

Niger Delta Quarterly Conflict Trends

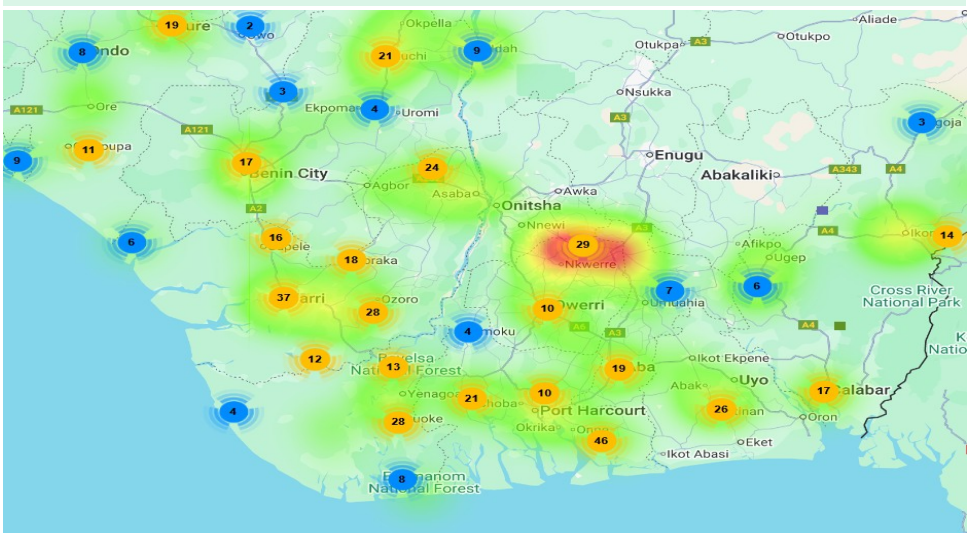
July to September 2025

The Niger Delta's peace and security landscape remained relatively stable in the third quarter (Q3) compared to the second quarter (Q2). Data shows a 15.3% decline in lethal violence, with conflict-related fatalities decreasing from 169 in Q2 to 143 in Q3 (see page 2 for details). This trend indicates a modest improvement in regional stability during the period. According to PIND's [P4P Peace Map](#), key drivers of lethal violence included criminal activities (such as kidnapping), armed clashes between hoodlums and security forces, separatist agitation, communal conflicts, gang clashes, mob justice, natural disasters, domestic violence, and human rights abuses by security forces.

This quarterly tracker analyzes patterns and trends of conflict risk and lethal violence, as well as their impact on peace and stability at regional, state, and local levels. It is intended as an update for stakeholders on emerging trends and patterns of violence, rather than a comprehensive conflict analysis. Understanding the underlying drivers, their impacts, and possible mitigation strategies requires a participatory, in-depth qualitative analysis with all relevant stakeholders.

Prevailing conflict issues in the Niger Delta include organized crime, political competition, communal tensions, resource-based disputes, climate change-induced conflicts, and human rights violations. Reported incidents cover a wide range of violent and criminal activities, such as kidnapping, piracy, armed robbery, gang violence, political clashes, and land-related disputes. Other major incidents include disasters, mob justice, separatist agitation,

Heatmap of Conflict Fatalities in the Niger Delta of Nigeria



Heatmap shows concentration of conflict fatalities reported in the Niger Delta from July - September 2025.

Source: All data sources formatted on PIND's P4P Peace Map www.tgpccloud.org/p4p/index.php?m=p4p

clashes between hoodlums and security forces, sexual and gender-based violence, illicit drug and human trafficking, cybercrime, and ritual killings. Key data sources for monitoring these events include the Armed Conflict Location and Event Data ([ACLED](#)), [Nigeria Watch](#), Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) databases, and PIND's Integrated Peace and Development Unit (IPDU) SMS Early Warning System, among others.

The Niger Delta is a highly diverse region, home to over 40 ethnic groups who speak more than 100 languages and dialects. It spans 185 of Nigeria's 774 local government areas (LGAs) across nine of the country's 36 states: Abia, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo, and Rivers.

According to the 2006 population census, the region has over 30 million residents, representing more than 23% of Nigeria's population, with an estimated population density of 265 people per square kilometer.

The Niger Delta, endowed with abundant oil and gas reserves, remains a critical component of Nigeria's economy. Despite these resources, the region faces persistent challenges, including poverty, insecurity and underdevelopment. Historical tensions and the presence of diverse armed groups, including militant, criminal, and ethno-sectarian, have contributed to complex conflict dynamics, which are examined in the following pages.

Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — July to September 2025

Conflict risk and lethal violence in the Niger Delta have been declining since Q2 2025, with Q3 2025 recording the most significant reductions. In Q3, conflict incidents fell by 34%, from 170 in Q2 to 112, while lethal violence declined by 15.3%, with fatalities decreasing from 169 to 143. This trend indicates a notable improvement in peace and stability across the region during the period.

Fatalities from communal conflict, criminal violence, cult-gang clashes, disasters, and gender-based violence all declined during the period. Notably, deaths from gang violence dropped by 67.5%, falling from 40 in Q2 to 13 in Q3, while fatalities from communal conflict decreased by

41%, from 39 to 23 over the same period. Fatalities resulting from disasters also declined significantly, by 75%, from 28 to seven. Criminal violence followed a similar downward trend, with incidents decreasing by 34%, from 91 to 60, while associated fatalities declined slightly by 1.8%, from 109 in Q2 to 107 in Q3.

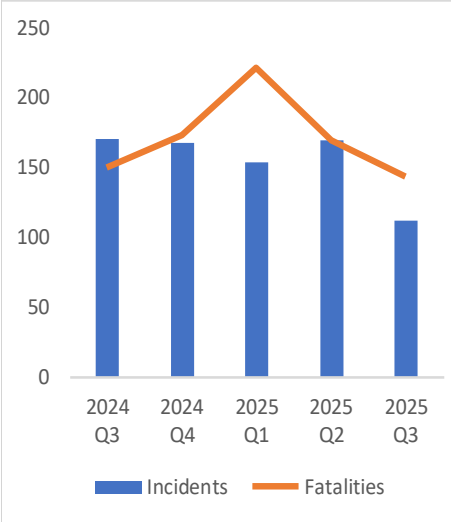
However, the period also witnessed increases in mob justice, armed clashes, and separatist-related violence, including confrontations between separatist militias and government security forces. Mob justice recorded the most significant rise, with fatalities increasing by 100%, from six in Q2 to 12 in Q3. Separatist-related violence increased

by 47.3%, from 19 in Q2 to 28 in Q3, while fatalities from armed clashes rose by 31.5%, from 38 in Q2 to 50 in Q3.

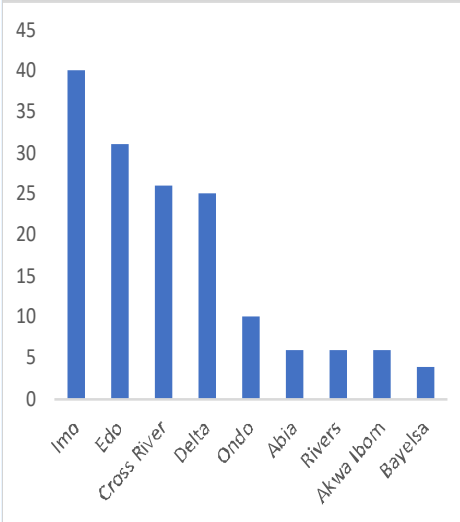
Based on reported fatalities, Imo State, followed by Edo State, recorded the highest levels of lethal violence in the region during the period. At the local level, Ideato North LGA in Imo State and Ikom LGA in Cross River State accounted for the highest number of deaths.

The following pages provide a state-by-state breakdown of the primary conflict issues reported during the quarter, along with an analysis of emerging trends and patterns over time.

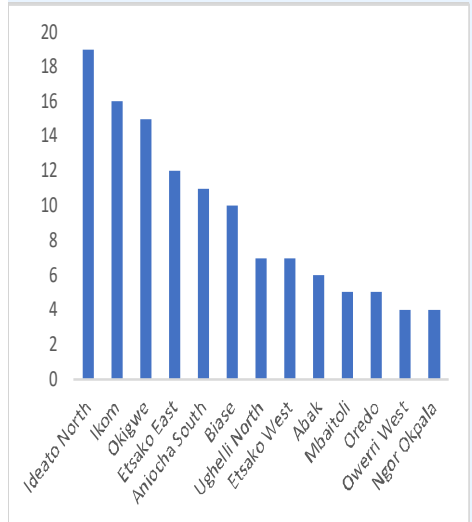
Incidents and Fatalities, Niger Delta Quarterly (Q3 2024 - Q3 2025)



Conflict Fatalities, State Level (July - September 2025)



Conflict Fatalities, LGA Level (July - September 2025)



Data for map and bar charts from ACLED and Nigeria Watch formatted and integrated on PIND’s P4P Peace Map www.tgpccloud.org/p4p/index.php?m=p4p

About this Conflict Tracker

This tracker provides stakeholders with timely information to support analysis and joint planning efforts to promote sustainable peace in the Niger Delta.

To ensure the tracker is comprehensive, please contribute your knowledge by reporting any verified incident of conflict to PIND’s IPDU Early Warning System by texting a message to any of the hotlines: **091 2233 4455**.

Include the relevant state, LGA, town, date, and brief description of the incident. To read the latest conflict trackers and weekly updates, please visit <https://pindfoundation.org/category/conflict-trackers/> or www.p4p-nigerdelta.org/peace-map

Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk and Violence — Abia State

Conflict risks and lethal violence decreased significantly in Abia State during the period. Reported incidents declined by 66.6%, from 12 in Q2 to four in Q3, while conflict-related fatalities decreased by 53.8%, from 13 to six over the same period. Peace Map data (see page 2) also shows that Abia was among the States with the lowest levels of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the quarter. The main drivers of insecurity were criminal activities and communal conflict, with Isuikwuato LGA accounting for the highest number of fatalities in the state during the period.

Violent Criminality

Criminal violence remained a major driver of insecurity in Abia State during the quarter. In July, gunmen dressed in military uniforms reportedly attacked a construction site operated by a Chinese

engineering company in Nunya, Isuikwuato LGA, killing three people, including a driver and a security officer. The attackers, who allegedly arrived on three motorcycles and were armed with assault rifles, also reportedly took away the rifle belonging to the slain security officer.

In August, four suspected kidnappers were reportedly killed during a clash with the police at their hideout in Umuiku Obete Village, Ukwu West LGA. Later that month, another six suspected kidnappers were reportedly killed in a gun duel with the police following an ambush by the gang near one of the kidnappers’ camps around the Abia–Akwa Ibom border area.

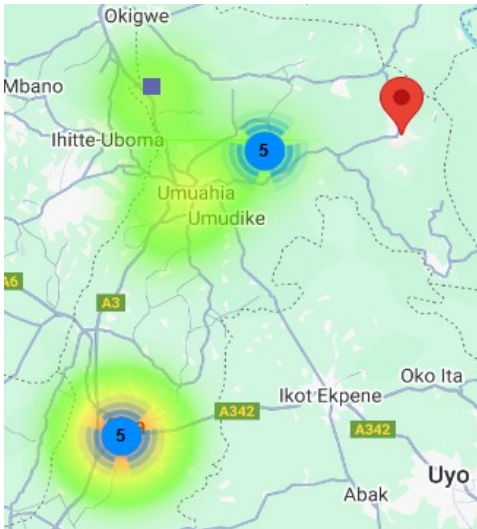
Communal Violence

Communal conflict also posed a significant security challenge during the quarter. In August, a Nigerian

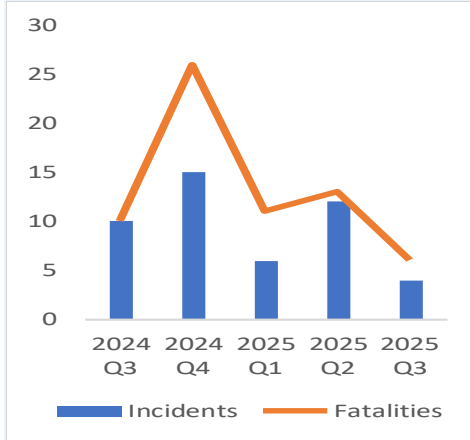
man based in Vietnam, was reportedly killed during a communal clash between Okwu and Umuajata communities in Umuahia South LGA. The violence was linked to a lingering dispute that escalated during the annual New Yam festival.

Other Incidents

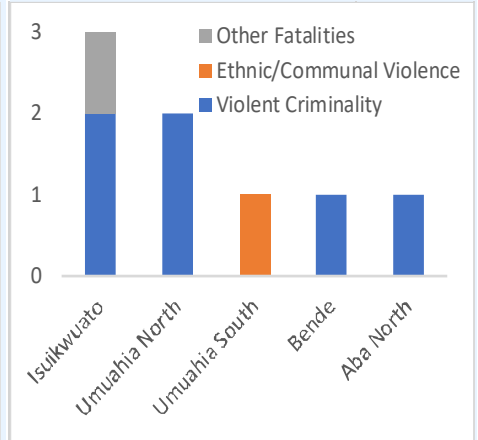
In July, a one-year-old girl was reportedly defiled by a 41-year-old man in Ekipiri Ala Ala community, Ohafia LGA, with the suspect subsequently arrested by the police. In September, several cases of alleged extrajudicial killings of young men and adult males were reported. The incidents were attributed to members of local community vigilante groups, allegedly acting with the backing of some community leaders in Umuogele and Iheorji in Aba South LGA, as well as Nkpaevula in Ugwuonagbo LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Abia State Quarterly Trends (Q3 2024 - Q3 2025)



LGA Level Fatalities, Abia State (July - September 2025)



Data for map and bar charts from ACLED and Nigeria Watch formatted and integrated on PIND’s P4P Peace Map www.tgpccloud.org/p4p/index.php?m=p4p

Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk and Violence — Akwa Ibom State

There were no significant changes in the level of conflict risk and lethal violence in Akwa Ibom State in Q3 2025 compared to Q2. Peace Map data (see page 2) shows that the State remained one of the least violent in the Niger Delta during the period, based on reported conflict-related fatalities. Criminal activities, including kidnapping and illegal arms trafficking, were the primary drivers of insecurity. Most of the reported fatalities were concentrated in Abak and Ibesikpo Asutan LGAs.

Violent Criminality

Criminal violence, including sea robbery and kidnapping for ransom, remained a major driver of insecurity in Akwa Ibom State during the quarter. In July, police reportedly foiled an armed robbery attempt in Mbiokporo community, Etinan LGA, killing one suspect and recovering a locally made firearm. In August, six suspected kidnapers were reportedly killed in a gun duel with the police after

the gang ambushed officers near one of their camps along the Ikot Ukpong–Abak Road in Abak LGA. Two police officers were allegedly injured, and two AK-47 rifles as well as 57 rounds of ammunition were recovered. Also in August, four suspected drug dealers were arrested during raids on known drug hotspots in Uyo.

In September, a young man was reportedly arrested with a cut-to-size double-barrel shotgun and live cartridges in Uyo LGA. That same month, a 37-year-old man reportedly killed his 34-year-old neighbour, a community youth leader, with a machete during a fight in Ibesikpo LGA.

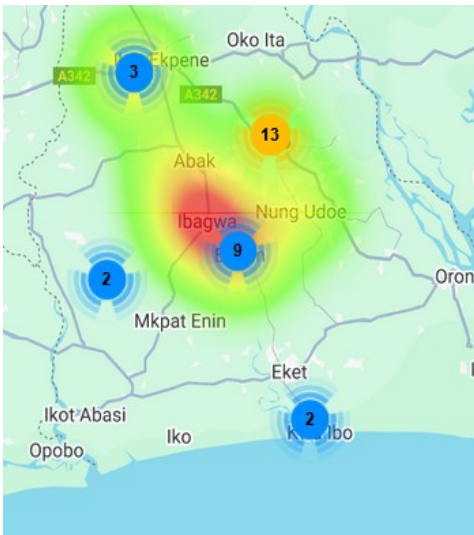
Violence Affecting Women & Girls

Beyond the broader impacts of criminality and communal violence, gender-based violence also posed serious risks to women and girls during the period. In August, a man allegedly conducted an illegal abortion that resulted in the death of a 35-

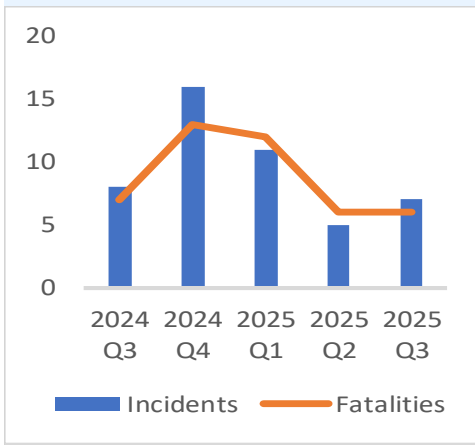
year-old woman in Ikot Obio Odong, Ibesikpo Asutan LGA.

Other Incidents

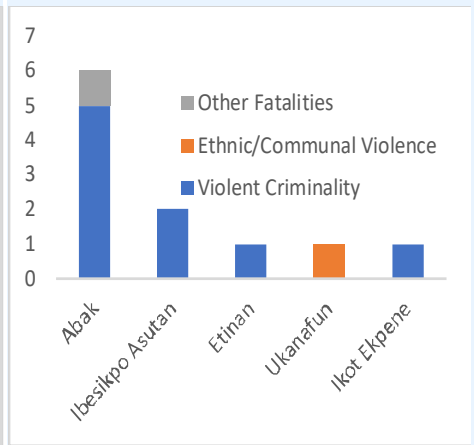
In August, seven suspected cult members were reportedly arrested with a human skull and a firearm at a polytechnic in Ikot Osurua, Ikot Ekpene LGA. Also in August, twenty foreign nationals suspected to be victims of human trafficking were rescued from a compound in Uyo. In the same month, a 41-year-old businessman was reportedly killed at a security checkpoint in Ukanafun LGA by a soldier who allegedly fled with the victim’s car. The vehicle was later tracked and found with a soldier in a nearby hotel.



Incidents and Fatalities, Akwa Ibom State Quarterly Trends (Q3 2024 - Q3 2025)



LGA Level Fatalities, Akwa Ibom (July - September 2025)



Data for map and bar charts from ACLED and Nigeria Watch formatted and integrated on PIND’s P4P Peace Map www.tgpccloud.org/p4p/index.php?m=p4p

Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk and Violence — Bayelsa State

Bayelsa State experienced a significant decline in conflict risks and lethal violence in Q3 2025, with reported conflict-related fatalities decreasing by 81%, from 21 in Q2 to four in Q3. According to Peace Map data (see page 2), Bayelsa recorded the lowest number of conflict-related deaths in the Niger Delta during the period. The main drivers of insecurity were criminal activities and communal conflict. Most of the reported fatalities occurred in Southern Ijaw, Brass, and Yenagoa LGAs.

Violent Criminality

Organized criminal violence, including kidnapping and armed robbery, remained a major security challenge in Bayelsa State during the quarter. In July, police reportedly arrested six suspects in connection with the vandalism and theft of solar-powered streetlights in Yenagoa, the state capital. In August, suspected cultists allegedly robbed and killed a police officer who was returning from work in Amarata, Yenagoa LGA. They reportedly stole

his phone and other valuables before killing him. In a reprisal operation, police officers ransacked the community and arrested several residents.

Also in August, the corpse of a real estate mogul was reportedly discovered by police in a swampy forest in Otuokpoti, Ogbia LGA, days after he had been declared missing. He was reportedly abducted and shot in the head. In September, gunmen reportedly killed a man in Beletiam, Brass LGA. A suspect was later arrested following the intervention of the State Government and security agencies.

allegedly carried out as punishment for his perceived support for the military’s efforts to dislodge criminal gangs involved in illegal oil bunkering and crude oil refining.

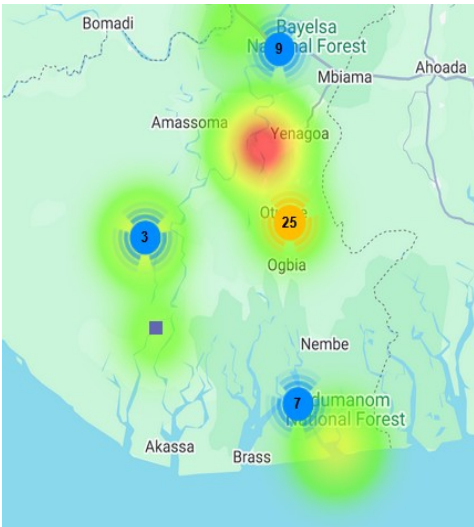
Also in July, a farmer was reportedly attacked and injured by armed herdsmen in Kaiama, Kolokuma/Opokuma LGA. The incident triggered a protest by hundreds of youths demanding the expulsion of armed herdsmen from their communities. Security forces reportedly opened fire to disperse the protesters, though no fatalities were recorded.

Communal Violence

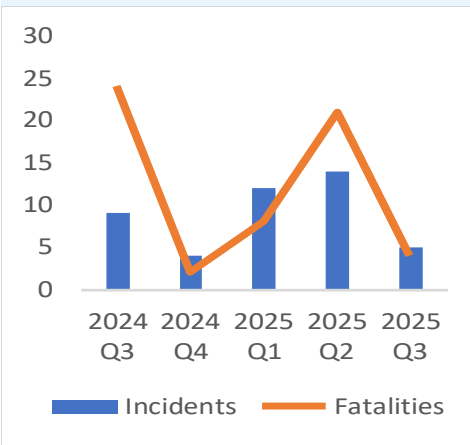
Communal conflict was a key driver of lethal violence and insecurity in the State during the quarter. In July, unidentified armed men reportedly attacked and killed the chairman of a Community Development Committee (CDC) in Igbomotoru 1, Southern Ijaw LGA. The killing occurred amid intra-community tensions and was

Violence Against Women & Girls

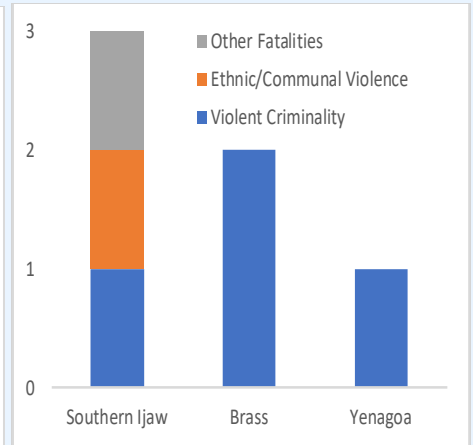
Alongside the broader effects of criminal and communal violence on women and girls, specific incidents of gender-based violence were also reported. In September, a woman was reportedly killed by unknown assailants for suspected ritual purposes in Egweama, Brass LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Bayelsa State Quarterly Trends (Q3 2024 - Q3 2025)



LGA Level Fatalities, Bayelsa State (July - September 2025)



Data for map and bar charts from ACLED and Nigeria Watch formatted and integrated on PIND’s P4P Peace Map www.tgpcloud.org/p4p/index.php?m=p4p

Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk and Violence — Cross River State

Conflict risks and lethal violence in Cross River State rose sharply in Q3 2025, with reported fatalities increasing by 271.4%, from seven in Q2 to 26 in Q3. Peace Map data (see page 2) also shows that Cross River ranked among the Niger Delta states with the highest levels of lethal violence during the period. Communal clashes and organized criminal activities were the primary drivers of insecurity, with most incidents concentrated in Ikom and Biase LGAs.

Violent Criminality

Criminal violence remained a major conflict risk and security concern in Cross River State during the quarter. In July, gunmen allegedly opened fire sporadically and abducted a woman from her shop at Bassey Duke Street in Anantigha, Calabar South LGA. In August, a 61-year-old man was reportedly arrested with multiple firearms and 128 live cartridges in Abo Emeh, Boki LGA. In September, pirates reportedly abducted over 17 passengers from a boat along the waterways in Calabar, Calabar Municipal LGA. Additionally in September, a 23-year-old man was reportedly hacked to death

by a Junior Secondary School student during a fight in Ugboro, Bekwarra LGA.

Gang/Cult Violence

In July, a fatality was reported during a clash between Vikings and Ku Klux Klan cult gangs in Akam, Ikom LGA. Five more persons were reportedly killed in reprisal attacks. In September, two people were reportedly killed in reprisal clashes between Ku Klux Klan and Klans Konfraternity (KK) in Okuni, Ikom LGA.

Communal Violence

Land dispute was a major driver of violence and insecurity during the quarter. In July, one person was reportedly killed in a land dispute between Mbazarem in Vandeikya LGA, Benue State, and Abonkip in Obudu LGA, Cross River State. In the same month, Biakpan militia reportedly killed six Etono militia members in Biase LGA, allegedly in reprisal for the killing of four Biakpan militia members the previous day. In September, several people were reportedly killed during clashes between Ochon in Obubra LGA and Alesi in Ikom

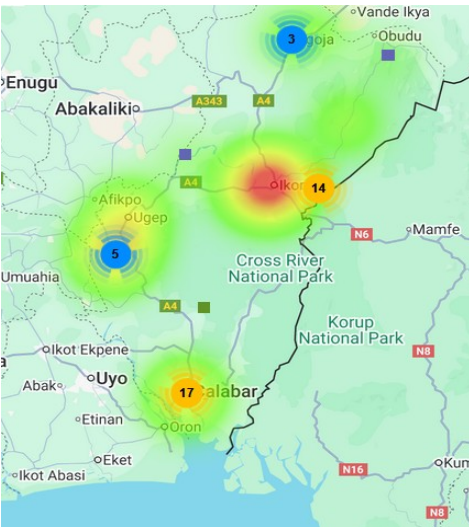
LGA. In another incident, two people were reportedly killed in a land-related clash involving Ekukunela, Alesi, Agbragba, and Okosoro in Ikom LGA, and Ochon, Odun, and Okom in Obubra LGA.

Protest

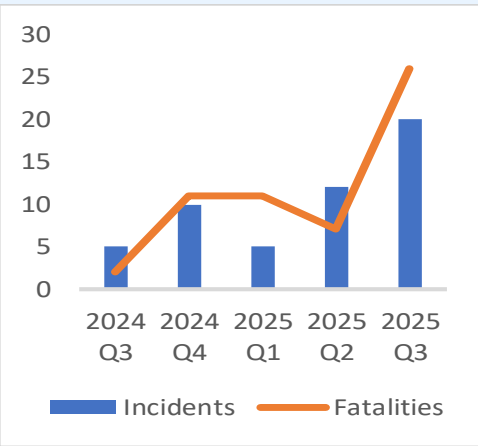
In July, farmers protested in Bendeghe and Etomi in Etung LGA against the alleged government plan to privatize a cocoa estate in their community. In August, nine workers of a quarry company in Obung, Akamkpa LGA, protested over alleged unfair dismissal. The protesters blocked roads, damaged company vehicles, burned the residence of a local chief, and held several staff hostage.

Other Incidents

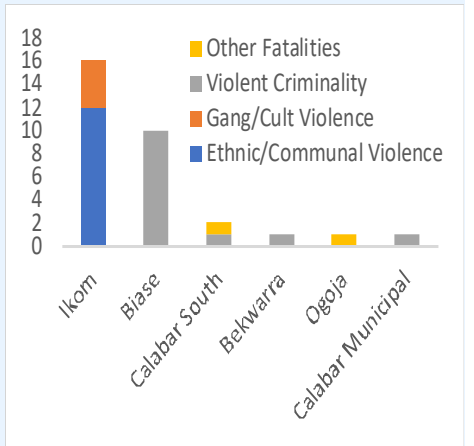
In August, a 23-year-old preacher was reportedly shot dead by a police officer attached to the governor's residence in the state capital. During the same month, a man in Akpet, Biase LGA, was reportedly attacked by a mob after being accused of practicing witchcraft. In September, a robbery suspect was reportedly killed by a mob in Calabar, Calabar Municipal LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Cross River State Quarterly Trends (Q3 2024 - Q3 2025)



LGA Level Fatalities, Cross River (July - September 2025)



Data for map and bar charts from ACLED and Nigeria Watch formatted and integrated on PIND's P4P Peace Map www.tgpccloud.org/p4p/index.php?m=p4p

Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk and Violence — Delta State

Delta State experienced a decline in conflict risks and lethal violence during the period. Reported incidents decreased by 41.8%, from 43 in Q2 to 25 in Q3, while fatalities dropped by 19.3%, from 31 in Q2 to 25 in Q3. Despite this decline, Peace Map data (see page 2) indicates that Delta remained among the States with the highest number of conflict-related fatalities in the Niger Delta during the period. The main drivers of insecurity were criminal activities, communal clashes, cult-related gang violence, and gender-based violence. Aniocha South and Ughelli North LGAs recorded the highest number of fatalities in the State.

Violent Criminality

Organized criminal violence, particularly armed robbery and kidnapping for ransom, remained a major security concern in Delta State during the period. In July, soldiers reportedly clashed with an armed group in Ogwashi-Uku, Aniocha South LGA, killing six gunmen, arresting five others, and recovering four locally made guns and ₦5 million. Also in July, police officers allegedly engaged armed robbers along the East–West Road in Unenurhue near Ewreni, Ughelli North LGA, killing six suspects and arresting two others. In August, police reportedly killed three suspected

kidnappers and recovered ₦2.4 million, arms, and other valuables in Otulu, Aniocha South LGA.

In September, an Army officer was allegedly abducted by gunmen from his lodge after attending a ceremony in Kpakiamo, Bomadi LGA. That same month, two suspected kidnappers were reportedly killed in a gun battle with police in Nniogbo Owa Ekei, Boji-Boji Owa, Ika North East LGA. Additionally, police arrested two suspected armed robbers who were allegedly targeting churches in Ogwashi-Uku, Aniocha South LGA.

Communal Violence

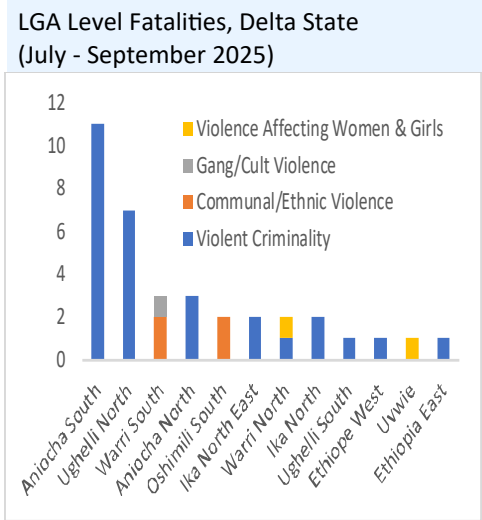
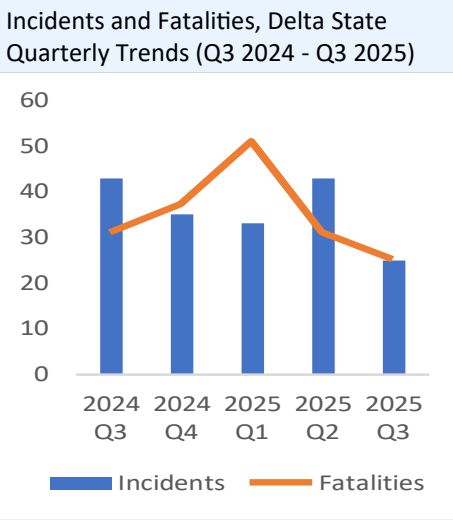
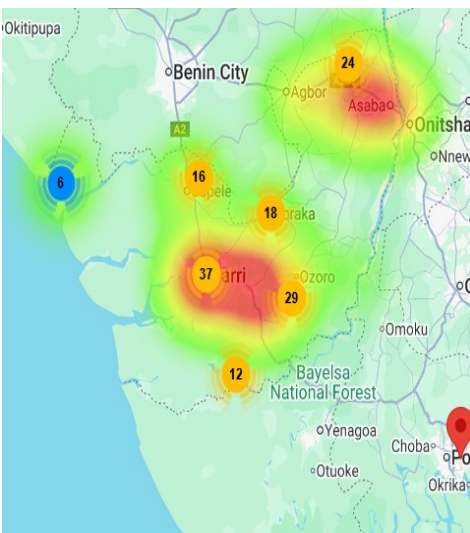
Communal tensions, particularly herder–farmer clashes and inter-ethnic disputes, were significant drivers of lethal violence and insecurity in the State during the quarter. In July, two farmers were reportedly killed by suspected armed herdsmen in Ubulu-Okiti, Aniocha South LGA. In August, suspected armed herdsmen allegedly attacked and killed a farmer in Jesse, Ethiope West LGA, following a dispute over crop destruction by cattle.

In September, Ijaw youths protested the alleged removal of posters for the coronation anniversary of the Ogbe-Ijoh traditional ruler in Warri South West LGA. Also in September, an Itsekiri

community in Warri South LGA reportedly urged the government to halt alleged incursions into its territory by an Ijaw community. In the same month, a community leader was reportedly shot dead during a clash between Itsekiri and Urhobo youths in Iyara, Warri South LGA. Additionally, soldiers allegedly linked to a company owned by a former militant leader reportedly killed a vigilante leader in Pessu, Warri South LGA.

Violence Against Women & Girls

In addition to the broader impacts of criminal and communal violence on women and girls, several incidents of gender-based violence were reported during the quarter. In September, a mob attacked and killed a woman in Agbarho, Ughelli North LGA, over allegations that she attempted to abduct a seven-year-old child. The mob justice occurred against the backdrop of ongoing cases of child abductions in the community. In another incident, a 13-year-old girl was reportedly killed and secretly buried by her father in Ugbolokposo, Uvwie LGA. The suspect was said to have separated from the victim’s mother and remarried.



Data for map and bar charts from ACLED and Nigeria Watch formatted and integrated on PIND’s P4P Peace Map www.tgpccloud.org/p4p/index.php?m=p4p

Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk and Violence — Edo State

In Edo State, conflict risks and insecurity showed a mixed trajectory during the period. Although reported incidents declined by 28%, from 25 in Q2 to 18 in Q3, conflict-related fatalities rose sharply by 106.6%, increasing from 15 in Q2 to 31 in Q3. Peace Map data (see page 2) further shows that Edo remained among the States with the highest number of conflict-related fatalities in the Niger Delta during the quarter. The main drivers of violence and insecurity were criminal activities and cult-related gang clashes, with Etsako East and Etsako West LGAs recording the highest number of fatalities in the state.

Violent Criminality

Organized criminal violence, particularly armed robbery and kidnapping for ransom, remained a major source of insecurity in the state during the quarter. In July, the Chief Imam and chapter president of the Muslim Students’ Society of Nigeria (MSSN) was allegedly kidnapped in Uromi, Esan North-East LGA. Also in July, gunmen killed two people and abducted others, including a 12-year-old girl who was later killed during a rescue

operation in Etsako East LGA. In another July incident, gunmen attacked a Catholic seminary in Agenebode, Etsako East LGA, killing a security officer and kidnapping three seminarians.

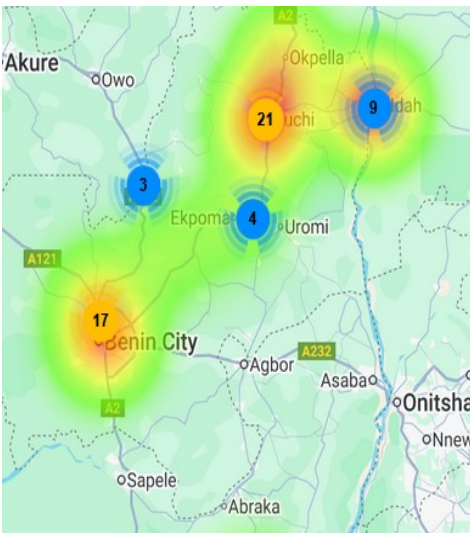
Still in July, a 12-year-old girl was reportedly killed during a shootout between police operatives and suspected kidnapers at Obe Hill, Etsako East LGA. In Benin City, a police officer escorting an expatriate was shot dead by armed robbers who ambushed them shortly after a cash withdrawal from a bank. In August, a farmer and retired teacher was reportedly abducted and killed by bandits in Uzairue, Etsako West LGA, while returning home. In September, a 42-year-old passenger was allegedly arrested for unlawful possession of firearms along the Benin–Lagos highway. That same month, eight personnel of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) and a civilian were reportedly shot dead by suspected kidnapers who abducted a Chinese expatriate working at a Cement factory in Okpella, Etsako East LGA. Police also rescued 16 kidnapped victims during the period.

Gang/Cult Violence

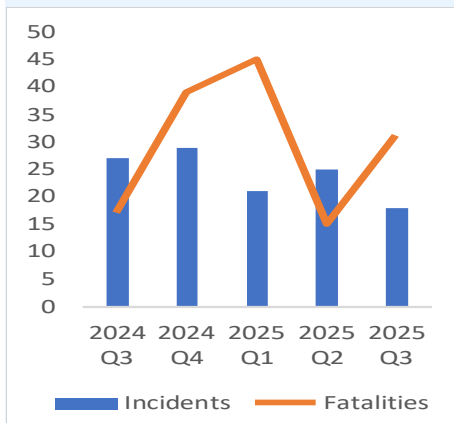
Clashes between rival cult gangs continued to drive fatalities and insecurity in the State. In July, eight people were reportedly killed in cult-related clashes across several locations in Benin City, including Ugbowo, Oluku, Airport Road, and Ovbiogie. That same month, three members of the Edo State Security Corps (vigilantes) were allegedly killed by suspected cultists in Benin City, while another person was injured. In August, a young man reportedly died following repeated physical drilling during a cult initiation process in Auch, Etsako West LGA.

Other Incidents

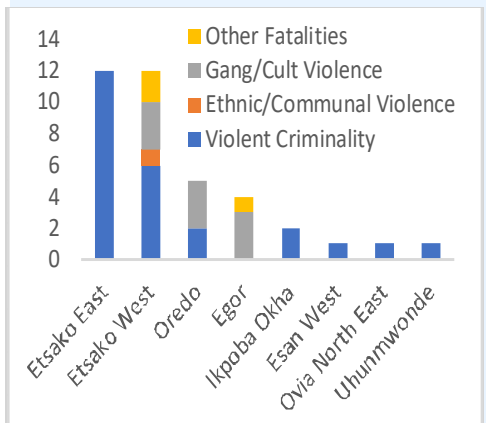
In July, a 12-year-old pupil was swept away by floodwaters in Uselu, Egor LGA, while on his way to sit for an examination. He fell into an open gutter and drowned. Also in July, two students of the Federal Polytechnic, Auch, were reportedly killed and six others injured when thugs invaded the venue of the Student Union Government (SUG) election and carted away ballot boxes.



Incidents and Fatalities, Edo State Quarterly Trends (Q3 2024 - Q3 2025)



LGA Level Fatalities, Edo State (July - September 2025)



Data for map and bar charts from ACLED and Nigeria Watch formatted and integrated on PIND’s P4P Peace Map www.tgpccloud.org/p4p/index.php?m=p4p

Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk and Violence — Imo State

In Imo State, there were no significant changes in conflict risks or lethal violence in Q3 2025 compared to Q2. Reported incidents declined slightly by 11%, from 18 in Q2 to 16 in Q3, while conflict-related fatalities dropped marginally by 2.4%, from 41 to 40 within the same period. Despite this modest decline, Peace Map data (see page 2) shows that Imo remained the State with the highest number of conflict-related fatalities in the Niger Delta during the quarter. The main drivers of lethal violence and insecurity were criminal activities, communal clashes, and violent separatist agitation, particularly confrontations between separatist militias and security forces. Ideato North recorded the highest number of fatalities, followed by Okigwe LGA.

Violent Criminality

Criminal violence resulted in several fatalities in the State during the quarter. In August, gunmen reportedly killed two people and kidnapped two others in Umuike, Owerri West LGA. That same month, a terror kingpin allegedly shot three of his gang members dead in Okigwe LGA over accusations that they robbed civilians with his weapons. A video of the execution later circulated online.

Separatist Agitation

Violent separatist agitation, particularly clashes between separatist militias and government security forces, was a major driver of insecurity during the quarter. In July, militias allegedly affiliated with the Eastern Security Network (ESN), the paramilitary wing of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), reportedly attacked Ndi-Ejezie, Umualaoma, and Ndiakuwata Uno communities in Arondizuogu, Ideato North LGA, killing more than seven residents. Also in July, separatist militias allegedly ambushed and killed two police officers on patrol near Old Gariki along the Okigwe–Umuahia Road in Okigwe LGA. In a separate incident the same month, separatist militias allegedly killed a Department of State Services (DSS) operative and injured three police officers along a highway in Okigwe LGA. Another July incident involved separatist fighters who opened fire on a police team in Umueze, Mbaitoli LGA, killing a police officer and a civilian.

In August, soldiers reportedly clashed with separatist militias in Ndi-Ejezie, Ideato North LGA, killing one militia member and recovering arms, ammunition, and an improvised explosive device (IED). That same month, separatist fighters

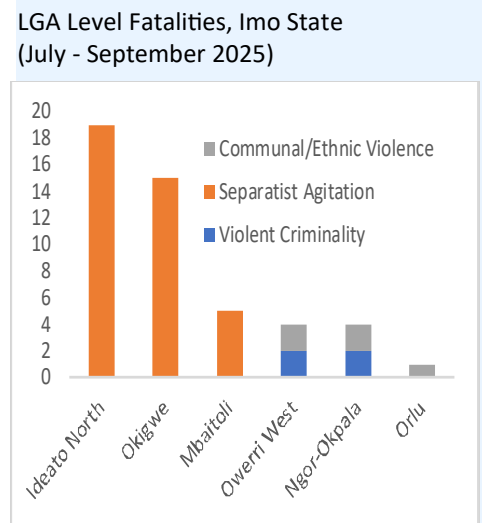
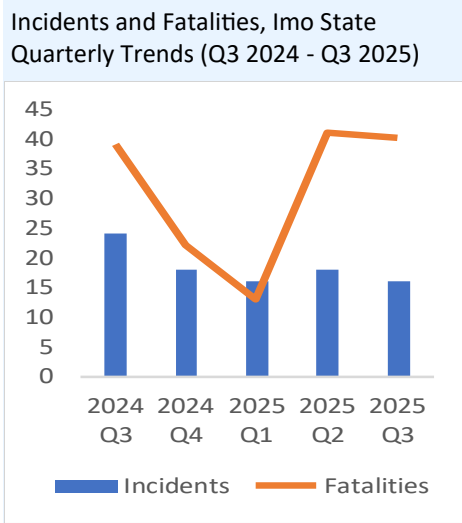
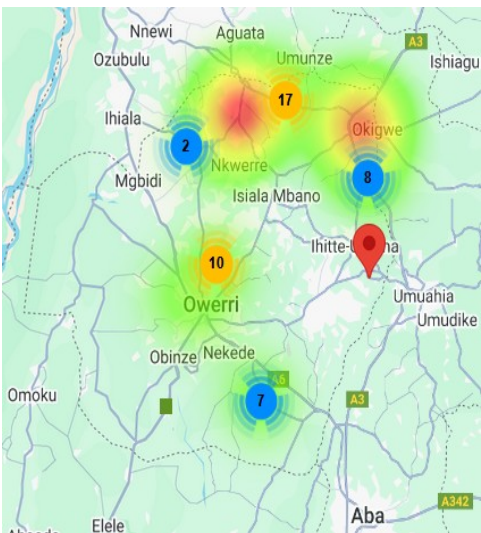
allegedly killed two police officers attached to the Majority Leader of the Ebonyi State House of Assembly in Okigwe LGA. In September, a former local council chairman and ex-member of the State Assembly was reportedly abducted by separatist militias in Onuimo LGA.

Communal Violence

Communal violence, including clashes between herders and farmers, also contributed to fatalities during the period. In August, armed herdsmen reportedly clashed with members of a local defense militia in Amakohia, Owerri West LGA, killing two people and abducting another. In September, four security personnel were allegedly killed during a shootout over disputed community land in Mbashisi, Ngor-Okpala LGA. The officers were reportedly part of a team guarding the contested land, which has been a long-standing source of tension among six communities.

Other Incidents

In August, a 39-year-old man reportedly stabbed his 75-year-old father to death during a dispute over proceeds from a land sale in Amaifeke, Orlu LGA.



Data for map and bar charts from ACLED and Nigeria Watch formatted and integrated on PIND’s P4P Peace Map www.tgpccloud.org/p4p/index.php?m=p4p

Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk and Violence — Ondo State

Lethal violence and insecurity declined moderately in Ondo State in Q3 2025 compared to the previous quarter. Reported fatalities decreased by 54.5%, falling from 22 in Q2 to 10 in Q3. Despite this improvement, Peace Map data (see page 2) shows that Ondo remained among the States with relatively high levels of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the period. Criminal activities, gender-based violence, and communal tensions were the primary drivers of insecurity. Most of the reported fatalities were recorded in Akure North, Akure South, Odigbo, Okitipupa, Ondo West, and Ondo East LGAs.

Violent Criminality

Criminal violence, particularly kidnapping for ransom, homicide, and mob justice, was a major driver of insecurity in the State during the quarter. In July, bandits reportedly abducted seven farmers while they were harvesting palm fruits in Itaogbolu, Akure North LGA. In the same month, a man allegedly under the influence of hard drugs killed his three children with a machete in Oba-Ile,

Akure North LGA; he was subsequently lynched by a mob. Also in July, a 26-year-old man reportedly killed his 17-year-old brother for alleged ritual purposes in Odigbo community, Odigbo LGA, and was lynched by angry residents. Additionally, a middle-aged man was reportedly stabbed to death by his girlfriend during a fight in Okitipupa community, Okitipupa LGA.

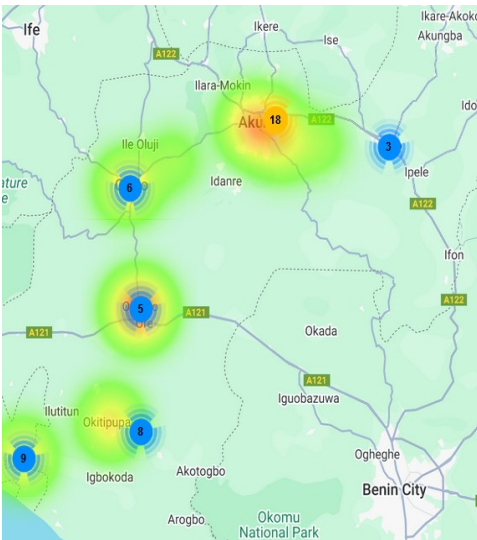
In another July incident, an operative of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) was reportedly ambushed and shot dead by suspected drug peddlers at Ita Nla, Ondo West LGA. In August, security operatives reportedly intercepted a vehicle transporting crystal meth and other hard drugs in Ilara-Mokin, Ifedore LGA. In September, a gunrunner and three accomplices were reportedly arrested for supplying firearms to criminal gangs in Irele community, Irele LGA. Also in August, a 25-year-old commercial motorcyclist was dispossessed of his motorcycle and killed by gunmen in Ondo Town, Ondo West LGA.

Communal Violence

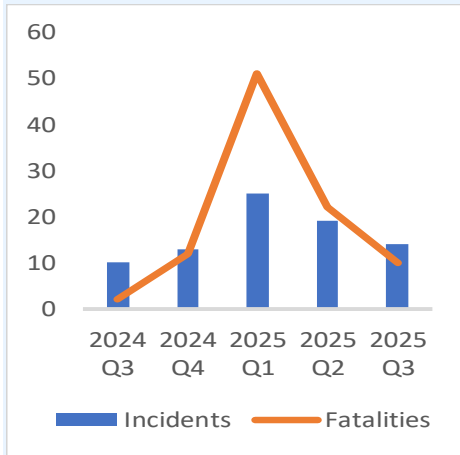
Communal violence, particularly clashes between herders and farmers, was another major driver of lethal violence and insecurity during the quarter. In August, for instance, tensions escalated in Ipogun, Ifedore LGA, following the alleged invasion and destruction of farmlands by herdsmen.

Violence Affecting Women & Girls

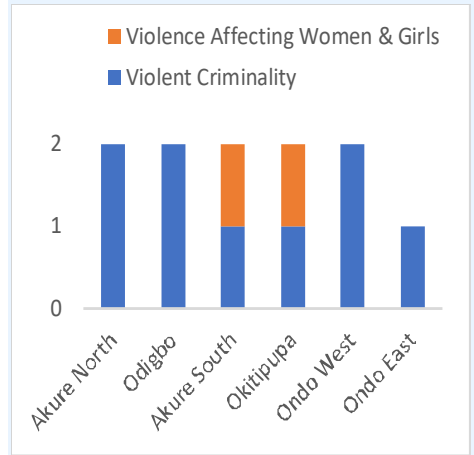
In addition to the broader impacts of criminal and communal violence on women and girls, several incidents of gender-based violence were recorded. In July, a female student was reportedly murdered by her boyfriend in Akungba-Akoko, Akoko South LGA. In August, a 17-year-old girl was reportedly raped by two commercial motorcyclists in Akure, Akure South LGA. The same month, a 15-year-old girl was reportedly rescued from a forced marriage to a 52-year-old man in Idoani, Ose LGA. In September, a 16-year-old girl was allegedly raped and impregnated by her 53-year-old uncle in Igbado, Ondo West LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Ondo State Quarterly Trends (Q3 2024 - Q3 2025)



LGA Level Fatalities, Ondo State (July - September 2025)



Data for map and bar charts from ACLED and Nigeria Watch formatted and integrated on PIND's P4P Peace Map www.tgpccloud.org/p4p/index.php?m=p4p

Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk and Violence — Rivers State

Rivers State experienced a significant decline in conflict risks and lethal violence in Q3 2025 compared to Q2. Reported conflict-related incidents dropped sharply, while fatalities decreased by 76%, falling from 25 in Q2 to six in Q3. Peace Map data (see page 2) also shows that Rivers was among the Niger Delta states with the lowest levels of lethal violence during the period. Criminal activities and clashes between rival cult gangs were the primary drivers of insecurity. Most of the reported fatalities occurred in Etche, Port Harcourt, Obio/Akpor, Emohua, and Ikwerre LGAs.

Violent Criminality

Criminal violence remained a major security concern in the State during the quarter, resulting in multiple fatalities and kidnappings. In July, a female undergraduate student allegedly set her 32-year-old boyfriend on fire during a disagreement in Choba, Obio/Akpor LGA. In September, gunmen reportedly kidnapped a man in Igwuruta, Ikwerre LGA, killed him after collecting a ransom of 6.5 million naira, and fled before police later uncovered their hideout and arrested three suspects. Also in September, kidnappers allegedly abducted another resident in Igwuruta, Ikwerre LGA, and released the victim after a ransom of 3.5

million naira was paid. In the same month, a female patent medicine dealer, popularly known as a *chemist*, was reportedly robbed and abducted in Choba, Obio/Akpor LGA, and was released after a ransom of 309,000 naira was paid.

Gang/Cult Violence

Cult-related violence was also a major driver of insecurity during the quarter. In July, a 300-level student of the Ignatius Ajuru University of Education was reportedly shot dead by members of a rival cult gang in Rumuolumeni, Obio/Akpor LGA. In another July incident, suspected cult members attacked and killed a community leader from Obelle while he was attending a meeting in Omuwoka village, Emohua LGA. The attack triggered panic and caused some residents to flee the community for safety.

Violence Affecting Women & Girls

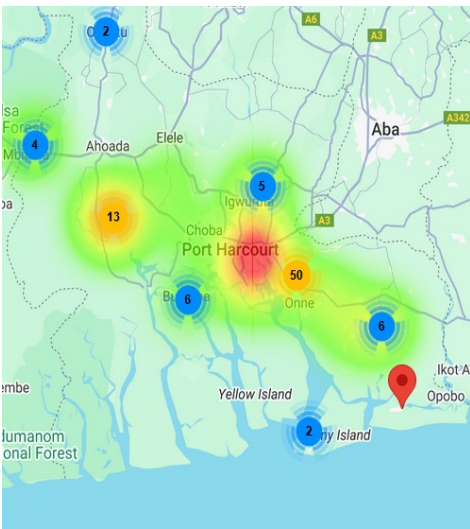
Beyond the broader impacts of criminality and cult violence, gender-based violence posed serious risks to women and girls in the State during the quarter. Several incidents of domestic violence were recorded. In July, a 44-year-old woman was reportedly killed by her 23-year-old boyfriend with

a machete in Umuebule, Etche LGA. In August, a man reportedly stabbed his lover to death during an argument at Mile 1 in Diobu, Port Harcourt LGA.

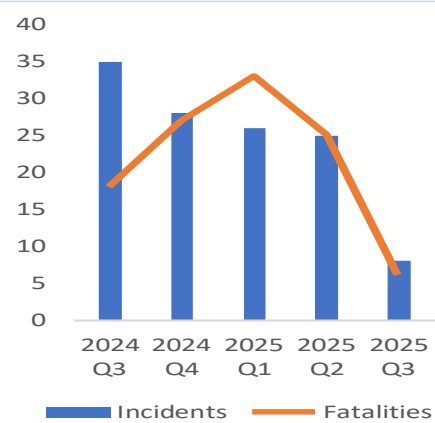
Other Incidents

In July, a police inspector was allegedly stabbed to death by soldiers during a misunderstanding at a burial ceremony in Amakumba, Etche LGA. The incident reportedly occurred when police officers attempted to verify the identities of the soldiers, leading to a confrontation. In August, protesters from Rumuosi, Obio/Akpor LGA, barricaded the Port Harcourt International Airport Road over alleged land grabbing by an indigene of the neighboring Rumuoghulu community. The protesters also set fire to three bulldozers found on the disputed land.

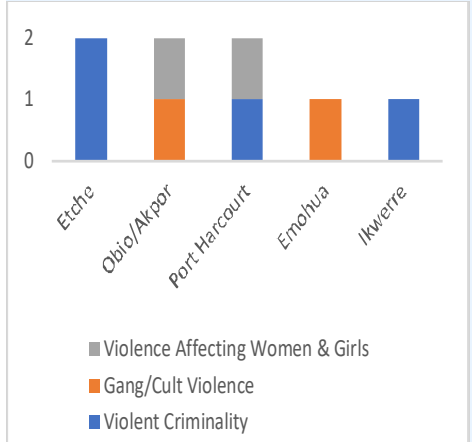
In September, a resident doctor at the Rivers State University Teaching Hospital (RSUTH) reportedly collapsed and died after allegedly working a grueling 72-hour call duty in Port Harcourt LGA. Also in September, staff and contractors working on one of the Nigeria Liquefied Natural Gas (NLNG) projects in Bonny Island, Bonny LGA, staged a protest over alleged excessive tax deductions from their salaries.



Incidents and Fatalities, Rivers State Quarterly Trends (Q3 2024 - Q3 2025)



LGA Level Fatalities, Rivers State (July - September 2025)



Data for map and bar charts from ACLED and Nigeria Watch formatted and integrated on PIND's P4P Peace Map www.tgpccloud.org/p4p/index.php?m=p4p

About Us

PIND



The Foundation for Partnership Initiatives in the Niger Delta (PIND) is a nonprofit organization that promotes peace and equitable economic growth in Nigeria’s Niger Delta region through multi-stakeholder partnerships.

PIND implements collaborative market-based, community-owned programs to mitigate conflicts and boost economic opportunities for local businesses, ensuring that economic progress occurs in a systemic, inclusive, and sustainable manner. Headquartered in Abuja, Nigeria, PIND also has a Washington, D.C.-based counterpart known as the Niger Delta Partnership Initiative (NDPI).

PIND has developed an interactive Peace Map to gather data on peace and conflict for validation, triangulation, and multi-stakeholder collaboration. With over 55,000 data points on conflict that dates back to 2009, the Peace Map is one of the most comprehensive data set on conflict publicly available in Nigeria.

The Projects



P4P: Partners for Peace (P4P) is a network of peace actors whose mission is to build social capital around peacebuilding by amplifying the voices of positive actors, and collaborating on activities for conflict early warning and prevention. The network includes stakeholders from community-based organizations, civil society, and the general public committed to promoting peaceable livelihoods.

IPDU: The Integrated Peace and Development Unit (IPDU) of PIND’s Peacebuilding Program responds to emerging threats by mobilizing relevant actors and resources for preventive interventions. It provides operational-level support to stakeholders through research, capacity building, and applied learning, all aimed at the early identification and mitigation of potential drivers of conflict and instability.

Our Services

PIND’s Integrated Peace and Development Unit (IPDU) provides technical support to stakeholders and implementing partners in the public and private sectors. Leveraging our in-house team of subject-matter experts and a network of partners on the ground, and drawing on our over 10 years of experience in peacebuilding and archiving of conflict data and research, we offer technical support to both national and international stakeholders in conflict early warning/response, and production of data-driven conflict reports.

Contact Us

Inquiries: PINDfoundation.org

Contacts: info@PINDfoundation.org +234 (0) 9 291 0454.

What do you think about the report? - [We value your feedback](#)

Report Incidents: IPDU Early Warning System

Report any verified conflict incident to the IPDU SMS early warning system:

Text report to **091 2233 4455**.

Incident Details: Include the State, LGA, Town, Date, and brief description.