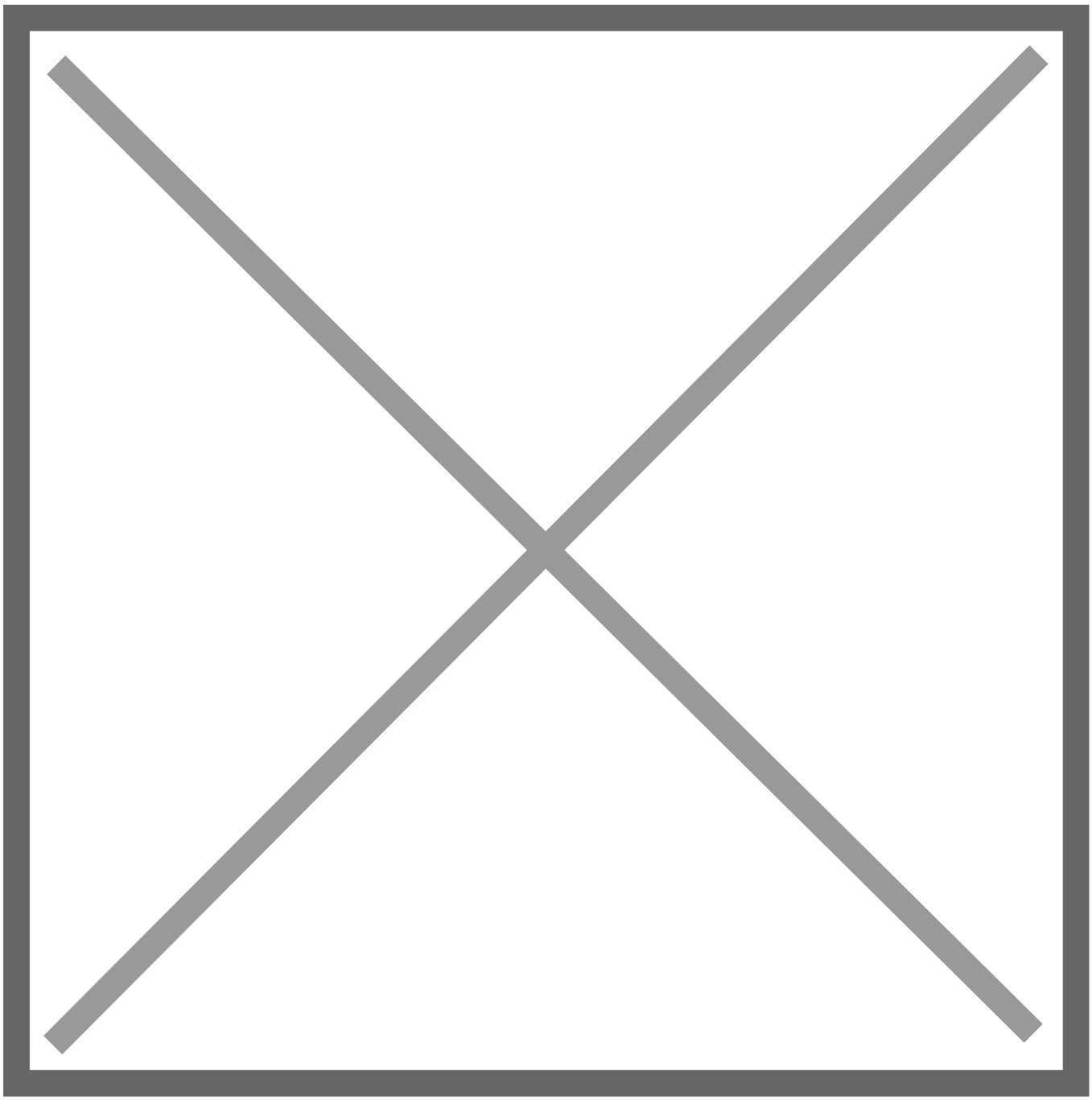
Please cite as: EASO, 'Assessment by state' in *Country Guidance Nigeria*, octobre 2021.

Assessment by state

COMMON ANALYSIS
Last update: October 2021

The next sections provide detailed information and assessment with regard to the criterion of indiscriminate violence in a situation of armed conflict and the risk it represents for civilians in Nigeria. The map below summarises and illustrates the assessment of indiscriminate violence per state.

Figure 12. Assessment of indiscriminate violence in Nigeria (based on information as of April 2021).



Mere presence would be considered sufficient in order to establish a real risk of serious harm under Article 15(c) QD.

Indiscriminate violence reaches a **high level** and a lower level of individual elements is required to establish a real risk of serious harm under Article 15(c) QD.

Indiscriminate violence is taking place, however **not at a high level**, and a higher level of individual elements is required to establish a real risk of serious harm under Article 15(c) QD.

In general, there is **no real risk** for a civilian to be personally affected within the meaning of Article 15(c) QD

It should be noted that there are no states in Nigeria where the degree of indiscriminate violence reaches such a high level that substantial grounds are shown for believing that a civilian, returned to the relevant country or, as the case may be, to the relevant region, would, solely on account of their presence on the territory of that country or region, face a real risk of being subject to the serious threat referred to in Article 15(c) QD.

The analysis is structured in alphabetical order:

A-D • **E-K** • **L-Z**

© European Union Agency for Asylum 2026 | Email: info@euaa.europa.eu