



**NIGER DELTA**  
**CONFLICT BULLETINS**  
A U G U S T 2 0 1 5



THE FUND FOR PEACE



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### Partner Organizations

**I H R H L**

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 P4P, an initiative supported by Partnership Initiatives for the Niger Delta (PIND). For a deeper understanding of the conflict risk factors, visit [www.p4p-nigerdelta.org](http://www.p4p-nigerdelta.org).

**Disclaimer** *The content of this report represents a summary of the incidents reported in the data, not the opinions of the organizations that collaborated on the compilation of this information.*

# Niger Delta Conflict Bulletins: August 2015

## Contents

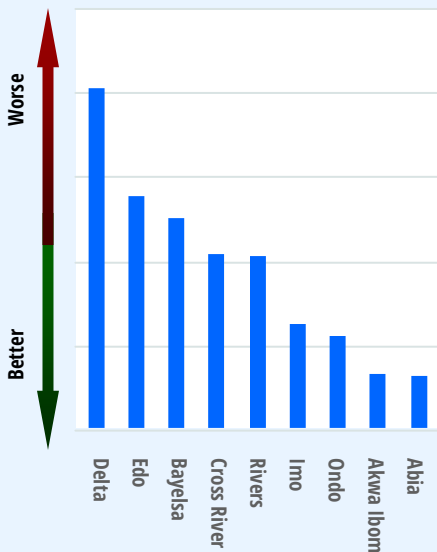
These Conflict Bulletin provide brief snapshots of the trends and patterns of conflict risk factors at the State and LGA levels, drawing on the data available on the P4P Digital Platform for Multi-Stakeholder Engagement. It represents a compilation of the data from the sources listed below, not necessarily the opinions of The Fund for Peace or any other organization that collaborated on the production of this bulletin.

The screenshots of the heat maps for each state show the relative distribution of incidents from one LGA to the next from January 2012 to June 2015. The trendline charts show the number of incidents and fatalities over time. The bar charts show the relative trend of incidents of insecurity by LGA per capita.

The summaries draw on data collected by ACLED, FFP's UNLock, the Council on Foreign Relations' NST, WANEP Nigeria, CSS/ETH Zurich, NEEWS2015, and Nigeria Watch integrated on the P4P platform. They also draw on data and information from "Violence in Nigeria: Patterns and Trends," by Patricia Taft and Nate Haken (Springer Press, April 2015).

### Reported Violence<sup>†</sup>

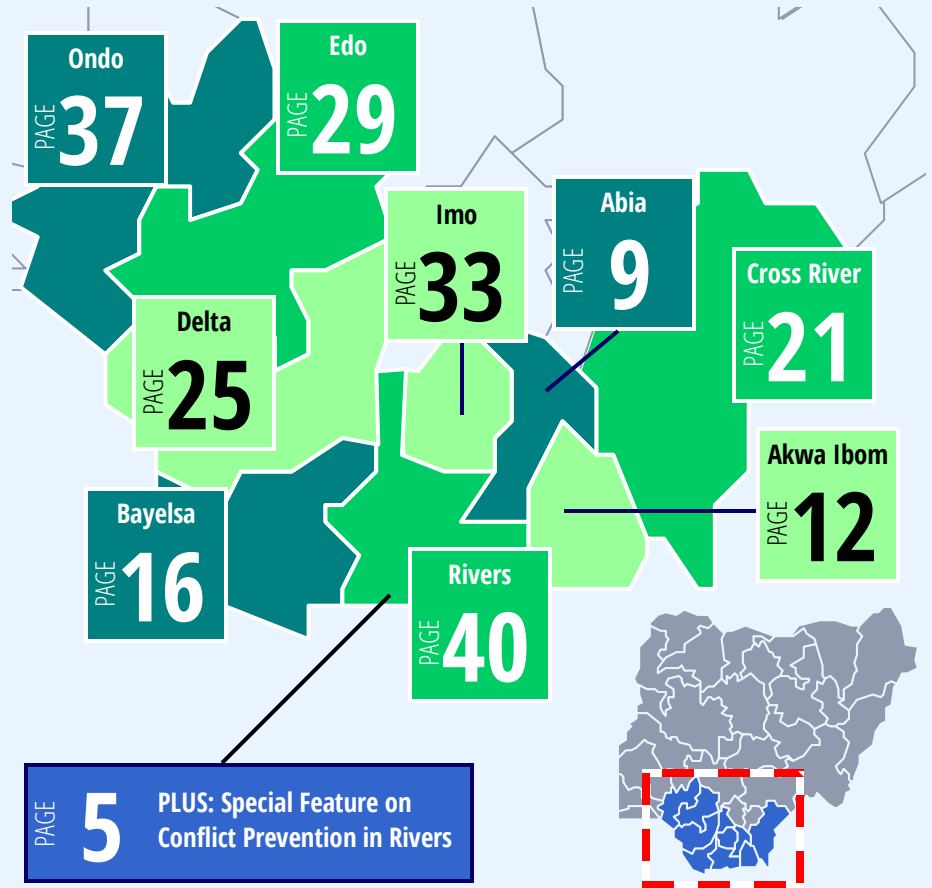
Fatalities per Capita (Jan 2012-June 2015)

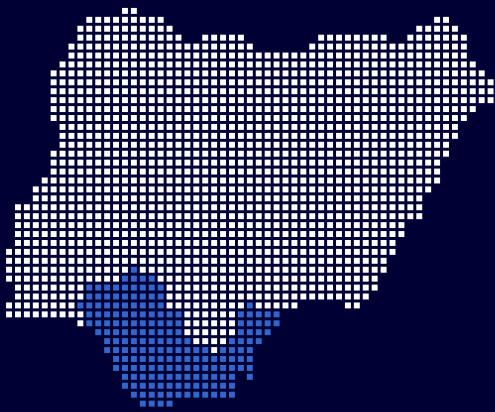


<sup>†</sup> Using Nigeria Watch data ([www.nigeriawatch.org](http://www.nigeriawatch.org)) formatted to the P4P Web Map platform ([www.p4p-nigerdelta.org](http://www.p4p-nigerdelta.org))

\* Charts in this report use Nigeria Watch data ([www.nigeriawatch.org](http://www.nigeriawatch.org)) formatted to the P4P Web Map platform ([www.p4p-nigerdelta.org](http://www.p4p-nigerdelta.org))

### State Conflict Bulletins for the Nine Niger Delta States



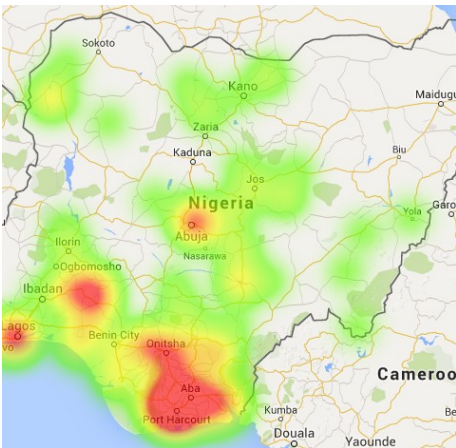


F E A T U R E

# NIGER DELTA CONFLICT BRIEFING

# Conflict Prevention in Rivers Following Election Violence

Briefing — August 2015



The Nigerian Presidential and National Assembly elections of March 2015 were widely praised by international observers as free and fair, with relatively peaceful outcomes across most states. However, among those states with elevated levels of political conflict was Rivers, where tension has cascaded with subsequent state and local elections in April and May. This briefing provides context to the local government dynamics surrounding the administration of incumbent All Progressives Congress (APC) candidate Governor Amaechi, and the succeeding Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) candidate Governor Wike, elected in April. As a series of judicial challenges unfold in the aftermath of the local elections, and tensions continue between the PDP and APC parties, close monitoring of the political situation is required for early warning and conflict mitigation.

## Background

According to the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), and corroborated by data from the P4P Peace Map, Rivers State experienced the country's highest levels of violence during the 2015 gubernatorial elections, resulting in the deaths of political party rivals, their hired security agents and police officers.

The current political dynamics in Rivers pre-date the April 2015 gubernatorial elections. There has been heightened tension in the state since 2013, when Governor Rotimi Chibuike Amaechi defected from the ruling PDP to the APC after having a falling out within his party. Officials across the governing political apparatus picked sides and a series of manoeuvres ensued, including the removal and replacement of a former PDP Chairman by the Federal High Court and the impeachment of the Speaker of the Rivers State House of Assembly by a group of five legislators. Other controversial events that gave rise to tensions in the state included the deployment of a new Commissioner of Police to the state and protests by a group of ex-militants against the Governor.

The 2015 state elections were hotly contested between the PDP candidate Chief Ezebunwo Nyesom Wike, former Education Minister, and Dr. Dakuku Peterside of the APC.

The period during the gubernatorial campaigns in the state was characterised by violent clashes between the APC and PDP

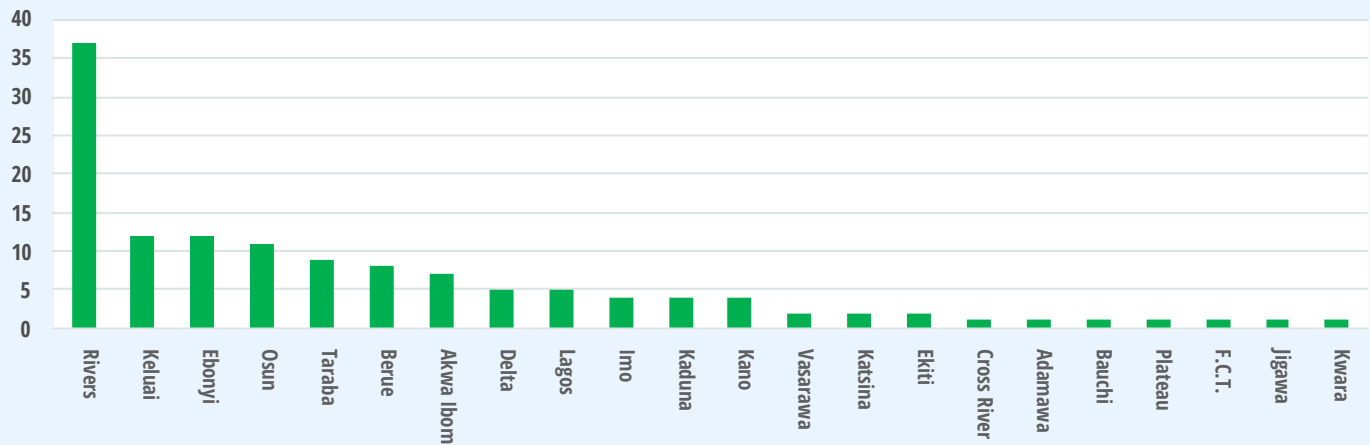
with reported conflict incidents including the deaths of party loyalists from both sides, the bombing of party secretariats, and the kidnapping and intimidation of political opponents. As illustrated in the graph below, drawing from Peace Map data, the State experienced a major spike in both political conflict-related incidents and fatalities in the first part of the year, peaking around the time of the gubernatorial elections in April.

In the midst of the pre-election instability, the APC opted to boycott the elections after appeals to INEC to cancel the elections were unsuccessful. Polls proceeded and PDP was delivered a landslide victory in the State House Assembly, and Chief Wike was declared the winner of the gubernatorial election.

The APC rejected the election results and sought redress in the state election petition tribunal, which was relocated to Abuja amidst security concerns. Led by APC candidate Dr. Peterside, they alleged that the results were rigged in favour of the PDP and claimed the party conspired with security forces and armed thugs to intimidate their supporters and prevent them from voting.

The announcement by the outgoing APC administration that the Rivers State Independent Election Committee (RSIEC) would stage local elections on 23 May (6 days before the end of their administration) had the effect of continuing tensions, though violence was much reduced. The PDP sought an injunction from the Federal High Court in Port Harcourt to prevent the

### Election-Related Fatalities Reported by State: April Gubernatorial Elections



**Peace Map Data shows Rivers State as the most lethal in regards to election-related violence during the Gubernatorial Election period.** This chart draws on Nigeria Watch ([www.nigeriawatch.org](http://www.nigeriawatch.org)) and ACLED ([www.acleddata.com](http://www.acleddata.com)) data formatted and uploaded to the P4P Peace Map ([www.p4p-nigerdelta.org](http://www.p4p-nigerdelta.org)).

RSIEC elections from proceeding. Nonetheless, the local elections were held on 23 May and boycotted by the PDP. The outcome of the elections was a victory to the APC, who won 22 out of the 23 chairmanship seats.

With the PDP’s Chief Wike inaugurated as the Governor six days later on 29 May, political manoeuvring continued. The Federal Court in Port Harcourt reached a decision on the legitimacy of the 23 May elections staged by the outgoing Governor Amaechi, ruling that the election of the 22 APC chairmen be nullified. A bomb blast was reported outside the court during proceedings, although no casualties were reported. Implementing the court ruling,

Governor Wike moved to sack the 22 new APC chairmen and immediately inaugurated and swore in 23 Caretaker Committee Chairmen to take over temporary administration of the Local Government Councils. Soon after the decision of the court was given, the Inspector General of Police (IGP) ordered his men to occupy all the 23 LGA councils and to deny access to the APC. Although this decision has been rescinded, it was a source of much controversy in the state. Then on 13 July, the National Industrial Court, which presides over civil and labour-related cases, ordered the reinstatement of the APC chairmen, adding a new twist to the uncertainty.

Political tensions going back to 2014 have

paralysed the judiciary, stemming from a showdown between then-Governor Amaechi and the National Judicial Council over the appointment of a Chief Judge (CJ) for the state. In the absence of a CJ to assign cases, a backlog developed over a period of months. As tensions escalated, judicial workers went on strike, citing insecurity. Finally, in June of this year, the newly elected Governor Wike swore in Justice Daisy Okocha as CJ, and courts resumed. But to the extent that there is perception of or precedent for politicization of the judiciary, this could undermine the effectiveness of the courts as they work to resolve disputes in the state.

### Implications for Rivers State Peace and Security

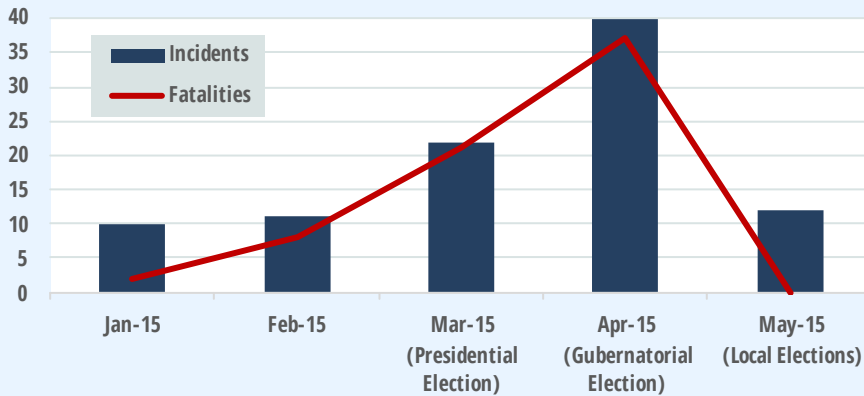
The recent contentions surrounding the local political process in Rivers State is by no means a new or unique phenomenon. However, the heightened levels of violence reported in the lead up to the 2015 local elections, and the immediate aftermath, are cause for close monitoring of the situation. The explosion reported outside the Federal Court during the 9 July ruling suggests the levels of tension are still simmering between party lines. Nonetheless, reported

fatalities and incidents for June 2015 dropped significantly from the previous three months, which may suggest signs of conflict subsiding.

However, given the realignment of political interests following the gubernatorial election (PDP at the state level and APC at the federal level), some ex-militants and cultists in Rivers who previously may have contented themselves with patronage or

criminality may now be incentivized to take a more militant stance. This will be particularly salient surrounding the planned phase out of the Amnesty Programme, which currently pays stipends to ex-militants. This, in addition to ongoing communal tensions, requires continued vigilance for early warning and conflict mitigation.

### Election-Related Incidents and Fatalities in Rivers State



### Recommendations

**Nigerian Police:** In the face of heightened tension in the state since 2013 and considering perceptions of the politicization of the security services in the past, this is the time for the police hierarchy to start with a clean slate and ensure that they maintain peace and order without being partisan and with utmost professionalism. Safeguarding the lives of citizens regardless of party affiliation and restoring law and order should be the primary objective at this time.

**The Judiciary:** It is critical that the judiciary remain transparent and seen to be independent in handling judicial processes and in settling the issues brought before it. The judiciary is said to be the final arbiter for dispute resolution and the judges should reflect this dictum, knowing also that any vagueness in its pronouncements could aggravate tensions and violence in the state. This is especially important now, as the courts have resumed their work after a period of uncertainty and political tensions.

**Politicians and Political Parties:** The political parties and their protagonists should restrain their supporters from engaging in violence. Violence begets violence and would only serve to throw the state into further confusion and mayhem. This does not forward the interests of the

people they claim to serve or want to serve. It is important for all issues to be settled through the courts or in a fully transparent and participative process.

**The Media:** Heated rhetoric and biased reporting has the effect of exacerbating tensions. To maintain calm and peace in the state it is imperative for the various media outlets to show professionalism and neutrality in all news reportage of events and analysis of those events. Realizing that the wrong emphasis or the smallest unconfirmed detail can lead to suspicion and violent conflict between party supporters, it is important that conflict sensitivity be applied in all news reporting.

**Civil Society:** While every individual is entitled to his or her own opinion and political preference, traditional rulers, women’s leaders, youth leaders, development and governance professionals, and all others with a stake in peace must keep the public good in mind. They should focus on ensuring accountability and good governance and advocate for their interests using only peaceful and transparent means. One way to actively promote peace is to participate in coalitions and initiatives such as the Partners for Peace Network, or other similar efforts.

### 2015 Timeline

#### April 2015

- INEC holds Rivers Gubernatorial and House of Assembly elections
- PDP wins majority in House and their candidate Chief Wike is elected Governor over APC’s Dr. Peterside
- APC states it will contest the results of the Rivers gubernatorial elections at the tribunal

#### May 2015

- RSIEC stage new local elections under purview of outgoing APC administration of Governor Amaechi
- PDP seeks injunction to prevent RSIEC’s elections
- PDP boycotts elections
- APC wins 22 of 23 chairmanship seats in local elections

The PDP’s Chief Wike is inaugurated as the new Governor

#### June 2015

Governor Wike appoints Justice Okocha as CJ, ending stalemate; Courts resume

#### July 2015

- Federal Court in PHC nullifies the May 23 elections staged by RSIEC which elected 22 APC chairman
- Bomb blast reported outside the Federal Court during ruling
- Governor Wike sacks the 22 new APC chairman and inaugurates 23 Caretaker Committee Chairmen
- Inspector General of Police orders barricading of all LG Councils
- National Industrial Court adjourns case seeking to nullify decision of the Federal High Court
- Inspector General withdraws men from the LG councils

Briefing produced jointly by FFP, PIND, and NDPI



# NIGER DELTA

## CONFLICT BULLETINS

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# Abia State

## Patterns and Trends, January 2012 - June 2015

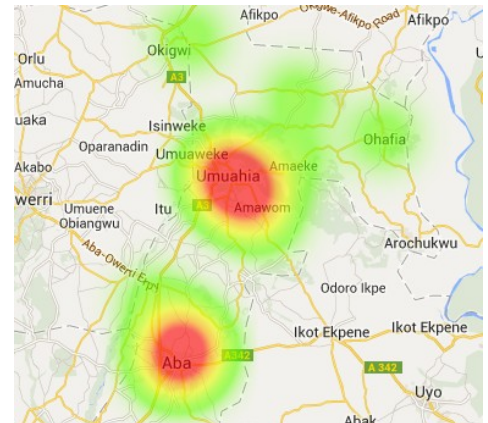
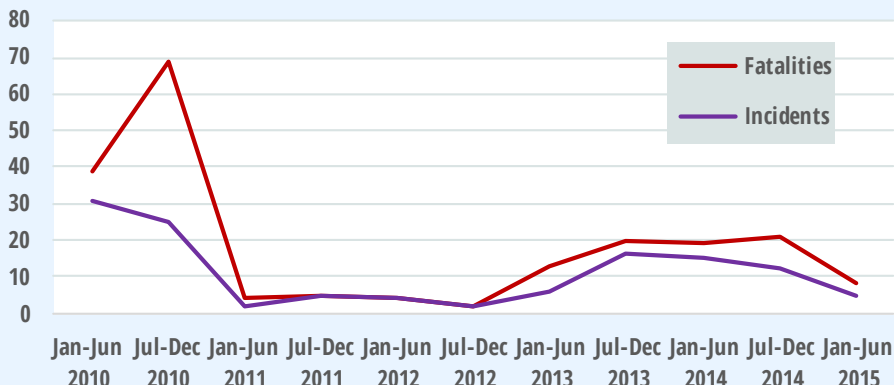
Since 2012, Abia has been the most peaceful state in the Niger Delta overall, as measured by fatalities per capita. In the 2015 gubernatorial elections, Okezie Ikpeazu, of the People's Democratic Party (PDP) was elected to replace outgoing Governor Theodore Orji (also PDP) in the

second round of voting, after the first round was declared inconclusive due to irregularities.

In 2010, there was a spike in kidnapping activities and associated fatalities, including a high profile kidnapping of over a dozen

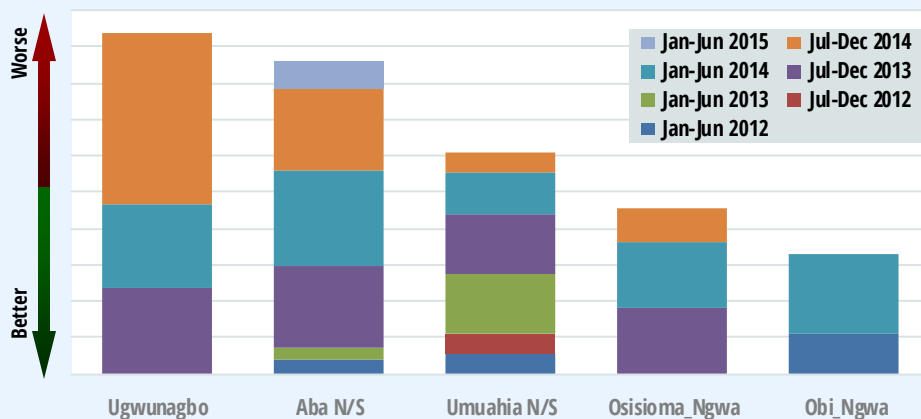
schoolchildren from a bus, which led to a security offensive by military and police. Other factors in the security landscape include the role of vigilantes (Bakassi Boys) and the Movement for the Actualization of the Sovereign State of Biafra (MASSOB).

### Conflict Risk Factors in Abia State\*



Heat Map (screenshot) of Conflict Risk in Abia 2012-2015

### Reported Insecurity Per Capita in Abia State (by LGA)\*



### Overview of Abia State

Abia State has an estimated population of 2.4 million, predominantly of Igbo origin. Comparatively, it has not experienced the levels of violence and insecurity that other states in the Niger Delta have over the time period analyzed. It has been the most peaceful state in Niger Delta since 2012 as measured by the number of conflict fatalities per capita. Abia produces about 27% of Nigeria's crude oil and a significant amount of its natural gas. It is also rich in yam, maize, rice, potatoes, and cashews.

## Aba North/South LGA

(Abia South Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Criminality
- > Protests
- > Kidnapping
- > Cultism
- > Vigilantism
- > Mob Justice

Issues in Aba North/South LGAs mainly related to criminal activity and allegations of corruption. In April 2015, a mob set a suspected robber on fire. In May, a woman and a Catholic priest were kidnapped by separate groups; one of the priest's kidnappers was shot dead by police. In June, artisans protested high electricity bills and poor electricity supply and water hawkers protested the hike in prices of the products sold.

In the second half of 2014, robberies and kidnapping remained the predominant incidents reported. In August, three people were killed during a robbery attack on a community. Also during the month, a man was pushed from a moving vehicle and killed by oncoming vehicles as a result of two men trying to rob him. In September, armed robbers reportedly killed two members of a vigilante group and in a separate incident in September, two people were killed in the cross-fire from a kidnapping attempt. In October, kidnappers killed two people. In November, it was reported that a journalist was abducted. He was released later in the month. In December, a nurse was stabbed to death by another woman during a fight.

In July 2012, there was a protest by women's groups about layoffs in various sectors by the state government. In September and October, there were allegations in local newspapers about the connections between criminal gangs and political parties. Also during this time period, there were protests and complaints about taxes and levies, although none reportedly turned violent. In the first half of 2014, shootings and

abductions continued to be a concern. In January, a man who had been abducted was freed after four days. In February, two women and a baby were reportedly kidnapped in separate incidents. In May, a student from Abia State Polytechnic was reportedly shot to death by unknown gunmen suspected of being cultists. In June, a member of Abia State Vigilante Services (AVS), popularly known as the Bakassi Boys, was allegedly shot and killed by armed robbers.

## Obi Ngwa

(Abia South Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Kidnapping
- > Human Trafficking

In 2014, in both February and October, it was reported that clashes between police and members of a kidnapping ring led to the death of at least 3 suspected kidnappers, one assumed to be the mastermind of the operation.

In early January 2013, it was reported that up to 50 women who had been victims of a human trafficking ring were found and freed.

In April 2012, it was reported that an anti-terrorism squad was accused of harassing civilians although no further details were subsequently provided.

## Osisioma-Ngwa

(Abia South Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Kidnapping
- > Human Trafficking
- > Political Tensions

Some political violence was reported in early 2015. In March, an improvised explosive was discovered outside of a government building, and in April, political thugs stole election materials. The military and the police reportedly clashed over an alleged breach of protocol in June.

In 2014, the main reported incidents related to kidnapping, domestic violence, and oil theft. Insecurity in Osisioma-Ngwa increased in 2013, with several instances of kidnappings, at least two cases suspected to be related to a ring of criminals involved in trafficking infants to so-called 'baby factories.' There were also reports of domestic violence during the year.

## Ugwunagbo

(Abia South Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Restive Youth
- > Criminality
- > Political Tensions

With a small population (under 100,000), Ugwunabo LGA has a high number of per capita incidents as compared to other LGAs in Abia State, but a low number of incidents overall. Issues related mainly to restive youth and criminality. During the first round of the gubernatorial elections in 2015, Ugwunagbo was one of the four LGAs where results were cancelled due to irregularities, leading to some inter-party tension at the time.

## Umuahia North/South

(Abia Central Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Political Violence
- > Kidnapping
- > Cultism
- > Restive Youth

In February 2015, pensioners peacefully protested the non-payment of arrears in February. In March, members of the Nigeria Labor Congress protested what they believed was political marginalization of local political candidates. Women of the All Progressives Grand Alliance held a peaceful protest against alleged voter fraud by the PDP in April. In June 2015, the husband of a weightlifting champion was shot by unknown assailants.

In the first half of 2014, the overall level of violence appeared to be decreasing from 2013. Incidents of abductions and killings, however, continued. In February 2014, an aide to one of the sons of the State Governor was killed by an unknown gunman. In June 2014, a 72-year-old businessman was abducted by gunmen who demanded a N1.7 million ransom. The victim was reportedly found dead a day after the payment was made to the kidnappers. In July, the Abia State Commissioner for Agriculture was reportedly shot. He died the following week. In October, Umuahia North/South LGAs experienced a rise in incidents relating to the upcoming elections. A political protest was reported on October 17. Later that same month, thugs reportedly stormed an APC venue and assaulted observers and delegates, causing many to flee.

In January 2013, a lawmaker was reportedly kidnapped for ransom while in March of the same year gunmen allegedly attacked the home of former governor Orji Uzor Kalu. Also, in February, it was reported that a student died during a cult initiation ceremony at Abia State University.

Political thuggery, kidnapping, and cases of

cult violence were reported in Umuahia North/South LGAs in the time period examined. In early 2012, the People's Progressive Alliance headquarters was reportedly attacked and property destroyed by gangs believed to be connected to opposing political parties. Violence during the 2012 annual New Yam Festival broke out, causing destruction of property. Since then, the P4P Network in Abia intervened to prevent this festival from escalating again.

# Akwa Ibom State

## Patterns and Trends, January 2012 - June 2015

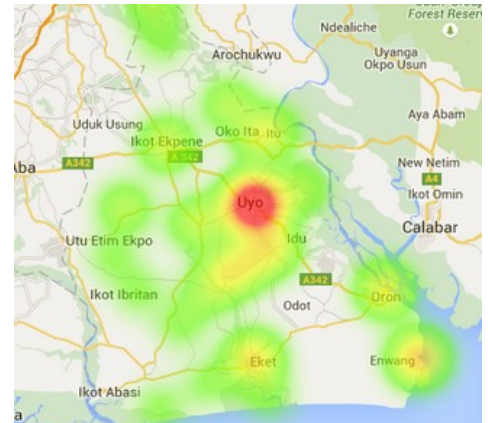
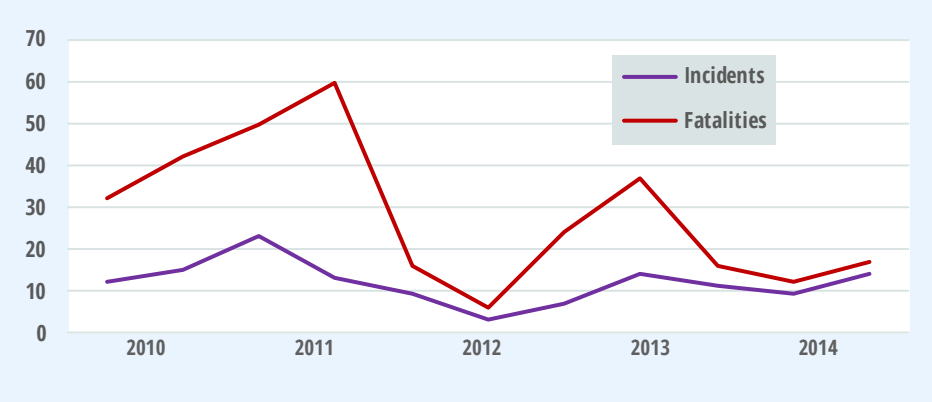
Overall, between 2012-2015, Akwa Ibom was the second most peaceful state in the Niger Delta region as measured by reported fatalities per capita. Udom Emmanuel of the People's Democratic Party (PDP) won the gubernatorial election in April

2015, to replace outgoing Governor Godswill Akpabio (also PDP) who was elected in 2007. Election violence was reported in both 2011 and 2015. After the most recent election, supporters of the opposition All Progressives Congress (APC)

protested the results, alleging irregularities.

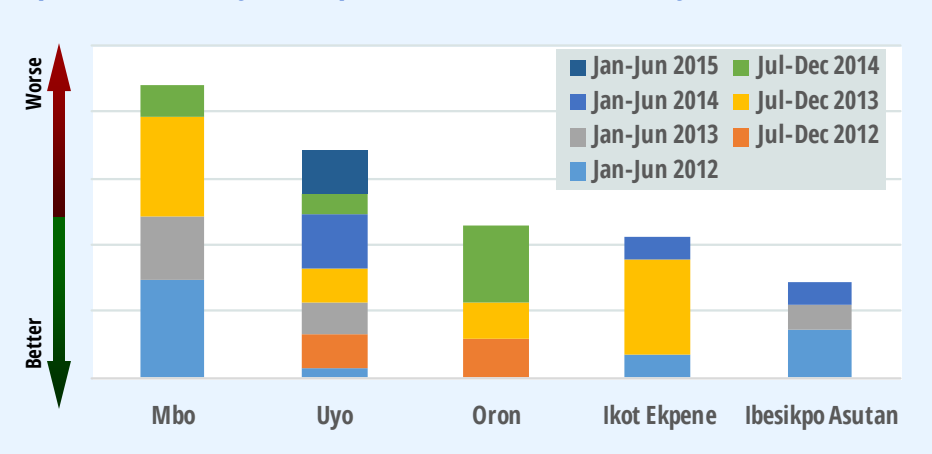
Other issues reported in the last three and a half years include land conflict and abductions.

### Conflict Risk Factors in Akwa Ibom State\*



Heat Map (screenshot) of Conflict Risk in Akwa Ibom 2012-2015

### Reported Insecurity Per Capita in Akwa Ibom State (by LGA)\*



### Overview of Akwa Ibom State

Akwa Ibom has a population of about 3.9 million people and is predominantly inhabited by the Ibibio people, the state is also home to Annang, Oron, Obolo and Eket communities. Endowed with large deposits of crude oil, condensate and gas, Akwa Ibom is among the largest petroleum producers in Nigeria. Agriculture also constitutes an important income-generating activity in the state, particularly the farming of palm produce, rubber, cocoa, rice, cassava, yam, plantain, banana, maize, and timber.

**Abak**

(Akwa Ibom Northwest Senatorial District)

**Key LGA Risk Factors**

- > Political Violence

Two people were reportedly killed during the LGA PDP primaries in April 2012. According to news reports, several other LGAs also experienced political violence during this period. During 2014, the only incident reported was an assassination of a prominent PDP politician, who was shot in March.

**Esit-Eket**

(Akwa Ibom South Senatorial District)

**Key LGA Risk Factors**

- > Inter-Communal/Land Conflict
- > Protests

Protests over oil spills affecting the Nkpana community occurred in June 2014. Separately, in March 2013, a group, called the "Niger Delta Subterranean Force," allegedly threatened to attack an oil and gas company unless the company agreed to give them contracts to protect the pipeline. A traditional ruler in Esit-Eket was abducted in late October 2013.

In January 2012, there was reportedly a land dispute between two communities, which led to the death of one person.

**Ikot Ekpene**

(Akwa Ibom Northwest Senatorial District)

**Key LGA Risk Factors**

- > Kidnapping
- > Land Conflict
- > Cult Clash
- > Protests

There was a cult clash at Akwa Poly, leaving two people dead in March 2014. Consistent with the unrest on student campuses in Uyo, violent protests over student unions were also reported in the Ikot Ekpene campus of the Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic in September 2014.

In the second half of 2013, there was reported to be a failed rescue operation of an abducted politician in October and a clash over land claiming one life in December. Apart from some alleged irregularities reported during the April 2012 PDP primaries, Ikot Ekpene LGA had few reported deadly incidents.

**Eket**

(Akwa Ibom South Senatorial District)

**Key LGA Risk Factors**

- > Criminality
- > Cult Clashes
- > Protests

The second largest city in the state, Eket's main conflict issues related to localized criminal activity, protest of extractive operations in the area, and cult violence. In June 2014, a cult clash led to the deaths of two people, who were found in a gutter with machete wounds. In July 2014, youths blocked access to an oil facility in protest of a spill. In October, a retired army officer reportedly killed his son with a machete.

In October 2013, there was a protest against a company operating in the area over the alleged non-payment of expected compensation.

**Ibesikpo Asutan**

(Akwa Ibom Northeast Senatorial District)

**Key LGA Risk Factors**

- > Domestic and Interpersonal Violence

Issues in Ibesikpo Asutan mainly related to domestic violence, sexual violence, and child abuse. In April 2014, a man reportedly beheaded two of his cousins with a machete. No violence was reported in the first half of 2015.

**Ini**

(Akwa Ibom Northwest Senatorial District)

**Key LGA Risk Factors**

- > Political Violence
- > Protest
- > Inter-Communal Violence

Three brothers were reportedly killed by gunmen in March 2012 after a clash over the construction of a dam in their village. Three people were also reportedly killed during the local government elections in June 2012. In 2014 there was a report of an intercommunal clash between the Nkari people in Akwa Ibom and the Arochukuni people in Avia, resulting in displacement of people and an unknown number of fatalities. In April of 2015, five people were reportedly killed during violence surrounding the elections.

## Ibendo

(Akwa Ibom South Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Inter-Communal/Land Conflict
- > Protests

In April of 2015, youth in Ibendo protested after an oil spill. In March 2014, road workers staged a protest against the de-unionization of their company.

In April 2013, a violent land dispute between Ibendo community and another in neighboring Eket LGA led to the deaths of five people and the destruction of dozens of homes, displacing several families.

## Mbo

(Akwa Ibom South Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Inter-Communal/Land Violence
- > Intra-Communal Violence
- > Piracy
- > Protests
- > Kidnapping

In April of 2015, five Exxon Mobile employees were kidnapped by unidentified gunmen in an event reportedly related to the elections.

Mbo LGA has also been affected by piracy including reported incidents in February 2012 and August 2013, leading the government to increase its naval presence in the coastal waters. In July and September 2013, it was reported that there were violent protests over the lack of amenities and compensation by companies operating in the area.

Mbo LGA was affected by intra- and inter-communal tensions in 2012-2013. In January 2013, seven reportedly died in a separate clash over farming land. In March 2013, there was a reported clash in Unyenge community. In November 2013, two women were killed in a renewed clash among Effiat communities. In May 2012, Ebughu and Effiat communities clashed, reportedly killing one.

## Oron

(Akwa Ibom South Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Cult Clashes
- > Piracy
- > Protests
- > Political Tensions

Among LGAs in Akwa Ibom, Oron reportedly has a relatively high concentration of cult groups and cultist activities. In January of 2015, tensions between political parties continued as two cars belonging to APC members were lit on fire by hoodlums suspected to be supporters of the PDP.

In the second half of 2014 reports included youth protests over the state government, piracy, and motorcycle bans. In September, piracy attacks reportedly accounted for the deaths of at least two naval officers. In December 2014, youths staged a peaceful protest march in opposition to the selection process for the PDP gubernatorial candidate.

In August 2013, there was a gun battle between the Nigerian Navy and a group of pirates, killing six suspected pirates. In October 2012, four people died in a rivalry between the Black Axe and Vikings cult groups. Separately, at least one former official was reportedly killed for political reasons in 2012.

## Uyo

(Akwa Ibom Northeast Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Cult Clashes
- > Protests
- > Political Violence

Between January and April of 2015, election violence continued, resulting in the reported deaths of up to five people. Additionally, in March the wives of airport employees carried out a protest in favor of higher wages, and in June a man killed his aunt over a private matter.

Student protests at the University of Uyo (UNIUYO) over management decisions to not allow student unions on campus also led to violent clashes in 2014. The school was forced to briefly shut down in June after a protest turned violent, destroying school property and killing several students. Also affecting UNIUYO, in May 2014, the residence of the University's Vice-Chancellor was reportedly attacked by gunmen. Similar clashes also broke out during a student protest on the Uyo campus of the Akwa Ibom State Polytechnic in September 2014, with several people injured. In October, it was reported that a clash between PDP supporters over a list of delegates for the party primaries left one dead while in December there were reports of protests following the announcement of results of the primary elections.

A violent clash among three rival cult groups was also reported in October 2013, killing seven. Additionally, in 2013 there were multiple violent protests, including one in April against a company's employment policies.

Within and around the capital city of Uyo, there was a series of killings reported in 2012-2013, including that of a former government official in October 2012.

# Bayelsa State

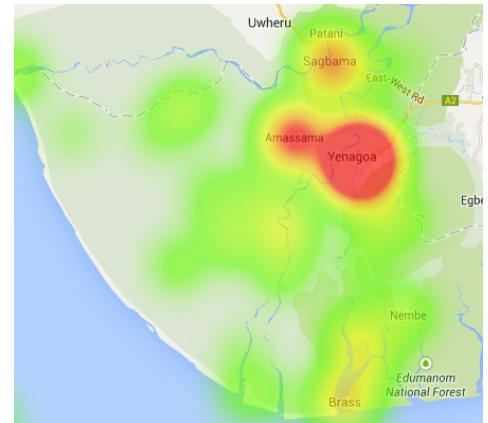
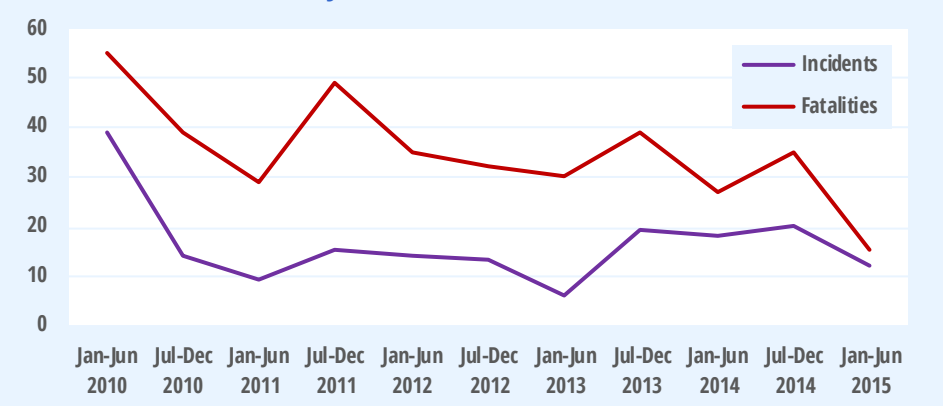
## Patterns and Trends, January 2012 - June 2015

Although on a per capita basis, violence is relatively high in Bayelsa, the number of fatalities and incidents have dropped since 2010. In February 2012, Henry Seriake Dickson (PDP) was elected as

governor after a period of uncertainty in the wake of Governor Timipre Sylva's termination in January 2012. Over the last four years, incidents of insecurity in Bayelsa have included cult violence, piracy,

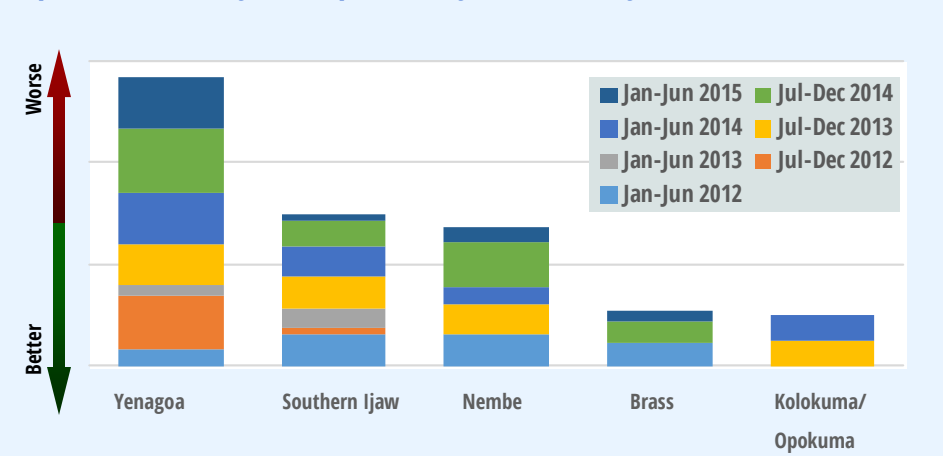
abductions, and attacks on energy infrastructure. Conflict factors were mainly reported around the capital of Yenagoa, but also in Nembe and Southern Ijaw.

**Conflict Risk Factors in Bayelsa State\***



Heat Map (screenshot) of Conflict Risk in Bayelsa 2012-2015

**Reported Insecurity Per Capita in Bayelsa State (by LGA)\***



## Overview of Bayelsa State

With 2 million people, Bayelsa is one of the smallest states in the country, by population. Most are of Ijaw descent. Bayelsa produces between 30-40% of Nigeria's oil and gas. In addition to the petroleum sector, the state has an extensive commercial fishing industry and produces oil palm, raffia palm, rubber, and coconut.



## Brass

(Bayelsa East Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Attacks on Energy Infrastructure
- > Kidnapping
- > Piracy
- > Political violence
- > Inter-communal/Land Conflict

With its extensive shoreline, Brass is an LGA that sometimes experiences attacks on nearby vessels, many of which are associated with the oil industry. Data from CSS/ETH Zurich points to over a dozen such incidents occurring during 2012-2013, some of which resulted in kidnappings as well as the loss of property and lives.

In 2014 and early 2015, abductions and killings by pirates continued. In March, gunmen reportedly abducted a husband and wife. Later, in August, a passenger boat driver was shot dead by pirates. In two separate incidents in October, sea pirates allegedly killed four policemen and abducted six civilians while gunmen attacked a tugboat and abducted the captain. Between January and June 2015 there were four reports of pirate attacks.

There was a rise in election tensions and violence in 2015 as the elections drew nearer, including reports of political thugs destroying campaign materials, youths threatening INEC over the distribution of PVCs, the destruction of campaign materials by youths, inter-party threats, and a woman beaten in a political attack over money.

In late January and early February 2015, there were also a few incidents of inter-communal land clashes and cult violence.

In June 2012, a JTF/Navy patrol reportedly killed six pirates on a vessel transporting stolen crude. Three naval officers were also killed in the fight which later became a source of tension in the community as the Independent newspaper reported that the suspected pirates were actually indigenes

returning from a funeral. A community petition was then reported to have been circulated and sent to the Chief Army Staff protesting the killing and requesting an inquiry into such violence undertaken by patrols.

In November of 2013, it was reported that a group of seven gunmen kidnapped the father of Bayelsa State Commissioner for Tourism. Other reported issues during this time period included the October 2012 removal of five LGA chairmen for financial recklessness shortly after the election of Governor Dickson. They denied the charges of impropriety and accused Dickson of targeting certain individuals in order to marginalize them from politics. These accusations, and other related claims, continued throughout 2012-2013 although overall, political tensions seemed to decrease by the end of 2013, before rising again in 2015.

## Ekeremor

(Bayelsa West Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Protests
- > Piracy
- > Political Violence
- > Intra-Communal Violence  
(Youth vs. Elders)
- > Inter-communal violence

In early 2015, there were multiple cases of inter and intra-communal tensions. The intra-communal violence related to youths disagreeing with community elders over pipeline surveillance jobs. In January, inter-communal tensions rose when a youth was killed in a clash with a rival community. Like other states in early 2015, Ekeremor witnessed a rise in political violence. There were reports of threats against the LG Chairman. There were also reports of clashes between supporters of two candidates as well as grievances with the PVC distribution process. In February, a local monarch led protests against the alleged abandonment of a shore protection project; the community is reportedly threatened by sea erosion. In early 2014, boat drivers under the Maritime Workers Union protested against pirate activity in the region.

## Kolokuma/Opokuma

(Bayelsa Central Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Attacks on energy infrastructure
- > Protests
- > Domestic violence
- > Political Tension
- > Kidnapping

In early 2015, there were many reports of violence and protests related to the oil industry. In January and February, there were protests reported, including one in January where youths barricaded an oil facility construction site. Tension was reported regarding the distribution of funds to the Amnesty program and regarding pipeline surveillance contracts. Tension related to the election was also elevated during this period. There were general intra-party tensions regarding the selection of a party candidate, frustrations over alleged uneven PVC distribution, destruction of campaign materials, and tension over the distribution of compensation for those involved in campaigns.

Incidents reported in Kolokuma/Opokuma in 2012 mainly related to the devastation caused by flooding. In March 2012, it was reported that a "general" from a local militia had attacked an oil flow station in protest of the lack of development in the Niger Delta. In mid- to late-2013, violence related to domestic disputes were the main reported incidents of insecurity although early in the year problems associated with the flooding still lingered. In October of 2014, unidentified gunmen kidnapped the brother of the monarch of the of Kolokuma Kingdom. Their demands were not known.

## Nembe

(Bayelsa East Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Attacks on energy infrastructure
- > Piracy
- > Political violence

In the lead-up to the 2015 elections, there was an increase in politically-motivated violence reported. In January and February 2015, there were multiple reports of rising inter-party tensions, the use of political thugs during campaign rallies, destruction of campaign materials, and complaints by voters that politicians took their PVCs.

In February, there was also a shoot-out between police and militants which left five dead and a conflict between Christians and Traditionalists.

Sporadic pirate attacks continued throughout 2014. In several cases, multiple policemen and soldiers were killed. In two instances of reported piracy, it was noted that the attackers also attempted to abduct the victims. In December, sea pirates attacked and allegedly murdered three soldiers attached to the Joint Military Task Force in the Niger Delta.

Data from CSS/ETH Zurich and the Council on Foreign relations reported an April 2013 attack by MEND on an oil well which was said to have caused a spill and created an environmental emergency. In the later half of 2013, there was an escalation in reported attacks by pirates on passenger boats as well as military police and Navy formations. It was reported that as of late 2013, up to twenty civilians had been killed by pirate activity or from being caught in the crossfire between police and suspected pirates. This number could not be independently verified although multiple news sources did corroborate the rise in violent deaths and general insecurity surrounding suspected pirate activity and police counter-actions. Incidents reported in Nembe included an alleged attack by MEND on marine policemen in 2012.

## Ogbia

(Bayelsa East Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Kidnapping
- > Protests

Unidentified gunmen in April 2015 abducted the Chairman of Ogbia LGA, and other gunmen in June abducted two Lebanese and killed policemen in the process. In July, youths protested to demand the appointment of indigenes into management positions in the Federal University.

In early 2014, gunmen invaded the hometown of President Jonathan and abducted the 70-year-old foster father of the President. It was not clear whether the kidnapping was politically motivated. Gunmen later kidnapped four civilians on a passenger boat as well as three expatriates in two separate incidents in October and November. In December, members of an oil union protested in several locations, preventing all workers from entering oil installations.

In January 2013, gunmen reportedly invaded the country home of the Local Council Chairman and abducted his parents for ransom. It was reported that they were released a week later.

As in many other LGAs across the region, flooding in October 2012 reportedly submerged communities and led to displacement and some food scarcity issues.

## Sagbama

(Bayelsa West Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Intra-Communal Violence  
(Leadership Tussle)
- > Piracy
- > Inter-Communal Conflict
- > Protests
- > Political violence

January and February 2015 saw an increase in political violence. There were clashes between different party supporters, complaints about the process of PVC distribution, non-indigenes complaints of disenfranchisement in the election process, and violent disruptions in political rallies. There were also complaints of a lack of power supply and protests planned over problems with electricity supply.

In December 2014, members of an oil union protested in all eight LGAs of Bayelsa, preventing all workers from entering oil installations.

In February 2013, an incident of piracy was reported in which gunmen allegedly killed several soldiers who were escorting an oil vessel in the creeks. In December, there was a report of possible inter-communal tension when two men were killed after a feud with herdsmen over cattle blocking a main roadway although it appeared to be an isolated incident. Tension within the Ijaw Youth Council was also reported at intermittent times throughout the year.

In October 2012, massive flooding hit Sagbama causing food scarcity and epidemics, as Nigeria experienced the most severe rainy season in decades. That same month, the LGA council chairman was removed for alleged impropriety. In November 2012, there was a reported incident of intra-communal conflict which resulted in the death of about a dozen people after a traditional ruler was removed by the Sylva administration.

## Southern Ijaw

(Bayelsa Central Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Political violence
- > Cult Clashes
- > Attacks on energy infrastructure
- > Piracy/Militancy
- > Kidnapping

In early 2015, reported incidents of conflict risk factors included political violence, disease outbreaks, and cult violence. There was one report of a sea pirate attack in January. At the end of January and early February, there were reports of political hate speech, youths attacking political candidates and clashing amongst themselves over leadership, and clashes between different political party supporters. There were a few reports relating to cholera outbreak in the state in February. There were also many incidents of cult clashes and cult recruitments reported. In June, a young man was killed by gunmen when he attempted to stop an operation planned by kidnapers.

In early 2014, a clash between cult groups at the Niger Delta University resulted in several fatalities. Also, in the first half of the year, unidentified gunmen ambushed a group of twenty police escorting an ex-MEND leader along the creeks of the Niger Delta. No casualties were reported in the incident. In August, gunmen abducted the younger brother to the Speaker of Bayelsa House of Assembly. The abduction came at a time when the House Speaker was enduring possible impeachment proceedings. In July, a team of policemen repelled an attack on an oil installation and reportedly killed five pirates in the process. The pirates were said to have attacked an oil rig belonging to a foreign drilling company when they opened fire on the policemen on duty. Boat drivers under the Maritime Workers Union later protested against perceived increased pirate activity in the region. In October, two murders reported included that of a businessman and the other of a woman who was killed for having

an abortion. During the same month, two officers of the Nigerian Security and Civil Defense Corps (NSCDC) were arrested over their involvement in the killing of a boat owner.

In 2013, there were reported clashes between members of the Joint Task Force (JTF) and militants in the Azuzuama area, killing several and displacing local residents. The Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) also claimed to have killed 15 officers in a boat attack. In early May 2013, a shooting by suspected renegade militants left five ex-militants dead. In the second half of 2013, reports of police action leading to the deaths of suspected pirates, as well as police deaths, were reported in May, July and October, although the estimated numbers of individuals killed varied. Other incidents reported in 2013 included deaths related to oil bunkering as well as a few instances of attacks on local oil dredgers.

Reported incidents of insecurity in Southern Ijaw in 2012 included attacks on energy infrastructure, politically motivated violence, and cultist attacks on university students. In January 2012, unidentified gunmen reportedly attacked the home of an ex-militant leader and killed a policeman and young ex-militant. A fight broke out at a political rally in February 2012, resulting in at least one death. In March and April 2012, there were reported attacks on oil pipelines, the first such reports in over a year. In July, gunmen reportedly attacked a boat belonging to an oil company, killing at least three and injuring others. Throughout 2012 cultists reportedly killed Niger Delta University students in several incidents. Flooding was a problem in October 2012.

## Yenagoa

(Bayelsa Central Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Political violence
- > Cult violence
- > Protests
- > Inter-Communal/Land Conflict
- > Kidnapping

In the first half of 2015 there were reports of protests, cult violence, domestic violence, and attacks on ex-militants. In January, health workers at the Federal Medical Centre staged a peaceful protest over the alleged refusal of the federal government to discuss the demands of their union. In March, drivers in the Government security outfit protested the non-payment of their salaries, and workers shut down a gas gathering facility in protest of the company's alleged violation of local content law and poor employment policies. In May, women protested an expired memorandum of understanding with an oil company. In the first half of 2015, cultists reportedly attacked and raped an 18 year old girl and murdered three men. An ex-militant found dynamite planted outside of his home, and another ex-militant was killed in a clash with police during a protest. There were also two reported domestic violence fatalities in February and May.

In 2014 there were incidents of suspected political violence, protests, cultism, vigilantism, piracy, and general criminality. Political violence included incidents late in the year when unidentified gunmen shot and killed the Secretary of Bayelsa State Independent Electoral Commission (BYSIEC), and one in which suspected PDP political thugs raided the Bayelsa State Secretariat of the People's Democratic Party (PDP) to hijack election materials for the Federal House of Representatives primaries in the state. Protests included one in August, when youths shut down five oil wells. The protesting youths demanded that the company provide them with a generator. A second protest of a similar nature took place just days later after other

expectations were not met by the company.

Finally, in December, members of an oil union protested in several locations, preventing all workers from entering oil installations. Other incidents during the year included a clash between two cult groups in which several people were killed. In September, police allegedly killed two vigilantes as they were attempting to lynch a group of suspected armed robbers. In November, pirates carried out several attacks on passenger boats. Separately, that same month, gunmen reportedly killed two policemen and a civilian.

In February, 2013 it was reported that up to 200 former militants rioted and destroyed property when they learned that they would not be included in the third phase of the amnesty program. In August, Vanguard news reported that 12 suspected pirates killed by the Nigerian Navy were actually members of a defunct militant group refusing to turn over arms or join the amnesty program. November of 2013 was characterized by violence reportedly stemming from continued political tensions surrounding the Ijaw National Congress Elections in October. Incidents included the reported targeting and kidnapping of youth group members and political allies supportive of each candidate. Later in November, up to five people were reportedly killed in clashes between two communities over farmland.

In early 2014, unidentified gunmen killed the former Chairman of Peremabiri Community Development Committee (CDC) in his residence in Akenpai. His attackers reportedly took nothing from the victim's home, suggesting motives other than robbery.

In 2012, there were two bombings suspected to be linked to political tensions around the gubernatorial elections. Multiple incidents of cultist violence were

reported, some targeting politicians or candidates. Ex-militants reportedly attacked cluster oil wells several times throughout the year, claiming that their actions were in protest against their exclusion from the federal amnesty program. In June, women reportedly barricaded an oil facility, protesting that the company had failed to meet community obligations while causing environmental and social degradation. In November 2012, hundreds reportedly protested over the non-payment of expected allowances from the amnesty program over a six-month period. Also in November, hundreds of flood victims reportedly protested against government action to remove them from relief camps. There were multiple reports of police clashes with suspected armed robbers and kidnappers.

# Cross River State

## Patterns and Trends, January 2012 - June 2015

Benedict Ayade, of the People's Democratic Party (PDP) won the gubernatorial election in April 2015, to replace outgoing Governor Liyel Imoke (also PDP).

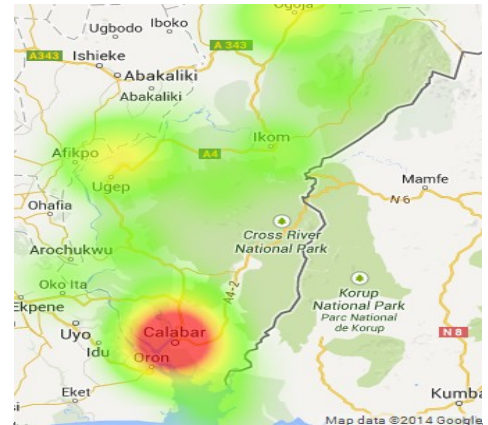
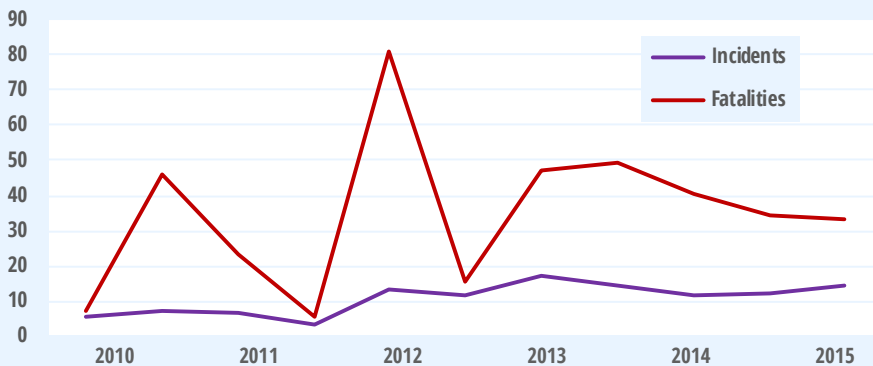
For years, Cross River was the stage to a

territorial dispute between Nigeria and Cameroon over the oil-rich Bakassi peninsula. After a controversial UN-backed ICJ verdict in 2002 and a comprehensive resolution between the two nations in 2006, Abuja began to transfer authority of the peninsula to Yaoundé, and Cameroon

eventually took full sovereignty of Bakassi in August 2013.

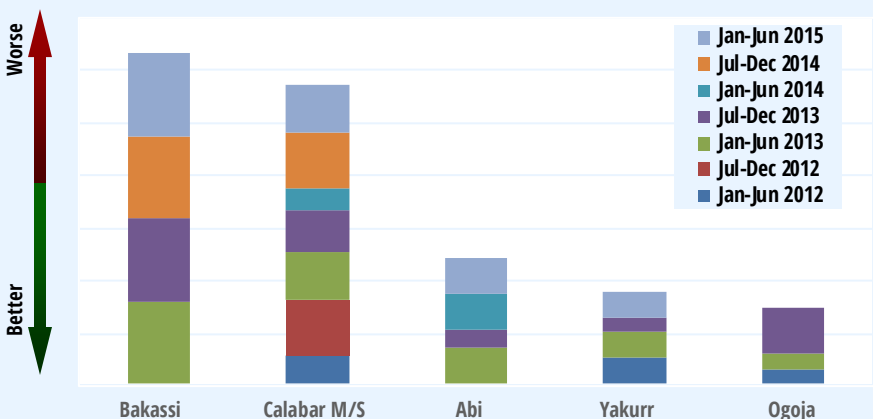
Other issues reported in Cross River include periodic outbreaks of inter-communal violence, cult violence, and piracy.

### Conflict Risk Factors in Cross River State\*



Heat Map (screenshot) of Conflict Risk in Cross River 2012-2015

### Reported Insecurity Per Capita in Cross River State (by LGA)\*



### Overview of Cross River State

The coastal state of Cross River is home to approximately 2.9 million people (2006 census), predominantly of Efik, Ejagham and Bekwarra background. One of the fastest growing states in Nigeria, Cross River is endowed with vast mineral resources, plentiful arable land, and a growing number of tourist attractions.

**Abi**

(Cross River Central Senatorial District)

**Key LGA Risk Factors**

- > Inter-Communal/Land Conflict
- > Criminality

In 2015, there were only two reported incidents of violence. In February, a church pastor and his aide were killed by unknown perpetrators, and in May a woman was shot dead by a soldier in a raid on petrol black marketers.

April and May in 2014 saw a spike in intercommunal violence over land disputes. Clashes were reported between the people of Usumutong and Ediba over a piece of land, causing security forces to intervene to restore order, with fatalities estimated at 15 people. Three civilians were killed a month later in similar clashes over farmland boundaries.

During this incident over a dozen people were reportedly killed in the course of a week. A similar clash led to seven deaths in March 2013. Separately, a police inspector was also killed by armed robbers in September 2013.

In 2012-2013, long-standing land disagreements in Abi sometimes turned violent. In January 2013, a community in Ikwo LGA in neighboring Ebonyi State reportedly clashed with communities in Abi.

**Bakassi**

(Cross River South Senatorial District)

**Key LGA Risk Factors**

- > Cross-Border Conflict Issues
- > Piracy
- > Criminality

In 2015, several were killed when youths attacked a group of ex-militants.

In December 2014, gunmen reportedly attacked a filling station, shooting three.

In April 2013, five were reportedly killed by Cameroonian gendarmes for refusing to vacate an area ruled to now be part of Cameroon. In July, it was reported that police had broken up and arrested members of an arms dealing syndicate. Then, in August, a police officer and a civilian were allegedly killed in a revenge attack by suspected pirates after having been targeted by police operations.

In 2012, there was a protest over the demarcation of the Bakassi peninsula.

**Calabar Municipal/South**

(Cross River South Senatorial District)

**Key LGA Risk Factors**

- > Cult Clashes
- > Political Tensions
- > Protests
- > Intra-Communal Conflict (Leadership)
- > Militancy/Piracy
- > Kidnapping

There were several protests by different groups in 2015. In January, the National Association of Proprietors of Private Schools protested taxes. Academic staff at the University of Calabar staged a protest at the office of the Independent National Electoral Commission in April. Also in April, there was a protest by members of the National Youth Corps Service to demand their allowances for activities carried out during the elections, and in June patients at the University of Calabar Teaching Hospital protested the high cost of treatment.

There were also many reports of unknown gunmen attacking or robbing people of the community, especially policemen. In June, militants launched an attack on the Police Marine Base and killed at least two policemen and looted sensitive documents. Later in the month, the Air force bombed waterways outside of Calabar in an attempt to target militants and pirates.

During 2014, protests were prevalent in the capital with a range of groups advocating for change. In May, 2014 students staged a protest against the abduction of the Chibok school girls. In May and September, groups of taxi drivers and women staged separate protests opposing high LGA and state taxation rates. In November, former public servants in Cross River State local government protested over non-payment of allowances. Further, a traditional ruler was reportedly killed in August of 2014.

Pre-election violence related to both state and federal elections was also evident during 2014. In August, three students from the University of Calabar were killed by

## Odukpani

(Cross River South Senatorial District)

security forces after the group began a protest over a local election issue. Witnesses reported the killings may have been unintentional. In November an explosion was reported at the PDP Secretariat.

Cult clashes resulted in a number of fatalities in 2014, including four people who were killed in a shoot-out between two rival cult groups; the Vikings and KK in August. Crime also continued to cause insecurity in Calabar South, with gunmen attacking a petrol station killing six people in late December and taking off with several million Naira. In May of that year, a lecturer was also killed by suspected by suspected cultists at the University of Calabar.

Predominant issues around the capital city of Calabar related to crime, domestic violence, piracy, as well as clashes between gangs, cults or political groups in 2012 and 2013. In March 2012, four were reportedly killed in a clash between Vikings and KKK members. In June 2012, six were reportedly killed in a similar clash. In August, as many as 28 were reportedly kidnapped and later rescued by the navy. In September 2012, four were reportedly killed in a PDP intra-party dispute. Furthermore, as the city is the political capital of the state, there were a number of protests in 2012-2013, including one by the by employees of the state's internal revenue service (September 2012), students and staff at the Cross River University of Technology and the University of Calabar (September 2012, August 2013, October 2013), and those protesting over the Bakassi issue (October 2012).

In June 2013, two people were reportedly killed in a clash between pirates and police. Several were injured in an intra-communal leadership tussle within the Efut kingdom. In October, several were killed in a shootout between militants and security forces and in a separate incident that month, a man was abducted by pirates.

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Inter-Communal Violence
- > Political Violence

In November of 2014 three people were reportedly killed in a political clash during a PDP ward congress.

In the line graph above, the spike in fatalities in the first half of 2012 was associated with a large-scale inter-communal land dispute in May of that year. People from a community in neighboring Akwa Ibom state reportedly clashed with a community in Odukpani, destroying churches and killing over forty villagers.

## Ogoja

(Cross River North Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Cult Clashes
- > Criminality

There were issues of crime and vigilante justice in 2013, a deadly clash between youths and police in October 2013, and a violent clash between two rival cult groups in November 2013. Additionally, the LGA was hit by heavy rainstorms in May 2012, reportedly killing three and displacing thousands.

## Yakurr

(Cross River Central Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Inter-Communal/Land Conflict
- > Political Violence
- > Criminality

Election-related violence sparked in early 2015. In March, there was a two-day clash between Labor Party (LP) and People's Democratic Party (PDP) supporters. Four were left dead and several injured. The clash began with PDP members barricading a road to stop an LP rally. In April, one died and two were injured during the gubernatorial and state house of assembly elections.

In April 2013, eight were reportedly killed in a clash between two communities over a piece of farmland. In June 2013, four people in one community were reportedly killed by the people of another after a suspect was apprehended for allegedly stealing.

# Delta State

## Patterns and Trends, January 2012 - June 2015

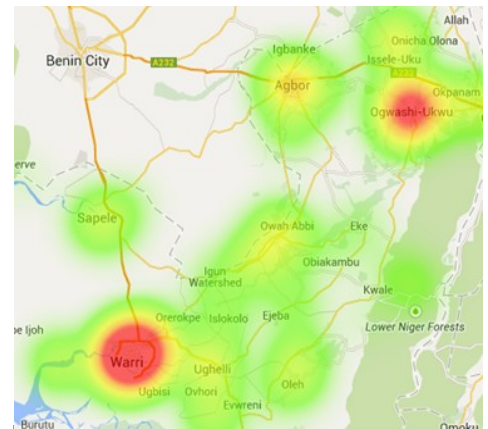
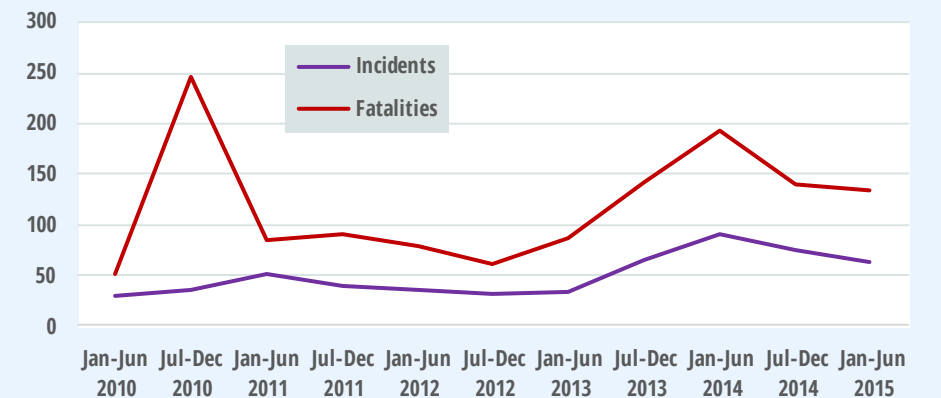
Although the 2009 Amnesty Program was instrumental in reducing violence and fatalities associated with militancy, since 2012 Delta has been the most violent Niger Delta state as measured by conflict fatalities per-capita. Conflict risk incidents in Delta State during this period included gang

violence, criminality, vigilante/mob justice, communal violence, and political violence. There were a number of abductions, some targeting political figures, their family members, or oil workers.

On October 25, 2014 local elections were

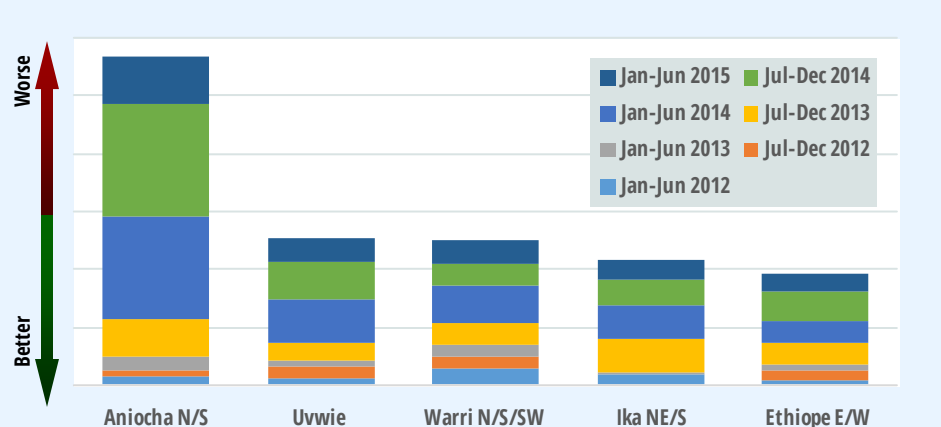
held for the first time since the chairmen were dismissed in 2011. In April 2015, Ifeanyi Okowa of the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) won the gubernatorial election to replace outgoing Governor Emmanuel Uduaghan (PDP).

### Conflict Risk Factors in Delta State\*



Heat Map (screenshot) of Conflict Risk in Delta 2012-2015

### Reported Insecurity Per Capita in Delta State (by LGA)\*



### Overview of Delta State

Delta is the second most populous state in the Niger Delta, with an estimated 4.1 million people. The state produces about 35% of Nigeria's crude oil and a considerable amount of its natural gas. It is also rich in root and tuber crops, such as potatoes, yams, cassava, and coco yams. Delta has a legacy of ethnic and political tensions which flared in the late 1990s and again in 2003.



## Aniocha North/South

(Delta North Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Kidnappings
- > Cult Clashes
- > Robbery

As in other parts of Delta State, much of the violence in the reported time period in Aniocha North and South was associated with kidnappings and criminality. A shooting in the first half of 2015 resulted in the deaths of at least three women. In May, four people were killed in a clash between two cult groups. In June 2015, a cult leader was shot dead by police.

In the first half of 2014, dozens were reportedly killed in clashes between rival cult groups. Other incidents involved criminality and violence against women and girls. In June 2014, about a dozen people were reportedly killed when armed robbers attacked a bullion van. Since June 2014, there have been several instances of armed robbers battling police in gun battles.

Violence around kidnappings and robberies increased in 2013, resulting in several reported deaths throughout the year. In 2013, there were two reported incidents of bank robberies leading to the death of several suspected criminals.

In August 2012, nearly 40 lawyers barricaded the magistrates' courts to protest the abduction of a newly appointed judge. In December 2012, the mother of the Minister of Finance was reportedly kidnapped for ransom in Aniocha South.

## Ethiope East/West

(Delta Central Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Kidnapping
- > Inter-Communal Tension

Most incidents reported in Ethiope East involved security forces clashing with suspected kidnappers or robbers. In early 2015, there were reports of villages and homes destroyed in an inter-communal clash. In a separate incident, gunmen attacked Eku community, killing two, and abducting several Youth Corps members in April. Also in April, a journalist was reportedly kidnapped and murdered. Three people were killed by cultists in June. In late June, the chairman of a vigilante group was shot dead by soldiers.

Separately, one person was reportedly killed in a clash between herdsmen and a local community. In November 2014, there was a clash between supporters of the PDP and supporters of the Labour Party during a local government re-run election. Also in November, an Ijaw leader was kidnapped and rescued by the military about a week later. Separately, a traditional ruler was killed by gunmen in December.

In early 2012, there was increased inter-communal tension between farmers and pastoralists after the alleged murder of a woman on her farm. In the second half of 2013, violence escalated between security forces and a gang of suspected kidnappers in which several were reportedly killed. In May 2014, local vigilantes reportedly attacked a suspected kidnapper and were about to lynch him when police intervened. In June, the Joint Task Force (JTF) killed a kidnapper during a rescue operation.

## Ika North/South

(Delta North Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Kidnappings
- > Robbery
- > Protests
- > Cult Clashes
- > Inter-Communal Tension
- > Political Tension

In the first half of 2015, most fatalities resulted from cult clashes in January. Other incidents included criminality and clashes between police and robbers.

In the first half of 2014, two cult clashes, including one reportedly involving a well-known confraternity, led to the deaths of several people. The latter half of 2014 included a continuance of occasional cult clashes and robberies that resulted in shootings.

Violence increased in 2013 around attempted kidnappings and robberies. In March, an ACN Vice Chairman was abducted and reportedly killed despite the ransom having been paid. In February, protests broke out in the town of Abavo surrounding plans to relocate an oil flow station. In October, Road Transport Union strikes and protests left several dead.

## Isoko North/South

(Delta South Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Kidnappings
- > Communal Violence
- > Youth Protest.

In January 2014, cultists reportedly killed several people. A clash between farmers and pastoralists reportedly led to two deaths. In March 2014, two lawyers were allegedly killed on their way to defend a high profile kidnapping case. During the latter months of 2014, there were a few reported events of arrest and/or killing of rapists and kidnapers by the police.

In 2013, there were several instances of attempted robberies and abductions that resulted in the death of at least two suspects. Also, in July of the same year, five people were reported killed in a communal clash and attack on a palace of the Uzere Kingdom.

In June 2012, it was reported that the son of a high-ranking local official was abducted for ransom.

## Ndokwa East/West

(Delta North Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Inter-Communal Violence
- > Kidnapping

In early November 2014, herdsmen allegedly killed an 18 year old and kidnapped two children and three women. The victims were freed several days later. Inter-communal clashes continue in 2014, including one in June which led to the death of an associate professor at Delta State University.

In 2013, there were several reported communal clashes, including one between pastoralists and farmers. There were also a number of kidnappings reported in the first half of 2013.

According to news reports, a high chief was allegedly murdered in 2012 by attackers from a neighboring community. Separately, several were reportedly killed in a communal clash.

## Oshimili North/South

(Delta North Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Inter-Communal Violence
- > Kidnappings
- > Mob Justice
- > Sexual Violence
- > Political Violence

In 2015 there were several protests reported, including political protests of INEC after the April gubernatorial elections. Voters protested outside of the Party's headquarters over perceived marginalization in the elections. The Delta Women Empowerment Initiative protested their allegedly inadequate representation in government and campaign organizations. Recent graduates protested at a construction company demanding employment. Students protested the police detention of their classmate. Political violence in early 2015 included: the killing of a man employed by a House of Assembly candidate by political thugs, and an SSS officer reportedly killed by gunmen in an incident thought to be connected to the 2015 elections.

In the first half of 2014, incidents included vigilante and mob violence. In one reported incident, two cow thieves were lynched. In another, a native doctor was lynched because of suspected impropriety. Later in 2014, robberies continued with a few casualties every few months. There were several reports of sexual violence.

In 2013, protests were reported surrounding the allocation of traditional tribal land for use by an oil flow station. Separately, a local chief was reportedly abducted for ransom and later murdered by his kidnapers. Armed robberies and general criminality continued throughout the year. In 2012, there was some reported tension between settler and indigene communities. In one case there was a clash between Hausa traders and Igbo youth in February. In another case, two Fulani herdsmen were reportedly lynched. There were also kidnappings, mob violence, and cult attacks reported throughout the year.

## Udu

(Delta Central Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Mob Justice
- > Cult Violence
- > Communal/Land Conflict
- > Kidnapping
- > Youth Protest
- > Political Tensions.

In January 2015, a clash was reported between two communities over land. Also in January, political tensions rose after a community leader was kidnapped. Other election-related incidents included the reported destruction of campaign materials. In February cultists reportedly attacked a community, injuring at least one vigilante. In May, thousands of youths reportedly protested after a robbery suspect escaped from police custody and committed a murder.

In May 2015, there were three reports of inter-communal clashes. One of these reports involved conflict between pastoralists and a community. Another regarded a land dispute, and the last involved a cult group and a community. In March, Polytechnic students violently protested over the increase in fees.

In February 2014, one person was reportedly killed in a clash between the Aye and Vikings cult groups. Two months later a vigilante leader was also reportedly shot dead. In 2013, there were multiple reports of violence related to armed robbery and police clashes with criminals. There also continued to be reports of deaths and mutilations related to cult activity. In early 2012, an alleged thief was reportedly lynched by vigilantes. Cult violence was also reported during the year.

## Ughelli North/South

(Delta Central Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Inter-Communal Violence
- > Kidnapping
- > Ex-Militant Protest
- > Political Tensions

Inter-communal tensions, cult violence, and political tensions were reported in the first half of 2015. In January there were communal tensions over land and the location of a market. In February, conflict between an Ijaw and an Urhobo community led to violence, including two abduction and a fatality. Inter-communal tensions escalated between pastoralists and farmers, and neighboring communities in Ughelli North/South. Also in February, there were reported tensions between pastoralists and farmers. Cult activities and at least one clash between cult groups were reported in the first half of 2015.

There were also reports of political tensions connected with the 2015 elections. In January, community members complained about the process of PVC distribution. In February, March, and April, a community leader, the Vice Chairman of his community, and the Ughelli Branch Chairman of the Nigeria Bar Association were killed, respectively.

In July 2014, over 2000 ex-militants and their leaders from Ondo, Edo, and Delta states thronged the streets of Bomadi in protest over the exclusion of proposed Toru-ebe State by the National Conference. They were demanding its adoption by the Confab as one of the three states that would be created from the South-South. During the rest of 2014, there were sporadic cases of rape, robbery, and inter-communal violence which appeared to be connected to cults and land conflict.

Reports of violent clashes between pastoralists and farmers increased in 2013. Several incidents resulted in fatalities and the destruction of property. In one case,

protests began after herdsmen reportedly killed a farmer. JTF increased patrols in the area. Other killings occurred in conjunction with kidnappings, robberies or clashes between suspects and police. In early 2014, a clash with pastoralists reportedly killed one person. Separately, a vigilante leader was reportedly killed by gunmen.

## Uvwie

(Delta Central Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Intra-Communal Clashes
- > Youth Protests
- > Cult Clashes
- > Political Tensions

There were multiple protests, murders, and kidnappings throughout the three and a half year period. Ongoing leadership tussles in Ekpan community resulted in clashes in 2012, 2013, a youth fatality in 2014, and the murder of a community trust member in 2015.

In early 2015 there were reports of inter-party tensions surrounding the elections as well as the incident described above where an Ekpan community leader was murdered, leading to a youth protest.

In 2012, youths reportedly attacked a police station to protest police action against an ex-militant commander. In 2014 a clash between two youth groups reportedly killed two people and a separate cult clash reportedly killed seven.

## Warri North/South/South West

(Delta South Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Ethnic/Communal Tensions
- > Mob Justice
- > Political Tensions
- > Criminality
- > Piracy

Political tensions ran high in January and February 2015. In one political rally, a candidate attempted to give out money, which resulted in mayhem and anger. In late January, there was tension over the uneven distribution of PVCs as well as allegations of bribery by candidates. Threatening text messages were also sent to a candidate. In February, a female leader was attacked over the postponement of elections, and a political argument led to clashes in which several people were injured. In April, two were killed and many others were injured in a clash between factions of the PDP and APC during the Governorship and House of Assembly polls. Throughout 2014, leading up to the 2015 elections, tensions simmered between Ijaw and Itsekiri communities over the name, timing, and location of a proposed Export Processing Zone in Warri South West. In April 2015 there was a reported clash between Ijaw and Itsekiri militias in the vicinity.

Other reports in early 2015 had to do with clashes between cult groups, and one incident of communal violence between farmers and pastoralists.

Incidents in 2014 included a number of protests, clashes between police and armed robbers, piracy, and communal conflict. In January 2014, an incident of intra-communal conflict was reported to have led to the deaths of several people. In May, a clash between two communities occurred, killing two. Also in May, the president of the Niger Delta Youth Movement was murdered. Protests included two in March—one by a women's group over power outages, and one by youth protesting alleged misconduct

by the ministers of Petroleum and Internal Affairs. In April, thousands protested for the release of former Delta State Governor James Ibori by the courts in London, where he was being held on corruption charges. A clash between suspected pirates and a ship's security guards reportedly killed several people in May.

Since June 2014, there have been sporadic robberies and acts of violence between local groups and individuals. Notably, in October a prominent chief allegedly sent thugs to disrupt the inspection of a ballot area during the local government elections, causing multiple injuries and property to be destroyed. Additionally, groups protested and overran an oil station in December.

In 2013, gunmen reportedly killed a lecturer at the Petroleum Training Institute (PTI). In July, youths armed with rocket propelled grenades, submachine guns, and explosives reportedly invaded several communities and killed 12 people. Some feared this incident would lead to increased ethnic tension, considering the legacy of ethnic violence during the Warri Crisis of the late 1990s and early 2000s. However, almost immediately representatives of the Ijaw and Itsekiri communities acted to deescalate the situation.

Around the population center of Warri, there were a number of incidents of criminal violence and mob/vigilante lynchings reported in 2012.

# Edo State

## Patterns and Trends, January 2012 - June 2015

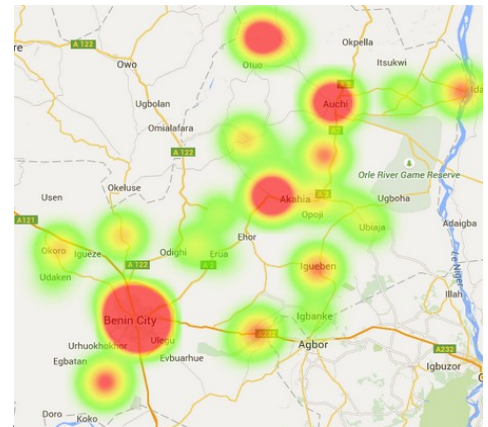
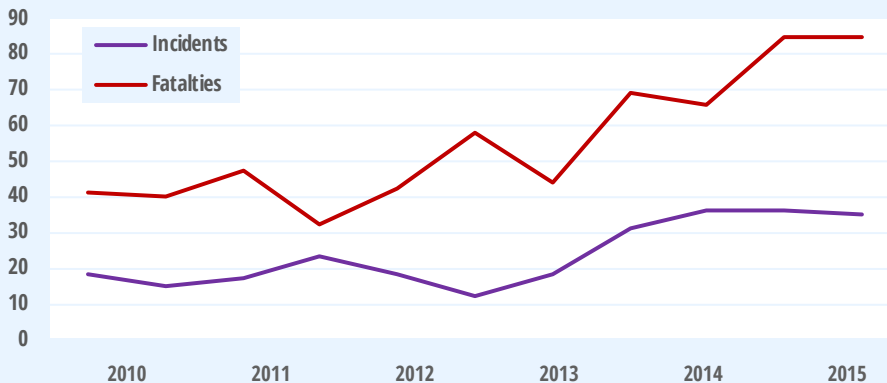
Edo was one of the Niger Delta's more violent states on a per-capita basis with incidents of violence and associated fatalities increasing over the three and a half year period. Issues in Edo ranged from protests, criminality, abductions and domestic violence to clashes between gangs, cults, political groups and communities. The vast majority of these incidents were reported in the Oredo LGA,

home to Benin City, although violence was also reported further north, notably in the Esan West, Uhumwonde, and Etsako Central, East and West LGAs.

Edo's State governor, Adams Aliyu Oshiomhole, assumed office in November 2008 after winning an appeal in the 2007 elections, which had initially declared his rival Oserheimen Osunbor governor. In July

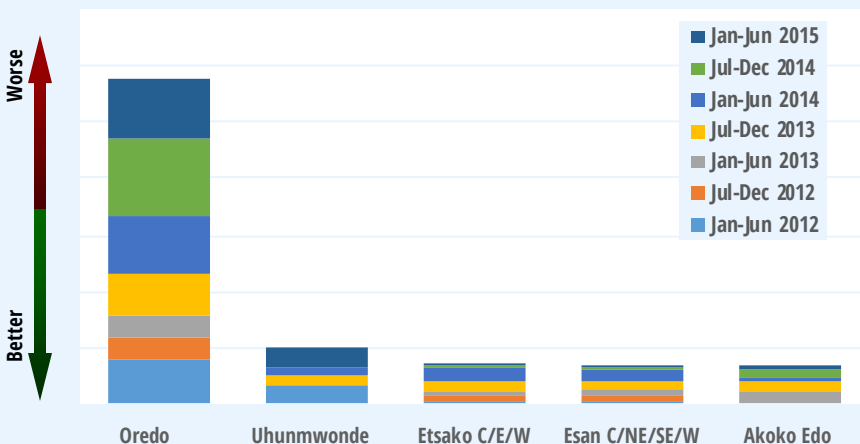
2012, Oshiomhole was reelected for a second term in a landslide victory as a member of the Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN), which merged with the All Progressives Congress (APC) in 2013. Since then there has been rising political tensions between PDP and APC supporters in the state, with the next gubernatorial election scheduled for 2016.

### Conflict Risk Factors in Edo State\*



Heat Map (screenshot) of Conflict Risk in Edo 2012-2015

### Reported Insecurity Per Capita in Edo State (by LGA)\*



### Overview of Edo State

Landlocked between Ondo, Kogi and Delta States, Edo is home to about 3.2 million people, predominantly of Edo, Bini, Owan, Esan, and Afemai background. Edo's economy centers on agriculture, including food crops such as yams, cassava, rice or maize and cash crops such as rubber, palm oil, cotton, cocoa and timber. The State's capital, Benin City, is the center of Nigeria's rubber industry. Edo also contains significant deposits of granite, limestone, marble, lignite, crude oil, gold, and kaolin clay.

## Akoko Edo

(Edo North Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Intra-Communal Violence
- > Criminality

In 2015, incidents of criminality were reported, including robbers who raided a church.

In January 2014 shots were fired in a dispute over whether the banned Igarra masquerade festival should be held. Later in the year, gunmen in military uniforms reportedly killed several people, including two policemen. Other acts of criminality were also reported during the year.

Criminality and ritual violence were reported in 2013.

## Esan North/S. East/Central/West

(Edo Central Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Cult Clashes
- > Political Tensions
- > Criminality

In February 2015, after the arrest of a PDP member for suspected voter fraud, police averted a clash between PDP members who were protesting the arrest and APC members who were demanding further investigation into the election fraud. A woman's body was discovered in March of 2015—suspected to have been strangled by cultists. In July 2015, members of the Associate Staff Union of Universities protested the abduction of one of their colleagues.

The leader of a well-known gang was reportedly killed in March 2014. In June 2014, six kidnappers were reportedly killed in their hideout during a gun battle with the policemen.

Conflict risk factors during the 2013 local elections included the murder of an active ACN member in April and subsequent protests by voters when the release of election results was delayed in May. In July 2013, there was a clash between two groups in a dispute over the collection of market revenue that reportedly led to the deaths of two people. A number of other murders were reported during this period, including that of an aide to a local government chairman and a member of the Youth Corps.

Cult clashes in August 2012 allegedly killed several.

## Etsako Central/East/West

(Edo North Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Political Tensions
- > Protests

In 2015, teachers and academic unions protested twice over issues of compensation. In March 2015, three people were killed in a political clash between the All Progressive Congress (APC) and the Social Democratic Party (SDP). In June, an angry mob attempted to lynch two police officers following the accidental killing of two civilians.

In 2014, reported issues included a cult clash in March which reportedly killed several students, a communal clash over land in April, and a murder during a family dispute in August where a father was killed by son.

In 2013, there were political protest and clashes. Around the time of the local government elections, a clash between supporters of opposing political parties led to two fatalities. Also in mid-2013, PDP supporters reportedly protested the results of the election, calling for another vote. The APC chief in Edo was allegedly kidnapped in August 2013, but eventually released in September 2013 and his kidnappers arrested.

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.

## Oredo

(Edo South Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Cult Clashes
- > Political Tensions
- > Protest

#### Conflict Risk Factors in 2015:

- *Cult Violence*: In April 2015, twelve people were reportedly killed in a clash between the Eiyeye Confraternity and the Manfight group in a conflict stemming from recent governorship and state assembly elections. Between April and May, over 43 people were killed in cult-related attacks, including violence between the Eiyeye Confraternity and the Black Axe group.
- *Political Violence*: At a January 2015 rally in support of Governor Oshiomhole of the PDP, the bureau chief of several newspapers was assaulted by PDP youths while reporting on the rally.
- *Protests*: In the first half of 2015, there were protests by students of the University of Benin over the demolition of parts of the university by the Edo State government, human rights activists appealing for the evacuation of Nigerians from South Africa due to xenophobic behavior, election workers protesting non-payment of compensation, and electricity customers protesting prolonged outages at the Benin Electricity Distribution Company.
- *Other*: There were a significant number of reported murders during the first half of 2015, including the abduction, rape, and murder of women on two separate instances, a middle aged man stabbed to death by his son and lover, a security guard who was killed by armed robbers at a liquor store, and an 85-year old village leader who was killed by gunmen in a tussle over land. In May of 2015, the cleric of the Foursquare Gospel Church was reportedly shot dead in his house by a gang of assailants. In July of 2015, university students protested the

alleged killing of their peers by local police.

#### Conflict Risk Factors in 2014:

- *Cult Violence*: In October, one person was reportedly killed following a violent battle between 2 rival cult groups. A 14-year-old reportedly died at the hands of cultists in March as did a college student in a separate incident in November. Violence between the Eiyeye and Aye (Black Axe) confraternities continued in 2014, allegedly killing four in January and ten others in December of that year.
- *Political Violence*: In October 2014, unidentified gunmen attacked an injured a PDP lawmaker for the lawmaker's recent defection from the APC to the PDP. In November 2014, two people were killed in a clash between supporters of the Chairman of the Community Development Association (CDA) and chairman of youth association over the chairmanship position of the community's association. The following month, a PDP senatorial aspirant was attacked by unknown gunmen who killed his cousin and a police orderly. An APC member and a commercial bus driver were also shot dead by gunmen in a separate incident.
- *Protests*: From early to mid-2014, there were protests over labor issues, against the Chibok abductions of nearly 300 schoolgirls in the North, over the absence of access to post-natal care for women in Benin City, and over governance issues within the Niger Delta Development Commission.
- *Other*: Policemen reportedly shot and killed robbers and kidnappers in various operations throughout 2014. One person was reported killed and three others seriously injured following a clash between two rival gangs in October 2014 fighting over the right to

fine street traders. In November, a university student was allegedly shot dead on his way home from a football match by suspected cultists. In a separate incident it was reported that gunmen killed a cleric in December.

#### Conflict Risk Factors in 2013:

- *Cult Violence*: The Eiyeye Confraternity also lost some of its members through an intra-cult clash in November 2013.
- *Political Violence*: In April, factions of the PDP and the ACN clashed during the local government elections. In July 2013, the Deputy National Chairman of the All Nigeria Peoples Party (ANPP) was attacked at his home.
- *Protests*: In March 2013, there was a protest against levies and extortion from the Road Transport Employees Association of Nigeria. In June 2013, there was a protest after the alleged killing of a student by police.
- *Other*: There were several cases of abductions reported in Oredo, including that of an Israeli expatriate in July 2013 and of three female teachers in August of the same year. A pastor was also killed in November 2013.

#### Conflict Risk factors in 2012:

- *Cult Violence*: In January 2012, a cult clash between Eiyeye and Black Axe confraternities reportedly killed eight over the course of a week, while two similar clashes in June and July 2012 led to the deaths of three and four respectively.
- *Political Violence*: The principal private secretary to Edo State's governor was murdered at his residence in May 2012.

## Uhunmwonde

(Edo South Senatorial District)

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### Key LGA Risk Factors

> Intra-Communal/Land Conflict

> Kidnapping

In February 2015, JTF troops reportedly killed a kidnapper in a shootout during a rescue mission. Four months later in June, a hunter was assumed to have been murdered when his body was found in the bush.

In November 2014, two suspected robbers and kidnappers from the LGA were also allegedly killed in Benin City.

Two abduction cases were also reported in August and December 2013, with two policemen reported killed in the first incident and an individual who was being abducted killed in the second incident.

In February 2012, two people were reportedly killed in an intra-communal land dispute that also caused villagers to flee to neighboring communities.



# Imo State

## Patterns and Trends, January 2012 - June 2015

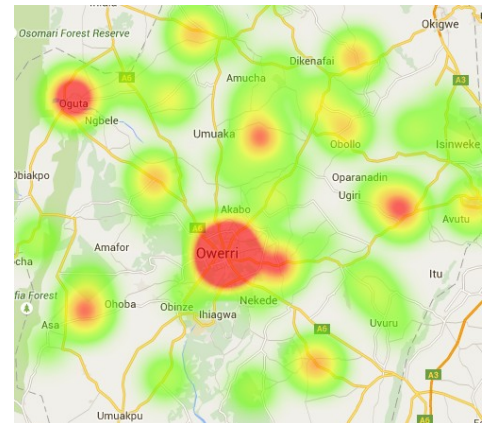
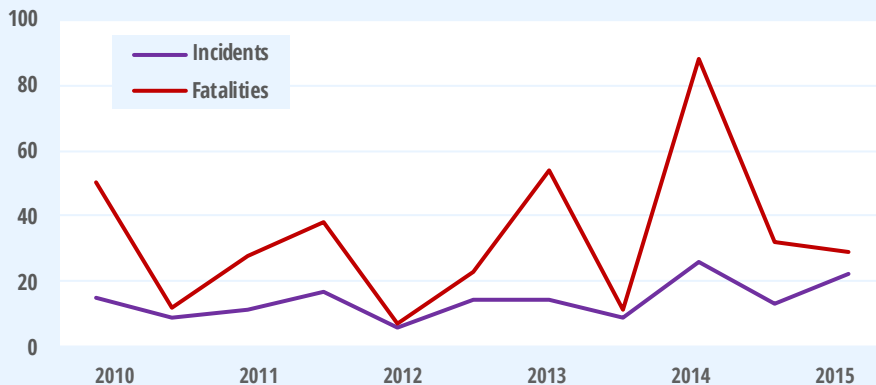
Violence per capita in Imo is among the lowest in the region, as is the number of fatalities per capita. Incidences of violence largely occurred in the LGAs surrounding the capital city of Owerri. During 2012-2013, incidents reported included criminality, abductions and vigilante/mob justice. There were also a number of fatalities associated with public unrest and reports of ritual killings in the state. Early 2014 was the most

violent of the period with clashes that reportedly killed dozens.

Owelle Rochas Okorocha has been the governor of Imo since May 2011. In 2011, he left the People's Democratic Party (PDP) to run for governor with the All Progressives Grand Alliance (APGA). The Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) initially declared the election inconclusive

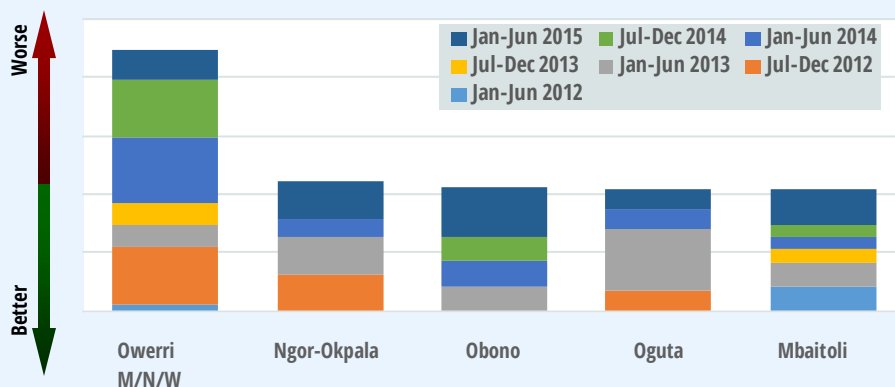
due to reports of irregularities but later confirmed Okorocha's win. After being elected, Governor Okorocha fired all 27 local government chairmen and replaced them with a transition committee. In a politically risky move, Okorocha later switched from APGA to APC, but nevertheless emerged victorious in the second round of the 2015 elections, the first round of which were initially declared inconclusive.

### Conflict Risk Factors in Imo State\*



Heat Map (screenshot) of Conflict Risk in Imo 2012-2015

### Reported Insecurity Per Capita in Imo State (by LGA)\*



### Overview of Imo State

Imo state has a population of approximately 3.9 million people, according to the 2006 census. The population is predominantly Igbo (98%). The capital city of Owerri is the largest in the state. Imo is made up of 27 Local Government Areas (LGAs). Natural resources include palm oil, mahogany, crude oil, and natural gas.

## Aboh Mbaise

(Imo East Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Kidnapping
- > Protest
- > Sexual violence
- > Murder

Sexual violence, child abuse, abductions, and killings were reported in the first half of 2014. In the first half of 2015, a woman was reportedly raped and killed. In a separate incident, a man was reportedly strangled to death in his apartment.

In May 2012, a local church leader was reportedly abducted for a ransom of 500,000 Naira and later killed by his captors, despite the family reporting that the ransom had been paid. In February 2013, the murder of a local doctor triggered a protest rally by women and youth that lasted for several hours, blocking the main highway.

## Ehime-Mbano

(Imo North Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- Intra-communal violence
- Political violence
- Protests

Issues such as the high rate of youth unemployment and political marginalization were cited in an interview with one self-described “youth leader” who participated in the protest. In March 2014, violence surrounding disputed Government Community Council Elections occurred, although no was reported injured or killed.

In late 2013, there was a reported incident of intra-communal conflict that led to the death of at least one person. In November of the same year, it was reported that youth took to the street to protest unfulfilled political promises in a rally that turned violent, with the death of a police officer as well as property damage reported.

## Mbaitoli

(Imo East Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Kidnapping
- > Criminality
- > Sexual violence

In the first half of 2015, reports included a case of the sexual assault of two secondary school girls, a student who stabbed her boyfriend in the course of an argument, and a man who was accused of killing his nephew (a police officer) in a land dispute.

In June 2014, a suspect was reportedly killed by police after an attempted robbery. A political candidate was reportedly killed in September 2014.

In January 2013, the deputy governor’s director of protocol was reportedly murdered and the body mutilated by gunmen who later claimed the attack was not politically motivated. In August 2013, the leader of an armed robbery gang was reportedly killed by police during an exchange of gunfire while others were arrested in connection with a variety of robberies and other criminal activities that had occurred throughout the year.

In May 2012, it was reported that two men on motorcycles stormed a ceremonial residence and abducted and killed a local monarch. Also in 2012, there were reports that a police station was attacked by gunmen, killing one police officer.

## Ngor-Okpala

(Imo East Senatorial District)

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### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > General criminality
- > Kidnapping
- > Protest

Reports in the first half of 2015 included a suspected ritual killing of a motorized tricycle operator, a woman who was stabbed to death, and women protesting the murder of the Labour candidate following the election.

From 2012-2013, there were three reported cases of murder related to domestic disputes and a robbery. In June 2013, a security guard for a lawmaker living in a residence owned by an international financial institution was allegedly shot and killed. In March 2014, a man was killed when violence escalated during an election for the Community Government Council.

## Obowo

(Imo North Senatorial District)

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### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Political violence
- > Kidnapping
- > Murders

In 2014 and the first half of 2015 several other murders were reported. In March 2013 the former majority leader of the State House of Assembly was reportedly kidnapped and murdered.

## Oguta

(Imo West Senatorial District)

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### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Kidnapping
- > Political Tension
- > Sexual violence

In January 2014, a woman was reportedly raped and murdered whilst a reported clash occurred between youths in two communities over access to an oil wellhead. No one was reported killed in the latter incident. In May of 2015, a man killed his 16-year-old girlfriend in a domestic incident.

In early 2013, there were reports of abductions and killings of hotel managers and businessmen. In a sign of increased political tension in Imo, thugs reportedly attacked the governor's convoy in June 2013. There were also several reported deaths towards the end of the year related to foiled robbery attempts and clashes between police and suspected robbers and kidnappers.

October 2012 was marked by floods that displaced more than 8,000 people, destroyed crops and livelihoods and reportedly caused an increase in food prices in the months that followed.

## Ohaji/Egbema

(Imo West Senatorial District)

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### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Protests
- > Inter-communal violence
- > Cult Clashes

In the first half of 2015, there was a cult clash between members of Deywell and Deybam groups that claimed four lives. There was also a revenge mission by cultists that resulted in the stabbing of a man and the burning of goods and property.

In May of 2014, in what appeared to be a weeklong clash between two communities that started over a disputed market barricade, property was destroyed and at least seven people reportedly lost their lives. From July through October 2014, clashes over community oil rights and cult-related violence killed a reported seven people.

In October 2012, flooding caused a spike in food prices and displaced hundreds. In April of 2013, up to 1000 people reportedly gathered to protest attacks and invasions by pastoralists on village farmlands.

## Owerri Municipal/North/West

(Imo East Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Kidnapping
- > Inter-Communal Violence  
(Traders vs. Pastoralists)
- > Cult Clash
- > Protests
- > Political Tensions
- > Sexual violence

Between January 2012 and June 2015, the LGAs around the city of Owerri had the highest number of reported incidents of insecurity per capita in the state, often related to kidnappings, mob justice, and protests. In April 2012, it was reported that indigenes protested a government land seizure intended for development. A clash of rival cult groups reportedly left several people dead in December 2012.

Issues during the first months of 2015 included many reports of protests in Owerri.

- A group of widows were attacked while protesting the Minister of State for Education.
- In February, April, and June, there were protests by labor contractors, lawmakers, and staff members of Imo Broadcasting Corporation respectively over issues of compensation.
- There were also several political protests in the lead-up to elections and after. APC-affiliated women barricaded the entrance to the State Secretariat of Imo State Council of Traditional Rulers to block the way of President Jonathan, PDP supporters protested the alleged voting irregularities after the election, APC supporters blocked roads in protest of delayed election results, protesters from the Women Wing of the Obiangwu Development Union protested the murder of the Labor Party candidate for the House of Assembly, and a youth volunteer group protested their alleged non-inclusion in the Federal Government's Amnesty Program.
- In June, the leader of the Black Axe gang was killed in a shoot-out with the police.

Various protests occurred in the first half of 2014. In January, people protested in front of the Government House in Owerri after the chief of their village was reportedly murdered. In February 2014, a women's group protested during a PDP meeting. Other protests that have taken place in the first half of 2014 include pensioners demanding pensions be paid, transport workers demanding their salaries, and teachers and women's groups protesting the abduction of the schoolgirls in Chibok, Borno State.

In 2013, there was some political controversy as the local government chairmen (who had been fired by the governor in 2011) and their supporters protested peacefully in the streets, claiming that the democratic process had been undermined. Also throughout 2013, there were reported clashes between police, individuals and gangs suspected to be kidnappers. During the year, the number of student protests also increased. In early 2013 youth staged several protests including one in January where an estimated 2,000 youths took to the streets to protest violence in Owerri.

Also, in October, thousands of women reportedly took part in a peaceful demonstration protesting the alleged intimidation and harassment of state government officials by federal anti-corruption agencies. Specifically, according to local newspapers, the women alleged that the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission (ICPC) had been unfairly targeting the administration of Governor Rochas Okorochoa.

Other reported issues included:

- In January 2015, a serving commissioner in the Imo State House of Assembly Commission was reportedly killed amidst a climate of rising political tension.
- In May 2014, former governor of Imo

State, Chief Ikedi Ohakim, and his family escaped after their home was petrol bombed by unknown assailants.

- In June a clash between rival cult gangs reportedly left about a dozen people dead. In the second half of 2014, an attempted armed robbery in August reportedly led to the death of four robbers by police officers.
- In September, it was reported that an aide to the Imo State Speaker was found dead, following a public session at the House Assembly.
- In October, oil workers from a station in Ohaji gathered in Owerri to reportedly protest nearly two years of unpaid salaries at the Imo State House.
- In November, there was an increase in violent incidents, including a reported attack and reprisal between traders and pastoralists that reportedly left at least two dead.
- Also in November, women from the Irete community gathered to protest a rise in sexual assaults in their community while at the end of the month, a businessman from Lagos was reported killed by gunmen assumed to be robbers.

# Ondo State

## Patterns and Trends, January 2012 - June 2015

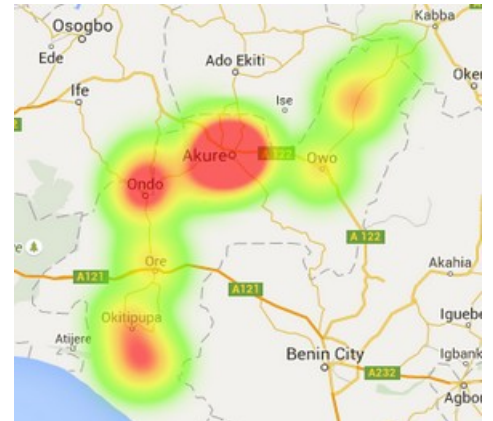
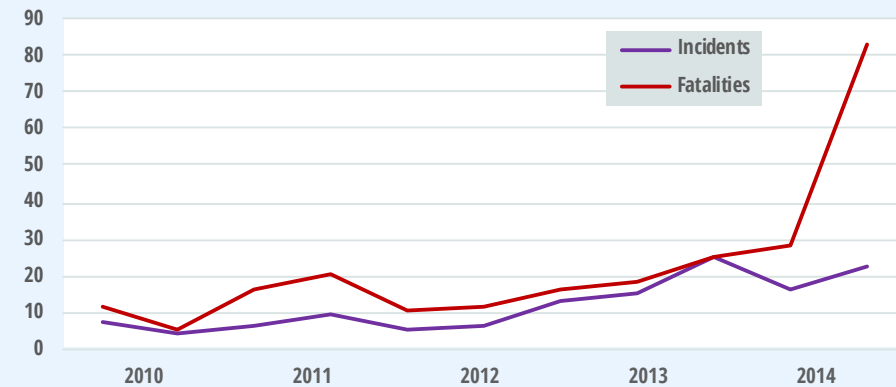
While violence in Ondo has historically been relatively low, in the first half of 2015 reported fatalities increased significantly as compared to previous years. This was mainly in connection to a few incidents of criminality (bank robberies in Owo and Akoko North West LGAs) and piracy (Ila

LGA) that killed dozens. Other issues, reported in Ondo included political tensions and cult violence.

After the 2012 gubernatorial election, in which Olusegun Mimiko of the Labour Party (LP) was re-elected, the losing parties raised

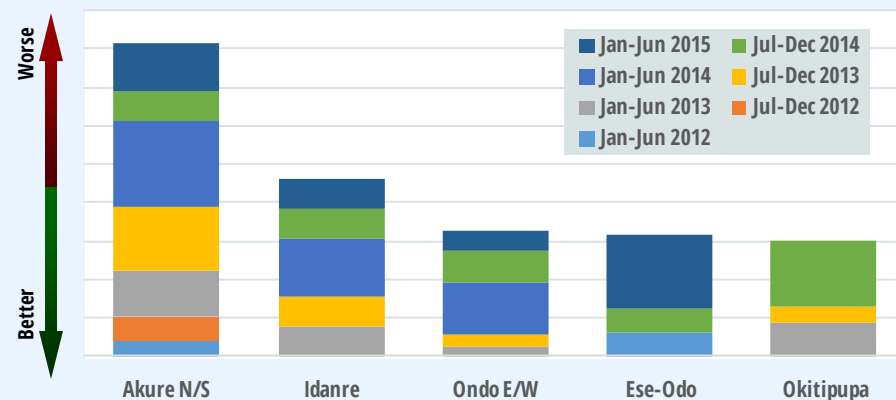
concerns about alleged election irregularities and intimidation. In 2014, Mimiko left the LP to join the People's Democratic Party (PDP). The next gubernatorial elections are scheduled for 2016.

### Conflict Risk Factors in Ondo State\*



Heat Map (screenshot) of Conflict Risk in Ondo 2012-2015

### Reported Insecurity Per Capita in Ondo State (by LGA)\*



### Overview of Ondo State

Ondo state has a population of approximately 3.44 million according to the most recent census (2006). The majority are of Yoruba descent, with a sizable minority of those from Ijaw subgroups, particularly along the coast. Ondo derives most of its revenue from the production of cocoa, palm oil, rubber, lumber, and cassava. Approximately 65% of the labor force is employed in the agrarian sector. The state is also rich in oil and minerals.

## Akure North/South

(Ondo Central Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Political Violence
- > Kidnapping
- > Protests

In January and February of 2015, several were killed on their farms. Protests in the first half of the year—some of which were political and others protesting fuel shortages, were generally nonviolent. In April of 2015, political tensions were elevated surrounding the State Assembly elections. “Political thugs” reportedly opened fire and stole ballot boxes. After the election, youths protested the Deputy Governor’s defection in March from PDP to APC. The ex-Vice Chancellor of the Federal University of Technology Akure was murdered after a week-long abduction. Other incidents related to sexual violence and criminality.

In 2014, crimes with suspected political motives also occurred, including an attempted assassination of an Ondo lawmaker, and the shooting of one person at an Ondo APC meeting in January. Other reported issues included several murders, and a peaceful protest by nurses over an alleged assault. In July 2014, a student was allegedly tortured and put into police custody for stealing a handset. He later died from his injuries. Four policemen were shot and killed in two separate incidents involving armed robbers.

In June 2013, gang members freed an estimated 175 prisoners and fatally shot two civilians in a prison break. That same week, Nigerian Immigration Services arrested and deported 147 allegedly illegal immigrants from Niger and Chad. State Comptroller Mr. Sola Sessi stated that the presence of those immigrants in Ondo presented a threat to state security and said similar operations would continue. In the second half of 2013, students at the Federal University of Technology Akure staged at least two protests. One protest was in

response to the alleged rape of three female students. The other demonstration was in protest of a lecturers’ strike.

Between March and May of 2012, eight prominent people were reportedly kidnapped for ransom in Akure, including family members of politicians and government officials, a journalist, and a businessman. 2012 violence sometimes had a political dimension in the context of a hotly contested gubernatorial election in October. Both the Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN) and the PDP filed appeals contesting the outcome, however the Supreme Court ruled that the election was valid. Gang violence in Akure increased around the time of the election and continued throughout 2013. The Ade Basket Boys were reportedly among the more active gangs in Akure and are believed to have been involved in riots leading up to the election as well as various criminal activities including armed robbery.

## Idanre

(Ondo Central Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Political Tensions
- > Criminality

In January of 2015, policemen killed four armed robbers who were reported to have killed policemen in the previous year. In April of 2015, “political thugs” were reported to have forcefully taken over polling booths during elections.

Violence reported in 2013 and 2014 mainly related to interpersonal conflict issues and criminality.

In October 2012, in the context of a hotly contested gubernatorial election, there was a report of political intimidation by “thugs” who chased away voters.

## Odigbo

(Ondo South Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Political Tensions
- > Criminality/Domestic Violence

In the first half of 2015, a 40-year-old man was found to have been abused and murdered, and in April, voters were intimidated and harassed by political thugs, who also stormed the house of a prominent local politician during the State Assembly elections.

From 2012-2014, incidents mainly had to do with interpersonal, criminal, and domestic conflict issues. Although in 2012 there was a murder of the owner of a cocoa farm, in an incident suspected to be related to land competition.

## Okitipupa

(Ondo South Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Political Tensions
- > Domestic and Interpersonal Violence

In April of 2015, political violence was reported involving “political thugs” during the State Assembly elections.

From 2012-2014, incidents mainly had to do with interpersonal, criminal, and domestic violence. Although there was one incident in October 2014, when several people were shot by security forces for not complying during the monthly environmental sanitation exercise and resisting arrest.

## Ondo East/West

(Ondo Central Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Cult Violence
- > Criminality/Domestic Violence

In the first two months of 2015, in addition to the murder of a commercial motorcyclist, one man was shot in a clash between rival cult groups.

Two peaceful protests occurred in 2014, one by electrical workers over reported non-payment of salaries and another by the Nigerian Union of Teachers over the Boko Haram insurgency in the North. In May, a woman suspected of trying to kidnap a child was lynched by a mob. A member of the National Union of Road Transport Workers was killed in July. At least two cult clashes resulting in fatalities were reported during the year.

In 2013 the son of a union leader was reportedly killed. No motive was immediately established for the killing.

## Other LGAs

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Political Tensions
- > Cult Violence
- > Piracy
- > Intra-Communal Violence

In the first half of 2015, over a dozen were reportedly killed in a bank robbery in Akoko North West and in Owo LGA. In the April, State Assembly election, political violence was reported in Ese-Odo, Ifedore, and Ilaje LGAs, including shootings, stealing ballot boxes, and attacks on prominent politicians. Cult killings took place in Ese-Odo, as well as the killing of over a dozen suspected pirates in a clash with soldiers in March in Ilaje. In June of 2015, six people were murdered in a clash between two prominent families over the abduction of an errand boy in Ese-Odo.

# Rivers State

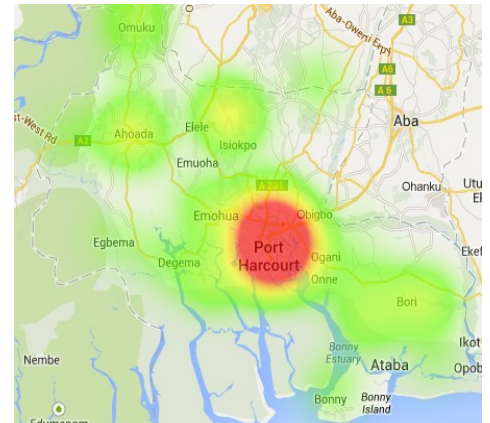
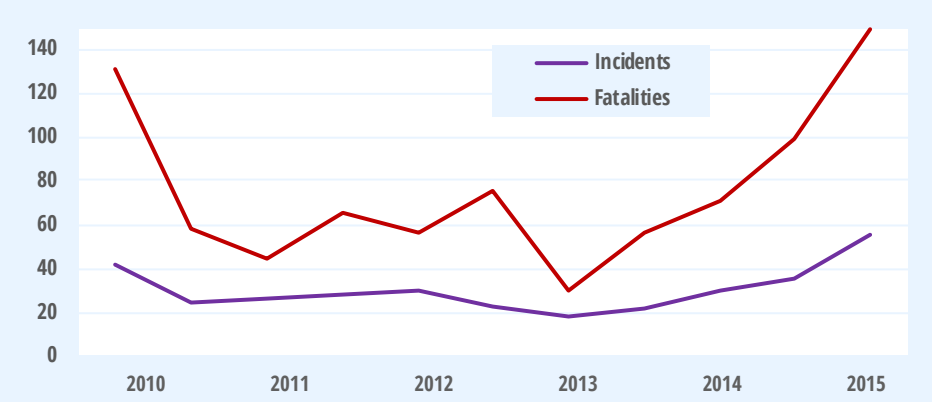
## Patterns and Trends, January 2012 - June 2015

Of all the states in the country, Rivers had the most violent gubernatorial elections in April 2015. Since May 2013, political tensions were high in Rivers State after the disputed Nigerian Governor's Forum election. Formerly a member of the PDP, Governor Rotimi Amaechi, who is from Ikwerre (Rivers East Senatorial District), switched affiliation to the APC in November

2013. Despite the zoning formula, which would have given the PDP gubernatorial candidacy to an aspirant from Rivers South-East, Nyesom Wike (Rivers East) won the PDP primaries, upsetting the rotation and raising ethnic sentiments across the state, including the Ogoni axis. In a surprise move, the powerful former militant group, Movement for the Emancipation of the

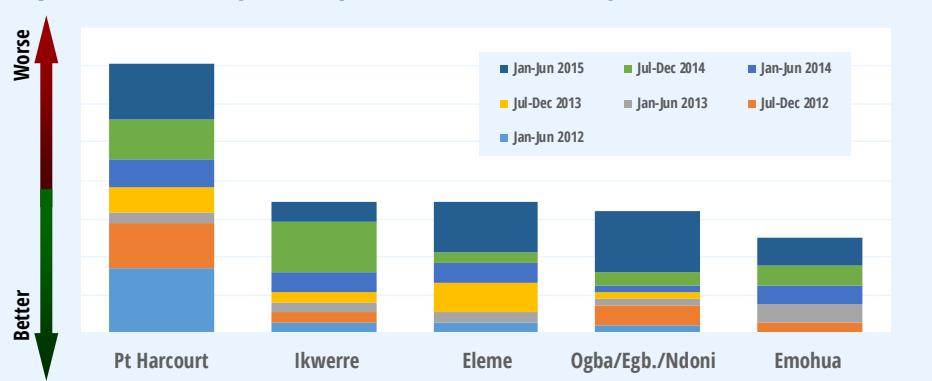
Niger Delta (MEND) apparently made a statement endorsing the APC candidate in the presidential election after claiming dissatisfaction with the then-president and the PDP. In the run-up to the 2015 elections, cult groups and ex-militants lined up behind the two major parties and exerted influence through intimidation and violence. Ultimately, Wike (PDP) won the election to

### Conflict Risk Factors in Rivers State\*



Heat Map (screenshot) of Conflict Risk in Rivers 2012-2015

### Reported Insecurity Per Capita in Rivers State (by LGA)\*



### Overview of Rivers State

Among the largest of the oil-producing Nigerian states, Rivers had been at the heart of the Niger Delta militancy until 2009. Now the state remains beset with a different array of political, communal, and criminal issues, including cult and gang-related violence, protests, and kidnappings. Rivers was a pivotal state in the 2015 general elections and experienced elevated levels of election-related tension and violence throughout 2014.



## Ahoada East/West

(Rivers West Senatorial District)

succeed Amaechi (APC) as governor. The PDP boycotted the local elections which were held immediately before the handoff of the governorship to the new PDP governor. One of Wike's first actions was to challenge the validity of the local elections in court and the court has since given a decision to annul the said election.

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Political Violence
- > Protests
- > Kidnapping

In the first half of 2015, nonviolent protests were carried out by groups over the reported non-payment of allowances as well as the non-payment of expected compensation claims by private companies to communities in the Niger Delta that were impacted by a 1998 oil spill. Political violence in April of 2015 resulted in the death of three APC members, and the abduction of the chairman of Ahoada East LGA—also a member of the APC.

In July 2014, it was reported that three people were shot dead by a gunman, although the cause of the attack was not indicated. During the first half of 2012, there was an attempted jailbreak that reportedly led to multiple casualties. Other clashes between police and criminals occurred in both 2012 and 2013 and led to several deaths. Additionally, as Nigeria experienced the most damaging rainy season in decades, flooding in the second half of 2012 exacerbated pressure on the state's resources. At least 12 people were reported to have lost their lives, and property and crops were destroyed in the flood. According to media reports, incidents of water-borne diseases and food scarcity also increased during this time.

## Andoni

(Rivers South-East Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Cult Clashes
- > Piracy
- > Political Violence

In January of 2015, a local APC party office was destroyed by dynamite, but luckily no one was believed to be harmed by the explosion. Additionally, there were reports of domestic abuse in the first half of 2015.

In July 2014, it was reported that at least four people had been killed in a raid on a community by an armed gang. In June 2013 eight people were reportedly killed in a cult supremacy clash between the Icelanders and the Greenlanders during a funeral. In October of that year, it was reported that three soldiers involved in a covert JTF operation were killed in a battle with sea pirates.

## Asari-Toru

(Rivers West Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Kidnapping
- > Cult Clashes
- > Political Violence
- > Piracy

In 2015, the majority of reported violence was surrounding elections and political affiliations, including the destruction of campaign materials, violent political rallies, the employment of cultists as informal security for candidates, and heavy shootings preceding the elections. Other reported conflict in 2015 included sea pirates attacking women, oil bunkering, and cultists complaining that they had not been paid their Amnesty stipend.

In November 2014, at least two were reported killed in a cult-related clash over supremacy rights. In September 2013, a clash reportedly broke out at a funeral between two rival groups, known as White Chelsea and Kegema Unity Forum, that left three dead although the reason for the fight was unclear.

There were several reports of abductions in Asari-Toru in 2013, beginning in August with the kidnapping of four expatriates. Reportedly on their way to work on a government-owned fish farm, four Thai nationals and two Nigerians were forced into a car and driven away at gunpoint. While the two Nigerians were released immediately, a stand-off between local police and the kidnapers ensued for a week, with the expats eventually released.

## Eleme

(Rivers South-East Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Cult Violence
- > Kidnapping
- > Inter-Communal Violence
- > Political Violence
- > Sexual Violence
- > Protests

In the first half of 2015, most of the violence was in connection to the April elections. In the lead-up to and just after the elections, at least five APC members were killed by gunmen suspected to be of PDP affiliation. In one notable case, a soldier affiliated with the PDP killed an APC member. On election day, youths hijacked election materials in Alesa, including ballot boxes. There were also two attacks on women and girls; a five-year-old girl was raped by her 20-year-old male neighbor, and a female presenter on Rhythm FM died after being shot by unidentified gunmen.

In 2012 and 2014, multiple kidnappings were reported, including that of a priest and a businessman. In November, a communal clash between Okrika and Onne youths over land reportedly led to two deaths.

In 2013, cult violence was blamed for violence and deaths, most notably in May when two people were reported killed in a clash between two rival groups. Several robberies during the year also resulted in deaths, with a reported three people being killed after an attempted break-in on a residential building.

In March 2012, a soldier apparently shot and killed a boy after he reportedly threw a bottle in the direction of the soldier's car, resulting in a protest by community youth over the death.

## Emohua

(Rivers East Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Kidnapping
- > Cult Violence
- > Political Violence

On election day in 2015, it was alleged that election materials were stolen. In a separate incident on the same day, two members of the APC were confirmed to have been killed during the elections. In May, a security guard was murdered and mutilated by suspected ritualists while on duty for the local government secretariat.

In March and April 2014, cult violence, including clashes between the Islanders and the Icelanders reportedly killed several people. In November, in a suspected reprisal attack on a local community, two people were reportedly killed by a cult group.

A local monarch was reportedly kidnapped for ransom in April 2013, resulting in the deaths of at least two bystanders who were shot by the kidnapers. The clash between Dewell and Degbam cult groups in bordering Ikwerre LGA also reportedly impacted Emohua. Tension between political groups escalated in December, 2013, with a clash between PDP and APC supporters.

## Etche

(Rivers East Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Intra-Communal Violence
- > Cult Clashes
- > Political Violence

In April of 2015, three people were killed due to political violence during the gubernatorial and State House of Assembly elections.

In February 2014, it was reported that an APC chairman was assassinated although no further details were given. In May, cultist violence reportedly killed at least ten in a local community in the crossfire of a rivaling cult war. In August, a militia attack in four LGAs, including Etche, reportedly killed several, including a soldier and Air Force officer. In October, a fight between two armed youth gangs reportedly led to the deaths of at least three.

In 2013, a long-standing conflict over the allocation of oil profits from disputed land erupted between two families.

In mid-2012, it was reported that nine policemen were arrested for the death of a community pastor while he was in custody.

## Gokana

(Rivers South-East Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Cult Clashes
- > Attacks on Energy Infrastructure
- > Inter-Communal/Land Conflict
- > Political Violence

In 2015, political violence increased, with reports of destruction of election materials by opposing parties, as well as intra-party conflict over the timing and location of political rallies and the stockpiling of weapons by political thugs. In May of 2015, six people were allegedly killed in a disagreement between members of the Deeken and Deeyor communities.

In April 2014, a violent land dispute erupted between two communities, causing property damage although no deaths were reported. In September, at least one youth was reported killed after being ambushed in the continuation of an apparent dispute between two rival youth groups.

In 2013, the main reports of insecurity came from gang and cult violence, often over disputed territory and reprisal killings. In June, the bombing of a pipeline reportedly led to large fires and the loss of up to 6,000 barrels of oil.

Two incidents in Gokana that were reported during 2012 included a case of suspected child abuse by a village chief and the shooting death of a former militant by an assassin posing as a member of the JTF.

## Ikwerre

(Rivers East Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Cult Violence
- > Political Violence
- > Inter-Communal/Land Conflict

In February 2015, the High Courts of Isiokpo and Degema were bombed by a group who has yet to claim responsibility. In the lead-up to the April elections, there were a few reports of political violence, including the deaths of at least three people in home invasions and while voting. The Rivers State governor was also threatened by youths in April.

In early 2014, police reportedly arrested 320 people suspected to be affiliated with Boko Haram. In September, nine people were reported killed in a turf battle among members of the Islanders, Dewell and Degbam cult groups. At the end of November, nine people, including PDP and APC supporters, were shot dead by gunmen suspected to be cultists. Reported among the victims was a chieftain of APC.

In 2013, there were reports of tension between pastoralists and farmers and at least one clash between the two cult gangs, Dewell and Degbam.

## Khana

(Rivers South-East Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Inter-Communal/Land Conflict
- > Cult Violence
- > Youth protests
- > Political Violence

In the first half of 2015, APC members were attacked by armed youths believed to be PDP thugs. One person died in this attack. In a separate incident, gunmen shot and killed an Ogoni student unionist in Bori.

In January 2014, political tensions spiked when suspected militants opened fire on a pro-Amaechi rally. Communal tensions between rival cult groups also left four dead during a clash that reportedly lasted a week in May 2014. In August, it was reported that at least three people were killed when two rival cult groups clashed. In October, polytechnic students clashed with security personnel and destroyed and looted property after an alleged assault on one of their peers.

In 2013, police arrests connected with cult violence predominated in the beginning of the year while a land seizure related to the development of a plantation sparked tensions in late May.

Land competition reportedly turned violent in 2012 when two communities in Ogoniland disagreed over whether and how a parcel of land should be developed by the state government as a banana plantation.

## Obio/Akpor

(Rivers East Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Mob Justice
- > Cult Violence
- > Political Violence
- > Vigilantism
- > Protests

In the first half of 2015, violence in Obio/Akpor included reports of election and political violence, sexual violence, domestic abuse, and inter-communal conflict. A vigilante group shot a suspected criminal in February, and in April, a reporter and photographer were beaten by angry youth. Also in April, two young men were killed in a violent clash over a land dispute. Through the first half of the year, there were reports of abductions and domestic abuse. In March of 2015, the leader of the APC was reportedly shot dead by political thugs while supporting the party's candidate for governorship, and in April, there were multiple instances of the destruction and snatching of sensitive electoral materials. There were multiple reports of sexual violence in the first half of 2015.

At a pro-Amaechi rally in January 2014, suspected police officers shot a senator of Rivers South-East constituency with rubber bullets during a political rally. Police denied their involvement in the incident. Protests erupted from the senator's supporters immediately following the incident. Temporarily disrupting traffic, community youths staged a protest in February 2014, over claims that an oil company had seized a portion of their farmland. Other 2014 incidents included the shooting deaths of three school children, four policemen, a regional bank manager, and a driver by unknown gunmen and armed robbers.

In 2013 a political protest occurred when the local government chairman, who is considered to be an opponent of Governor Amaechi, was suspended by the Rivers State House of Assembly for the mismanagement of public funds. In response to ensuing

violence from protestors demanding his reinstatement, police occupied the Obio/Akpor secretariat. Other 2013 incidents in Obio/Akpor include reports of criminality, cult violence, domestic violence and child abuse.

Four students from UNIPORT University were lynched by a mob on October 5, 2012. The reasons for the lynching are still unclear, but the victims were accused of having stolen electronics. After a YouTube video of the lynching was released, violent protests broke out. Thirteen people were arrested over the killings. Separately, in December, at least five people were killed when members of a cult group purportedly went on a house-to-house rampage, shooting civilians while looking for unspecified individuals.

## Ogba/Egbema/Ndoni

(Rivers West Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Kidnapping
- > Cult Violence
- > Political Violence

In 2015, the majority of the violence reported in the LGA related to conflict between the PDP and APC political parties. After the killing of seven APC chieftains in March, the Rivers State Governor accused the police of taking sides with the PDP. Also in March, two men were shot dead as a group of youth snatched ballot boxes. In May of 2015, 26 cultists were reportedly shot dead by police after being found in their forest hideout—this cult group was supposedly responsible for several recent killings in Rivers State. In March, a prominent chief in Egbada community was killed by unknown gunmen.

In July and October 2014, cult-related violence and attacks purportedly killed at least 30 people.

In May 2013, unknown gunman reportedly tortured and killed an aide to the former PDP chairman Chief Godspower Ake.

In October 2012, severe floods caused the displacement of entire communities leading to inflation, starvation and serious difficulties with resettlement.

## Port Harcourt

(Rivers East Senatorial District)

### Key LGA Risk Factors

- > Political Violence
- > Sexual Violence
- > Cult Violence
- > Protests

In the first half of 2015, there were dozens of reports of sexual assault in Port Harcourt, a few of which resulted in the deaths of young girls. There were reports of attacks by gunmen; in March alone, there were reports of gunmen attacking and killing at least 14 people and injuring many more. In this period, protests were staged by different groups for various purposes. In February, doctors protested the murder of their colleague who was kidnapped for ransom and pensioners protested the non-payment of their monthly allowances. In March, student candidates wishing to write their exams protested delays, members of the Nigerian Union of Journalists protested political violence and attacks on journalists, and youths protested the alleged diversion of jobs by the government. Later, there were protests by students for cleaner drinking water, by civil servants over the non-payment of their salaries, and by youths protesting the potential dissolution of the elected council executive.

Most notably, there were multiple reports of violence surrounding the April elections. Political tensions rose in January with two PDP members killed by political opponents and unknown gunmen storming and bombing the site of a planned APC rally. Cultists and political thugs were hired by parties for security purposes and to intimidate opponents. In March, an APC-PDP protest turned violent, and in a separate incident three were confirmed dead in a clash between those same parties. On election day, political thugs reportedly beheaded a man and protesters delayed the distribution of materials, causing the ballots to open hours later than expected. In early May, APC supporters stormed the party's state headquarters in protest of allegedly

fraudulent council primaries. PDP boycotted the local elections. Then when Wike assumed office, he contested the validity of the election of the LGA Chairmen in court and won a judgment in his favor.

Political tensions continued into 2014 with protests for and against the candidacy of Justice Daisy Okocha as Rivers State's administrative Chief Judge. Citing insecurity, judicial workers went on strike, leading to a backlog in cases. In May 2014, a man was reportedly kidnapped and killed by his four abductors after collecting a ransom from his family. In August, business and commercial activities were halted following clashes between APC and PDP supporters ahead of the planned visit of Governor Amaechi to Obio/Akpor LGA. In late November, it was reported that nearly a thousand Ogoni youth protested the APC's decision to nominate a candidate for governor who was not their preferred choice, while earlier in the month, arsonists set fire to the PDP headquarters.

In the first half of 2013, there was increased political tension between supporters and detractors of Governor Amaechi, including a protest where police fired tear gas on a reported crowd of 1,000 trying to storm the State House Assembly building. Separately, later in the year two soldiers and two civilians were reported killed by fleeing gunmen associated with the Movement for the Emancipation of the Niger Delta (MEND) while cult violence flared in December, resulting in the deaths of at least two police officers and several civilians during a bus robbery.

In the first half of 2012, large protests broke out over the government's removal of a fuel subsidy program. Later in the year, there were smaller protests reported over the delivery of public services.

# Our Partners

## About the Initiative

The Fund For Peace and the Partners for Peace Network are supported by the Niger Delta Partnership Initiative (NDPI) Foundation and its sister organization based

### About NDPI & PIND

NDPI's and PIND's shared vision is sustainable peace and economic development among communities throughout Nigeria's Niger Delta. They seek to establish innovative multi-stakeholder partnerships that support programs which empower communities to achieve a peaceful environment for equitable economic growth in the Niger Delta.

More than 30 million Nigerians representing over 40 different ethnic groups live in the

### Partnership

At the heart of NDPI's and PIND's work is a commitment to meaningful partnerships and the understanding that successful, sustainable economic development is not possible in the Niger Delta without partners. It requires the engagement and shared vision of corporations, local communities, government, nonprofit and donor organizations. They approach partnership with an emphasis on the co-discovery of development solutions and the capabilities each organization can bring to produce better development outcomes.

in Nigeria, the Foundation for Partnership Initiatives in the Niger Delta (PIND).

Niger Delta. Despite the fact that the oil-rich region is the source of 80 percent of Nigeria's revenues, nearly half of the region's population live in poverty and beset by armed conflict, making the Niger Delta one of the world's leading development challenges. By convening local communities and international donors, NDPI and PIND identify and amplify solutions that reflect a shared vision of how to increase prosperity and security in the region.

PIND is headquartered in Abuja, Nigeria with offices in Warri and Port Harcourt. It is in the field and focused on operational planning, project implementation and coordination with development partners.

NDPI is based in Washington, DC and focuses on strategic planning, project funding, partnership development, and raising the international development community's interest in and support for poverty alleviation and peace in the Niger Delta.



*The P4P logo symbolizes the Niger Delta riverine communities.*

NDPI provides operating and individual project grants to PIND, while PIND supports and guides day-to-day project decision-making and monitoring of project performance.

### Program Areas

In addition to peace building, NDPI and PIND programs include economic development, capacity building and analysis and advocacy.



For more information, visit [www.NDPIFoundation.org](http://www.NDPIFoundation.org) and [www.PINDFoundation.org](http://www.PINDFoundation.org).





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