

Niger Delta Quarterly

Conflict Trends

July to September 2016

Sustainable peace and security remains a key challenge in the Niger Delta region. Data shows a significantly higher number of conflict incidents and fatalities in 2016 than in 2015. However, shorter term trends do show a slight improvement from Q2 2016 to Q3 (see page 2).

Conflict issues in the Niger Delta include communal tensions, political competition, organized criminality, and resource-based conflicts. Incidents include militancy, piracy, cultism, election violence, communal violence, armed robbery, kidnapping, and land disputes varying at state and Local Government Area (LGA) levels. Data sources include ACLED

(www.acleddata.com), Nigeria Watch (www.nigeriawatch.org), NSRP Sources (focused on Violence Against Women and Girls), the IPDU SMS early warning system, and others.

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 monthly tracker, please visit: www.p4p-nigerdelta.org

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Context and Risk Profile

This quarterly tracker looks at the trends and patterns of conflict risk factors and incidents of violence, and their pressures on peace and stability in the Niger Delta. 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. We hope that this tracker provides such stakeholders with information to inform that process of analysis and joint planning to promote sustainable peace in the Niger Delta.

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.

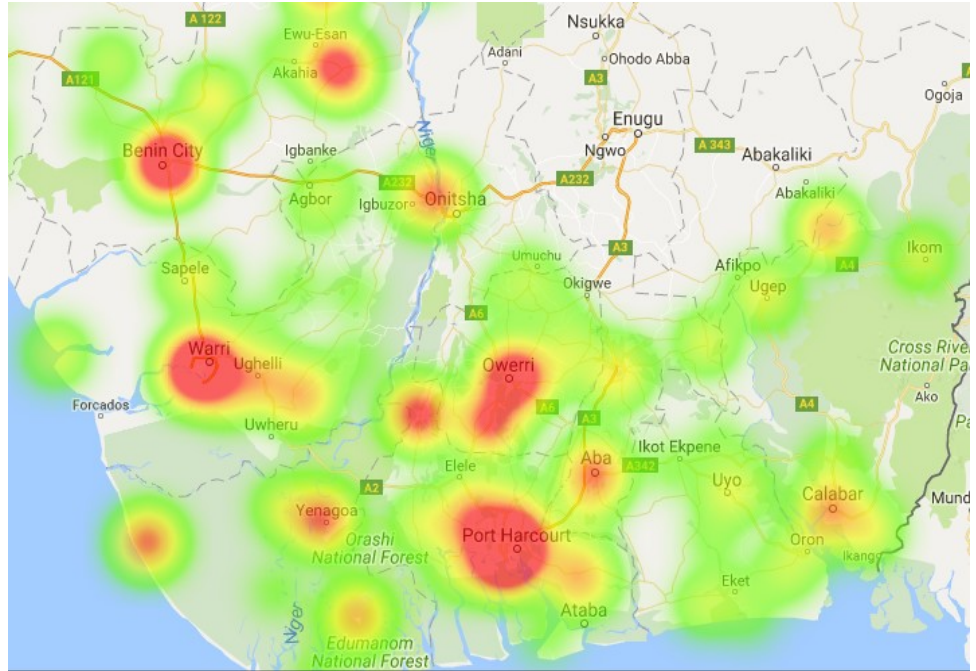


Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — July to September 2016

Conflict risk in the Niger Delta decreased slightly in Q3 after hitting its highest levels in Q2 since late 2009. Insecurity in the region has been driven by political violence, protests, land disputes, inter-communal conflict, criminality and gang violence. There has also been a rise in attacks on oil and gas infrastructure by new militant groups such as the Niger Delta Avengers (NDA) and the Niger Delta Greenland Justice Movement (NDGJM), particularly in Bayelsa and Delta states.

During Q3, militancy, gang violence, political tensions, and inter-communal conflict remained prevalent. There was a proliferation of militant groups across the region, with a series of attacks on energy infrastructure in Bayelsa, Delta, Rivers, and Akwa Ibom. Cult-related violence across the nine states continued, partly due to rival cult clashes and supremacy battles among the numerous cult groups in the region, as well as general criminality.

At the state level, in Q3 lethal violence declined slightly in Delta, Rivers, and Cross River, (the three most violent states in the region) as well as Bayelsa state.



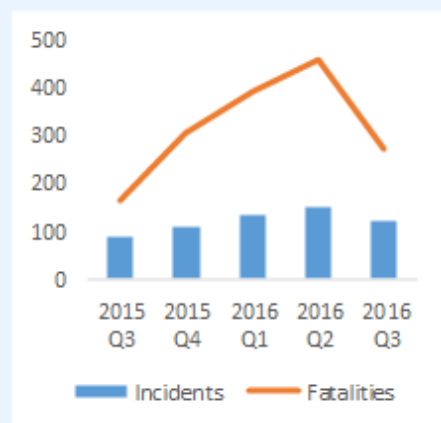
Notwithstanding the slight improvement, however, violence in Cross River remains unusually high. Violence in Imo increased during the quarter.

The most violent LGAs were Ohaji-Egbema (Imo),

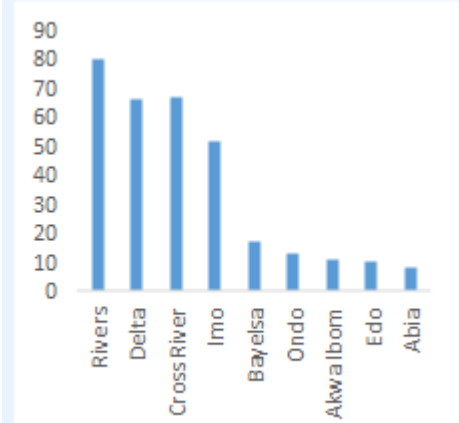
Ikwerre (Rivers), and Ogba-Egbema-Ndoni (Rivers), followed by Warri South (Delta) and Obubra (Cross River).

The following pages provide a breakdown by state as to the main issues reported during the Quarter.

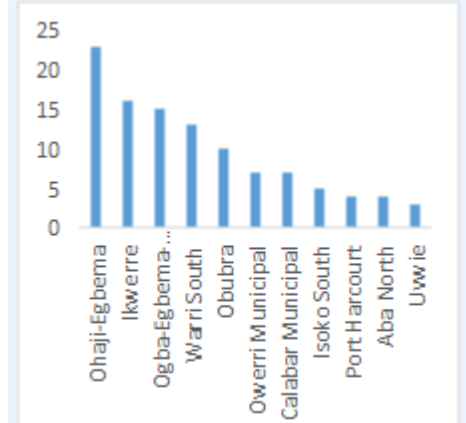
Incidents and Fatalities, Niger Delta



Conflict Fatalities, State Level



Conflict Fatalities, LGA Level



Data for map and bar charts from ACLED and Nigeria Watch formatted and integrated on P4P Peace Map www.p4p-nigerdelta.org

Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — Abia State

Reported fatalities continued to decrease in the third quarter of 2016 since lethal communal violence peaked in Q1. During Q3 reports of conflict risk and violence were most prevalent in Aba North LGA and included violent criminality, vigilantism, human trafficking and protests.

Communal Tensions

In August, there were reported tensions among community leaders regarding the potential establishment of a town union and youth association in Owaza community in Ukwa West, because of implications for the employment of indigenes by companies in the region. In September, Ohafia youths protested the reported police killing of an elderly hunter in Amaekpu community after he allegedly killed a fellow

hunter.

Criminality and Vigilantism

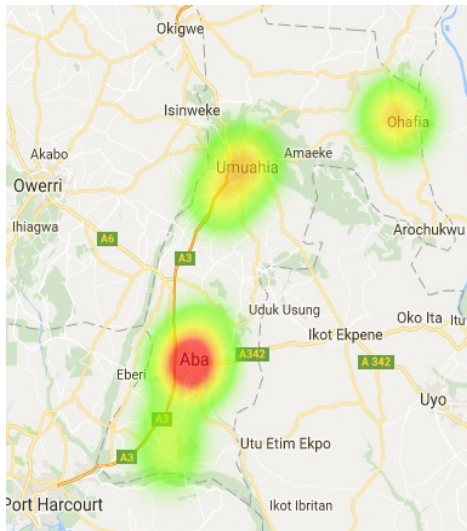
During the quarter, security officers reportedly shot several suspected criminals, including robbers, murderers, and kidnappers in Obi-Ngwa, Aba North, Ukwa West, and Ugwunagbo. In July, a medical director at the state polytechnic was reportedly abducted in Aba. In August, policemen reportedly clashed with residents of Unity Garden Estate in a disagreement over who has the right to occupy the estate. Members of the Abia Vigilante Service (AVS) reportedly shot a woman who was celebrating her birthday at a restaurant in Aba North. Separately, a lawyer was reportedly murdered by unknown assailants in Obi-Ngwa.

Human Trafficking

In August, a 54-year old man and his wife were reportedly arrested by the police for child trafficking. Several pregnant girls were rescued from the 'baby factory' operated by the couple at the Ogbor-Hill in Aba North.

Protests

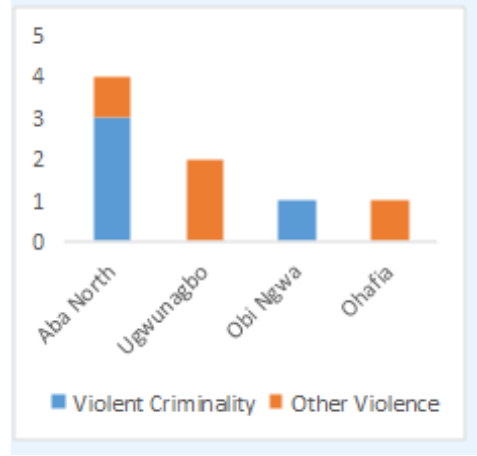
In September, there were reported protests in Umuahia, the state capital, over a court judgement that nullified the election of the incumbent governor. In September, there were also reports of protests over the nullified election results. In a separate incident, it was reported that truck drivers protested taxes and levies.



Incidents and Fatalities, Abia State



LGA Level Fatalities, Abia State



Data for map and bar charts from ACLED and Nigeria Watch formatted and integrated on P4P Peace Map www.p4p-nigerdelta.org

Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — Akwa Ibom State

Akwa Ibom was one of the least violent states in the Niger Delta during Q3 2016, based on reported incidents of conflict. Uruan LGA had the highest levels of violence in the state during the quarter due to inter-communal conflict which led to the deaths of several people. Overall incidents in Akwa Ibom also included militancy, cultism, and criminality. There was also a protest reported over government salaries in Uyo during the period.

Militancy and Vandalism

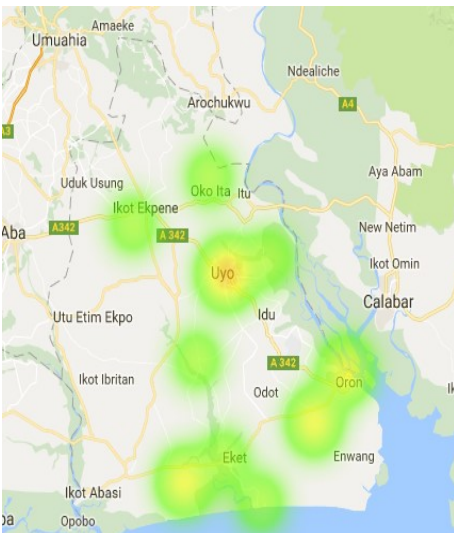
In July, an oil pipeline was reportedly attacked by Niger Delta Avengers (NDA) in Nsit Ibom. In a separate incident, the NDA reportedly bombed an oil terminal in Ibeno, causing it to close. In August, three suspected pipeline vandals with Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) were reported arrested by the police in Eket.

Violent Criminality

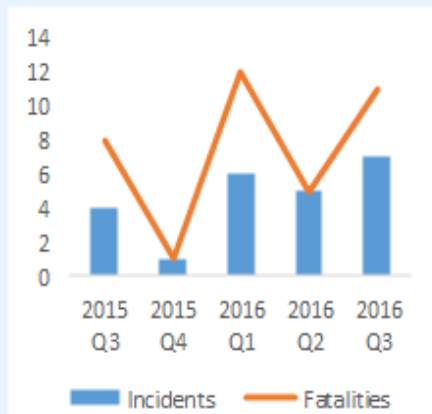
In July, three members of a gang of kidnapers were reported arrested by the police in Eket. Also in July, a two-year old girl was reported killed by her father during a scuffle with her mother in Ikot Abasi. Separately, a 30-year old man reportedly killed his daughter in Ibiono Ibom. Also, a man reportedly killed his 60-year old uncle during an argument in Offong-Oruko. In August, eight fishermen were reported kidnapped by pirates in Ibeno. Separately, a woman was killed by her son in Eket. In September, a man reportedly murdered a commercial motorcyclist with a machete in Onna. Separately, a police corporal was reportedly killed by robbers in Etinan. One person was reportedly killed in a clash between factions of the Axe Men in Oron.

Communal Tensions

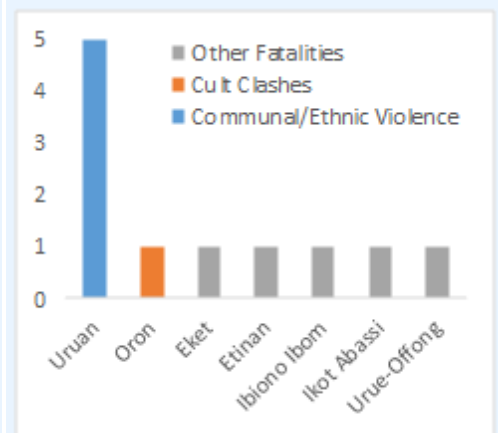
In August, five fatalities were reported in a dispute between two communities in Uruan LGA, over the ownership of a land where an oil well is located. Youths from one of the communities attacked the other community and killed five people. In September, women in Essien Udim protested over conflict between herdsmen and farmers in Umoessiem community.



Incidents and Fatalities, Akwa Ibom State



LGA Level Fatalities, Akwa Ibom



Data for map and bar charts from ACLED and Nigeria Watch formatted and integrated on P4P Peace Map www.p4p-nigerdelta.org

Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — Bayelsa State

The third quarter of 2016 saw a drop in both reported incidents and fatalities in Bayelsa. This followed a spike of reported incidents in the second quarter as a result of militancy and violent criminality. The drop in violent conflict reports and reported fatalities this quarter could be the result of the suspension of attacks by some of the militant groups in the Niger Delta following several peace talks initiated by the Federal government in which some militant groups participated. A majority of reported incidents in Q3 were concentrated in Brass, Nembe and Southern Ijaw LGAs. Aside from militancy, other issues reported during the quarter included communal tensions and violent criminality.

Militancy

Militancy continues to be a key issue this quarter, especially in Nembe, Brass, and Southern Ijaw LGAs. In July, the Niger Delta Avengers (NDA) reportedly attacked a crude oil facility in Nembe. Separately, two militant groups reportedly engaged in a gun battle over a missing speed boat

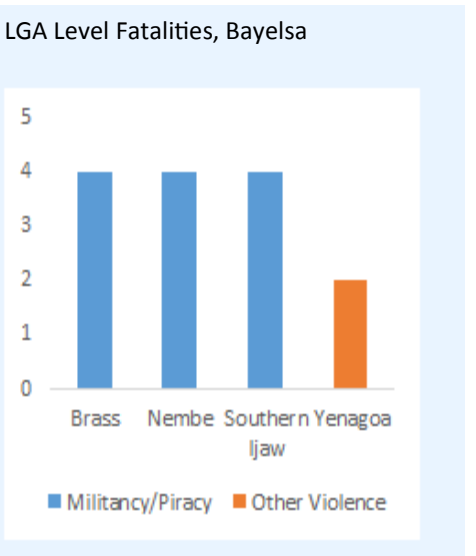
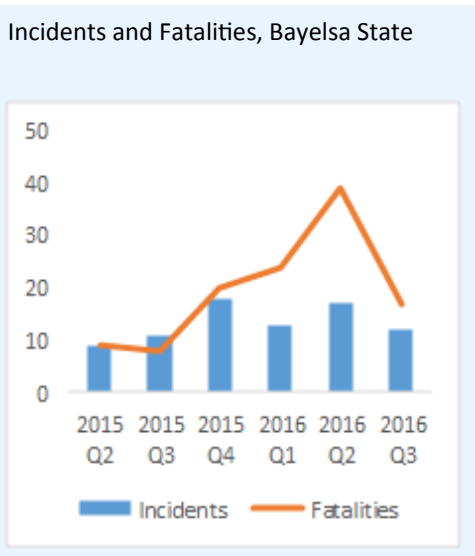
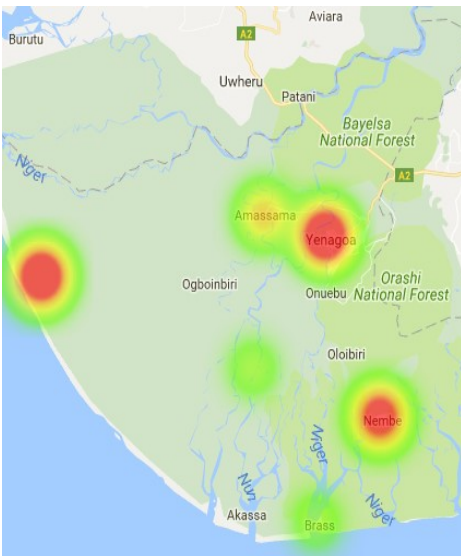
in the Gbaran community of Southern Ijaw. In August, suspected members of the NDA reportedly attacked a military checkpoint in Nembe, killing three soldiers and stealing their rifles and gunboat. Separately, operatives of the Joint Task Force (JTF) reportedly attacked the hideout of members of the NDA in Southern Ijaw, killing two militants and arresting three others.

Violent Criminality

In July, pirates reportedly ambushed and killed an officer of the Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC) in Southern Ijaw. Separately, a staff member of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) was reportedly abducted in Ogbia by gunmen who later demanded a ransom. In August, the father of a lawmaker was reported to have been kidnapped in Yenagoa. In September, operatives of the National Drug Law Enforcement Agency (NDLEA) reportedly arrested nearly 60 suspected illegal drug dealers around Yenagoa LGA.

Communal Tensions

In July, there was reportedly conflict between Egbesouware and Azagbene communities in Ekeremor over a fishing lake. In August, tensions were reportedly high in Agrissaba community in Nembe following the arrest of a traditional ruler by operatives of the Department of State Security over alleged involvement in a protest against an international oil company. In September, there was reportedly tension in Korokorosei community in Southern Ijaw following the death of a robbery suspect in the custody of members of the Vigilante Group of Nigeria. Houses were reportedly destroyed in retaliatory attacks between the vigilante and community residents. In Yenagoa, violent clashes were reported to have taken place among youth during a local election.



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Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — Cross River State

Cross River experienced a slight decrease in reported fatalities in the third quarter. This followed spike in reported fatalities in the second quarter that was the highest in the state since 2012. Conflict issues in Q3 2016 were largely driven by inter-communal tensions, including land competition and boundary disputes. Other trends in reported conflict during the quarter included violent criminality, militancy, and protests.

Communal Violence

In July and August, hundreds of people were reportedly displaced following a dispute over a farmland between five Busi communities in Obanliku. Homes, farmlands and property were reportedly destroyed during the clashes. In September, one person was reported killed, and several houses and vehicles destroyed in a clash between two communities over land in Odukpani. In a separate incident, several people reportedly sustained injuries during a violent clash between Ochon and Otutop communities over land dispute in Ikom LGA. Several people were reportedly killed in renewed clashes between Inyima and Onyadama communities in Obubra and Yakurr LGAs.

Violent Criminality

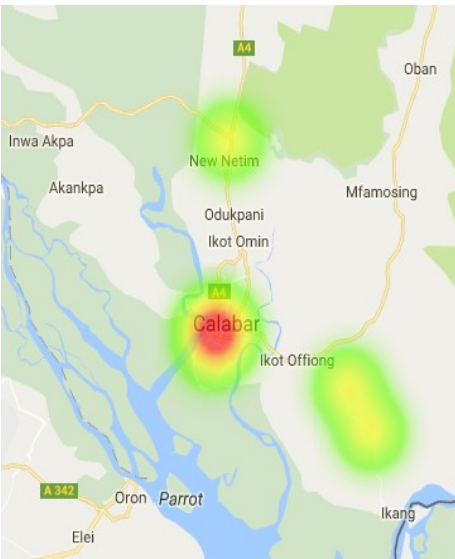
In July, a former lawmaker was reportedly abducted in Akpabuyo. Separately, a staff member of Etung LGA was reportedly abducted in Calabar. In a separate incident, police arrested a kidnapper and rescued a victim in Calabar. In August, a notorious robber was reportedly murdered and set ablaze in Calabar. In September, gunmen reportedly attacked the staff quarter of the University of Calabar, kidnapped a student, and manhandled a lecturer and his wife. Separately, robbers reportedly ambushed and killed a banker on his way to deposit cash into an Automated Teller Machine (ATM) in Calabar.

Militancy

A soldier was reported killed in a gun battle with militants in Bakassi in September. Separately, five members of the militant group, Bakassi Strike Force (BSF) were reportedly arrested by the Navy in Bakassi.

Protests

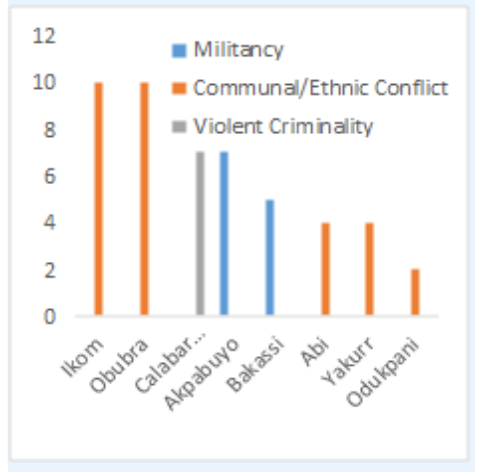
In July, members of the Bakassi Strike Force reportedly barricaded the state governor’s office in Calabar over issues related to the Presidential Amnesty Program and the alleged neglect of the Bakassi returnees. Separately, ex-militants under the amnesty scheme reportedly protested at the University of Calabar’s Institute of Oceanography over provision of training program certificates.



Incidents and Fatalities, Cross River State



LGA Level Fatalities, Cross River



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Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — Delta State

Delta has been one of the most violent states in the Niger Delta since 2009. Compared with last quarter, there was a decrease in reported fatalities in the state in Q3 2016, with Ethiope West and Warri South LGAs reporting the highest numbers of fatalities for the quarter. Conflict incidents reported in Q3 included militancy, vandalism, communal violence, gang violence and criminality.

Militancy and Vandalism

Several oil facilities were destroyed in a series of attacks by militant groups in Delta during the quarter. In July, the Niger Delta Avengers (NDA) reportedly attacked oil facilities in Warri North, Warri South, Warri South West, and Oshimili South LGAs. Separately, the Nigerian Navy reportedly destroyed several illegal refineries and arrested four suspected vandals in Warri South and Warri South West.

In August, 16 soldiers under the military task force reportedly died in the course of their operations in Ethiope West. Separately, a militant group, Niger Delta Greenland Justice Movement (NDGJM) reportedly blew up oil pipelines in Ughelli North, Udu, and Oshimili South. Also in August, military forces reportedly raided several militant camps

and illegal crude oil refining sites in Sapele, Warri South, Warri South West, Burutu, Ughelli South, and Isoko South, arresting several suspects. In September, the NDGJM reportedly blew up oil pipelines in Ughelli North and Ughelli South.

Communal Violence

Displaced persons as well as fatalities were reported as a result of communal conflict in Delta during Q3. In August, several missing persons and one fatality were reported as the result of a clash between Enwhe and Igvide communities in Isoko South over disputed land. Separately, tensions were reported in Oleh, Isoko South following the bombing of Isoko Development Union (IDU) secretariat by aggrieved youths. In September, two farmers were reportedly killed during an inter-communal clash with pastoralists in Aniocha South.

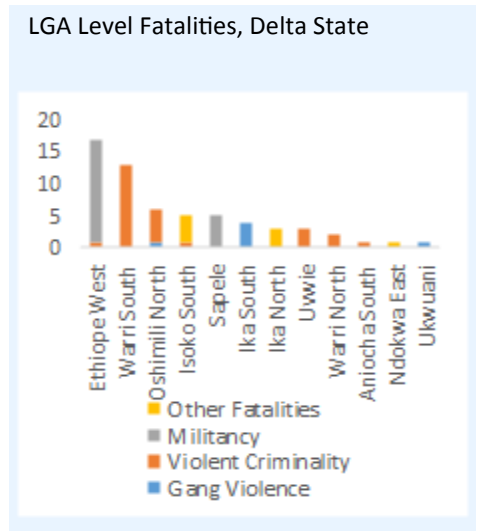
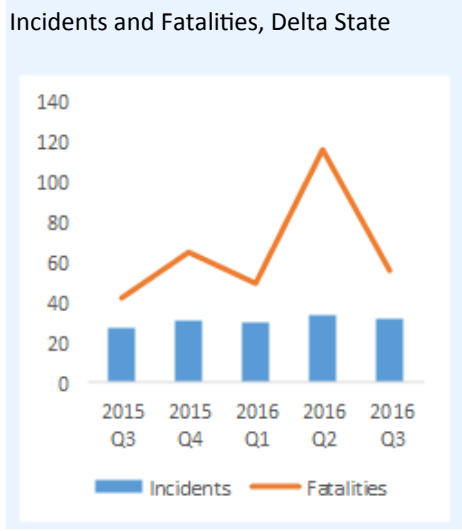
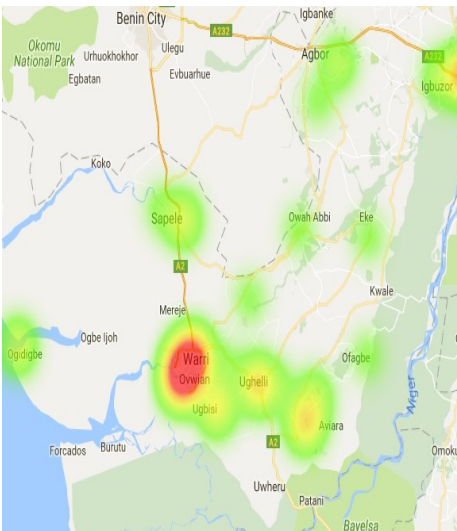
Gang Violence

Reported incidents involving gang violence were prevalent in Q3, causing several fatalities in the state. In July, a 22-year old man and his friend were reportedly shot dead by cultists in Ika North. Separately, a fatality and several injured persons were reported during a clash between rival cult

groups in Ukwuani LGA. In August, four people were reportedly killed in a rival cult war in Ika South. Separately, a cultist was reportedly killed and buried by a rival cult group in Uvwie.

Other Incidents

Other reported incidents of violence in Q3 included protests, mob violence, and ritual killings. In July, a 21-year old commercial bus driver suspected of robbery was reportedly lynched by a mob in Uvwie. Separately, a robbery suspect who had allegedly attacked the house of a prominent politician was killed by a mob in Isoko South. In August, an oil company was reportedly besieged by protesters for three days over employment opportunities for the locals in Warri South-West.



Data for map and bar charts from ACLED and Nigeria Watch formatted and integrated on P4P Peace Map www.p4p-nigerdelta.org

Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — Edo State

Fewer violent fatalities were reported in Q3 2016, compared with previous quarters. The majority of incidents during the quarter were related to political tensions. Oredo had the highest reported incidents of violence in the state this quarter.

Political Tensions

In the context of the gubernatorial elections, tensions were high in the state as the various political parties intensified campaign efforts and canvassed for votes. The elections, which were originally scheduled for September 10, 2016, were shifted to September 28, 2016, due to fears of violence. In August, the campaign team of the governorship candidate of the People’s Democratic Party (PDP) was reportedly attacked by youths suspected to be supporters of an opposing party in Jatu, Etsako West LGA. In September, several incidents of political tensions and violence were reported across the state. In Etsako East and Etsako West LGAs, there was reportedly clashes between supporters of the All Progressives Congress (APC) and the PDP during

rallies. Separately, a violent clash was reported between APC and PDP supporters during voting in Esan Central LGA. There were also reports of alleged intimidation and bribery during elections in Esan North-East and Etsako West LGAs and reported protests in Benin City, the state capital, over allegations of vote rigging.

Gang/Cult Violence

Several cult-related violent incidents were reported in the state in Q3. In July, it was reported that a middle-aged man was killed by a suspected cultist group in Esan Southeast. In August, three people were reportedly killed during a clash between Aye and Eiye cult groups at a drinking spot in Oredo. Separately, two young boys were reportedly killed by suspected cultists in Benin City.

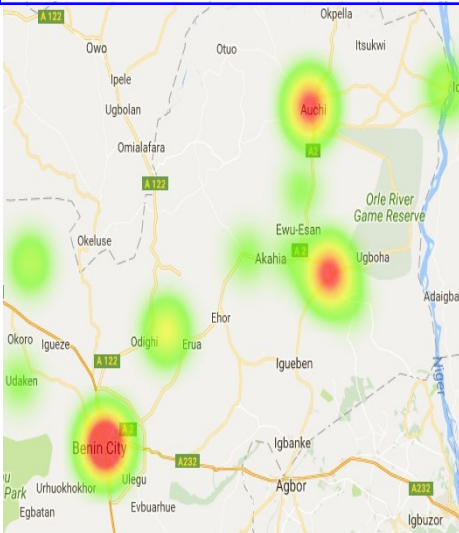
Violent Criminality

Several incidents of criminality were reported this quarter. In August, the wife of a pastor was

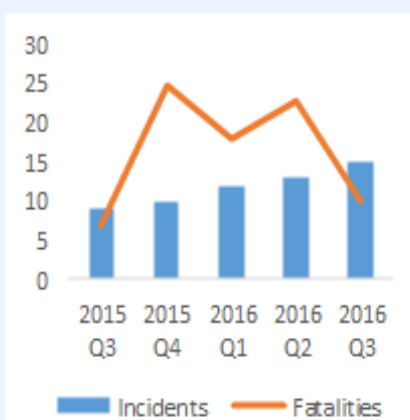
reportedly killed at her residence by unknown assailants in Esan West. Separately, a highway robber was reportedly killed during a shootout with police in Ovia North-East. In September, six people including the wife of the governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria (CBN) were reportedly kidnapped by gunmen in Oredo. The victims were later released after a ransom was paid.

Protests

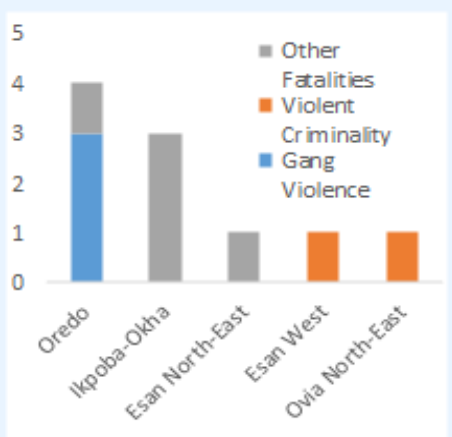
Edo state, especially Benin City, saw several reports of protests during the quarter. In July, nurses protested in Ovia North-East after one of their colleagues was kidnapped. In August, the state chapter of the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) and the National Union of Local Government Employees (NULGE) led protests in Benin City over working conditions and non-payment of salaries, respectively. Separately, ex-militants reportedly blocked roads in Benin City in protest over unpaid stipends. In September, there was a reported protest by staff of an oil company over compensation issues in Oredo.



Incidents and Fatalities, Edo State



LGA Level Fatalities, Edo State



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Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — Imo State

The number of incidents and fatalities increased in Q3 from the previous quarter. Key drivers of conflict in Imo state included political tensions, militancy, cult violence, violent criminality, and communal tensions. Ohaji/Egbema LGA experienced the most reports of fatalities from July-September 2016.

Political Tensions

In July, a shootout was reported between supporters of the People’s Democratic Party (PDP) and the All Progressives Congress (APC) during a re-run election for the State House of Assembly in Okata and Amiri communities in Oru East.

Militancy

In September, a fatality was reported during a clash between a militant group and operatives of the Imo Security Network (ISN) in Ohaji/Egbema. Militants later attacked a government building and reportedly destroyed several vehicles and buildings. Separately, at least five militants were killed in clashes with the Joint Military Task Force in Ohaji/Egbema.

Gang/Cult violence

Cult violence remained prevalent in Q3, causing several fatalities. In August, a 5-year old child was reportedly killed in a fire after a house was set ablaze by suspected members of the Icelando cult group, who were allegedly looking for a police informant in Ohaji/Egbema. Separately, a group of cultists from the Icelando and Degbam groups reportedly invaded a community in Ohaji/Egbema, killing one person, injuring several others and burning multiple houses. Also in Ohaji/Egbema, ten people were reportedly shot dead by cultists during a dispute over the process of selecting a traditional leader. In Owerri North, a graduate of the Imo state university was reportedly killed by cultists.

Communal Tensions

In August, seven people were reportedly killed during a clash between members of the Hausa community and their hosts in the Akokwa community in Ideato North. Three people were reportedly killed in a reprisal attack by the host community following the alleged murder of two young women by a Hausa security guard. In

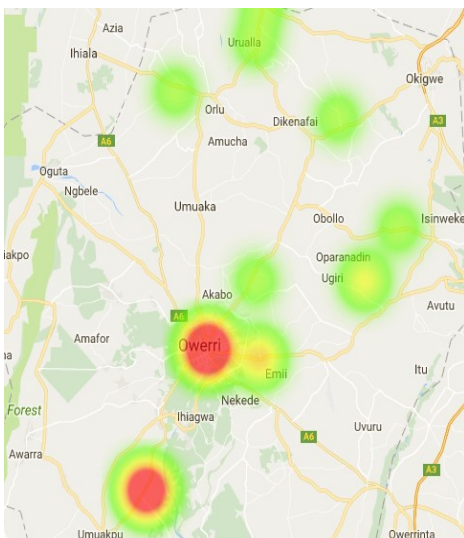
September, a fatality was reported during a youth riot over the selection of a traditional ruler in Ehime-Mbano.

Criminality

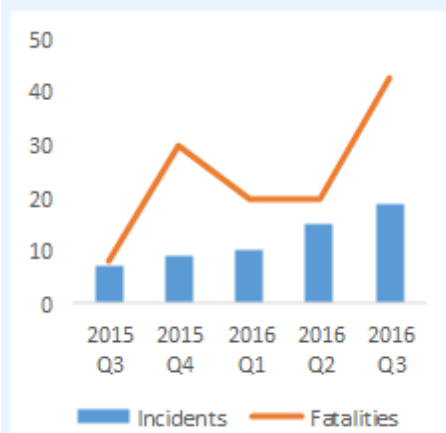
In July, armed vandals attempted to vandalize the facility of a telecommunication company and reportedly killed a security guard. In August, a couple was reportedly murdered by armed assailants, who then kidnapped the three children of the victims in Unuimo LGA. Separately, two students of the Imo State Polytechnic were reportedly robbed and killed in their hostel in Ohaji/Egbema. In September, a group of armed robbers reportedly killed a man in Owerri West.

Other Incidents

Other incidents reported during the quarter included mob violence, leadership struggles and protests. In July, two alleged thieves were reportedly lynched and burnt to death by a mob in Owerri. In September, there was a reported protest by traditional title holders over an ongoing kingship struggle in Ngor Okpala.



Incidents and Fatalities, Imo State



LGA Level Fatalities, Imo State



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Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — Ondo State

Trends of reported conflict risk and violence in Ondo has been relatively steady over the last year. Key drivers of conflict risk in Q3 included political tensions, cult violence, violent criminality and protests.

Political Tensions

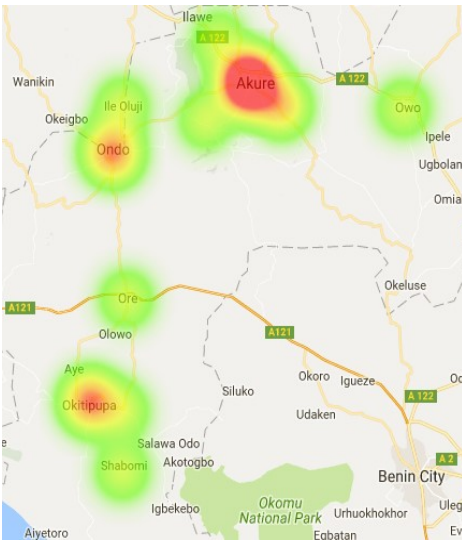
In the context of the upcoming gubernatorial elections in Ondo state on November 26, political tensions increased slightly. In August, members of the All Progressives Congress (APC) reportedly protested in Akure South over the alleged imposition of a governorship candidate ahead of the gubernatorial elections in the state. In September, the chairman of the Okitipupa chapter of the People’s Democratic Party (PDP) was reportedly killed at his home. Separately, the PDP office in Akure South was reportedly attacked at night by vandals.

Violent Criminality

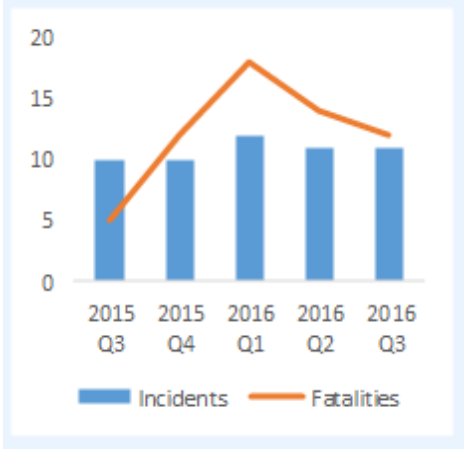
In July, two people were reportedly killed in a clash between rival cult groups during a carnival in Ondo West. Separately, kidnappers reportedly killed two policemen and abducted two expatriates in Ondo town. Also, a commercial bus driver was reported to have been shot dead by robbers on a highway in Ifedore. In August, two friends reportedly killed a commercial motorcyclist in Ile-Oluji-Okeigbo and stole the victim’s motorcycle.

Other Incidents

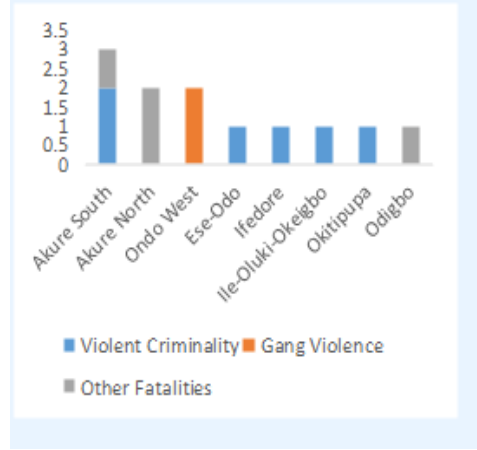
Other incidents in Ondo state during the quarter included inter-personal violence, ritual killing, and protest. In July, teachers at St. Francis Caring Heart Mega School in Owo reportedly staged a peaceful protest over unpaid salaries. In August, a female student of the Rufus Giwa Polytechnic in Owo was reportedly murdered in Akure South by her boyfriend. Separately, a pregnant woman was reportedly murdered for ritualistic purposes.



Incidents and Fatalities, Ondo State



LGA Level Fatalities, Ondo State



Data for map and bar charts from ACLED and Nigeria Watch formatted and integrated on P4P Peace Map www.p4p-nigerdelta.org

Regional Patterns and Trends in Conflict Risk — Rivers State

Rivers was one of the most violent states in the Niger Delta this quarter based on reported incidents of conflict, despite downward trends in conflict risk and violent fatalities since Q2 2016. Reports of violent fatalities and conflict incidents both dropped in Q3 2016. For context, violence in Q1 was higher than at any time since 2009. Ikwerre was the most lethal LGA this quarter. Issues reported in Q3 included cult-related violence, political tensions, criminality, communal violence and militancy.

Gang/Cult Violence

Lethal clashes involving Greenlanders and Icelanders were reported in Emohua and Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni, where violence was particularly acute, as well as Ikwerre, and Ogu/Bolo. In Emuoha, thirteen cultists were reportedly killed in a clash between the Icelanders and Degbam cult groups. In Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni, four persons were reportedly killed in a cult clashes. Also, members of the Greenlanders group attacked two communities in the LGA, killing several. Suspected cultists also shot two policemen and killed a soldier in the LGA.

Militancy

Soldiers under the military’s ‘Operation Crocodile Smile’ reportedly killed five militants in Ikwerre. Suspected members of the Niger Delta Avengers (NDA) reportedly destroyed an oil pipeline in Bonny.

Other Violent Criminality

Reported incidents of criminality during the quarter included kidnappings, assassinations, carjacking, and robberies in Obio/Akpor, Port Harcourt, Gokana, Ikwerre, and Ahoada East LGAs. In July, gunmen reportedly killed a policeman in Gokana and made away with his weapon. In August, an account officer in the Presidential Amnesty Program who was allegedly in dispute with ex-militants over deductions from their monthly stipends was reportedly killed along the expressway in Ahoada East.

In Aluu community in Ikwerre LGA, a prominent human rights lawyer and counsel to an APC chieftain in a murder case was reportedly killed. In Obio/Akpor, three policemen were reportedly killed by kidnapers. In Ikwerre, two lecturers with the University of Port Harcourt were reportedly kidnapped in two separate incidents. In September, fifteen oil workers were reportedly

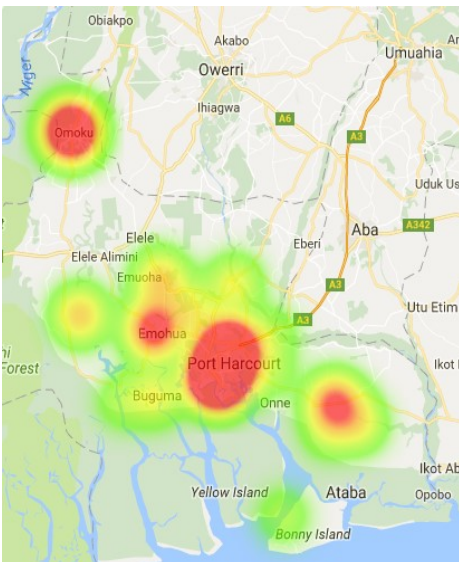
kidnaped by gunmen in Port Harcourt. Separately, two nurses were reported kidnapped by gunmen who later demanded a ransom in Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni. Also in September, a pastor was reportedly kidnapped in Emohua.

Communal Conflict

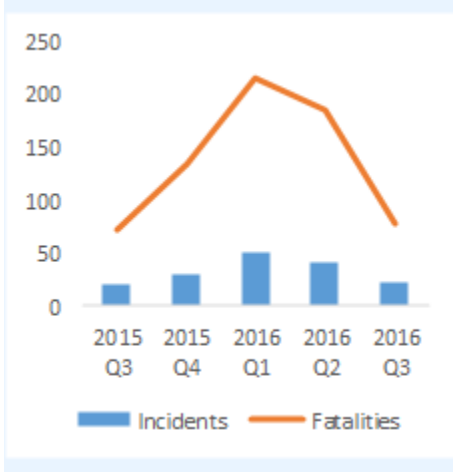
In July, eight people were reportedly killed during clashes between the Barako and Nwebiara communities in Gokana. It was also reported that the chief of Nwebiara was killed on his way to a reconciliation meeting between elders from the Barako and Nwebiara communities. Separately, there were reported tensions among residents following the state governor’s reported withdrawal of the certificate of recognition of a paramount ruler in Obio/Akpor.

Political Tensions

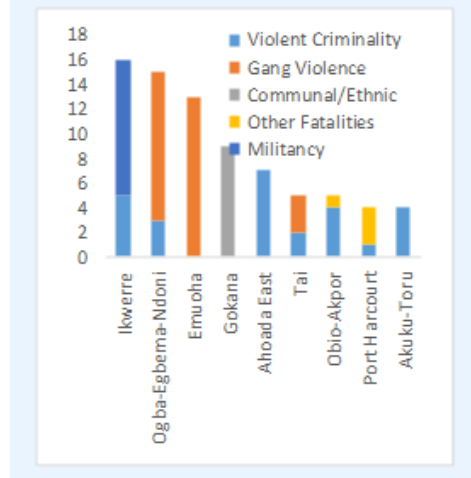
In the context of the re-run legislative elections in the state, the Khana office of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) in Bori was burned down in July. In September, gunmen in military uniforms reportedly burned down the home of a former State House of Assembly member and an APC chieftain in Emuoha.



Incidents and Fatalities, Rivers State



LGA Level Fatalities, Rivers State



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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.

The Fund For Peace



The Fund for Peace (FFP) is an independent, nonpartisan, 501(c)

(3) non-profit research and educational organization founded over five decades ago, headquartered in Washington D.C. FFP works to prevent conflict and promote sustainable security by building relationships and trust across diverse sectors and by developing innovative technologies and tools.

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, management, and preven-

Contact Us

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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