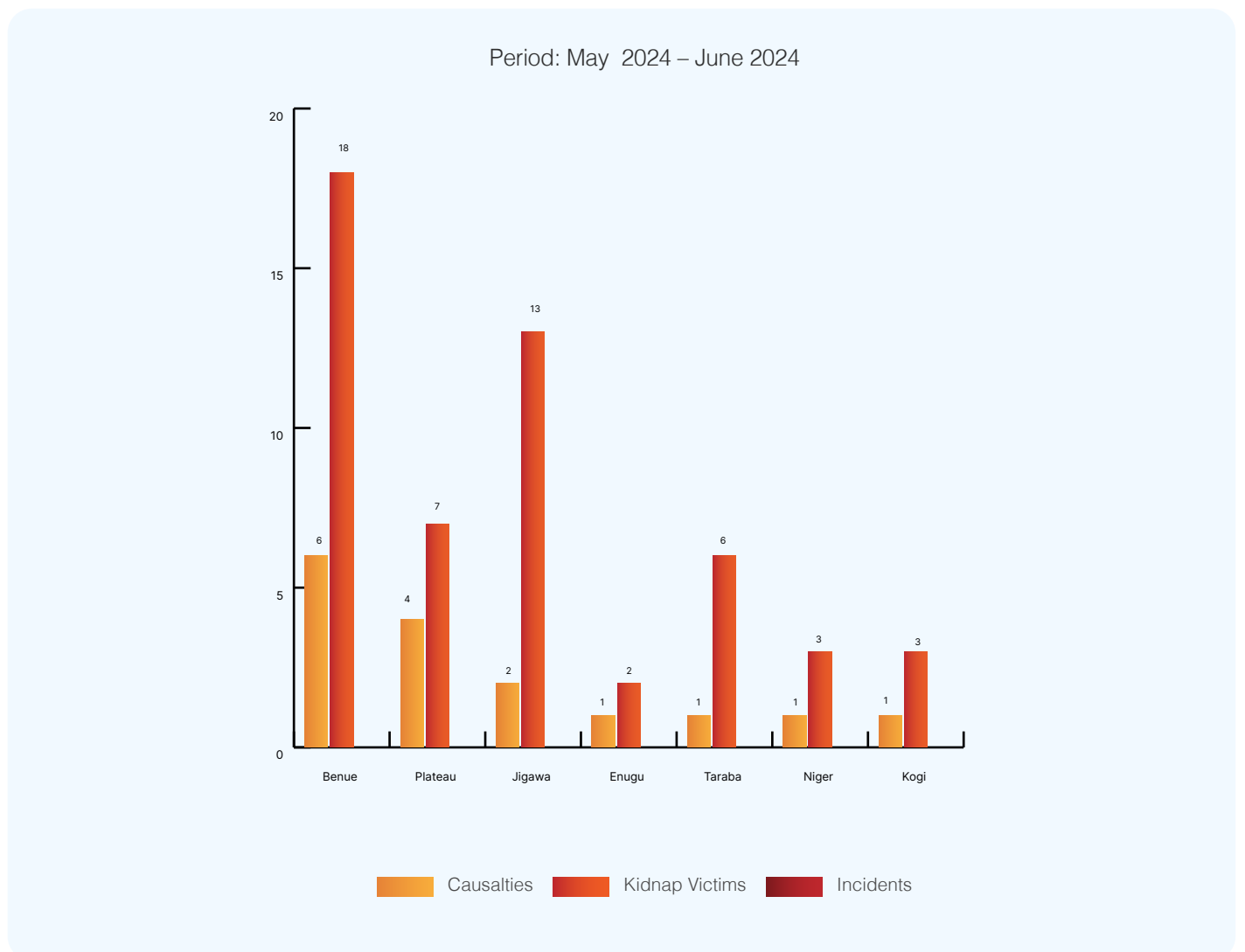
Period: May 2024 – June 2024



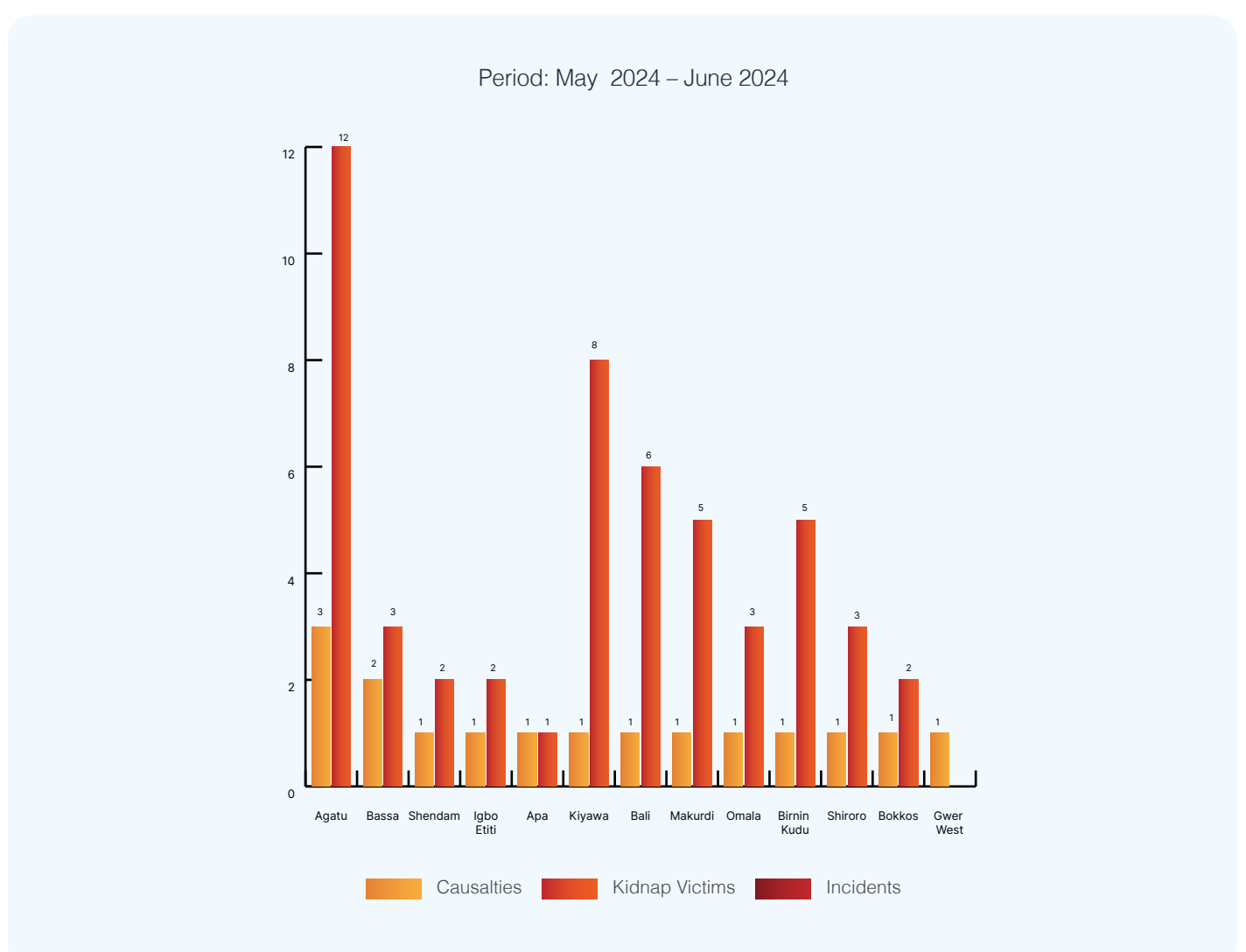
## Farmer-Herder - Violent Conflict in Nigeria



## Farmer-Herder - Violent Conflict Data by State



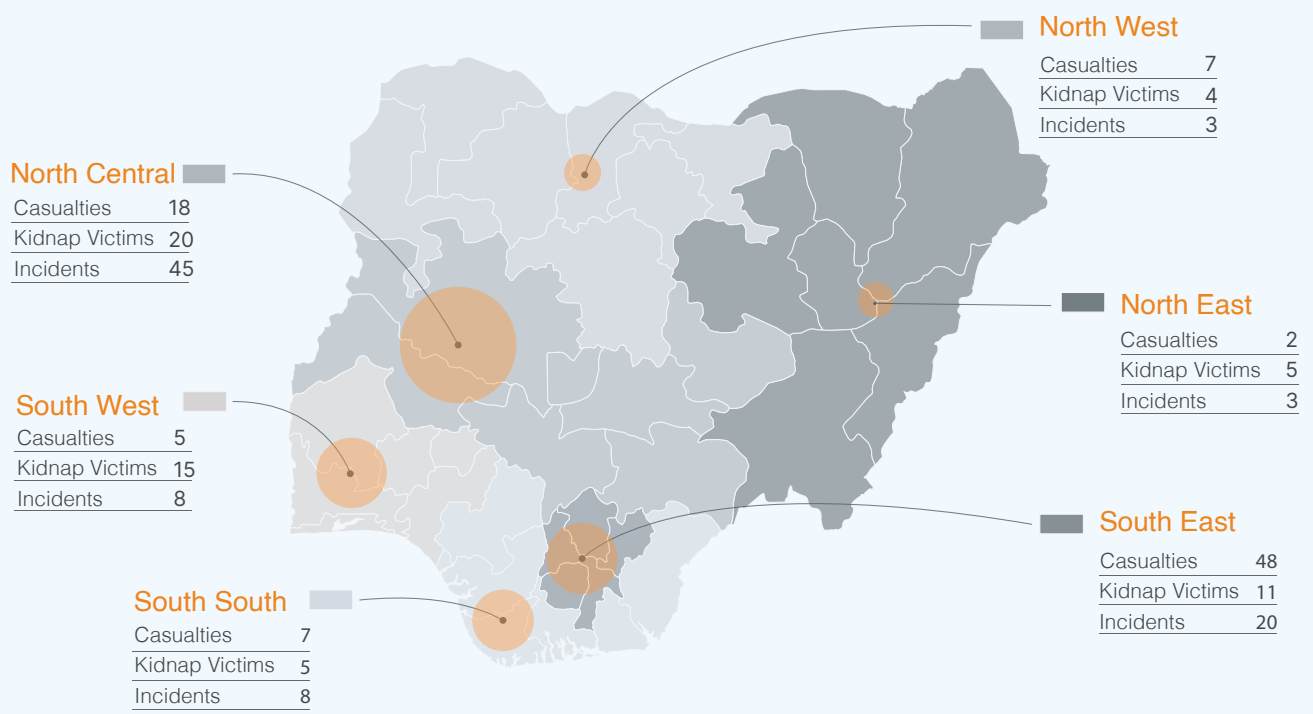
## Farmer-Herder- Most Affected LGAs



## Gunmen Attacks - Violent Conflict in Nigeria

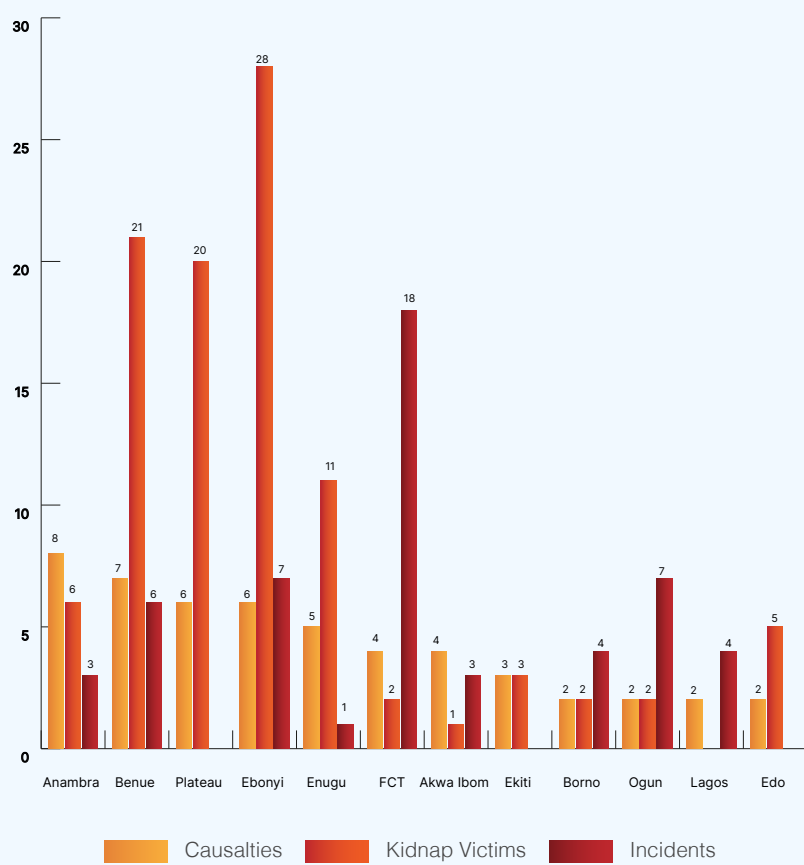
### Violent Conflict Data by Region: Gunmen Attacks

Period: May 2024 – June 2024



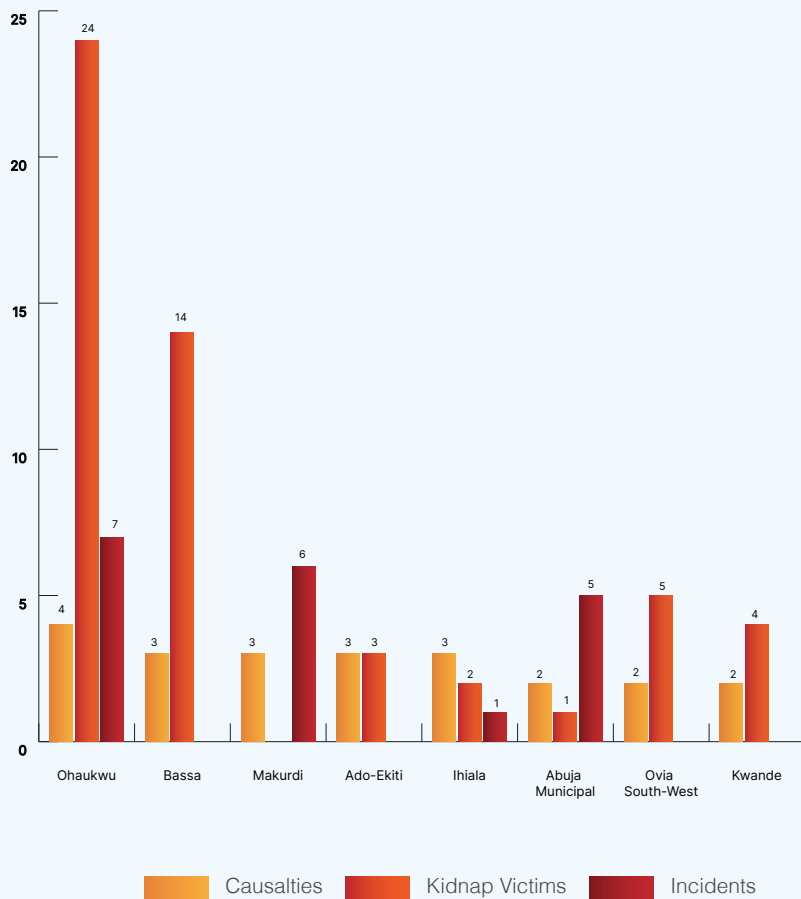
## Gunmen Attacks - Most Affected States

Period: May 2024 - June 2024



## Gunmen Attacks - Most Affected LGAs

Period: May 2024 - June 2024



### Violent Conflict Analysis

Gunmen attacks, banditry and farmer-herder conflicts characterised the months of May and June 2024. Across various regions, a spectrum of threats manifested, unravelling the fabric of stability and safety. In the months under review, gunmen attacks were commonplace in the country and were the most occurring violent conflict, with 60 incidents and 114 casualties. Banditry made second place with 59 incidents and 434 deaths. Farmer-herder conflict, though overshadowed by banditry and gunmen attacks, recorded 52 casualties from 16 incidents. An overview of the six regions revealed that the North Central region was the most affected region, with 50 incidents, while the least affected region was the South West, with 14 incidents.

### Gunmen Attacks

Over the years, gunmen attacks have constantly featured in Nigeria's violent conflict scene. Data from Nextier's Nigeria Violent Conflicts Database have recorded gunmen attacks as among the country's top three violent conflicts. Within May and June, the South East region recorded 20 incidents with 48 casualties, making it the region most affected. The region recorded a 100% increase compared to the previous [bi-monthly report](#). It is closely followed by the North Central region, which recorded 18 incidents, 45 casualties and 20 kidnapping victims. The North Central region declined compared to the previous bi-monthly report, which recorded 19 incidents. Benue and Plateau State have perpetually been a hotbed for violent conflicts, and they recorded a total of 41 casualties, making them the most affected states in the North Central region. The modus operandi has often involved group attacks at dusk, as in the Usha Council Ward of Agatu Local Government Area (LGA) incident.

### Banditry

Acts of banditry have continued across Nigeria. North West Nigeria peaked with 46 incidents and 312 casualties. Compared with the previous bi-monthly data, acts of banditry have increased by 21%. North Central Nigeria follows, albeit distantly, with nine incidents and 114 casualties. On state-level analysis, Kaduna Zamfara and Katsina states have been the most affected by banditry, recording 21, 13 and 8 incidents, respectively. Actors in this violent conflict have been bandits, civilians, informal security actors and security forces. The modus operandi of bandits has often involved raids, killings and kidnapping for ransom, and one of the most brazen incidents within the period under review is the [attack](#) on the Unguwar Sarkin Noma community in Sabuwa Local Government Area. The incident culminated in the death of twenty-four persons, with victims of the attack mostly vigilante members. This brings to light the continued attacks on state and non-state security agents as another [incident](#) in the Jambako area of Maradun LGA of Zamfara state culminated in the death of three officials. The victims of the attack were officials of the Zamfara State-owned Community Protection Guard.

This incident also revealed the continued use of ambush attacks by bandits. Acts of banditry have not been one-sided, as security operatives have also recorded some [positive results](#) against bandits. Troops of Operation Whirl Punch killed four bandits, including the notorious Dongon Bangaje, in Giwa LGA of Kaduna state on May 12, 2024.

## Farmer-Herder Conflict

Between May and June, Farmer-Herder conflicts have continued across Nigeria. This conflict remains a deadly threat after gunmen attacks and banditry as the conflict recorded 16 incidents and 52 casualties within the period under review. In the North Central region, states such as Benue, Plateau and Jigawa have experienced the highest levels of violence within the period under review, with 12 incidents among them. Benue State has been a hotbed for this conflict, with six incidents and casualties from 48 incidents. This violent conflict has predominantly involved farmers, herders, civilians and informal security actors. The Agatu community in Benue state was among the worst-hit LGA within the period under review, with three incidents and 12 casualties—one such incident culminated in the death of six people on May 14, 2024. Also, the activities of the Benue livestock guards in apprehending herders grazing on crops within the state led to a [clash](#) which recorded two deaths and three injuries.

## Conclusion

Violent conflicts have occurred nationwide to various degrees, with some being more notable. As frequent attacks by gunmen, bandits, and farmer-herder disputes continue, the Nigerian security establishment must prioritise proactive measures over reactive ones. There is also a need to emphasise local and community policing as a more cost-effective way to bring security closer to the people by enhancing existing infrastructure. Conflict prevention is far less expensive than violence. Early warning systems in violent places will aid in the identification and escalation of conflict indications, as well as the anticipation of swift action. Small arms and light weapons (SALW) are still easy to purchase nationwide. With the proliferation of such weapons, crime and criminality continue to be on the increase. The country's efforts to reduce the illicit arms need to be improved. Most importantly, the Nigerian government must channel efforts to address political and socioeconomic issues contributing to Nigeria's security problem.

The data presented in this report are from Nextier's Nigeria Violent Conflict Database which collates violent conflict incidents across Nigeria from field sources and media-reported violent conflict incidents. Nextier is an Africa-focused multi-competency public sector advisory firm. For enquires, please contact the firm at [info@thenextier.com](mailto:info@thenextier.com) or call +234 913 1303 903. To access other publications, please visit: [www.thenextier.com/spd](http://www.thenextier.com/spd)