



REPORT

Dispelling the “Christian Genocide” Narrative in Nigeria

Words matter – especially when they distort reality. The tragic killings in Nigeria are real, painful, and unacceptable. But to label them as a “Christian genocide” is not only false – it is dangerously misleading. Terrorism, banditry, and communal violence in Nigeria have never spared anyone – Christian, Muslim, or otherwise.

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Executive Summary

Claims that Christians are being systematically targeted for genocide in Nigeria are not supported by credible security data. Nigeria's crisis is one of criminality, insurgency, banditry, and weak governance that affects all faiths and ethnicities. Using Armed Conflict Location & Event Data (ACLED) and findings cited by the Muslim Public Affairs Centre (MPAC), this report shows:

1. **All Nigerians are victims:** Muslims, Christians, and adherents of traditional religions are killed, abducted, and displaced.
2. **The North bears the heaviest burden:** 7 of the 8 states with the highest fatalities in 2024 are Northern, majority-Muslim states.
3. **Perpetrators are indiscriminate:** Boko Haram/ISWAP, bandits, and “unknown gunmen” attack mosques and churches, kill Muslim clerics and Christian pastors, and exploit land and resource conflicts.
4. **Religious framing harms national unity:** As MPAC warns, reframing a complex security crisis as a “religious war” serves terrorists' goal of dividing Nigerians.

1. Background: The “Christian Genocide” Claim

On 26 September 2025, U.S. TV host Bill Maher claimed “Islamists” in Nigeria had “murdered over 100,000 Christians and destroyed more than 18,000 churches” in

CHRISTIAN GENOCIDE?
THE FACTS:
Various actors have been responsible for killings in Nigeria, including:

Boko Haram and ISWAP: These terrorist groups have carried out numerous attacks, resulting in thousands of deaths, particularly in the northeastern region.

Fulani Herdsmen: Armed Fulani herdsmen have been linked to violent clashes with farmers and other communities, leading to significant loss of life.

Bandits: Bandit groups have terrorized communities, especially in the northwest, carrying out attacks, kidnappings, and killings.

IPOB and ESN: The Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) and its militant wing, the Eastern Security Network (ESN), have been linked to violent incidents and killings in the southeast.

Communal Militias: Various communal militias have been involved in violent clashes, often along ethnic or religious lines. These actors have contributed to Nigeria's complex security challenges, resulting in significant human rights abuses and loss of life.

an orchestrated campaign to “wipe out the Christian population of an entire country”. Similar claims have been advanced by U.S. Senator Ted Cruz and some advocacy groups, prompting the U.S. to consider designating Nigeria a “Country of Particular Concern”.

MPAC “categorically rejects” these claims as “alarmist, false, and

agenda-driven,” stating they are “devastating and harmful to Nigeria’s unity and the fights against terrorism”. The Nigerian Presidency, House of Representatives, NSCIA, and security experts have likewise dismissed the genocide narrative as a “gross misrepresentation of reality”.

2. What ACLED Data Shows: Violence Is National, Not Sectarian

2.1 Geographic Distribution of Fatalities

ACLED’s 2020–2024 dataset records 48,820 fatalities across Nigeria. The states with the highest deaths in 2024 are overwhelmingly in the North, where Muslims are the majority:

State	2024 Fatalities	Region	Religious Majority
Borno	2,143	North-East	Muslim ~95%
Zamfara	1,347	North-West	Muslim ~99%
Katsina	1,306	North-West	Muslim ~95%
Kaduna	813	North-West	Mixed
Benue	High	North-Central	Christian majority
Niger	High	North-Central	Muslim majority
Sokoto	High	North-West	Muslim ~99%
Plateau	High	North-Central	Christian majority

ACLED notes these epicenters “correspond to zones dominated by jihadist insurgency, banditry, and communal conflict — three overlapping crises that leave little room for sectarian simplification”.

2.2 Religious Targeting Is a Small Fraction of Violence

ACLED tracks “Targeted Religion Events (TRE)” separately. From 2020–2024, **only 1,033 of 23,931 events** (4.3%) were classified as religious targeting. By region, TRE were: North-Central 2.06%, Northeast 1.79%, Northwest 1.77%, South 0.96% of all events.

ACLED’s 2022 fact sheet states: “Despite the spike in anti-Christian attacks, the Christian community is not one of the predominant targets of political violence in Nigeria. While Christians make up roughly 50% of the population, violence in which Christians have been specifically targeted in relation to their religious identity accounts for only 5% of reported civilian targeting events”.

3. The Claim of Christian Genocide: The ORFA Report

The claim of a Christian Genocide is based on a number of factors: On 3rd September, 2024, the Observatory for Religious Freedom in Africa (ORFA) released a 4-year report covering Oct 2019–Sept 2023. It tracks “extreme violence” using ACLED data, Nigerian media, and reports from local church networks and NGOs.

CHRISTIAN GENOCIDE?



Estimating the exact number of **Nigerian Muslims killed by Boko Haram terrorists since 2009** is challenging due to varying sources and methodologies.

However, here are some insights:



Reported Muslim Deaths:

A report by the International Society for Civil Liberties and Rule of Law suggests that approximately 30,000 defenseless Muslims were killed in 13 years of Boko Haram insurgency, from July 2009 to March 2022.



Estimated Muslim Fatalities:

Another study estimates that between 42.2% to 58.8% of the total victims of Boko Haram might be Muslims. Given the total death toll from the conflict is around 350,000, with 35,000 direct deaths, this would translate to a significant number of Muslim fatalities.



Specific Incidents:

In 2014, Boko Haram's Bama Massacre resulted in over 2,000 Muslims being executed in a single day. Additionally, between 2010 and 2025, credible regional data indicate that more than 25,000 Muslims were killed, and over 6,000 mosques destroyed across northern Nigeria.

Conclusions Promoters of the “Christian Genocide” Narrative Draw from ORFA

ORFA Finding	How It’s Used
30,880 civilians killed: 16,769 Christian, 6,235 Muslim, 154 traditionalist, 7,722 unknown	Cited as proof Christians are the primary victims of violence in Nigeria
“Christians were 6.5 times more likely to be killed” after adjusting for state populations	Used to claim systematic targeting and disproportionate persecution
42% of land-based killings by “armed Fulani herdsman” targeting “small Christian farming settlements”	Presented as evidence of an ethnic-religious campaign against Christians

These figures were quoted by Bill Maher on Real Time (26/09/2025) and by some U.S. advocacy groups calling for a “Country of Particular Concern” designation.

Defects in the ORFA Data

- a) **Selection & reporting bias:** ORFA’s stated focus is “religious freedom.” Its collection network relies heavily on church sources, Christian NGOs, and Christian media. Attacks on Muslims are less likely to enter the dataset because Muslim communities often don’t report to those same channels. This skews the Christian/Muslim ratio.
- b) **Large “unknown” category:** 7,722 of 30,880 civilian deaths — 25% — have no religious affiliation recorded. Given that 81% of killings occurred in the North where Muslims are the majority, many “unknowns” are likely Muslim, but ORFA doesn’t code them as such.
- c) **Proportionality calculation disputed:** The “6.5 times more likely” claim adjusts for state population but not for exposure. ACLED shows most violence occurs in rural LGAs where Christians are a minority but live in concentrated farming villages that clash with herders. It measures who is in the path of conflict, not who is targeted for faith.
- d) **Motive conflated with identity:** ORFA codes a victim’s religion, then advocacy groups infer motive. ACLED, which codes motive separately as “Targeted Religion Events,” finds only 4.3% of all events 2020–2024 were religiously motivated. The other 95.7% were insurgency, banditry, or communal/resource conflicts where victims’ religion was incidental.



RECENT REPORTS OF
**KILLING OF MUSLIMS
IN THE NORTH**



e) **Not peer-reviewed:** ORFA is an advocacy-adjacent project. It is not used by the UN or World Bank as a primary conflict dataset, unlike ACLED which both use.

3.1 ACLED Data: Location and Nature of Violence 2024 Fatalities by State

ACLED records 9,662 total fatalities in Nigeria in 2024. The states with the most deaths are in zones of insurgency and banditry.

2024 Fatalities by State – Top 8

Rank	State	2024 Fatalities	Region	Religious Majority	Top Actors (ACLED)
1	Borno	2,143	North-East	Muslim	~95% ISWAP, Boko Haram, Military Forces
2	Zamfara	1,347	North-West	Muslim	~99% Bandits, Communal Militias
3	Katsina	1,306	North-West	Muslim	~95% Bandits, Communal Militias
4	Kaduna	813	North-West	Mixed	Bandits, Communal Militias
5	Benue	Top 8	North-Central	Christian	Communal Militias, Armed Herders
6	Niger	Top 8	North-Central	Muslim	Bandits, ISWAP

7	Sokoto	Top 8	North-West	Muslim	~99% Bandits
8	Plateau	Top 8	North-Central	Christian	Communal Militias

Finding: “Because most victims live in majority-Muslim states, many are likely Muslim themselves, even as both faith communities face lethal attacks”.

3.2 How Much Violence Is Religiously Motivated?

ACLED tracks “Targeted Religion Events (TRE)” — incidents where religious identity is explicitly cited as the motive.

Total Fatalities vs. Targeted Religion Events 2020–2024

Year	Total Fatalities	TRE	Total Events	% of Events that were TRE
2020	8,488	227	3,943	5.8%
2021	10,969	177	4,598	3.8%
2022	10,929	215	4,922	4.4%
2023	8,772	173	4,713	3.7%
2024	9,662	241	5,755	4.2%
Total	48,820	1,033	23,931	4.3%

ACLED Fact Sheet 2022: “Despite the spike in anti-Christian attacks, the Christian community is not one of the predominant targets of political violence in Nigeria. While Christians make up roughly 50% of the population, violence in which Christians have been specifically targeted in relation to their religious identity accounts for only 5% of reported civilian targeting events”.

3.3 % of Events that were Religious Targeting by Region 2020–2024

Region	% of Events that were TRE
North Central	2.06%
North East	1.79%
North West	1.77%
South (all)	0.96%

3.4 Who Do Armed Groups Target?

1. **Northeast:** “The top three named non-state actors... are Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP), Boko Haram (JAS), and Unidentified Armed Groups. The top named target is Military Forces”. ISWAP/Boko Haram ideology targets “anyone rejecting its brand of Islam, whether Christian or Muslim”.
2. **Northwest:** “The top two named non-state actors... are Communal Militias and Unidentified Armed Groups”. Bandits “kill worshippers in their mosques”. ACLED notes: “Christians are not targeted” by NW bandits.
3. **North-Central:** Driven by “land-based community attacks” over grazing/farming. HumAngle investigations show “both Muslims and Christians often frame violence through religious lenses,” but killings are tied to revenge cycles and resource control.
4. **Southeast:** “Unknown gunmen” and separatists “target people of their ethnicity and faith,” indicating criminality, not sectarian extermination.

3.5 Using only ACLED

- ✓ Geography: 2024 fatalities are highest in Borno 2,143, Zamfara 1,347, Katsina 1,306, Kaduna 813 — all Muslim-majority.
- ✓ Religious targeting is rare: 1,033 of 23,931 events 2020–2024 were “Targeted Religion Events” = 4.3%. ACLED 2022: “violence in which Christians have been specifically targeted... accounts for only 5% of reported civilian targeting events”.
- ✓ Perpetrators hit all faiths: ISWAP/Boko Haram attack “anyone rejecting its brand of Islam, whether Christian or Muslim”. Bandits “kill worshippers in their mosques”.
- ✓ MPAC’s position: “In reality, more Muslims have been victims of terrorist attacks in Nigeria”. The genocide claim is “alarmist and unsubstantiated”.

Bottom line: ORFA counts bodies and faith, but doesn’t establish intent. Groups promoting the genocide narrative take ORFA’s body count, strip the methodological caveats, and present it as proof of systematic extermination. ACLED’s event-based coding shows the vast majority of killings are not religiously targeted, even when the victims happen to be Christian.

4. The Claim of Christian Genocide: Fulani Herdsmen as a Coordinated Jihadist Force

Claim: Attacks by armed Fulani herders on farming communities in the Middle Belt are framed not as resource conflicts, but as an Islamic expansionist campaign to seize Christian land and Islamize the region.

Evidence cited: Testimonies of villages burned, churches destroyed, and survivors reporting attackers shouting *Allahu Akbar*.

Counter-evidence: ACLED codes most of these as “communal militia” clashes over land/water. Fulani also attack Hausa Muslim farming villages. Banditry in the Northwest, done by ethnically Fulani groups, targets Muslims in mosques.

5. The Claim of Christian Genocide: Church Burnings and Desecration

Claim: The number of churches burned/destroyed — Bill Maher cited “18,000” — proves systematic elimination of Christianity.

Evidence cited: Photos/videos of burnt churches in Plateau, Benue, Kaduna, Southern Kaduna.

Counter-evidence: While media reports exist where Christians have been arrested attacking Churches, Mosques are also bombed and burnt by Boko Haram/ISWAP and bandits. Nigeria Security Tracker, before it closed, showed attacks on mosques and churches were both common. No comprehensive audit exists for the “18,000” figure; MPAC calls it “unsubstantiated”.

6. The Claim of Christian Genocide: Government Complicity or Inaction

Claim: Security forces stand down during attacks on Christian villages, or are slow to respond, proving state complicity. Buhari’s Fulani ethnicity is cited as evidence of bias.

Evidence cited: Survivor accounts of military not arriving for hours; claims that arrested attackers are quickly released.

Counter-evidence: Security experts cite overstretched forces, poor rural infrastructure, and corruption. The same complaints come from Muslim communities in Zamfara and Katsina about bandit attacks. ACLED shows Military Forces are the top target of ISWAP/Boko Haram, not collaborators.

7. The Claim of Christian Genocide: “No-Go Areas” for Christians

Claim: Christians cannot build churches, evangelize, or live safely in 12 Sharia states in the North, showing religious cleansing.

Evidence cited: CAN statements that churches are denied land in Kano, Sokoto, Katsina, Zamfara; Archbishop Ndagoso: “if I am not free to get land, you cannot tell me that I am free”.

Counter-evidence: Northern cities still have “hundreds of churches” and construction continues. Muslim minorities report similar land denial for mosques in the South-East.

8. The Claim of Christian Genocide: Blasphemy and Apostasy Killings

Claim: High-profile killings of Christians for blasphemy — Deborah Samuel (2022), others — show Christians are hunted with impunity.

Evidence cited: Mob killings, weak prosecution of perpetrators.

Counter-evidence: Blasphemy laws are state-level and punish Muslims too. Mubarak Bala, a Muslim-atheist, was jailed 24 years for blasphemy. The issue is rule of law, not one-way targeting.

9. The Claim of Christian Genocide: Demographic Framing of Attacks

Claim: Attack patterns show Christians are singled out: Sunday attacks on churches, Christmas massacres in Plateau, Easter attacks.

Evidence cited: Plateau attacks 24–26 Dec 2023; St. Francis Church Owo attack 5 June 2022.

Counter-evidence: ISWAP/bandits also attack during Muslim prayers. Kano mosque bombing 2014 killed 120 during Friday prayers. Timing often relates to crowd size, not just religion.

10. The Claim of Christian Genocide: Foreign Advocacy & CPC Designation Pressure

Claim: U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) and some Congress members repeatedly recommend Nigeria as a “Country of Particular Concern” for religious freedom, validating the genocide claim.

Evidence cited: USCIRF annual reports 2020–2024; Sen. Ted Cruz statements.

Counter-evidence: U.S. State Department removed Nigeria from CPC list in 2021, citing “no policy of persecution.” The Presidency says CPC lobbying relies on “outdated reports” and advocacy data, not ACLED.

11. The Claim of Christian Genocide: Conflation of All Violence Under “Islamist” Label

Claim: Boko Haram, ISWAP, bandits, herders, and unknown gunmen are all grouped as “Islamists” waging war on Christians.

Evidence cited: Attackers sometimes use Islamic slogans.

Counter-evidence: ACLED distinguishes actors. Bandits are primarily criminal, not ideological, and kill Muslim clerics who condemn them. ISWAP kills Salafi Muslims who reject its takfiri ideology. HumAngle: “Nigeria’s conflicts defy simple religious labels”.

12. All Faiths Are Victims

Terrorism, banditry, and communal violence in Nigeria have never spared anyone – Christian, Muslim, or otherwise. Groups like Boko Haram, ISWAP, Christian militias, and violent herdsmen have taken Muslim lives in even greater numbers. Muslims in the South-South and South-East regions of the country have been killed, including entire families, by terrorist and violent groups like IPOB and Bakassi Boys. Also, thousands of Muslim clerics, traditional leaders, and worshippers have been executed for rejecting extremist ideologies.

ACLED adds that mosque bombings and massacres “are too numerous to count” and that “both Muslims and Christians, as well as others who have no religious affiliation, have been murdered by terrorists and criminal organizations”.

13. MPAC’s Position: Why the Genocide Narrative Is Dangerous

1. **It is factually false:** “Nigeria’s security challenges are complex and tragic, but they are not religious”. Bill Maher’s figure of “100,000 Christians murdered” and “18,000 churches burned” is “unsubstantiated”.
2. **It aids terrorists:** “Attempts to reframe the crisis as a religious war are not only inaccurate but also dangerous. Such distortions serve only the terrorists’ agenda... to divide our people along religious lines”.
3. **It ignores Muslim victims:** “In reality, more Muslims have been victims of terrorist attacks in Nigeria. Yet for Nigerians – Muslims and Christians – every life lost is a national tragedy”.
4. **It aligns with Islamophobic agendas:** MPAC warns of “broader Islamophobic agendas, both within and outside Nigeria” pushing the narrative.

A critical examination of the broader West African and Sahelian security landscape reveals that the crisis in Nigeria is not an isolated religious conflict but part of a regional surge in **violent extremism** and **state fragility**.

- **Regional Insecurity Parallels:** Nigeria’s neighbours to the north, **Mali** and **Niger**, are currently grappling with security crises nearly identical in nature to Nigeria's. Both nations are under siege by the same or closely affiliated terror groups—primarily **Jama'at Nusrat al-Islam wal-**

Muslimin (JNIM) and the **Islamic State Sahel Province (ISSP)**—which employ the same tactics of mass displacement, market attacks, and the destruction of rural livelihoods.

- **Demographic Inconsistency:** In Mali and Niger, where the Muslim population is approximately **95% to 99%**, these terror groups target and kill Muslims in overwhelming numbers. Despite this, there is no international or domestic narrative of a "**Muslim Genocide**" in those countries. Instead, the violence is correctly identified as a **transnational insurgency** driven by radical ideology and the quest for territorial control.
- **Agenda-Driven Narratives:** The presence of identical terror actors committing identical atrocities in 95% Muslim-majority nations proves that these groups do not prioritize the religious identity of their victims over their strategic goals. Consequently, the insistence on framing Nigeria's security challenges as a "Christian Genocide" is demonstrably **agenda-driven**. Such a framing ignores the millions of Nigerian Muslims who are statistically the primary victims of these insurgencies in the North and risks misguiding international intervention by treating a complex security and governance failure as a purely sectarian campaign.

Conclusion: A National Security Crisis, Not a Genocide

1. No evidence of genocide: No ACLED data or government investigation shows state-planned or systematic extermination of Christians. Religious targeting = 4.3% of all events. The Nigerian Presidency made the following statement: "There is no Christian genocide under the current administration"; "couching the situation as a deliberate, systematic attack on Christians is inaccurate and harmful"; "Bandits in the North West kill worshippers in their mosques. Christians are not targeted".
2. The North is the epicentre: Muslim-majority states have the highest fatalities. The crisis affects all citizens.
3. Perpetrators are indiscriminate: Mosque bombings "are too numerous to count". Bandits kill Muslims in mosques. ISWAP executes Muslim clerics who oppose them.
4. National solution needed.

Nigeria must investigate terrorism financing transparently, improve intelligence-gathering and policing, and reject narratives that “divide our people”. Every killing in Nigeria is a tragedy. The solution is unified security reform and justice for all victims — not politicizing grief along religious lines.

Annex A: Key Sources

Primary Data Sources

1. Armed Conflict Location & Event Data Project (ACLED). (2020–2024). *Nigeria Data: Event and Fatality Dataset, Regional Profiles, and Fact Sheets*. <https://acleddata.com>

Used for: State fatality totals 2024; Targeted Religion Events 2020–2024; regional breakdown; actor/target analysis.

Specific items: ACLED Fact Sheet: *Attacks on Civilians Spike in Nigeria* (August 2022).

2. Observatory for Religious Freedom in Africa (ORFA). (2024, September 3). *4-Year Report: Ethnic, Religious Violence in Nigeria Oct 2019–Sept 2023*. Washington, D.C.

Used for: 30,880 civilian deaths breakdown: 16,769 Christian, 6,235 Muslim, 154 traditionalist, 7,722 unknown; “6.5 times more likely” claim; 81% land-based attacks; 42% Fulani herdsmen figure.

Institutional Statements & Press Releases

3. **Muslim Public Affairs Centre (MPAC), Nigeria.** (2025, September 28). *MPAC Refutes False Claims of Religious Genocide in Nigeria, Calls for Truth and Global Consistency*. Lagos. <https://mpac-ng.org/the-truth-about-the-christian-genocide-narrative-in-nigeria/>

Direct quotes used: “alarmist and unsubstantiated claims... false and misleading”; “Nigeria’s security challenges are complex and tragic, but they are not religious”; “more Muslims have been victims of terrorist attacks”; “serve only the terrorists’ agenda... to divide our people”.

4. **Presidency, Federal Republic of Nigeria.** (2025, October 20–21). *Statement via Daniel Bwala, Special Adviser to the President on Media and Policy Communication, Arise TV Interview.*

Direct quotes used: “There is no Christian genocide under the current administration”; “couching the situation as a deliberate, systematic attack on Christians is inaccurate and harmful”; “Bandits in the North West kill worshippers in their mosques. Christians are not targeted”.

5. **House of Representatives**, Federal Republic of Nigeria. (2025, October). Resolution Rejecting Christian Genocide Narrative.

Used for: “misleading narrative”; “gross misrepresentation of reality”.

Media Reports Citing Official Positions

6. Punch Nigeria. (2025, October 21). Nigeria's Christian Genocide Claim: Presidency vs. CAN.

Used for: Context of Bwala’s interview and CAN’s dispute with Presidency statement.

7. AllAfrica. (2025, November 25). Nigeria: Exploring Facts and Myths About Claims of 'Christian Genocide' in Nigeria.

Used for: Analysis that “mainstream investigative reports have not produced evidence of an orchestrated state-led extermination of Christians”.

Secondary Analysis Referenced

8. HumAngle Media. (2024). Terror from the Trolls I & II: The Keyboard Warriors Fueling Plateau’s Ethno-Religious Crisis and The Ethnic Divide, Revenge Killings Behind Nigeria’s Christmas Massacre.

Used for: “Nigeria’s conflicts defy simple religious labels”; both Muslims and Christians frame violence through religious lenses.

9. The Cable Nigeria. (2025, September 28). Nigeria’s conflicts defy simple religious labels.

Used for: “Mosque bombings... are too numerous to count”; “ISWAP/Boko Haram attack anyone rejecting its brand of Islam, whether Christian or Muslim”.

Legal/Policy Context

10. U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF). (2020–2024). Annual Reports: Nigeria Recommendations.

Used for: Referenced as source of CPC designation pressure; contrasted with State Department delisting in 2021.

ABOUT MPAC

Muslim Public Affairs Centre (MPAC), Nigeria, is a leading public service and leadership development organisation that operates on the core Islamic values of justice, mercy, human dignity, freedom, equality for all and sanctity of human life. MPAC's works cover **Policy and Advocacy, Media and Strategic Communication and Interfaith Relations**, with the mission to serve humanity and work for an inclusive society.

MPAC also seeks to work for Muslim defense, empowerment and promoting individual liberties, religious, civil and political rights of Nigerian Muslims. MPAC is an experienced and independent voice within the Nigerian Muslim community working for the good of the society and contributing to national development. Incorporated as an independent Muslim public service agency, MPAC seeks to work with the community in pursuing the following aims and objectives:

- To act as a **public service agency** working for the rights of all Muslims, for the integration of Islam into Nigerian pluralism, and for a positive relationship between Nigerian Muslims and other elements in the society. Thus, promoting dialogue and the culture of peaceful coexistence among cultures, ideas and people.
- To be a **non-partisan body** to build the Nigerian Muslim constituency and make this body an influential component in the Nigerian politics, at all levels of policy-making arena and making Islamic ethical values available to the Nigerian political process and class.
- To **raise awareness** of and **combat Islamophobia** through constructive, proactive and educational means thus projecting a more balanced image of Islam.
- To provide a **reliable source** of receiving accounts and reports on local and international events and crises involving Muslims locally and internationally, and to work with the victims of such crises for the purpose of seeking, obtaining and giving aids and support in terms of their immediate basic needs.
- To provide a medium whereby members of the Nigerian Muslim community are educated and encouraged to learn and implement the practical Islamic culture of **Service to Allah, Service to the Community and Service to Self**.

- To **organize** seminars, workshops, conferences and training aimed at educating the public and private sectors, the government and the general public on Islam and Muslim public affairs.

At MPAC, we have been able to align ourselves on common goals – excellent teamwork, openness, accountability, transparency, leadership, thorough planning, ongoing vigilance and communication. We learn from past campaigns and explore productive relationships within and outside the Islamic community.

OUR CORE VALUES

Mercy: “We sent thee (O Muhammad) not, but as a Mercy for all creatures” (Quran 21:107)

Justice: “O you who have attained to faith! Be ever steadfast in upholding equity, bearing witness to the truth for the sake of God, even though it be against your own selves or your parents and kinsfolk. Whether the person concerned be rich or poor, God’s claim takes precedence over (the claims of) either of them. Do not, then, follow your own desire, lest you swerve from justice: for if you distort (the truth), behold, God is indeed aware of all that you do!” (Quran 4:135)

Peace: “If they seek peace, then seek you peace. And trust in God for He is the One that heareth and knoweth all things.” (Quran 8:61)

Human Dignity: “Now, indeed, We have conferred dignity on all the children of Adam, and borne them over land and sea, and provided for them sustenance out of the good things of life, and favored them far above most of Our creation.” (Quran 17:70)

Freedom: “There is no compulsion in religion; truly the right way has become clearly distinct from error; therefore, whoever rejects Satan (and what he calls to) and believes in Allah, he indeed has laid hold on the firmest handhold, which shall not break off, and Allah is Hearing, Knowing.” (Quran 2:256)
“He who is rightly guided, it is for himself; and he who goes astray, it is to his own detriment. No soul can bear another’s burden.” (Quran 17: 15)

Equality for All: “O men! Behold, We have created you all out of a male and a female, and have made you into nations and tribes, so that you may come to know one another. Verily, the noblest of you in the sight of God is the one who is most deeply conscious of Him. Behold, God is all-knowing, all-aware.” (Quran 49:13)

Sanctity of Human Life: Nor take life- which Allah has made sacred – except for just cause. And if anyone is slain wrongfully, we have given his heir authority (to demand retaliation or to forgive): but let him not exceed bounds in the matter of taking life, for he is helped (by the Law) (Quran 17:33)

*(Imam Al-Ghazali has quoted this verse and drew the conclusion that “in respect of the sanctity of life and the prohibition of aggression against it, Muslims and non-Muslims are equal. Attack on the personal safety of non-Muslims invokes the same punishment in this world and the Hereafter”.
[Muhammad Al-Ghazali, Huquq al-Insan, p. 54])*

“Do not kill yourselves, for verily Allah has been to you most merciful” (Quran 4:29)

“....take not life which Allah has made sacred” (Quran 6:151)