

Niger Delta Quarterly Conflict Trends

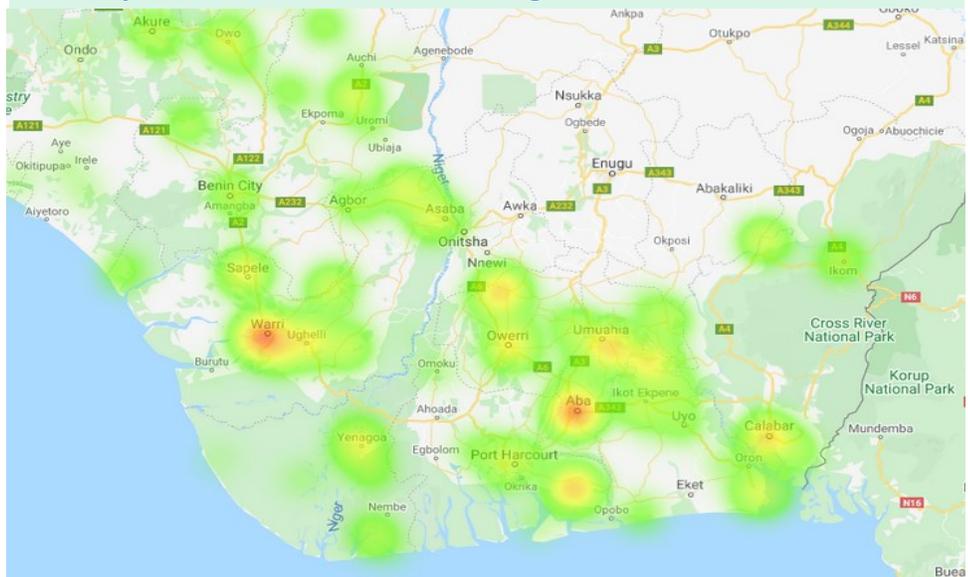
January to March 2021

There were significant changes in the trends and patterns of conflict risk and lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the first quarter of 2021. There were outbreaks of additional conflict risks and an increase in reported incidents of lethal violence during the period, compared to the fourth quarter of 2020 (See page 2). According to data uploaded to the P4P Peace Map (www.tgpccloud.org/p4p/index.php?m=p4p), criminality, communal conflict and land disputes, anti-police insurgency, separatist agitations and gang violence were the major causes of lethal violence during the period.

This quarterly tracker looks at the trends and patterns of conflict risk factors and incidents of violence, and the related pressures on peace and stability at the regional, state and local levels. It is not designed as a conflict analysis, but rather it is intended to update stakeholders on patterns and trends in violence. Understanding the deeper conflict drivers, implications, and mitigating options requires a robust participatory, qualitative analysis of these trends by local stakeholders in affected communities, including women, traditional authorities, political leaders, youths, private sector actors, and others.

Conflict issues in the Niger Delta include organized criminality, communal tensions, political competition and resource-based conflicts. Incidents include kidnapping, armed robbery, piracy, militancy, cultism, election violence, sexual violence, human trafficking, ritual killing, mob violence, communal violence, land disputes, targeted violence against security operatives,

Heatmap of Conflict Fatalities in the Niger Delta



Heatmap shows concentration of conflict fatalities reported in the Niger Delta from January - March 2021.

Source: All data sources formatted for the P4P Peace Map www.tgpccloud.org/p4p/index.php?m=p4p

extra-judicial killing and protests. Data sources include ACLED (www.acleddata.com), Nigeria Watch (www.nigeriawatch.org), VAWG Sources (focused on Violence Against Women and Girls), CIEPD (<https://ciepdwc.crowdmap.com>), the IPDU SMS early warning system, and others.

The Niger Delta comprises 185 out of the 774 local government areas and covers 9 out of the 36 states of Nigeria: Abia, Akwa Ibom, Bayelsa, Cross River, Delta, Edo, Imo, Ondo and Rivers. With over 30 million people, according to a 2006 population census, and an estimated population density of 265 people per square kilometer, the region accounts for more than 23 percent of Nigeria's

population. The region is highly heterogeneous with over 40 ethnic groups who speak more than 100 languages and dialects.

Fishing and farming are historically the main occupations in the region. The region contains vast reserves of oil and gas, which play an important role in the Nigerian economy. In spite of these abundant natural resources, the Niger Delta is marked by poverty, economic underdevelopment, inequality, and environmental degradation. Historical tensions and a proliferation of armed groups (militant, criminal, and ethno-sectarian) contribute to many of the conflict dynamics described in the following pages.

Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — January to March 2021

There were significant changes in the levels of conflict risk and lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the first quarter of 2021, compared to the fourth quarter of 2020. Insecurity during the period was driven mainly by criminality, targeted attacks on security personnel, land disputes, communal conflict, cult clashes, and mob violence.

There was a rise in violent criminality during the quarter. Kidnapping, robbery and piracy, as well as clashes between bandits and security forces caused over 60 fatalities. There was also an escalation of anti-police insurgency. Attacks against the police and other security operatives caused more than 35 fatalities during the quarter.

There was also an increase in communal conflict during the quarter. Communal conflict over land and boundary disputes, including the herder-farmer conflict, caused 95 fatalities during the period. Violent communal conflict was prevalent in Akwa Ibom, Edo, Delta and Cross River State.

At the regional level, there was a decrease in the level of gang/cult related violence during the quarter. However, gang/cult violence caused more than 10 fatalities in Delta State, driven largely by reprisal killings and battles for supremacy and territorial control among rival cult gangs, as well as criminality. Vigilante and mob violence caused more than 15 fatalities during the period.

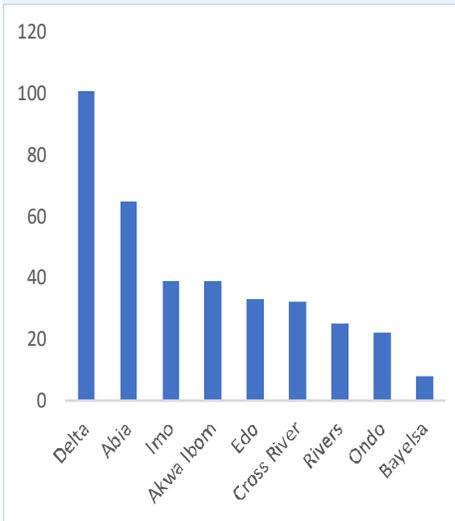
Delta, followed by Abia State recorded the highest number of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the quarter, based on reported fatalities. The LGAs with the highest number of reported fatalities during the period were Aba North (Abia), Ikwuano (Abia), Orlu (Imo), Ovia North East (Edo), Mbo (Akwa Ibom), Ughelli North (Delta), Obubra (Cross River), Oshimili North (Delta), Sapele (Delta), Udu (Delta), Owerri Municipal (Imo), Warri South (Delta), Calabar Municipal (Cross River), Owo (Ondo), and Isoko South (Delta).

The following pages provide a breakdown by State as to the main issues reported during the quarter and the trends in those issues over time.

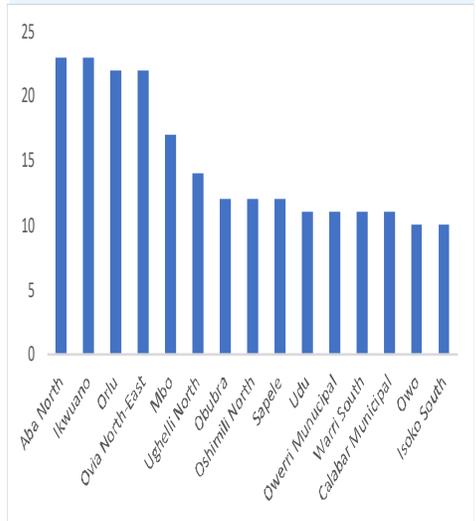
Incidents and Fatalities, Niger Delta Quarterly (Q1 2020 - Q1 2021)



Conflict Fatalities, State Level (January-March 2021)



Conflict Fatalities, LGA Level (January-March 2021)



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

About this Conflict Tracker

We hope that this tracker provides stakeholders with information to inform the process of analysis and joint planning to promote sustainable peace in the Niger Delta.

To ensure that the tracker is comprehensive, please contribute your knowledge by reporting any verified incident of conflict to the IPDU Early Warning System by texting a message to **080 9936 2222**.

Kindly 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

Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — Abia State

There was a significant increase in the number of reported incidents of lethal violence in Abia State in Q1 2021, compared to the fourth quarter of 2020. According to Peace Map data (see page 2 above), Abia State had the second highest number of reported incidents of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the period, based on reported fatalities. Lethal violence during the period were mainly driven by violent criminality/armed clashes, communal conflict, ethno-nationalism/separatist agitations, and anti-police insurgency. Aba North LGA had the highest levels of lethal violence in the state during the period.

Criminality/Armed Clashes

In January, gunmen reportedly attacked a police patrol team, killed a policeman and stole his rifle at Uratta Junction in Aba North LGA. Separately, gunmen reportedly attacked a Point of Sales (POS)

center and killed a woman at Ogbor Hill, Aba North LGA. In March, a pregnant woman and her son were reportedly killed by robbers in a market in Ikeala Ahiaba community, Obi Ngwa LGA.

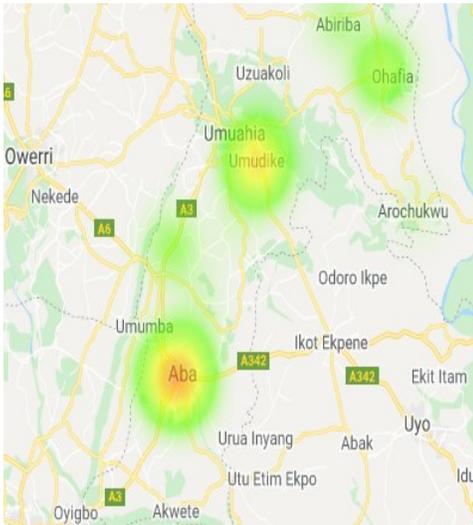
Ethno-nationalism/Anti-Police Insurgency

In February, gunmen suspected to be members of the Eastern Security Network (ESN) - an arm of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) - reportedly attacked a police station, burned vehicles and killed a police officer in Abayi town, Osisioma Ngwa LGA. In a related incident, six persons were reportedly killed during a clash between the police and members of the ESN in Abayi town, Osisioma Ngwa LGA. Separately, gunmen reportedly attacked a police station, killed a policeman and stole guns in Umuoba town, Isiala Ngwa South

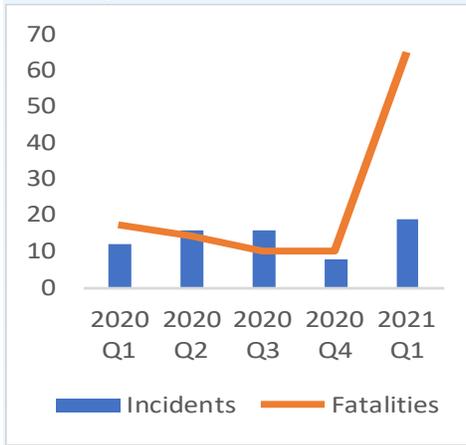
LGA. In March, gunmen reportedly attacked a security checkpoint, burned a patrol vehicle, killed three policemen and stole two rifles in Abiriba town, Ohafia LGA. Also, in March, more than 11 persons were reportedly killed during a gun battle between separatist militias and soldiers at a security checkpoint in Ariaria, Aba North LGA.

Communal Conflict

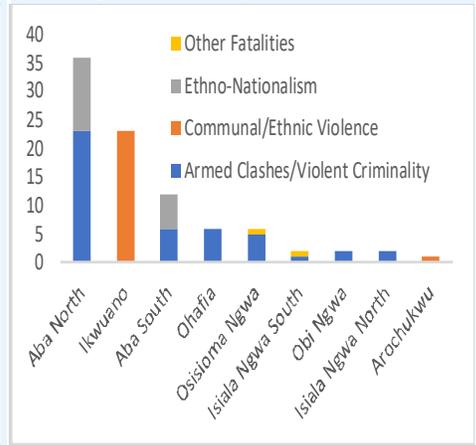
In January, three persons were reportedly killed and four others abducted during a clash over a boundary dispute between Usaka Ukwu community in Ikwuano LGA, Abia State and Nkari community in Ini LGA, Akwa Ibom State. In February, a resident was reportedly killed and 15 others abducted during a clash over a land dispute between Ugbo community in Arochukwu LGA, Abia State and Ikpanya community in Ibiono Ibom LGA, Akwa Ibom State.



Incidents and Fatalities, Abia State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Abia State (January-March 2021)



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

Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — Akwa Ibom State

There was an increase in reported incidents of lethal violence in Akwa Ibom State in Q1 2021, compared to the fourth quarter of 2020. According to Peace Map data (see page 2 above), Akwa Ibom was among the states with the highest levels of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the period, based on reported fatalities. Conflict risk and lethal violence during the quarter were driven mainly by communal conflict over land disputes, anti-police insurgency, criminality, and sexual violence. Mbo and Ibiono Ibom LGAs had the highest number of reported incidents of lethal violence in the State during the period.

Communal Conflict

In January, three people were reportedly killed and four others abducted during a clash over a boundary dispute between Nkari community in Ini LGA, Akwa Ibom State and Usaka Ukwu community in Ikwuano LGA, Abia State. Separately, communal militias reportedly killed three

residents, raped a woman and destroyed farmlands during renewed clashes over a land dispute between Uko Nteghe Uda and Uko Akpan Enwang communities in Mbo LGA. Also, in January, a resident was reportedly killed and 11 others declared missing during a clash over a land dispute between Okopedi and Ammamong communities in Okobo LGA. In February, a resident was reportedly killed and 15 others abducted during a clash over a land dispute between Ikpanya community in Ibiono Ibom LGA, Akwa Ibom State and Ugbo community in Arochukwu LGA, Abia State.

Violent Criminality

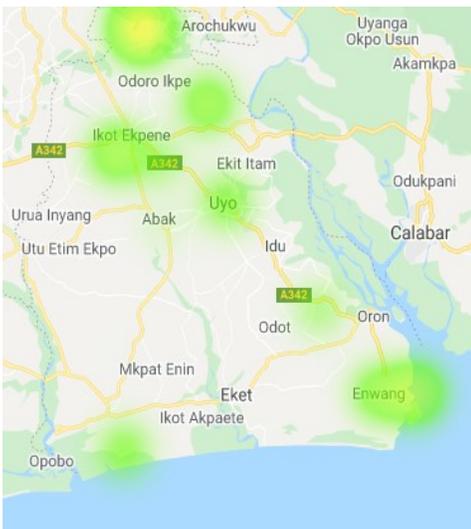
In January, a clergyman was reportedly killed by gunmen in Otoro community, Abak LGA. In March, six sea robbers were reportedly killed by the police along the waterways in Eastern Obolo LGA. Separately, a Police Inspector was reportedly burned to death in his house by hoodlums in Ikot Afanga community, Essien Udim LGA.

Ethno-nationalism/Anti-Police Insurgency

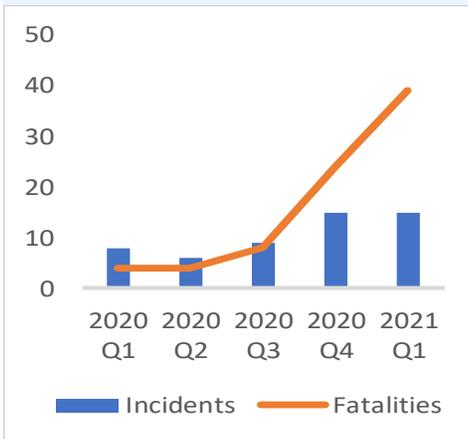
In February, gunmen reportedly attacked a security checkpoint, burned a patrol vehicle and killed two security operatives in Ikpe Annang community, Essien Udim LGA. In March, over 100 hoodlums reportedly attacked a divisional police station and burned offices and vehicles in Nto-Nsek community, Essien Udim LGA. Separately, in March, gunmen reportedly attacked security operatives who were on a peacekeeping mission and killed three policemen in Essien Udim LGA.

Violence Affecting Women & Girls

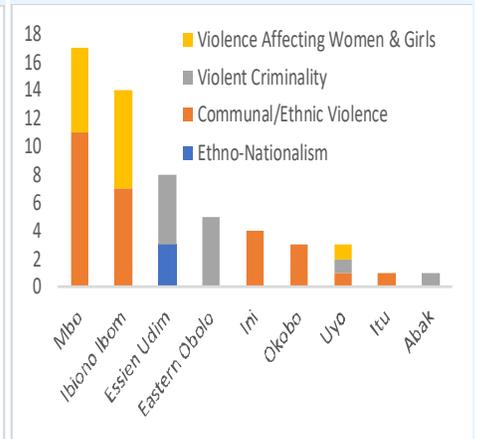
In addition to the impact of communal violence and criminality on women and girls listed above, sexual violence was also reported during the period. In February, for instance, a 16-year old female student was reportedly raped by three men at gunpoint in Eyo-Abasi town, Oron LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Akwa Ibom State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Akwa Ibom (January-March 2021)



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

Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — Bayelsa State

There were no significant changes in the levels of conflict risk and lethal violence in Bayelsa State in Q1 2021, compared to the fourth quarter of 2020. According to Peace Map data (see page 2 above), Bayelsa State had the least number of reported incidents of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the period. Lethal violence during the quarter were mainly driven by cult/gang violence, criminality, militancy/armed clashes and Violence Affecting Women and Girls (VAWG). Yenagoa LGA had the highest number of reported incidents of lethal violence in the State during the period.

Violent Criminality

In February, seven travelers including a traditional leader were reportedly abducted in two separate attacks by gunmen suspected to be sea robbers along the Okpoma/Odioma and the Nembe/Brass waterways in Brass LGA. Separately, a young girl was reportedly abducted by kidnapers in Biogbolo community, Yenagoa LGA. In another

incident, in February, a female civil servant was reportedly abducted by a gang of kidnapers who disguised as members of a government task force along Imgbi Road in Yenagoa, the state capital.

Militancy/Armed Clashes

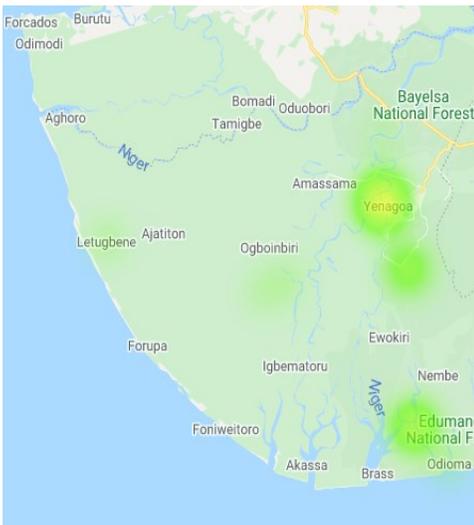
In January, militants reportedly ambushed some operatives of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC), abducted one of them and carted away their weapons in Amabolou community, Ekeremor LGA. In February, a fatality was reported during a clash between militants and soldiers in a forest between Apoi and Azuzuama communities, Southern Ijaw LGA. Separately, in February, oil pipelines vandals reportedly killed a soldier and stole his rifle in Apoi community, Southern Ijaw LGA. In March, militants reportedly attacked and destroyed an oil pipeline belonging to an International Oil Company (IOC) in Benikurukuru community, Southern Ijaw LGA.

Gang/Cult Violence

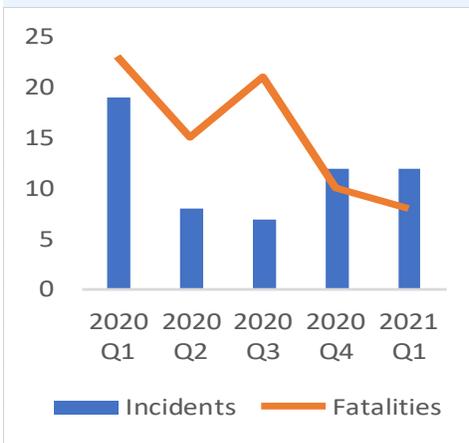
In January, a resident was reportedly killed during a clash between two rival cult gangs in Otuasega town, Ogbia LGA. In February, two persons were reportedly killed and many others injured in two separate clashes between rival cult gangs in Erepa and Agudama-Epie communities, Yenagoa LGA. Separately, in February, a leader of a cult gang reportedly killed one of his colleagues during a disagreement in Azikoro town, Yenagoa LGA.

Violence Affecting Women & Girls

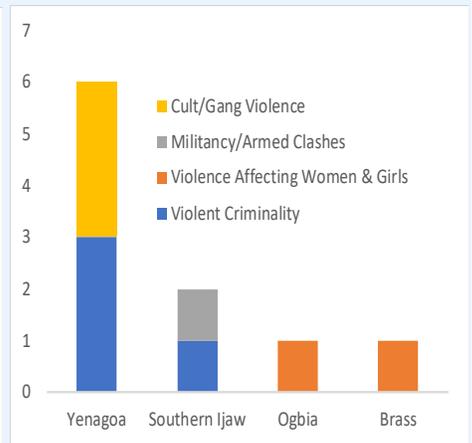
In addition to the impact of criminality on women and girls listed above, other violence against women and girls were also reported during the period. In March, for instance, a 41-year old woman was reportedly killed by her 56-year old husband in Unuebum community, Ogbia LGA. Also, in March, a woman was reportedly killed for ritualistic purposes in Edepie town, Yenagoa LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Bayelsa State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Bayelsa State (January-March 2021)



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

Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — Cross River State

There was an increase in the levels of conflict risk and lethal violence in Cross River State in Q1 2021, compared to the fourth quarter of 2020. According to Peace Map data (see page 2 above), Cross River was among the states with the highest levels of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the period, based on reported fatalities. Conflict risk and lethal violence during the quarter were driven mainly by inter-communal conflict over land disputes, cult/gang violence, mob violence and criminality including kidnapping. Obubra LGA had the highest number of reported incidents of lethal violence in the State during the period.

Criminality

In January, three robbery suspects were reportedly burned to death by mobs at different locations including Anantigha and Palm Street in Calabar South LGA. In February, an 81-year old traditional ruler was reportedly abducted by kidnapers from his residence in Calabar South LGA. Separately, in February, security operatives reportedly raided a hideout of kidnapers, killed four kidnapping suspects and recovered several

arms and ammunition at Satellite Town, Calabar Municipal LGA. In March, the chairman of the Cross River State chapter of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) was reportedly abducted by gunmen at his residence in Akpabuyo LGA.

Communal Violence

In January, four people were reportedly killed during a clash over a land dispute between Abankang and Alok communities in Ikom LGA. Separately, five persons were reportedly killed during a conflict over a land dispute between Edondon and Ohumuruket communities in Obubra LGA. In March, a resident was reportedly killed during a clash over a longstanding land dispute between Ikot Offiong community in Odukpani LGA, Cross River State and Oku Iboku community in Itu LGA, Akwa Ibom State.

Gang/Cult Violence

In January, four persons were reportedly killed during clashes between rival cult gangs in Ikpang community, Bakassi LGA. Separately, in January, three residents were reportedly

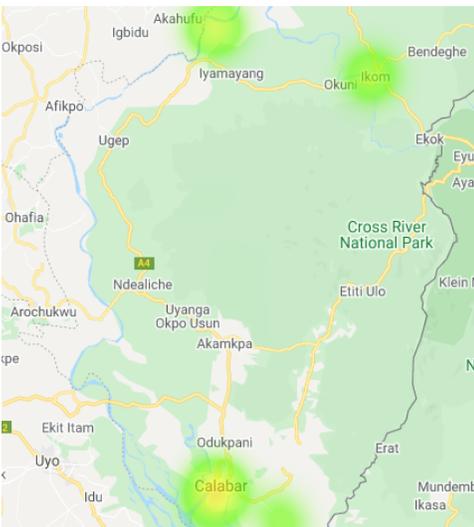
beheaded by cultists at different locations in Akpabuyo LGA.

Ethno-nationalism/Anti-Police Insurgency

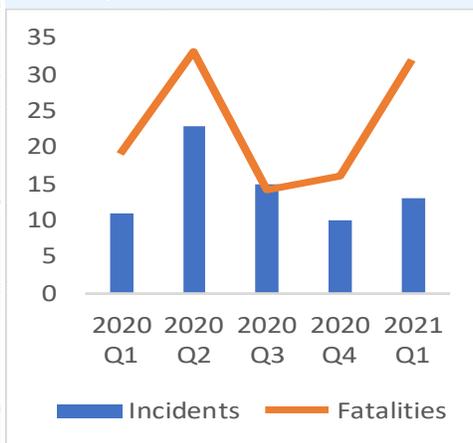
In February, gunmen reportedly attacked a police patrol team, killed three policemen and made away with weapons belonging to the security operatives at Akai Effa Junction, Calabar Municipal LGA. In March, gunmen suspected to be members of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) reportedly attacked two different security checkpoints, killed six policemen and a soldier and escaped with their rifles in Ofatura and Onyadama communities, Obubra LGA.

Child Trafficking

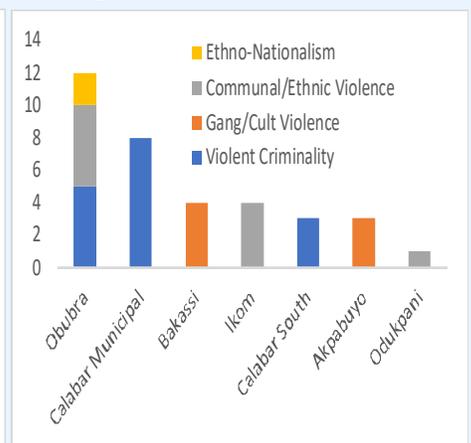
Incidents of child trafficking was also reported in the State during the period. In February, for instance, security operatives reportedly arrested two child traffickers and rescued 24 pregnant women and 11 children in Anantigha, the headquarters of Calabar South LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Cross River State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Cross River (January-March 2021)



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

Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — Delta State

There was an increase in reported incidents of conflict risk and lethal violence in Delta State in Q1 2021, compared to the fourth quarter of 2020. According to Peace Map data (see page 2 above), Delta State had the highest number of reported incidents of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the quarter. Udu LGA had the highest number of reported incidents of lethal violence in the state during the period. Conflict risk and lethal violence during the period were driven mainly by criminality, communal conflict, and clashes between rival cult gangs.

Violent Criminality

In January, a middle aged man was reportedly killed by gunmen in Ugboimro town, Uvwie LGA. Separately, gunmen reportedly killed a councillorship candidate and abducted two others in Asaba town, Oshimili North LGA. Also, in January, two robbery suspects were reportedly killed by a mob in Iwhrekan community, Ughelli North LGA. In February, a male Special Assistant to the Delta State governor was reportedly killed by gunmen suspected to be assassins in Sapele LGA. In March, armed robbers reportedly attacked two banks, a petrol station and a restaurant, and killed four persons in Issele-Uku town, Aniocha North LGA.

Attacks on Security Operatives

In January, gunmen reportedly killed three policemen and stole their weapons in Ekiugbo town, Ughelli North LGA. Separately, in January, gunmen reportedly attacked a security checkpoint, killed two security operatives and escaped with their firearms in Oton community, Sapele LGA. In February, gunmen reportedly killed two policemen and stole their rifles along Ugbolu-Ilah road, Oshimili North LGA. Also, in February, gunmen reportedly killed a policeman and escaped with his rifle near the Nigerian Port Authority (NPA), Warri South LGA. In March, gunmen reportedly attacked a police patrol team, killed an inspector and stole his rifle in Ashaka town, Ndokwa East LGA.

Communal Violence

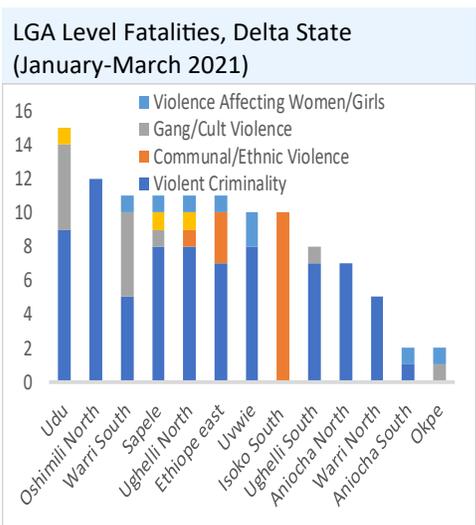
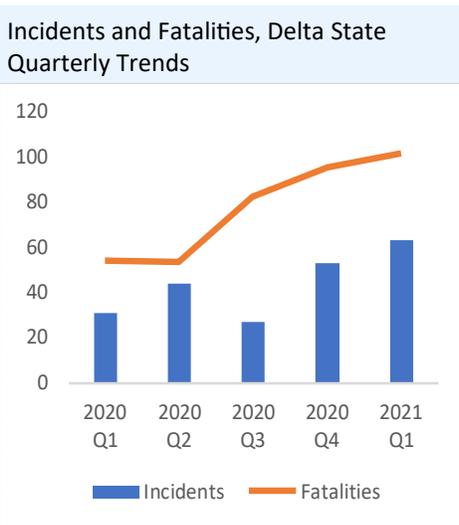
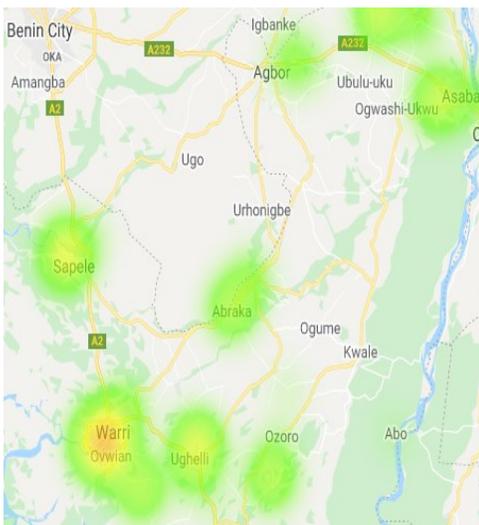
In January, 10 persons were reportedly killed and several houses burned during a clash over a longstanding land dispute between Igbide and Emede communities in Isoko South LGA. Separately, in January, a residents was reportedly killed and over 20 houses destroyed during a clash over a leadership tussle in Ekoghene community, Burutu LGA. In March, a man and his two children were reportedly killed during a clash between herders and farmers in Abraka, Ethiope East LGA.

Gang/Cult Violence

In January, five persons were reportedly killed in a series of cult clashes in Ekurede Itsekiri, Merogun, Ugbori, and Egbokodo communities in Warri South LGA. Also, in January, a 42-year old male hairstylist was reportedly killed by cultists in Sapele LGA. In March, more than five persons were reportedly killed in a series of clashes between rival cult gangs in Owhase, Ovwian and Oghior communities in Udu LGA. Separately, in March a resident was reportedly killed and another injured during a cult clash in Ekakpamre community, Ughelli South LGA.

Violence Affecting Women and Girls (VAWG)

In addition to the impact of criminality and communal violence on women and girls listed above, other incidents of violence affecting women and girls were also reported during the period. In March, for instance, a 24-year old girl was reportedly raped and killed by robbers in Ubulu-Uku town, Aniocha South LGA. Separately, in March, the decapitated body of a 34-year old woman was discovered in an uncompleted building in Ozoro community, Isoko North LGA. She was reportedly killed for ritualistic purposes.



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

Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — Edo State

There was a decrease in incidents of lethal violence in Edo State in Q1 2021, compared to the fourth quarter of 2020. However, according to Peace Map data (see page 2 above), Edo was among the states with the highest levels of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the period, based on reported fatalities. Conflict risk and lethal violence in the State during the period were mainly driven by communal conflict, clashes between rival cult gangs, and criminality including kidnapping for ransom. Ovia North East LGA had the highest number of incidents of conflict risk and lethal violence in the State during the period.

Communal Violence

Several incidents of communal conflict were reported in Edo State during the period. In January, for instance, a resident was reportedly killed and several others injured during a clash between two groups of masquerades during a festival in Igarra community, Akoko Edo LGA. In February, a residents was reportedly killed during a clash over a land dispute in Egbaen village, Ovia North East LGA. Separately, three farmers were

reportedly killed and farmlands burned during a clash between herders and farmers in Ugo community, Orhionmwon LGA. Also, in February, seven residents including three farmers were reportedly killed during clashes between herders and farmers in Ugboke, Oshodi, Okokodo and Ariyan communities in Ovia North East LGA. In March, a youth leader was reportedly killed over a land dispute in Obagie-Uwafiokun community, Ovia North East LGA. Separately, in March, three persons were reportedly killed during a fight over a land dispute between Sabon Gida-Ora and Uhonmora-Ora communities in Owan West LGA.

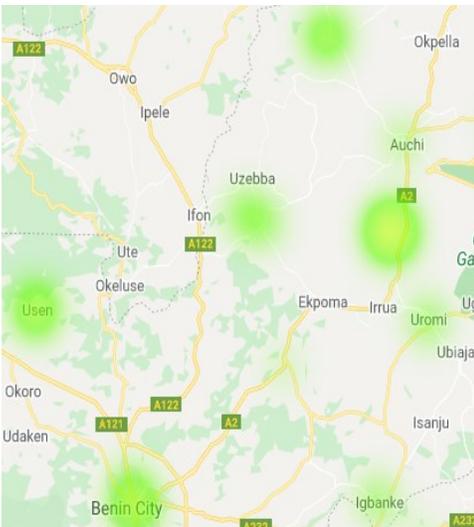
Violent Criminality

In January, for example, the spokesperson of the Edo State Command of the Nigeria Immigration Service (NIS) was reportedly kidnapped at Ikhueniro Quarters in Benin City, Oredo LGA. Separately, a United States-based Etsako prince was reportedly abducted and killed by kidnappers along the Benin-Ahor-Lagos expressway in Ahor community, Uhunmwonde LGA. Also, in January, a robbery suspected was reportedly lynched by a

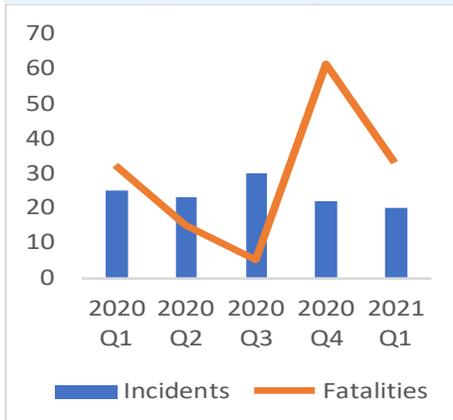
mob in Ugbowo community, Egor LGA. In February, the police reportedly killed two kidnapping suspects and rescued two victims in a forest in Ahor community, Uhunmwonde LGA. In March, a senior police officer was reportedly abducted by gunmen in Benin City, Oredo LGA. Separately, gunmen reportedly attacked the National Institute for Construction Technology in the State and abducted three students and a staff member in Uromi community, Esan North East LGA. Also, in March, gunmen reportedly killed a palm wine tapper and stole his motorcycle in Jattu community, Etsako West LGA.

Gang/Cult Violence

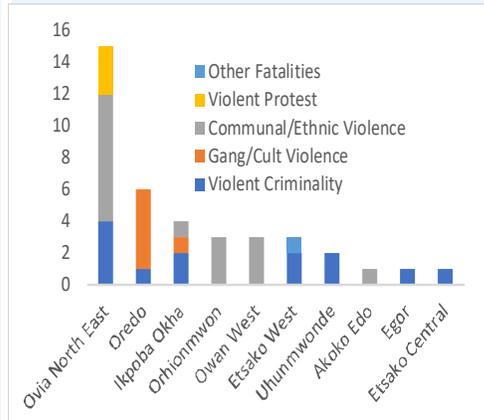
In January, five persons were reportedly killed during a series of clashes between rival cult gangs at different locations in Benin City, Oredo LGA. In another incident, in January, a commercial bus driver was reportedly killed by cultists in Benin City, Oredo LGA. In February, a commercial tricycle operator was reportedly shot dead by cultists in Ohovbe community, Ikpoba Okha LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Edo State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Edo State (January-March 2021)



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

Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — Imo State

There were significant changes in the levels of conflict risk and lethal violence in Imo State during the period. There was an increase in reported incidents of lethal violence in the State in Q1 2021, compared to the fourth quarter of 2020. According to Peace Map data (see page 2 above), Imo was among the states with the highest levels of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the period, based on reported fatalities. Conflict risk and lethal violence during the period were mainly driven by criminality and anti-police insurgency. Orlu LGA had the highest number of incidents of lethal violence in the state during the period.

Violent Criminality

Several incidents of criminality, including robbery and kidnapping for ransom, were reported in Imo State during the period. In January, for example, an oil worker who was on holiday in the State was reportedly killed by kidnappers in Akatta village, Oru West LGA. In February, a 64-year old former chairman of the Imo State chapter of the Nigerian Bar Association (NBA) was reportedly killed by gunmen in his office in Owerri, the state capital. Separately, two residents including a 5-year old boy were reportedly killed by hoodlums who were

chasing one of their gang members who allegedly escaped with their loot at Afor Awo market in Oru East LGA. Also, in February, two robbery suspects were reportedly lynched by a mob in Akuma community, Oru East LGA.

Ethno-Nationalism/Anti-Police Insurgency

There was an increase in reported incidents of targeted attacks on security facilities and personnel in Imo State during the period. In January, for instance, five persons were reportedly killed during a clash between members of the Eastern Security Network (ESN) - a security outfit of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) - and government security forces in Okporo town, Orlu LGA. Separately, gunmen reportedly killed two policemen and escaped with their rifles in Owerri, the state capital.

In February, gunmen reportedly attacked a divisional police headquarters, killed two police officers and injured three others in Umulowe town, Obowo LGA. Separately, in February, three persons were reportedly killed during an aerial attack by operatives of the Nigeria Airforce against

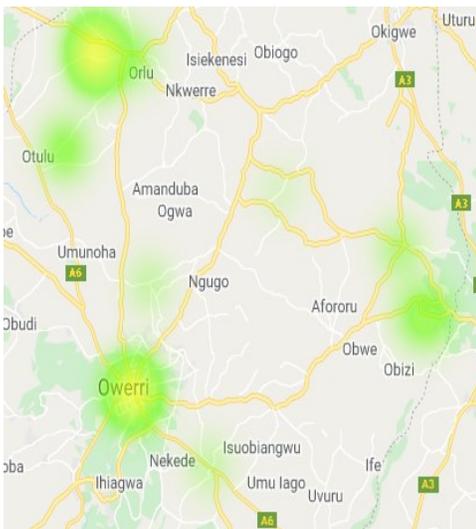
members of the ESN in Orlu LGA. In March, gunmen reportedly attacked a divisional police headquarters and killed a policewoman in Umuelemai town, Isiala Mbano LGA.

Violence Affecting Women and Girls (VAWG)

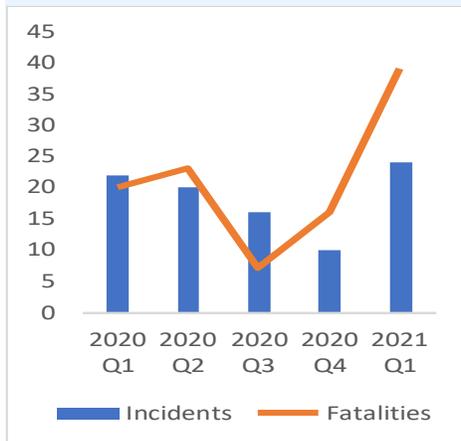
In addition to the impact of criminality and anti-police insurgency on women and girls listed above, other incidents of violence affecting women and girls were also reported in the State during the period. In February, for instance, a hunter reportedly killed his girlfriend during a disagreement in Umuokirie village, Owerri West LGA.

Other Incidents

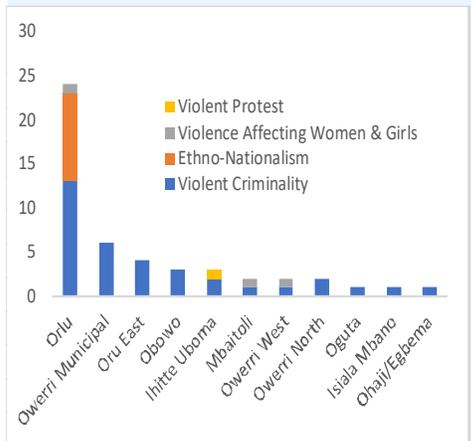
In January, a 36-year old man was reportedly killed by his brother during a disagreement in Ogwa community, Mbaitoli LGA. Also, in January, a lecturer and a student were reportedly killed by soldiers in Owerri town, Owerri Municipal LGA. In February, a farmer was reportedly killed for ritualistic purposes in Orodo community, Mbaitoli LGA. His head and other body parts were reportedly removed.



Incidents and Fatalities, Imo State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Imo State (January-March 2021)



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

Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — Ondo State

There was a decrease in incidents of conflict risk in Ondo State in Q1 2021, compared to the fourth quarter of 2020. According to Peace Map data (see page 2 above), Ondo was among the least violent States in the Niger Delta during the period, based on reported fatalities. Owo and Akure North LGAs had the highest number of reported incidents of lethal violence in the State during the period. Conflict risk and lethal violence during the quarter were mainly driven by communal violence, violent criminality, and Violence Affecting Women and Girls (VAWG).

Communal Violence

Several incidents of violent communal conflicts were reported in Ondo State during the period. In January, for instance, a farmer was reportedly killed by herdsmen in Akure town, Akure South LGA. In February, a 48-year old male farmer was reportedly killed by herdsmen in Ajowa town, Akoko North West LGA. Separately, three persons were reportedly killed during a clash between farmers and herdsmen in Ijgbere community, Owo LGA.

In another incident, in February, two persons were reportedly killed during a clash between armed herdsmen and operatives of the Ondo State Security Network (Amotekun Corps) over issues relating to herdsmen/farmers conflict at Ago Sanusi in Owo community, Owo LGA. Also, in February, herdsmen reportedly abducted a farmer and killed a vigilante in Iju community, Akure North LGA.

Violent Criminality

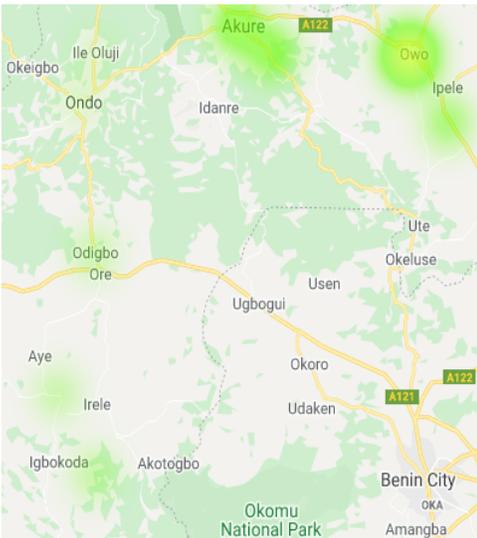
In January, gunmen reportedly killed a university administrator and injured his driver along Ilesa-Akure Road, Akure South LGA. Separately, gunmen reportedly killed a driver and abducted a traveler along Ise-Akoko-Isua Road, Akoko South East LGA. Also, in January, four persons were reportedly killed and four others injured during a gun battle between soldiers and kidnapers along Iwo-Ifon Road in Ose LGA. In February, a fatality was reported during a clash between kidnapers and a group of hunters and local militias in Akunu-Akoko community, Akoko South West LGA.

Violence Affecting Women and Girls (VAWG)

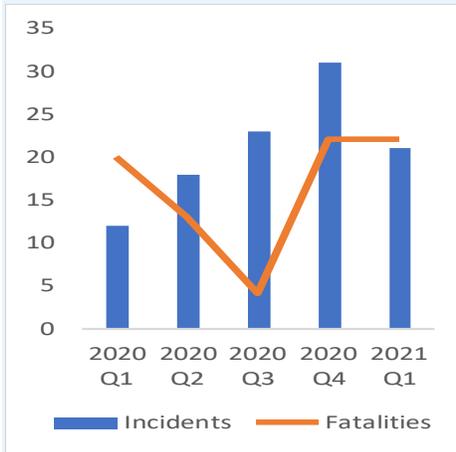
In addition to the impact of communal violence and criminality on women and girls listed above, other violence against women and girls were reported in the State during this period. In March, for example, a 50-year old woman was reportedly killed for ritualistic purposes in Agadagba Obon community, Ese-Odo LGA. Some of her body parts were removed. Separately, a 10-year old girl was reportedly raped to death by a 27-year old man in Igbotako town, Okitipupa LGA. Also, in March, a woman was reportedly killed by her husband in Odojomu community, Ondo West LGA.

Other Incidents

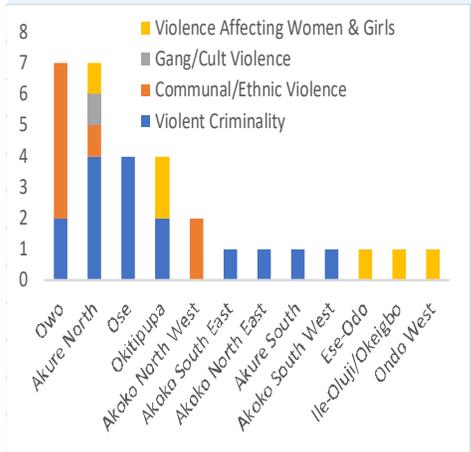
In February, a man was reportedly killed by his wife in Omotosho town, Okitipupa LGA. In March, a resident was reportedly killed during a clash over a leadership tussle between two factions of the National Union of Road Transport Workers (NURTW) in Akure town, Akure North LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Ondo State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Ondo State (January-March 2021)



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

Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — Rivers State

There was a decrease in the number of reported incidents of conflict risk and lethal violence in Rivers State in Q1 2021, compared to the fourth quarter of 2020. According to Peace Map data (see page 2 above), Rivers was among the least violent States in the Niger Delta during the period, based on reported fatalities. Khana LGA had the highest number of reported incidents of lethal violence in the State during the quarter. Conflict risk and lethal violence during the period were largely driven by cult clashes and violent criminality including sea robbery and kidnapping for ransom.

Violent Criminality

In January, sea robbers reportedly attacked two boats, killed two passengers and forced others to jump into the sea along Aru-Gbanaama and Polokiri communities in Bonny LGA. Separately, a 30-year old man was reportedly killed by gunmen in Port Harcourt, the state capital. Also, in January, three persons were reportedly killed by gunmen in Omoku, Egi and Okposi communities in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni LGA. Additionally, in January, criminals reportedly killed a policeman and stole his weapons in Borokiri town, Port Harcourt LGA. In another incident, a lecturer was reportedly abducted by gunmen in Igwuruta-Ali community, Ikwerre LGA.

In February, sea robbers reportedly hijacked a passenger boat and kidnapped 12 persons along the Bonny-Bille waterways in Bonny LGA. Separately, five residents were reportedly killed by gunmen in Zor-Sogho community, Khana LGA. In another incident, two persons were reportedly killed and a man abducted by gunmen in Luawii community, Khana LGA. Also, in February, three youths were reportedly killed by gunmen in Kom-Kom community in Oyigbo LGA. In March, a member of a robbery gang was reportedly killed during a shootout with the police at a hotel in Bori community, Khana LGA.

Gang/Cult Violence

In February, two persons were reportedly killed during a clash between rival cult gangs in Rumuomasi community, Obio/Akpor LGA. Separately, in February, a young man who was travelling on a motorcycle was reportedly shot dead by gunmen suspected to be members of a rival cult gang along the East-West Road in Ndele community, Emohua LGA. In March, three persons were reportedly killed during a clash between cultists and members of a local vigilante group in Ibaa community, Emohua LGA. Separately, in

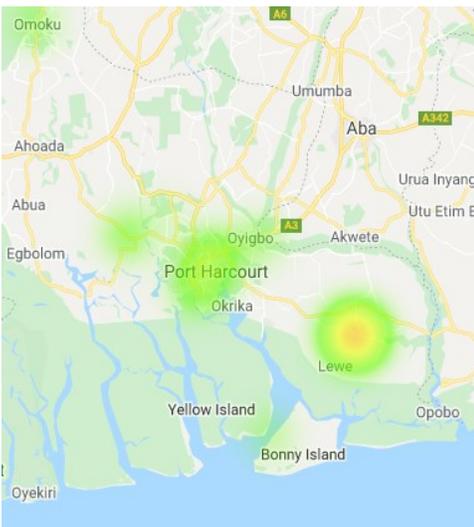
March, four persons were reportedly killed by members of a cult gang in Kereken Boue community, Khana LGA.

Violence Affecting Women and Girls (VAWG)

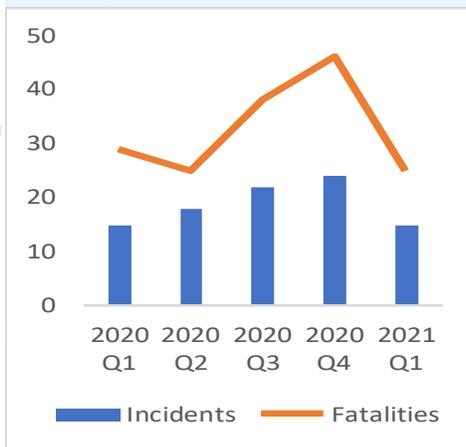
In addition to the impact of criminality and gang violence on women and girls listed above, other incidents of violence affecting women and girls were also reported in the State during the period. In January, for instance, a woman was reportedly killed by a member of local vigilante group at a burial ceremony in Rumuekini community, Obio/Akpor LGA. Additionally, in February, a woman was reportedly killed and burned by a man suspected to be mentally unstable in Remuekini community, Obio/Akpor LGA. In March, a 10-year old girl was reportedly raped by a 46-year old man in Mbiama community, Ahoada West LGA.

Other Incident

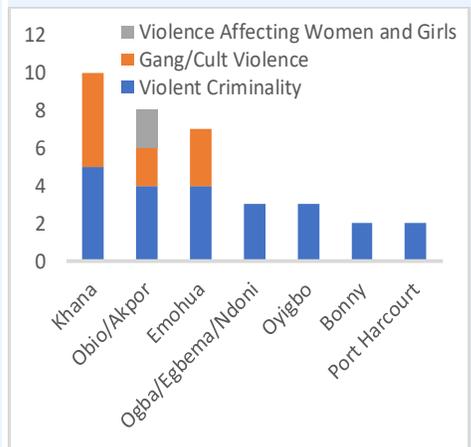
In January, a resident was reportedly killed and several others injured in a fire accident caused by an explosion at a gas refilling station in Rumuodoma community, Obio/Akpor LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Rivers State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Rivers State (January-March 2021)



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

About Us

PIND



The Foundation for Partnership Initiatives in the Niger Delta (PIND) is a not-for-

profit organization that develops innovative partnerships for peacebuilding and sustainable livelihoods in the Niger Delta. PIND has developed a Peace Map to bring together data on peace and conflict for validation, triangulation and multi-stakeholder collaboration.

NDPI



The Niger Delta Partnership Initiative (NDPI) is a U.S.-based not-for-

profit organization that harnesses the power of the private and public sectors to help alleviate poverty and instability in the Niger Delta region of Nigeria through collaborative, market-based solutions that are community owned and implemented. NDPI work closely with her Nigeria-based implementing partner, the Foundation for Partnership Initiatives in the Niger Delta (PIND).

The Projects



IPDU: The Integrated Peace and Development Unit (IPDU) of PIND responds to

emerging threats and mobilizes appropriate actors and resources for preventive interventions.

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.

Contact Us

Inquiries



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Report Incidents: IPDU Early Warning System

Please report any verified incident of conflict to the IPDU SMS early warning system:

Text: **080 9936 2222**

Kindly include the State, LGA, Town, Date, and brief incident description