

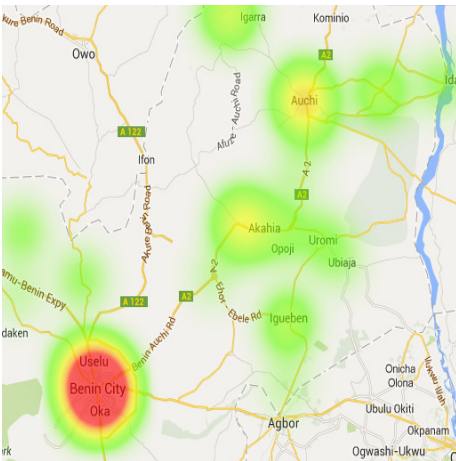
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Conflict Bulletin:

Edo State

January 2014



Landlocked between Ondo, Kogi and Delta States, Edo is home to about 3.2 million people (2006 census), 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.

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. He is one

of six governors affiliated with the Action Congress of Nigeria Party (ACN).

Edo was Niger Delta's third most violent state on a per-capita basis in 2012-2013, with 78 incidents claiming the lives of almost 200 people. Issues ranged from protests, criminality, abductions and domestic violence to clashes between gangs, cults, political groups or communities. Over half of these incidents were reported in the Oredo Local Government Area (LGA), home to Benin City, although violence was also reported further north, notably in the Esan West, Ughunmwonde, and Etsako Central, East and West LGAs.

This Conflict Bulletin provides a brief snapshot of the trends and patterns of conflict risk factors at the State and LGA levels, drawing on the data available on the P4P Digital Platform for Multi-Stakeholder Engagement (www.p4p-nigerdelta.org). The screenshot of the heat map above shows the relative distribution of incidents by LGA from 2012-2013. The trend-line on the next page shows the number of incidents and fatalities over time. The bar chart shows the trend of incidents of insecurity by LGA per capita. The summaries draw on data collected by FFP's UNLock, the Council on Foreign Relations' NST, WANEP Nigeria, CSS/ETH Zurich, Nigeria Watch, and ACLED integrated on the P4P platform.

LGA Level Summary

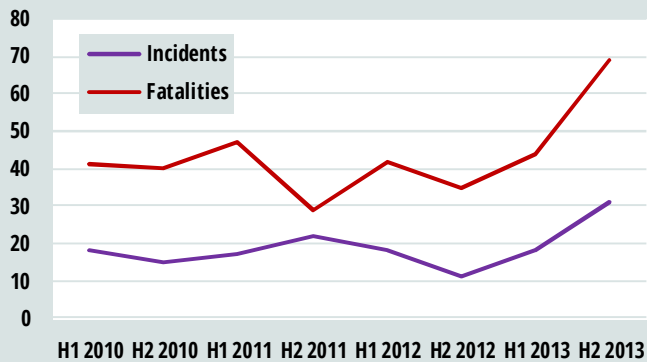
January 2012 - December 2013

Oredo

Home to Benin City, Oredo LGA experienced collective violence, whether between gangs, cults, religious groups, members of political parties or communities. In January 2012, an inter-cultist clash between Eiye 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. The same Eiye Confraternity also lost some of its members through an intra-cult clash in November 2013. Ethnic/religious groups also clashed in 2012-2013, notably in early 2012 when two mosques and an Islamic school were attacked, killing five and forcing many to flee. A pastor was also killed in November 2013. Separately, in May 2012 the Principal Private Secretary to Edo State's Governor was murdered at his residence. In April 2013, 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. 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 2013. Finally, as the political capital of the state, there were multiple protests in Oredo in 2012-2013. In

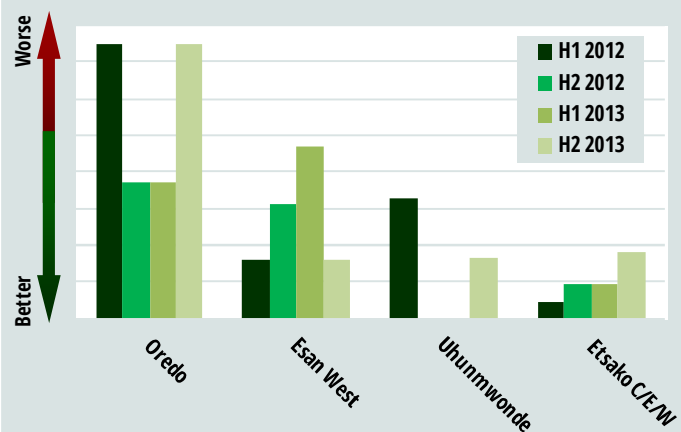
The graphic above is a Heat Map (screenshot) of Conflict Risk in Edo State 2012-2013 — www.p4p-nigerdelta.org.

Conflict Risk Factors in Edo State*



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

Reported Insecurity Per Capita in Edo State (by LGA)



January 2012 there was a protest against a fuel subsidy removal. In August 2012, there was a protest for the release of a human rights activist. 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.

Esan West

Esan West was relatively violent in 2012-2013. There were two violent cult clashes in early and late August 2012, leaving two and three dead, respectively. The killing of an

ACN official was reported in April 2013, as well as that of a prominent businessman in October 2013.

Uhumwonde

In February 2012, two people were reportedly killed in an intra-communal land dispute. Villagers reportedly fled to neighboring communities during the incident. Two abduction cases were also reported in August and December 2013, with two policemen killed in the first incident and the abducted killed in the second incident.

Etsako Central/East/West

A series of bank robberies by a large gang of armed gunmen reportedly led to the deaths of over a dozen people in Etsako West in November 2012. In April 2013, around the time of the local government elections, a clash between supporters of two parties reportedly led to two fatalities. PDP supporters reportedly protested the results of the election, calling for another vote. The All Progressive Congress chief in Edo was also kidnapped in August 2013, but eventually released in September 2013 and his kidnappers arrested.