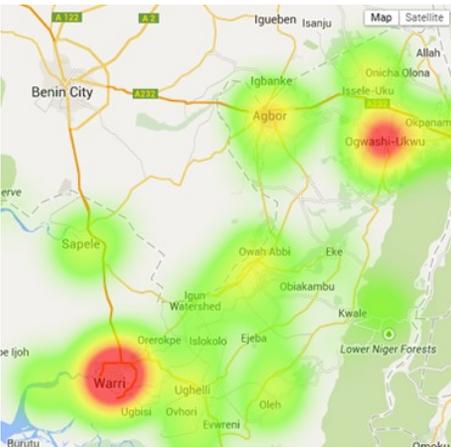


Conflict Bulletin:

Delta State

Patterns and Trends, 2012-2014



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.

The 2009 Amnesty Program was instrumental in reducing violence and fatalities associated with militancy. In 2010, however, there was a spike in insurgency/counter-insurgency activity. In 2011, the governor dismissed all elected local government chairmen and replaced them with caretaker committee chairmen. After two years, LGA-level elections were held on October 25, 2014, with the PDP winning most seats and two LGAs experiencing

unrest with results deemed inconclusive and needing to be rescheduled. PDP's Ifeanyi Okowa won the 2015 gubernatorial election to replace incumbent PDP governor Emmanuel Uduaghan.

During the period of 2012-2014 reported incidents included gang violence, criminality, and vigilante/mob justice. There were a number of abductions, some targeting political figures, their family members, or oil workers. There were several reports of alleged abuses by public security forces, which sometimes provoked mob violence and protest. The data also suggests that in 2014 communal tensions and violence appeared to be increasing in the state as compared to previous years.

This Conflict Bulletin provides a brief snapshot of the trends and patterns of conflict risk factors at the State and LGA levels, drawing on the data available on the P4P Digital Platform for Multi-Stakeholder Engagement (www.p4p-nigerdelta.org). It represents a compilation of the data from sources listed below, not necessarily opinions of FFP or any other organization that collaborated on the production of this bulletin.

The screenshot of the heat map on this page shows the relative geographic distribution of incidents between 2012 and 2014. The bar chart shows the relative violence from one Niger Delta state to the next. The trend-line on the next page shows

the number of incidents and fatalities over time. The second bar chart shows the trend of incidents of insecurity by Niger Delta states per capita. The summaries draw on data collected by FFP's UNLock, the Council on Foreign Relations' NST, WANEP Nigeria, CSS/ETH Zurich, NEEWS/TMG, Nigeria Watch, and ACLED 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).

LGA Level Summary

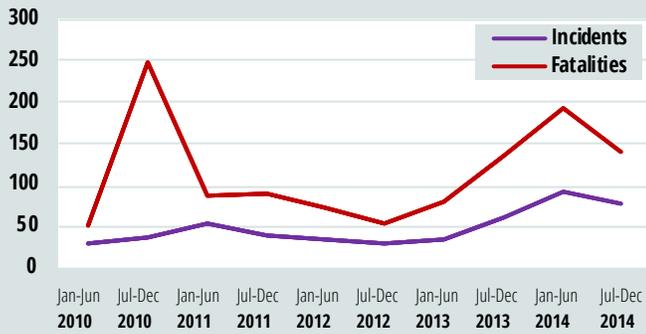
Aniocha North/South

(Delta North Senatorial District)

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. 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. 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 the first half of 2014, dozens were reportedly killed in clashes between rival cult groups. Other incidents involved

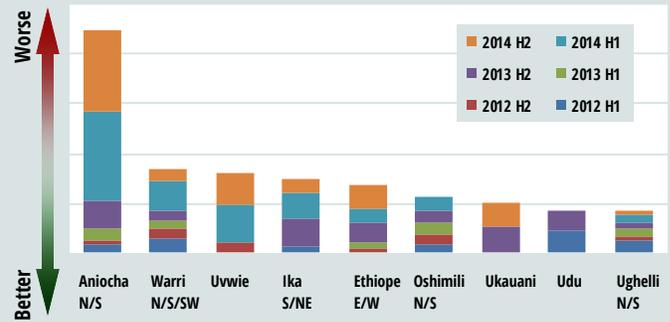
The graphic above is a Heat Map (screenshot) of Conflict Risk in Delta State 2012-2014 — www.p4p-nigerdelta.org.

Conflict Risk Factors in Delta State*



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

Reported Insecurity Per Capita in Delta State*



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.

Warri North/South/South West

(Delta South Senatorial District)

Around the population center of Warri, there were a number of incidents of criminal violence and mob/vigilante lynchings reported in 2012. In a controversial move, Delta state banned motorcycle taxis in Warri, which raised concerns over unemployment and limited transportation options. 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. Since then, however, tensions between Itsekiri and Ijaw communities have once again begun to rise over disagreements related to a large industrial gas hub planned for Warri South West LGA. 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, causing multiple injuries and property to be destroyed. Additionally, groups protested and overran an oil station in December.

Uvwie

(Delta Central Senatorial District)

In 2012, youths reportedly attacked a police station to protest police action against an ex-militant commander. Reported incidents in

Uvwie included an ongoing leadership tussles in Ekpan community that resulted in clashes in 2012, 2013, and a youth fatality in 2014. Also in 2014 a clash between two youth groups reportedly killed two people. There were multiple protests, murders, and kidnappings throughout the three year period. In October 2014 a cult clash reportedly killed 7.

Ika North/South

(Delta North Senatorial District)

While there very few incidents reported in 2012, violence spiked 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. In the first half of 2014, two cult clashes, including one reportedly involving the 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.

Ethiope East/West

(Delta Central Senatorial District)

Most incidents reported in Ethiope East involved security forces clashing with suspected kidnappers or robbers. 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 kidnapers in which several were reportedly killed. Kidnappings and killings continued into the first half of 2014. 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.

Separately, one person was reportedly killed in a clash between herdsman and a local community. In November 2014, an Ijaw leader was kidnapped. About a week later, an Ijaw group battled the military. Shortly after, the leader was released with no firm details related to the identity and motives of the kidnapper stated.

Oshimili North/South

(Delta North Senatorial District)

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 herdsman were reportedly lynched. There were also kidnappings, mob violence, and cult attacks reported throughout the year. 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 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. In the latter half of 2014,

robberies continued with a few casualties every few months. In addition, there were occasional reports of the rape of girls.

Ukwuani

(Delta North Senatorial District)

Issues reported in Ukwuani mainly related to criminality, including multiple reports of murders and kidnappings between 2013 and 2014. Clashes between cult groups were also reported in 2013 resulting in the deaths of about 10 people.

Udu

(Delta Central Senatorial District)

In early 2012, an alleged thief was reportedly lynched by vigilantes. Cult violence was also reported. 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 February 2014, one person was reportedly killed in a clash between the Aye and Bagger cult groups. Two months later a vigilante leader was also reportedly shot dead.

Ughelli North/South

(Delta Central Senatorial District)

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 herdsman 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.

Isoko North/South

(Delta South Senatorial District)

Issues in Isoko North/South during this period related mostly to attempted kidnappings, along with police activity responding to these crimes. In June 2012, it was reported that the son of a high-ranking local official was abducted for ransom. 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 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.

Ndokwa East/West

(Delta North Senatorial District)

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

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

IHRHL 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).

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