

Niger Delta Quarterly Conflict Trends

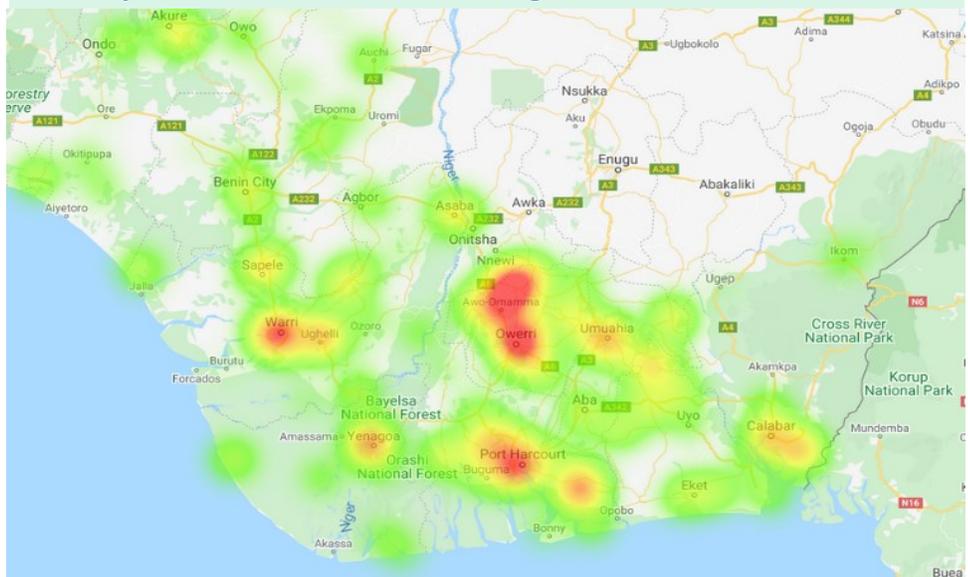
April to June 2021

There were significant changes in the dynamics of peace and conflict in the Niger Delta during the second quarter of 2021, compared to the first quarter of the year (See page 2). These changes include an increase in lethal violence and conflict fatalities, driven by the outbreak of additional conflict issues and the emergence of new conflict actors and drivers. According to data uploaded to the [P4P Peace Map](#), criminality, ethno-national separatist agitation, land disputes, communal conflict, and clashes between cult gangs were the leading 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 of 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 traditional authorities, political leaders, women, 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, separatist agitation, violence against security

Heatmap of Conflict Fatalities in the Niger Delta



Heatmap shows concentration of conflict fatalities reported in the Niger Delta from April - June 2021.

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

operatives, 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 (LGAs) 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 — April to June 2021

There was an increase in lethal violence and conflict fatalities in the Niger Delta during the second quarter of 2021, compared to the first quarter of the year. Lethal violence during the period was largely driven by criminality, separatist agitation, targeted attacks on security facilities, communal conflict, cult clashes, mob violence, and killings for organ trafficking and ritual purposes.

There was an increase in incidents of violent criminality during the quarter. Robbery, piracy and kidnapping for ransom, as well as clashes between bandits and security forces caused over 160 fatalities. There was also an escalation of ethno-national separatist agitation and anti-police

insurgency during the period. Attacks on security operatives and government facilities caused over 50 fatalities and displaced hundreds of residents.

Gang and cult related violence was prevalent in Rivers, Delta and Edo State. Cult clashes caused over 50 fatalities during the period, largely driven by reprisal killings and battles for supremacy and territorial control among rival cult gangs.

At the regional level, there was a decrease in communal conflict during the quarter. However, communal conflict over land and boundary disputes, including herder-farmer conflicts, caused more than 30 fatalities during the period.

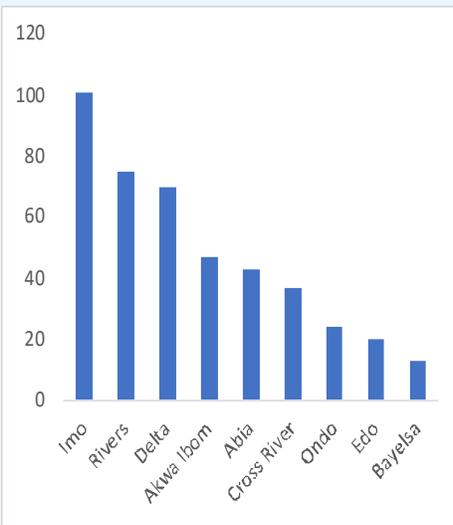
Imo, followed by Rivers and Delta State recorded the highest levels of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the quarter, based on reported fatalities. The LGAs with the highest number of conflict fatalities during the period were Orlu (Imo), Owerri Municipal (Imo), Oru East (Imo), Ini (Akwa Ibom), Port Harcourt (Rivers), Ikwerre (Rivers), Ideato North (Imo), Owerri North (Imo), Umuahia North (Abia), Ohafia (Abia), Oguta (Imo), Calabar Municipal (Cross River), Ikwuano (Abia), Ehime Mbano (Imo), and Akpabuyo (Cross River).

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

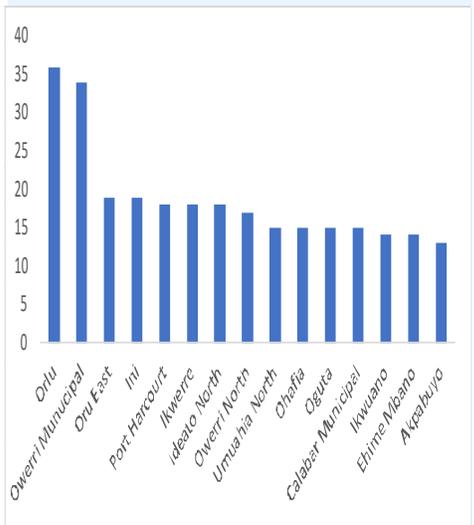
Incidents and Fatalities, Niger Delta Quarterly (Q2 2020 - Q2 2021)



Conflict Fatalities, State Level (April-June 2021)



Conflict Fatalities, LGA Level (April-June 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 decrease in the number of reported conflict fatalities in Abia State in Q2 2021, compared to the first quarter of the year. According to Peace Map data (see page 2), Abia was among the least violent States in the Niger Delta during the period, based on reported fatalities. Lethal violence during the period was mainly driven by anti-police insurgency, ethno-national separatist agitation, criminality, and communal conflict. Umuahia North LGA had the highest levels of lethal violence during the period.

Violent Criminality

In April, two robbery suspects were reportedly lynched by a mob along Obohia Road, Aba South LGA. In May, armed robbers reportedly trailed a Chinese expatriate from a bank and killed his driver and a policeman attached to him in

Umuahia, the state capital. In June, a trader was reportedly killed and six others injured during a clash between personnel of the Abia State Vigilante Service and traders over levy at a timber market in Ahiaeke Ndume, Umuahia North LGA.

Ethno-national Separatist Agitation/Anti-Police Insurgency

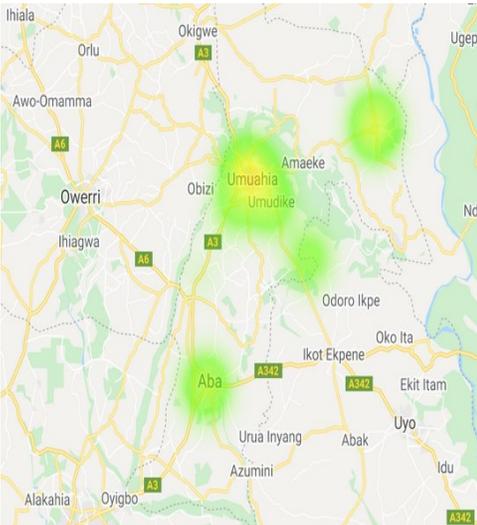
Several incidents of violent separatist agitation and anti-police insurgency were reported in the State during the period. In April, for instance, gunmen suspected to be members of the Eastern Security Network (ESN) - the security outfit of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) - reportedly attacked operatives of the Nigeria Correctional Service at a police station and set free several inmates in Uzuakoli community, Bende LGA. Separately, gunmen reportedly attacked a police

station and released many detained suspects in Nkporo community, Ohafia LGA.

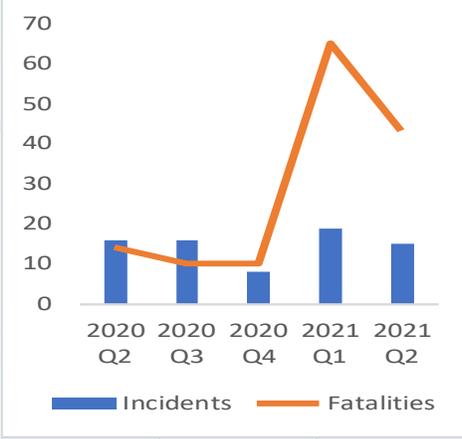
In May, gunmen reportedly attacked a divisional police station with Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and killed two police officers in Apumiri town, Umuahia South LGA. In another incident, gunmen reportedly attacked and burned a police Criminal Investigation Department in Umuahia, the state capital. In June, eight persons were reportedly killed during a clash between soldiers and ESN operatives in Ohafia town, Ohafia LGA.

Communal Conflict

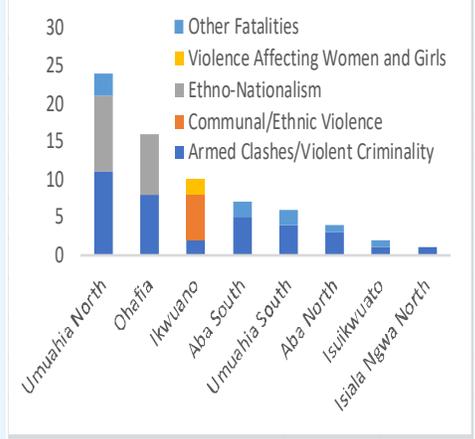
In May, six persons were reportedly killed during clashes over a boundary dispute between Usaka Ukwu community in Ikwuano LGA, Abia State and Nkari community in Ini LGA, Akwa Ibom State.



Incidents and Fatalities, Abia State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Abia State (April-June 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 — Akwa Ibom State

There was an increase in lethal violence in Akwa Ibom State in Q2 2021, compared to the first quarter of the year. According to Peace Map data (see page 2), Akwa Ibom was among the states with the highest levels of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the period, based on reported fatalities. Lethal violence during the quarter was driven mainly by ethno-national separatist agitation, criminality, cult clashes, and communal conflict over land disputes. Esit Eket LGA had the highest number of reported incidents of lethal violence in the State during the period.

Ethno-national Separatist Agitation/Anti-Police Insurgency

In May, gunmen suspected to be members of the Eastern Security Network (ESN) reportedly vandalized the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) office in Essien Udim LGA. Separately, suspected members of the ESN reportedly attacked a security checkpoint, killed

two policemen, set vehicles ablaze and made away with weapons in Urua Inyang community, Ika LGA. In June, suspected members of the ESN reportedly attacked a police station and killed five policemen and a female civilian in Odoro Ikpe town, Ini LGA.

Violent Criminality

In April, four fatalities were reported during a clash between marine police and pirates along the waterways in Oron LGA. In May, sea robbers reportedly attacked a boat and killed two persons along the waterways of Ibaka in Mbo LGA.

Gang/Cult Violence

In April, six persons were reportedly killed and several properties destroyed during a clash between rival cult gangs in Mbiabong Ikot Essien community, Uyo LGA. In May, eight persons were reportedly killed and houses destroyed during clashes between Vikings and Black Axe cult gangs in Esit Eket town, Esit Eket LGA. In June, three persons were reportedly killed during a clash

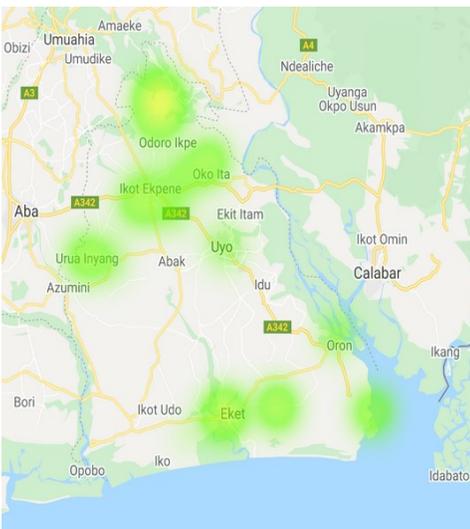
between two rival cult gangs in Idong Afianwe community, Eket LGA.

Communal Violence

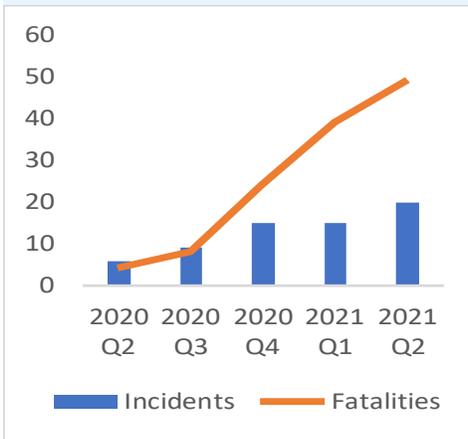
In April, seven residents were reportedly killed and a woman raped during a clash over a boundary dispute between Ikpanya community in Ibiono Ibom LGA, Akwa Ibom State and Ugbo community in Arochuku LGA, Abia State. In June, two residents were reportedly killed during a clash between herders and farmers in Ikot Atasing community, Ikot Ekpene LGA.

Violence Affecting Women & Girls

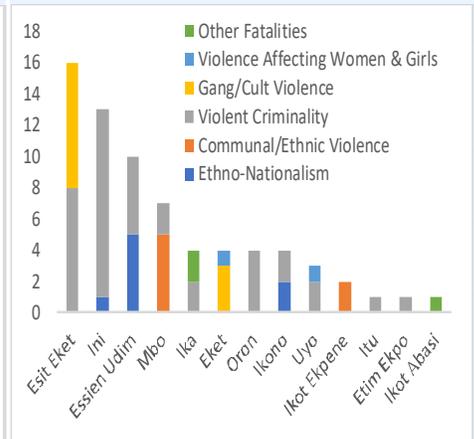
In addition to the impact of criminality and communal violence on women and girls listed above, sexual violence was also reported during the period. In April, for instance, a 26-year old female job seeker was reportedly raped and killed by a fake male employer in Uyo, the state capital. In June, a 49-year old man reportedly killed his 40-year old wife in Ikot Abia village, Eket LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Akwa Ibom State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Akwa Ibom (April-June 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 was a decrease in incidents of conflict risk and violence and an increase in conflict fatalities in Bayelsa State in Q2 2021, compared to the first quarter of the year. According to Peace Map data (see page 2), Bayelsa was the least violent State in the Niger Delta during the period, based on reported fatalities. Lethal violence during the quarter was mainly driven by criminality and cult clashes. Yenagoa LGA had the highest number of reported incidents of conflict risk and lethal violence in the State during the period.

Violent Criminality

Criminality was a major driver of lethal violence in the State during the period. In April, for example, a popular businessman was reportedly strangled by unknown assailants in his house in Opolo community, Yenagoa LGA. Separately, a 14-year old boy was reportedly stabbed to death by a middle-aged mentally challenged woman in Yenagoa, the state capital. In May, a 34-year old

man reportedly killed his roommate and sold his vital organs and other body parts for ritual purposes in Sagbama town, Sagbama LGA. Separately, gunmen suspected to be sea robbers reportedly attacked a passenger boat and killed a 5-year old girl in Koluama community, Southern Ijaw LGA. In another incident, a robbery suspect was reportedly lynched by a mob in Biogbolo community, Yenagoa LGA.

Gang/Cult Violence

Clashes between rival cult gangs caused several fatalities in the State during the quarter. In February, for instance, a resident was reportedly killed and several others injured during a clash between two rival cult gangs in Obele community, Yenagoa LGA. Separately, a male university student was reportedly shot dead by a cultist in a lecture hall in Amassoma community, Southern Ijaw LGA. In May, two persons were reportedly killed, two others sustained gunshot injuries and

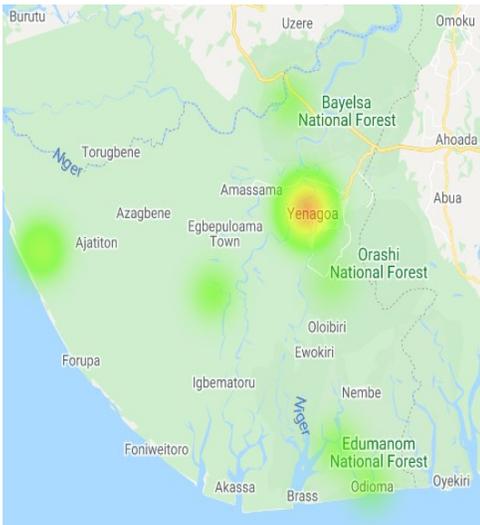
many shops looted during a clash between rival cult gangs at a popular market in Swali community, Yenagoa LGA. The victims were traders who were hit by stray bullets during the clash.

Communal Violence

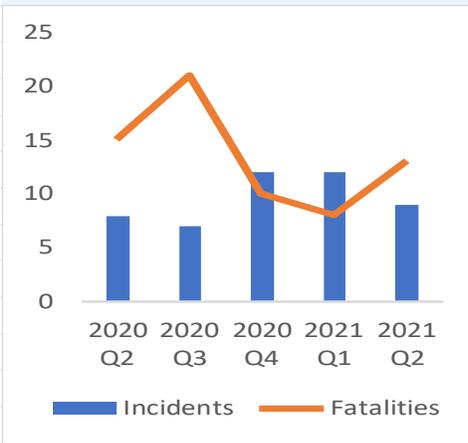
In April, four residents were reportedly killed during a clash over a security contract in Bilabiri community, Ekeremor LGA. The clash was reportedly triggered by a disagreement over the control of a security contract from a multinational oil company operating in the area.

Violent Protest

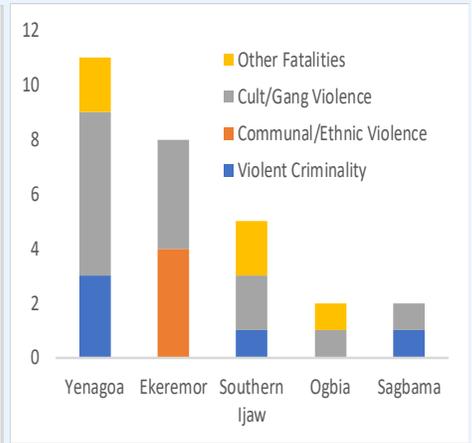
In May, the palace of a traditional ruler was reportedly vandalized by youths who were protesting over prolonged electricity power outage, as well as allegation of negligence by an international oil company in Twon Brass community, Brass LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Bayelsa State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Bayelsa State (April-June 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 — Cross River State

There was a decrease in incidents of conflict risk and violence and an increase in conflict fatalities in Cross River State in Q2 2021, compared to the first quarter of the year. According to Peace Map data (see page 2), Cross River was among the states with the least 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 quarter were driven mainly by criminality and gang violence. Akpabuyo LGA had the highest number of reported incidents of lethal violence in the State during the period.

Violent Criminality

Violent criminality caused many fatalities in the State during the quarter. In April, for instance, 15 decapitated bodies comprising males and females were reportedly found along a major road in Calabar, the state capital. The victims were allegedly killed for ritual purposes. In another incident, gunmen reportedly attacked a police station and stole a rifle belonging to one of the policemen on duty in Ekori community, Yakurr LGA. In May, a traditional leader was reportedly

killed by an unknown assailant in Ajasar community, Etung LGA. Separately, a traditional leader was reportedly abducted by kidnappers in Esuk Atu village, Calabar Municipal LGA. The kidnappers demanded a five million naira ransom.

In another incident, a Chief Superintendent of the Nigeria Customs was reportedly abducted by kidnappers in Biakpan community, Biase LGA. The kidnappers later demanded a ransom of 100 million naira. Also, in May, a university student was reportedly killed by robbers in Ekpo Abasi community, Calabar South LGA.

In June, a 65-year old woman was reportedly killed and decapitated by her 24-year old nephew for ritual purposes in Afokang community, Calabar South LGA. In June, some residents were reportedly robbed at gunpoint at Inyang Ewa Street in Calabar South LGA. The robbers were later intercepted and arrested by operatives of the police Anti-Cultism and kidnapping Squad.

Communal Violence

In May, three persons including a pregnant woman were reportedly killed, many others

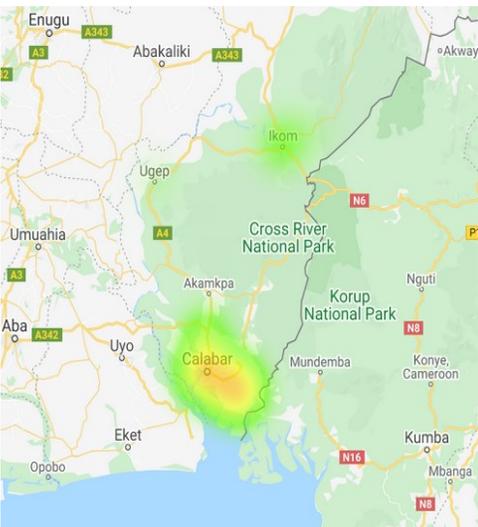
injured and several houses burned during a clash over a land dispute between Ikot Offiong and Akpap Okoyong communities in Odukpani LGA.

Gang/Cult Violence

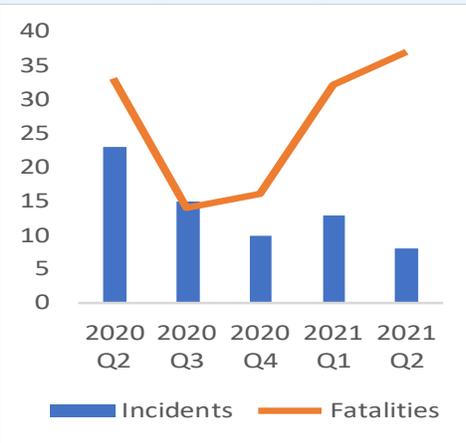
In May, more than 12 persons were reportedly killed during a series of clashes over a supremacy battle among members of three rival cult gangs at different locations in Akpabuyo and Bakassi LGAs. The victims reportedly included members of the Skylo, Mafia and Black Scorpion cult gangs.

Violence Affecting Women and Girls (VAWG)

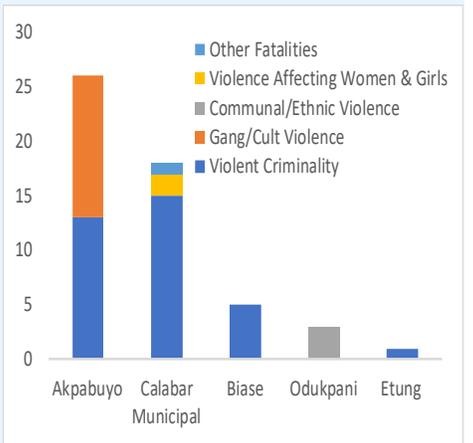
In addition to the impact of criminality and communal violence on women and girls listed above, incidents of sexual violence against women and girls were also reported in the State during the period. In April, for instance, a 58-year old businesswoman was reportedly raped and strangled by robbers at her residence in Calabar, the Cross River State capital.



Incidents and Fatalities, Cross River State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Cross River (April-June 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 a decrease in reported incidents of conflict risk and lethal violence in Delta State in Q2 2021, compared to the first quarter of the year. According to Peace Map data (see page 2), Delta was among the States with the highest levels of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the quarter, based on reported fatalities. Ughelli North LGA recorded the highest number of conflict fatalities in the state during the period. Conflict risk and lethal violence in the State during the period were driven mainly by criminality, clashes between rival cult gangs, and communal conflict.

Violent Criminality

In April, three persons including a policeman and two sons of the traditional ruler of Orhuwhorun community were reportedly killed by gunmen at Jakpa Road in Effurun community, Uvwie LGA. In May, three kidnapping suspects were reportedly lynched by a mob in Oghara community, Ethiopie West LGA. Separately, four robbery suspects were reportedly killed in a gun battle with security operatives in Oghara community, Ethiopie West LGA. In June, a man and his wife were reportedly murdered by unknown assailants at a government reserve area (GRA) in Effurun community, Uvwie LGA.

Attacks on Security Operatives

In May, gunmen reportedly attacked a divisional police station, killed three police officers, burned vehicles and stole ammunition in Nsukwa community, Aniocha South LGA. Separately, hoodlums reportedly killed a police officer and burned a police patrol vehicle in Akwukwu-Igbo community, Aniocha North LGA. Also, in May, gunmen reportedly killed three policemen and burned a police station in Umutu community, Ukwuani LGA. In June, gunmen reportedly attacked a police station with firearms and improvised explosive devices (IEDs), and burned several police vehicles and buildings in Ashaka community, Ndokwa East LGA.

Communal Violence

In April, four persons were reportedly killed during a tussle over the ownership of a market between Iwhreko and Ekiugbo communities in Ughelli North LGA. Separately, gunmen reportedly killed a resident and abducted two others in Omadino community, Warri South LGA. The incident was alleged to be related to a dispute between the Ijaw and Itsekiri ethnic groups over an oil spillage in the area. In May, a youth leader was reportedly killed and his son injured during a clash over a land

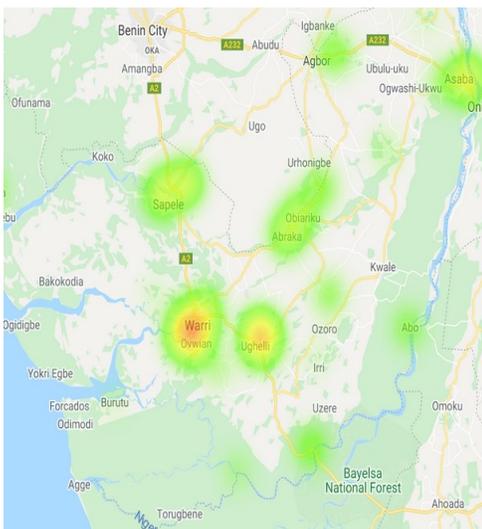
dispute between members of an extended family in Ogrigabene community, Bomadi LGA.

Gang/Cult Violence

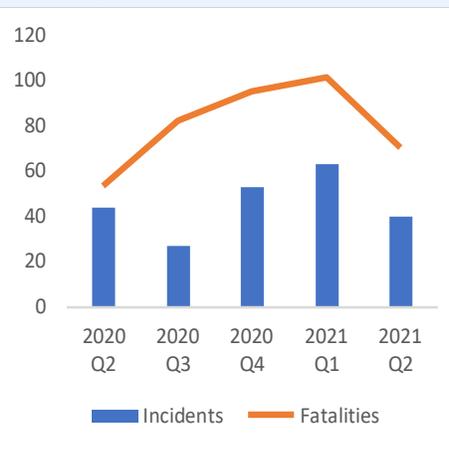
In May, two persons were reportedly killed and 14 others injured during clashes between rival cult gangs at Hausa Quarters in Igbudu community, Warri South LGA. Separately, five persons were reportedly killed during clashes between members of Aiye and Vikings cult gangs in Jesse community, Ethiopie West LGA.

Violence Affecting Women and Girls (VAWG)

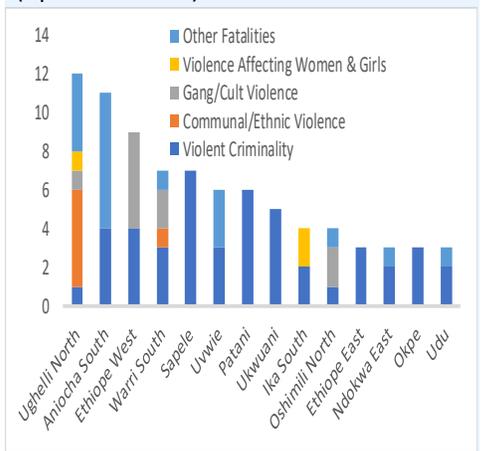
In addition to the impact of criminality and communal violence on women and girls listed above, other incidents of violence affecting women and girls were also reported during the period. In May, for example, a 13-year old girl was reportedly killed by a cleric who allegedly harvested her vital organs for ritual purposes in Agbor town, Ika South LGA. Separately, a 14-year old girl was reportedly gang raped by seven men in Issele-Uku town, Aniocha North LGA. In June, a 29-year old woman was reportedly found dead in her house with some of her body parts removed in Mosogar community, Ethiopie West LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Delta State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Delta State (April-June 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 — Edo State

There was a decrease in lethal violence in Edo State in Q2 2021, compared to the first quarter of the year. According to Peace Map data (see page 2), Edo was among the states with the least number of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the period, based on reported fatalities. Conflict risk and lethal violence in Edo State during the period were mainly driven by criminality and clashes between rival cult gangs. Oredo LGA had the highest number of reported incidents of lethal violence in the State during the period.

Violent Criminality

Several incidents of violent criminality including kidnapping for ransom were reported in the State during the quarter. In April, for example, three residents including two women and a man were reportedly abducted by armed herdsmen in Utesi community, Ovia North-East LGA. Separately, three passengers were reportedly abducted by gunmen along the Benin-Lagos expressway in Ahor community, Uhumwonde LGA. In another incident, an operative of the Nigeria Security and Civil Defence Corps (NSCDC) was reportedly killed

by gunmen who attempted to kidnap a university bursar in Ogheghe community, Ikpoba Okha LGA. The gunmen also stole the victim’s rifle. Also, in April, a university professor was reportedly abducted by gunmen in Egoro community near Ekpoma town, Esan West LGA.

In May, operatives of the Nigeria police reportedly killed three kidnapping suspects and rescued seven kidnap victims in Ahor community, Uhumwonde LGA. Separately, a member of the Edo State Community Vigilante Security Network reportedly killed a man and a woman in Aduwawa community, Ikpoba Okha LGA.

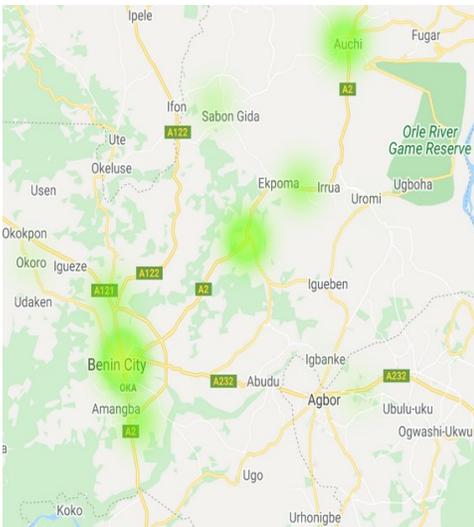
In June, armed herdsmen reportedly attacked a commercial bus, killed two passengers and abducted others in Ehor community, Uhumwonde LGA. Separately, a male lecturer was reportedly killed by gunmen at his residence in Isihor community, Ovia South-West LGA. Also, in June, an expatriate staff of a construction company was reportedly abducted by kidnapers along the Benin-Lagos expressway in Ehor community, Uhumwonde LGA. The driver of the expatriate was also killed by the kidnapers.

Gang/Cult Violence

In April, two men were reportedly killed during renewed clashes between rival cult gangs along 3rd East Circular Road in Benin City, Oredo LGA. In May, the cousin of a cultist was reportedly killed during a reprisal attack by members of a rival cult gang in Sabongida-Ora Ipuje community, Owan West LGA. In June, a student was reportedly killed by cultists at his off-campus residence in Ugbowo community, Egor LGA.

Domestic Violence

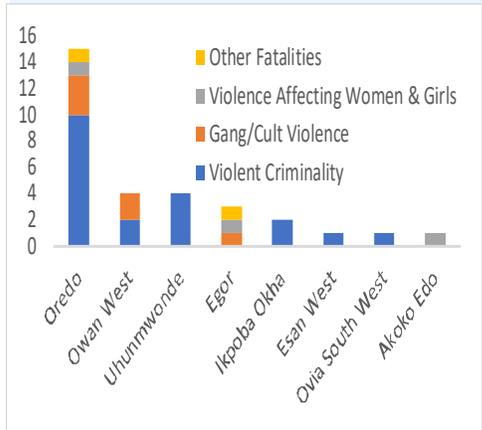
In June, a 65-year old man was reportedly killed by his 55-year old in-law during a scuffle in Ate community near Igarra town, Akoko Edo LGA. Separately, a 13-years old boy reportedly killed his 79-year old father while he was asleep in Evbuotubu community, Egor LGA. Also, in June, a 39-year old woman was reportedly beaten to death by her 45-year old husband during a disagreement at Agbontaen Street in Benin City, Oredo LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Edo State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Edo State (April-June 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 — Imo State

There was an upsurge in the levels of conflict risk and lethal violence in Imo State in Q2 2021, compared to the first quarter of the year. According to Peace Map data (see page 2), Imo State had 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 violent criminality and anti-police insurgency. Orlu LGA had the highest number of incidents of lethal violence in the State during the period.

Ethno-National Separatist Agitation/Anti-Police Insurgency

There was a resurgence of violent separatist agitation and targeted attacks on security facilities and personnel in Imo State during the period. In April, for instance, gunmen suspected to be members of the ESN - a security outfit of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB), reportedly attacked the Imo State police headquarters and a correctional facility in Owerri, the state capital. More than 1,000 inmates were reportedly set free and over 30 vehicles burned during the incident. Separately, gunmen reportedly attacked a police station, vandalized the building and abducted a

police officer in Mbieri town, Mbaitoli LGA. In another incident in April, 11 fatalities were reported during a clash between members of the ESN and government security forces in Awo-Amamma community, Oru East LGA. Also, in April, gunmen reportedly attacked a police area command headquarters, killed five police officers and looted the armory in Orieaigu community, Ehime Mbano LGA.

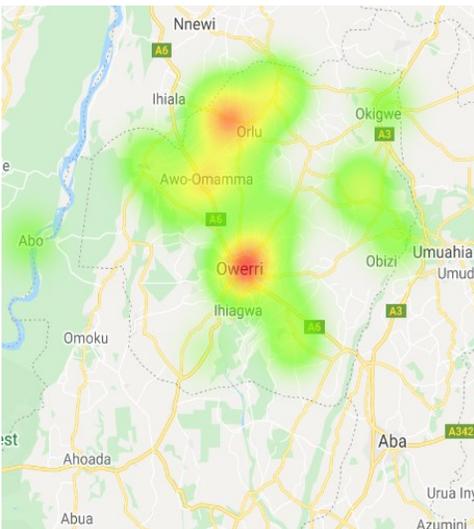
In May, a Deputy Superintendent of Immigration (DSI) was reportedly waylaid and assassinated by gunmen along the Owerri-Port Harcourt expressway in Owerri North LGA. Separately, 10 fatalities were reported during a clash between members of the ESN and government security forces at a divisional police station in Orlu town, Orlu LGA. Also, in May, five soldiers were reportedly killed by gunmen in Owerri, the state capital. In June, eight persons including three civilians were reportedly killed during a clash between armed men and government security forces in Orji community, Owerri North LGA. Separately, in June, more than 12 fatalities were reported during a military raid on several camps of separatist militias at different locations in Ikeduru, Oguta and Ideato North LGAs.

Violent Criminality

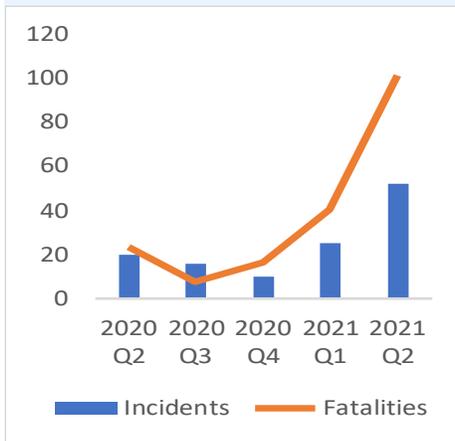
In April, four traders from the northern part of Nigeria were reportedly killed by gunmen in Orlu town, Orlu LGA. In May, a former political adviser to an ex-president of Nigeria was reportedly ambushed and killed by gunmen in Umueze Obiangwu community, Ngor Okpala LGA. In June, the local youth leader of a major political party was reportedly killed by gunmen in his residence in Awo-Amamma community, Oru East LGA. Also, in June, gunmen reportedly attacked the residence of a lawmaker and beheaded his private security guard in Awo-Idemili community, Orsu LGA.

Other Incidents

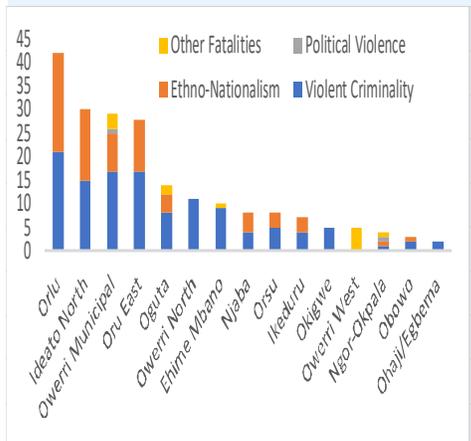
In April, a 46-year old woman was reportedly killed by a stray bullet fired by soldiers at a security checkpoint in Eziana Obiato community, Mbaitoli LGA. The stray bullet reportedly hit the woman in her farm. In May, two members of a vigilante group were reportedly killed by soldiers in Ejemekuru community, Oguta LGA. Also, in May, hoodlums reportedly attacked and attempted to vandalize the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) office in Ahiazu Mbaise LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Imo State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Imo State (April-June 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 were no significant changes in the levels of conflict risk and lethal violence in Ondo State in Q2 2021, compared to the first quarter of the year. According to Peace Map data (see page 2), Ondo was among the least violent States in the Niger Delta during the period, based on reported fatalities. Akure North LGA 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 conflict and criminality including bank robbery and kidnapping for ransom.

Violent Criminality

In April, kidnappers reportedly abducted a man, his wife and three children, and demanded a 10 million naira ransom in Ajowa-Akoko community, Akoko North West LGA. Separately, two private security guards were reportedly killed by robbers at a petrol station in Akure, the Ondo State capital. In May, two farmers were reportedly abducted by gunmen in Ikaramu community, Akoko North West

LGA. Separately, armed robbers reportedly attacked a bullion van belonging to a commercial bank, killed three persons and stole an undisclosed sum of money along the Akure-Ondo expressway in Elemosho village, Ondo East LGA. Also, in May, robbers reportedly attacked a petrol station and killed a man in Akure, the state capital.

In June, gunmen reportedly hijacked a school bus and abducted a woman attendant at Oba-Ile Estate in Akure North LGA. Separately, kidnappers reportedly killed two brothers and abducted two children in Ajowa community, Akoko North West LGA. Also, in May, a chieftain of a major political party was reportedly killed by kidnappers in Ifon community, Ose LGA.

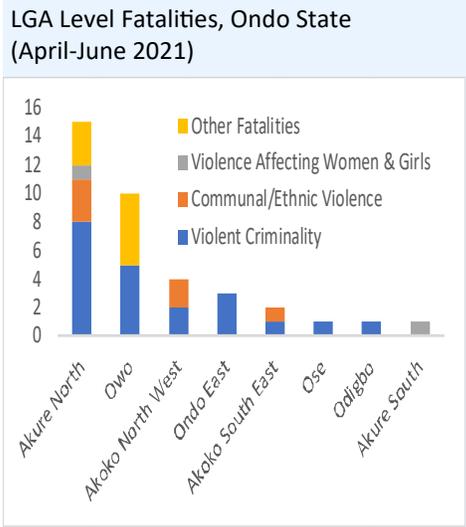
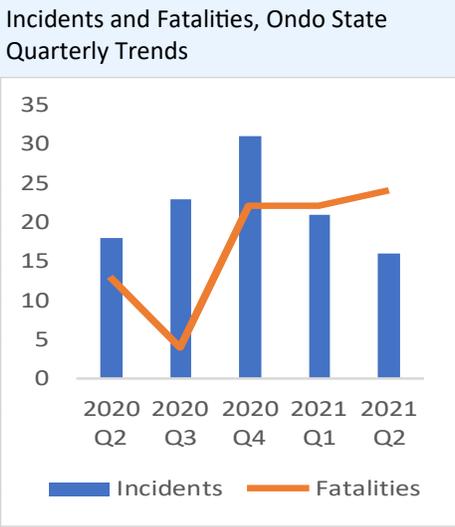
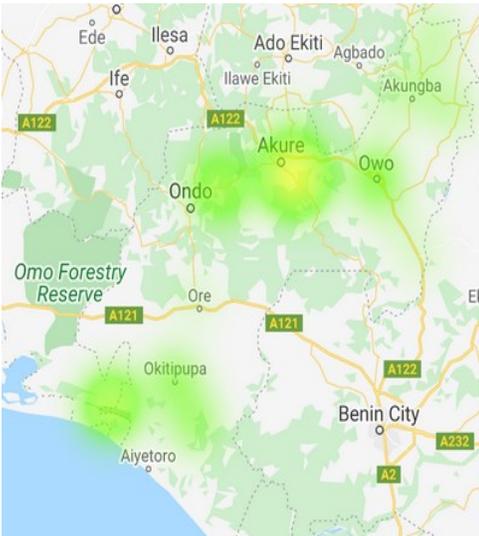
Communal Violence

In April, a fatality was reported during a clash between a hunter and herdsmen at a forest reserve in Ifira Akoko, Akoko South East LGA. Separately, herdsmen reportedly attacked and injured a female rice farmer in Ogbese communi-

ty, Akure North LGA. In May, two residents were reportedly killed during a clash between two factions of youths supporting two traditional chiefs over a chieftaincy tussle in Ikare-Akoko community, Akoko North East LGA. In June, armed herdsmen dressed in military camouflage reportedly attacked and assaulted some women at Oja Oba Market in Akure, Akure South LGA.

Other Incidents

In April, a 35-year old woman reportedly killed her husband's new wife during a fight in Akure town, Akure South LGA. In May, a robbery suspect was reportedly lynched by a mob in Ayede-Ogbese community, Akure North LGA. Separately, a couple reportedly killed their 2-week old baby during a fight in Eleyewo village, Akure North LGA. Also, in May, six persons were reportedly killed, many others injured and houses burned during a clash between cultists and members of the Oodua Peoples Congress (OPC) in Owo town, Owo LGA.



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 an upsurge in the levels of conflict risk and lethal violence in Rivers State in Q2 2021, compared to the first quarter of the year. According to Peace Map data (see page 2), Rivers State had the second highest number of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the period, based on reported fatalities. Conflict risk and lethal violence during the quarter were largely driven by criminality, gang/cult related violence, and ethno-national separatist agitation. Port Harcourt LGA had the highest number of reported incidents of lethal violence during the period.

Violent Criminality

In April, gunmen reportedly killed six youths in Uegwere community, Khana LGA. In May, gunmen reportedly killed four persons in Kono-Boue community, Khana LGA. Separately, a 27-year old male artisan was reportedly killed by a member of a local vigilante group during a disagreement in Umuebele community, Etche LGA. In another incident, two persons were reportedly killed by sea robbers along the waterways in Ke community, Degema LGA. Also, in May, sea robbers who disguised as security operatives reportedly attacked a passenger boat, killed two persons and injured five others at Angulu-Ama Creek in Asari-Toru LGA.

Gang/Cult Violence

In April, cultists reportedly killed a man and a woman in Kabangha community, Khana LGA. Separately, eight persons including the local leader of a militant group, the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND), were reportedly killed during a clash with members of the Iceland cult gang over a struggle for territorial control in Ajakajak, Ibotirem, Dema and Samanga communities in Andoni LGA. Separately, two persons were reportedly killed during a clash between rival cult gangs over a supremacy battle in Port Harcourt, the state capital. In June, a male pharmacist was reportedly killed by the leader of a cult gang in Zaakpor community, Khana LGA.

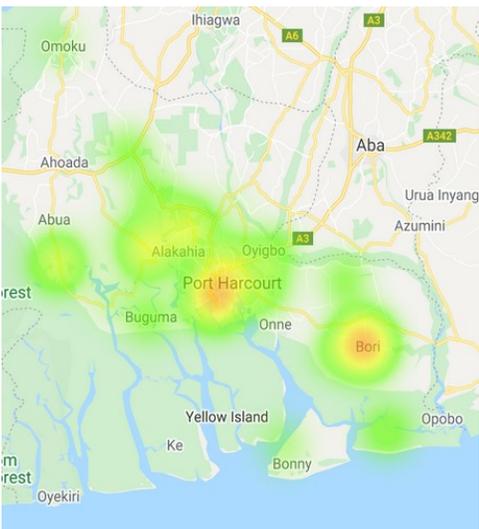
Ethno-national Separatist Agitation/Anti-Police Insurgency

There was a resurgence of violent separatist agitation and anti-police insurgency in the State during the period. In April, for instance, more than 12 security personnel were reportedly killed in a series of coordinated attacks by separatist militias at different locations in the State. In one of the incidents, gunmen reportedly killed eight security operatives at different security checkpoints along Omagwa/Isiokpo/Elele-Owerri expressway in

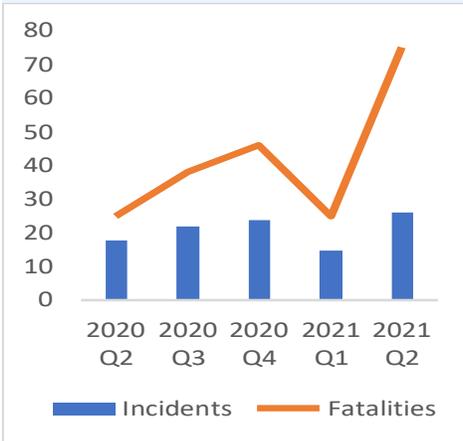
Ikwerre LGA. Separately, gunmen reportedly attacked a military camp and killed four soldiers in Omenema community, Abua/Odual LGA. In May, seven policemen were reportedly killed in a series of attacks on police stations and security checkpoints at different locations in Obio/Akpor and Emohua LGAs. Separately, five persons including a female nurse were reportedly killed during a clash between government security operatives and separatist militias in Oyigbo town, Oyigbo LGA. Separately, seven separatist militias were reportedly killed and weapons recovered during a clash between government security forces and operatives of the Eastern Security Network (ESN) at Agbomchia Forest along the boundary between Eleme and Oyigbo LGAs.

Other Incidents

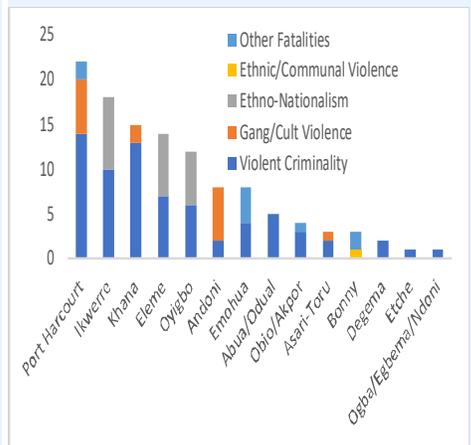
In May, a nursing mother was reportedly beaten to death by her husband in Ayambo community, Bonny LGA. In June, a fatality was reported during a clash between youths from Bonny Island and Finima kingdom over a struggle for recognition by the Nigerian Liquefied Natural Gas (NLNG) company in Bonny LGA. Also, in June, a 26-years old man was reportedly killed by a herdsman in Egbeda community, Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Rivers State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Rivers State (April-June 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

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 works 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