



**82**  
Incidents  
in 31 states

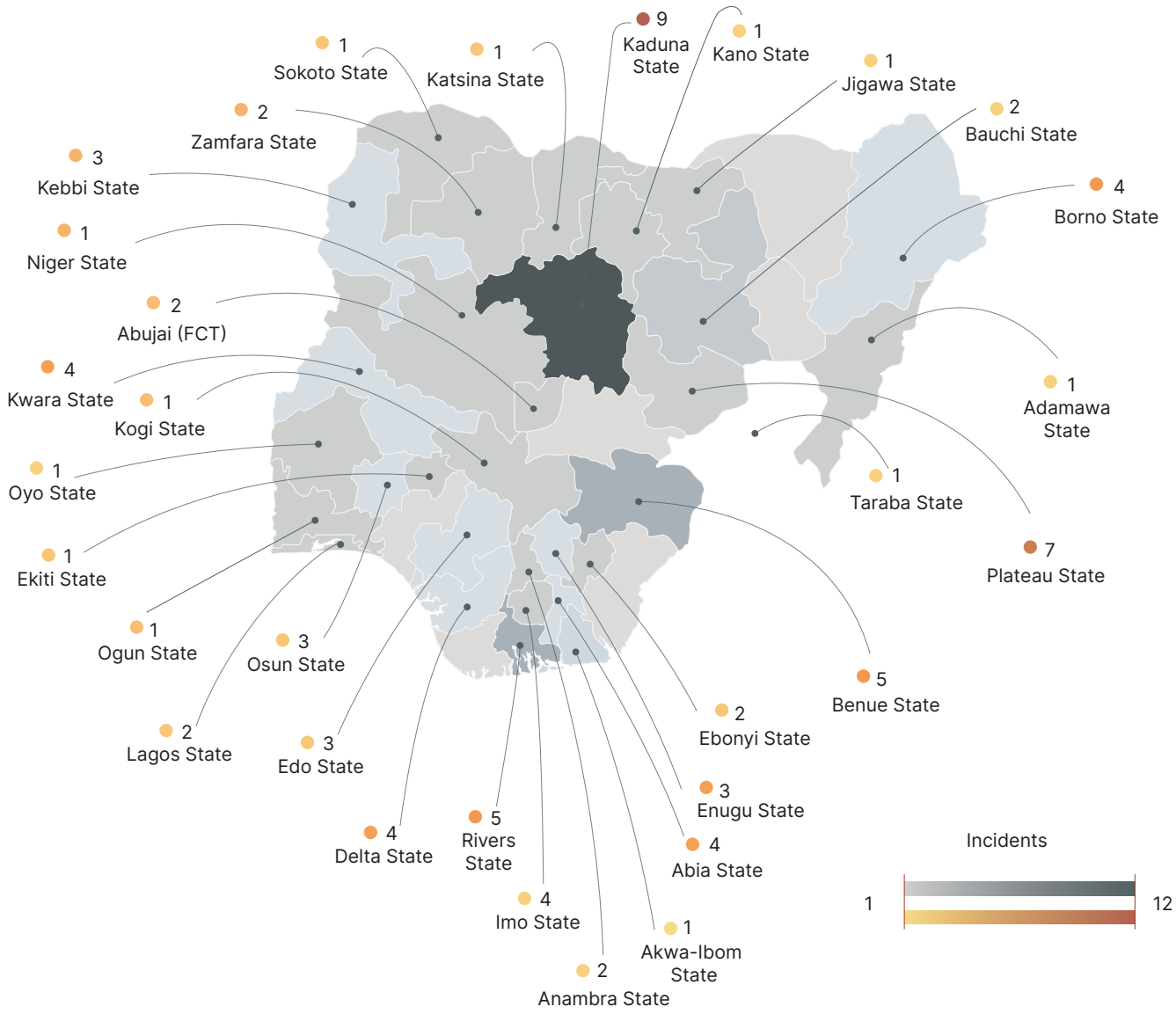


**183**  
Casualties  
in 17 states



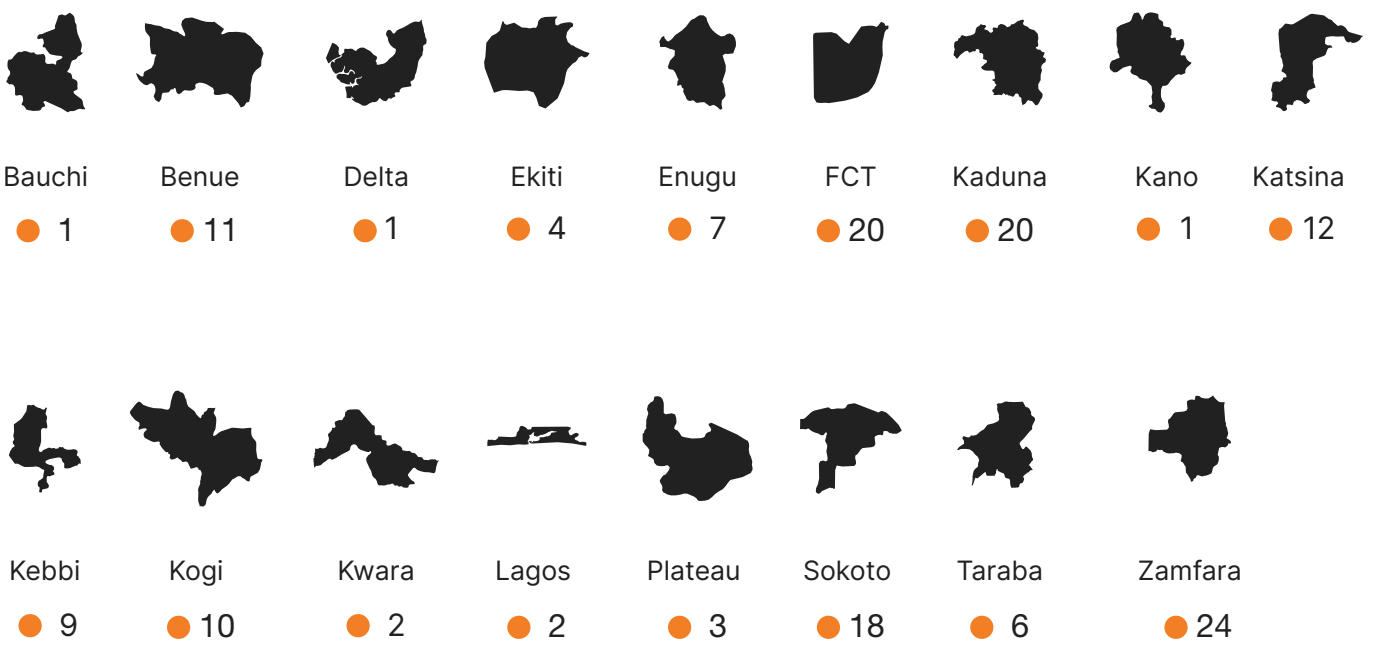
**151**  
Kidnap Counts  
in 24 states

## Violent Conflict Incidents Across Nigeria

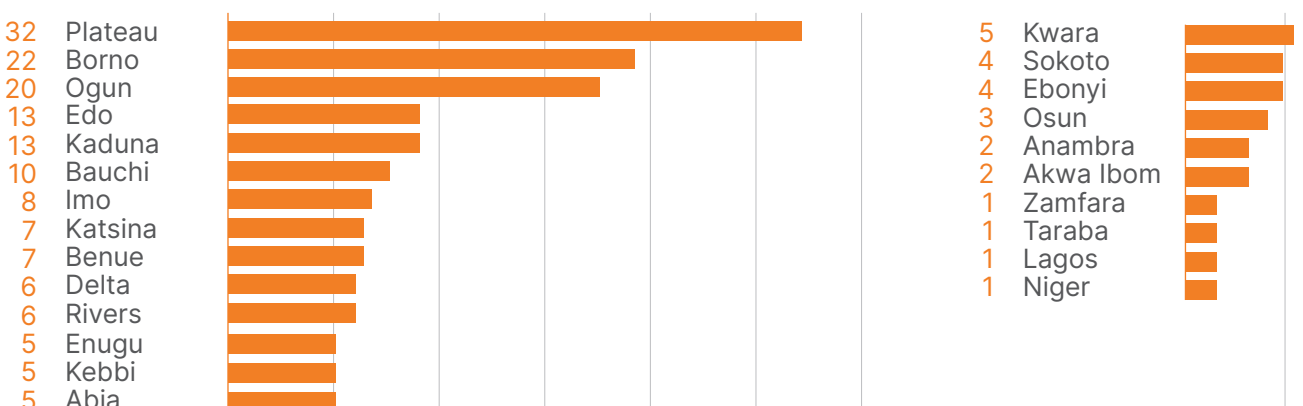


## Kidnap Victims by State

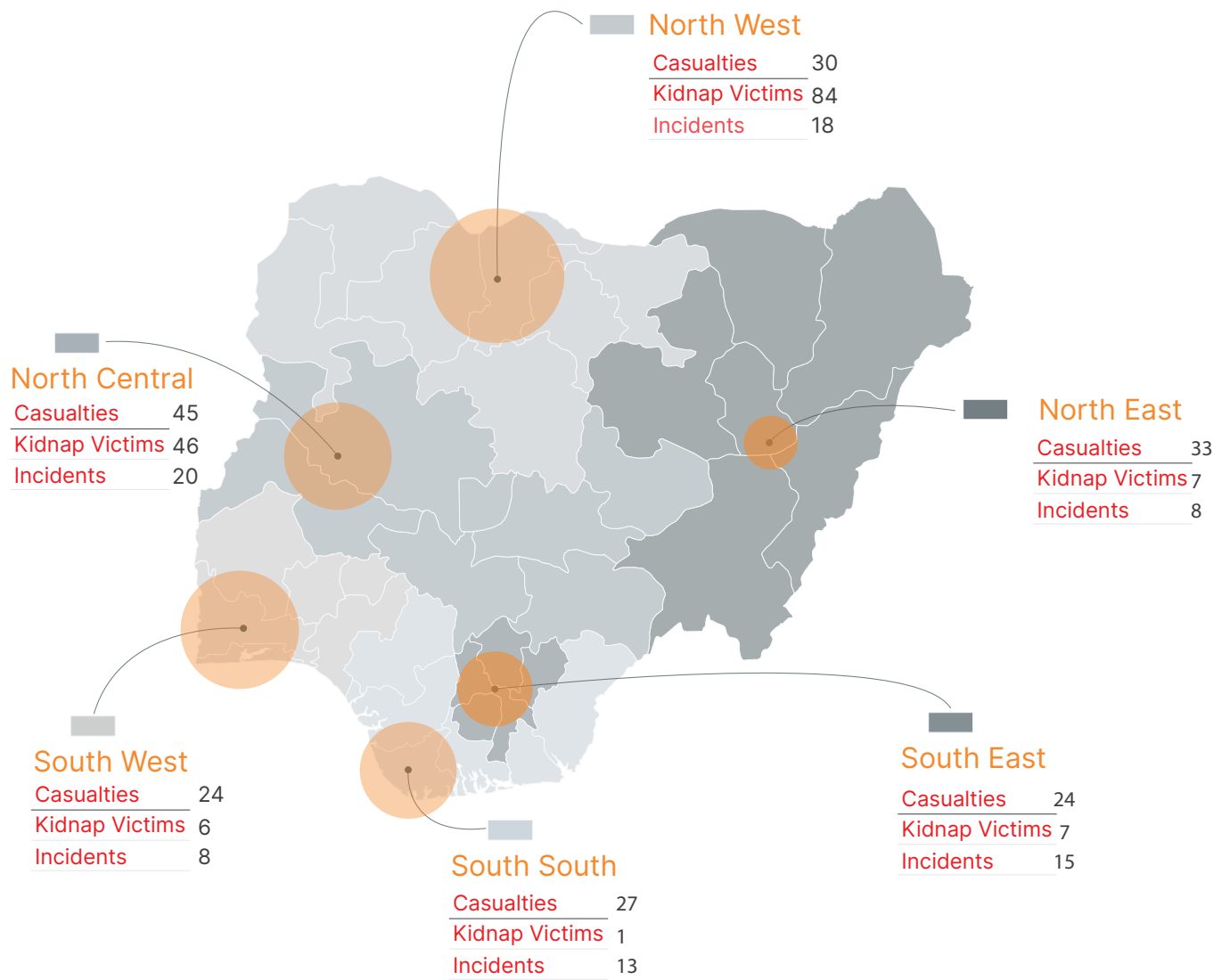
● Kidnaped



## Casualty Count by State



## Violent Conflict by Region



## Incidents by Conflict Types



## Key Findings

The Nextier Violent Conflict Database recorded 82 violent incidents that led to 183 casualties (159 fatalities and 24 injured) between the 25th of August and the 24th of September 2023 across 31 Nigerian States. This review reported fewer casualties and kidnap victims than the previous report. Gunmen violence recorded the most incidents (24) and casualties (29). The casualties include 28 fatalities and one injured person.

The North Central region is the most troubled region of all six, recording 20 incidents resulting in 45 casualties (28 deaths and 17 kidnap victims). Plateau State recorded the most violent incidents involving seven suspected armed herders, farmers, hoodlums, cult gangs, yet-to-be-identified gunmen, kidnappers and civilians. The crux of these incidents is the farmer-herder conflict in the state, which claimed 11 lives, injured 17 persons and displaced 35 persons in Mangu Local Government Area of the State.

## Government Response

The President, Bola Ahmed Tinubu, inaugurated a [committee](#) to resolve the farmer-herder crisis. This committee is tasked with proposing resolutions to foster peaceful co-existence between both parties. Also, as part of a measure to curtail the movement of cattle, the Niger state government, through the commissioner of Nomadic and Pastoral affairs, Alhaji Umar Sanda, stated that herders will be mandated to carry [identity cards](#) in the state. [The police command](#) has also, through the command PPRO, SP Ahmend Wakili, advised the state's farmers to harvest their produce to avoid bloody clashes between the group and herders.

## Recommendations

1. The government should introduce and implement transparent land management policies that handle land disputes between farmers and herders. This could entail properly delineating and mapping grazing reserves, farmlands, and other land resources.
2. Both farmers and herders should be encouraged to diversify their livelihood sources. This can be accomplished by offering training, education, and skill development programs.
3. Existing and new policies must target inclusive measures to overcome the mistrust between farmers and herders. The federal or State governments may support these organisations.
4. Existing community policing initiatives should be strengthened and sustained to foster trust and cooperation between security agencies, community leaders and community members. This strategy is relevant for effective intelligence gathering.
5. There is a need to prioritise peacebuilding measures to address gunmen violence that may have hidden or open ethnic and religious nuances.