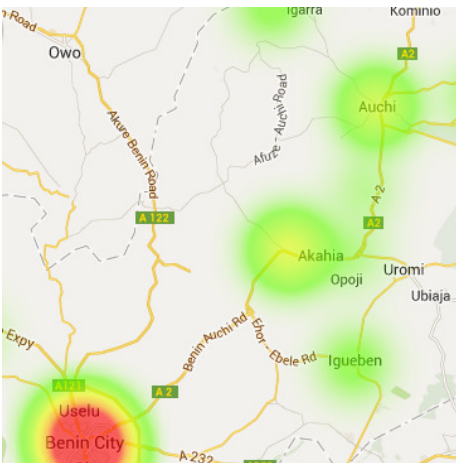


Conflict Bulletin:

Edo State

November 2013



Edo state is in the south of Nigeria, located next to Delta and Ondo states in the Niger Delta region. It has a total population of about 3.2 million people, according to current estimates. The primary ethnic groups are the Edos, Bini, Owan, Esan, and Afemai, among others. There are 18 Local Government Areas in the state. Benin City is the state capital city located in the Oredo Local Government Area (LGA), with a population of approximately 1.15 million. Edo's state governor, Adams Aliyu Oshiomhole was formerly a labor leader. He assumed office in November 2008 after winning an appeal in the 2007 elections, which had initially declared Oserheimen Osunbor to be the governor. In July of 2012, Oshiomhole was reelected for a second term in a landslide victory. Oshiomhole is one of six governors affiliated with the Action Congress of Nigeria Party (ACN).

Edo's economy predominately centers on agriculture, including yams, cassava, rice

and maize and cash crops such as rubber, palm oil, cotton, cocoa, and timber. The state also contains significant deposits of granite, limestone, marble, lignite, crude oil, gold, and kaolin clay. Benin is a major rubber producing center in Nigeria and also produces timber and palm oil.

Between January 2012 and June 2013, issues of conflict risk reported in Edo ranged from clashes between cult groups, political groups, and religious groups, to abductions, bank robberies, and land conflict. Various protests were staged against such things as levies imposed by the Road Transport Employees Association of Nigeria, the detention of a human rights activist, and the partial removal of the fuel subsidy. There were sectarian tensions as mobs reportedly attacked and set fire to mosques and schools, resulting in fatalities and displacing thousands. Overall, Edo had the third highest per capita level of violence in the Niger Delta, after Delta and Bayelsa states during this period.

This Conflict Bulletin provides a brief snapshot of the trends and patterns of conflict risk factors at the State and LGA levels, drawing on the data available on the P4P Digital Platform for Multi-Stakeholder Engagement (www.p4p-nigerdelta.org). The screenshot of the heat map above shows the relative distribution of incidents from one LGA to the next from 2012-2013. The trend-line below shows the number of incidents and fatalities by month. The bar chart shows the trend of incidents of insecurity by LGA per capita. The summaries draw on data collected by FFP's UNLOCK, the

Council on Foreign Relations, WANEP Nigeria, CSS/ETH Zurich, Nigeria Watch, and ACLED integrated on the P4P platform.

LGA Level Summary

(January 2012-June 2013)

Oredo

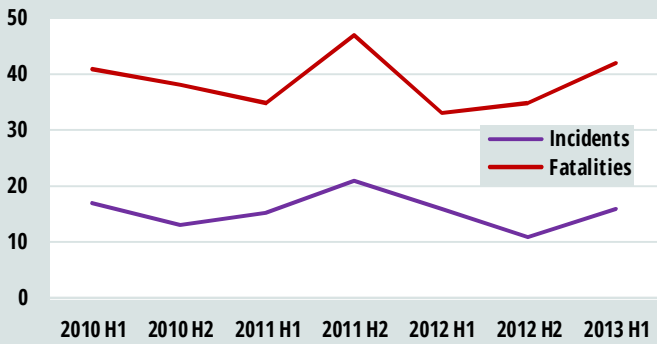
Most conflict risk factors in Edo State occurred in Oredo LGA, around the population center of Benin City. These included cult violence, sectarian violence, political violence, and general criminality, including murder and abductions. In early 2012, it was reported that two mosques and an Islamic school were attacked and set on fire, killing several. Around the same time (January 2012), there was a protest over the partial removal of the fuel subsidy during which several people were reportedly killed. In January and June 2012, cult clashes were reported, including one between Eiye and Black Axe. In April 2013, there were clashes reported between supporters of the PDP and the ACN during local government elections. Other issues included several kidnappings and one case of a student protest in June 2013 after a student was allegedly killed by police.

Esan West

Cult violence was reported between the Black Axe and the Vikings and led to several fatalities in August 2012. In April 2013, around the time of the local government

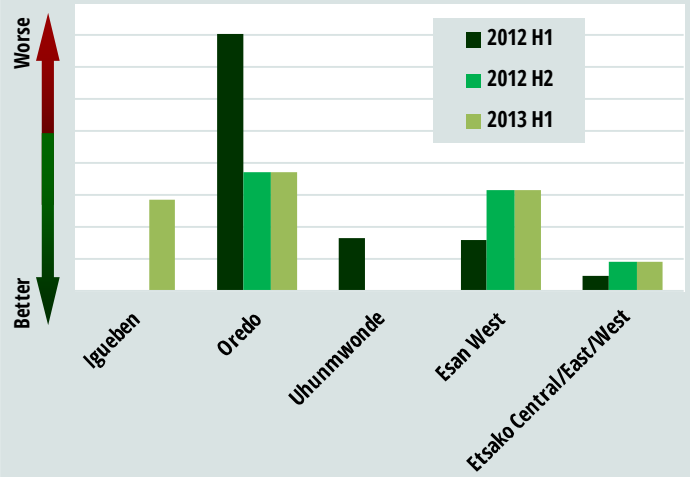
The graphic above is a Heat Map (screenshot) of Conflict Risk in Edo State 2012-2013 — www.p4p-nigerdelta.org.

Conflict Risk Factors in Edo State*



* Using Nigeria Watch data (www.nigeriawatch.org) formatted to the P4P Web Map platform (www.p4p-nigerdelta.org)

Reported Incidents of Insecurity Per Capita (by LGA)



elections, an ACN official was killed and his wife and two other women were reportedly kidnapped.

Igueben

In June 2013, a clash between two rival cult groups was reported that led to loss of life and property.

Etsako Central/East/West

A series of bank robberies by a large gang of armed gunmen reportedly led to the deaths of over a dozen people in Etsako West in November 2012. In April 2013, around the time of the local government elections, a clash between supporters of two parties reportedly led to two fatalities. PDP supporters reportedly protested the results of the election.

Uhumwonde

In February 2012, two people were reportedly killed in an intra-communal land dispute. Villagers reportedly fled to neighboring communities during the incident.



FFP is committed to promoting sustainable human security around the world, and is the International Coordinating Partner on P4P, an initiative supported by PIND. FFP has been working with local civil society in Nigeria to develop the UNLock network since 2010.



One of the data sources utilized in the summary was derived from the UNLock network in Nigeria, a partnership between The Fund for Peace and the Institute of Human Rights and Humanitarian Law (IHRHL).



The data used in this analysis was pulled from the integrated digital platform for multistakeholder engagement developed by Partners for Peace (P4P), an initiative supported by PIND. For a deeper understanding of the conflict risk factors, visit www.p4p-nigerdelta.org.