



NIGERIA'S KIDNAP PROBLEM

THE ECONOMICS OF THE KIDNAP INDUSTRY IN NIGERIA



MAY 2020

DISCLAIMER

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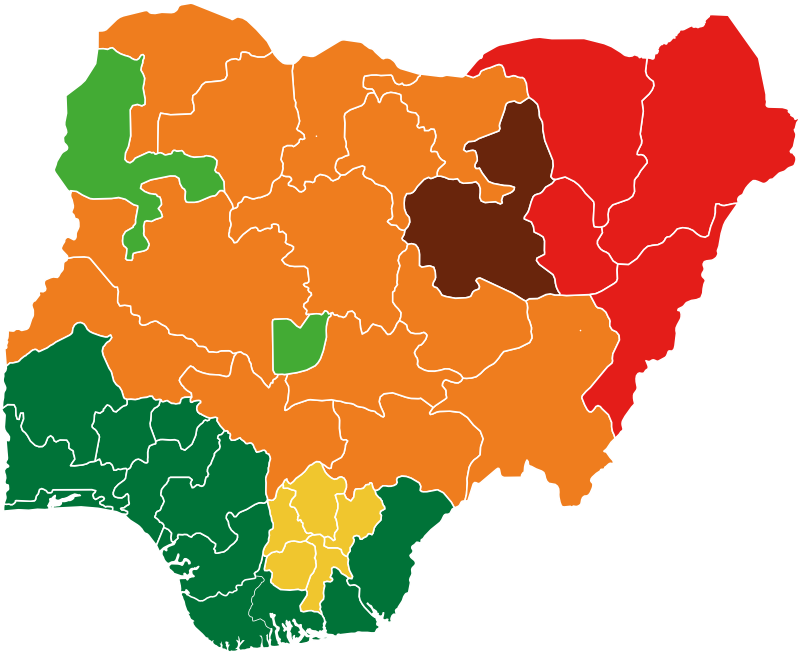
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Insecurity in Nigeria has risen sharply in the last few years. In every region of the country, there are at least two major security crises, and we have reached a point where the Nigerian military was, as of December 2019, deployed on policing duties in every state of the country bar Kebbi and the FCT. The Boko Haram insurgency marked a decade in 2019 and has coloured much of the security atmosphere in the last decade. In the North West and North Central, pastoral conflict between farmers and herders have led to increasing hostilities.

Youth gang violence is rife in the three geopolitical zones of the south, as well as armed robbery and sea piracy in the South West and South East. In all of these, the spate of kidnapping is a feature in all parts of the country. Kidnap for ransom is a lucrative business in Nigeria as the case of Chukwudi Dumei Onuamadike, better known as “Evans”, as well as Hamisu Bala Wadume who operated out of the North East until he was arrested in 2019.

 Airforce Operations (Exercise & Region}	Tsafan Daji North West Sokoto, Kaduna Zamfara		Sharan Daji North West Sokoto, Kaduna Zamfara		Insecurity Categorisation Banditry Banditry, Banditry, Banditry
	AYEM AKPATUMA II North Central and parts of North Western states Benue, Nasarawa, Kogi, Taraba, Kaduna, Niger	EGWU EKE IV South Eastern States Abia, Anambra, Ebonyi, Enugu, Imo	CROCODILE SMILE IV South-south and parts of South Western states Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Rivers, Edo, Lagos, Ogun	LAFIYA DOLE North East Adamawa, Borno, Gombe, Yobe	



EXPLANATION

- **EGWU EKE IV**
5 STATES WITH OPERATION EGWU EKE IV EXERCISE
- **NO MILITARY EXERCISE**
1 STATE PLUS ABUJA WITH NO MILITARY EXERCISE
- **LAFIYA DOLE**
4 STATES WITH OPERATION LAFIYA DOLE EXERCISE
- **CROCODILE SMILE IV**
12 STATES WITH OPERATION CROCODILE SMILE IV
- **AYAM AKPATUMA II**
13 STATES WITH OPERATION AYEM AKPATUMA II EXERCISE
- **N/A**
BAUCHI STATES HAS MILITARY PRESENCE BUT WITH NO EXERCISE IN PARTICULAR



Between June 2011 and the end of March 2020, at least **\$18.34 million** has been paid to kidnappers as ransom.



SBM Intelligence analysed data covering the period from June 2011 to the end of March 2020 using a collection of public sources, police and media reports, as well as SBM's extensive research network spread across the country. What we have found shows that between June 2011 and the end of March 2020, at least \$18.34 million has been paid to kidnappers as ransom. Even more frightening is that the larger proportion of that figure (just below \$11 million), was paid out between January 2016 and March 2020, indicating that kidnapping is becoming more lucrative.

In terms of the absolute number of reported kidnap incidents, four of the top 10 states with a high number of kidnap incidents over the last decade are in the South-South geopolitical zone, with three of them, Bayelsa, Delta and Rivers being a part of the Niger Delta. These three are also the states with the strongest history of Niger Delta militancy. Kaduna – the state with the second-highest number of incidents – also has a significant history of violence, especially along its connecting road to Abuja. While it is not in the top 10, Abuja has the 11th highest number of kidnap incidents over the last decade, and there is anecdotal evidence that some of the perpetrators responsible for Kaduna's high rate of kidnap attempts have extended their operations into the federal capital.

STATE	NUMBER OF KIDNAP INCIDENTS
Rivers	120
Kaduna	117
Delta	96
Bayelsa	85
Borno	82
Kogi	59
Edo	55
Ondo	54
Katsina	52
Taraba	47

Top 10 states by number of kidnap incidents.
Data sources: SBM Intelligence, ACLED, CFR

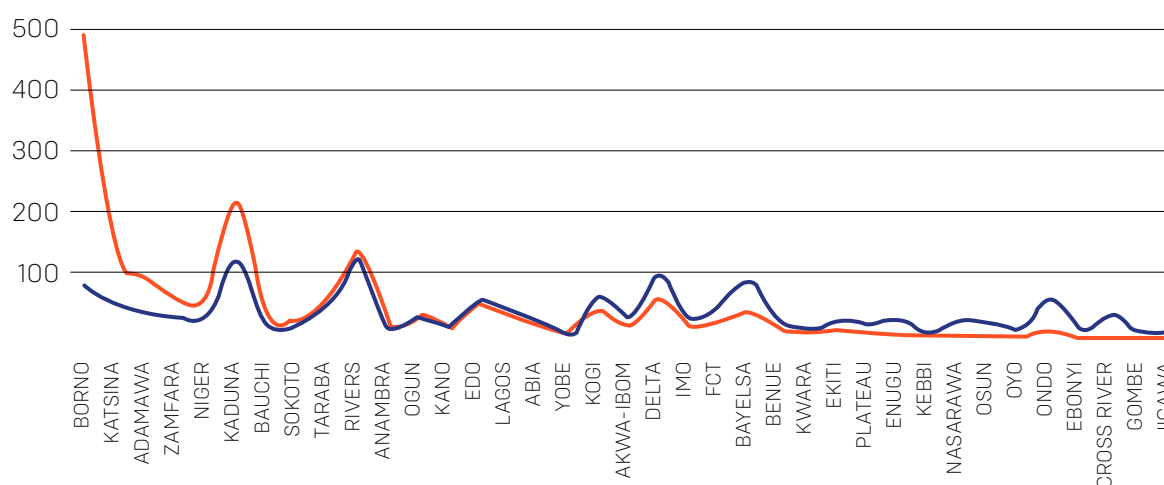
The makeup of the top 10 changes when the total number of fatalities from kidnap attempts is being accounted for, as Bayelsa from the Niger Delta falls off the list while both Rivers and Delta fall much lower down the list.

STATE	FATALITIES DURING KIDNAP ATTEMPTS	NUMBER OF KIDNAP INCIDENTS	TOP 10 IN KIDNAP ATTEMPTS?	GPZ
Borno	489	82	Yes	NE
Kaduna	209	117	Yes	NW
Katsina	147	52	Yes	NW
Rivers	131	120	Yes	SS
Adamawa	91	35	No	NE
Niger	62	32	No	NC
Delta	58	96	Yes	SS
Zamfara	58	29	No	NW
Taraba	56	47	Yes	NE
Edo	30	34	Yes	SS

Data sources: SBM Intelligence, ACLED, CFR

The states with the highest number of fatalities are in the North, and they all have existing ongoing violence from other sources in common. It would appear that such existing violence has made the kidnaps much deadlier in these places. Our conclusion is that where existing violence and/or historic violent norms have devalued human lives, crimes such as kidnapping tend to result in more fatalities.

Number of Kidnap incidents and Fatalities during kidnap attempts



■ Number of kidnap incidents ■ Fatalities during kidnap attempts

Data sources: SBM Intelligence



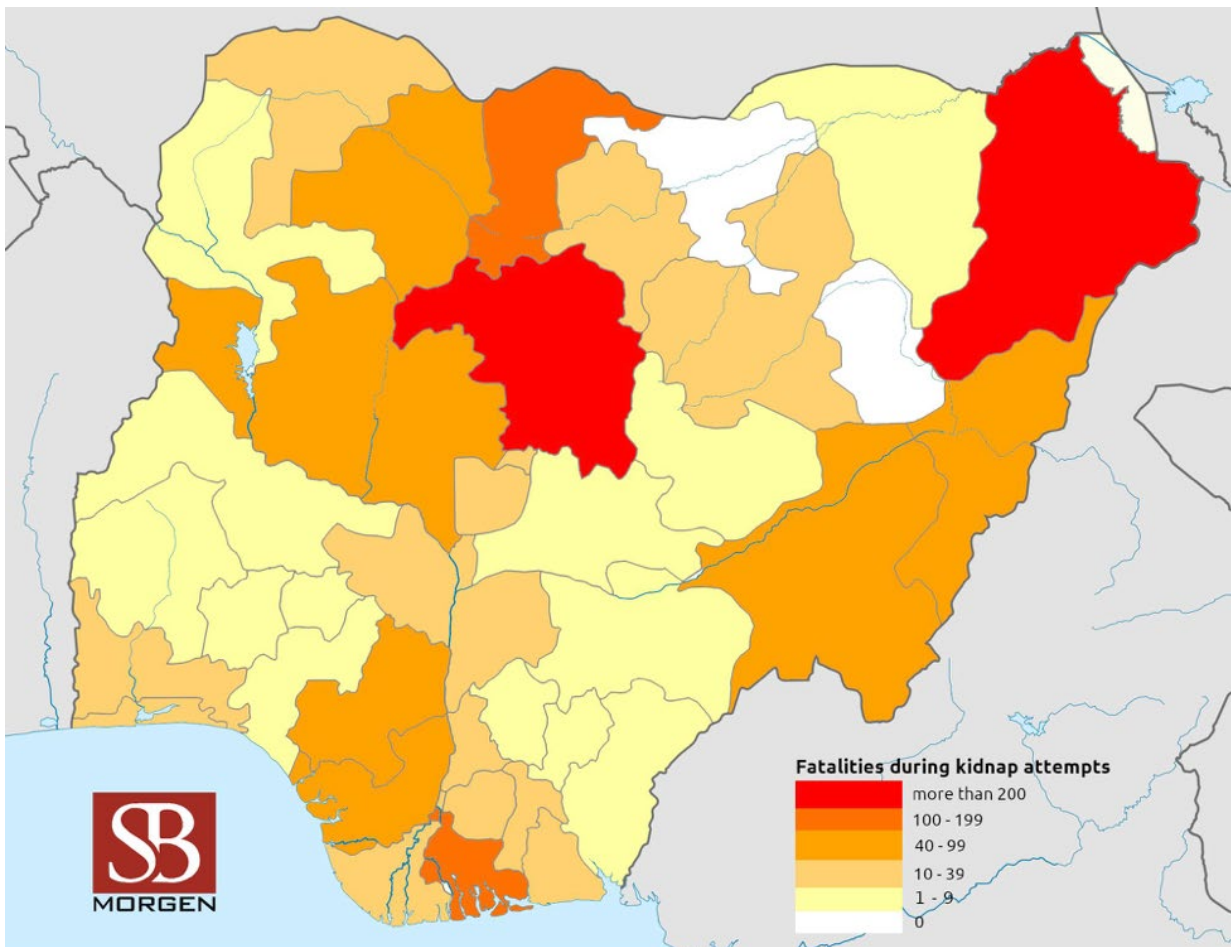
It would appear that in the south, while kidnapping may be frequent, the selection of victims is more targeted and the kidnapers see it more as a business transaction, trying hard to extract money from their criminal activities.



This becomes even clearer when we organise the list to show the average number of fatalities per kidnap attempt. Once this is done, all the Niger Delta states fall from the top eight. All but one of the top eight falls within the North, with Lagos being the only southern state featuring. It would appear that in the south, while kidnapping may be frequent, the selection of victims is more targeted and the kidnapers see it more as a business transaction, trying hard to extract money from their criminal activities.

This targeted approach makes their victims less expendable as they are usually fewer in number at a time. In the North, the modus operandi is more likely that a larger number of people are simply rounded up and then ransoms demanded en masse. Because of this approach, victims that are unable to pay up as quickly as expected are more likely to be killed by the kidnapers. Seven other states had no fatalities even though kidnap incidents were recorded in these states.

The map below shows the analysis of all the states, ranked by the fatalities per kidnap incidents.



Data sources: SBM Intelligence

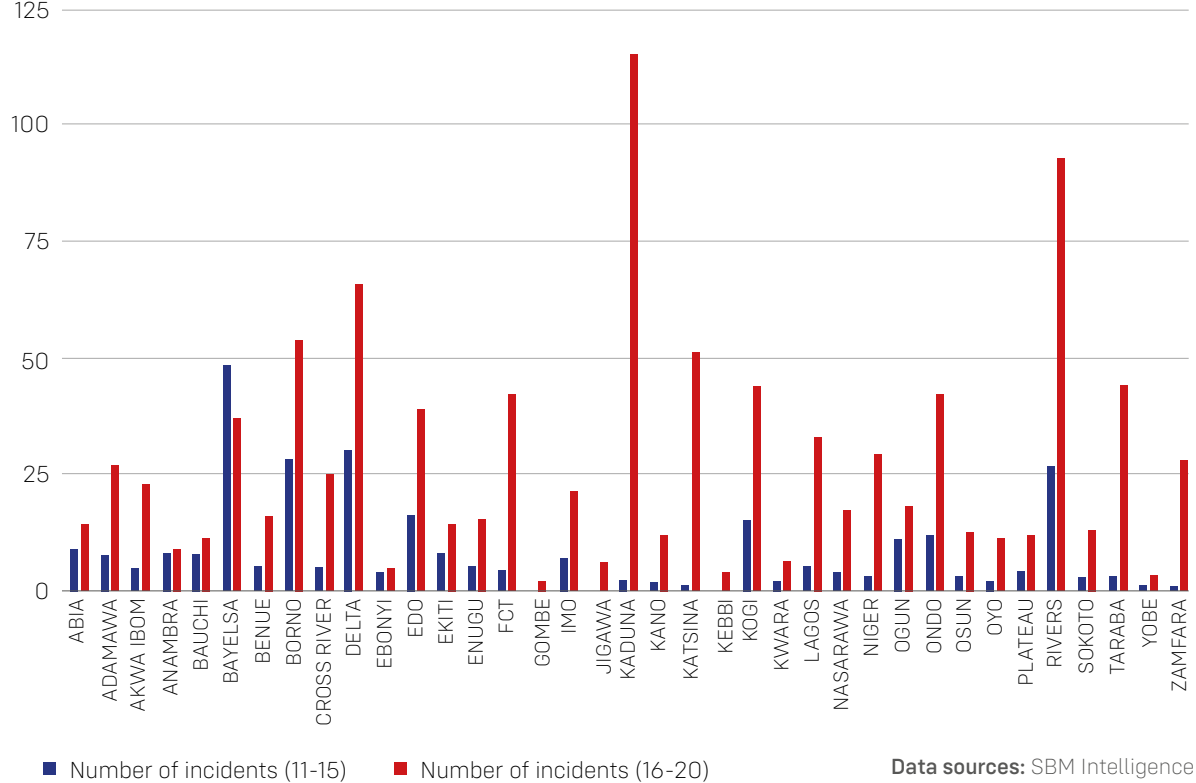
The high fatality rate of kidnap attempts in Borno and Adamawa states can be directly linked with the activities of the Boko Haram terrorist group, which is responsible for most of the attempts and a few others linked to Fulani herdsmen militia.

However, parsing the data of fatalities per attempt for the other Northern states reveals that until late 2018, the fatalities were relatively low as kidnap attempts were targeted at specific intended victims (mostly politically-exposed persons, business people and their close relatives, or expatriates). This data takes into account only victims, and discounts suspected kidnappers killed by security forces in various skirmishes or rescue attempts.

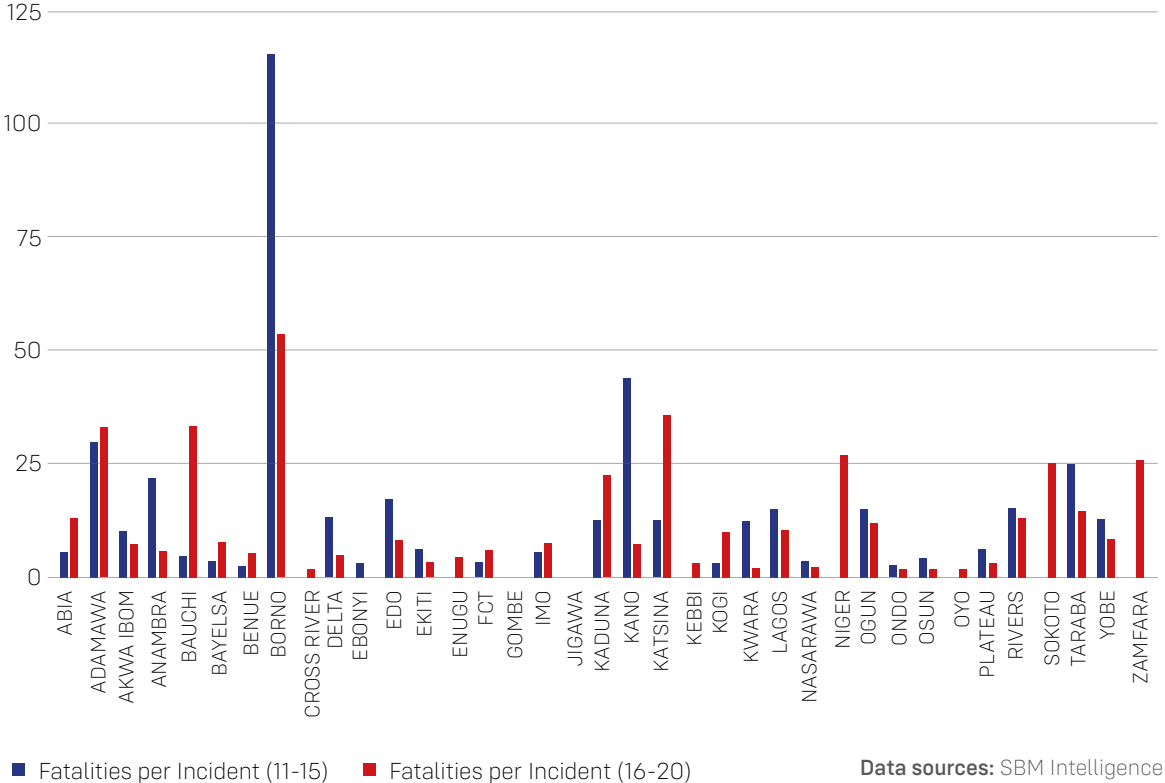
The sudden uptick in fatalities per attempt coincides with the increase in attacks by bandits on villages especially in Zamfara and Katsina states, a situation which has gradually extended to Kaduna and Niger states. These bandits have also been involved in kidnapping besides attacking villagers and travellers, or doing both at the same time. As these kidnaps are less targeted at specific persons, the bandits are less deliberate in avoiding the deaths of their victims compared to earlier kidnap attempts which appeared to have specific targets in mind.

This points to the democratisation of insecurity in the North, specifically with respect to kidnapping, which is a huge reversal from a decade and a half ago where kidnapping attempts were mostly in the Niger Delta, before slowly spreading to the South-East and across the country.

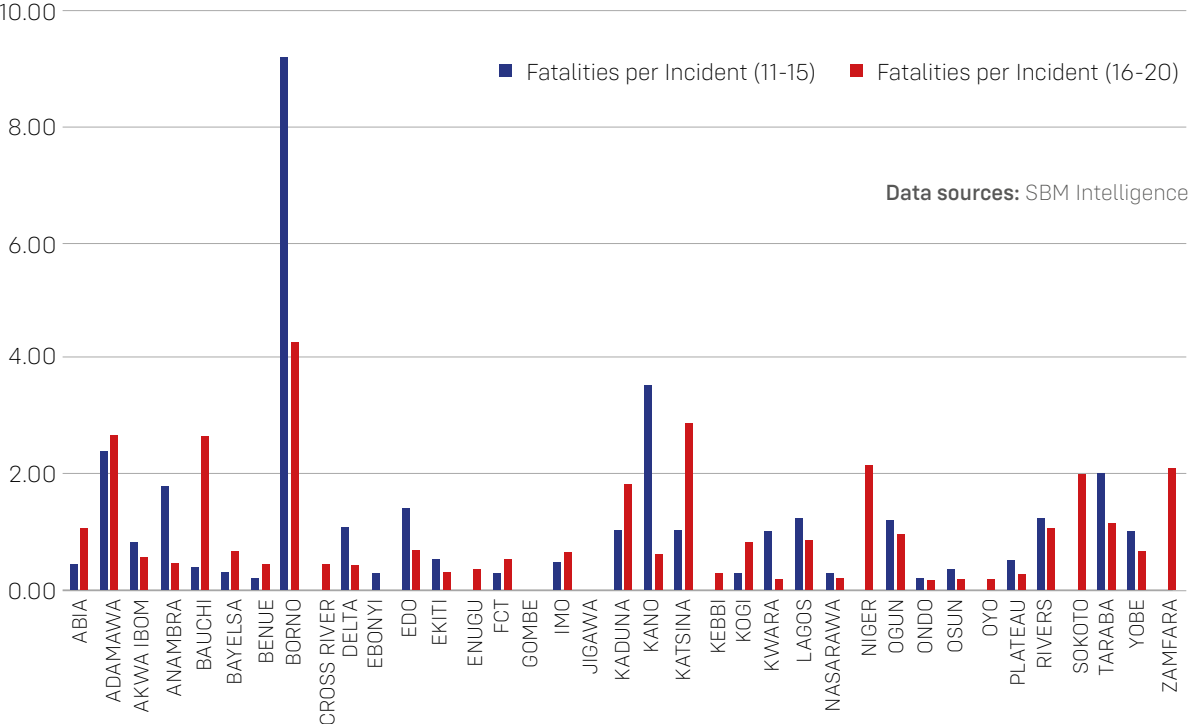
Overall, Nigeria is becoming less safe each year. Kidnapping has increased in almost all states, but the sharpest rises have been in Kaduna, Rivers, Katsina, Zamfara and Taraba, while only Bayelsa in the entire country, saw a fall in the number of incidents compared to the period of 2011 to 2015.



In the four year comparison between 2011 and 2015 on one hand, and 2016 and 2020 on the other, Gombe and Jigawa were the only states that did not record any fatality. Anambra, Borno, Delta, Ebonyi and Kwara are states that recorded fewer deaths between 2016 and 2020.



Kidnapping has become “safer” for the victims in Akwa Ibom, Anambra, Borno, Delta, Ebonyi, Edo, Ekiti, Kano, Kwara, Lagos, Nasarawa, Ogun, Ondo, Osun, Plateau, Rivers, Taraba and Yobe as these states saw fewer deaths per kidnap attempt. For all the other states, the prospect of being attached has become a more dangerous proposition.





Between June 2011 and the end of March 2020, at least \$18.34 million has been paid to kidnappers as ransom.



One reason why kidnap for ransom has come to stay is the economics surrounding it. The data available to SBM indicates that in US dollar terms, between the \$545,000 paid to secure the freedom of Ernest Ohunyon in Edo state in November 2011, and the \$6868 paid to free Ojo Ekundayo and Benjamin Iluyomade in Ondo state at the end of March 2020, at least \$18,343,067 changed hands between victims and kidnappers. It is important to point out that in the earlier years, there were fewer incidents, and larger amounts changed hands. Now there are a lot more incidents for smaller amounts, but the sheer number of incidents, speaking to the democratisation of the kidnap industry, means that the kidnap economy now makes more money. An investigation by the Voice of America in September 2019 revealed that kidnappers demand between \$1,000 to \$150,000 as ransom, depending on the financial resources of the victims. Crime, in this case kidnapping, does appear to pay.

Hamisu Bala, aka Wadume is another notable kidnap merchant but operates mainly in the North West and North Central (unlike Evans whose activities were focused on the south), in addition to supplying weapons to terror groups, cattle rustlers and militias across the North. Wadume was said to have made millions from ransom. His gang carried out a kidnapping in Takum on 16 February 2019 of a petrol dealer Usman Garba. The Wadume gang demanded ₦200 million ransom. Despite that relations of the victim were able to hand over ₦106.3 million, he was killed. In late April 2019, the chairman of Universal Basic Education commission, Dr Muhammad Mohmoud Abubakar and his daughter were abducted by armed gangs in military uniform along Kaduna-Abuja highway. Their driver was also shot and killed during the incident which occurred at Kurmi Kari village.

They were both released a few days later with ransom paid. On 29 January 2019, 16 villagers were abducted by armed bandits in Zurmi local government area of Zamfara. Their abductors demanded ₦8.5 million. They were released after the community rallied around to raise ₦3 million. When gunmen abducted four staff of the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) in Abua Odual LGA of Rivers state on 24 April 2019, at least ₦6 million was paid for their release. These examples show there's a whole thriving economy built around the abduction of persons. Insecurity is increasingly becoming a profitable venture for its merchants which looks set to rival the illegal arms running businesses.

¹Voice of America: Kidnappings Raise Fears Among Nigerians | <https://bit.ly/2XFKA8b>



...the kidnappers
“break into
the victim’s
house or stop
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the road then
take the victim
to their camp.

**They have
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SBM interviewed some respondents in each of Nigeria’s geopolitical zones to get a feel of what people living through the menace think.

A respondent in Port Harcourt in Nigeria’s South-South thinks that a common hunting ground for kidnappers is off major highways. “We’ve seen them divert passengers on the highways. We’ve also seen them trail their victims in inner city streets, or even diverting interstate commuters”. While calling out the role of security agencies, he noted that the police “are both accomplices, perpetrators, and victims. The ones involved in kidnap are there, those who are fighting kidnappers too are there. Who’s winning is in the numbers you have.”

Another respondent, this time in Kaduna in the North-West, said that the kidnappers “break into the victim’s house or stop the victim on the road then take the victim to their camp. They have informants, people who tell them the whereabouts of the victims.” Contrary to notions elsewhere that kidnappers negotiate ransoms, the respondent claimed that in Kaduna, “they collect big ransoms and don’t negotiate, they get the exact amount they request. This has now become a means of business.”

In Adamawa which is in the North-East, our respondent noted that people who live on the outskirts of major towns are vulnerable. “If you are living in an isolated place you become more vulnerable. Another thing here is that most times, they use an insider from a community who gives out information to the kidnappers that enables them to track their victims.” He also pointed out that the kidnappers have a target age demography. “They don’t really kidnap aged men and women because most times, they don’t come with cars so they go for young victims who can trek with them.”

A retired police officer in Akwa Ibom in Nigeria’s South-South, in describing the scale of the task for security authorities said that, “there is nothing the police can do because the police are not magicians. But my own belief is that before a person is kidnapped, there must be an insider, there must be someone who knows you, so there is nothing the police can do about putting an end to it.”

²PM News: Court papers: Taraba kidnap kingpin Wadume kills victim after N106.3m ransom paid | <https://bit.ly/3c2lh5b>

³Punch: UBEC chair, daughter regain freedom | <https://bit.ly/2ZFVugq>

⁴PR Nigeria: NEMA Staff Pay Abductors, as Government Agencies Discouraged from Paying Ransom | <https://bit.ly/3d174a1>



Rising levels of youth unemployment is a major factor responsible for the growth of kidnap cases. Nigeria's unemployment rate rose from **18.8 percent in the third quarter of 2017** to **23.1 percent in the third quarter of 2018.**



Enugu, in Nigeria's South-East, has seen a spike in kidnap attempts in the past one year. Catholic priests were major targets and a number of them were killed, with the most notable incident recorded in August when clergyman, Rev Fr Paul Ofu was abducted in Agwu Local Government Area and killed a few days later.

A respondent in the state identified youth gang members ("cultists") as the driving force behind many of the kidnap cases. "Here in Enugu, kidnappers don't negotiate. Before choosing their victim, they make research to know what the person is worth". In addition, an Imo-based respondent (also in the South-East) reported that a common tactic used by the kidnappers in the state is by commandeering of victims' vehicles. "The tactics they use here in Imo state is to trace their victims to a certain point then pull them over in their cars, or force you into theirs and drive to an incomplete building or a place where they keep their victims. They will then use your phone to call your family members for negotiation."

A respondent in Nasarawa in Nigeria's North-Central remarked that the highways are a good hunting spot for kidnappers, adding that ransom is usually a negotiated affair. "Kidnap in this state is handled by the Special Anti Robbery Squad (SARS) who trace the kidnappers and armed robbers to where they live with the help of the community members," the respondent said. Unlike Kaduna where a ransom is absolute, the respondent states that ransom in Nasarawa is negotiable "They negotiate but based on the victim's personality, they might start from ₦10 million and the victim's family will end up paying two million naira and at times, the negotiations might end at five hundred thousand Naira".

The respondents in both states remarked that the situation is beyond what the police can handle. The police response in the South West is a little different, as a respondent in Oyo noted that the police has intensified its highway patrols in the region to check the menace of kidnap. "The kidnappers resort to highway ambush and rarely take their victims from their homes. As a result, there has been an increased police presence on the highways", the respondent said.

Rising levels of youth unemployment is a major factor responsible for the growth of kidnap cases. Nigeria's unemployment rate rose from 18.8 percent in the third quarter of 2017 to 23.1 percent in the third quarter of 2018. UN estimates for youth unemployment last year were above 20%. In the South, the persistent problems of unemployment meet with political patronage by politicians. Previous SBM research



With the economy set to enter into another recession as a result of the coronavirus pandemic, the government needs to be deliberate about addressing the country's myriad problems - including the unemployment and insecurity issues that currently afflict a majority of Nigerians.



has shown that the crime rate soars during election periods and politicians key into the mass idleness of young people by using them for political violence.

Nigeria has a problem of large swathes of ungoverned spaces, areas of the country that are without government or security presence. This puts residents at the mercy of whichever criminal elements are in the ascendancy. In Delta state for example, criminal elements have capitalised on this problem by attacking communities. One of such incidents was reported in November 2019 when sea pirates raided Opurudiegbene community in Burutu, carting away generators, household appliances and an unspecified amount of cash. Three children were kidnapped following the attack, and there is no record of them being rescued. Kidnap syndicates who operate out of the North rely on big forests as their staging areas. For example, Rigasa and Birnin Gwari are areas in Kaduna with large forests that have been used as hideouts.

With the economy set to enter into another recession as a result of the coronavirus pandemic, the government needs to be deliberate about addressing the country's myriad problems - including the unemployment and insecurity issues that currently afflict a majority of Nigerians. In addition to deploying hard solutions - including effectively training, equipping and deploying police and military assets into the most affected areas, addressing inter-agency conflict in order to foster cooperation and coordination, and upskilling police across the country; the federal and state governments must also create the soft regulatory framework to enable effective policing - sensible regulation and economic reform that includes a Marshall-like Plan for the North East and North West regions and significant sub-national autonomy that will significantly satisfy the southern regions, particularly the South East and the South South.

State governments need to take the lead in promoting harmonious relations with long neglected communities (which will aid intelligence gathering) while engaging with Abuja to develop policies which address their needs as well as offer support to industries within their jurisdictions which possess comparative advantages in order to create a diversity of economic opportunity across the country.

⁵**Premium Times:** Nigeria's unemployment rate rises to 23.1% – NBS | <https://bit.ly/3ejRYNc>

⁶**Vanguard:** Sea pirates raid Delta community, rape women at gunpoint | <https://bit.ly/3gepOF3>



While the rule of law is a fragile patchwork everywhere, hard-hit parts of the country, especially in the north,

are so disconnected from the judicial system that many Nigerians are increasingly turning to alternative forms of dispute resolution.



Finally, the rule of law must be strengthened all over the country - the introduction of full electronic court proceedings in Borno, the country's first is a symbolic step in the right direction. While the rule of law is a fragile patchwork everywhere, hard-hit parts of the country, especially in the north, are so disconnected from the judicial system that many Nigerians are increasingly turning to alternative forms of dispute resolution.

This is a national emergency that must be seen as such because it strikes at the legitimacy of the country's longest democratic stretch.

APPENDIX

Table of kidnaps and ransoms paid between November 2011 and March 2020. Sources include various media organisations and SBM Intel's own network. We make no claim that the data in this table represents all kidnap incidents in Nigeria during the period.

DATE	VICTIM	STATE	AMOUNT (₦)	DOLLAR VALUE (\$)
November 2011	Ernest Ohunyon	Edo	85,000,000	545,088.43
2012	Tom	Edo	100,000,000	635,001.27
June 2012	Mbarikatta William Uboma	Lagos	20,000,000	122,642.58
August 2012	Leo Abraham	Lagos	15,000,000	94,848.46
August 2012	Paul Cole	Lagos	20,000,000	126,464.62
August 2012	Mohammed Jammal	Lagos	17,000,000	107,494.93
September 2012	Kingsley Nwokenta	Lagos	15000000	95,010.37
October 2012	Anthony Ozoanidobi	Lagos	15,000,000	95,298.00
November 2012	Uyi Oloton	Edo	100,000,000	633,224.00
December 2012	Nkiru Sylvanus	Imo	8,000,000	51,232.79
2013	Dan Odiete	Edo	100,000,000	624,348.34
April 2014	Rapheal and Michael	Lagos	2,000,000	12,414.65
July 2014	Edith Chinedu	Kogi		11,500.00
December 2014	Popoola Morenikeji	Lagos	5,000,000	27,322.40
2015	Raymond Okoye	Lagos		1,000,000.00
2015	Uche Okoroafor	Lagos		1,000,000.00
May 2015	Mrs Adebisi Orekoya	Lagos	2,500,000	12,553.79
June 2015	Hawwau Amarea	Kebbi	10,000,000	50,222.99
July 2015	Martha Nestor Binabo	Bayelsa	8,200,000	41,165.49
July 2015	Friday Ozogo	Rivers	50,0000	2,510.09
August 2015	3 DPR Staff	Bayelsa	10,000,000	50,188.21

DATE	VICTIM	STATE	AMOUNT (₦)	DOLLAR VALUE (\$)
November 2015	Elias Ukachukwu	Lagos		2,000,000.00
December 2015	Macquain Obi	Delta	2,000,000	10,022.05
2016	James Uduji	Lagos		1,200,000.00
January 2016	Cosmas Ojukwu	Lagos		1,000,000.00
February 2016	Victor Ogadinma	Imo	1,000,000	5,044.98
March 2016	Prince Onovirighose	Delta	1,000,000	5,022.60
April 2016	Frank Umeh	Lagos	190,000,000	954,194.16
April 2016	Cosmas Ojukwu Anayo	Lagos		1,000,000.00
May 2016	Rufus Uzoma Allwell	Delta	2,000,000	10,152.18
May 2016	Sani Rebo	Oyo	3,000,000	15,228.27
July 2016	Francis Umeh			1,000,000.00
August 2016	Luis Ubah and Chika Ezenwa	Rivers	2,800,000	8,979.31
August 2016	Onyeka Ani and Pastor Okezie Akara	Rivers	750,000	2,405.17
September 2016	Margaret Emezie	Edo	80,000,000	254,129.61
September 2016	Chief Tsegba	Benue	5,000,000	15,883.10
October 2016	Alhaji Oyebanji Wasiu and Alhaji Isiaka Owolabi	Lagos	22,000,000	70,422.76
November 2016	Goriola Oseni	Lagos	151,000,000	319,915.25
November 2016	Ekezie	Rivers	1,000,000	2,118.64
November 2016	Tabolayefa Ozagu	Rivers	840,000	1,779.66
December 2016	5 expatriate staff of Dangote	Ogun	5,600,000	18,619.68
December 2016	Hon. Adoyi Omale	Kogi	2,000,000	6,649.89
February 2017	Ejiofor	Enugu	2,000,000	6,597.68
February 2017	Mike Ejiofor	Kogi	15,000,000	49,482.58
February 2017	Donatus Dunu	Lagos	150,000,000	494825.77
March 2017	Unknown	Rivers	110,000,000	258,823.53

DATE	VICTIM	STATE	AMOUNT (₦)	DOLLAR VALUE (\$)
March 2017	Uchenna Emeblu	Enugu	400,000	941.18
April 2017	Olu Falae	Oyo	5,000,000	16,077.43
May 2017	Taiwo ahmed	Osun	10,000,000	32,268.06
May 2017	Mrs Odebala	Delta	5,000,000	16,134.03
May 2017	Donatus Duru	Lagos	150,000,000	484,020.86
June 2017	Garba Umar-Durbunde	Kaduna	10,000,000	320,58.37
July 2017	Dr. Udom	Akwa Ibom	5,000,000	15,860.43
July 2017	6 pupils	Lagos	31,000,000	98,334.66
July 2017	Esther Okwe	Niger	500,000	1,586.04
August 2017	Jamie Larcar and Mario Maglundo	Lagos	400,000	10,921.20
October 2017	Andy Ehanire	Edo	61,000,000	168,044.08
November 2017	Usman Muhammadu	Ekiti	500,000	1,406.31
December 2017	Unknown	Abia	250,000	694.56
December 2017	Unknown	Abia	1,000,000	2,778.24
December 2017	Unknown	Abia	5,500,000	15,280.32
December 2017	Ubani Onyema	Rivers	10,000,000	27,782.41
December 2017	Alex Atama-Pepple	Rivers	9,500,000	26,393.29
February 2018	Nemi Adoki	Rivers	9,000,000	24,725.27
April 2018	Twins belonging to Dr. Lekan Balogun	Oyo	10,000,000	27,774.69
April 2018	Goodluck Umetor	Rivers	1,000,000	2,777.47
April 2018	Martin Onah	Niger	1,500,000	4,166.20
May 2018	Mr Onoakpoma Onose	Delta	500,000	1,389.46
June 2018	John Iheanacho	Rivers	6,000,000	16,598.89
July 2018	Michael Obi	Enugu	10,000,000	27,590.77
July 2018	John Adeyi	Benue	2,000,000	5,518.15

DATE	VICTIM	STATE	AMOUNT (₦)	DOLLAR VALUE (\$)
July 2018	Afdal Hadi	Niger	150,000	413.86
July 2018	Amos Akano	Imo	2,000,000	5,518.15
September 2018	Theo Mbakwe	Imo	600,000	1,655.05
October 2018	Maiwada Galadima	Kaduna	10,000,000	27,472.83
October 2018	Omosaye	Ondo	150,000	412.09
November 2018	Suleiman	Lagos	500,000	1,373.62
November 2018	DSP Patrick Ewuru	Lagos	500,000	1,373.62
November 2018	Victor Adigboluja; Anthony Otegbola; Joseph Ediae; and Emmanuel Obadjere,	Delta	10,000,000	27,472.41
December 2018	Taiwo Akinyemi	Ondo	500,000	1,375.52
December 2018	Bunmi Falodun	Ondo	10,000,000	27,510.32
December 2018	Justina Tanko	Rivers	5,000,000	13,755.16
January 2019	Hassana Bala and Hussau-na Bala	Zamfara	15,000,000	41,331.08
January 2019	Tochukwu Okeke	Enugu		2,000,000.00
January 2019	Abdullahi Biffo	Katsina	15,000,000	41,331.08
April 2019	Rasaki Musibau	Lagos	5,000,000	13,909.37
April 2019	3 Police officers	Abuja	1,400,000	3,894.62
April 2019	Rasaki Musibau and six others	Lagos	6,000,000	16,691.24
April 2019	Kyliuk Morris	Ogun	2,500,000	6,954.68
April 2019	Usman Mayo	Taraba	100,000,000	278,187.33
May 2019	Chizoba	Abia	500,000	1,400.56
May 2019	Alhaji Maijama	Taraba	8,000,000	22,408.96
May 2019	Abubakar Sani	Zamfara	2,500,000	7,002.80
May 2019	Hajiya Hauwa Yusu	Katsina	30,000,000	84,033.61
May 2019	Benedict Audu and 2 others	Abuja	7,000,000	19,607.84

DATE	VICTIM	STATE	AMOUNT (₦)	DOLLAR VALUE (\$)
May 2019	Rufus Oladele	Ekiti	5,000,000	14,005.60
May 2019	Olayinka Adegbehingbe	Osun	5,045,000	14,131.65
June 2019	Folake Hosanna	Oyo	2,000,000	6,521.03
June 2019	Felix Akinde	Ondo	500,000	1,630.26
July 2019	Chinese expatriate	Kebbi	9,000,000	25,352.11
July 2019	Ogere Siasia	Bayelsa	600,000	1,690.14
July 2019	Mohammad Mahmood	Kaduna	5,000,000	14,084.51
	Abubakar	Kaduna		
August 2019	Maryam Bello, Fatima Jalingo and Umar Sagir	Delta	5,500,000	15,363.13
August 2019	Okoro	Oyo	3,000,000	8,379.89
September 2019	Jide Opadijo	Abuja	4,000,000	11,173.18
September 2019	Aishat Ardo	Oyo		15,000.00
September 2019	Shakiru Weti	Kaduna	1,000,000	2,793.30
September 2019	Esther Katung	Edo	250,000	698.32
September 2019	Chike Onyemenam	Adamawa	7,500,000	20,949.72
October 2019	Amina Umar	Adamawa	4,000,000	11,142.06
October 2019	Unnamed professor at Modibbo Adama University of Technology		2,000,000	5,571.03
October 2019	Eke	Bayelsa	20,000,000	55,710.31
October 2019	6 cattle herders	Adamawa	4,400,000	12,256.27
October 2019	6 pupils	Kaduna	13,600,000	37,883.01
October 2019	Patrick Kogbodi	Delta	10,000,000	27,855.15
November 2019	Abubakar Bashir	Adamawa	20,000,000	55,244.04
November 2019	Hamza Abubakar Mahuta	Kaduna	500,000	1,381.10
November 2019	Adamu Chinoko	Kaduna	2,000,000	5,524.40

DATE	VICTIM	STATE	AMOUNT (₦)	DOLLAR VALUE (\$)
November 2019	Abdullahi Kabiru and Sanusi Dabai	Kaduna	2,100,000	5,800.62
November 2019	Osondu Nwachukwu	Nasarawa	40,000	110.49
December 2019	Abdulmalik Musa	Ogun	300,000	819.40
December 2019	HRH Mohammed Ibrahim Pada	Abuja	6,500,000	17,753.74
December 2019	Abubakar Mohammed	Gombe	9,000,000	24,582.10
December 2019	Abdulmalik Musa	Ogun	300,000	819.40
December 2019	Aminu Jika	Taraba	20,000,000	54,626.90
January 2020	Bola Ataga	Kaduna	8,000,000	22,253.13
January 2020	Michael Nnadi	Kaduna	10,000,000	27,816.41
January 2020	Abdurrahman Muhammad Kawuyo	Adamawa	1,450,000	4,033.38
January 2020	5 persons	Taraba	1,600,000	4,450.63
January 2020	Taiwo Soniyi	Ogun	1,700,000	4,728.79
February 2020	Hassan Mohammed	Zamfara	5,000,000	13,812.15
February 2020	Motunrayo Rafiu	Ogun	1,000,000	2,762.43
March 2020	Okun Dada	Delta	1,700,000	4,670.33
March 2020	Ekundayo Ojo and Benja-min Iluyomade	Ondo	2,500,000	6,868.13

ABOUT **SBM**



SBM Intel is an Africa focused geopolitical research and strategic communications consulting firm focused on addressing the critical need for political, social, economic and market data, and big data analytics. We employ various methods of data collection. Our Data Collection Methodology team advises on data collection methods for all ONS social and business surveys. With clients both within the business and the wider government community, we aim to provide expert advice on data collection procedures and carry out research leading to improvements in survey quality.

Since 2013, we have provided data analytics and strategic communication solutions to clients across various sectors in Nigeria, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, South Africa, the UK, France and the United States. In 2015 we became a partner to Stratfor, an American geopolitical intelligence firm that provides strategic analysis and forecasting to individuals and organisations around the world, including the various US departments and agencies like the Department of Defense (DoD) and the Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI). We also have a partnership with GeoMarkets Africa, an American market research firm focused on explaining the African market for American audiences.

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