



**THE SECURITY SITUATION
IN KADUNA STATE
FOR THE THIRD QUARTER OF 2021
(1ST JULY 2021 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 2021)**

**MINISTRY OF INTERNAL SECURITY
AND HOME AFFAIRS, KADUNA STATE**

OCTOBER, 2021



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INTRODUCTION

The Kaduna State Government and the security agencies continue to collaborate to address security challenges. This report presents data on security incidents in the state within the third quarter of 2021 and what the government is doing to contain or remove these threats.

The Ministry continues to pursue its mandates of policy formulation and coordination of internal security in the state, while serving as a bridge between the Kaduna State Government and federal security agencies, comprising the Military, Police, Department of State Services, and others.

In this report, the economy of banditry is examined, to give a better understanding of the system which supports these criminal activities, and to give greater insight into certain steps adopted by the government to support security agencies in their offensives.

The actions of certain individuals, groups and political actors are also highlighted alongside their detrimental impact on conflict resolution and peace building efforts.

Publication of regular security updates has been sustained to keep citizens of Kaduna State informed about the security situation in the state, and to supply them with correct information. We are persuaded that in matters as critical as security, the public must be adequately equipped to confront and manage challenges, especially at local and community levels.

The deliberate manipulation of the complex security situation and the sly leveraging of ethno-religious and political fault lines must not be allowed to guide the citizens' approach to security matters. Publication of security updates and periodic reports is therefore aimed at checkmating the spread of rumors and falsehood among the citizenry and to arrest the potential consequences of such acts.

While the overall intent behind this is to help citizens understand the problems better, and approach them from a more informed standpoint, it is also believed that these periodic reports will be of value to individuals as well as civil society groups, for planning purposes and for academic research.



SUMMARY OF BANDITRY INCIDENTS FROM 1ST JULY TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 2021

This report presents the statistics of banditry incidences from 1st July to 30th September 2021.

The report covers banditry, kidnapping, rape, cattle-rustling, attacks, and reprisal attacks. It contains statistics of fatalities resulting from these incidences, excluding deaths from homicide and accidents not connected to the crimes hitherto listed. It also includes statistics of persons injured in these attacks. The report shows the casualty figures by gender and their status as adults or minors.

Destruction of farms is examined while providing the number of such reports received in the third quarter of 2021.

The report includes statistics of bandits neutralized during engagements with ground forces (the Military and Police) and includes some details of aerial missions conducted over identified bandit hideouts and locations across the state, during which scores of bandits were engaged and neutralized, with their camps destroyed.



TABLE A1: SUMMARY OF BANDITRY INCIDENTS FOR THIRD QUARTER 2021: VICTIMS KILLED AS A RESULT OF BANDITRY, VIOLENT ATTACKS, REPRISALS AND COMMUNAL CLASHES

SENATORIAL DISTRICT	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	THIRD QUARTER 2021												BREAKDOWN PER ZONE (MEN, WOMEN, MINORS)	TOTAL PER ZONE	PERCENTAGE OF STATEWIDE TOTAL						
		NUMBER OF VICTIMS KILLED																				
		JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER														
MALE	FEMALE	MINOR	MALE	FEMALE	MINOR	MALE	FEMALE	MINOR	MALE	FEMALE	MINOR											
NORTHERN SENATORIAL DISTRICT	IKARA	1																				
	KUBAU																					
	KUDAN	1																				
	LERE	1			1					2												
	MAKARFI												2									
	SABON GARI						1															
NORTHERN SENATORIAL DISTRICT	SOBA													3								
	ZARA	3												2								
	BIRNIN GWARI	5					10							10								
KADUNA CENTRAL SENATORIAL DISTRICT	CHIKUN	12					5							19								
	GIWA	12					9							6								
	IGABI	12					6		1					10								
	KADUNA NORTH	1					2							2								
SOUTHERN SENATORIAL DISTRICT	KADUNA SOUTH	1												2								
	KAJURU	2			1		3							1								
	JABA																					
	JEMAA						1							1								
	KACHIA	3					1							4								
	KAGARKO			1			1							1								
SOUTHERN SENATORIAL DISTRICT	KAURA						2		2					27		8	5					
	KAURU	3					9		4					2								
	SANGA	1												1								
TOTAL	ZANGON KATAF	28	12	1	1	24	9	8	17	10	10	5		20	10	5						
		85	14	2	77	16	10	109	20	10	10	343		139	10	5						
TOTAL		101												103			139			343		



From July to September 2021, a total of **343** persons died due to banditry, communal clashes, violent attacks, and reprisals. Of this total, **50 were women** and **22 were minors** (below the age of 18).

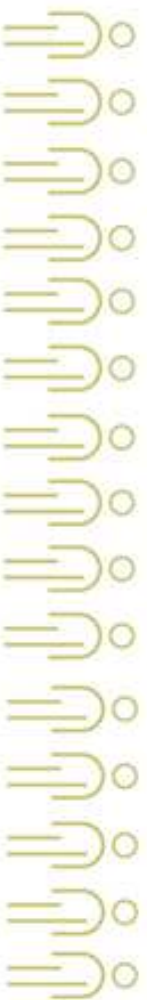
Southern Kaduna Senatorial District recorded **193** deaths in the third quarter, over **56%** of the total. This number is largely made up of victims of violent attacks and reprisals in Zangon Kataf, Kaura and Kauru LGAs. These areas witnessed series of clashes in early in the year, which spiraled into a succession of increasingly deadly communal and inter-ethnic attacks across the three LGAs. **114 people died in Zangon Kataf LGA, 45 in Kaura LGA and 19 in Kauru LGA** in the period under review.

130 deaths were recorded in Kaduna Central Senatorial District (**38%** of the total). **125** of these occurred in **Birnin Gwari, Giwa, Igabi, Chikun and Kajuru LGAs**.

Chikun LGA recorded 37 deaths, Igabi LGA 29, Giwa LGA 27, and Birnin Gwari LGA 25. Kajuru LGA recorded **7** deaths in the third quarter.

The Northern Senatorial District recorded **20** people killed in the third quarter (**around 6% of the total**), with **5** deaths recorded in **Lere LGA**.

SUMMARY NUMBERS OF
VICTIMS KILLED IN Q3



271
MALES



50
FEMALES



22
MINORS

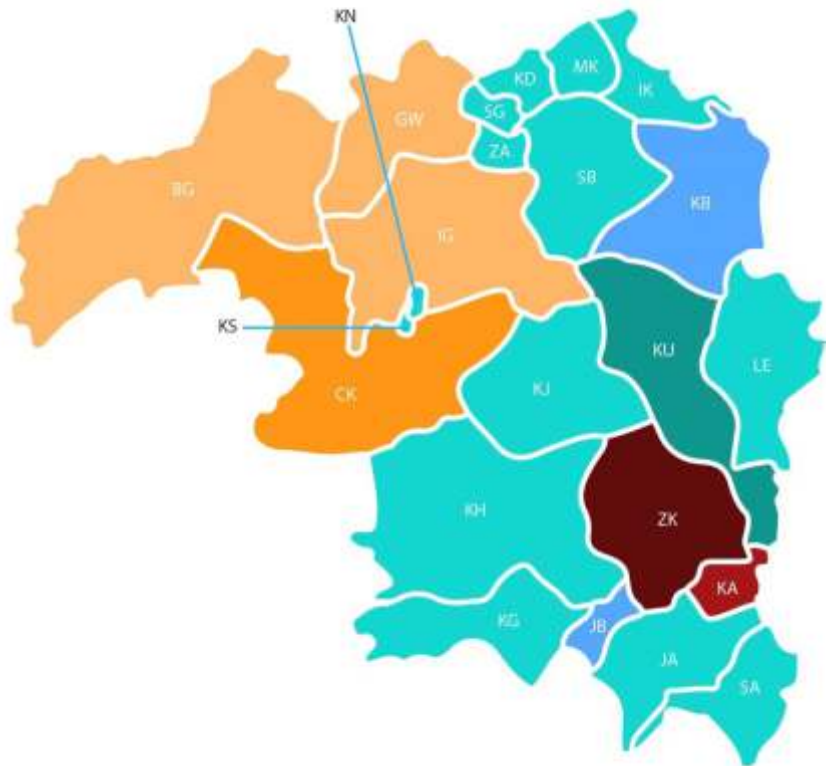
343 KILLED





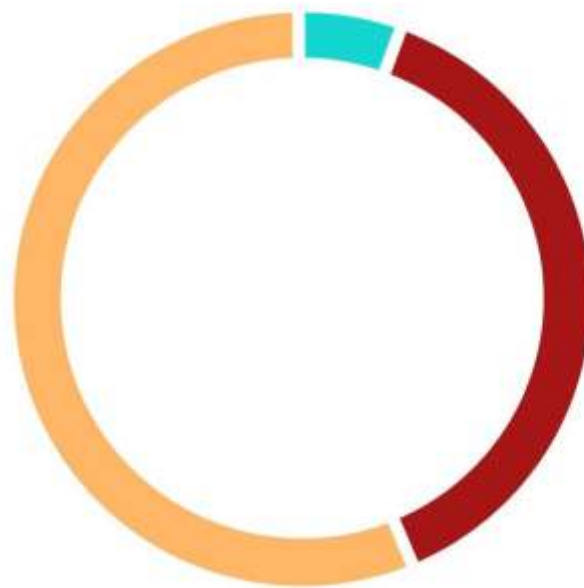
SUMMARY NUMBERS OF VICTIMS KILLED IN Q3

KILLED





SUMMARY OF VICTIMS **KILLED** IN Q3



NORTHERN
SENATORIAL
DISTRICT



5.83%

KADUNA
CENTRAL
SENATORIAL
DISTRICT



37.90%

SOUTHERN
KADUNA
SENATORIAL
DISTRICT



56.27%



TABLE A2: SUMMARY OF BANDITRY INCIDENTS FOR THIRD QUARTER 2021: VICTIMS KIDNAPPED

THIRD QUARTER 2021													BREAKDOWN PER ZONE (MEN, WOMEN, MINORS)	TOTAL PER ZONE	PERCENTAGE OF STATEWIDE TOTAL	
SENATORIAL DISTRICT	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER								
		MALE	FEMALE	MINOR	MALE	FEMALE	MINOR	MALE	FEMALE	MINOR						
NORTHERN SENATORIAL DISTRICT	IKARRA				1			2						28		
	KUBAU				2			2								
	KUDAN					1		1								
	LERE								1							
	MAKARFI			2		2										
NORTHERN SENATORIAL DISTRICT	SABON GARI		1		3			2						14		
	SOBA							2								
	ZARIA	5		3				7		1						
KADUNA CENTRAL SENATORIAL DISTRICT	BIRNIN GWARI	12	3	3	45	18		42	20					368		
	CHIKUN	30	16	122	9	16	9	41	8	2						
	GIWA	20	1	3	18	19	11	12	13	1						
	IGABI	12	7	2	19	10	1	34	13	8						
	KADUNA NORTH															
KADUNA CENTRAL SENATORIAL DISTRICT	KADUNA SOUTH													194		
	KAJURU	44	22	3	26	15	2	4	13	3						
	JABA															
	JEM'A'A	1			4			2								
	KACHIA	9	6	1	5	3	1	3	3							
SOUTHERN KADUNA SENATORIAL DISTRICT	KAGARKO			1	2	1	1	1						14		
	KAURA								1							
	KAURU															
SOUTHERN KADUNA SENATORIAL DISTRICT	KADUNA													4	51	6.14%
	SANGA	1			1	1		2	2							
TOTAL	ZANGON KATAF													830		
		136	60	135	137	87	25	156	75	19						
		331			249			250			830					



From the total of **830** people kidnapped in the third quarter, Kaduna Central Senatorial District accounts for **732 (about 88% of the total)**, with all of these occurring in **Birnin Gwari, Giwa, Igabi, Chikun and Kajuru LGAs**.

Chikun LGA had **243** citizens kidnapped, Birnin Gwari LGA **143**, while **132** citizens were kidnapped from Kajuru LGA. Igabi LGA had **106** kidnapped, while **98** persons were kidnapped from Giwa LGA.

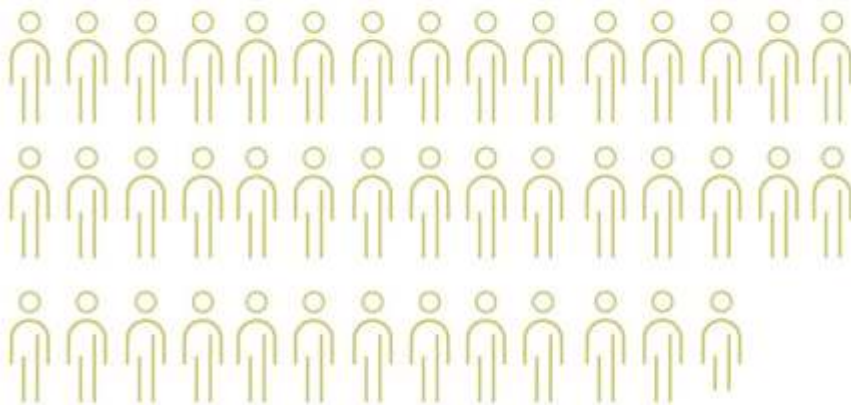
Southern Kaduna Senatorial District recorded **51** kidnapped persons, with Kachia LGA reporting the highest number of **28**.

The Northern Senatorial District recorded **47** kidnapped persons, with **16** of these from Zaria LGA.

In total, **222** women, and **179** minors were kidnapped in the third quarter across the state.



SUMMARY NUMBERS OF VICTIMS KIDNAPPED IN Q3



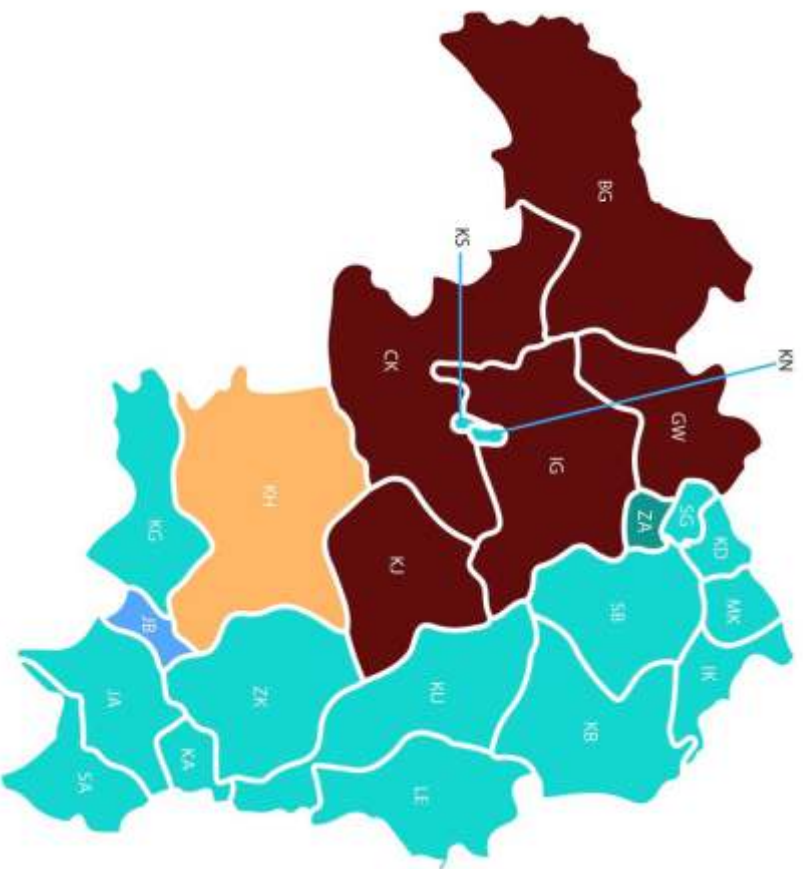
830 KIDNAPPED



EACH REPRESENTS 10

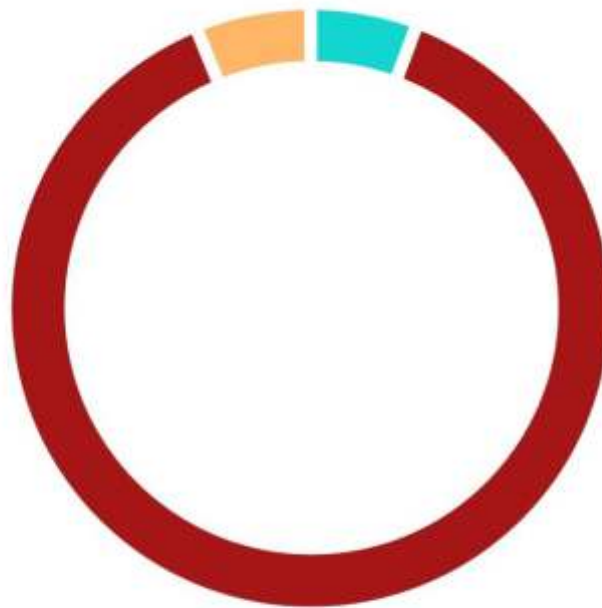
SUMMARY NUMBERS OF VICTIMS KIDNAPPED IN Q3

KIDNAPPED





SUMMARY OF VICTIMS **KIDNAPPED** IN Q3



NORTHERN
SENATORIAL
DISTRICT



5.66%

KADUNA
CENTRAL
SENATORIAL
DISTRICT



88.19%

SOUTHERN
KADUNA
SENATORIAL
DISTRICT



6.14%



TABLE A3: SUMMARY OF BANDITRY INCIDENCES FOR THIRD QUARTER 2021: PERSONS RAPED

SENATORIAL DISTRICT	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	THIRD QUARTER 2021									BREAKDOWN PER ZONE (MEN, WOMEN, MINORS)	TOTAL PER ZONE	PERCENTAGE OF STATEWIDE TOTAL		
		JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER							
		MALE	FEMALE	MINOR	MALE	FEMALE	MINOR	MALE	FEMALE	MINOR					
NORTHERN SENATORIAL DISTRICT	IKARA														
	KUBAU														
	KUDAN		1	1			1					0			
	LERE														
	MAKARRI														
	SABON GARI											1			
	SOBA				1										
	ZARIA														
	BIRNIN GWARI						1					4	5	50.00%	
	CHIKUN											0			
GIWA															
IGABI															
KADUNA CENTRAL SENATORIAL DISTRICT	KADUNA NORTH											1			
	KADUNA SOUTH			1								2	3	30.00%	
	KAJURU				1										
	JABA														
	JEMAA														
SOUTHERN KADUNA SENATORIAL DISTRICT	KACHIA											0			
	KAGARKO			1								0			
	KAURA														
	KAURU														
	SANGA														
ZANGON KATAF											1	2	20.00%		
TOTAL			6	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	2	10			



Ten (10) persons were reported to have been raped across the State from July to September, 2021. **Eight (8)** of these were minors.

Five (5) of the cases were recorded in the Northern Senatorial District, with four of these being minors. **Three (3)** cases were reported from Kudan LGA.

Two (2) rape cases were reported from the Southern Kaduna Senatorial District, both minors.

SUMMARY NUMBERS OF RAPED VICTIMS IN Q3



0
MALES

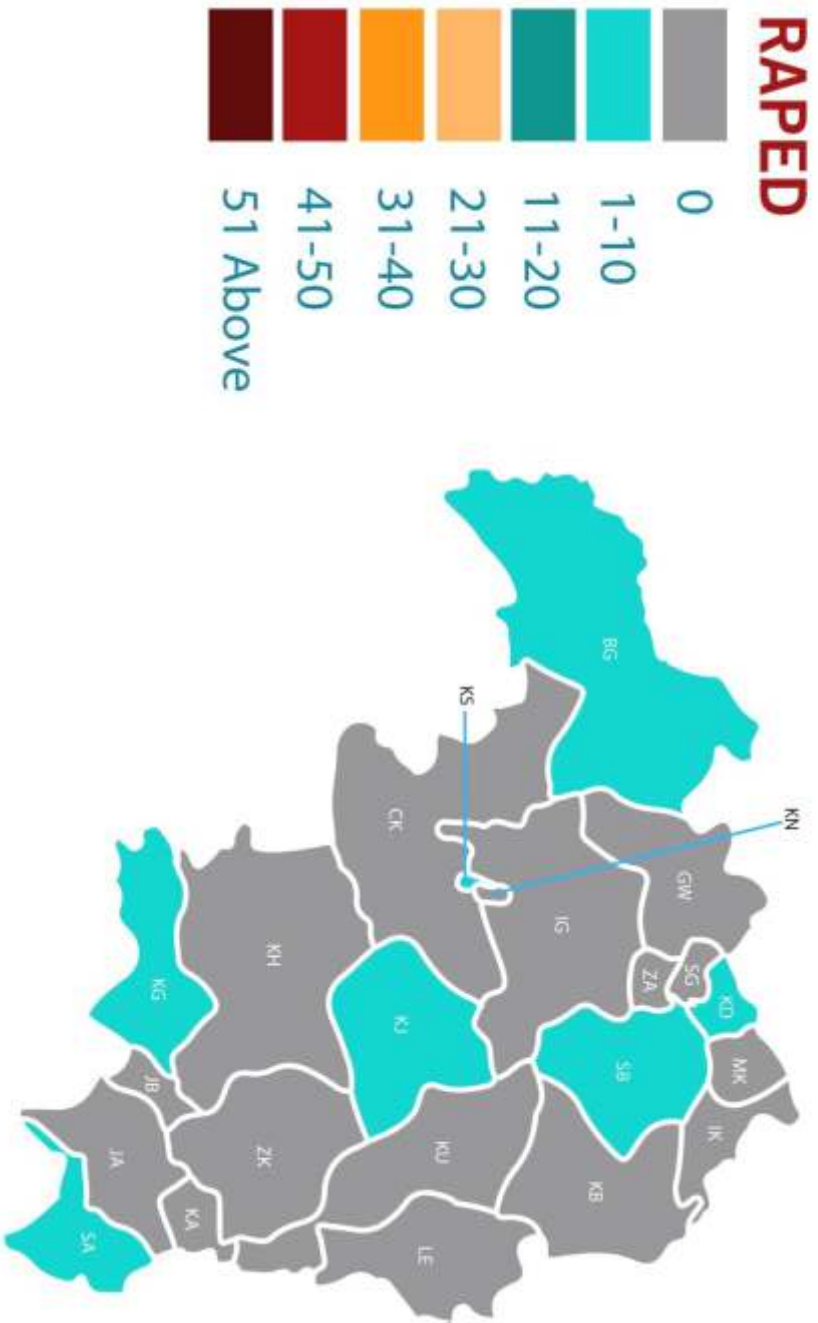
2
FEMALES

8
MINORS

10 RAPED



SUMMARY NUMBERS OF RAPED VICTIMS IN Q3





SUMMARY OF VICTIMS **RAPED** IN Q3



NORTHERN
SENATORIAL
DISTRICT



50.00%

KADUNA
CENTRAL
SENATORIAL
DISTRICT



20.00%

SOUTHERN
KADUNA
SENATORIAL
DISTRICT



30.00%



TABLE A4: SUMMARY OF BANDITRY INCIDENTS FOR THIRD QUARTER 2021: VICTIMS INJURED AS A RESULT OF BANDITRY, VIOLENT ATTACKS, REPRISALS AND COMMUNAL CLASHES

		THIRD QUARTER 2021														
SENATORIAL DISTRICT	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			BREAKDOWN PER ZONE (MEN, WOMEN, MINORS)	TOTAL PER ZONE	PERCENTAGE OF STATEWIDE TOTAL			
		MALE	FEMALE	MINOR	MALE	FEMALE	MINOR	MALE	FEMALE	MINOR						
NORTHERN SENATORIAL DISTRICT	IKARA				2											
	KUBAU	2			3									19		
	KUDAN	1			1	2										
	LERE															
	MAKARFI	1									1			2		
NORTHERN SENATORIAL DISTRICT	SABON GARI	1														
	SOBA	2								3						
	ZARIA									2				0	21	10.00%
KADUNA CENTRAL SENATORIAL DISTRICT	BIRNIN GWARI	15			20	2		17								
	CHIKUN	7	1		3			12	1					114		
	GIWA	2			4			3		3						
	IGABI	3			9			6						7		
KADUNA CENTRAL SENATORIAL DISTRICT	KADUNA NORTH				3			5								
	KADUNA SOUTH				1									1	122	58.10%
SOUTHERN KADUNA SENATORIAL DISTRICT	KAJURU	1			3											
	JABA	1						1								
	JEMAA	1			1			1								
	KACHIA	5						2						51		
	KAGARKO	2		1				1						12		
SOUTHERN KADUNA SENATORIAL DISTRICT	KAURU				3	1		6								
	KAURU	3														
	SANGA															
SOUTHERN KADUNA SENATORIAL DISTRICT	ZANGON KATAF	10	2		12	9		2						4	67	31.90%
		57	3	1	65	14	4	62	4	0				210		
TOTAL		210									210					



Citizens injured across the state due to banditry, violent attacks, reprisals and communal clashes numbered **210** in total. **Twenty-one (21)** of these were women, and **five** were below the age of **18**.

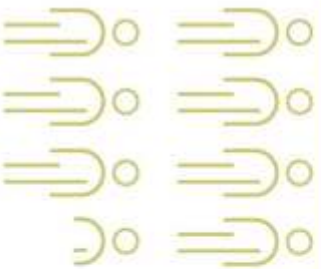
Kaduna Central Senatorial District accounted for **122** of the total injured (around **58%**). **Fifty-four (54)** of these occurred in **Birnin Gwari LGA**, with **24** injured in **Chikun LGA** and **18** in **Igabi LGA**.

A total of **67** persons sustained injuries from attacks in the **Southern Kaduna Senatorial District**. **Thirty-six (36)** of these were in Zangon Kataf LGA.

Twenty-one (21) persons were injured in the **Northern Senatorial District**, comprising two women.



SUMMARY NUMBERS OF VICTIMS INJURED IN Q3



184
MALES



21
FEMALES



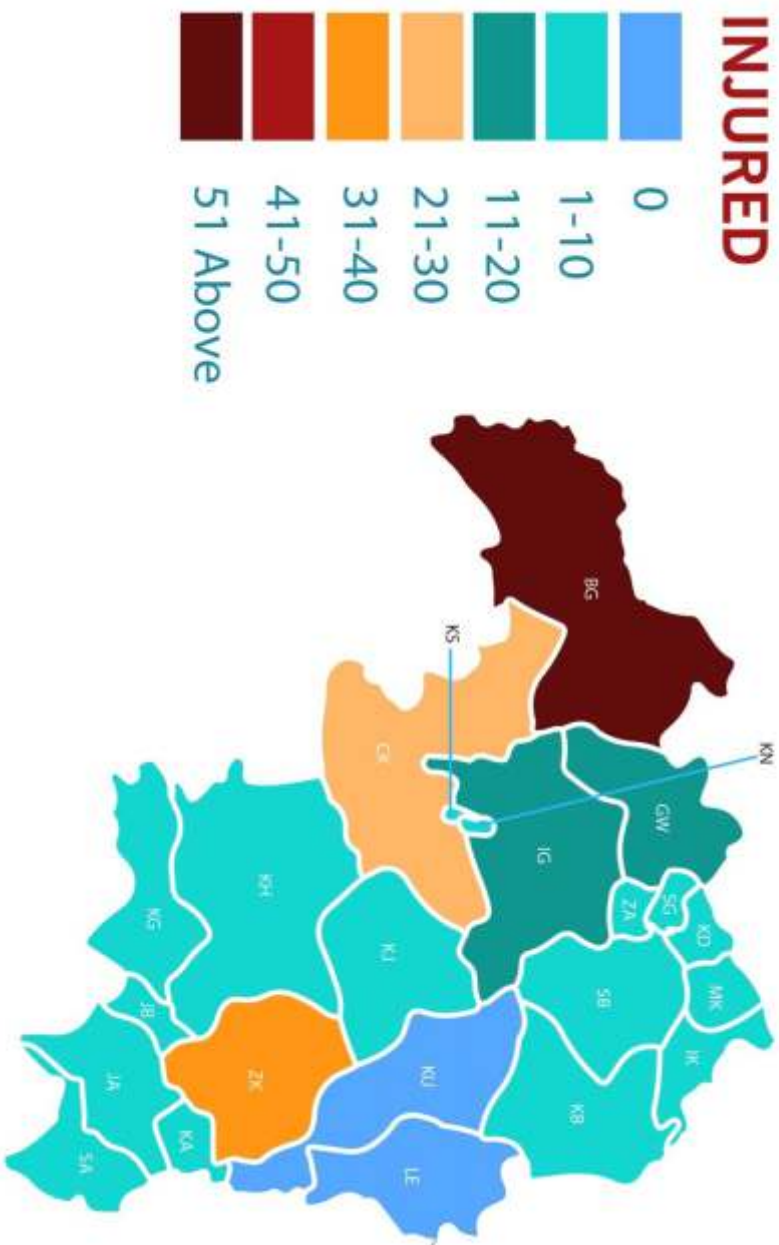
5
MINORS

210 INJURED



EACH REPRESENTS 10

SUMMARY NUMBERS OF VICTIMS INJURED IN Q3





SUMMARY OF VICTIMS **INJURED** IN Q3



NORTHERN
SENATORIAL
DISTRICT



10.00%

KADUNA
CENTRAL
SENATORIAL
DISTRICT



58.10%

SOUTHERN
KADUNA
SENATORIAL
DISTRICT



31.90%



TABLE A5: SUMMARY OF BANDITRY INCIDENTS FOR THIRD QUARTER 2021: ANIMALS RUSTLED

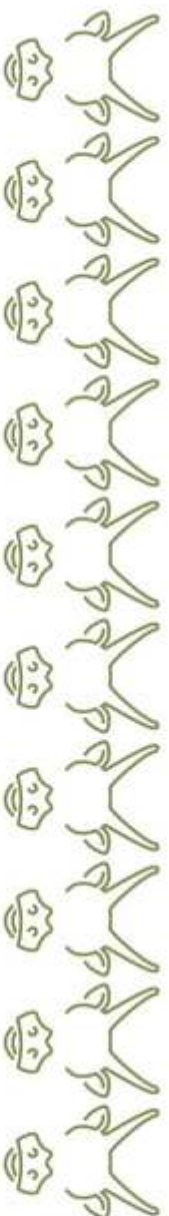
SENATORIAL DISTRICT	LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA	THIRD QUARTER 2021			TOTAL PER DISTRICT	PERCENTAGE OF STATEWIDE TOTAL
		NUMBER OF ANIMALS RUSTLED				
		JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER		
NORTHERN SENATORIAL DISTRICT	IKARA				228	22.40%
	KUBAU					
	KUDAN					
	LERE					
	MAKARFI			28		
	SABON GARI					
	SOBA					
	ZARIA	200				
	BIRNIN GWARI	81		118		
	CHIKUN			22		
KADUNA CENTRAL SENATORIAL DISTRICT	GIWA	302		88	780	76.62%
	IGABI	29		22		
	KADUNA NORTH					
	KADUNA SOUTH			24		
SOUTHERN SENATORIAL DISTRICT	KAJURU			22	10	0.98%
	JABA					
	JEM'AVA					
	KACHIA			2		
	KAGARKO	8				
	KAURA					
	KAURU					
	SANGA					
	ZANGON KATAF					
	TOTAL		672	280		



1,018 animals were rustled in the state in the third quarter, with **780** stolen from the Kaduna Central Senatorial District, accounting for around **77%** of the total.

Giwa LGA had the highest figure of rustled animals in the third quarter, with **390**.

SUMMARY NUMBERS OF ANIMALS RUSTLED IN Q3



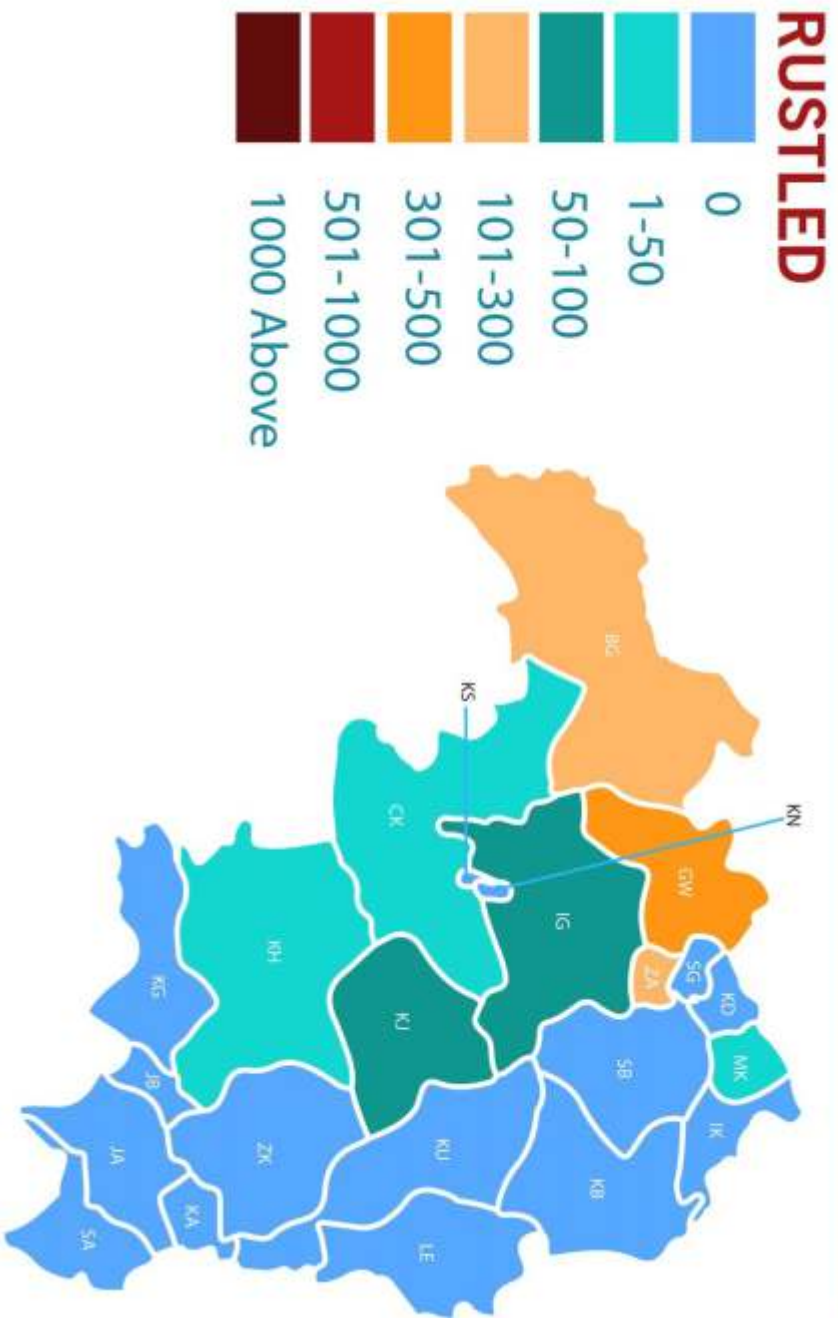
1018
COWS



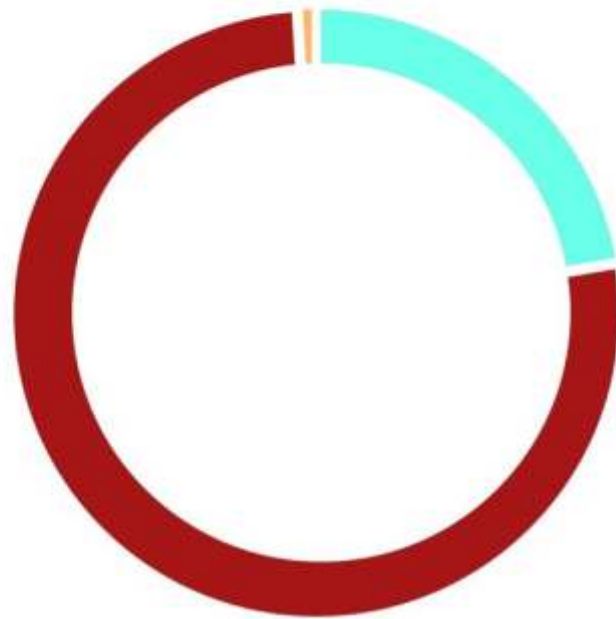
1018 RUSTLED



SUMMARY NUMBERS OF ANIMALS RUSTLED IN Q3



SUMMARY OF ANIMALS **RUSTLED** IN Q3



NORTHERN
SENATORIAL
DISTRICT



22.40%

KADUNA
CENTRAL
SENATORIAL
DISTRICT



76.62%

SOUTHERN
KADUNA
SENATORIAL
DISTRICT



0.98%

DESTRUCTION OF FARMS

Various reports were received of farms destroyed by roving cattle in the third quarter. The destruction of farms usually occurs in two ways:

- Cattle under the watch of itinerant herders
- Cattle rustled by bandits which destroy farms during escape.

In many instances, the cattle also feed on the growing crops.

In the third quarter of 2021, there were **77** reports received, relating to destruction of crops across the State, notably in Birnin Gwari, Igabi, Giwa, Chikun, Kachia, Kaura, Kuru and Zangon Kataf LGAs. The actual figure could be higher, taking unreported cases into account.

Such destruction of crops has exacerbated the tensions in frontline LGAs, many times resulting in violence. The Kaduna State Government is working on a template to manage this phenomenon.



THE ECONOMY OF BANDITRY

SOURCES OF REVENUE

To confront the problem of banditry and kidnapping, it is necessary to understand the flow of money within the system, which serves as its lifeblood. The following are the main sources of revenue for bandits:

- Ransoms for kidnapped hostages
- Sales of rustled cattle
- Profits from gun running/arms trade
- Leasing of weapons to other criminal groups: Some gangs rent out their weapons to groups who lack this capacity, for a share of proceeds from operations.
- Proceeds from joint operations (mostly kidnappings) with other criminal groups
- Protection levies imposed on farming communities and individuals
- Purchase of commercial motorcycles and vehicles for informants who remit proceeds to the bandits
- Recruiting informants who manage businesses on behalf of bandits, and remit profits to them.

EXPENDITURE

The money made by bandits is expended mainly on the following:

- Purchase of more arms and ammunition
- Food
- Logistics and medical aid
- Psychotropic substances (drugs)
- Payment of informants and accomplices
- Establishment of apparently legitimate businesses managed by informants and associates within communities
- Maintenance of marabouts who provide supposed spiritual support for success in operations.



SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACT

LOOMING FOOD INSECURITY

Banditry has hampered farming activities in the frontline areas of the State. Bandits continue to attack and abduct farmers working on (or on their way to) their fields. Several farmers have similarly been killed. Furthermore, bandits extort protection levies from some communities in return for permission to cultivate their fields.

Many farmers in these areas, fearing for their lives and safety, have abandoned their fields altogether with an attendant negative impact on crop yields. The most affected communities are in the frontline local government areas of **Birnin Gwari, Igabi, Giwa, Zaria, Chikun, Kauru, Kajuru, Kachia, Kagarko, Zangon Kataf, Jema'a and Sanga.**

THREAT TO EDUCATION

Primary, secondary, and tertiary institutions remain under threat from bandits. Teaching and learning activities in frontline areas have been severely hampered.

ATTACKS ON HEALTH FACILITIES

Hospitals and other health facilities in frontline locations are equally under grave threat from armed bandits. Staff of hospitals and health centres have been killed, kidnapped and injured by armed bandits during these attacks, and this constitutes a danger to healthcare service delivery in frontline areas.

IMMINENT COLLAPSE OF THE RURAL ECONOMY

Banditry has led to the near-total collapse of the local economy in frontline areas, which is mainly sustained by crop and livestock farming. The activities of bandits in these areas have dispossessed residents of their foremost means of sustenance and disrupted the operation of the usually dynamic weekly markets.



Besides the rustling of cattle, the previously highlighted targeting of farmers by armed bandits has generally eroded the economic viability of rural communities, in addition to precipitating a food crisis. This has translated to losses running into billions of naira from the rural economy.

THREAT TO SOCIAL COHESION

The activities of bandits have lowered the potential for social cohesion and interaction across the state, creating a reluctance to travel or conduct socio-economic activities to their fullest extent; security considerations assume the foremost place.



KADUNA STATE GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS

The Kaduna State Government's strategies to address the security challenges affecting the state have been sustained through the third quarter of 2021. These are:

- Strengthening the human intelligence gathering networks in critical areas.
- Providing material and logistic support to the Federal Security Agencies.
- Empowering the Kaduna State Peace Commission to engage communities and incline them towards peaceful resolution of differences.
- Supporting strong responses to areas considered main flash points in the state.

Crucially, ground and air assaults have been intensified by the Military in the Malul, Sabon Birni, Karshi, Ruma, Riyawa Kerawa and Fatika forests spanning Igabi, Giwa and Zaria LGAs, as well as Galadimawa and Kidandan in Giwa LGA, areas along the Kaduna-Birnin Gwari Road, Buruku and Kakkau in Chikun LGA, and Doka in Kajuru LGA. These clearance operations are a response to a body of credible intelligence confirming the presence of bandit camps in these areas. The assaults are ongoing as at the time of this publication, with scores of bandits neutralized so far, and many camps destroyed via air interdictions.

CONTAINMENT MEASURES

To give the required support to military operations in Kaduna State and neighbouring states in the North-West and North-Central regions, the Kaduna State Government held several meetings with security agencies towards adopting critical measures for enhancing the offensives against bandits.

The state government was advised on measures considered necessary to assist the efforts of security agencies. The following measures were thus introduced in September 2021:

- Shutdown of telecommunication services in parts of the state identified by security agencies as requiring such.
- The complete ban on the use of motorcycles (Okada), for commercial or personal purposes, for a three-month period in the first instance.
- Ban on possession or wielding of dangerous weapons.



- Restrictions on operation of tricycles; hours of operation were limited from 6am to 7pm, with all tricycles to remove curtains.
- Painting of all vehicles used for commercial transport in yellow and black. Vehicles used for ride hailing services were also directed to carry yellow and black stripes.

These were in addition to subsisting containment measure such as:

- Ban on the sale of petrol in jerry-cans or other containers in Birnin Gwari, Giwa, Chikun, Igabi, Kachia, Kagarko and Kajuru LGAs
- Ban on felling of trees and forestry activities in Birnin Gwari, Giwa, Chikun, Igabi, Kachia, Kagarko and Kajuru LGAs
- Ban on firewood and charcoal transportation.
- Ban on the transportation of livestock into and out of the State.
- Cessation of weekly markets in the frontline local government areas of Birnin Gwari, Giwa, Chikun, Igabi, Kajuru and Kawo weekly market of Kaduna North local government.

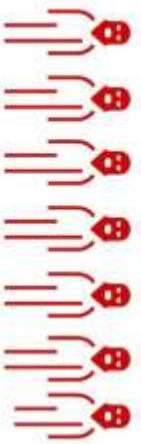
In the third quarter of 2021, a total of **69** bandits were recorded as neutralized during engagements with ground forces (Military and Police) at the following locations:

- Damari and Kuyello in Birnin Gwari LGA
- Fatika, Ungwan Gamba and Yadi in Giwa LGA
- Malul, Ruma and Riyawa in Igabi LGA
- Kakkau and Kuriga in Chikun LGA
- Zango Urban in Zangon Kataf LGA
- Saminaka and Paki in Lere LGA
- Doka and Kufana in Kajuru LGA



SUMMARY NUMBERS OF **BANDITS NEUTRALIZED IN Q3**

BY GROUND FORCES (MILITARY AND POLICE) ACROSS THESE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS:
DAMARI AND KUYELLO IN BIRNIN GWARI LGA
SAMINAKA AND PAKI IN LERE LGA
FATIKA, UNGWAN GAMBA AND YADI IN GIWA LGA
MALUL, RUMA AND RIYAWA IN IGABI LGA
KURIGA IN CHIKUN LGA
ZANGO URBAN IN ZANGON KAIYAF LGA



69
BANDITS

69 NEUTRALIZED



EACH REPRESENTS 10



Scores of bandits were neutralized during aerial strikes on identified bandit enclaves across the State, and many bandit camps were destroyed.

Notable among the bandits thus neutralized in the third quarter of 2021, was the notorious bandit leader **Dabalo Alhaji Saidu**, in Giwa town, Giwa LGA. Some identified bandits who were neutralized by aerial patrols over Maikwandaraso, Igabi LGA, include **Alili Bandiro, Dayyabu Bala, Bala Nagwarjo** and **Sulele Bala**.

Another bandit leader **Dan Ogah Alhaji Nasir** was killed during an inter-gang clash in Fatika, Giwa LGA.

During patrols and operations, **101** persons were rescued by troops and personnel in the period under review.

In the third quarter of 2021, gunrunners were intercepted and arrested with the following quantities of arms and ammunition recovered:

- 1 Rocket launcher
- 8 AK47 Rifles
- 18 locally made rifles
- 6 Dane guns
- 9 Pump action rifles
- 7 locally made pistols
- 4 Pistols
- 12 Magazines
- 27 cartridges
- 664 rounds of live ammunition
- 1 Smoke grenade

Investigations are being sustained towards dismantling gun-running networks and blocking arms routes into the state.



OBSERVATIONS

- Ethnic and religious narratives continue to be built around banditry, and this was most clearly displayed in the unfortunate escalation of attacks in the Southern Kaduna general area.
- There is the selective condemnation of attacks by certain individuals and political actors, which are apparently deliberate attempts to ignore the suffering of some groups while highlighting that of others. This has proven to be a serious drawback to effective conflict resolution.
- There have been increased calls by certain individuals and groups for citizens to arm themselves, in a dangerous diatribe of self-defense.
- Aggrieved groups clearly recruit criminal mercenaries to carry out revenge attacks against those they believe have attacked them. There are also alliances between some communities to carry out violence on others.
- Bandits continue to receive tip-offs from informants on potential targets and on movement of security agencies, while other collaborators serve as logistic suppliers, couriers of arms and ammunition, and transporters of rustled animals.
- Security agencies have been alive to the growing interaction of bandits and terrorists; many Boko Haram terrorists were intercepted trying to enter Kaduna State. The Ansaru group has also grown in stature and visibility, as evidenced by the slaughter of 21 residents in Inono village, Sabuwa LGA of neighbouring Katsina State.
- Communities still give protective cover to criminals or accomplices to violent acts, who happen to be members of their ethnic group or religion.
- Politicization of insecurity remains widespread.



CONCLUSION

Institutional and collaborative measures towards addressing insecurity remain in place. The Kaduna State Government continues to support federal security agencies in their operations. These efforts are reinforced by soft initiatives under the aegis of the Kaduna State Peace Commission.

The data presented shows the distribution of security challenges across the State in the third quarter of 2021. The unfortunate cycle of deadly attacks in the Southern Kaduna general area was exacerbated by the linking of banditry to ethnicity and religion.

Peace building efforts have been severely hobbled by the selective condemnation of attacks in the media by certain groups and political actors. The killings in Kacecere and Lasuru in Zangon Kataf LGA, for instance, did not attract the level of attention given to the attacks in other locations for political and religious convenience. Deliberately ignoring the pain of certain groups is detrimental to conflict-resolution and healing. Criminality must be wholly condemned, and elected representatives should not be seen to identify with the tragedy of one group, while ignoring that of others.

The Government also frowns on the actions of individuals, groups and political actors who incite citizens to arm themselves. The rhetoric of self-help is dangerously misunderstood; it is a recipe for descent into anarchy. Individuals who perpetrate violent attacks are very often not around when retributive actions are taken by the victims, and so citizens who are perceived to share ethnicity or religion with the attackers are then targeted in reprisal.

The Kaduna State Government remains deeply affected by the attacks on communities and individuals as well as the terrible losses and untold hardships inflicted on citizens because of violence and insecurity. This has largely informed the government's adoption of extraordinary measures, as advised by security agencies, to support operations against criminal elements.

The containment measures implemented have been adopted in the interest of collective safety and security, and to aid security forces in their fight against banditry.



The Kaduna State Government understands and regrets the severe inconvenience these measures will place on peaceful and law-abiding citizens and continues to appeal for the understanding and cooperation of all residents of the affected areas. These difficult decisions are taken in the hope that the suffering will be temporary and ultimately good will prevail.

The Kaduna State Government will continue to support the security community and sustain collaboration with stakeholders and people of goodwill who approach the critical issues with objectivity.

Government also continues to seek the active collaboration of citizens in its efforts against banditry and all forms of insecurity, through the volunteering of useful information on suspicious activities or hideouts, for action by security agencies.

The Kaduna State Security Operations Room operates 24 hours a day to receive information and incident reports on the phone lines: 09034000060 and 08170189999. Citizens are also encouraged to follow the social media pages of the Ministry of Internal Security and Home Affairs for regular security updates.

Samuel Aruwan

Commissioner, Ministry of Internal Security and Home Affairs,
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