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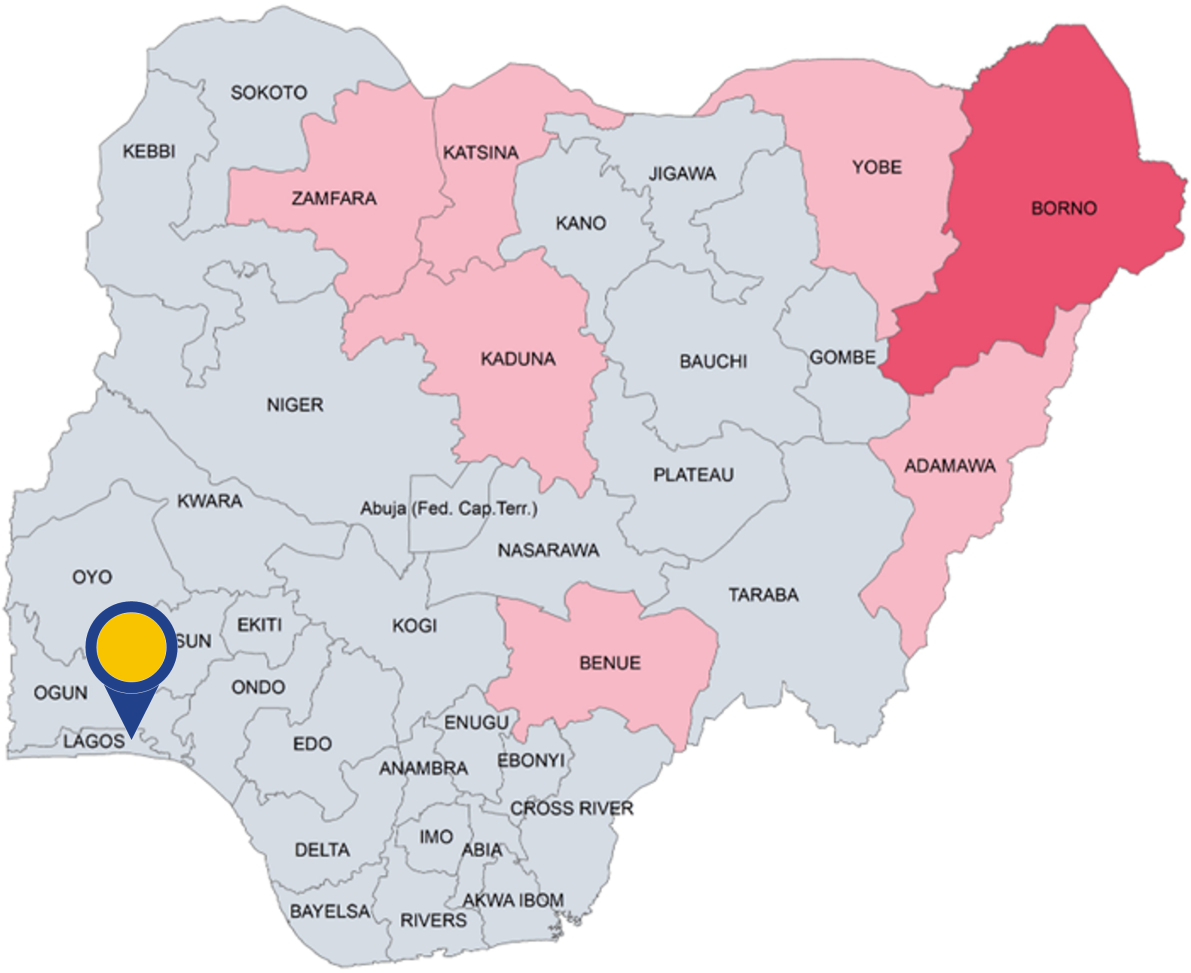
Lagos

COMMON ANALYSIS
Last update: October 2021

Lagos state is composed of 19 LGAs and its capital is Ikeja city. The state's estimated population was 12 550 598 in 2016.



According to Nigeria Watch, in 2019 Lagos was the fourth most dangerous state in Nigeria with a high number of fatalities from banditry, kidnapping, cult killing, domestic violence, hooliganism and extra judicial killing. Lagos state was also ranked third most impacted by lethal criminal incidents. The main actors in violence included protesters of the #EndSARS movement, ethnic militia groups and cult groups. Governors of all six states of South-West region established the Western Nigeria Security Network to protect communities from herder-farmer conflicts and/or criminal activities.

Lagos state experienced acts of armed robbery, kidnapping and outbreaks of violence. Incidents of attacks/ethnic clashes and of cult clashes and violence resulting in fatalities have also been reported. Fatalities were also recorded during protests in the context of #EndSARS.

During 2020, ACLED reported a total of 63 security incidents (12 battles, 19 cases of violence against civilians, 32 incidents of riots) in Lagos state (average of 1.2 security incidents per week). Security incidents took place in 17 out of 19 LGAs, with the largest overall number (8) being recorded in LGA of Ikorodu.

The abovementioned security incidents resulted in 49 deaths. Compared to the estimated population in the state, this represents less than 1 fatality per 100 000 inhabitants.

From 1 January to 30 April 2021, ACLED reported a total of 21 security incidents (5 cases of violence against civilians, 16 incidents of riots) in Lagos state (average of 1.2 security incidents per week). These security incidents resulted in 10 deaths.

Information on the number of conflict-related IDPs and on the number of returnees in Lagos state could not be found.

Acts of kidnapping were reported in the roads of Lagos state.

Looking at the indicators, it can be concluded that in the state of **Lagos** there is, in general, **no real risk** for a civilian to be personally affected within the meaning of Article 15(c) QD.

Main COI reference: Security situation 2021, 2.27

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