

Niger Delta Quarterly Conflict Trends

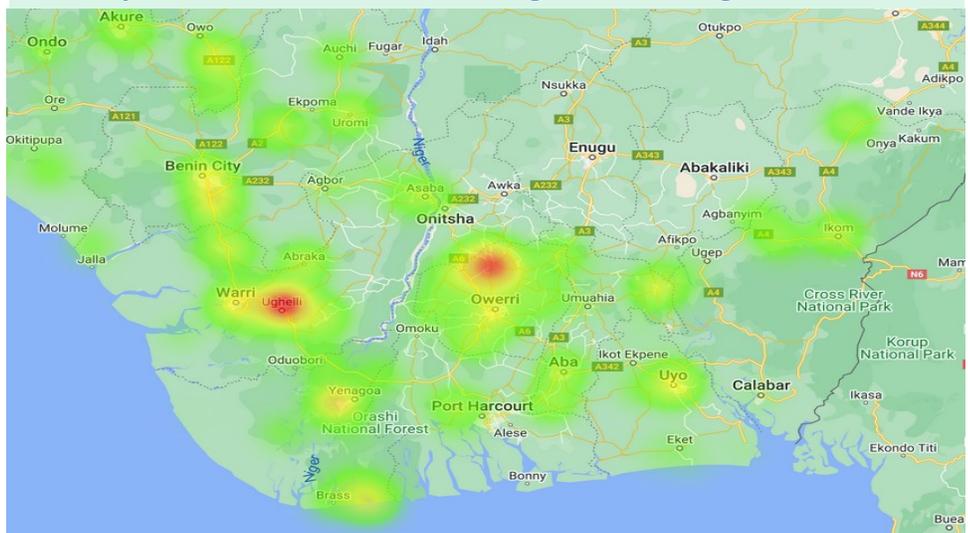
January to March 2022

Sustainable peace and security remains a major challenge in the Niger Delta region. Data shows that there were no significant changes in the levels of conflict risk and lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the first quarter of 2022, compared to the fourth quarter of 2021 (See page 2). According to data uploaded to the P4P Peace Map (www.tgpccloud.org/p4p/index.php?m=p4p), organized criminality, clashes between hoodlums and government security operatives, separatist agitation, clashes between rival cult gangs, and communal conflict were the leading causes of conflict risk and lethal violence during the period.

This quarterly tracker looks at the trends and patterns of conflict risk and violence, and the related pressures on peace and stability at the regional, state and local levels. It is not designed as a conflict analysis, 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 stakeholders, including traditional authorities, political leaders, women, youths, private sector actors, and others in affected communities.

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

Heatmap of Conflict Fatalities in the Niger Delta of Nigeria



Heatmap shows concentration of conflict fatalities reported in the Niger Delta from January - March 2022.

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

separatist agitation, violence against security 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 region is highly heterogeneous with over 40 ethnic groups who speak more than 100 languages and dialects, and whose traditional livelihood involved mainly farming and fishing. The region 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 Niger Delta contains vast reserves of oil and gas, which play an important role in the Nigerian economy. In spite of these abundant natural resources, the region is marked by poverty, underdevelopment, environmental degradation, and insecurity. 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 2022

There were no significant changes in the Niger Delta peace and security landscape during the first quarter of 2022. Separatist agitation decreased by 32%, while criminality, communal conflict, and gang violence increased by 21%, 23% and 80% respectively during the period. Conflict risk and lethal violence during the period was mainly driven by organized criminality, clashes between government security operatives and hoodlums, violent separatist agitation, communal conflict, and clashes between rival cult gangs.

Violent criminality increased by 21% during the quarter. Bank robbery, ritual killing, piracy, and kidnapping for ransom, as well as clashes between

hoodlums and security forces caused over 100 fatalities. Several incidents of gang and cult related violence were reported in Delta and Bayelsa State, driven mainly by battles for supremacy among rival cult gangs. Clashes between rival cult gangs caused over 40 fatalities during the period.

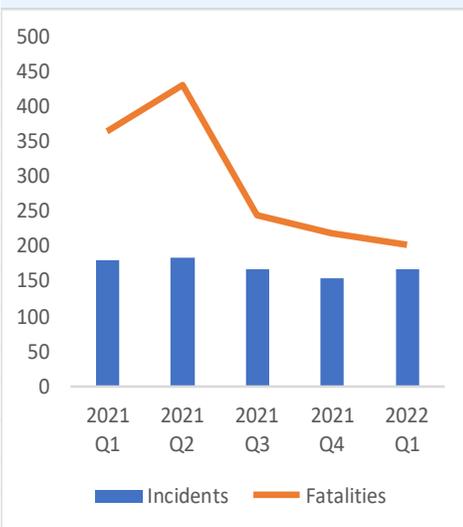
There was a resurgence of ethno-nationalist separatist agitation and targeted killings in Imo and Abia State during the period. Violent separatist agitation including clashes between separatist militias and government security operatives as well as targeted killing of residents reportedly caused more than 25 fatalities in Imo State during the period.

At the regional level, there was a decrease in communal conflict. However, communal violence, including clashes between herders and farmers, was prevalent in Cross River and Ondo State, and it caused more than 30 fatalities during the period.

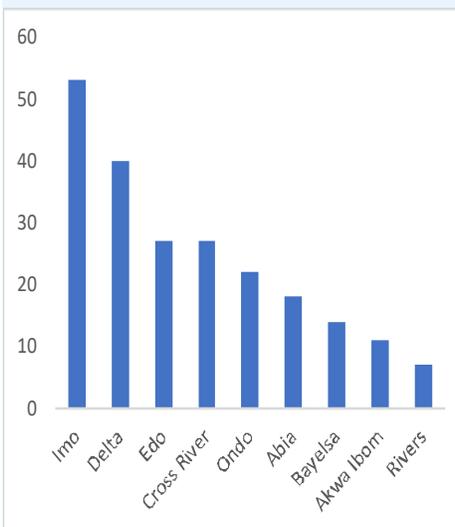
Imo, followed by Delta State recorded the highest levels of lethal violence during the quarter, based on reported fatalities. The LGAs with the highest number of conflict fatalities were Orlu (Imo) and Ose (Ondo), followed by Ughelli North (Delta).

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.

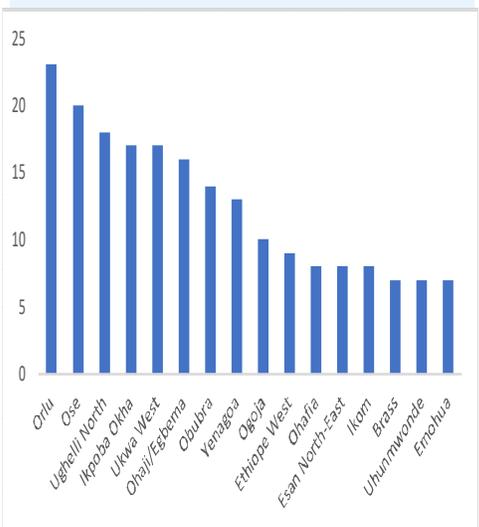
Incidents and Fatalities, Niger Delta Quarterly (Q1 2021 - Q1 2022)



Conflict Fatalities, State Level (January-March 2022)



Conflict Fatalities, LGA Level (January-March 2022)



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 were no significant changes in the levels of conflict risk and lethal violence in Abia State in Q1 2022, compared to the fourth quarter of 2021. According to Peace Map data (see page 2), Abia was among the least violent States in the Niger Delta during the quarter, based on reported fatalities. Lethal violence during the period was mainly driven by separatist agitation, criminal insurgency, communal violence, and clashes between rival cult gangs. Ukwa West LGA had the highest levels of lethal violence during the period.

Violent Separatist Agitation and Criminal Insurgency

There was an increase in violent separatist agitation and targeted killing of residents in the State during the period. In February, for instance,

five residents, including a former woman leader of a major political party and her daughter, were reportedly killed and several properties destroyed by suspected members of the Indigenous People of Biafra (IPOB) in Amangwu community, Ohafia LGA. Separately, in February, suspected separatist militias reportedly attacked a cattle market and killed eight persons and about 50 cows in Omuma Uzor community, Ukwa West LGA.

Violent Criminality

In January, gunmen reportedly attacked the convoy of a traditional ruler and killed a man along Uturu road in Isuikwuato LGA. Separately, in January, two commercial tricycle operators were reportedly killed by a mob in Aba town, Aba South LGA. The two men were reportedly killed over their alleged involvement in the attempted

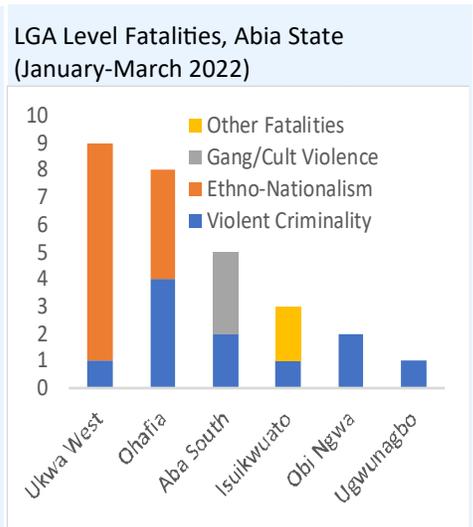
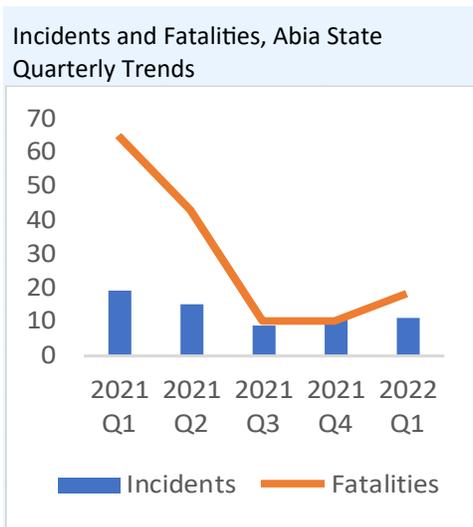
abduction of a little girl in the area. In March, kidnapers reportedly killed two members of a local vigilante group and abducted a 4-year old schoolgirl in Umukohia community, Obi Ngwa LGA.

Gang/Cult Violence

In March, three persons were reportedly killed during a clash between Aro and Bobo cult gangs in Aba town, the headquarters of Aba South LGA.

Other Incidents

In January, a 28-year old man was reportedly killed by a soldier during a disagreement in Ovim community, Isuikwuato LGA. In February, a 70-year old man was reportedly burned to death by his 30-year old son during a disagreement in Omuma Uzor community, Ukwa West LGA.



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 were no major changes in the levels of conflict risk and lethal violence in Akwa Ibom State in Q1 2022, compared to the fourth quarter of 2021. According to Peace Map data (see page 2), Akwa Ibom was among the least violent states in the Niger Delta during the period, based on reported fatalities. Conflict risk and lethal violence during the quarter were largely driven by organized criminality and clashes between members of rival cult gangs. Uyo and Ukanafun LGAs had the highest number of reported incidents of lethal violence in the State during the period.

Violent Criminality

Several incidents of violent criminality were reported in the State during the period. In January, for instance, gunmen suspected to be assassins reportedly killed a chieftain of a major political party in Ikot Udoma community, Eket LGA. Separately, in January, gunmen suspected to be

militants reportedly ambushed a vehicle conveying staff members of an oil company, killed an oil worker and injured two others in Unyenge community, Mbo LGA. In February, gunmen reportedly killed a chieftain of another political party in Uyo, the state capital. Separately, in February, gunmen reportedly attacked a fishing settlement, cut off the hand of a fisherman, and carted away seven speedboat engines in Ini-Ikwe community, Onna LGA. Also, in February, robbers reportedly attacked the premises of an oil and gas servicing firm, killed two security guards and made away with armored cables belonging to the firm along Terminal Road in Ibena LGA.

Gang/Cult Violence

In January, three persons were reportedly killed during clashes between members of two rival cult gangs at different locations in Ukanafun LGA. In March, an 18-year old student was reportedly stabbed to death by another student during a

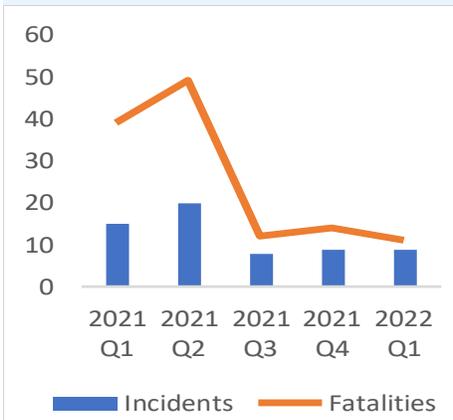
disagreement in Aka Offot community, Uyo LGA. The two students reportedly belonged to two rival cult groups in the area.

Other Incidents

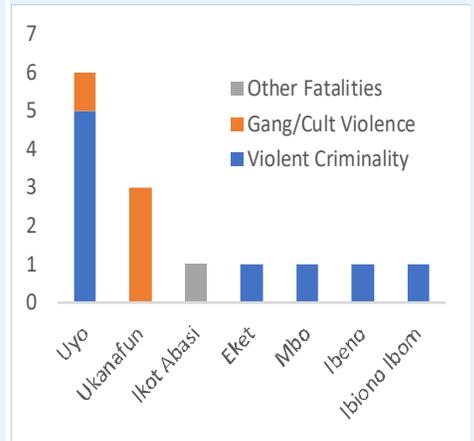
In February, three persons were reportedly killed during a clash between community youths and some metal scrap scavengers in Ikpa community, Uyo LGA. Two metal scrap scavengers were reportedly beaten to death by some youths for allegedly killing an indigene of the community during a disagreement. In March, a middle-aged man reportedly killed a 34-year old man with a charm ring during a disagreement in Ikot Abasi town, the headquarters of Ikot Abasi LGA. Separately, in March, a robbery suspect was reportedly lynched by a mob at Itam Market in Itu LGA. Also, in March, a woman reportedly died after she was swept away by floodwaters along Abak Road in Uyo LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Akwa Ibom State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Akwa Ibom (January-March 2022)



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 an increase in the number of reported incidents of conflict risk and lethal violence in Bayelsa State in Q1 2022, compared to the fourth quarter of 2021. However, according to Peace Map data (see page 2), Bayelsa was among the states with the least number of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the quarter, based on reported fatalities. Lethal violence during the period was mainly driven by battles for supremacy and territorial control among the numerous rival cult gangs in the State. Yenagoa LGA had the highest number of reported incidents of 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 January, for instance, a commercial motorcyclist was reportedly killed by a barber during a disagreement in Sagbama town, Sagbama LGA. Also, in January, a commissioner in the State was reportedly abducted by gunmen in Otuokpoti

community, Ogbia LGA. In February, sea robbers reportedly attacked and killed five fisherfolks on the high sea in Twon-Brass community, Brass LGA.

Gang/Cult Violence

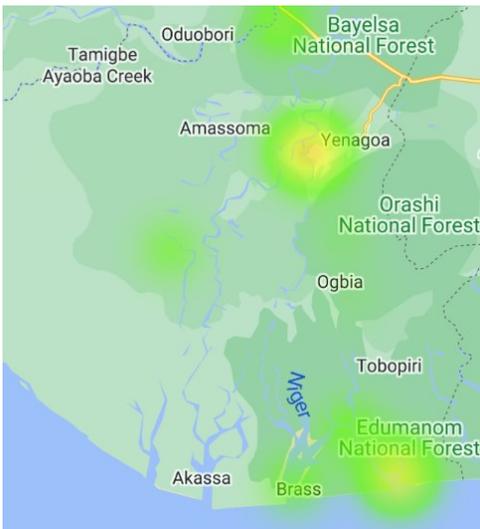
Many incidents of gang and cult violence were reported in the State during the period. In February, five persons including a suspected drug peddler were reportedly killed and many others injured during a clash between Bobos and Icelanders cult gangs in Amarata community, Yenagoa LGA. In March, a 30-year old man was reportedly killed and decapitated during a clash amongst members of Bobos, Icelanders and Greenlanders cult gangs in Sagbama town, Sagbama LGA. In March, a 21-year old man was reportedly burned to death by members of a rival cult gang in Swali community, Yenagoa LGA. Separately, a man was reportedly killed and burned by cultists in Yenagoa LGA. The man was reportedly killed by the cultists because of his son who allegedly belonged to a rival cult gang.

Violence Affecting Women & Girls

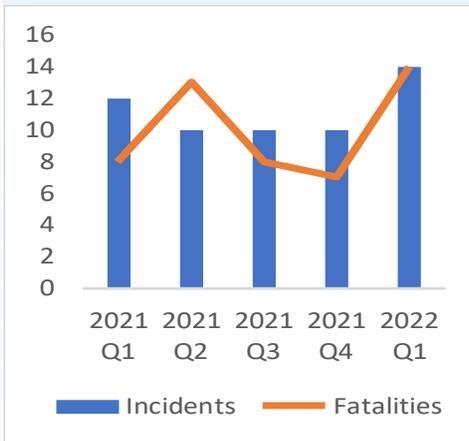
In addition to the impact of violent criminality on women and girls listed above, sexual violence against women and girls was also reported during the period. In March, for instance, a 39-year old woman was reportedly tied to a stake, raped and killed in her farm by herdsmen in Opume community, Ogbia LGA.

Other Incidents

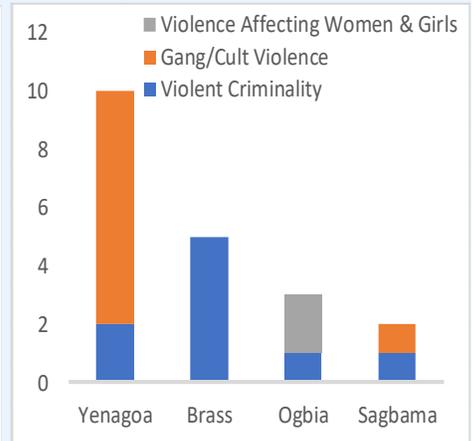
In February, a week-old baby was reportedly found dead in the custody of a mentally deranged man along Mbiama-Yenagoa Road in Yenagoa LGA. It was believed that the mentally ill man must have picked up the baby from a dumpsite while scavenging. In March, there was a protest by youths over the rape and killing of a woman by herdsmen in Opume community, Ogbia LGA. The youths reportedly blocked a major road and threatened to avenge the killing.



Incidents and Fatalities, Bayelsa State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Bayelsa State (January-March 2022)



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 number of lethal violence and conflict fatalities in Cross River State in Q1 2022, compared to the fourth quarter of 2021. According to Peace Map data (see page 2), Cross River was among the states with the highest levels of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the quarter, based on reported fatalities. Conflict risk and lethal violence in the State during the period were largely driven by criminality and communal conflict over land and boundary disputes. Obubra and Ogoja LGAs had the highest number of reported incidents of lethal violence in the State during the period.

Violent Criminality

Criminality including kidnapping for ransom was a major driver of lethal violence in the State during the period. In January, for example, pirates reportedly hijacked a passenger boat and kidnapped 17 persons including a pregnant woman, a professor and a naval rating along the waterways around Safe Journey Beach near Calabar, the state capital. The kidnapers later demanded a ransom.

Communal Violence

Conflict over communal land and boundary disputes caused several fatalities in the State during the quarter. In January, for instance, a bishop and his son were reportedly killed and several houses destroyed during a communal clash over a lingering land dispute between Urugbam and Abanwan communities in Biase LGA. The clash was reportedly triggered by a longstanding conflict over the ownership of an oil palm plantation. Separately, in January, many persons were reportedly killed, women raped and houses destroyed during a clash over a land dispute between Esuk Mba and Ikot Asuquo communities in Akpabuyo LGA. In March, eight persons were reportedly killed, many others injured and several properties destroyed during a series of clashes over a land dispute between Alesi community in Ikom LGA and Ochon community in Obubra LGA. In a related incident, two persons were reportedly killed by soldiers who were deployed to mitigate the crisis caused by the communal conflict. Separately, in March, a man was reportedly killed during a clash over a boundary dispute between

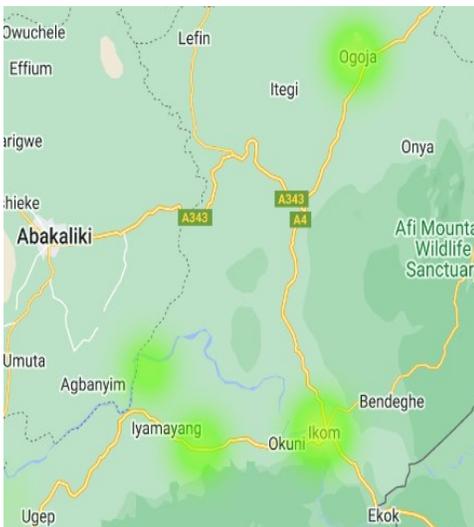
Amagu community in Ikwo LGA, Ebonyi State and Adadama community in Abi LGA, Cross River State.

Violence Affecting Women & Girls

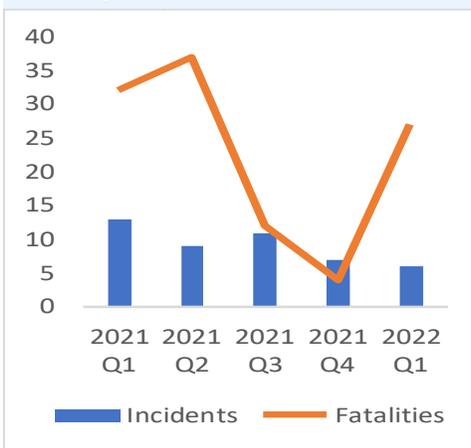
In addition to the impact of violent criminality and communal violence on women and girls listed above, targeted killing of women and girls for ritual purposes was also reported in the State during the period. In January, for instance, more than 10 girls were reportedly killed for rituals in Ogoja community, Ogoja LGA. Some vital body parts of the victims were reportedly removed.

Other Incidents

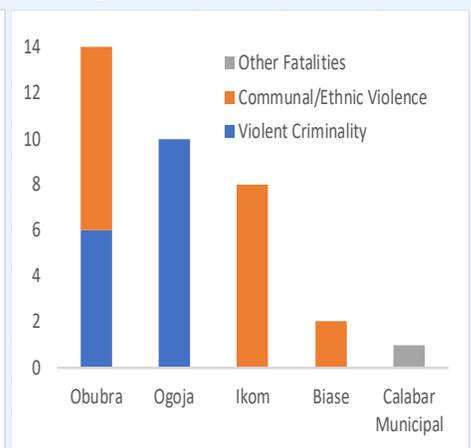
In January, a police sergeant was reportedly shot dead accidentally by his colleague in front of a police station in Atakpa community, Calabar South LGA. In February, there was a protest by market women over high taxes and an alleged planned relocation of a market in Calabar, the state capital. The women numbering over 500 reportedly barricaded major roads in the area.



Incidents and Fatalities, Cross River State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Cross River (January-March 2022)



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 violence in Delta State in Q1 2022, compared to the fourth quarter of 2021. According to Peace Map data (see page 2), Delta had the second highest number of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the quarter, based on reported fatalities. Conflict risk and lethal violence during the period were mainly driven by criminality, communal conflict, and clashes between rival cult gangs. Ughelli North and Ethiope West LGAs had the highest number of conflict fatalities in the State during the period.

Violent Criminality

Several incidents of violent criminality were reported in the State during the period. In January, for instance, a man was reportedly abducted and killed by gunmen in Urhovie-Abraka community, Ethiope East LGA. In February, the commander of a local vigilante group was reportedly ambushed and killed by gunmen in Sapele community, Sapele LGA. Separately, in February, the secretary of the Delta State Council for Islamic Affairs was reportedly killed by gunmen on his way from a mosque in Ughelli town, Ughelli North LGA. In March, gunmen reportedly attacked a security checkpoint, killed a policeman and

made away with a rifle along Issele-Azagba Road in Aniocha South LGA. Separately, in March, gunmen reportedly hijacked a commercial bus, killed the driver and abducted 18 passengers in Ewreni community, Ughelli North LGA.

Mob Violence

In January, a suspected ritual killer was reportedly set ablaze by a mob in Otovwodo community, Ughelli North LGA. In February, a middle-aged woman was reportedly beaten to death by a mob over alleged witchcraft practices in Mbiri community, Ika North East LGA. Separately, in February, a male robbery suspect was reportedly beaten to death by a mob in Asaba town, Oshimili South LGA. In March, three male robbery suspects were reportedly burned to death by a mob in Ofuoma community, Ughelli North LGA.

Communal Violence

In January, two persons were reportedly killed and several others wounded during clashes over a land dispute between Igvide and Okpolo-Enwhe communities in Isoko South LGA. Separately, in January, four persons were reportedly injured, several properties destroyed and many residents displaced during a clash over a land dispute

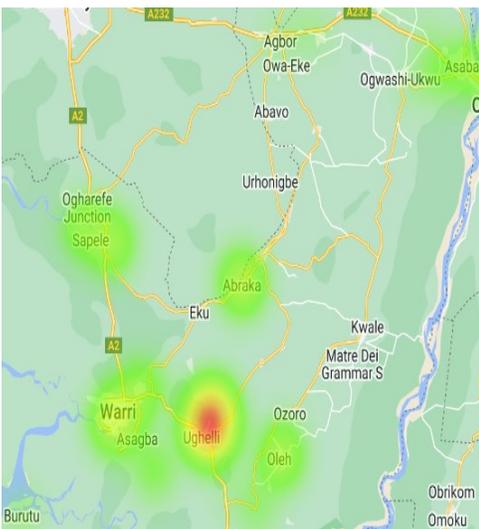
between Otonyasere and Abigborodo communities in Sapele and Warri North LGAs respectively. In February, herdsmen reportedly killed a man in his farm in Abraka town, Ethiope East LGA.

Gang/Cult Violence

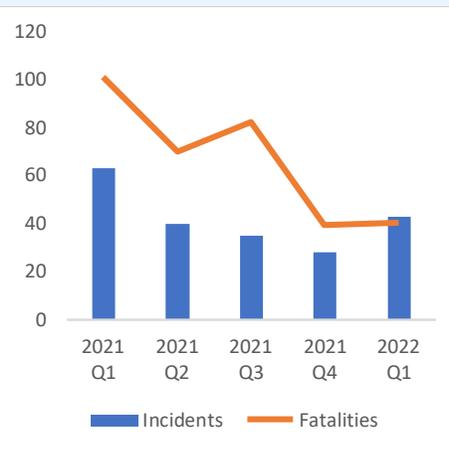
In February, five young men were reportedly killed in a series of clashes over battles for supremacy between Black Axe and Eiye cult gangs in Agbarho community, Ughelli North LGA. In March, four persons were reportedly killed during a clash between Eiye and Arobagas cult gangs in Jesse community, Ethiope West LGA.

Violence Affecting Women and Girls (VAWG)

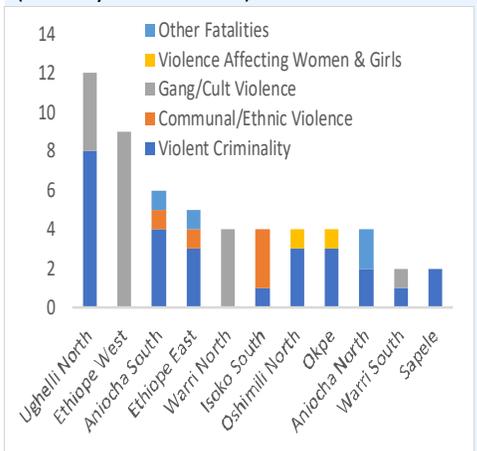
In addition to the impact of criminality and communal violence on women and girls listed above, other incidents of violence affecting women and girls were also reported during the period. In January, for instance, suspected ritualists reportedly killed a young girl and removed her eyes in Ogwashi-Uku town, Aniocha North LGA. In February, an 80-year old woman was reportedly killed and her body parts harvested for ritual purposes in Olomoro community, Isoko South LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Delta State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Delta State (January-March 2022)



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 an increase in lethal violence and conflict fatalities in Edo State in Q1 2022, compared to the fourth quarter of 2021. According to Peace Map data (see page 2), Edo was among the states with the highest levels of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the quarter, based on reported fatalities. Conflict risk and lethal violence in Edo State during the period were mainly driven by criminality, communal conflict, and politically motivated killings. Ikpoba Okha LGA had the highest levels of lethal violence in the State during the period.

Violent Criminality

Criminality was the most prevalent security issue in Edo State during the period, driven mainly by armed robbery, assassination, and kidnapping for ransom. In January, for instance, gunmen reportedly killed a police orderly and kidnapped an expatriate working with a construction company in Idegun community, Etsako West LGA. Separately, the police reportedly killed a kidnapping suspect and rescued 15 victims at two different locations around Okwo Ogbemudia

Farms along the Benin-Lagos expressway in Uhumwonde LGA.

In February, gunmen reportedly attacked five banks, killed six persons including two police officers and four residents, and stole a large sum of money in Uromi town, Esan North-East LGA. Separately, in February, a 36-year old medical doctor who works at the University of Benin Teaching Hospital (UBTH) was reportedly killed by gunmen suspected to be assassins in Benin City, the state capital. Also, in February, gunmen reportedly abducted the chairman of the Edo State chapter of the Independent Petroleum Marketers Association of Nigeria (IPMAN) and killed his driver in Jattu community, Etsako West LGA. In another incident, in February, gunmen reportedly attacked an oil palm company, killed a staff member and set ablaze three excavators and 20 hectares of rubber plantation in Okomu community, Ovia South-West LGA.

In March, gunmen reportedly killed a chieftain of a major political party in Benin City, Oredo LGA. Separately, in March, robbers reportedly attacked

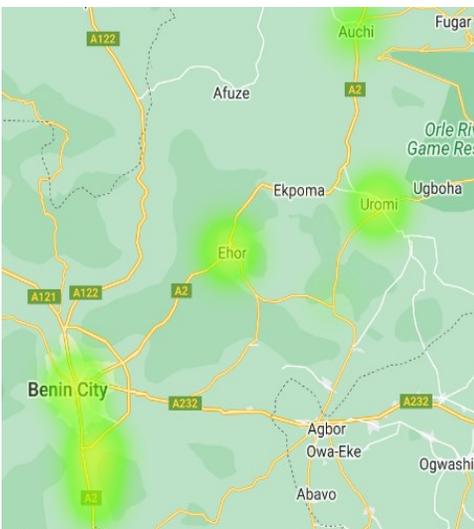
some hostels and killed a student of the University of Benin (UNIBEN) in Ugbowo community, Egor LGA. Also, in March, the police in collaboration with local vigilantes reportedly engaged a gang of kidnappers in a gun battle and rescued 11 victims including a soldier in a bush in Ute community, Uhumwonde LGA.

Political Violence

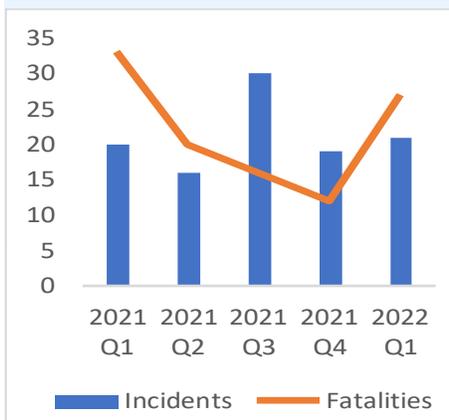
Political tension was elevated in the lead up to the primary elections of the various political parties in the State. In March, for instance, a chieftain of a major political party was reportedly beaten and shot dead by gunmen at a drinking spot along Sakponba Road in Benin City, Oredo LGA. This incident was believed to be politically motivated.

Communal Violence

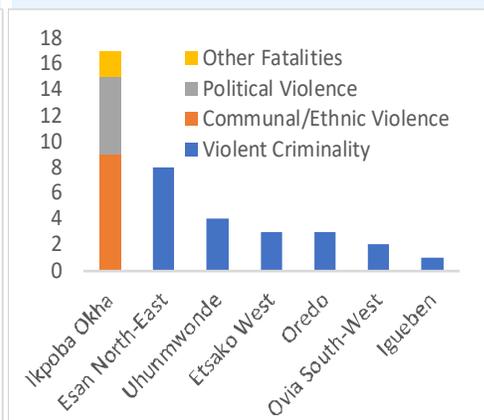
In March, seven persons including a soldier were reportedly killed during a clash between two rival youth groups over a leadership tussle in Obayantor community, Ikpoba Okha LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Edo State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Edo State (January-March 2022)



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 were no significant changes in the levels of conflict risk and lethal violence in Imo State in Q1 2022, compared to the fourth quarter of 2021. According to Peace Map data (see page 2), Imo State had the highest levels of lethal violence in the Niger Delta during the quarter, based on reported fatalities. Conflict risk and lethal violence during the period were mainly driven by ethno-nationalist separatist agitation and violent criminality. Orlu LGA had the highest number of conflict fatalities in the State during the period.

Violent Ethno-Nationalist Separatist Agitation

Violent separatist agitation and clashes between government security forces and separatist militias caused several fatalities in the State during the period. In January, for example, gunmen suspected to be members of the Eastern Security Network (ESN) - the security outfit of the Indigenous Peoples of Biafra (IPOB) - reportedly attacked a divisional police station, killed a police inspector and injured another officer in Mgbidi town, Oru West LGA. Separately, in January, 25 young men were reportedly killed and over 60 houses set ablaze during a series of clashes

between government security forces and separatist militias in Atta, Obor, Umutanze and Okporo communities, Orlu LGA. Also, in January, suspected separatist militias reportedly attacked the palace of a traditional ruler, killed a resident and wounded many others in Ezioha Amaifeke community, Orlu LGA.

In February, suspected separatist militias reportedly attacked a police station with firearms and improvised explosive devices (IEDs), killed two police officers and wounded another in Umundugba community, Isu LGA. Separately, in February, five persons were reportedly killed during a series of clashes between operatives of Ebube Agu (South-East Regional Security Outfit) and separatist militias in Ihitteafoukwu, Mpam, Umu Okirika, Oparanadim and Ogbor Umeze communities in Ahiazu Mbaise LGA.

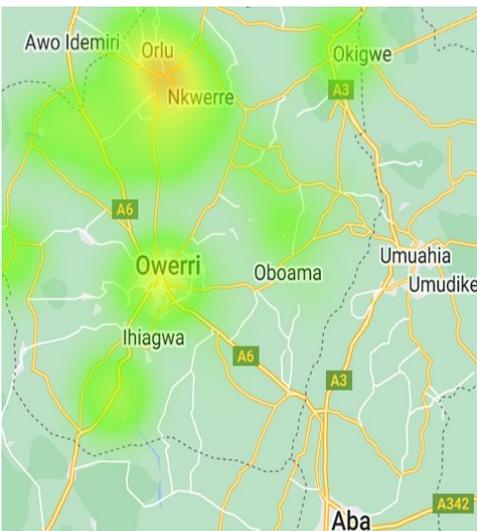
In March, separatist militias reportedly attacked and burned a divisional police headquarters in Okwelle community, Onuimo LGA. Separately, in March, two prison officers were reportedly ambushed and killed by separatist militias in Umulolo community, Okigwe LGA. Also, in March, separatist militias reportedly attacked a police station and killed two policemen in Umuoguma community, Owerri West LGA.

Violent Criminality

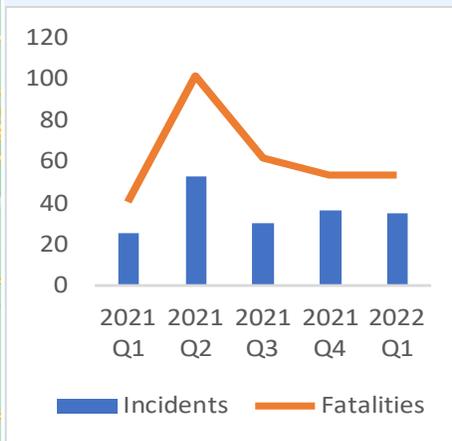
Several incidents of violent criminality were reported in the State during the period. In January, for instance, a 65-year old man was reportedly beheaded by gunmen in Ubudom Atta community, Njaba LGA. In February, two persons were reportedly killed by stray bullets fired by gunmen who were attempting to snatch a vehicle at Anara Market in Isiala Mbano LGA. Separately, in February, a retired Assistant Commissioner of Police was reportedly killed by cultists at his residence in Agwa community, Oguta LGA. Also, in February, gunmen suspected to be cultists reportedly killed seven persons including community leaders in Obufie-Mmahu community, Ohaji/Egbema LGA.

Other Incidents

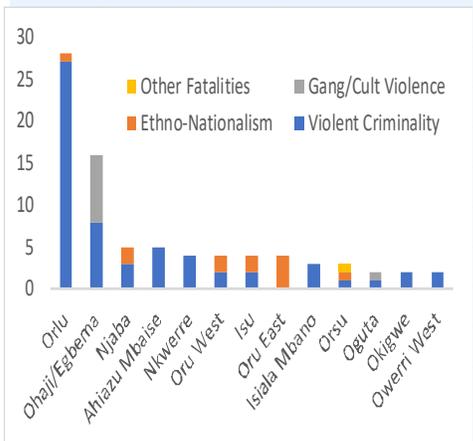
In January, a robbery suspects was reportedly killed by a mob along Mgbabano-Umuaka Road in Eziama Obaire community, Nkwerre LGA. In February, a 73-year old man was reportedly killed by his younger brother during a disagreement over the ownership of a family land in Umuomasi Amaraku community, Isiala Mbano LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Imo State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Imo State (January-March 2022)



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 Q1 2022, compared to the fourth quarter of 2021. According to Peace Map data (see page 2), more than 20 conflict fatalities were reported in Ondo State during the quarter. Conflict risk and lethal violence during the quarter were mainly driven by criminality and communal conflict. Ose LGA had the highest number of reported conflict fatalities in the State during the period.

Violent Criminality

Criminal violence including homicide, armed robbery and kidnapping for ransom was a major cause of insecurity in the State during the period. In January, for example, gunmen suspected to be robbers reportedly attacked a security checkpoint, killed a policeman and made away with his weapon in Oka-Akoko community, Akoko South-West LGA. Separately, in January, a 20-year old female secondary student was reportedly killed by unknown assailants at her parents’ residence at Okuta Elerinla area of Akure, the state capital.

Communal Violence

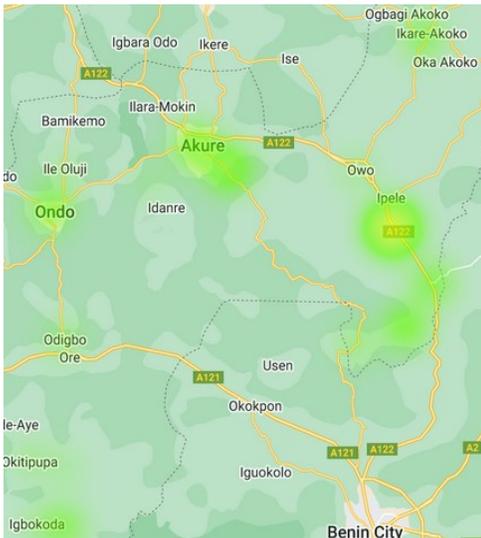
Communal violence including clashes between herders and farmers caused many fatalities in the State during the period. In January, for instance, three residents were reportedly killed and villages and farmlands destroyed during a series of clashes between farmers and herders over access to land for grazing and farming in Molege community, Ose LGA. Many persons were also reportedly injured during a clash between armed herdsmen and members of a local vigilante group during the incident. Separately, in January, five residents including two farmers and three community youth leaders were reportedly killed during clashes between herders and farmers at a farmland in Arimogija community, Ose LGA. Many residents were reportedly displaced as a result of the incident. Also, in January, armed herdsmen reportedly attacked residents and killed two persons including the owner of a petrol station in Okeluse community, Ose LGA.

Violence Affecting Women & Girls

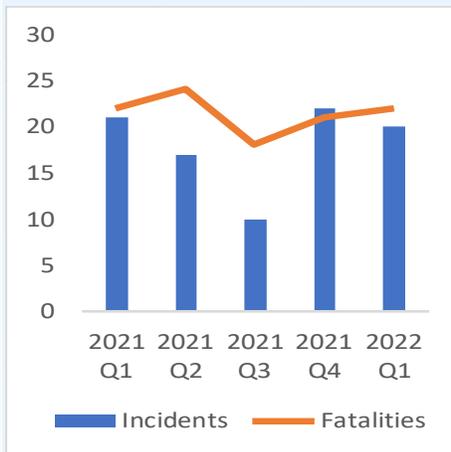
In addition to the impact of criminality and communal violence on women and girls listed above, sexual violence was also reported during the period. In January, for instance, a middle-aged woman was reportedly raped to death in her farm in Igbokoda community, Ilaje LGA.

Other Incidents

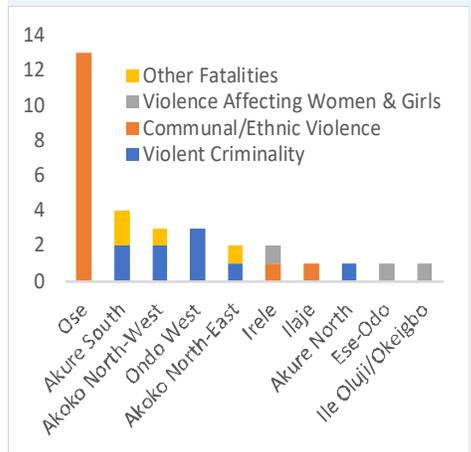
In January, a 40-year old man reportedly strangled his 38-year old lover to death in Oke-Igbo community, Ile Oluji/Okeigbo LGA. In February, a 25-year old woman reportedly killed her co-wife during a disagreement over a domestic issue in Ode-Irele community, Irele LGA. In March, a 9-year old pupil was reportedly killed and two others injured during a clash between rival cult groups during an annual school inter-house sport competition in Ikare-Akoko community, Akoko North-East LGA. Also, in March, a robbery suspect was reportedly lynched by a mob in Ondo town, Ondo West LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Ondo State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Ondo State (January-March 2022)



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 — Rivers State

There was decrease in the number of lethal violence and conflict fatalities in Rivers State in Q2 2022, compared to the fourth quarter of 2021. According to Peace Map data (see page 2), Rivers was the least violent State in the Niger Delta during the quarter, based on the number of reported fatalities. Conflict risk and lethal violence in the State during the period were mainly driven by violent criminality and clashes between rival cult gangs. Emohua LGA had the highest number of reported conflict fatalities during the period.

Violent Criminality

In January, gunmen reportedly attacked a divisional police station and freed several inmates in Okrika community, Okrika LGA. Separately, in January, gunmen reportedly ambushed and killed a soldier and wounded two others at Ahiankwo Market near a river bordering Asari-Toru and Emohua LGAs. The gunmen reportedly attacked the community and shot indiscriminately at residents. The incident allegedly involved members of a disbanded local vigilante group and a newly formed community security outfit in the area. Also, in January, four students of the University of Port Harcourt were reportedly abducted by gunmen near Orashi River in Ahoada West LGA. In another incident, in January, a 36-

year old man with speech and hearing disabilities reportedly killed a 40-year old woman for ritual purposes in Omoku community, Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni LGA. The head and hands of the women were reportedly removed. In February, two persons were reportedly killed during a clash between two factions of a disbanded local vigilante group in Ibaa community, Emohua LGA.

In March, a commercial driver was reportedly abducted and killed by gunmen suspected to be robbers along the East-West Road in Rumuodogo community, Emohua LGA. The robbers reportedly disguised as passengers and eventually killed the driver when he resisted their attempt to snatch his vehicle. Separately, in March, a pastor was reportedly abducted by kidnappers in Egwi-Etche community, Etche LGA. The police later arrested the 8-man gang of kidnappers and rescued the victim. In a related incident, in March, a taxi driver was reportedly abducted by kidnappers in Rumubiakani community, Obio/Akpor LGA.

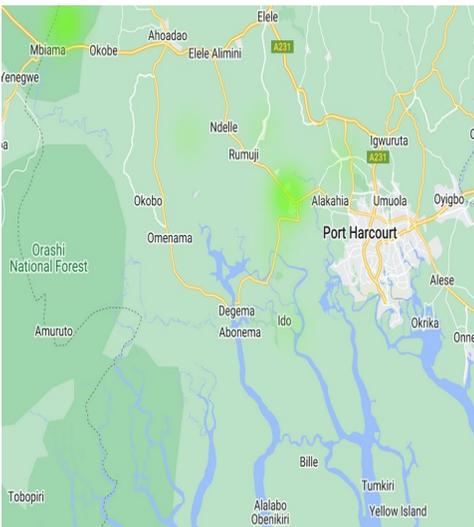
Gang/Cult Violence

Clashes over battles for supremacy and territorial control among rival cult gangs caused several fatalities in the State during the period. In February, for instance, 20 cultists who were

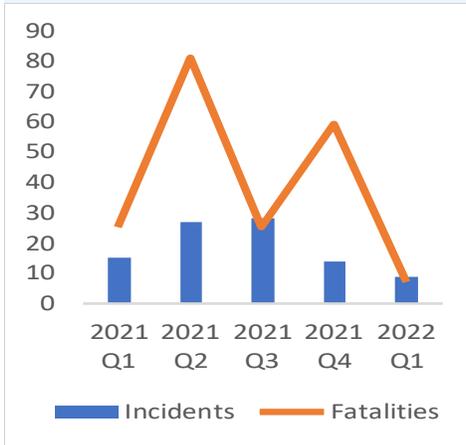
allegedly involved in armed robbery and initiation of students into cultism were reportedly arrested by operatives of the Anti-Cultism Squad (ACS) of the of police in Port Harcourt, the state capital. In March, three persons were reportedly killed and five houses destroyed during clashes between members of Greenlanders and Ascenders cult gangs in Oshie and Idu-Ekpeye communities, Ahoada West LGA.

Other Incidents

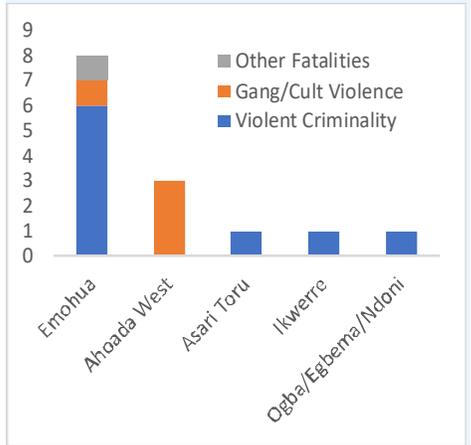
In January, an officer of the Nigeria Air Force (NAF) was reportedly killed by a suspected member of a local vigilante group in Omuanwa community, Ikwerre LGA. Separately, in January, an illegal mortuary where the dead bodies of kidnap victims were kept was discovered by security operatives in Elele-Alimini community, Emohua LGA. In March, a suspected local vigilante reportedly killed a soldier at his residence in Obelle community, Emohua LGA. Separately, in March, a 12-year old physically challenged girl with speech and hearing disabilities was reportedly raped by a 60-year old man in Ubima community, Ikwerre LGA.



Incidents and Fatalities, Rivers State Quarterly Trends



LGA Level Fatalities, Rivers State (January-March 2022)



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.

Our Services

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

Contact Us

Inquiries



Afeno Super Odomovo
 Research Coordinator
 Telephone: 08172401595
 Email: afeno@pindfoundation.org

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